

Introduction

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This issue of the *Međunarodne studije* journal is devoted to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, specifically of nuclear weapons, and includes papers presented at international conferences in Dubrovnik, Amman, Zagreb and Split, as well as a summary of the conference organized to celebrate the International Day against Nuclear Tests. This describes activities of students and professors of the Dag Hammarskjöld University College of International Relations and Diplomacy in disarmament, notably in achieving a world without weapons for mass destruction.

In Dubrovnik in September 2012 Dag Hammarskjöld University College of International Relations and Diplomacy (DHUC), together with the World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS) and the European Leadership Network (ELN), organized the International Conference on Nuclear Threats and Security sponsored by NATO and co-sponsored by the Croatian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Geneva School of Diplomacy. This was one among many conferences devoted to non-proliferation and eventual elimination of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD) held in 2012: in Pugwash, Vienna, Astana, Dubrovnik, London and Amman. The main conclusions of this conference were invited to be presented at the IX Annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, held May 6 and 7, 2013 in Split. Organizers of the Dubrovnik conference decided that it was proper to organize a pre-conference in Zagreb, May 3 and 4, 2013, to formulate their current thoughts. The Zagreb conference, “Actions to Enhance Global Security”, was attended by Dr K. J. Tokayev, UN Under-Secretary-General, UN Office in Geneva, Ambassador Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization, Vienna, Lord Des Browne, convener of the European Leadership Network, Prof Paolo Cotta Ramusino, Pugwash Secretary-General, Mr Alyn Ware, Founder and International Coordinator, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Mr Ted Whiteside, NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Public Diplomacy, and over 20 fellows of WAAS – altogether about 40 participants

from the UK, the USA, Spain, France, Hungary, Sweden, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Canada, India, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia, as well as 11 students and 8 professors from the Dag Hammarskjöld University College. The conference was sponsored by the NATO and co-sponsored by the Croatian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and by the Atlantic Council of Croatia.

This issue of *Međunarodne studije* contains several papers presented at the Dubrovnik and Zagreb conferences, the paper presented at the Amman conference, as well as the paper presented at the Split IX Annual NATO conference by D. Browne, G. Jacobs and I. Šlaus. This paper focuses on some of the most important issues that participants of the Zagreb conference believe require immediate actions. However, the paper is not formulated on behalf of WAAS, ELN, or DHUC, but it is inspired by all recent conferences organized by WAAS, ELN, Pugwash and DHUC. Lord Des Browne, Garry Jacobs, chair of the Board of Trustees and Ivo Šlaus, president of WAAS, attended the Split NATO conference, as well as Mr Ted Whiteside.

The organizers of the Dubrovnik and Zagreb conferences have once again demonstrated their continuous devotion to peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of WMD. Cooperation of DHUC with WAAS, Pugwash, ELN and Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, notably with UN organizations: UN Office in Geneva and CTBTO, Vienna and NATO Public Diplomacy, as well as with the academia and scientific institutions, Geneva School of Diplomacy and Monterey Institute of International Studies, is quite fruitful and can contribute significantly towards the achievement of a common goal – peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of WMD.

On December 2, 2009 the 64th session of the UN General Assembly at the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan, co-sponsored by many nations, declared August 29 the International Day against Nuclear Tests. To celebrate this day DHUC, together with the Embassy of Kazakhstan in Zagreb, organized a conference attended by former Croatian president Stjepan Mesić, Ambassador B. Lončar, Charge d'affaires T. Barlybayev and students and professors of DHUC. Papers and discussions at this conference presented a brief history of nuclear testing that started on July 16, 1945 with the Alamogordo test in New Mexico, and since then over 2000 nuclear tests were performed: 1032 by the USA, 715 by the USSR (first on August 29, 1949, 45 by the UK, 210 by France, 45 by China, two by India and two by Pakistan in 1998, and several by DPR Korea. Nuclear weapons tests have been carried out in all environments: above ground (atmospheric – 25 per cent), under water and underground (75 per cent). By 1950 the USA had established a dedicated test site (Nevada Test Site) and was also using the Marshall Islands, while the USSR began testing in Semipalatinsk (Kazakhstan). In 1954 Prime Minister J. Nehru became the first statesmen to call for a “stand-still” agreement on nuclear testing. In

1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty banned nuclear testing in the atmosphere, underwater and in space, but did not ban underground testing. Underground nuclear testing was banned by the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Unfortunately, CTBT has yet to come into force, since all 44 states listed in the Treaty – those with nuclear technology capabilities at the time of the Treaty negotiation in 1996 – must sign and ratify the Treaty before it can enter into force. Of the nine countries listed these are still missing: China, DPR Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and the USA. DPR Korea, India and Pakistan have yet to sign the CTBT. Otherwise, 182 countries have signed the Treaty, of which 153 have ratified it, including three nuclear weapons states: the UK, France and the Russian Federation. The Republic of Kazakhstan closed the Semipalatinsk Test Site on August 29, 1991. Nuclear testing had done terrible harm, caused death and illnesses, and by banning nuclear tests one eliminates development of nuclear weapons by additional states and prevents improvements of nuclear weapons. Our goal is not only to eliminate WMD, but also to eliminate war!

Sažetak

Ovaj broj časopisa *Međunarodne studije* posvećen je međunarodnim konferencijama koje su organizirali Visoka škola međunarodnih odnosa i diplomacije Dag Hammarskjöld u suradnji sa Svjetskom akademijom umjetnosti i znanosti, European Leadership Networkom, ženevskom Geneva School of Diplomacy te Atlantskim vijećem Hrvatske pod pokroviteljstvom NATO-a i Ministarstva vanjskih i europskih poslova Republike Hrvatske u Dubrovniku (2012.), Ammanu (2012.), Zagrebu i Splitu (2013.), usmjerenim eliminaciji oružja za masovno uništavanje, te konferenciji koju su organizirali Visoka škola međunarodnih odnosa i diplomacije Dag Hammarskjöld i Veleposlanstvo Republike Kazahstan, posvećenoj Međunarodnom danu protiv nuklearnih pokusa.