

ANNEX I:

Overview of recommendations for parliamentarians

I. STOCKPILE REDUCTIONS

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Encourage your government to urgently pursue and support further transparent, substantial and irreversible nuclear stockpile reductions under unilateral, bilateral or multilateral frameworks.
- Legislators from the P5 countries (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States) could call on their governments to use the P5 process agreed at the 2010 NPT Review Conference to commit to specific stockpile reductions and other plurilateral measures, and announce such commitments at NPT meetings.
- US and Russian legislators can seize the opportunity created by New START to address issues that could assist additional US-Russian arms control agreements, such as further controls on operational tactical (non-strategic) nuclear weapons, ballistic missile defences and conventional weapons.

ALLIES OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES

- Request information from your government on the presence, numbers, role and operational readiness of tactical nuclear weapons.
- Adopt resolutions and statements – either in your parliament or in conjunction with parliaments from other NATO Member States – on the removal of tactical nuclear weapons.
- Initiate parliamentary debate and oversight of government decision-making regarding the renewal of fighter-bombers necessary for the continued hosting of tactical nuclear weapons under nuclear-sharing arrangements, including related budgetary implications.

- Engage in parliamentary assemblies, notably the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, to pursue a revision of the Alliance's strategic concept, to promote non-nuclear security in support of NATO's commitment to create the conditions to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world.

2. NUCLEAR TESTS

ALL STATES

- Act for ratification of the CTBT if your country has not ratified, and advance draft implementing legislation for ratification (with assistance from the CTBTO).
- Make use of the CTBTO Capacity Development Initiative to build knowledge, skills and capacity in your country to implement CTBT legislation and to contribute to the verification regime.
- Encourage parliamentary colleagues from countries that have not yet ratified the CTBT, especially those in Annex 2 countries, to advance such ratification in their legislatures.
- Hold public education events, including in your parliament and especially on the International Day against Nuclear Tests (29 August), and invite to such events officials from countries that have not yet ratified the CTBT.
- Highlight the value of the CTBT and the CTBTO for nuclear non-proliferation and environmental protection, along with other global civilian benefits including tsunami early warning from earthquakes and radionuclide monitoring from nuclear accidents.
- Encourage your government to contribute stations to the CTBTO international monitoring system, and to support the Treaty by promoting its full ratification and entry into force, as well as the building-up and implementation of the verification regime.

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Extend nuclear test moratoria, particularly through legislation.
- Urge your government to sign and ratify the CTBT if it has not already done so.

- Initiate and strengthen compensation legislation for nuclear test veterans, communities and downwinders.

3. NUCLEAR FACILITIES AND FISSILE MATERIALS

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Support the initiation or extension of moratoria on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons.
- Call for full transparency on fissile materials, including declarations of current inventories of HEU.
- Promote the placement of all non-military facilities under IAEA safeguards.
- Advance debate and motions in parliament on the possibility of phasing out HEU and plutonium reactors.
- Parliamentarians in the five countries that reprocess power reactor fuel (China, France, India, Japan and the Russian Federation) should work toward phasing out reprocessing and ensuring the disposal of stocks of separated plutonium.
- Pursue cooperative threat reduction programmes to secure stockpiles of fissile materials.
- Call for the conclusion of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material and dealing with stockpiles.

4. TERRORISM AND CRIMINALITY

ALL STATES

- Urge your government to sign and ratify the Nuclear Terrorism Convention and other anti-terrorism conventions.
- Call on and work with your government to implement the provisions of UNSC resolution 1540, and to provide support for States that lack the capacity to implement certain provisions of the resolution.
- Adopt legislative measures to implement the Nuclear Terrorism Convention and UNSC resolution 1540.

NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES

- Adopt the strongest possible measures to prevent nuclear crimes, including legislation that would make it a criminal offence for State actors or non-State actors to manufacture, acquire, possess, or have control over any nuclear explosive device, or to aid, abet or procure any person in such acts, and allow for the extraterritorial application of such legislation.
- Strengthen the international norm against nuclear crimes by supporting the adoption of an amendment to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court that would make the use and threatened use of nuclear weapons a war crime.

5. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE AND SECURITY

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Call for the rescinding of launch-on-warning and taking all remaining nuclear weapons systems off high operational readiness for use.
- Initiate studies and hold hearings on approaches to phasing out nuclear deterrence and achieving security without nuclear weapons.
- Explore additional measures to strengthen the norm of non-use of nuclear weapons with a view to their global elimination.

ALLIES OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES

- Ask questions in parliament on what the government is doing to lower the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines in line with the agreements made at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
- Initiate studies and hold hearings to examine the validity of nuclear deterrence in current security frameworks, and to consider approaches to phasing out nuclear deterrence and achieving security without nuclear weapons.
- Examine proposals for establishing nuclear weapon-free zones (e.g. in North-East Asia, the Arctic and Central Europe) as approaches to attaining security guarantees, reducing the role of nuclear weapons and building cooperative security.

6. NUCLEAR WEAPON-FREE ZONES

EXISTING NUCLEAR WEAPON-FREE ZONES

- Explore ways to strengthen established zones and promote formal linkages between zones through cooperative action and exchange of information and data relevant to treaty verification.
- Parliamentarians from the NPT-recognized nuclear-weapon States are encouraged to support the ratification of the relevant protocols of all Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaties.

PROPOSED NUCLEAR WEAPON-FREE ZONES

- Take action to support the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free from Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction, including by endorsing the *Joint Parliamentary Statement on a Middle East Zone Free from Nuclear Weapons and other WMD*, and calling on all relevant governments to support the UN-sponsored process for the establishment of such a zone.
- Parliamentarians in circumpolar countries are encouraged to advance the proposal for an Arctic Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, and – considering the challenging and changing geo-political conditions of the region – support and commission studies and inquiries into the proposal.
- Parliamentarians in Japan and the Republic of Korea are encouraged to explore and support initiatives to establish a North-East Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, including by endorsing the *Joint Parliamentary Statement on the Denuclearization of Northeast Asia*.
- Parliamentarians advancing proposals for NWFZs are encouraged to liaise with parliamentarians from countries already covered by nuclear-weapon-free zones to draw from their experience.

7. VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

NUCLEAR WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Encourage your government to pursue comprehensive verification schemes with other nuclear-weapon-possessing States (ideally accompanying weapons reduction), including verifying warhead dismantlement.

- Encourage your government to assist and bolster international monitoring and accounting by declassifying and making public its total number of nuclear weapons – active deployed, active and inactive reserves, and retired - and to submit this information to the UN repository.
- Develop, strengthen and support international and national verification measures, and increase funding in verification technologies and research.
- Pursue and expand transparency and confidence-building measures between nuclear-weapon-possessing States e.g. through collaborative technical initiatives.

ALL STATES

- Promote regionally relevant collaborative initiatives between nuclear-weapon-possessing States and non-nuclear-weapon States on verification measures.
- Explore and develop verification technologies and methodologies for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear weapon-free world, including verification tasks (warheads, delivery vehicles, facilities, materials, R&D and know-how) and technologies (e.g. satellites, remote sensors, radiation detectors, tamper-indicating devices and radiation portal monitors).
- Develop, strengthen and support international and national verification measures, and increase funding in verification technologies and research.

8. NUCLEAR SPENDING, CORPORATIONS, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

NUCLEAR WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Call for increased transparency of nuclear weapons spending and request from your government comprehensive, unclassified (and classified) annual accounting of all nuclear weapons-related expenditures.
- Pursue reductions in nuclear weapons budgets to enhance national security and re-order budget priorities towards achieving social and health objectives.

- Place greater emphasis on programmes that secure and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, material, technology and expertise, as well as cooperative confidence-building programs that pursue arms control and disarmament measures, and re-prioritize budgetary allocations accordingly.

NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AND ALLIES OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES

- Pursue ethical investment schemes to ensure that public funds are divested from companies involved in unethical practices, including the manufacture of nuclear weapons, or their components.
- Draw attention to the economic dimensions of the global nuclear weapons complex and call on NWS and nuclear-sharing States to redirect nuclear weapons expenditure to meeting crucial development and environmental objectives.

9. LAWS AND NORMS: TOWARD NON-USE AND PROHIBITION

NUCLEAR WEAPON-POSSESSING STATES

- Call on your government to commit to and strengthen the norm of non-use of nuclear weapons.
- Explore possibilities for adopting a policy of “sole purpose” as a starting point for negotiations for the global prohibition of nuclear weapons.
- Raise in parliament, through hearings, debates or studies, the issue of the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and the incompatibility of any use of nuclear weapons with international humanitarian law, and thus the imperative to seek alternatives to nuclear weapons in security doctrines.

NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES

- Explore, initiate, and/or support legislation that would prohibit nuclear weapons, including – but not limited to – the prohibition of the manufacture, acquisition, possession or control over nuclear weapons, as well as their stationing, storage or transport within territorial boundaries.

- Examine the possibilities of including in such legislation *extra-territoriality* (prohibitions applicable to actions by nationals of the country committed anywhere in the world) and *universality* (prohibitions applicable to anyone regardless of their nationality or where the acts were committed).
- Adopt resolutions in your parliament recognizing the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and affirming the incompatibility of international humanitarian law with nuclear weapons, and the illegality of their use (and possibly threat of use and possession).

10. NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NUCLEAR WEAPONS TREATY OR FRAMEWORK OF AGREEMENTS

ALL STATES

- Submit resolutions or motions in your parliament supporting the UNSG's Five-Point Proposal, in particular his proposal for negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention or package of instruments.
- Promote the UNSG's Five-Point Proposal and Model NWC in international parliamentary bodies;
- Submit to your parliament the Model NWC and the UNSG's Five-Point Proposal for nuclear disarmament and call for hearings on a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

11. DEVELOPING MECHANISMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

ALL STATES

- Explore the possibilities of establishing in your parliament a body with a mandate to review the government's progress on furthering nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, track developments at the international level and discuss key issues.
- Work with your government to create an independent institution tasked with articulating and proposing measures to promote nuclear

non-proliferation and disarmament at the national and international levels.

- Call on your government to engage with existing international disarmament institutions, work to further bolster them where needed, and explore options to create additional institutions with specific disarmament mandates.
- Request that parliamentarians be included in your country's national delegation to major conferences on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.
- Engage actively in parliamentary diplomacy and attend relevant meetings convened by the IPU, PNND and regional and other parliamentary organizations.

12. DISARMAMENT EDUCATION

ALL STATES

- Review and follow up recommendations made in the UN *Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education*.
- Ask your government whether it has informed the United Nations of steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Study.
- Pursue programmes and policies aimed at promoting research and education on disarmament;
- Organize screenings of films on disarmament and non-proliferation in your parliament.
- Hold commemorative events in your parliaments on relevant International Days, especially 29 August (International Day against Nuclear Tests), 21 September (International Day of Peace), 2 October (International Day of Non-Violence), 24 October (United Nations Day) and 6 November (International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict). See www.un.org/en/events/observances/days.