

## Nomination of PNND for the Nobel Peace prize

The Norwegian Nobel Committee  
Henrik Ibsens gate 51  
0255 Oslo, Norway

Dear Nobel Committee,

I have the honour to nominate Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (PNND) for the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize.

PNND is a cross-party organisation of over 700 leading parliamentarians from 90 countries around the world dedicated to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the achievement of a nuclear weapon free world.

Parliamentarians have vital roles to play in peace and disarmament. They represent civil society, develop national policy, set budgets and ensure that governments implement international disarmament obligations. As such, seven international non-governmental organisations established PNND in 2003 in order to provide a link between the aspirations of civil society and the policies of governments with respect to nuclear disarmament.

Since then PNND has developed a range of programs to advance nuclear disarmament through action in parliaments of nuclear-armed states, non-nuclear states and those under extended nuclear deterrence relationships. This includes promoting national legislation, motions, debates, questions and events in parliaments. PNND has also advanced regional and global nuclear disarmament programs through joint declarations, conferences, resolutions (such as in the Parliamentary Assembly, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and Inter Parliamentary Union), and has engaged parliamentarians in treaty bodies and United Nations disarmament forums and processes.

In 2009, PNND moved the Inter Parliamentary Union, representing over 170 parliaments including those of nearly all the nuclear-armed States, to adopt a resolution by consensus calling for action on nuclear disarmament steps and supporting the UN Secretary-General's Five Point Proposal for nuclear disarmament.

In 2010, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon followed up by sending a letter to every parliament in the world emphasising the importance of parliamentary action for nuclear disarmament, and highlighting the actions of PNND and the Inter Parliamentary Union in this regard.

Some other examples of PNND leadership include:

- **PNND Council Member Federica Mogherini** (Italy), now European Union Foreign Minister, was instrumental in the diplomatic negotiations resulting in the Iran nuclear deal (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) adopted in July 2015;
- **PNND Co-President Senator Ed Markey** (United States), has been the leading senate voice in pushing the implementation of President Obama's Prague Vision (for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009). Senator Markey has led numerous initiatives in the US including authoring the SANE Act (Smarter Approach to Nuclear Expenditure) which calls for a slashing of the nuclear weapons budget in order to fund health, education, renewable energy and

sustainable development goals. Senator Sanders, one of the co-sponsors of the SANE Act, is now raising this issue in his campaign for nomination of Democratic Presidential candidate;

- **PNND Council Member Jeremy Corbyn** (Leader of the UK Labour Party) has injected the nuclear disarmament issue into the UK public and political discourse by stating that if he is elected as Prime Minister he would never authorize the use of nuclear weapons;
- **PNND Council Member Uta Zapf** (Chair of the German Parliament Sub-committee on Disarmament and Arms Control), moved the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe to adopt a resolution in 2013 supporting multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations especially at the United Nations;
- **PNND Co-President Mani Shankar Aiyar** (India), former Personal Adviser to Rajiv Gandhi and drafter of the 1998 Rajiv Gandhi Plan for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free and Non-violent World Order, successfully persuaded the Indian government to revive and update the Rajiv Gandhi Plan. Mani was made the leader of this project – and presented the revised plan to the United Nations and Global Zero (of which he is a leading member). Key elements of the plan will be presented to the 2016 UN Open Ended Working Group for consideration – including the proposal for a negotiated ban on use of nuclear weapons to pave the way for a nuclear weapons convention;
- **PNND Council Member Senator Aitimova** (Kazakhstan) was responsible for the establishment by the United Nations of the International Day Against Nuclear tests. She drafted the UN resolution and lobbied successfully to get it adopted by consensus;
- **PNND Member Mogens Lykettot** (former Foreign Minister of Denmark and now the President of the UN General Assembly), has been instrumental in changing the selection process of the next UN Secretary-general to make it transparent (previously the Security Council chose the next UNSG behind closed doors). This brings the international community into the selection process and ensures greater accountability to the core UN functions of peace and disarmament;
- **PNND Council Member Tony de Brum** (Foreign Minister of the Marshall Islands) has lodged a case in the International Court of Justice against the nuclear-armed states for their failure to implement nuclear disarmament obligations;
- **PNND Council Member Ui Hwa Chung** (President of the South Korea National Assembly), **PNND Co-President Taro Kono** (former Chair of the Japan Foreign Affairs Committee) and **PNND Member Katsuya Okada** (former Japan Foreign Minister) have built cross-party support for a 3+3 North east Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone – which could be acceptable to all six parties including North Korea because it would provide non-nuclear security guarantees to all three intra-zonal parties (Japan, South Korea and North Korea) and it would restrict nuclear threats from all nuclear-armed States, most importantly the regional ones – China, Russia and the United States;
- **IPU President Saber Chowhdury** (who is also a Co-President of PNND) is leading the international efforts to implement the 2009 IPU resolution, plus an IPU resolution also submitted by PNND and adopted by consensus in 2014 calling on governments to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines and to negotiate a nuclear weapons convention;
- **PNND Co-President Bill Kidd (Scotland)** has moved the Scottish Parliament to vote overwhelmingly in favour of banning nuclear weapons from Scotland – including the UK nuclear weapons deployed on submarines based in Faslane (so far the UK government has refused to remove them);
- **PNND Co-President Christine Muttonen** (Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly) moved the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to adopt a resolution in 2015 calling for the

elimination of nuclear threat postures (that had arisen in the wake of the Ukraine crisis), highlighting the risks and catastrophic impact of nuclear weapons and supporting the UN Open Ended Working Group;

PNND members have built parliamentary support from all states in the Middle East (including Israel) for the proposal for a Middle East Zone Free from Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction. This has been done through a Joint Parliamentary Statement which PNND has presented to the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to the UN General Assembly.

PNND and one of its partner organisations the Middle Powers Initiative, runs the Framework Forum, which brings governments together in track two diplomatic roundtables to discuss how to make progress on multilateral nuclear disarmament. The Forums have fed into UN initiatives such as the Open Ended Working Group.

PNND has strong partnerships or cooperation with virtually all the international organisations working for nuclear disarmament, and has played a key role in building cooperation between them.

In 2012, PNND along with the World Future Council, United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs and the Inter Parliamentary Union organized a Future Policy Award focusing on best operating policies for disarmament. The Award ceremony, at the United Nations, highlighted policies on nuclear disarmament and on gun control – and encouraged governments, parliaments and civil society to spread these policies.

In 2013, PNND working with Global Zero, moved nearly 2/3rds of the members of the European Parliament to endorse (personally sign) a Written Declaration in Support of the Global Zero Plan for Nuclear Disarmament – making this European Parliament policy.

In 2014, PNND and some partner organisations launched UNFOLD ZERO to promote United Nations initiatives for nuclear disarmament and also UN process to resolve conflicts and achieve security without reliance on the threat or use of force. UNFOLD ZERO also facilitates public education and civil society action for the UN International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

In 2015, PNND came together with Mayors for Peace and Religions for Peace in a joint initiative of parliamentarians, mayors and religious leaders for a nuclear weapon free world. The initiative educates these constituencies on nuclear disarmament issues and engages them in joint actions such as a Joint Statement presented to the United Nations in September 2015.

This is just a small sample of the numerous projects and actions of PNND and its members and staff (mostly volunteers) around the world. Much of the work is done quietly, diplomatically and behind the scenes without the key people rising to take credit. It is more effective for the leaders of these initiatives to build 'ownership' by the organisations or governments in which they manage to effect policy change.

A Nobel Peace Prize would highlight the importance of this parliamentary work, recognise the incredible leadership of PNND and assist in building political support for the initiatives in which PNND is active.

Yours sincerely

Prof. Dr Aytug Atici MP  
Turkey