

# PEACE BOAT

## Horizon 2012:

### Sailing in the Same Boat

### Toward a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone in the Middle East

*A project of Peace Boat, supported by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND) and in partnership with the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and IKV Pax Christi*

## Summary Report

Civitavecchia, Italy – Onboard Peace Boat – Piraeus, Greece

Istanbul, Turkey – Cairo, Egypt

March 23 - April 7, 2012



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## I. ABOUT HORIZON 2012

### (1) Background, Goals and Objectives

Horizon 2012 is a creative and comprehensive program of multi-track strategy-building, advocacy and diplomacy in the Middle East that seeks to build upon the decision by the 2010 NPT Review Conference to convene an international conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, through building confidence and understanding within the region of the value of such a conference and the concrete possibilities and benefits offered by a future Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and All Other Weapons of Mass Destruction (MENWMDZ).

Horizon 2012 is an attempt by civil society to contribute to this process by raising awareness on the value of such a process, building understanding, and facilitating dialogue, thus improving the chances of success in the 2012 international conference on the establishment of a MENWMDZ, which will take place in Finland under the facilitation of Finnish Under-Secretary of State Mr Jaakko Laajava.

Horizon 2012 provides a platform for **civil society information sharing and confidence building** in order to bring the issue of nuclear disarmament onto the agenda of civil society movements for peace, democracy and human rights in the Middle East. It aims to develop and improve mechanisms for the **coordination of CSO strategy, advocacy and outreach** in the lead-up to, during and following the 2012 international conference.

Horizon 2012 also seeks to facilitate discussions and enhance **mechanisms for regular interactions and dialogue** between civil society and decision-makers at the local, regional and international level, including government officials, representatives of regional and international organizations, as well as the recently appointed facilitator for the 2012 international conference.

In this process, participants in Horizon 2012 contribute with their **first-hand experience, on the ground analysis and expertise, and strategic thinking** on issues ranging from **encouraging CSO participation** in the lead-up to and during the 2012 international conference to **contributing key substantial elements** to be negotiated in the process toward the creation of a MENWMDZ.

### (2) Previous Activities

**Launched at the 11th World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates in November 2010 in Hiroshima**, Japan, the project has since received positive feedback and support from regional and global actors, including high profile international figures such as Nobel Peace Laureates Mairead Maguire and Jody Williams, as well as former Head of UNMOVIC and Chair of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission Hans Blix.

**The first Global Strategy Meeting of Horizon 2012's Advisory Group** was held onboard Peace Boat in March 2011, in a context of major political changes in the Arab world, as well as in the midst of the nuclear disaster unfolding in Japan, which contributed to attracting significant public attention to the Horizon 2012 project. Organized by Peace Boat and co-sponsored by Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND) and the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), this first meeting brought together civil society representatives from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, India, the US, Japan and several EU countries, as well as UN representatives, parliamentarians, former military officials, international disarmament experts and Hibakusha (survivors of the atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki). Topics covered during the meeting included an overview of the current context in the Middle East and situation in key countries in the region, discussions on the opportunities and challenges posed by a MENWMDZ, as well as the identification of key elements to be discussed in the lead-up to and at the 2012 international conference. The meeting was followed by a

roundtable discussion in Cairo organized by the Egyptian Council of Foreign Affairs, co-sponsored by Egyptian Pugwash for Science and International Affairs, the School of Public Affairs at the American University and Peace Boat. Horizon 2012 attracted considerable media coverage, including in Haaretz, Al-Ahram, and Inter Press Service.

See below the link to the Summary Report of this meeting.

**As part of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)'s international conference in Geneva, Switzerland in September 2011**, a closed session was held on civil society inputs to create conditions for a MENWMDfZ, where Peace Boat introduced Horizon 2012 as one of the ongoing initiatives. Discussions focused on how to build an effective anti-nuclear weapons campaign in the current context in the Middle East.

In February 2012, Horizon 2012 was introduced in an international seminar on **"The Experience of the NWFZ in Latin America and the Caribbean and the perspective towards 2015 and beyond,"** organized in Mexico by OPANAL in the framework of the Commemoration of the 45<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Tlatelolco. The presentation focused on the role that civil society can play in supporting existing NWFZs and in promoting the creation of new ones - and the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East in particular.

## II. MARCH 2012 MEETING REPORT

### (1) Meeting Structure

The series of meetings was divided into two segments.

The first took place in Civitavecchia, Italy on March 23-24, with the participation of Middle Eastern civil society actors, international experts, government officials, and representatives of the UN, international and regional organizations, as well as of international peace and disarmament networks. These 20+ participants engaged in public conceptual discussions, defining the general framework for the rest of the meeting.

In a second part, a smaller group - mostly from Middle Eastern civil society - embarked onboard Peace Boat as the ship sailed through the Mediterranean Sea from Italy to Greece, from March 24-27. While the first part of the meeting was public, this one was conducted under Chatham House rules of confidentiality. This gave participants the opportunity to engage in direct exchange, dialogue and in-depth discussions on how to define strategies, possible joint campaigns and plans of actions for their upcoming activities on the MENWMDfZ. As an outcome of these discussions, participants prepared a statement and a set of recommendations addressed to the 2012 international conference facilitator Mr Jaakko Laajava and to political leaders in the Middle East on the process towards the 2012 international conference. Read both documents in section (3) below.

### (2) Discussion summary and key points

#### (2.1) Civitavecchia, Italy March 23-24, 2012

**General discussion and overview of the debate** – The first part of the meeting started with an update from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs as well as from Ambassador of Finland to Italy Petri Tuomi-Nikula on behalf of Conference Facilitator Jaakko Laajava and Finland as host country.



After welcoming the Horizon 2012 initiative, Ambassador Tuomi-Nikula reported on the broad consultation process undertaken by the facilitator in order to hear the views and suggestions of all actors in the Middle East and to build regional ownership over the process. The fact that at this stage all countries including Israel and Iran have accepted to engage with Mr Laajava and his team and none has ruled out its participation in the conference is a sign of careful encouragement.

These updates were followed by an overview of the debate on MENWMDZ in the context of the NPT and general disarmament framework, current and traditional tensions in the region (Iran, Israel and the US in particular, as well as the Israel-Palestine conflict), political development in Arab countries, as well as their impact on regional security and talks for MENWMDZ. Participants recognized that regional efforts in the Middle East should be effectively linked to the global efforts for a universal ban on nuclear weapons.

In addition, participants discussed the lessons to be learned from the Fukushima catastrophe, as well as those to be drawn from other processes, such as existing nuclear weapons free zones, notably in Latin America. The successful operations and impressive track record of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) were highlighted, as well as the positive role played by the OPCW in facilitating the process relating to the MENWMDZ.



Participants identified key issues to be discussed further during the second part of the meeting onboard Peace Boat, notably in regards to the official process and the conference itself, as well as what CSO demands and discourse should be.

## ***(2.2) Onboard Peace Boat, March 24-27, 2012***

The smaller group of participants, essentially comprising of Middle Eastern civil society representatives, engaged in direct exchanges of information and views, as well as negotiations over the key issues identified during the first part of the meeting in Italy. Two working groups were created to work on drafting respectively a set of recommendations to be addressed to Conference Facilitator Mr Jaako Laajava and a public statement.

**Role of CSO** - Participants held in-depth discussions on the role that local, regional and international civil society can and should play in the process towards, during and after the Helsinki Conference, including:

- Reframing the debate, notably by highlighting the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and WMDs; incorporating a human rights dimension by spelling out the costs of the status quo and opportunities lying with progress; and integrating issues such as health, environment, gender into the disarmament debate, in addition to peace and security. Victims of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as those of nuclear technology, have an important role to play in calling attention to the humanitarian and environmental consequences in all steps of the nuclear chain. Participants stressed how crucial it is to continue insisting that deterrence does not work and that the ultimate goal remains the total elimination of nuclear weapons (as opposed to arms control).

- Carrying out advocacy and campaigning, most importantly by engaging with all stakeholders, raising awareness on about the importance of the conference and conveying a sense of urgency about addressing this issue as part of the pursue of peace and security in the region. Such efforts would include contacting and meeting with government officials, politicians and parliamentarians; engaging with the facilitator and the three depository states (namely the US, the UK and Russia); as well as promoting engagement with regional and international organizations (the UN, the League of Arab States, the IAEA, etc). Demands

would include that CSOs are given space to play an active role during the Helsinki conference, including being granted public representation at the conference itself. In terms of follow-up, CSOs have a significant role to play in ensuring that the issue of the MENWMDfZ and the implementation of decisions made at the conference remain a priority, by establishing mechanisms for ongoing communication between CSOs and governments.

- Developing creative forms of public engagement, by bringing in new arguments, inspirations, tools and media such as public opinion polls, strengthening media strategy (for instance by developing and disseminating briefing kits for public and media use), mobilizing celebrities, integrating a cultural agenda into the disarmament debate, identifying



symbolic occasions for actions such as the International Day of Peace, and last but not least by working in collaboration with victims of nuclear and chemical weapons to educate people about their humanitarian and environmental effects. The importance of education – both formal and in formal – was highlighted in this regard, as well as the role of the media and social networks. Participants emphasized the necessity of repeatedly sending the same message.

- Improving outreach and coordination among existing CSO initiatives related to the establishment of a MENWMDfZ, both regionally and globally, by identifying key NGOs, activists, parliamentarians, think-thanks, media and other actors working on the issue. Mayors for Peace and Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND) were acknowledged for the important role they are already playing. Given the circumstances of the region, it was noted that building a network rather than a coalition might prove to be more feasible. In order to do so, the idea was put forward to develop an e-platform and increasingly utilizing social media to share information on who is doing what.

**Planning of activities and actions** – Based on these considerations, some of the major plans and ideas that came out of discussions were:



- organizing a delegation of Hibakusha to Israel in September 2012

- holding a **civil society conference parallel to the Helsinki Conference**, so as to demonstrate the significance of civil society, highlight the many common points on which most CSOs in the Middle East can agree on, and act as a confidence-building signal to governments. This should be pursued in cooperation with Finnish civil society groups. (Major issues regarding the organization of such a parallel event are those of timing (given US elections, IAEA conference, PrepCom for the 2015 NPT RevCon), funding (and the need for a common strategy in this regard) and location (given the costs and distance of having it in Helsinki vs. having it in the Middle East where it is not possible to have all nationals together due to political constraints).

Opportunities for CSO activities and advocacy include the NPT PrepCom in Vienna (April-May 2012); the League of Arab States Civil Society Conference (May 2012); and a PNND Assembly in Kazakhstan (August 2012); as well as ongoing engagement in capitals, UN headquarters, and beyond.

**Expectations for the Finland Conference** – As part of the discussions on their respective expectations for the Helsinki conference in particular, participants reiterated that the conference is not an end in itself, thus it should not be a one-off event but a first step in a long process towards the establishment of a

MENWMDZF and nuclear disarmament. As such, one of the main outcomes should be the creation of a roadmap between 2012 and 2015 (towards the 2015 NPT Review Conference).

The importance of participation of *all* states in the region (including Israel and Iran), as well as the Nuclear Weapons States, was highlighted. Further, it was noted that the success of the process lied not only in their presence, but also in active, positive engagement of all stakeholders, including CSOs.



(see below).

In terms of agenda, participants recalled the need for parallel roadmaps to deal simultaneously with the establishment of an Israel-Palestinian/Israel-Arab peace and the question of the global and non-proliferation and disarmament regime.

The intensive discussions in terms of participation, agenda, desired achievements, follow-up mechanisms and civil society engagement in the official process are well reflected in the set of recommendations addressed to Conference Facilitator Ambassador Jaakko Laajava and the press statement they released at the end of the meeting

### **(3) Recommendations and Press Statement**

## **Recommendations**

**March 23-27, 2012**

**Civitavecchia, Italy - Piraeus, Greece**

In accordance with the role of civil society recognized in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, participants in the civil society initiative “Peace Boat Horizon 2012”— including international and regional participants from Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine—having concluded their deliberations from 23-27 March 2012, and building upon their earlier meetings in 2011, have agreed on the following recommendations they wish to convey to the Conference Facilitator Ambassador Jaakko Laajava, to the four co-conveners of the Conference (UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States), and to all States participating in the 2012 Conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East:

#### **Basic Principles—**

Participants in Horizon 2012 have identified the following basic principles that should guide deliberations at the 2012 Conference and other future efforts to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East—

- Recognition of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences from the use of any nuclear weapon and the grave implications of any such use under international humanitarian law, as recognized by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 1996 and in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference;
- Re-affirmation that the total elimination of nuclear weapons offers the only absolute guarantee against their use;

- Recognition of the vital contributions made by regional nuclear-weapon-free zones in advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation goals and in strengthening regional and international peace and security;
- Acknowledgment of the longstanding international consensus as reflected in NPT Review Conferences and in other multilateral arenas, including the UN General Assembly, on the need to establish such a zone in the Middle East in order to achieve such goals;
- Re-affirmation of the duty of all UN Member States to implement and comply with their obligations under the Charter, in particular with respect to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the avoidance of the threat or use of force;
- Recognition of the role of civil society in advancing disarmament goals and in defending humanitarian interests of the general public.

### **Scope of participation—**

Effective efforts, including at the 2012 Conference and in subsequent meetings, to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East must involve all States in the region without exception.

Participants should also include the nuclear weapon States. Other States, including non-NPT States, and relevant international organizations, should be granted observer status on the basis of agreed criteria.

Representatives of civil society—both from within and outside the region—should have opportunities to participate in preparations for the Conference, to address the conference, to circulate reports to Conference participants, to receive timely updates throughout the Conference and subsequent negotiating process, to organize side events, and to have references to their contributions included in official reports during negotiations on the zone. The Conference should give consideration to the appointment of representatives of civil society as observers.

The Conference should receive testimony from victims of the use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear and chemical weapons, from within and outside the region.

### **Substantive scope—**

The zone should seek to achieve a total prohibition within the region of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the means of their delivery.

This prohibition must encompass the development, production, possession, deployment, or use of such weapons.

The primary goals of the zone should be to establish such comprehensive prohibitions as legally binding obligations to ban nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. This process should be reinforced with effective mechanisms of transparency, verification, inspection, and irreversibility as confidence-building measures.

As one initiative to promote transparency, participants should recognize the merits of establishing—by the host government or the United Nations— a web site to ensure the timely dissemination of reliable information relating to efforts to establish the zone.

Verification measures should be undertaken objectively and without political interference, and in



recognition of the potential value of citizen verification measures as an additional means to ensure compliance with relevant commitments in the zone.

The treaty establishing the zone should be accompanied by a Protocol containing an unambiguous assurance by the nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any State Party to the zone.

Civil society recognizes the need to enforce full compliance with legal norms of the zone, to be accomplished by peaceful, diplomatic means and not by sanctions that involve harmful humanitarian impacts.

Civil society reaffirms the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in monitoring safeguards arrangements pursuant to the zone, which should be fully comprehensive in scope in covering all nuclear facilities and materials in the region.

#### **Process for establishing the zone—**

The 2012 Conference should be recognized not as a one-time event but as the start of a process for establishing such zone.

Participants in the negotiation process should seek to achieve by 2015 concrete practical progress in establishing the zone.

This progress should include, by 2015, a consensus on a plan with a timeline for the establishment of the zone by a specific year.

Participants should oppose any effort to pursue open-ended deliberations without any target date for establishing the zone. The goal of this process must be to establish the zone, not to conduct negotiations indefinitely as an end in itself.

Such concrete practical progress will contribute to strengthening efforts to achieve disarmament and non-proliferation goals, including the goals of all multilateral treaties pertaining to weapons of mass destruction.

Participants should recognize that broader efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and more specific efforts to establish the zone are not mutually exclusive, but mutually reinforcing, and should therefore be pursued in parallel.

We emphasize the urgency of achieving peace and stability in the Middle East as means to prevent further escalation of military tensions in the region.

## **Press Statement**

**March 27, 2012**

**Piraeus, Greece**

Representatives of civil society from many countries - including international and regional participants from Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine - convening in Civitavecchia, Italy and on board the Peace Boat in the Mediterranean Sea from March 23-27 under the auspices of the Horizon 2012 Project to discuss the conference on the Middle East Nuclear Weapons and All Other Weapons of Mass Destructions Free Zone (MENWMDZFZ) scheduled for 2012 in Finland. The Ambassador of Finland to Italy, Petri Tuomi-Nikula, welcomed the initiative and provided an update about the conference.

The participants affirm that ownership of the preparatory process, the conference itself and its final outcomes lies with the peoples of the region. The lessons of history and current developments worldwide demonstrate indisputably that civil society has a decisive role to play in determining the future of the region, and ignoring this will prove disastrous. In view of this the civil society representatives agreed on a set of recommendations for the success of the conference to be sent to the Facilitator of the conference, Ambassador Jaakko Laajava.

The participants affirm that the Middle East free from nuclear weapons and other WMDs is in the national security interests and the collective regional security interest of all the states in the region. It will also protect and strengthen the human security of all the peoples of the region, equally and without discrimination, enabling them to live without fear and in freedom and dignity, progressing towards peace and development. This will be an important building block towards achieving the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

They agreed unanimously that the 2012 conference in Finland should be the beginning of a time-bound negotiating process towards achieving MENWMDFZ and pledged their support for the continuation of that process beyond 2012.

They stressed the importance of universal attendance and optimum participation of all states in the region, urging that no acts of violence or belligerence should be taken that would harm or undermine the prospects of the 2012 conference.

#### IV. FOLLOW-UP EVENTS

##### (1) Piraeus/Athens, Greece (March 27)



Upon disembarkation from Peace Boat in the port of Piraeus, Greece, Horizon 2012 participants held a meeting with the Mayor of Piraeus Mr Vasilis Michaloliakos in the City Hall, then a press conference. These were followed by a public event organized by partner organizations IPPNW-Greece, International Organizations Watch, Mediterranean Antinuclear Watch (MN3), and the Marangopoulos Human Rights Foundation, with the participation of Ambassador of Finland to Greece, Pekka Lintu and Second Secretary of Japanese Embassy to Greece, Mr Yamashita Daisuke.

##### (2) Istanbul, Turkey (March 29)

During Peace Boat's visit to Istanbul, ICAN's Middle East Campaigner in Turkey, in cooperation with the Social Democracy Foundation, the Global Peace and Justice Coalition, the Global Action Group, Greenpeace Turkey, and the Initiative for a Mine-Free Turkey, organized a public event to introduce Horizon 2012, present the meeting outcomes and discuss the need for a MENWMDFZ. Discussions focused on Turkey's potentially important role in this process, both at the governmental and civil society levels. To that end, emphasis was put on how to mobilize Turkish and regional groups to get involved on this topic.



In addition to Horizon 2012, the event focused on the Fukushima nuclear disaster and the links with

Akkuyu, where the Turkish government is developing a nuclear plant. The presence and participation of Mr Lee Jongkeun, a Hibakusha (Atomic bomb survivor from Hiroshima) who gave testimony of his experience as a victim of nuclear weapons, attracted great interest.

### **(3) Cairo, Egypt (April 7)**

The Egyptian Council on Foreign Affairs in Cairo organized a Horizon 2012 follow-up event on April 7, 2012.

The event started with a keynote speech by Egyptian Council on Foreign Affairs' Chairman, Ambassador Mohammed Shaker. It was followed by a report by Peace Boat's Executive Committee Member and Horizon 2012 Project Director Kawasaki Akira about the Horizon 2012 meeting outcomes (namely the recommendations issued, the previous events in Athens and Istanbul and the press coverage the project attracted) and plans for the future. Participants in the meeting included ECFA members, former Egyptian Ambassadors and military advisors, and representatives from ICAN and MENAPPAC (Middle East and North African Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, GPPAC's network in the region). ECFA reported it has sent a letter to Mr Laajava urging him to allow regional and international CSO participation at the conference and proposed to host a pre-conference event in Egypt,



tentatively in October.

## **V. MEDIA COVERAGE**

Peace Boat's calls to Italy, Greece, and Turkey attracted extensive media coverage, notably due to the presence and testimonies of the Hibakusha (survivors of the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki) and events related to the Horizon 2012 project. Below is a selection of media coverage in these different countries.

### **ITALY**

TRC Giornale: "Peace Boat comes from Japan to Civitavecchia to Discuss Nuclear Disarmament" (March 22) [in Italian]

<http://www.trcgiornale.it/news/comune/49823-dal-giappone-arriva-la-peace-boat-e-a-civitavecchia-si-discute-di-disarmo-nucleare.html>

Commune of Civitavecchia – "Peace Boat in Civitavecchia" (March 23) [in Italian]

<http://www.noodls.com/viewNoodl/13633180/comune-di-civitavecchia/peace-boat-a-civitavecchia>

### **GREECE**

IAFGI: „The Japanese Peace Boat in Piraeus“ (March 22) [in Greek]

<http://www.avgi.gr/ArticleActionshow.action?articleID=677500>

Pegasus Network/Ethnos: „Peace Boat Tomorrow in Piraeus“ (March 26) [in Greek]

<http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63635586>

Newsbeast: „Peace Boat Arrives Tomorrow in Piraeus“ (March 26) [in Greek]

<http://www.newsbeast.gr/greece/arthro/325059/ston-peiraia-ftanei-aurio-to-ploio-tis-eirinis/>

Greek Reporter: „Japanese “Peace Boat” Enters Piraeus Port“ [in English]

<http://greece.greekreporter.com/2012/03/27/japanese-peace-boat-enters-piraeus-port/>

TVXS: „The Japanese Peace Boat Travels for a World without Nuclear Weapons“ [in Greek]  
<http://tvxs.gr/news/ellada/ston-peiraia-tin-triti-iaponiko-ploio-tis-eirinis>

Portnet.gr: „The Municipality of Piraeus Hosts Peace Boat“ (March 28) [in Greek]  
<http://www.portnet.gr/2009-11-14-13-02-22/10254-----l--r.html>

Hellas Frappe: „Japanese 'Peace Ship' Sails Into Piraeus Port“ (March 28) [in English]  
<http://hellasfrappe.blogspot.com/2012/03/japanese-peace-ship-sails-into-piraeus.html>

TA NEA ONLINE: „The Messengers of Peace: Survivors of the bombings in Hiroshima - Nagasaki carry the message of nuclear disarmament“ (March 28) [in Greek]  
<http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4706229>

Pegasus Network/Ethnos: „Peace Boat Carried 1000 Japanese Anti-Nuclear Passengers“ (March 28) [in Greek]  
<http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63636299>

IAFGI : “The Japanese "Peace Boat" in Piraeus: No more Hiroshima - No more Fukushima!” (April 1) [in Greek]  
<http://www.avgi.gr/ArticleActionshow.action?articleID=679439>

#### **TURKEY**

Timetürk: “Peace Boat Is Coming to İstanbul” (March 28) [in Turkish]  
<http://www.timeturk.com/tr/2012/03/28/japonya-dan-baris-gemisi-geliyor.html>

TRT Türk TV Channel: Interview with Akira Kawasaki (Peace Boat) and Lee Jongkeun (Hibakusha) in the program “World Report” (between minutes 7:46-3:00) (March 29)  
[http://www.trtdunyaraporu.com/?woo\\_video=2-nisan-2012](http://www.trtdunyaraporu.com/?woo_video=2-nisan-2012)

Haberler.com: “Nuclear Warning From The Hiroshima Victim” (March 29) [in Turkish]  
<http://www.haberler.com/hirosima-magdurundan-nukleer-uyari-3491294-haberi/>

Sesonline.net: “The Best Is A Nuclear Free World” (March 29) [in Turkish]  
[http://www.sesonline.net/php/genel\\_sayfa.php?KartNo=56988](http://www.sesonline.net/php/genel_sayfa.php?KartNo=56988)

Zaman: “A Nuclear Warning From The Hiroshima Victim” March 29) [in Turkish]  
<http://www.zaman.com.tr/haber.do?haberno=1265875&title=hirosima-magdurundan-nukleer-uyari>

CNN: “A Nuclear Free World Is Possible” (March 30) [in Turkish]  
<http://www.beyazgazete.com/video/anahaber/cnn-turk-12/2012/3/30/japonya-dan-baris-gemisi-video-261492.html>

Radikal: “Ban Nuclear Weapons” (March 30) [in Turkish]  
<http://www.radikal.com.tr/Radikal.aspx?aType=RadikalDetayV3&ArticleID=1083329&CategoryID=77>

#### **OTHERS**

CNN: “Hibakusha Telling their tragic nuclear Memories” (April 16) [in Arabic]  
<http://arabic.cnn.com/2012/world/4/16/ME.free.nuclear.weapons/index.html>

## VI. LINKS

- Horizon 2012 Concept Paper

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/HORIZON 2012 CONCEPT PAPER.pdf](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/HORIZON_2012_CONCEPT_PAPER.pdf)

- Participant Presentations

**Jayantha Dhanapala** (Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs), "Middle East as a Weapon of Mass Destruction Free Zone (MEWMDFZ)"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Jayantha Dhanapala 1 Middle Eastern WMD Free Zone Final.ppt](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Jayantha_Dhanapala_1_Middle_Eastern_WMD_Free_Zone_Final.ppt)

Also see his presentation on "Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZ)"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Jayantha Dhanapala 2 Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Final.ppt](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Jayantha_Dhanapala_2_Nuclear_Weapon_Free_Zones_Final.ppt)

**Rebecca Johnson** (Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy/ICAN), "Objectives and Strategies for a Successful Middle East WMDFZ Conference, Finland 2012"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Rebecca Johnson Presentation .pptx](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Rebecca_Johnson_Presentation.pptx)

**Shahriar Khateri** (IPPNW-Iran/Tehran Peace Museum), "WMDs - The Iranian experience and perspective"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Shahriar Khateri 2 Presentation .ppt](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Shahriar_Khateri_2_Presentation.ppt)

and "Objectives and Strategies for a Successful Finland Conference - related activities"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Shahriar Khateri 1 Disarmament Activities.ppt](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Shahriar_Khateri_1_Disarmament_Activities.ppt)

**Randy Rydell** (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs), "Remarks made at the public event held at the University of Indianapolis, Athens (March 27, 2012)"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Randy Rydell Speech at the public event in Athens.doc](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Randy_Rydell_Speech_at_the_public_event_in_Athens.doc)

**Hillel Schenker** (Palestine-Israel Journal), "Components for a Successful Finland Conference"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Towards a Successful Finland Conference.doc](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Towards_a_Successful_Finland_Conference.doc)

**Alyn Ware** (PNND), "Engaging parliamentarians in the process to achieve a Middle East Zone free from Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction"

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Alyn Ware Engaging parliamentarians.ppt](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/Alyn_Ware_Engaging_parliamentarians.ppt)

- Summary Report, Advisory Meeting, March 2011

[http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/HORIZON 2012 Advisory Group Global Strategy Meeting Report March 2011.pdf](http://www.peaceboat.org/english/content/documents/HORIZON_2012_Advisory_Group_Global_Strategy_Meeting_Report_March_2011.pdf)

## VII. APPENDICES

### (1) List of Participants

**Abu Zayyad**, Ziad, Palestine-Israel Journal, former head of the Palestinian delegation to the post-Madrid conference regional Arms Control talks from 1992-1995, Palestine

**Ahmar**, Baria, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Lebanon

**Bastic**, Jasna, Peace Boat, Bosnia/Switzerland

**Clark**, Lisa, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND), Italy

**Dhanapala**, Jayantha, Pugwash Conferences on Science & World Affairs, Former UN Under-Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs, Sri Lanka

**Dolev**, Sharon, Israeli Disarmament Movement/ICAN Middle East, Israel

**Ellahi**, Malik, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Pakistan

**Frerichs**, Jonathan, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, World Council of Churches, US

**Ghoneim**, Haidi, Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs/League Arab States, Egypt

**Johnson**, Rebecca, Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy/ICAN, UK

**Kawasaki**, Akira, Peace Boat, Japan

**Khateri**, Shahriar, IPPNW/Tehran Peace Museum, Iran

**Makhamreh**, Mona, Non-Violence Network in Arab Countries/ Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND)- Arab Countries, Jordan

**Mogherini**, Federica, Member of Parliament/Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND), Italy

**Rosenzweig**, Gabriel, Embassy of Mexico to Italy, Mexico

**Rydell**, Randy, UN Office for Disarmament, US

**Sa'ada**, Ahmed, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Egypt

**Schenker**, Hillel, Palestine-Israel Journal, Israel

**Sotiropoulou**, Maria, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War -Greece, Greece

**Tuomi-Nikula**, Petri, Finnish Ambassador to Italy, Finland

**van der Zeijden**, Wilbert, IKV/Pax Christi, The Netherlands

**Ware**, Alyn, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND), New Zealand

## (2) Agenda

### PART I

March 23-24, 2012

Venue: Congress Hall Port Authority, Civitavecchia, Italy

#### March 23

**8:00 – 9:00** Arrival and registration

**9:00 -9:15 Opening words** Welcome and Introduction on Horizon 2012

#### **9:15 – 11:00 Session 1: Opportunities and Challenges towards the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and All Other Weapons of Mass Destruction (MENWMDFZ)**

Analysis of the debate status on MENWMDFZ in the context of

- ✦ The UN and the Finnish Process: Brief updates on the preparations for the Finnish conference
- ✦ The NPT process: Recent developments, current status and next steps (including in view of the First PrepCom of the 2015 Review Conference in Vienna)
- ✦ Current tensions among Iran, Israel and the US: Nuclear programs, military tensions, urgent issues to be resolved

**11:00-11:30** [Coffee break]

#### **11:30-13:00 [Continuation of Session 1]**

- ✦ The Israel-Palestinian equation – a cornerstone in any attempt to build a regional disarmament process
- ✦ Political developments in Arab countries and their implications for regional security in the Middle East
- ✦ Fukushima – its impact on public opinion and politics as a reminder of the risks posed by nuclear technology and the catastrophic human and environmental effects of nuclear radiation

**13:00-14:00** [Lunch]

#### **14:00 – 16:00 Session 2: Objectives and Strategies for a Successful Finland Conference**

What would constitute a “successful” Conference and what do we want to achieve at and through the Conference? How to use the Finnish Conference to initiate the next steps of a regional process as well as international efforts to ban nuclear weapons. Possible scenarios and related activities

**16:00 – 16:20** [Coffee break]

#### **16:20 -18:00 [Continuation of Session 2]**

Follow up discussion and lessons learned from other NWFZ and disarmament processes, including ongoing efforts and other regional and international initiatives. Building momentum, political will and international support for an effective Conference and agreements that include follow up.

**Evening, after 19:30: Dinner**

#### March 24

#### **9:00 - 11:00 Session 3: Engaging with main stakeholders**

Practical strategies and engagement with governments and other stakeholders, including international organizations, CSOs, parliamentarians and media, between now and the Conference in order to lay the groundwork for an effective outcome

**11.00 - 11.30** [Coffee break]

#### **11:30 – 13:00 CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

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## **PART II**

**March 24-27, 2012**

*Venue: Onboard Peace Boat as it sails to Piraeus, Greece*

### **March 24**

**16:30** Check-in

**17:30 – 18:30** Ship Tour and Orientation

**18:30** - Dinner

### **March 25**

**10:00 – 12:00 SESSION**

**Confirmation of the Agenda**

**Formation of Drafting Groups (Recommendations, Press Statement)**

**INFORMATION SHARING: CSO engagement on the establishment of the MENWMDFZ and nuclear disarmament issues**

Presentation of existing and planned activities by participants

**12:00 – 13:00** Lunch

**13:30 – 14:30** Cultural presentation with Japanese passengers

**14:45 – 17:30 CSO OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT**

I (14:45 – 16:00) Finland Conference

II (16:15 – 17:30) Pre-conference process, public engagement

**18:00** – Dinner

**20:00 - 21:00 SESSION WITH HIBAKUSHA**

### **March 26**

**9:00 – 10:30 PLANNING THE NEXT STEPS**

Designing a CSO process towards, during and beyond the Finnish Conference

The First Preparatory Committee Meeting of the 2015 NPT Review

Conference – Vienna, April 30-May 11, and other occasions

Regional events and activities

**10:30 – 12:00 DRAFTING GROUPS**

**12:00 – 12:45** Lunch

**13:30 – 14:45 PUBLIC SESSION**

**15:00 – 18:00 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE FINLAND CONFERENCE**

Develop a set of recommendations to the Finland Conference

Prepare press statement

**19:30 – 21:00 DINNER WITH HIBAKUSHA AND CHERNOBYL GUEST**

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