

# AUSTRALIA



“the horrendous humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons are precisely why deterrence has worked”

Julie Bishop, Australian foreign minister

# GERMANY



“As important as the humanitarian dimension is there is also a security dimension to nuclear weapons. They have greatly contributed to preventing armed conflict between the NATO-Alliance and the Warsaw Pact. We Europeans do remember this quite vividly.”

Statement by Germany at the Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, Nayarit, Mexico, 13-14 February 2014

# JAPAN

“It is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons are never used again, under any circumstances.”

Japan (and 154 others), UNGA statement,  
20 October 2014



“The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States will hold a bilateral Extended Deterrence Dialogue from June 10 to 12 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the United States.

As part of the EDD, ... participants will visit nuclear-related sites ... to deepen understanding of the nuclear weapons systems that support U.S. extended deterrence guarantees.

The Extended Deterrence Dialogue provides an opportunity for the two governments to frankly exchange views on how to secure alliance deterrence as part of their security and defense cooperation. Through this dialogue, the Government of Japan, a recipient of U.S. extended deterrence, can deepen understanding on its mechanism and coordinate its security policy with the U.S. government.”

Ministry of Foreign Affairs press release,  
10 June 2014

# NETHERLANDS

“Transparency is another area where more can and should be done ... Transparency creates a clearer picture and builds trust. Transparency also builds a solid foundation upon which further reductions and sustainable and verifiable disarmament efforts can be based.”

Statement to the 2013 NPT  
Preparatory Committee



In its reporting to the NPT on its implementation of the 2010 NPT Action Plan, the Netherlands has so far provided no information or transparency whatsoever concerning the nuclear weapons kept on its own territory.

# NPDI

## Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative

“we urge [states] who have not done so to start reducing the role of nuclear weapons in their security strategies and military doctrines”

NPDI 8th Ministerial Meeting,  
Hiroshima, 12 April 2014



To date, not one of the seven NPDI members in nuclear alliances (Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey) has reported any step it has taken, or plans to take, to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in its own security strategy or military doctrine.

# CANADA

“Reporting is something all States Parties can and should do, both Nuclear- and Non-Nuclear Weapon States, to indicate that NPT commitments are being implemented.”

Statement to the 2013 NPT  
Preparatory Committee



Action 1 of the 2010 NPT Action Plan requires states “to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons”.

In its reporting to the NPT on its implementation of Action 1, Canada has not even mentioned its continuing reliance on nuclear weapons, much less explained how it is “fully compatible” with the NPT and the objective of achieving nuclear disarmament.