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TOWARDS A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE WORLD: THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS

Draft resolution submitted by the Standing Committee on Peace and International Security

Rapporteur: Ms Chantal GUITTET (France)

The 130th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Convinced* of the need to achieve and maintain a nuclear-weapon-free world,
- (2) *Affirming* the key role of parliaments and parliamentarians in addressing nuclear risks and building the legislative and political framework to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world,
- (3) *Recalling* previous IPU resolutions on the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in particular the resolution adopted by the 120th IPU Assembly (Addis Ababa, April 2009),
- (4) *Noting with grave concern* that more than 17,000 nuclear weapons exist worldwide, constituting a serious challenge to international peace and security, and that any use of nuclear weapons, whether by accident, miscalculation or intent, would have devastating humanitarian and environmental consequences,
- (5) Welcoming the Conferences held in Oslo, Norway in 2013 and in Narayit, Mexico in February 2014, and the next one to be held in Vienna, Austria.
- (6) *Underscoring* the mutually reinforcing nature of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament,
- (7) *Recognizing* the importance of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which embodies the international consensus on the need to pursue the interrelated pillars of disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy,
- (8) *Reaffirming* that all States must ensure compliance with their nuclear non-proliferation obligations, especially those under the Non-proliferation Treaty,
- (9) *Also reaffirming* the nuclear disarmament obligations of nuclear-weapon States under Article VI of the Non-proliferation Treaty, notably to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the urgent cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, as well as the obligation of all NPT States Parties to pursue negotiations on general and complete disarmament,
- (10) *Mindful* of the 64-point Action Plan adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, which, inter alia, “calls on all nuclear-weapon States to undertake concrete disarmament efforts and affirms that all States need to make special efforts to establish the necessary framework to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons,”

- (11) *Noting* its strong support for the essential work of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the universal implementation of its safeguards systems and for its additional protocols as essential tools for strengthening the non-proliferation regime,
- (12) *Also noting* its strong support for the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization and its monitoring system,
- (13) *Further noting* the partial contribution made by unilateral and bilateral disarmament initiatives, *reaffirming* the continued importance and relevance of multilateral frameworks and action, and *underlining* the urgent need for progress,
- (14) *Noting* the United Nations Secretary-General's five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament, as well as his address to the opening Public Plenary of the Conference on Disarmament held on 21 January 2014 on nuclear disarmament,
- (15) *Also noting* the New START Treaty and efforts made by the Russian Federation and the United States of America to implement it,
- (16) *Affirming* the key role of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of multilateral agreements to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world,
- (17) *Acknowledging* the significant contribution made by a number of countries to realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament by establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones and voluntarily renouncing nuclear weapon programmes or withdrawing all nuclear weapons from their territories,
- (18) *Affirming* that all States must ensure unconditional respect for these nuclear-weapon-free zones,
- (19) *Welcoming* the first ever High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament, held on 26 September 2013,
- (20) *Encouraged* by the emergence of other multilateral approaches and initiatives, including the United Nations General Assembly's decision to establish a group of governmental experts to begin discussion of possible elements of a fissile material cut-off treaty, and to set up the United Nations Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations,
- (21) *Welcoming* the Geneva interim agreement of 24 November 2013 between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and Germany, which paves the way for the gradual lifting of economic sanctions against Iran in exchange for an in-depth review of its nuclear programme; and *inviting* all the parties to the agreement to apply faithfully and speedily all its provisions,
- (22) *Determined* to work with governments and civil society to generate and mobilize the political will needed to achieve a world without nuclear weapons,
1. *Calls on* all Member Parliaments and parliamentarians to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all their aspects as objectives of the highest priority and urgency;
 2. *Encourages* parliamentarians to engage in dialogue and to build multiparty networks and coalitions at all levels in the pursuit of nuclear non-proliferation and the goal of universal nuclear disarmament;
 3. *Appeals* to parliamentarians to educate citizens and raise awareness about the continuing dangers of nuclear weapons and the need for and benefits of their total elimination;

4. *Calls on* all parliamentarians to promote and commemorate each year on 26 September the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/32;
5. *Calls on* parliaments to encourage their governments to advance the goal of a sustainable nuclear-weapon-free world in all appropriate international fora and treaty bodies and to take the necessary steps towards the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons;
6. *Urges* the universalization of the Non-proliferation Treaty and *appeals* to parliaments to ensure that States that have not signed and ratified it do so without further delay or any conditions;
7. *Highlights* the importance of securing entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and *urges* those States identified in Annex 2 of the Treaty, in particular nuclear-weapon States, that have not yet done so to accelerate the process of signing and ratifying it, as a matter of priority and an indication of their political will and commitment to international peace and security and in the meantime to respect their moratoria on nuclear tests;
8. *Calls on* all States to refrain from conducting any kind of nuclear weapon test;
9. *Stresses* the need for parliamentarians to work with their governments to ensure full compliance with all obligations under the Non-proliferation Treaty and all commitments under the 2000 NPT Review Conference (the 13 practical steps) and the 2010 NPT Review Conference (the Action Plan);
10. *Calls on* parliaments to work together and with governments and civil society to build momentum for a constructive NPT Review Conference in 2015;
11. *Urges* parliaments to strengthen the safety of all nuclear materials, including those intended for military use, notably by monitoring the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), and by ensuring the ratification of relevant multilateral treaties such as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment;
12. *Calls on* parliaments in States that have not yet done so to bring into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol as soon as possible, which together constitute essential elements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system;
13. *Calls on* parliamentarians to use all available tools, including committees, closely to monitor national implementation of the above commitments, including by scrutinizing legislation, budgets and progress reports;
14. *Recommends* that parliaments urge their governments to start negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or on a package of agreements to help achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, as outlined in the United Nations Secretary-General's five point proposal and noted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan;
15. *Also recommends* that parliaments urge their governments to start multilateral negotiations on a verifiable, robust, non-discriminatory and multilateral treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
16. *Encourages* parliaments in States possessing nuclear weapons to demand, in keeping with Article VI of the Non-proliferation Treaty, deeper and faster action on disarmament and increased transparency from their governments in relation to nuclear

weapons arsenals, stockpiled fissile material, and information on related programmes and spending;

17. *Invites* parliaments, pending a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT), to encourage their governments who have not yet done so to establish a moratorium on the production of fissile material by unilaterally ceasing such production and dismantling their production facilities;
18. *Encourages* parliaments to work with their governments in the pursuit of confidence-building measures, including by eliminating the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines and policies;
19. Also encourages the parliaments of nuclear-weapon-possessing States to demand, in accordance with Action 5 (e) of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, a reduction of the operational status of nuclear weapons;
20. *Further encourages* parliaments to strengthen existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and to support their expansion and the establishment of new zones;
21. *Calls on* parliamentarians to support the convening, at the earliest possible date, of a conference for a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, to be attended by all States in the region on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at;
22. *Urges* parliaments to demand the return to substantive work of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament;
23. *Reiterates* the need to reach an early agreement in the Conference on Disarmament on an effective, universal, unconditional and legally-binding instrument in order to give assurances to non-nuclear States regarding the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
24. *Calls on* parliamentarians to use the IPU as a global forum to focus political attention on the need for effective, verifiable and irreversible nuclear disarmament, and on concrete and practical actions that can be taken in the immediate future to advance this goal.