

**Second Conference of States Parties
and Signatories of Treaties that
Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones
and Mongolia**

5. We reiterate our conviction that the achievement of the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world requires the firm political will of all States, and particularly nuclear-weapon States;

6. We strongly support the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* that there exists an

Asian Nations in promoting and strengthening the implementation of the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone as the region's contribution to achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world. We also note the progress made by the Treaty's Plan of Action (2007-2012) in sharpening the focus of regional collaboration against nuclear weapons and widening the opportunities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for participation in international efforts against nuclear weapons;

25. We strongly advocate for a denuclearized Korean Peninsula;

26. We also reiterate our support for the establishment — as a matter of urgency — of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Europe;

27. We reiterate our support for the establishment — as a matter of urgency — of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in conformity with the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to achieving the universality of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the Middle East, and in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly;

28. We recognize the key importance of multilateralism and in particular the role played by the United Nations in the area of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and we reiterate our commitment to strengthen that role;

29. We support the United Nations Secretary-General's call in his five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament for all Non-Proliferation Treaty parties, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to fulfil their obligation under the Treaty to undertake negotiations on effective measures leading to nuclear disarmament;

30. We recognize the fundamental role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the application and verification of compliance with the international safeguards regime provided for in the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the relevant nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties as well as efforts to strengthen the effectiveness of the IAEA safeguards system. We urge all States that have not yet concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible;

31. We urge all Member States of the Conference on Disarmament to adopt and implement a balanced and comprehensive programme of work, bearing in mind the primary role of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum;

32. We reiterate our demand for the total ban of all nuclear tests and the need for reaching universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, particularly by all nuclear-weapon States and Annex 2 States, and in that regard we call for the upholding and maintenance of the moratorium on such tests or any other

forums. We also urge all States to exchange information at the Government level on the transport of radioactive material and urge all States shipping radioactive materials to work with potentially affected States to address their concerns in this regard;

34. We are convinced of the benefit that the use of the resources devoted to nuclear-weapon programmes could have for humanity if they were utilized for supporting social and economic development;

35. We express our interest in promoting initiatives aiming to strengthen national capacities and education in order to increase public understanding of the dangers posed by nuclear weapons and to promote their total elimination;

36. We will continue to pursue international efforts to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world. In this regard, we intend to foster cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free zones to fully implement the principles and objectives of the treaties and to exchange relevant ideas and best practices in areas of mutual interest. To maintain continuity in the enhanced interaction among the nuclear-weapon-free zones generated at this Conference, we will explore, through diplomatic channels, the appropriate modalities for maintaining contact and disseminating relevant information among the nuclear-weapon-free zones during the inter-sessional period.

Annex

Declaration and recommendations for the Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia (30 April 2010), and the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, adopted by the Civil Society Forum for Nuclear Weapon Free Zones, held at United Nations, New York, on 29 April 2010

The citizens listed below, participants of the Civil Society Forum for Nuclear Weapon Free Zones, held on 29 April 2010 at the United Nations in New York:

1. Affirm the role that local, national and regional nuclear-weapon-free zones play in delegitimizing nuclear weapons, constraining nuclear proliferation, building cooperative security and paving the way for a nuclear-weapons-free world;
2. Express their continued support for the nuclear-weapon-free zones established in Antarctica, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Seabed, Outer Space, the South Pacific, Africa, South-East Asia, Mongolia and Central Asia;
3. Call upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to fully respect existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, including to ratify the respective protocols and remove reservations to current ratifications, in order to guarantee the zones remain free of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use;
4. Support the exploration of possibilities for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East, North-East Asia, the Arctic and Central Europe, and call upon Governments in these regions to undertake multilateral dialogue, deliberations and negotiations to establish such zones;
5. Commend States — including Austria, Mongolia and New Zealand — which have taken national legislative measures to prohibit nuclear weapons, and encourage other national legislatures to adopt similar measures;
6. Believe that technical and financial resources dedicated to producing and deploying nuclear weapons — including most of the \$100 billion global nuclear-weapons budget — should be converted for civilian purposes, including meeting United Nations Millennium Development Goals and combating climate change;
7. Support actions, whether by Governments or private investors, to divest from corporations involved in the manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and commend the Governments of New Zealand and Norway and cities that have undertaken such divestment actions;
8. Commend the Governments in the regional nuclear-weapon-free zones for joining together in the inaugural Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, in Mexico in 2005 and again at the United Nations in 2010, and encourage the States parties to enhance their communication and collaboration and to establish institutional arrangements to facilitate this;
9. Encourage States parties to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to expand their collaboration in strengthening existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, supporting

the establishment of additional zones, including single-State nuclear-weapon-free zones, and advancing the achievement of a nuclear-weapons-free world, and commend the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean for their leadership in this area;

10. Encourage States which host foreign nuclear weapons to exercise their sovereign right to have such weapons withdrawn, enabling them to establish or join nuclear-weapon-free zones;

11. Commend United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his five-point plan for nuclear disarmament, which supports nuclear-weapon-free zones and proposes a number of other measures, including a call upon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to undertake negotiations on a nuclear-weapons convention or a package of agreements;

12. Call on the 2010 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference to agree to a preparatory process for a nuclear-weapons convention that would pave the way for negotiations while simultaneously advancing technical, political and legal aspects such as verification, confidence-building and diminishing the role of nuclear weapons;

13. Note that, as work proceeds to negotiate new measures leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects, it is vital that already-agreed measures be brought into force and implemented. Thus, commend the nuclear-weapon-free-zone States on their leadership promoting entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and developing its global verification system;

14. Affirm the role of civil society in the establishment of local, national and regional nuclear-weapon-free zones, and in collaborating with Governments for the achievement of a nuclear-weapons-free world.
