



GROUP OF EMINENT PERSONS
for Substantive Advancement of Nuclear Disarmament

Kyoto Appeal

**Appeals for the 2020 Review Process
for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JAPAN

The Group of Eminent Persons for Substantive Advancement of Nuclear Disarmament (EPG), which was established in 2017 under the initiative of then Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, convened the fourth meeting in Kyoto on March 22-23, 2019. The prime reason for establishing the EPG, among other issues, is the deterioration of international security and nuclear policy environments as well as the widening of serious schisms on approaches towards realizing a world free of nuclear weapons not only between nuclear-weapon States (NWS) and non-nuclear-weapon States (NNWS), but also among the NNWS.

The mandate of the EPG is to submit to the Foreign Minister of Japan policy recommendations on concrete measures to be taken for the substantive advancement of nuclear disarmament. Members of the EPG participated in the discussions in their personal capacities, and do not represent any specific organizations or countries.

In Phase I, the members of the EPG met twice in Hiroshima and Tokyo and made recommendations in March 2018, which focus on urgent and immediate activities to build bridges among states with divergent views. At the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 NPT Review Conference in April 2018, Foreign Minister Taro Kono suggested that the recommendations would be a meaningful reference for the international community.

In Phase II, the EPG has continued to discuss necessary measures to be taken by the international community for advancing nuclear disarmament under the current circumstances at the two meetings held in Nagasaki and Kyoto, and produced the “Kyoto Appeal,” which is expected to be provided by the Japanese government to the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 NPT Review Conference in April-May 2019. The “Kyoto Appeal” contains descriptions inconsistent with the position of the Government of Japan.

Member list

Takashi Shiraishi (Chair)	Chancellor, Prefectural University of Kumamoto
Setsuko Aoki	Professor of Law, Keio University Law School
Nobumasa Akiyama	Dean, School of International and Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University
Masahiko Asada	Professor and Vice Dean, Kyoto University
Linton F. Brooks	Former Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration
Tim Caughley	Non-Resident Senior Fellow, UNIDIR
Trevor Findlay	Senior Research Fellow, Department of Social and Political Sciences, Faculty of Arts, University of Melbourne
Angela Kane	Former UN High Representative on Disarmament Affairs
Mahmood Karem	Former Ambassador of Egypt to Japan / Former Member of UNSG's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters
Anton Khlopkov	Director of Center for Energy and Security Studies (CENESS)
Yasuyoshi Komizo	Chairperson, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation / Secretary General, Mayors for Peace
George Perkovich	Ken Olivier and Angela Nomellini Chair / Vice President for Studies, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Tariq Rauf	Former Head of Verification and Security Policy Coordination Office, IAEA
Shen Dingli	Professor, Institute of International Studies, Fudan University
Bruno Tertrais	Deputy Director, Foundation for Strategic Research
Masao Tomonaga	Honorary Director, Japan Red Cross Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital
Noboru Yamaguchi	Vice President, International University of Japan / Advisor, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation

THE KYOTO APPEAL BY THE EPG

The year 2020 marks the 50th anniversary of the entry-into-force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and the 25th anniversary of its indefinite extension, which was based on a package of three decisions and the resolution on the Middle East. The NPT is the cornerstone of the global regime for nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and is a fundamental part of the architecture for collective global peace and security, along with norms of the renunciation of aggression, peaceful settlement of disputes, and an effective UN Security Council.

Looking toward the 2020 Review Conference of the NPT, the Group of Eminent Persons for Substantive Advancement of Nuclear Disarmament (EPG), meeting in Nagasaki and Kyoto, is deeply concerned about the steadily deteriorating situation for nuclear disarmament, which is endangering international peace and stability.

The EPG therefore urges the international community to reaffirm that:

1. The fundamental commitment remains of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under NPT Article VI, and which constitutes one of the pillars of the NPT regime, as elaborated by consensus in 1995, 2000, and 2010 in the respective NPT conference final documents.

The EPG emphasizes that:

2. A solid foundation for a more stable, safer and prosperous world requires:
 - a) Sustaining and preserving bilateral and multilateral nuclear arms control treaties and agreements, including monitoring and verification modalities;
 - b) Fulfilling all obligations and commitments under nuclear arms control and disarmament treaties and agreements, and utilizing existing mechanisms to resolve concerns about non-compliance and potentially destabilizing nuclear arms modernization;
 - c) Rebuilding civility and respect in discourse and restoring practices of cooperation on nuclear arms control and threat reduction; and
 - d) Respecting the contribution of civil society in nurturing mutual understanding and cooperation among conflicting parties, as well as in cultivating innovative ideas to help States to implement nuclear disarmament measures.

The EPG recommends that during the 2020 NPT Review Process:

3. Nuclear-weapon States further explain and share information regarding their nuclear doctrines, deterrence policies, risk reduction measures, and security assurances, among themselves through the so-called “P-5 process,” and in parallel with non-nuclear-weapon States at the 2020 Review Conference.

The EPG further recommends that:

4. All States, including non-NPT States, contribute to, and develop as needed, forums

and processes to address nuclear threat reduction, confidence- and security- building measures, and nuclear disarmament verification.

5. To promote confidence and reassurance among themselves, and thereby enhance global security, all States possessing nuclear weapons must:
 - a) Explain and discuss their respective security concerns regarding the force postures of other States possessing nuclear weapons;
 - b) Further explain and clarify whether and how their nuclear policies and force postures are consistent with applicable international law, especially international humanitarian law;
 - c) Implement measures to ensure the safety and security of their nuclear weapons, weapon-usable nuclear materials, and related infrastructure, to the extent possible given their respective international legally-binding nuclear non-proliferation obligations; and
 - d) Agree on and implement measures to increase transparency, and predictability and confidence in the non-use of nuclear weapons, and also to reinvigorate nuclear arms control to advance universal nuclear disarmament.
6. All States should explore mechanisms/measures, which hold States accountable and liable for any damages to third party States and populations, resulting from any transport, deployment, or use of nuclear weapons.
7. Nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States should promote the realization of legally binding security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the NPT and to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties.
8. Despite the deep differences on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), all States should engage with each other to advance nuclear disarmament.
9. All States should take measures to demonstrate how peace and security can be maintained with reduced reliance on, or without, nuclear weapons.
10. All States should assess how emerging technologies may complicate strategic stability and increase dangers of nuclear-weapons use, and adopt measures to prevent this; civil society should contribute to these efforts.
11. All States should continue to support the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the CTBTO, and the remaining eight Annex II States should sign and ratify the CTBT as applicable, in particular the four NPT States parties signatories to the CTBT whose ratifications are pending.
12. The EPG welcomes the convening of the conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, to be held at the United Nations in New York in November 2019, and encourages all concerned States to participate.
13. All States should support the United Nations Secretary-General's "An Agenda for Disarmament: Securing Our Common Future," which highlights the need for a common vision and path to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons.