



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON- PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
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### **UN Disarmament Forum Embroiled in a Battle of Attrition**

GENEVA - The stalemate plaguing the United Nations Conference on Disarmament for the last two years is so perturbing that the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has felt constrained to express his disappointment, carefully avoiding any reference to the diplomatic cut-and-thrust between Pakistan and India.

<http://www.indepthnews.net/news/news.php?key1=2011-01-28%2019:15:50&key2=1>

### **Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty**

VIENNA - An international pact outlawing all atomic explosions for military or civilian purposes is not yet around the corner but there is reason to rejoice at considerable advances made towards entry into force of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty. The first decade of the 21st century has witnessed some "remarkable achievements" driven by "a vision to bring an end to the era of nuclear weapons," says Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

<http://www.indepthnews.net/news/news.php?key1=2011-01-04%2023:55:25&key2=1>

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[http://www.nuclearabolition.net/documents/Beyond\\_Nuclear\\_Non-Proliferation.pdf](http://www.nuclearabolition.net/documents/Beyond_Nuclear_Non-Proliferation.pdf)



## Articles

### **UN Disarmament Forum Embroiled in a Battle of Attrition**

**By Jaya Ramachandran**

GENEVA - The stalemate plaguing the United Nations Conference on Disarmament for the last two years is so perturbing that the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has felt constrained to express his disappointment, carefully avoiding any reference to the diplomatic cut-and-thrust between Pakistan and India.

Though "the world's single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum" has produced landmark treaties that have promoted international security, the Conference's "record of achievement has been overshadowed by inertia that has now lasted for more than a decade," Ban told the Conference on January 26 in Geneva.

"The very credibility of this body is at risk. Continued inaction will only endanger its future as a multilateral negotiating forum," he cautioned. The warning couldn't be more justified. The Conference's programme of work for the 2009 session remained unimplemented, and the 2010 convention was wrapped up without starting substantive work.

"This has been deeply disappointing," Ban said, pointing out that there appeared to be "a disconnect between the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and the recent positive developments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation."

On the one hand, States had made progress on a variety of matters that have a direct impact on the global security environment. But on the other hand, the CD had played little or no role in these advances.

"Where States and civil society initiatives are on the move, this body has remained stagnant," Ban stated bluntly. "Just one or two countries must not be able to block the process indefinitely," he said, without specifying the countries he had in mind.

However, one day before Ban made an impassioned plea for breaking the continued deadlock to avoid "ominous implications" for global security, Pakistan's representative Zamir Akram insisted that he had no choice to blocking further negotiations on Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), because the move was "discriminatory" and would only help neighbouring India stockpile bomb-making nuclear (fissile) materials.

"My delegation has always maintained that the CD does not operate in a vacuum. Our work is directly affected by developments in the international political system. No state can pursue policies on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation at the global level and pretend that these do not impact on our work in the CD," Akram told the Conference on Disarmament on January 25, the first day of the session which continues until April 1, 2011.

The cut-and thrust of partisan politics dictating India-Pakistan relations surfaced distinctly when Akram said the "discriminatory waiver" provided by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) would "further accentuate the asymmetry in fissile materials stockpiles in the region, to the detriment of Pakistan's security interests."

The Pakistani representative warned major powers -- above all the United States -- against granting India membership of four key multilateral export control regimes that allow trade in nuclear and other materials.

A proposal to grant India full membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement was made by President Barack Obama in the course of a presidential state visit to India in November 2010.

"Clearly this irresponsible undertaking raises several issues," said Akram.

A week earlier Akram stated publicly that Islamabad would not accept the FMCT in its current form as it would enable India to increase its stockpile of nuclear warheads. "Our opposition to the FMCT is due to the asymmetry in the current proposal," Akram informed reporters. ➔



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☛ "This asymmetry is further worsened following the civilian nuclear agreement signed by India, the United States, and IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), as it would enable India to increase the number of warheads to 40 per year in which civilian nuclear fuel could be used for military purposes as India did in the past from the Tarapore reactor," he told reporters. .

"It is ironic that the Nuclear Suppliers Group was created after India's first nuclear test in 1974," said Akram, suggesting that matters were now being facilitated so that India would become member of that very same group without having to join the NPT. When challenged about its own proliferation record whereby it has been held responsible for illegal transfer of nuclear material to Libya and Iran Akram put on a spin arguing "...we are tainted because we are seen close to China."

Akram said Pakistan was building two small nuclear reactors with technical assistance from China and would pursue a "credible deterrence" policy that would not "...match India missile to missile or warhead to warhead," India's online business magazine, [www.domain-b.com](http://www.domain-b.com) reported on January 27.

While Pakistan's representative left no doubt that the CD was not the place to negotiate the FMCT, the U.S. disarmament negotiator Rose Gottemoeller maintained at a news conference on January 27 in Geneva: "We see negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty best conducted in the Conference on Disarmament because the rules of procedure of the conference, the consensus rule in particular, guarantee that the interests of all states participating are fully supported." She added: "If a country in negotiation of the FMCT does not see its interests being supported, then there is of course full opportunity within the context of the CD not to join up with the final consensus."

Gottemoeller said evidently every country makes decisions about joining in an arms control treaty based upon calculations of its national interest -- as was the case in negotiation of the New START Treaty between the United States and Russia. "Both of our countries had a very clear sense that the deal was in our national interests and we were willing to pursue it to its conclusion. So I do think that all countries should feel confident that if we begin negotiations of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty here in the Conference on Disarmament, that they will have full opportunity to ensure that their interests are well represented," Gottemoeller argued.

"Frankly, I'm a bit puzzled as to why the blockage," she added referring to Pakistan. Gottemoeller said the U.S. was working with all nuclear powers to overcome the impasse, including Pakistan's close ally China, but gave no details. "I for one hope that Pakistan will take these as serious efforts to bear in mind what their concerns are," she said.

According to diplomats and UN officials, Pakistan is the only one of the CD's 65-member states rejecting FMCT negotiations. Pakistan insists that existing fissile stocks should also be included to counter India's perceived strategic advantage.

The extent of opposition to FMCT in Pakistan can be gauged from a report in 'Business Recorder' ([www.brecorder.com](http://www.brecorder.com)) on January 23. It quoted former caretaker foreign minister Inamul Haq describing the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) as "an attempt to cap Pakistan's nuclear capabilities but UN permanent five members are legitimately possessing nuclear weapons in the presence of Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)".

Speaking at workshop titled, 'The CTBT and Beyond,' organised by Strategic Technology Resources (STR) on January 23, he said that FMCT will give India free hand to stockpile fissile material. He pointed out that existing stocks of fissile materials should be gradually reduced, eventually eliminating them with a schedule to transfer these stockpiles for civilian use with verification while transfers must be initiated by the states with the largest stockpiles of such materials. This would require nuclear weapon states to irreversibly down-blend existing stocks of weapons-grade fissile materials, ensuring they could never be used for weapons again, he added.

The Business Recorder quoted him saying that FMCT is "a ploy by the U.S. against Pakistan" and that U.S. may attempt to use economic pressure to force Pakistan to give up fissile materials production and stockpiling which is totally against the strategic interest of Pakistan. "The fragile economy might be a factor in influencing political leadership, policy and decision-makers in Pakistan to succumb to the pressure from Washington to endorse FMCT, which will a discriminatory move," he maintained.

Inam went on to say that any compromise on FMCT, in terms of the issue of stockpiles would damage Pakistan permanently. "In fact one objective of the current U.S. non-proliferation policy is to cap and eventually reverse the nuclear-weapons programme of Pakistan." (IDN-InDepthNews/28.01.2011) ■



## **Articles**

### **Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty**

**By Jaya Ramachandran**

VIENNA - An international pact outlawing all atomic explosions for military or civilian purposes is not yet around the corner but there is reason to rejoice at considerable advances made towards entry into force of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty.

The first decade of the 21st century has witnessed some "remarkable achievements" driven by "a vision to bring an end to the era of nuclear weapons," says Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

This is underscored by the fact that the monitoring system of the treaty -- adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996 -- has expanded to 263 certified facilities from zero in 2000. Ten years ago there were 51 ratifications. In 2010 with the ratifications by Trinidad and Tobago and by the Central African Republic the number has tripled to 153 ratifications and the Treaty has been signed by 182 States.

Taking stock of the advances achieved in the previous decade, the CTBTO says that new ratifications entered into law two days before the successful outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference -- on May 26, 2010 -- when they were presented at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

On the eve of the conference to review the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Indonesia had announced its intention to ratify the treaty. During the conference, four more CTBT signatories -- Iraq, Papua-New Guinea, Thailand, and the United States -- also declared their intention to move forward with ratifications, the CTBTO informs.

And, as the NPT Review Conference advanced, an exhibition opened in the UN headquarters on May 4, 2010, depicting the history of nuclear testing and the road to adopting the CTBT. The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon declaring: "Putting an end to nuclear explosions is more than the name of this exhibition -- it is one of the longest-standing goals of the United Nations."

In 'annual highlights' web posted at the turn of the year, the CTBTO quotes actor/producer and UN Messenger of Peace Michael Douglas stating at the opening of the exhibition that there was no reason "our children" should live in the shadow of "these terrible (atomic) weapons." Douglas' appeal that "the necessary steps can be taken now," were echoed by Indonesia's Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa, who stated that his country believed it could enhance its contribution to nuclear disarmament by acting now to begin the process of ratifying the CTBT, the CTBTO said.

"This underscores the leadership role of Indonesia in regional and global non-proliferation and disarmament efforts," Tóth said in April 2010, when Natalegawa first announced his country's decision. The outcome of the NPT Review Conference that put an end to a decade-long political deadlock and adopted an action plan giving strong support for the CTBT, was warmly welcomed by Tóth.

"Support for the Treaty in 2010 also came from the UN General Assembly, which gave strong endorsement of the CTBT. The Russian Federation and the United States introduced for the first time a resolution on bilateral strategic arms reductions including recognition for early entry into force of the CTBT. Earlier in the year the new Nuclear Posture Review released by the U.S. clearly underlined the importance of the CTBT," the CTBTO said in its 'annual highlights'.

It added: "The September 23 Joint Ministerial Statement launched by Foreign Ministers at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting to promote early entry-into-force of the CTBT was another strong political message in favour of the Treaty. The CTBTO also deepened cooperation with its pool of partners. In February UNESCO and the CTBTO signed an agreement to enhance disaster mitigation efforts and capacity-building in developing countries."

The CTBTO recalled that in November 2010 support for the nuclear test-ban treaty was voiced by Nobel Peace Prize laureates, at their meeting in Hiroshima. "They urged the remaining nine countries, whose ratification will bring the CTBT into force, to act now."

➔



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➔ The CTBTO notes with obvious satisfaction that the architects of the CTBT made no concessions to the standards it sets for verification. "Very high system capabilities and performance, as well as a rigorous certification process are required for each station." According to the CTBTO 'annual highlights', at the end of 2010 there were 264 stations in the International Monitoring System (IMS), representing more than 80 per cent completion of its system of 337 stations. Six new facilities were certified in the Russian Federation alone in 2010. In August the first noble gas monitoring station was officially integrated into the system in the United States, the CTBTO said.

The Vienna-based Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization further informed that the International Data Centre (IDC) in January 2010 completed a five-year project to renew its computer system with a migration to Linux systems. New global communications infrastructure is also in place and fully operational providing higher availability and reliability of data.

A highlight was when in November 2010 the CTBTO staged a simulated on-site-inspection beside the Dead Sea, in Jordan, says the 'annual highlights', adding: "A team of 35 experts from 20 countries participated in the exercise, preparation for conducting on-Site Inspections, which will form a major component of the verification regime, available to member states, when the Treaty enters into force." In addition, the CTBTO is giving priority to training experts from member states. A series of national and regional training workshops and seminars have been held on-line and at the headquarters in Vienna.

"Many courses offer Member States the technical capabilities to better access and use data collected by the CTBTO's global monitoring system. Every day 10 gigabytes of data flows into the Vienna headquarters of the CTBTO and is made available to all Member States on an equal basis," the 'annual highlights' said. According to the 'annual highlights', the CTBTO's verification network also provides significant civil benefits. In November 2010 France became the eighth country to sign an agreement with the CTBTO on receiving tsunami warning data.

"The continuous expansion, upgrading and maintenance of a vast, state-of-the-art global monitoring network and communications infrastructure, represents an unprecedented joint investment. Since the treaty opened for signature in 1996 almost \$1 billion has been invested by member states in the verification regime," the CTBTO said.

The organization informs that the CTBTO's annual budget, of \$115,579,600 (€80,601,500) in 2010, remains below zero real growth, and its level of staff remains unchanged since 2003. "Managing the onerous increase in the workload with a constant level of resources has been a serious challenge," Tóth told representatives of CTBTO member States at a regular meeting of the CTBTO's executive body in November 2010.

"In December the rate by which Member States pay their assessed dues stood at 85% compared to the previous year's rate of 79%. It is crucial for all Member States to fulfill their financial obligations in full, on time and without condition. Frank Becker, Permanent Representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the European Union, told the CTBTO executive body meeting in November," the CTBTO said. In 2010 an extra-budgetary contribution of €5.3 million was made by the European Union to strengthen CTBTO monitoring and verification capabilities, including its cooperation with the scientific community.

Addressing the 2010 World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates in Hiroshima on November 13, 2010, Tóth said: "In 2010, the international community clearly reaffirmed its resolve to move forward. Several high level events and pronouncements by world leaders provided a new sense of optimism. They were also a reminder that multilateralism has not withered away; that multilateral action to face common challenges is indeed still possible. It is perhaps the only way forward in a world of increasing complexity."

On December 13, 2010, addressing the UN General Assembly, Tóth said: "The CTBT is clearly of great significance for the global disarmament and non-proliferation regime. It has a key role to play in today's security environment. More than two thousand tests were conducted prior to the treaty's conclusion in 1996.

"Every test eroded global security, and widened the gap in political trust. In the last decade, there have only been two nuclear test explosions. The difference is clear. But it is high time for concrete action. The entry into force of the Treaty may be the single defining factor for the nuclear nonproliferation regime in the next 30 years," Tóth said. (IDN-InDepthNews/04.01.2011) ■





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## Translations | Adaptations

### Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty - I

#### | 軍縮 | 核実験禁止に向けて大きな前進

【ウィーン IDN=ジャヤ・ラマチャンドラン】

軍사용、民生用と目的を問わずすべての核爆発を違法化する国際法はまだ目の前には見えていないが、包括的核実験禁止条約（CTBT）の発効に向けて大きな前進があったことを喜んでよさそうだ。

包括的核実験禁止条約機関（CTBTO）準備委員会のティボール・トート事務局長は「核兵器の時代を終わらせるというビジョンに導かれた『かなりの成果』を21世紀最初の10年であげることができた。」と語った。

このことは、1996年に国連総会で採択されたCTBTの監視システムの認証施設数が2000年にはゼロだったものが現在は263にまで増えていることから明らかだろう。10年前には批准国は51ヶ国であった。2010年には、トリニダードトバゴと中央アフリカ共和国が批准し、批准国は10年前の3倍の153ヶ国にまで増えた。署名国は182ヶ国にものぼる。



ティボール・トート事務局長  
資料：CTBT 機関準備委員会



国際連合本部  
資料：Envolverde

CTBTO は、この10年間の前進を振り返る中で、新規批准の発表は、2010年のNPT運用検討会議が5月26日に成果をもたらす2日前にニューヨークの国連本部で行われた、と述べた。

NPT 運用検討会議の前日にインドネシアが批准の意図を明らかにした。さ



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### Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty -II

らに同会議中には、イラク、バブアニューギニア、タイ、米国の4ヶ国が批准に向けて動き出すことを明らかにした。

NPT 運用検討会議が始まると、核実験の歴史と CTBT 採択への道を描いた展示会が5月4日から国連本部で開催された。潘基文国連事務総長は「核爆発に終止符を打つ」ことは、この展示会の表題以上の意味合いを持っています。それは、国連が長く目標としてきたものの一つなのです。」と語った。



マイケル・ダグラス氏  
資料: Wikimedia Commons

CTBTO は年初にウェブに掲載する「昨年のハイライト」

の中で、俳優/プロデューサーで国連平和メッセンジャーでもあるマイケル・ダグラス氏が、「我々の子どもが「この最悪の兵器」の影の下で生きていく理由などない」と展示の開会式で発言したことを紹介している。

「今こそ必要なステップを踏み出すことができるのです。」というダグラス氏のアピールは、インドネシアのマルティ・ナタレガワ外相からも聞かれた。ナタレガワ外相は、「CTBT 批准プロセスを、今始めることによって、核軍縮への貢献をできると信じている。」と語った。

ナタレガワ外相が始めて CTBT 批准の意思を明らかにした2010年4月、トート事務局長は、「インドネシアが地域および世界において不拡散・軍縮のリーダーシップをとっていることを示している。」と語った。



マルティ・ナタレガワ外相  
資料: Wikimedia Commons

トート事務局長は、10年にも及ぶ政治的停滞を打ち破ってNPT 運用検討会議が行動計画を採択しCTBT に強い支持を与えたことを歓迎した。

CTBTO は「昨年のハイライト」でこう書いている。「2010年におけるCTBT への支持は国連





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## Translations | Adaptations

### Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty -III

においてもなされた。ロシア連邦と米国は CTBT の早期発効の必要性を含め、二国間の戦略兵器削減に関する決議を初めて提出した。昨年米国が発表した『核態勢見直し』では CTBT の重要性がうたわれた。」

「9月23日、第5回 CTBT 批准促進閣僚会議において各国外相が出した共同声明は、条約支持へのもうひとつの強力な政治的メッセージである。2月には、ユネスコと CTBTO が、途上国における災害緩和と能力開発に関する協定を結んだ。」



資料 : Taikan Usui

また、11月に広島でノーベル平和賞受賞者らが CTBT への支持を表明したことにも注目している。「彼らは、CTBT の発効に必要な残りの9ヶ国に対して、批准を呼びかけた」。

#### 検証の問題

CTBTO は、検証措置について設定された基準に関して、CTBT の仕組みは妥協を許していない、と自信を持って述べている。「各施設において、きわめて高度なシステム能力とパフォーマンス、厳密な検証プロセスが求められている」。



国際監視システム (IMS)  
資料 : CTBT 機関準備委員会

「昨年のハイライト」によれば、2010年末の時点で「国際監視システム」(IMS)には264の施設がある。予定の337施設のうち、進捗率は80%ほどである。ロシア国内だけでも昨年1年間で6つの施設が認証された。8月には、米国内にある気体監視施設が初めてIMSに統合された。



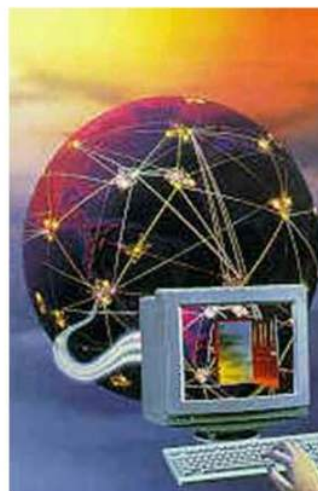


## Translations | Adaptations

### Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty -IV

ウィーンの CTBTO 準備委員会は、昨年 1 月、国際データセンター (IDC) が、リナックスへの移行など、5 年に及ぶコンピューター更新計画を完了させたと発表した。新しい世界規模の通信インフラも出来て、データの利用確度や信頼性も向上した。

ひとつのハイライトは、昨年 1 1 月に CTBTO がヨルダンの死海近辺の施設において模擬的な現地査察を行ったことであろう。「20ヶ国から参加した35人の専門家が現地査察演習に参加した。現地査察は、条約が発効したならば、検証体制の重要な要素となる」。



資料 : Envolverde

また、CTBTO は加盟国の専門家養成にも力を入れており、各国・地域を対象にした一連の訓練ワークショップやセミナーを、ウィーン本部やオンラインで実施している。

「多くのコースを通じて、CTBTO が監視システムによって収集したデータへのアクセス・利用に関する技術的能力を加盟国に提供することができる。ウィーンの本部には毎日 10 ギガバイトのデータが送られ、すべての加盟国が平等に利用できるようになっている」と「昨年のハイライト」は記している。

CTBTO の検証ネットワークには民生用の意義もある。2010年11月には、フランスが、津波警戒データの受領について CTBTO と協定を結んだ8番目の国となった。

CTBTO によれば、「広範で最新のグローバル監視ネットワークと通信インフラの拡大・近代化・維持は、前例のない共同投資である。条約が1996年に署名開放されて以来、すでに10億ドルが検証体制構築のために投資された。」という。

CTBTO の2010年の年間予算は1億1557万9600ドル(8060万1500ユーロ)で、前年よりも伸びていない。スタッフ数も2003年以降変化がない。「予算が変わらない中で増大する作業に耐えることは、きわめて大きな課題です。」と、トート事務局長は11月の CTBTO 理事会定例会において語った。



Translations | Adaptations

**Considerable Progress Towards a Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty -V**

この点について、同理事会に EU を代表して出席したベルギーのフランク・ベッカー氏は、「12月時点において、加盟国の分担金支払い率は85%であった（去年は79%）。すべての加盟国が、財政的義務を時間通りに無条件で完全に果たすことが肝要だ。」と語った。

2010年には、EU が、科学界（Scientific Community）との協力など、CTBTO の監視・検証能力を向上させるために、530万ユーロの追加貢献を行った。

トート事務局長は、11月13日、広島で開催されたノーベル平和賞受賞者会議で、「2010年、国際社会は、前進するとの決意を再確認しました。ハイレベルの会合や世界の指導者たちの意思表示が、新しい楽観主義的な感覚を与えました。またこれは、多国間主義は死んでいない、ということも表しています。共通の課題に立ち向かう多国間での行動は、依然として可能であります。ますます複雑化する世界においては、おそらくそれが唯一の出口だと言えるでしょう。」と語った。

同じくトート氏は、12月13日に国連総会でこう発言した、「CTBT は世界の軍縮・不拡散体制にとって非常に意義のあるものです。今日の安全保障環境において、主要な役割を果たしています。CTBT が1996年に妥結するまで、2000回以上の核実験が行われてきたのですから。」「実験が行われるたびに世界の安全保障は損なわれ、政治的信頼の溝を広げました。この10年間では核爆発実験はわずか2回行われただけです。しかし、今こそ具体的に行動すべき時です。CTBT の発効は、今後30年間において、核不拡散体制を作るうえで唯一の決定的な要素になるかもしれないのです。」(01.04.2011) IPS Japan/IDN-InDepthNews



ティボーホル・トート事務局長  
資料：OTICE



## Civil Society's Perspective

### **IPPNW responds to ratification of New START**

*IPPNW's co-presidents have sent the following letter to the presidents of the US and Russia, to mark the successful ratification of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), under which each country will limit the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons to 1,550, with additional reductions in deployed and non-deployed launchers to 800 in each country. The treaty was ratified by the Russian State Duma on January 25, 2011, by the Federation Council of Russia on January 26, and by the US Senate on December 22, 2010. The New START will enter into force in February, when Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton exchange ratification papers.*

January 31, 2011

President Barack Obama, President Dmitri Medvedev,

Dear Presidents Obama and Medvedev:

The ratification of the New START by the Russian Parliament this week and by the US Senate last month fulfills a pledge each of you made almost two years ago to lay the groundwork for a world without nuclear weapons. When you met in Moscow in March 2009, you spoke of this new round of US-Russia nuclear arms reductions as a “down payment” toward a nuclear-weapons-free world. While this down payment is modest in numerical terms, the New START, as its name suggests, is a promise of more to come.

The US Senate ratified New START on December 22, 2010. Russia completed the process one month later.

IPPNW congratulates you on this long-awaited accomplishment, thanks you for the leadership you both showed in the face of political opposition to ratification, and urges you to build on this success without delay. We have written to you previously that, as the leaders of the world's largest nuclear powers, you have both a responsibility and an unprecedented opportunity to end the threat posed by the only weapons capable of destroying humanity.

Terrible acts of violence have recently claimed the lives of dozens of innocent people in both your countries and have reminded all of us that such atrocities, even on a relatively small scale, are tragic and unacceptable. As physicians, we know exactly what our colleagues in Tucson and Moscow confronted in trying to save the lives of the injured. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the families of the victims and to the American and Russian people, who must once again come to terms with horrifying events that have become a frequent occurrence in too many parts of the world.

Should nuclear weapons ever be used again, the casualties could number in the hundreds of millions and physicians would be helpless to mitigate the suffering of the survivors. Even with the reductions spelled out in the New START, Russia and the US between them continue to deploy nuclear arsenals capable of exterminating entire populations, devastating the global climate, and, in the worst case, rendering the Earth itself uninhabitable. We may never be able to prevent each and every random act of violence, but it is completely within our power to prevent global nuclear catastrophe by eliminating the weapons themselves.

We understand that the road ahead is not free of obstacles. Russia is concerned about US missile defense plans and the large imbalance in conventional military forces; the US is concerned about the thousands of tactical nuclear weapons that remain in the Russian arsenal and are uncovered by strategic reductions agreements. Both countries point to the fact that they are not the sole possessors of nuclear weapons in the world, and argue that the disarmament process is hampered by proliferation. These are all legitimate concerns. None of them, however, outweigh the risks of holding onto these intolerably destructive weapons or postponing the day when the world is liberated from the terror they impose on us.

As you implement the New START, we urge you to recommit yourselves to the goal of eliminating the last nuclear weapon from the world. The surest way to reach that goal is for the US and Russia to embrace the proposal for a global nuclear weapons abolition treaty — what Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, a large majority of UN Member States, and thousands of civil society groups around the world have referred to as a Nuclear Weapons Convention — and for your two countries to engage the international community — nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states alike — in negotiations on a new and permanent end to the nuclear weapons era.

We congratulate you for seeing the New START through to a successful conclusion, and appeal to you to finish the task you have started.

Sincerely,

Vappu Taipale | Sergey Kolesnikov | Robert Mtonga | Co-Presidents ■





## Civil Society's Perspective

### **Russian ratification of nuclear disarmament treaty welcomed by CND**

26 January 2011

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament welcomed today's vote in the Russian State Duma to approve the START nuclear arms reduction treaty. The plan now moves on to the upper house - the Federation Council - which may consider it as soon as tomorrow.

The vote comes a day after President Dmitry Medvedev warned NATO over its missile defence plans. Medvedev announced that Russia would deploy its own missile defence system and adopt a more offensive nuclear posture, to secure adequate protection for Russia, if it were not given an equal role in the NATO system initiated by Washington. The US administration has insisted that the system is designed to counter potential threats from Iran, but its continued refusal to accept Russian offers of cooperation has reinforced widespread views that Russia is actually the target.

Kate Hudson, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said "The treaty's passage through the Duma is excellent news. We look forward to a speedy final ratification by the upper house, which will bring this landmark agreement into force. The new START treaty must now be followed-up with further bilateral and multilateral steps. Obama and Medvedev's initiative has given vital impetus to the global disarmament process and its final enactment is a sign of hope for a more secure future.

"However positive this vote is, Medvedev's statement on missile defence shows how fragile this process is. NATO's proposed missile defence system in Europe is clearly still a major concern for Russia. It continues to have the potential to trigger a disastrous spiral of 'defensive' moves which block further disarmament and could restart the arms race of the past. Russia's strong warning, calling for 'direct and unambiguous answers' from NATO highlights the fact that missile defence remains a highly destabilising concept, regardless of its exact configuration or partners." ■

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### **Billions to be spent on new Trident before MPs are even asked to back plans**

31 January 2011

Responding to the Defence Secretary's confirmation to the Commons that parts of the proposed Trident replacement submarines will be purchased ahead of the 'main gate' decision point, CND called on the government to live up to its own promises over openness and accountability.

Liam Fox told MPs "we would expect to purchase some long-lead items", though declined to give any details to the Commons, despite the fact that the MoD recently listed dozens of anticipated purchases in response to a Freedom of Information request [note 3]. Those answers revealed that the MoD plans to order a substantial part of the first submarine as well as nuclear reactors for three submarines (at an estimated cost of at least £1b [note 4]) prior to the main decision on whether to go ahead with the system being made in 2016.

When questioned whether this level of spending risked making the formal approval point irrelevant, Fox responded that "whatever amount is spent on those lead items then technically it is up to any parliament at any time to decide whether any programme can or cannot go ahead."

Kate Hudson, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said "It is disingenuous for the Defence Secretary to be claiming that 'whatever amount is spent' ahead of a Parliament being asked to decide on the future of Trident, that it would then 'technically' be able to cancel it. For a Government supposedly committed to new levels of transparency, this is an appalling way to behave. How are Ministers in any way accountable if billions are spent before Parliament is even asked its view on the matter? This is an abuse of democracy and sets up a repeat of the aircraft carrier fiasco where billions are committed and projects finished not due to their usefulness in the defence of the country, but because hardly any money can be saved by cancelling them. ☹





## **Civil Society's Perspective**

➡ "The Government must come clean on what it plans to spend and when it plans to spend it. With drastic cuts across government departments, profligate spending in defence will not be forgiven by the public. Committing billions ahead of the 2015 General Election and before the 2016 decision on whether Trident is actually to be replaced is hardly representative of the 'new politics' promised by the Coalition. If the Liberal Democrat pledge, made after the timetable was delayed last October, that "Trident will not be renewed this parliament - not on a Liberal Democrat watch" [note 5] is to be meaningfully kept, it needs their Ministers to ensure that these huge orders are not placed ahead of the next election. ■

For further information and interviews please contact CND's Press Officer, on 0207 7002350 or 07968 420859  
The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) is one of Europe's biggest single-issue peace campaigns, with over 35,000 members in the UK. CND campaigns for the abolition of all nuclear weapons everywhere. <http://www.cnduk.org>  
Freedom of Information response [http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/sites/files/gpuk/mod\\_trident\\_foi\\_2010\\_jan.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/sites/files/gpuk/mod_trident_foi_2010_jan.pdf)  
Based on the £334m cost of the items that take the longest to build (mostly the reactor) for the sixth of the smaller Astute-class boats <http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2010-10-18a.17779.h>  
Letter from Liberal Democrat Party President to members, 19th October 2010  
[http://www.libdems.org.uk/news\\_detail.aspx?title=Baroness\\_Scott%27s\\_email\\_to\\_supporters:\\_Winning\\_on\\_Trident&pPK=3990b33a-ef12-4456-a8b2-5d44e9d9e57c](http://www.libdems.org.uk/news_detail.aspx?title=Baroness_Scott%27s_email_to_supporters:_Winning_on_Trident&pPK=3990b33a-ef12-4456-a8b2-5d44e9d9e57c)

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## **No Trident replacement through the back door**

18 January 2011

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament today called for the government to 'come clean' on spending plans when it releases the long-delayed 'Initial Gate' report into the Trident replacement programme, expected to be published next month. Recent disclosures [note 3] have revealed that the MoD currently plans to order a substantial part of the first submarine as well as nuclear reactors for three submarines prior to the main decision on whether to go ahead with the system in 2016. CND has warned this risks repeating the aircraft carrier fiasco where billions are committed to projects that are then deemed unnecessary. Based on the £334m cost of the items that take the longest to build (mostly the reactor) for the sixth of the smaller Astute-class boats [note 4], pre-ordering the reactors for the first three new Trident submarines would commit over £1 billion to the project for these items alone. Substantial elements of the first submarine are also planned to have construction start ahead of the 2016 'Main Gate' decision, including elements of (if not the entirety of) the hull, the propulsion systems, power plant, electrical, combat and life support systems - i.e. much of the first submarine. Kate Hudson, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said "The Ministry of Defence plans - only revealed due to a Freedom of Information request - show the process that locked us into buying an unwanted aircraft carrier looks set to be repeated with Trident submarines. Ordering billions of pounds-worth of equipment ahead of a final decision has been rightly criticised by the Coalition Government but these plans could make the waste on the aircraft carrier seem like small change. The Government must come clean on what it plans to spend and when it plans to commit to it. With drastic cuts across government departments, profligate spending in defence will not be forgiven by the public.

"Committing to significant spending ahead of the 2015 General Election and before the 2016 decision on whether to replace Trident is hardly representative of the 'new politics' promised by the Coalition. This smacks of getting Trident replacement in through the back door, bypassing proper political processes and making a mockery of any notion of accountability. If the Liberal Democrat pledge, made after the timetable was delayed last October, that "Trident will not be renewed this parliament - not on a Liberal Democrat watch" [note 5] is to be meaningfully kept, it needs their Ministers to ensure that these multi-million pound orders are not placed ahead of the next election.

"It is vital that the government commits to an honest debate and accountable process about the timetable, decision making, cost and scope of the contracts for Trident replacement. Above all it must provide for a fundamental reappraisal - involving parliamentarians and public - of whether a Cold War nuclear weapons system is necessary for the defence of Britain in the 21st century." ■

A briefing discussing these issues in greater depth is available from <http://www.cnduk.org/images/initialgate-pressbrief.pdf>



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
Act to make it a reality



## What the UN and Others Say

### Media's Role in Advocating and Promoting Nuclear Disarmament\*

By Sergio Duarte

High Representative for Disarmament Affairs United Nations

[. . .] We are fortunate to have with us today representatives of the media from 11 countries and experts on disarmament from international organizations and academic institutes. Credit for organizing this workshop is of course shared by the UN's Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. I commend them for organizing this event and selecting such a worthy subject.

I also wish to express my personal appreciation to Ambassador Cheng Jingye, who serves as the Director-General of the Department of Arms Control and Disarmament in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The workshop could not have taken place without the generous financial support of his Ministry. This support will open opportunities to build partnerships with the media to advance disarmament goals within this region and potentially beyond.

I am pleased that this is the first of three workshops we are planning on this issue in the Asia/Pacific region. It is also the first UN meeting in recent years focusing on the media's role in advocating and promoting disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation.

This raises a fair question: why focus on the media, when it is widely recognized that key disarmament decisions are made by sovereign States? The answer lies in the unique roles played by the media in shaping the wider relationship between government and society—roles that will certainly have implications for the future of disarmament efforts.

The media offer governments a source of information about the conditions and expectations of the people, as conveyed in news reporting and commentaries. Yet the media also supply information that educates people about the world around them—information that helps the public to shape its own expectations about government policies, priorities, and agendas. The media also offer a means to maintain some accountability in the achievement of public policies, through their reporting of both progress and setbacks in pursuing declared goals.

Of course, the media are not just a public service. In most countries, they are businesses that survive on subscriptions, advertising, and other types of income—and these will vary with the level of public interest in specific issues. While the media reflect public demands for progress in certain policy fields, they can also serve to strengthen such demands.

While the commercial media's dependence on the public marketplace offers many opportunities to advance global causes—including disarmament—it also creates some undesirable incentives for sensationalism, or for the publishing of stories more for their sales potential than for their substantive merit. The antidote for this is found both in journalistic professionalism and in an awareness throughout the journalist community of the many ways that global developments affect the future of countries and the interests of their citizens.

These roles and responsibilities of the media have grown in importance in recent decades due to the process of globalization, which has been reinforced—if not driven—by the incredible revolution in communications technologies, resulting in a significant expansion of both the audiences and the variety of subjects being opened for public discourse.



\* Extracts from Opening Remarks at the UN Regional Workshop for East and Southeast Asia on Strengthening the Capacity of the Media in Advocating And Promoting Peace and Disarmament on 20 January 2011 in Beijing, China.





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Act to make the world safe for people



## What the UN and Others Say

➡ For those of us who work in disarmament, this particular revolution is most welcome, since it has had the effect of making the public more aware not only of the great dangers from existing arms races and rising military expenditures, but also of the merits of disarmament, arms control, and non-proliferation as alternative paths to a more secure world.

I am especially pleased to address this workshop because disarmament and arms control are among our oldest priorities at the UN. The General Assembly's first resolution, adopted in 1946, identified the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons and other weapons adaptable to mass destruction. Parallel efforts were soon underway to limit conventional armaments. Together, these comprise "general and complete disarmament under effective international control," which has been the UN's "ultimate objective" for over 30 years.

The need for progress in disarmament and arms control clearly relates to the legacy of the last century of wars and preparations for wars—a legacy that has included the loss of millions of innocent civilian lives. It has long been recognized worldwide that weapons of mass destruction, along with illicit transfers of conventional arms, jeopardize international peace and security and other goals of the UN Charter.

In addition, massive global military expenditures are each year diverting more and more scarce resources badly needed for social, economic and human development, which hinders the ability of nations to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has stated, "every dollar spent on weapons is one less spent on schools, life-saving medicine, or research into life-affirming technologies."

With respect to nuclear weapons, all previous Secretaries-General have recognized their unique threats, but Secretary-General Ban took these concerns further in October 2008 by launching his five-point proposal for achieving global nuclear disarmament, which he further elaborated in his Action Plan of 8 December 2009.

His plan emphasizes strengthening the "rule of law" in disarmament, including the idea of pursuing a nuclear weapons convention or a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments; the ratification of all the protocols to the treaties establishing regional nuclear-weapon-free zones; the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; the negotiation of a treaty to prohibit the production of fissile material for weapons; and the consideration of other legal restraints for conventional arms, missiles, and space weapons.

After decades of setbacks in nuclear disarmament, efforts in the past two years have yielded some very positive momentum, as seen in the adoption of an action plan at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the conclusion and anticipated entry into force of the new START treaty. This positive trend was assisted by some enlightened leadership from the States with the two largest nuclear arsenals, and from other concerned States in the world community. Yet I believe that advocacy efforts by civil society are also undeniably contributing to this process, and these depend heavily upon frequent and accurate reporting by the news media.

If progress were inevitable, there would be little need for this workshop. There are many obstacles ahead, recognizing that over 20,000 nuclear weapons remain in this world. It is sobering to note that over half the world's population currently lives in countries that either have nuclear weapons or are members of nuclear alliances. In the field of disarmament, it is unfortunately true that when all is said and done, more has been said than done.

Fortunately, it is possible that the treaty or treaties to follow the new START Treaty will require the verified and irreversible destruction of warheads and delivery systems—rather than a mere cap on deployments—and this would be a clear indicator of progress. To encourage such progress and to achieve a nuclear weapon-free world will require a long-term effort by all governments and their citizens. This is how momentum is sustained.

And this will necessarily involve a significant role for the media—in keeping the public informed, in reporting public expectations, in describing and assessing progress and setbacks, and in keeping the issue as a high priority in public policy. These contributions apply not only to disarmament, but also to advancing the goals of non-proliferation and the prevention of terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction. ➡



# BEYOND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition  
Act to make the world safe for the future



## What the UN and Others Say

The media has done much to assist civil society efforts for disarmament, to expose illicit traffickers of weaponry, and to prevent terrorists from acquiring the world's deadliest weapons. Yet more needs to be done, as uses of either weapons of mass destruction or illicitly traded conventional arms have characteristically had catastrophic effects on civilian populations, which continue to face pressing social and economic needs.

Against this background, this Workshop is aimed at further increasing the knowledge and expertise of the media in disarmament and non-proliferation and at finding ways to enhance partnerships among the United Nations, international organizations, and individuals working on disarmament-related issues in the media.

The UN stands ready to work closely with partners from the media to achieve a safer and better world. The Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific has over the past twenty years actively worked on raising awareness, supporting dialogue, and promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education in the Asia and Pacific region.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank our friends from the media for their support and cooperation and hope this partnership will continue and expand.

Finally, I invite you all to draw some inspiration on the eve of the Year of the Hare, a time for creativity, compassion and friendliness. Such qualities offer a solid foundation for the partnerships needed on our common journey to a nuclear-weapon-free world. In this spirit, I wish you all a productive discussion in charting a course to fulfil this great and historic goal. ■



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