

Building towards
a nuclear
weapons-free
Middle East



CND

LONDON

Conference

13TH-14TH OCTOBER 2012



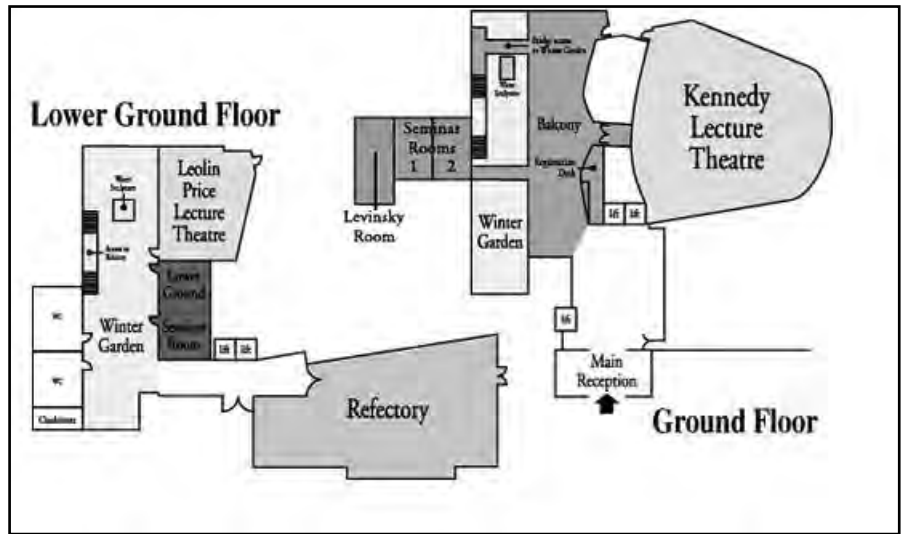
CND CONFERENCE 2012

Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Information | 2 |
| Agenda | 4 |
| Elections | 7 |
| Candidates | 9 |
| Resolutions | 13 |
| 2011 Accounts | 20 |
| Strategic objectives | 21 |
| Guide to CND rules on Conference 2012 | 22 |
| Standing orders | 23 |

Information

The CND International Conference and CND AGM and Policy Conference will both be held at the Institute for Child Health, UCL, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH on Saturday 13th and Sunday 14th October respectively. The Kennedy Lecture Theatre will be used as the main conference room, with plenary sessions being held in the Seminar Rooms and Lower Ground Seminar Rooms. Stalls, displays, refreshments and some seating will be located in the Winter Garden and on the Balcony. A floor plan of the venue is shown opposite.



How to get there

By train: Euston, King's Cross and St Pancras stations are all only 15 minutes' walk from the ICH. You can get to ICH from other mainline stations by tube or bus.

By underground: The two nearest tube stations to the ICH are Russell Square (Piccadilly line) and Holborn (Piccadilly and Central lines). Neither station has disabled access, as they have steps leading to the platforms. Please note: Victoria line and Circle line are suspended on 13th & 14th October.

By bus: Various buses come within 15 minutes' walk of the ICH, including routes 7, 8, 17, 19, 25, 38, 45, 46, 55, 59, 68, 91, 168, 188, 242, 243 and 521.

By car: There are metered spaces available locally; however these are expensive and there are some nearby car parks. The two closest are the Imperial Hotel on Russell Square

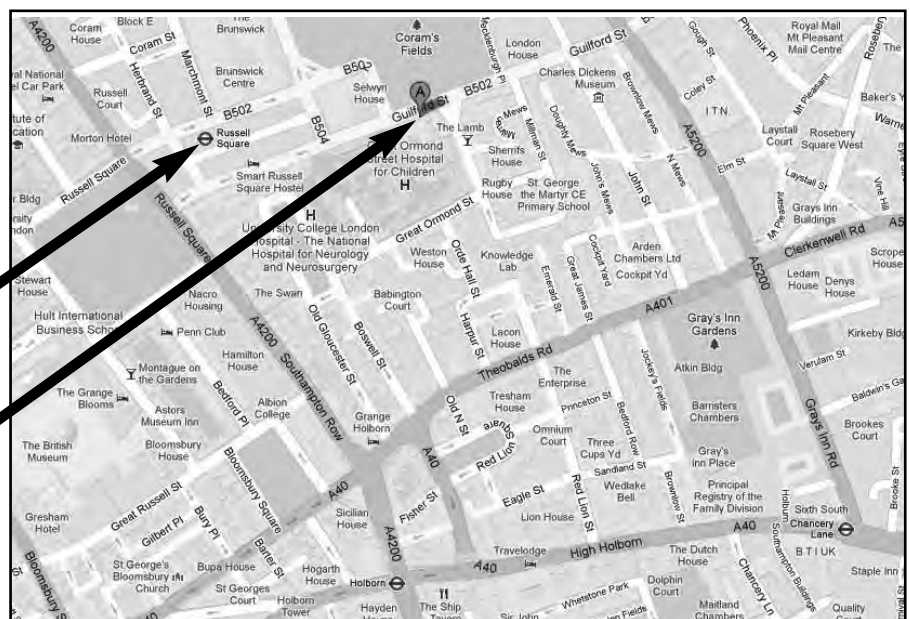
(£3/hour or £18 per day) and another on Brunswick Square/Marchmont Street (£4/two hours or £18/day).

Structure of the weekend

Returning to the format of previous years, this year's Conference programme will take the form of an open public conference on the Saturday with the internal AGM and Policy Conference on the Sunday.

The nearest tube station is Russell Square

Institute for Child Health, UCL, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH



Registration

The registration desk is on the right hand side as you walk through to the Balcony. Registration will take place between 9am – 4pm on Saturday and between 9am and 12noon on Sunday.

Credentials badges

You will be issued with a credentials badge upon arrival. Please wear this at all times. It is a security requirement that badges are worn and anyone found without a badge can be removed from the building by security. If you lose your badge at any time, please find a member of staff and you will be issued with a replacement.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will be in the Lower Ground Seminar Room on Sunday. Please come here if you have any questions about the

conference agenda, procedure, resolutions or amendments, voting entitlement etc. The Steering Committee will be pleased to help.

Accessibility

The ICH is fully wheelchair accessible. The main lecture theatre is on the ground floor and can accommodate a max. of eight wheelchairs by prior arrangement. The breakout rooms are located on the lower ground floor and can be accessed by using the lift located next to the main entrance.

If you are a wheelchair user, or if you require any additional assistance, it would be helpful if you could contact Hannah Altendorff (Office Manager) in advance so that she can ensure the necessary arrangements are in place: 020 7700 2393 or officemanager@cnduk.org. There are also two disabled parking bays

outside the building. Please let Hannah know in advance if you would like to reserve one of these spaces.

Catering

Tea and coffee will be served on arrival and at a mid-morning interval on both days. Please note that lunch will not be available on site. However, there is a good range of cafes and restaurants in the area nearby. The wine reception with nibbles on the Saturday is free of charge.

General enquiries

Staff will be available at the registration desk or the CND stall to assist with enquiries throughout Conference.

Health and safety

If any delegate requires first aid, please contact a member of staff who will alert the nominated first aider.

CND International Conference, Saturday 13th October 2012

Building towards a nuclear weapons-free Middle East: civil society input for a new Helsinki process

09.00–10.00 Tea and coffee served on arrival

10.00–10.15 Welcome – *Dave Webb*, CND Chair

10.15–11.45 **Objectives for the 2012 Helsinki Conference on a Middle East Zone free of WMD**
Keynote speech: *Ambassador Pekka Huhtaniemi*, Permanent Representative of Finland to the UK

Panel: Regional, Global and Humanitarian Dimensions of Disarmament

- *Rebecca Johnson* – CND Vice-President, ICAN Co-Chair
- *Ahmed Saada* – Egyptian physician and activist
- *Ghassan Shahrour* – Syria
- *Elaheh Rostami-Povey* – School of Oriental and African Studies

11.45–12.00 Tea break

12.00–13.15 Parallel workshops:

1. **Linking Regional and International campaigns to abolish and eliminate nuclear weapons:** *Arielle Denis*, ICAN Campaigns Director for Europe, Middle East and Africa
Ernest Rodker, Campaign for a Nuclear-Free Middle East
2. **NATO nuclear policies, the Gulf states, and the role of Middle East neighbours**
Arife Kose, Turkey and *Rae Street*, CND
3. **Peace, security and denuclearisation challenges in the Middle East**
Sharon Dolev, Israeli Disarmament Campaign
Professor Abbas Edalat, Campaign Against Sanctions and Military Intervention in Iran
4. **Civil society input for the Helsinki Middle East Conference**
Jasna Bastic, Peace Boat and *Nasser Burdestani*, Bahrain

13.15–14.30 Lunch

14.30–16.00 **Reports from workshop and discussion of recommendations to be forwarded to the Helsinki Conference**, facilitated by *Daniel Blaney* and *Sarah Cartin*, CND

16.15–17.30 Closing Plenary, chaired by *Dave Webb*

Our role in achieving a nuclear-weapons free Middle East

- *Kate Hudson*, CND
- *Jeremy Corbyn MP*
- *Sharon Dolev*, Israeli Disarmament Campaign
- *Caroline Lucas MP*
- *Leanne Wood AM*

17.30–19.00 Reception (sponsored by MHA MacIntyre Hudson)

CND Conference and AGM 13-14th October 2012

Saturday 13th October 2012

- 09.00 Registration opens (until 4pm)
Tea and coffee served on arrival
- 10.00 International conference opens
- 17.30 International conference closes
- 17.30–19.00 Reception (sponsored by Gotham Erskine auditors)

Sunday 14th October 2012

- 09.00 Registration re-opens (until 12 noon)
Tea and coffee served on arrival
- 09.25 Council meeting to ratify company members
- 09.30 **Conference re-opens with the AGM**
Welcome from the Chair
- 09.35 Steering Committee report
- 09.45 **Elections**
- Hustings for officer posts
 - Resolution: All officers endorsed by the ballot, results to be announced later, are elected.
 - Resolution: Subject to results of election, 15 Council members are elected.
 - Resolution: All Council members nominated by the nations, regions, specialist sections, YCND and Student CND (names to be read out) are elected.
- 10.00 **Campaigns presentation and questions**
- Resolution: The annual report is accepted.
 - Resolution: All those involved in working on behalf of the campaign during the year, the officers, council, staff, volunteers and members/activists are congratulated.
- 10.40 **Treasurer's report and questions**
- Resolution: The accounts are accepted.
 - Resolution: All those involved in working on

the accounts, the Treasurer, AFG, Finance Officer and the Accountants are thanked for their work.

- 11.15 **Auditors**
- Resolution: The accountants Gotham Erskine are re-appointed to audit the accounts.
- 11.30 Fundraising appeal
End of AGM
Tea break
- 11.45 Close of ballot for emergency resolutions.
- 12.00 Steering Committee Report and announcement of emergency resolutions ballot result.
- CND Conference policy debates**
1. Scrap Trident and its replacement
 2. Nuclear weapons and Britain's political parties
 3. Financial policy
 4. For a nuclear weapons-free Middle East
 5. Israel/Palestine (+ 1 amendment)
 6. Iran
- 13.45 Lunch and close of ballot of officer endorsements and national council elections.
- 14.45 Conference re-opens:
Policy debates continued:
Emergency motions (if any)
7. Missile offence and the militarisation of space
 8. NATO Expansion
 9. Teutates Agreement Treaty
 10. Drones
 11. Defence spending
 12. White poppies
 13. Radioactive waste
 14. Fukushima
- 16.45 Announcement of Council direct election and officer endorsement results
- 16.50 Chair's closing remarks
- 17.00 Close of conference

Campaigning 2011–2012

THIS year's campaigning continues to maintain a sharp focus on the issue of the cost of Trident, with the emphasis on scrapping the existing system as well as cancelling the replacement. The costs issue continues to dominate both parliamentary and street campaigning as government spending cuts bite further. Thanks to Parliamentary CND the hypocrisy of government spending on Trident replacement including at Aldermaston and Rolls Royce in Derby – ahead of any decision to proceed – has been widely highlighted. The government's own date of 2016 for a decision on replacement has been repeatedly re-emphasised.

We have also worked to raise the profile of Trident spending in the anti-cuts campaigns – particularly for the TUC pensions' demonstration in November and in preparation for the 20 October demonstration this year. This year we had a strong focus on Budget Day in March, including an MPs' statement and photo-shoot together with a protest at Downing Street. New materials for groups have emphasized the alternative choices for spending. Our trade union work – including a successful presence at Tolpuddle, trade union and TUC conferences and new affiliations – has made steady progress.

We have also continued to work within ICAN to support the introduction of a nuclear weapons convention, and together hosted the stunning Peace Boat event in Greenwich in June.

Campaigning on missile defence has progressed, thanks to Yorkshire CND which leads CND's campaigning in this area, highlighted by the Re-cycle the Bases in North Yorkshire bike ride in early October. Anti-NATO campaigning

focused on the NATO counter summit in Chicago in May. We continue to work with European partners in this area, particularly around US/NATO tactical nukes in Europe.

Our anti-nuclear power campaigning continues to focus on the prevention of new nuclear power stations in Britain; we have also worked with Indian and Japanese anti-nuclear protestors, on Koodankulam in South India and Fukushima in Japan. Participating in the Stop New Nuclear network, we have co-organised activities at Hinkley Point – the site of the first new reactor – in March and October and successfully opposed an EDF injunction in court.

Great thanks to all those who have worked with us and supported us during the year – together we have achieved a great deal.

Opposing Trident and supporting a Nuclear Weapons Convention

- New materials include. *Trident: Nowhere to Go* and *Disarming Trident* reports
- Participation in November anti-cuts demo and organisation of Budget Day Scrap Trident protest, including bus adverts and interactive website page
- Promotion of Early Day Motions
- Submission to Defence Committee Inquiry
- Continued focus at Devonport – supporting demonstration
- Participation in ICAN campaign and ICAN Vienna conference
- Convening of No Trident Replacement Core Group
- Delegation to NPT PrepCom and promotion of WMD free zone

Against missile defence and weapons in space

- Jeju protests
- Yorkshire bases bike ride
- Participation in Global network against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space
- New leaflet and briefing

No to NATO

- Coordination with European groups
- Participation in Chicago counter-summit
- No to NATO/Troops Out of Afghanistan protest at US Embassy, with STW Coalition.

Nuclear power

- Fukushima protest at Japanese Embassy
- EDF injunction court case
- Co-organising two Hinkley events
- Submissions to government nuclear consultations

Other areas of work

- Production of No Drones leaflet
- Letter of warning to government over war on Iran, with PIL
- International visits including Hiroshima, Jeju and Chicago
- Stall and fringe meeting at Labour and Liberal Democrat party conferences
- Fringe meeting at Conservative Party conference
- Stall and fringes at TU conferences, Tolpuddle festival and TUC
- Stalls at Festivals including London Green Fair, Bestival and Truck Festival and conferences such as Friends of the Earth and CAAT
- Letter-writing campaign
- Continued and growing peace education work
- Regular meetings of Parliamentary CND
- Regular production of *Campaign* magazine
- Student freshers' fairs including ULU, Goldsmiths and Oxford.

Elections 2012

This section contains a list of all candidates who have accepted nomination for CND officer posts and directly-elected council members for the coming year, in accordance with the published procedures. The elected positions are:

- Chair (1 place)
- Vice-Chair (3 places)
- Treasurer (1 place)
- Directly-Elected National Council Members (15 places)

Ballot forms for all elections are in the conference pack you receive at conference from the registration desk. They are issued only when you register and only once, so please check that you have the correct voting papers before leaving the registration desk. We cannot replace lost ballot forms.

Voting/Endorsement

Where the number of people standing for a position is the same or fewer than the places available, there will be no election. For the officer positions, where this applies, voters will be asked to endorse candidates using the form in the delegate pack. Candidates must obtain more than 50% of endorsements in order to be elected to the post.

Size and composition of National Council

The Chair, Vice-Chairs and Treasurer make up the CND officer team along

with the appointed General Secretary. In addition National Council includes 15 members directly elected at Conference as well as representatives from CND nations, regions, areas and specialist sections.

CND National Council meets three times a year in London – in March/April, July and November/December. It is responsible for directing the work of CND between conferences. In particular, Council discusses campaign strategy and oversees financial matters. Council members also participate in working groups on various aspects of CND's work – such as campaigning, international work, conference planning and finance.

Council receives regular reports from, among others, officers, regions and specialist sections. It also receives regular reports about the work of the staff in the CND national office, and is the body responsible for overseeing the employment of national office staff.

Candidate statements

All candidates who accepted nomination were invited to submit a statement about their relevant experience (up to 50 words), along with a statement in support of their candidature (up to 100 words) and submit a photograph for inclusion in this conference booklet. All statements received have been included.

The statements which appear on the following pages, in alphabetical order, are intended to give you some information about candidates before you cast your vote.

The candidates are:

Chair

- Dave Webb

Vice-Chair

- Daniel Blaney
- Sarah Cartin
- Jeremy Corbyn MP

Treasurer

- Linda Hugl

Directly elected

- Pat Allen
- Adam Beese
- Sophie Bolt
- Jenny Clegg
- Tom Cuthbert
- Ian Fairlie
- David Leal
- Caroline Lucas MP
- Vijay Mehta
- Lydia Merryll
- Pat Sanchez
- Tony Staunton
- Jim Taggart
- Carol Turner
- Hannah Tweddell
- Katy West

Candidates



CND CHAIR

Dave Webb

CND member for over 30 years, currently CND Chair, Co-Convenor of Yorkshire CND, Convenor of the

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space. Member of Scientists for Global Responsibility, Green Party and retired member of the University and College Union (UCU).

Together we are making important progress with our campaigning. Our voice is increasingly being heard - scrap Trident we can save the welfare state and we don't need nuclear power stations. However, this is a crucial year to get our messages across. The coalition is in trouble and we need to carry on lobbying politicians and challenging key policies, issues and installations - but we also need to build our membership base, widening and strengthening it. People are receptive to our arguments and I want to help involve them get involved in developing a safe, secure and nuclear free future.



CND VICE-CHAIR

Daniel Blaney

Now served two years as Vice-Chair.

Member of CND Council (and Admin & Finance sub group)

for several years before. Also an officer of Labour CND.

Whilst across the world nations and movements are clamouring for abolition of nuclear weapons, in Britain billions are being spent in an age of austerity. The Lib Dems are allowing some expenditure on construction of Trident's replacement. We must expose this to the public. Labour has a policy vacuum we can help to fill. CND's campaigning is well-

received in the anti-cuts movement. Polling shows the public is on side. CND must continue to develop its campaigning in the diverse methods its members and activists have always employed. CND needs to take the anti-Trident message to every public arena.



CND VICE-CHAIR

Sarah Cartin

Yorkshire CND (staff) 2005-2009 & Vice Chair (2010- present) CND Vice Chair (2009 - present). Former

Trade Union and Students' Union Officer. Represented CND at the NPT and in Europe for No To NATO. Working to continue to support CND's priority campaigns and build support locally.

CND's campaign to build opposition to Trident replacement is growing and must continue to lead the work in our goal of securing a nuclear weapons free world. We have worked to develop a key position in leading the campaign, and I want to ensure that this work can be continued.

I will continue to campaign against US Missile Defence and build support for our campaign to show the dangerous reality of the expansion of this aggressive system. I will also continue to work to increase awareness and opposition to the use of deadly drones being operated from UK bases.



CND VICE-CHAIR

Jeremy Corbyn MP

In 2016 the crucial decision on Trident replacement will be made and we have an opportunity to leave

nuclear weapons behind. Ahead of that decision we need to continue opposing the huge pre-decision spending on design and purchases being made by the MoD.

CND has done great work in campaigning, raising awareness and working with ICAN helped to promote a nuclear free world.

Our International Conference this October is a key part of giving voice to all the peace groups of the Middle East to realise the dream of a nuclear weapons free region.

As Chair of Parliamentary CND I have been able to liaise with our office and help coordinate work, as an active member (currently Chair) of Stop the War Coalition I am keen that we in CND are a central part of the peace movement.

I offer myself for re-election as Vice Chair to continue this work and thank members of CND for the support and opportunities they have given me in the past



CND TREASURER

Linda Hugl

Local group member for 30 years, CND Treasurer for 10 years

As Treasurer I will aim to ensure that

we make the best use of our finances and other resources so that our campaign is as effective as possible. This requires continual monitoring of the financial situation, responding to events, proposing budgets, and working with staff, Admin & Finance Group and other officers.

Directly elected National Council members



Pat Allen

After 60 years active involvement in the peace movement, I do not intend to give up! I was a full-time staff member for three

years and actively involved in CND from 1959 onwards. I am currently secretary of London CND, a member of conference arrangements group, CND's international worker and Chair of a local group. I also support the campaign to stop nuclear waste trains running through London and was delighted by their success at least during the Olympic period. During the last few years CND's campaigning has been first-class but we are not there yet. I'm hoping that this year's conference can move the campaign up a gear to prevent Trident replacement and take us toward a nuclear-free future. We must not lose this opportunity.



Adam Beese

Council rep (directly elected) 2011 – present; Scottish CND council rep: 2004–2010; Administration &

Finance Group 2011 – present; Membership Administrator, Scottish CND (unpaid): 2005 – present; Stop the War Coalition Scottish Steering Group Co-treasurer: 2007 – present; Administration & Finance Group/Campaigns Group crossover: 2006–2010; International Advisory Group Scotland rep: 2006 – present

I am active in Glasgow Stop the War Coalition and support the work of various anti-cuts networks, linking the work of those organisations in relation to Trident and defence spending. I have interests in political science, areas being opinion polls, elections, voter turnout, and international relations.

My experiences gained both within

and outside of CND I would like to contribute to council. Scrapping Trident, its replacement, and all other nuclear weapons remains an essential aspect of CND's work, and I would like to play a part in building the campaign both on a UK and international basis.



Sophie Bolt

2004-2009: Vice Chair of CND; 2003 to 2011 Chair, London Region CND; 2009 to date; National Council member. Previously an

active member of Student CND. Staffing, financial and production management experience. 15 years campaigning experience.

With the threat of escalating violence in the Middle East growing daily and the US strategic shift to the Asia-Pacific, CND's work for a nuclear-free world could never be more important. As millions continue to suffer from public spending cuts, CND must build the pressure here to scrap Trident and oppose the increasing interventionism of NATO. We must also draw on the inspirational growth of opposition to nuclear energy in Japan to stop new-build here in Britain. I want to continue to play my part in CND's crucial work to achieve these goals.



Jenny Clegg

Obama's 'pivot' towards Asia represents a worrying hardening in the US stance towards the rise of China. US plans to

shift 60 percent of its global naval forces to the Asia Pacific together with a major expansion of missile defence are edging the region into an arms race. Tensions in the South and East China Seas, with both sides testing each other out, are potentially dangerous and the continuing

stalemate in the 6-Party talks means North Korea may well carry out further tests. Meanwhile China is developing a more active peaceful diplomacy in conflict situations around the world.

Manchester CND/National Council (directly elected)/International Advisory Group. Previous and present experience campaigning/speaking/writing/researching on issues of peace and disarmament. Special interest: China/Asia Pacific region. Throughout this year I have continued to update IAG/Council on Asian developments and helped to develop CND's international work more widely.



Tom Cuthbert

Active in CND Regional and National policy, I have been involved over 30 years. Attended many events advancing all our strategic

objectives. Presently researching the scandalous aspects of the international industry in Uranium Mining. Our world needs the practical hope of nuclear disarmament not hate inspired deterrence.

My work for National Council integrates with EMCND to advance our policy alternatives for industries preparing nuclear rearmament with Trident's Successor. Rolls Royce Raynesway Reactor's multimillion subsidy burst onto the national agenda this year with TV exposure from Phillip Hammond and appropriate outrage in Parliamentary Urgent Questions. With a deeper awareness of the politics of the nuclear industry worldwide I am working hard in our creative opposition with EMCND Coordinating Group and Council. International Peace and our disarmament symbol received Olympian recognition. The 'active legacy' of the 2012 Olympics must include urgent action for peace and UN reform.



Ian Fairlie

Over the past few years, I have addressed about a dozen CND branch meetings on the health hazards of nuclear power, and on the Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters. I continue to help the National Office with scientific advice and to draft articles on nuclear issues for CND publications.

Until 2004, I served as scientific Secretariat to several Government Committees on radiation hazards. I'm presently an independent consultant on radiation advising NGOs and local governments. My contribution to Council in the past year has been to provide science advice, particularly on the radiation dangers of nuclear weapons proliferation and the health hazards of nuclear reactors. As new nuclear power stations may be constructed in Britain, and as they remain inextricably linked to nuclear weapons, it's important for CND Council to continue to be briefed on the radiation hazards of both, including the leukaemia risks to young children living near nuclear reactors.



David Leal

I helped reform Lewisham and Greenwich CND in 2001, and since then have acted as secretary. The group works with StWC, UNA and PSC, and is well known for events such as the Charlton House peace picnic. I work in international engineering design, and understand something about the military-industrial complex.

I can contribute to National Council experience gained in Lewisham and Greenwich about the role that CND can play in getting different groups to work together on peace issues. The way in which CND, StWC and BMI worked together against the wars in

Afghanistan and Iraq needs to be the paradigm for the future.

I will campaign on the damage done by work on nuclear weapons, which has undermined the status of scientists and engineers and diverted capable people into unproductive work. I am not opposed on principle to civil nuclear power if it can be shown to be safe.



Caroline Lucas MP

I am a longstanding CND member and member of Council. I have been a Member of the European parliament and am now an MP. In both roles campaigning against nuclear weapons and nuclear energy have been high on my list of priorities, including through CND's all party parliamentary group.

As a National Council member I would continue to use various parliamentary tools to question the Government on issues of importance to CND and hold them to account. I would also do my best to raise CND's profile and lend my support through joining national demonstrations, for example, and days of action. I am especially keen to continue building the case against nuclear power, where I think there is a real opportunity to affect a change in national policy, especially on economic grounds.



Vijay Mehta

Vijay Mehta works with civil society, international organisations, and governments, for implementing solutions to International peace & security, nuclear disarmament, global arms trade, arms reduction and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

He writes on nuclear disarmament issues in different journals. He speaks on various subjects from proliferation

of nuclear weapons in Asia, with special reference to India and Pakistan for implementing action plan for nuclear disarmament based on 13 practical steps (excerpted from the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference). He works for the progress towards the fulfillment of Article VI of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and for consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention including the need for education for disarmament.

Vijay Mehta is the Chair of Uniting for Peace, an author and a global activist for peace. His books include 'The United Nations and Its Future in the 21st Century', and 'Arms No More'. Vijay Mehta's new book 'The Economics of Killing: How the West Fuels Wars and Poverty in the Developing World' is published by Pluto Press in 2012. He is a member of a national CND council, a former secretary of London region CND and attends prep-com and review conferences of NPT at New York and Geneva.



Lydia Merryll

I have been a member of CND from the early 1990s and helped to set up The Nuclear Free Zone Network in 1983. I am now a n Executive Member of the Socialist Environmental Resources Association and have pursued anti-new nuclear power policies within the Labour Movement and as part of the NGO body who meet regularly with Department of Energy and Climate Change. I attended the Fukushima Conference in Yokohama this January.

I was Head of Department of Community Development in a university and can contribute organisational skills and an analytic approach to complex issues. I am used to taking leadership where necessary, and also work as the Secretary of a local Community Association and

Trustee of a small environmental Education NGO. I hope to contribute these skills, commitment and knowledge to CND Council.



Pat Sanchez

GMD CND Secretary since 1993, founder member of CADU, member of National Council and IAG and a long time local

campaigner against nuclear weapons, nuclear power, wars and DU, through lobbying, stalls, local press and direct action.

I welcome this year's international conference: it is vital we place our anti-nuclear, anti-war, anti-MD and anti-DU work in the context of the tinder box situation most likely to provoke the next war: the Middle East. It is, however, not the only threat to world peace: territorial conflict between Japan and China, the increasing tensions on the Pakistan Afghanistan border and the casual extension of nuclear weapons sharing to anyone willing to partner NATO make a world that clings to nuclear weapons more dangerous than ever. If elected, I will continue to campaign on these issues.



Tony Staunton

Five years on CND National Council. Experienced trade union activist: Chair of Unite TU Branch and Secretary of

Plymouth Trades Union Council. Lifelong socialist and anti-war campaigner; Secretary Stop the War in Plymouth and member of the Socialist Workers Party. Last 17 years campaigning against Devonport Trident nuclear dockyard.

Over the past year I have focussed on the CND campaign for Trade Union support, organising to win Unite the Union to formal affiliation. CND's relationship to the trade unions is a key element of the

campaign against Trident replacement. The huge ConDem attacks on public services must see continued mass action, including the full involvement of CND in calling for the end of Trident with the saving of £100billion. CND's arguments against nuclear energy also represent a crucial debate against catastrophic climate change. Cash set for nuclear weapons, nuclear power and warfare must be transferred to sustainable energy production and public services.



Jim Taggart

CND; Joined 1962 Founding member of Helensburgh CND. CND Council (1982, 1983 & 2010, 2011) and, as Scottish rep, (2000 to 2009). Treasurer Scottish CND (2002 – 2011). Labour CND EC. (1984 – April 2012) Labour Party, Helensburgh Branch, Secretary/Chair, (1984 – April 2012) Stop the War Scottish Steering Group, Currently, member of International Socialist Group (Scotland), Biologist and Theologian (Christian).

On National Council I would hope to make contributions towards understanding more fully:

- The forces that have led to the growth of nuclear arsenals to over 20,000 weapons.
- The consequences of their detonation.
- The developing of campaigning necessary to create a universal human revulsion and conviction by those deploying the weapons, that the use of nuclear weapons could never be in anyone's interests.

Exploiting: The existential opportunities presented by the Scottish independence referendum to make the retention of the British nuclear arsenal untenable.



Carol Turner

Long time peace activist and directly-elected CND council member; national officer of Stop The War Coalition;

coordinator of Afghanistan Withdrawal Group of MPs; formerly secretary Labour CND, Committee for Peace in the Balkans, Iraq Liaison.

Opposition to Trident continues to grow, and CND has many opportunities to press for non replacement of Trident and scrapping Britain's nuclear weapons programme. UK interventionist foreign policy remains aggressive as ever – with Libya but the latest example. In 2012 we must step up CND's campaigning to get out of Afghanistan, continuing to highlight Nato's role there and elsewhere as part of the case for British withdrawal. There is growing awareness of drones used in Pakistan, Afghanistan and elsewhere – but not of the UK's role in building, testing, and using them. Time for CND to step in.



Hannah Tweddell

Student CND 2003 – 2007; Women's officer, University of Bradford 2005 – 2007; Directly Elected Council member

2006 – 2008; Yorkshire CND Development Worker campaigning to scrap Trident, nuclear power and US Missile 'Defense' 2008- 2011; Bristol CND 2011 – present organising transport, stall literature and activities as well as supporting the film festival.

As an active member of Bristol CND I have coordinated transport to demonstrations at Hinkley Point. I have sourced and created locally relevant resources for stalls and supported the promotion of the film festival. At Yorkshire CND I coordinated campaigns against Trident, US Missile 'Defence' and nuclear

power related developments including in South Yorkshire. I worked with other relevant organisations such as anti-cuts groups, Student Unions, Stop the War groups and Trident Ploughshares to strengthen the impact of campaigns. I produced campaign literature and press briefings as well as organising demonstrations, public meetings, exhibitions and political lobbying.

Katy West

As Membership Database and Systems Officer for CND between 2005



and 2008 I worked with staff, volunteers, CND groups and affiliated organisations. I also helped local Quakers to re-launch Bedford CND in 2007. Between 2009 and 2010 I was a member of CND National Council and London Region CND Executive and I have been a member of National Council and AFG for the past year.

Since leaving the CND staff team I have worked at Friends of the Earth

and ActionAid and believe I can provide a useful insight into membership and fundraising particularly, by combining my knowledge of the processes and priorities of CND with the additional experience of working within larger NGOs. With the UK facing extraordinary challenges and grassroots movements gaining momentum, we have a strong and knowledgeable team able to communicate the social, physical and economic destructiveness of our nuclear arsenal.

Resolutions to CND Conference 2012

1. Scrap Trident and its replacement

- i) Conference notes that:
Despite the fact that the decision on whether or not to replace Trident will not be made until 2016, after the next General Election, the MoD is already spending billions of pounds on a successor system, including at AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield and at Rolls-Royce at Derby.
- ii) Conference condemns the obscene amount of money already being spent on retaining weapons of mass murder and notes that the majority of the population – 63% - would scrap Trident to reduce the deficit. (Mail on Sunday poll, June 2010).
- iii) Conference believes that the Government is making a complete mockery of the democratic process by pre-empting the decision on what to do about Trident, even prior to the findings of its own Trident Alternatives Review. It is attempting to force the hands of future governments and locking Britain into a costly and dangerous nuclear weapons system for years to come.
- iv) Conference also condemns the culture of secrecy that has allowed crucial military spending decisions to be pushed through without proper parliamentary scrutiny and reiterates that spending on nuclear weapons is morally indefensible, contravenes the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and is economically disastrous. Conference also notes that Trident will be an issue in the forthcoming referendum on Scottish independence in 2014.
- v) Conference believes that CND needs to continue to raise the profile of these issues in the context of the economic crisis and public spending cuts, and to also emphasise wider global concerns about the humanitarian implications of nuclear weapons such as those expressed at the NPT PrepCom Review in Vienna in May 2012, that 'any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be inconsistent with fundamental rules of international humanitarian law'.
- vi) Conference therefore calls on CND to:
 - a. Continue its campaign to Scrap Trident and cancel its replacement;
 - b. Mobilise extensively for a Cut Trident contingent on TUC march on 20th October;

- c. Organise an event at Aldermaston at Easter 2013 to highlight these issues.

*Proposed by Hackney & Islington CND
and East Lancashire CND*

2. Nuclear weapons and Britain's political parties

- i) CND notes:
 - a. the former (Labour) Government Chief Whip, Nick Brown stated in a House of Commons debate earlier this year that 'the arguments, which were never that strong, are now moving away from Trident renewal';
 - b. Jon Cruddas voted against Trident Replacement in 2007, and has re-stated his opposition to Trident Replacement since.
- ii) CND further notes:
 - a. in March 2012 the leading Conservative-orientated website ConservativeHome hosted an article in favour of retaining Britain's technical nuclear capability whilst stating Trident is a waste of money;
 - b. many Liberal Democrat MPs have been vocal in parliament opposing the purchase of supposed 'long-lead' items before a parliamentary vote on whether to proceed with the Main Gate construction phase of Trident Replacement.
- iii) CND believes:
 - a. support for Trident Replacement in Westminster is weakening and this creates vital space for CND to advance its campaigning against nuclear weapons,
 - b. this is a key time to build opposition to Trident and Trident Replacement in all Britain's major political parties both inside and outside parliament.
- iv) CND further believes:
 - a. genuine support from leading politicians for a Nuclear Weapons Convention would be a key step in progressing all our campaigning objectives.
- v) CND resolves:
 - a. to encourage individual members and local groups to continue to pressure MPs and parliamentary candidates of all parties to oppose Trident and support a Nuclear Weapons Convention;
 - b. to recognise the vital role of Labour CND in pursuing

- c. our key campaigning objectives within the Labour Party; work with Scottish CND and the SNP to ensure that Trident is declared redundant in Scotland;
- d. to further develop our work lobbying politicians and party activists on the urgent need for the abolition of nuclear weapons;
- e. to ensure Trident is a leading issue at the next General Election;
- f. to seek a clear public support from the leaders of all the main political parties for a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

Proposed by Labour CND

3. Financial policy

- i) Conference notes that CND reserves have risen steadily, from a negative balance in 1980, to an all-time high now exceeding £½ million. Conference is concerned that the accumulation of reserves now appears to be taking precedence over campaigning.
- ii) Conference supports having cash reserves to cover 3 months anticipated expenditure but is concerned that reserves at this level means that money donated for campaigning has been effectively sterilised and is not available for use as intended.
- iii) Conference notes that a decision on Trident replacement is imminent and may decide the future of British nuclear weapons for the next 30 years. In this exceptional period, there is a case for exceptional measures to raise CND's campaigning profile.
- iv) Conference agrees that additional expenditure on UK-wide campaigning against Trident replacement is justified during this period, provided that the reserves remain sufficient for 3 months normal expenditure.

Proposed by CND Cymru and London Region CND

4. For a nuclear weapons-free Middle East

- i) CND Annual Conference believes that a nuclear weapons free Middle East (NWFME) is central to the fight for a just, peaceful and stable region and a crucial component in the struggle for a nuclear weapons free world. We congratulate CND for holding an international conference on this important theme, and welcome National Council's decision to push for the British government to take more effective measures in

UN and Non-Proliferation Treaty forums to promote a NWFME.

- ii) Conference recognises that:
 - a. the first steps towards establishing such a zone began in 1974 with a joint declaration by Egypt and Iran;
 - b. this led to UN General Assembly and NPT Revision Conference resolutions, resulting in the Helsinki NWFME conference called for December 2012.
- iii) Conference is aware that:
 - c. foreign military intervention in Iraq and Libya has resulted in social and political upheaval and protracted conflict;
 - d. there is no settlement in sight to the conflict between Israel and Palestine;
 - e. the threat of military intervention in Syria and Iran by Nato members and their regional supporters is on-going.
- iv) Conference:
 - f. believes that foreign military intervention is likely to lead to greater suffering by the peoples of the Middle East, and
 - g. reiterates CND's support for the right of the Middle East peoples to determine their own affairs free from outside interference and for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their countries to be respected.
 - v) Conference asserts that a NWFME is increasingly important in the struggle to achieve a peaceful settlement of disputes in the region, and that CND can contribute by working alongside others to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear on the British government to actively support the establishment of a NWF zone.
 - vi) We therefore:
 - h. welcome the decision of International Advisory Group to make NWFME a key priority for its future work, and
 - i. call on IAG, Officers and National Council to give serious consideration to further initiatives which CND might take to promote the goal of a NWFME.

Proposed by IAG

5. Israel/Palestine

- i) Conference notes that:
 - a. Israel has large numbers of both nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction;
 - b. Israel's consequent feeling of invulnerability has led to hostile actions against several other countries, including

- the theft of UK passports and probable responsibility for murders of Palestinian diplomats and Iranian scientists;
- c. in a recent statement the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defence Force, said he was making all necessary preparations for 'credible' Israeli military action against Iran even though he thought they would not make a nuclear weapon;
 - d. the Israeli government encourages Zionist supporters to flood radio and TV channels that cover news from Palestine with complaints. Hence, news media are reluctant to cover important subjects such as Israel's so-called 'administrative detention' of Palestinian children, women and men without charge and the majority of people in the UK are left in ignorance about the extent of Israeli oppression of Palestinian people;
 - e. viruses such as Stuxnet and Flame which have caused damage to computer systems throughout the Middle East are most likely to be of Israeli or Israeli-American origin;
 - f. Israel encourages Zionist supporters to attack pro-Palestinian websites, discussion forums and email addresses;
 - g. Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu has repeatedly threatened that Israel will not allow Iran to develop weapons that pose a threat to the Israeli State, raising fears of a pre-emptive military strike.
- ii) Conference therefore resolves that CND should:
 - a. campaign vigorously on the threat to peace posed by Israel's continued ruthless oppression of Palestinian people;
 - b. emphasise the facts that Israel has not signed the NPT, has a huge array of nuclear weapons and has indicated a willingness to use its missile systems to deliver them far beyond its borders and
 - c. urge individual members, local CND and affiliated groups to:
 1. respond vigorously to counteract Zionist propaganda on the internet;
 2. respond vigorously to the failure by news media to report Israel's oppression of Palestinian people;
 3. make links to groups in Palestine and the Palestine Solidarity Campaign and play an active role within local campaigns promoting information about and support for Palestine.

Proposed by Rochdale & Littleborough Peace Group

Amendment

Delete 'vigorously' and 'ruthless' from paragraph ii)a
Delete paragraph ii)c and insert:

- a. campaign against war in Palestine, Israel and the Middle East;
- b. draw attention to the threat to people in the area posed

- by Israel's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons;
- c. campaign for a Middle East which is free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; and
- d. support campaigns for a solution to the Israel/Palestine conflict which provides peace and justice for the Palestinians.

Submitted by Yorkshire CND

6. Iran

- i) Conference notes with concern that plans are being considered for a pre-emptive military attack against Iran. The pretext for military action is that Iran is thought to be developing a nuclear weapons capacity. This rhetoric is the same as that used to justify the illegal war against Iraq. The consequences of an attack against Iran would be catastrophic. There would be thousands of civilian deaths. The whole region would be de-stabilised with the possibility of any conflict escalating to nuclear warfare.
- ii) To date, Iran has complied with the international regulations required by the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
- iii) A war against Iran would destroy the NPT and violate the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- iv) Conference calls for all plans for war against Iran to be scrapped and sanctions imposed by the EU and US – which are already damaging Iran's economy – to be lifted. Dialogue and diplomacy are the ways to resolve any issues of concern.
- v) Conference calls for the establishment of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Middle East and calls on all states that have nuclear weapons to fulfil the requirements of the NPT to proceed 'in good faith' to nuclear disarmament.

Proposed by Labour CND

7. Missile offence and the militarisation of space

- i) Conference notes that:
 - a. the main function of US Missile 'Defence' is to provide an asymmetric advantage to the US;
 - b. the US and NATO plans to install missile 'defence' systems in Europe and bases in states neighbouring Russia are increasing tension, creating a new arms race

- and endangering existing treaties such as 'New START';
- c. the stationing of US Aegis destroyers armed with Standard Missile 3 interceptors as part of President Obama's 'Pacific pivot' is helping encircle and threaten China;
 - d. the US is applying pressure to South Korea to construct a naval base at Gangjeong village on Jeju Island which is destroying World Heritage sites and the lives of the residents in order to berth missile 'defence' ships close to China.
- ii) Conference recognises that:
 - a. missile offence is part of US global military hegemony, with components connected through computer and satellite 'network centric warfare' systems;
 - b. system nodes appear around the world as US bases, some of which are responsible for communications and/or intelligence gathering to identify and track targets;
 - c. one such base and its connections with US war fighting and missile 'defence' is described in the Yorkshire CND report 'Lifting the Lid on Menwith Hill';
 - d. Menwith Hill is one of the sources of information for targeting military operations such as drone attacks;
 - e. drones carrying fast interceptors are a possible alternative missile defence system; nuclear-powered drones, capable of staying aloft for many months without refuelling, have also been suggested and could be deployed when and where ICBMs are being readied for launch.
 - iii) Conference therefore resolves to:
 - a. continue to prioritise 'No Missile Offence, No Star Wars' campaigning as a core strategy;
 - b. campaign against missile defence and the militarization and weaponisation of space at associated bases in the UK;
 - c. monitor the development of drone technology, especially possible future roles as nuclear bombers or in missile 'defence';
 - d. support the work of the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space and Keep Space for Peace Week.
- Proposed by IAG*

Proposed by Yorkshire CND

8. NATO expansion

- i) CND Conference notes with concern President Obama's announcement of the shift in the strategic focus of US foreign policy to 'pivot' towards Asia, which may well involve the other NATO members in increasing responsibility for NATO operations covering

Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

- ii) At the same time, CND Conference considers the development of missile 'defence' as an integral part of NATO expansion, and is concerned that other NATO members, especially the UK, will also be increasingly involved in military cooperation, for example in space 'security', with US allies and NATO partners in Asia.
- iii) Bearing in mind:
 - a. that there was no change in NATO's position on nuclear weapons in the statement following the Chicago Summit in May, i.e. NATO still keeps a policy of nuclear arms and of using nuclear weapons first;
 - b. that there was no mention of closing the NATO nuclear armed bases at the five sites across Europe from Belgium to Incirlik in Turkey.
 - c. that there was no acknowledgement of NATO pursuing nuclear weapons disarmament 'in good faith' as was agreed by the signatories of the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty;
 - d. that the UK part of the Trident nuclear armed submarine fleet is 'integrated' into NATO;
 - e. that NATO continues to expand further and nearer to Asia (e.g. through the Individual Partnership Cooperation Programme Arrangement signed in June this year with New Zealand and putting pressure on its nuclear free policy);
 - f. that this expansion far from enhancing prospects for peace is negatively affecting global stability.
- iv) Conference resolves that CND will:
 - a. send a statement to be sent to the Foreign Secretary of the Coalition Government condemning NATO's position on nuclear weapons and listing the dangers of expansion;
 - b. prepare a new NATO Briefing paper with all the latest developments included;
 - c. draft an EDM asking the government to start working for closing down the NATO nuclear bases in Europe and to outline the dangers of further NATO expansion.

9. Teutates Agreement Treaty

- i) This Conference notes that Britain and France have signed the Teutates Agreement, relating to Joint Radiographic/Hydrodynamics Facilities. They signed it so that they can continue developing nuclear weapons despite the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The enormous cost of hydrodynamic testing means that the two countries have to share research facilities. The

Teutates Technology Development Centre is planned for Aldermaston, UK, and Valduc, France. Hydrodynamic testing recreates the extreme conditions found inside a nuclear explosion.

- ii) This conference is concerned about the Teutates Agreement Treaty because:
 - a. the Treaty will commit the two countries to 50 years of nuclear weapon research;
 - b. Britain will not be able to rid itself of nuclear weapons while this Treaty is in force;
 - c. Britain and France cannot claim that they are moving toward the cessation of nuclear arms at an early date as they agreed in article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;
 - d. the Treaty breaks the spirit of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
 - e. Britain and France invite international criticism.
 - f. the general public are not aware of the Teutates Agreement.
- iii) This conference calls on CND to:
 - a. increase public awareness of the Teutates Agreement Treaty and its consequences;
 - b. form links with French organisations campaigning against nuclear weapons so we can demonstrate against the Treaty together.

Proposed by Christian CND

10. Drones

- i) Conference notes:
 - a. the escalating use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's), otherwise known as drones, for military surveillance and targeted killings since 2004 by the USA, UK NATO, and the CIA in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen and Somalia;
 - b. the current promotion of drones warfare not only by the Obama administration but also by the British government, MoD, RAF and Royal Artillery including the ordering and testing of the Watchkeeper drone and the moving of the command base for Britain's killer (Reaper) drones from the Nevada Desert to RAF Waddington in Lincolnshire;
 - c. the role of the Israeli Company Elbit Systems in the transfer of drones technology to Britain, following from their use by the Israeli Defence Force in Gaza and elsewhere;
 - d. the different ways that drones threaten to outrun existing economic, political, legal and especially moral and humanitarian constraints on the conduct of war, so increasing the likelihood of military interventions by

- NATO and other aggressors, globally;
- e. the threat posed by drone technology to civilian lives, to civil liberties and to the power of peoples in relation to governments;
- f. the potential linkages between drones, nuclear powered engines and nuclear weapons, already under discussion within the US military. Drones are also closely linked to the militarisation of space and of communications.
- ii) Conference resolves:
 - a. to put pressure on governments and companies to end the secrecy and lies (e.g. 'drones save lives') around military drones technology, its increasing use and its human consequences;
 - b. to educate the public about the realities of 'drone wars' by producing further material on this topic nationally and locally, stressing the links with CND's strategic objectives and, more generally, our pursuit of peace;
 - c. to encourage local groups and regions to affiliate with the Drone Campaign Network and participate in its actions.

*Proposed by Leicester CND
Secoded by East Midlands CND*

11. Defence spending

- i) Conference notes:
 - a. the interconnectedness of nuclear and so-called 'conventional' military research spending and production;
 - b. the intention of the UK Government to spend at least 2% of the country's Gross Domestic Product on so-called 'defence' each year for the lifetime of the current Parliament;
 - c. the fact that spending on the current Trident nuclear weapons system and research on its replacement with another nuclear weapons system form a significant part of the £33,751,000,000 to be spent on so-called 'defence' in 2011/12, the £34,361,000,000 to be spent in 2012/13, the £34,107,000,000 to be spent in 2013/14 and the £33,454,000,000 to be spent in 2014/15;
 - d. the fact that Government spending on so-called 'defence' has been protected relative to, and at the cost of, spending on essential public services such as adult social care.
- ii) Conference resolves that CND will:
 - a. continue to campaign for the immediate decommissioning of all UK nuclear weapons;
 - b. campaign for the conversion of jobs in both the nuclear and so-called 'conventional' defence sectors to jobs in peaceful and productive sectors of the economy, such

- as green technology and renewable energy;
- c. campaign for the transfer of at least 50% of current government spending on so-called 'defence' to fund proportionate increases in spending on health, education and social care.

Proposed by Rochdale and Littleborough Peace Group

12. White poppies

- i) In view of annually increasing use (or rather misuse) of Remembrance Day and the month or more preceding it to try to promote public support for military adventures in Afghanistan and elsewhere, Conference commits itself to encouraging its members, and other bodies throughout the land working for peace, to embark on a much greater display of white poppies than hitherto.
- ii) This can include:
 - a. wearing white poppies during October so that you get asked what they are for (either on their own or in combination with red ones);
 - b. persuading people who appear on TV during this period to wear white poppies – as happened though on a very small scale last year;
 - c. emphasising that acquiring and/or wearing poppies of either or both colours is a matter of personal choice, as opposed to the implicit regimentation that can occur with football teams for example;
 - d. inclusion of white poppies in any celebration of UN Peace Day.

Proposed by Salford CND

13. Radioactive waste

- i) Conference notes that:
 - a. more than half a century after the first commercial nuclear power plants became operational there is still no solution to the problem of final disposal of high-level radio-active waste;
 - b. while waste management programmes in all countries state this generation must itself resolve the problem, these same programmes continually postpone a decision on final disposal and/or reprocessing into the future;
 - c. technical problems of designing suitable containment systems are complicated by socio-political difficulties identifying appropriate, secure sites;
 - d. government insistence on pursuing nuclear new-build as a component of its energy policy compounds the problem of disposal of legacy waste;
 - e. liability for failure to provide safe disposal of radioactive

waste and consequent environmental damage will fall on subsequent generations not existing producers and represents another subsidy to the nuclear industry.

Conference is concerned that:

- f. proposals for long-term management of radio-active waste pay insufficient attention to scientific uncertainties, technical feasibility and political, economic and sociological factors;
- g. financial inducements rather than scientific suitability is being used to identify repository sites, raising safety and ethical concerns about dumping foreign waste on the poorest peoples;
- h. in the UK unsuitable, ad hoc proposals for the disposal of low-level and intermediate level waste from both civil and military nuclear enterprises are being forced on local communities through manipulations of the planning process;
- i. consultations planned by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and the Office for Nuclear Development will be restricted in scope and heavily dominated by vested interests as in the past.
- ii) Conference resolves to:
 - a. oppose nuclear new-build, unsafe transport and dumping of nuclear waste;
 - b. call on the government to cancel all plans for a programme of new nuclear power stations in the UK;
 - c. highlight unresolved scientific, technical and economic issues and urge adequate investment in seeking solutions to the problems of radio-active waste management;
 - d. demand public consultations be open, transparent, independent, and include the full range of scientific, economic and political opinion,;
 - e. press government, the nuclear industry and the public to accept responsibility now for potential costs to future generations and to safeguard the environment.

Proposed by East Midlands CND

14. Fukushima

- i) Conference notes that there is growing concern worldwide about the state of the Fukushima-Daiichi power plant more than a year after the earthquake and tsunami of March 2011:
 - a. 'the reactors are clearly not in a stable condition and the nuclear crisis is not under control.' (Dr. Ian Fairlie for Scientists for Global Responsibility);
 - b. 'Fukushima is the biggest industrial catastrophe in the history of mankind... The largest concern is with the fourth unit: its highly radioactive spent fuel pool is

exposed and suspended above the reactor. Further damage to the site could cause the contents of the pool to spill out on the ground.' (Arnie Gunderson, an energy advisor with 39 years of nuclear power engineering experience and chief engineer of consultants Fairewinds Associates);

- c. 'recent revised estimates by the Japanese government found that the probability of a 7.0 magnitude earthquake in Fukushima within the next three years is 90%. But Unit 4 reactor, substantially damaged by the tsunami and subsequent explosion, will not survive a 7.0 magnitude earthquake. This would certainly cause a global catastrophe like we have never before experienced'. (Mitsuhei Murata, Japan's former Ambassador to Switzerland);
- d. 'concern is appropriate. The radiological risk at Unit 4 will remain high until all spent fuel in that pool has

been removed and transferred to dry storage.' (Gordon Thompson, executive director of the Institute for Resource and Security Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts).

- ii) Therefore this conference calls on the UK government to:
 - a. do all in its power to discover the full extent of the ongoing nuclear disaster at Fukushima, to determine the threat which this disaster poses for Japan and the world, and to fully inform the citizens of the UK on its findings;
 - b. simultaneously urge the United Nations to make representations to the Japanese government, to offer all the assistance it needs to mitigate the danger to the people of Japan and the world.

Proposed by Kingston Peace Council

The audited accounts for 2011

CND's accounts for the year ending 31st December 2011 are available on the website and from the CND office from July 16th. The major points are covered below.

During 2011, operating income was £728,370 and operating expenditure was £632,667. After taking into account a small fall in the value of our ethical investments there was an overall surplus of £92,309.

Income in 2011 was higher than in 2010 (£728K versus £670K). Subscriptions and regular giving, bank interest and legacies all fell slightly, but appeals income, donations and new fundraising activities increased. A CND raffle took place for the first time in many years and was very successful, as was a fundraising dinner. In late 2011, CND was the beneficiary of a particularly welcome donation ring-fenced for peace education work in 2012. We also welcomed a donation for trade union work.

Expenditure in 2011 was slightly lower than in 2010 (£633K versus £655K), with most types of expenditure following this trend. Membership and fundraising costs increased, mainly due to the costs of the raffle (prize money and external administration).

Staff salary increased 1.5% in 2011, less than the rate of inflation which decreased costs. Salaries were £22,768 (basic), £27,833 (with London weighting), and £35,525 (General Secretary). Overall, staffing costs were 53% of all expenditure before regional grants are taken into account.

The value of CND's ethical investments decreased to £57,399 from £60,793 in 2010, following our £50,000 investment in 2001.

The overall surplus was added to the campaigning reserve; the general reserve was maintained at £100K and the fixed asset reserve maintained at £50K. The campaigning reserve therefore increased to £420K at the end of 2011, compared

to £399K at the end of 2010. Total reserves stand at £668K, up from £575K at the start of 2011.

Many thanks to CND staff, members of the Admin and Finance Group and our volunteers for their work.

The Nuclear Education Trust

NET made only four grant awards during 2011. CND peace education work was the major recipient with a grant awarded to cover CND Peace Education's basic costs until the end of 2014. A grant was also awarded to BASIC as a contribution to its cross-party Trident Commission. Two other small grants supported further work on the Oxford University Press Peace Encyclopaedia and a website building on previous work for a Peace Trail in Manchester. NET reserves continue to fall and work on fundraising and profile

raising is the NET Trustees' priority.

A major Trustees' activity in 2011 was to introduce more formalised policies and procedures in response to the Charity Commission's concerns about the transparency and independence of NET's grant-giving activities. These included the introduction of a conflict of interest policy, a grants policy and a three-year strategic plan. The compliance case opened on the charity has now been closed as the Charity Commission is satisfied with changes NET has introduced.

More details on the NET accounts and its activities can be found at www.nucleareducationtrust.org

NET, a company limited by guarantee, registration number 05530662, Charitable Registration number 1118373, Registered Office 162, Holloway Road, London N7 8DQ.

| Income | 2011 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Subscriptions & regular giving | 296,274 | 303,507 |
| Appeals | 156,683 | 137,911 |
| Grants and donations | 168,411 | 139,586 |
| Fundraising activities | 41,926 | 19,448 |
| Legacies | 56,399 | 59,807 |
| CND's management charges to NET | 1,568 | 1,472 |
| Interest | 7,109 | 8,724 |
| Total | 728,370 | 670,455 |
| Expenditure | | |
| Campaigning activities: | | |
| – Direct campaigning costs | 261,381 | 278,008 |
| – Regions | 55,198 | 52,835 |
| – Specialist sections | 2,700 | 3,000 |
| – External campaigns | 2,000 | 5,375 |
| – Peace education | 45,919 | 46,633 |
| Membership and fundraising | 123,457 | 113,027 |
| Policy and decision making | 7,023 | 11,931 |
| Support costs | 133,550 | 142,535 |
| Taxation | 1,439 | 1,832 |
| Total | 632,667 | 655,176 |
| Investment gain/loss | -3,394 | 7,415 |
| Overall loss/surplus | 92,309 | 22,694 |

CND's strategic objectives

External Objectives:

1. Elimination of British nuclear weapons and global abolition of nuclear weapons

- Cancellation of Trident by the British government and policy not to replace or enhance Trident nor develop, purchase or deploy other nuclear weapons or allow the deployment of any foreign nuclear weapons on British soil or in British waters.
- An all encompassing Fissile Material cut-Off Treaty is agreed.
- Implementation of an arms conversion policy by the British government.
- Immediate negotiations leading swiftly to the rapid, timetabled abolition of nuclear forces worldwide and the conclusion of a Nuclear Weapons Convention.
- Prevention and cessation of wars in which the nuclear weapons of Britain or other countries might be used and strengthening the UN role in peaceful conflict resolution.

2. Abolition of other threats of mass destruction or indiscriminate effect

- Full international compliance with agreed Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).
- A strengthened Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) agreed.
- Global abandonment of space weapons and missile defence programmes. An international agreement on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.
- Implementation of a ban on the manufacture, testing and use of Depleted Uranium weapons.

3. Nuclear-free, less militarised and more secure Europe

- Extension of the influence, resources and funding of the Organisation for Security and Co-Operation on Europe (OSCE).
- No military nuclearisation of the European Union.
- Withdrawal of all US military bases and nuclear weapons from Europe and no nuclear or other expansion of NATO.
- Formal Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in Europe established.
- Britain withdrawn from NATO and all foreign military bases on British soil closed.

4. The closure of the nuclear power industry

- Prevention of new build nuclear power stations and replacement of nuclear by universally acceptable sustainable energy technologies
- Establishment of safe policies on nuclear waste storage and on re-use of contaminated land.

- stopping the re-use, trade in and transport of plutonium and depleted uranium.
- independent control and verification of plutonium, uranium and depleted uranium stocks.

Internal Objectives:

Growth in active campaigning leading to increased effectiveness of CND's political influence.

- Facilitate campaigning by individuals.
- Further support for NVDA networks
- CND's media profile heightened.
- Strengthened local groups/regions/nations structure.
- Build alliances with organisations and communities with shared or linked goals.

Increase in CND's disposable income.

- More members/supporters.
- More effective membership fundraising.
- New income sources developed.
- More affiliated organisations.

Statement of Aims

CND campaigns non-violently to rid the world of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and to create genuine security for future generations.

CND aims to:

- Change government policies to bring about the elimination of British nuclear weapons as a major contribution to global abolition;
- Stimulate wide public debate on the need for alternatives both to the nuclear cycle and to military attempts to resolve conflict;
- Empower people to engage actively in the political process and to work for a nuclear-free and peaceful future;
- Co-operate with other groups in the UK and internationally to ensure the development of greater mutual security.

Guide to CND rules on Conference 2012

1. The constitution of CND is laid down in the documents 'Memorandum and Articles of Association' (Memarts) and 'Regulations made under section 56 of the Articles of Association' (Regs). These lay out the aims and the rules that we operate under and should be referred to for detailed advice. They can be found on the website www.cnduk.org on the 'Conference' tab, which is on the drop-down menu 'About' on all website pages.
2. Most of these rules can only be changed by 'special' resolutions to the AGM that are agreed by 3/4 or 2/3 majorities; depending on which section they are in. They are 'special' resolutions because there are specific rules about how they are put.
3. The constitution also gives permission for Council to be able to change some rules, sections 5, 6 & 7 of the Regs; the last of these deals with conference and standing orders (SO).
8. The entitlement of votes (and delegates) per organisation is:
 - Christian CND, Labour CND, Ex-Services CND, Y&SCND & Student CND, Nations & Regions 5 votes each;
 - CND Groups, 1 vote per 5 Company Members to a maximum of 5 votes, all of which can be held by one delegate;
 - Affiliates with more than 5,000 members, 3 delegates with one vote each, with between 2,000 and 5,000 members, two delegates with one vote each, with less than 2,000 members, one delegate with one vote. (CND Areas that once made up a Region are entitled to five votes **between** them).

Membership

4. Company Members are individuals and organisations that support the objects of CND, pay their subscriptions, are admitted by Council, and agree to be liable for £1 if CND is wound up. A special meeting of Council will be convened the morning of Conference to ratify any outstanding Company Membership applications.
5. Individuals and organisations who haven't accepted or are unwilling to accept liability can be members of CND, but have no voting rights at Conference or AGM.

Voting

6. Voting rights at Conference are the same as at the AGM, assuming Conference fees are paid.
7. Individuals have only one vote each. Organisations have up to five votes each and one or more delegates can hold these votes. The maximum number of delegates is the same as the number of votes an organisation is entitled to. An individual can vote as an individual and as a delegate.

Resolutions

9. Ordinary (policy and organisational) resolutions and strategic objectives, even if passed overwhelmingly, do not change the Memarts or Regs and are subservient to them.
10. Strategy resolutions provide the priorities for CND activities. There should be a strategy debate at every conference so that we are clear about our priorities and don't overburden our resources.

There are a number of rules, see the Conference Standing Orders, about the number and length of strategic objectives and sub objectives and when changes can be made.

11. Ordinary resolutions that refer to issues not included in the strategic objectives have a low priority but those that do refer to strategic objectives and sub objectives do affect how the objectives are carried out.
12. Although Conference takes the highest level of decisions for CND, Council can take practical considerations, especially financial ones, into consideration before implementation of any of its decisions.

Standing orders

THE CONDUCT OF CONFERENCE

Order of business

12. No changes or additions to the order of business set out in the Final Agenda shall be allowed except by:
 - a. The suspension of Standing Orders under SO 25.
 - b. A proposal from the Steering Committee accepted by Conference.
 - c. Rules for discussion
13. The CAWG shall set time limits for speeches which shall be set out in the Final Agenda. These limits may be reduced by the Steering Committee or by the Chairperson, if in their opinion the timetable demands it.
14. If, after a resolution has been proposed, there is no speech against, the Chairperson may, at his or her discretion, put the resolution straight to the vote.
15. The proposer of a resolution shall have the right to reply to the debate immediately before the vote is taken, unless the procedure in SO 14 is being invoked. A speaker exercising the right of reply shall not introduce new matter.
16. A resolution or amendment, once on the Final Agenda, may not be withdrawn except by leave of Conference.
17. Except as provided for in SO 15 no one shall speak more than once to any resolution or amendment.
18. Speakers shall be selected by the Chairperson, from those who indicate their wish to speak. In choosing speakers the Chairperson shall attempt to provide a balanced debate between different viewpoints, and in particular shall attempt to call speakers alternately for and against. The Chairperson shall also have regard to the number of times a person has already been called to speak.
19. The steering committee will assist the Chairperson (who will have the final say) in organising the voting on amendments to resolutions to avoid contradictory resolutions. It will aim to facilitate the moving of procedural resolutions to avoid unnecessary time loss during debates.
20. Votes shall be taken by a show of voting cards. The Chair will, in the first instance, be responsible for deciding the outcome of a vote, but a count by tellers will be carried out if requested by the Chair or by 30 voting delegates. If the outcome of the vote is close, any voting delegate may call for a recount, the result of which will be final.
21. Whenever the Chairperson speaks any person speaking shall immediately give way.
22. The following procedural resolutions may be put during debate. The proposer of a procedural motion shall be entitled to one minute to explain the reasons for the procedural motion. A spokesperson for the Steering Committee may then speak for one minute, after which the motion will be put to the vote.
 - a. A motion that the resolution be taken in parts (to be specified).
 - b. A motion to refer the resolution under debate. The motion must specify the body to which the resolution is being referred.
 - c. A motion to move next business.
 - d. A motion that the debate should continue.
 - e. A motion that the resolution should now be put.
 - f. A challenge to the Chairperson's ruling. Motions a), b), c), d), and e) are carried by a simple majority. Motion f) requires the support of two thirds present and voting to be carried.

No procedural resolution other than the above may be put. When the mover of a resolution has summed up no procedural motion may be raised until the vote has been taken, except in the case of motion f) and then only when the challenge refers to the conduct of the vote.

Reports to Conference

23. All reports may be followed by questions from the floor. All or part of a report may be referred back to Council if the Conference so desires. Reports shall be endorsed by simple majority.

Elections

24. Elections for officer positions shall be conducted by the system of single transferable vote, except where the position is uncontested, in which case the endorsement of more than 50% of voting delegates shall be required. In the case of only two candidates for Chair and/or Treasurer only one vote will be cast. In all cases, all candidates shall appear on the ballot form(s) in alphabetical order for each officer position.

25. In elections for National Council, the names of all candidates shall appear on one ballot form in alphabetical order. Delegates shall receive a number of ballot papers equal to their voting entitlement. On each ballot paper, delegates shall be entitled to vote for a number of candidates equal to the number of places available. Ballot papers with more than the required number of votes shall be considered spoilt. In both cases, the criteria for deciding whether or not a ballot paper is spoilt shall be clear intent. The final arbiter of what constitutes clear intent shall be the tellers, who may consult with the steering committee.
26. Candidates accepting nomination as national, regional or specialist section representatives for national council on the due date shall then withdraw their name from the ballot for directly-elected national council members.

Points of Order

27. Any person may raise a point of order concerning these Standing Orders, and shall be entitled to be heard forthwith provided that they:
- State the Standing Order covering the matter they wish to raise.
 - Have not previously raised a point of order in that debate.

- Shall not speak for more than one minute. When the mover of a resolution has summed up no point of order may be raised until the vote has been taken.

Suspension of Standing Orders

28. Any of these Standing Orders may be suspended with two thirds of those present and voting to do so. The proposer of such a suspension shall be entitled to one minute to explain the reasons for the suspension. A spokesperson for the Steering Committee may then speak for one minute, after which the motion will be put to the vote.
29. Conference is the supreme decision making body of CND and it is expected that all resolutions passed be fully implemented. However, CND Council has the right to take into account practical considerations, particularly financial considerations, in considering such resolutions.

Speech time limits

- Proposers of Resolutions: 5 minutes
Proposers of Amendments: 3 minutes
Speeches during debate: 3 minutes
Proposer's right of reply 4 minutes

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