

**The 7th General Conference of Mayors for Peace
Agenda Items for General Conference**

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Election of Executive Cities (Proposal)

1. Candidates of Executive Cities

- President: Mayor of Hiroshima (Japan)
Vice President: Mayor of Nagasaki (Japan)
Lord Mayor of Hannover (Germany)
Mayor of Malakoff (France)
Lord Mayor of Manchester (U.K.)
Mayor of Muntinlupa (Philippines)
Mayor of Volgograd (Russia)
Mayor of Akron (U.S.)
Mayor of Florence (Italy)
Mayor of Ypres (Belgium)
Mayor of Biograd na Moru (Croatia)
Mayor of Granollers (Spain)
Mayor of Halabja (Iraq)
Mayor of Waitakere (New Zealand)
Mayor of Brussels (Belgium)

Total: 15 Executives

2. Reference

<p style="text-align: center;">Covenant of the Mayors for Peace (Excerpt)</p> <p>Chapter III Executive Officials Executive Officials ARTICLE 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Executive Officials of the Organization shall consist of: one President; an appropriate number of Vice-Presidents and Executive Members.2. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by Solidarity Cities.3. The President shall supervise and represent the Organization, and shall chair the Conference.4. The Vice-President shall assist the President. In case of the inability of the President to carry out the duties of the office, the Vice-president shall fulfill the duties of the President.5. The Executive Members shall be appointed from Solidarity Cities by the President with regional conditions taken into consideration.6. The Executive Members shall assist the President and the Vice-President and shall act for the smooth management of the Organization. <p>Term of Office ARTICLE 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The term of office of the Executive Officials shall be until such time that new Executive Officials are elected at a succeeding General Conference. Each office shall be open to reelection.2. Whatever the stipulations of previous clauses, if a member-city mayor holding an elected office resigns or retires his or her mayoralty, the succeeding mayor shall assume said office. In such case, the succeeding officer's term shall last as long as the original term of the retiring or resigning officer.

Action Plan Proposal for the 7th General Conference of Mayors for Peace

1. Current priority activities of Mayors for Peace

Vigorously promote 2020 Vision Campaign to abolish nuclear weapons by 2020.

Focus on activities promoting the adoption of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol at the NPT Review Conference in May 2010. Promote Protocol as the only document currently in discussion whose adoption could forestall rapid proliferation and lead to a nuclear-weapon-free world by 2020.

1) Working towards the adoption of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol at the 2010 NPT Review Conference

In 2007, Mayors for Peace began conducting a grassroots petition drive supporting the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. In 2008 we delivered nearly 370,000 signatures to the United Nations, and this petition drive will continue until May 2010. To promote this effort, we will publish a booklet to explain the Protocol to the general public, appeal to the media, and make every effort to make “Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol” a household word. In addition, we will redouble our effort to recruit Mayors for Peace members. Every city that joins our organization strengthens our appeal for adoption of the Protocol.

2) Promote the International Decade for Disarmament, 2010 to 2020.

Mayors for Peace will encourage all civil society organizations with a stake in disarmament to ensure that the UNDC issues a formal declaration, as requested by the General Assembly. Thereafter, we will work to ensure that nuclear disarmament is given a high-profile in global activities related to the International Decade for Disarmament.

3) Promote role of cities and municipal associations in participatory diplomacy related to peace, disarmament and international affairs

The schedule of activities related to the above will include the following:

Date	Activities
September 2009 – April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="517 434 1359 600">i. Participate in the 62nd Annual Conference of NGOs associated with the UN Dept. of Public Information (DPI), titled “For Peace and Development: Disarm Now!”, to be held in Mexico City, 9 to 11 Sept. 2009 <li data-bbox="517 607 1359 678">ii. Participate in UN International Day of Peace, 21 Sept., focused this year on nuclear disarmament. <li data-bbox="517 685 1359 891">iii. At the fourth meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND), press for adoption of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, October 2009 <li data-bbox="517 898 1359 1021">iv. Promote the grassroots petition drive in support of CANT, the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, and related nuclear disarmament demands. <li data-bbox="517 1028 1359 1099">v. Recruit new member cities as evidence of support for the Protocol. <li data-bbox="517 1106 1359 1178">vi. Begin inviting member cities to join a mayoral delegation to the 2010 NPT Review Conference. <li data-bbox="517 1184 1359 1308">vii. Work with cities and municipal associations, such as the United States Conference of Mayors (USCM), to lobby national governments at home and at the UN. <li data-bbox="517 1314 1359 1415">viii. Lobby government representatives for submission of a resolution related to the Hiroshima - Nagasaki Protocol or similar document at the UN General Assembly. <li data-bbox="517 1422 1359 1599">ix. Report the results of membership and grassroots petition drives in support of the Hiroshima – Nagasaki Protocol to the First Committee of UN General Assembly, emphasizing that abolition is the will of the majority. <li data-bbox="517 1606 1359 1706">x. Work with nations to submit the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol or a comparable, related document at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. <li data-bbox="517 1713 1359 1919">xi. Monitor the talks now beginning in the Conference on Disarmament and advocate for an immediate start to formal negotiations on achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world by 2020.

May 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Demand adoption of the Hiroshima – Nagasaki Protocol or related document at the NPT Review Conference. ii. Participate in the 2 May, 2010 rally, march and peace and justice festival in New York City, being organized by Abolition 2000 and United for Peace and Justice. iii. Utilizing the NGO session, report the results of the membership and grassroots drives supporting the Hiroshima – Nagasaki Protocol, stressing that nuclear weapon abolition is the majority will. iv. Organize a Mayors for Peace event during the Review Conference.
By August 6, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. After the NPT Review Conference, Mayors for Peace will cooperate with the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities to strongly support holding a fourth Special Session devoted to Disarmament. ii. In addition, we will convene a major international conference in Hiroshima of like-minded nations and NGOs to celebrate the start of negotiations and address next steps in the campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons by 2020. If necessary, this Hiroshima Conference will consider alternative means of pressing for nuclear weapons abolition, including an NPT amendment, a track 2 process, or World Court Project II. Mayors for Peace will work urgently with all partners to ensure that the international campaign remains broad-based, high-profile and high-priority.

4) Strengthen collaboration with campaign partners and promote grassroots petition drive

Mayors for Peace will continue to promote our grassroots petition drive in support of the CANT (Cities Are Not Targets) project and the HNP. We will also cooperate with member cities, NGOs, labor unions and other like-minded groups to gather at least 10 million signatures on related, though not identical petitions.

Date	Activities
September 2009 – May 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Create an advisory group consisting of representatives from member cities that have experienced the scourge of war. ii. Utilizing the above advisory group, recruit new members and conduct petition drives in cities with similar wartime experiences. iii. Strengthen collaboration with Abolition 2000 and organizational members of Abolition 2000 to mutually support all our campaign activities whenever and wherever possible. iv. Partner with other activist groups such as the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and Cluster Munitions Coalition (CMC) as well as groups dealing with international humanitarian law, such as the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA).
Fall 2010	UCLG 3 rd World Congress in Mexico City: gain involvement of UCLG in CANT

5) Greatly increase Mayors for Peace membership

Increase member cities to 5,000 by May 2010.

- i. Request that member cities recruit nearby municipalities that are not yet members.
- ii. Utilize sister-city and friendship city relationships
- iii. Utilize international meetings and cooperate with local government and municipal associations.
- iv. Establish a presence in Latin America and Africa; activate allied NGOs on those continents.

6) Expansion of the Executive Committee

Given the rapid growth of Mayors for Peace, it is deemed advisable to expand the Executive Committee to build capacity and improve communication as we move toward a nuclear-weapon-free world in 2020. In expanding the Executive Committee we will be guided by the following principles:

- i. Seek geographical balance among continents and countries.
- ii. Give priority to countries with high numbers of members. However, even in countries with low numbers, cities that demonstrate high effectiveness or are of special strategic importance will also be considered.
- iii. The Executive Committee shall not be expanded beyond 1% of total

membership.

7) Establish contact centers within as many cities/countries as possible to improve communication, fundraising, recruitment efforts and management of national or regional activities.

- i. In 2007 Mayors for Peace created the 2020 Vision Campaign Association, a registered NPO incorporated in Ieper, Belgium. This new international secretariat has contributed enormously to designing and implementing the 2020 Vision Campaign.
- ii. The international secretariat in Belgium will take the lead in creating and managing a network of centers through which to obtain effective campaign assistance.

8) Development of the “Obamajority” Campaign

Based on the speech made by President Obama in which he announced America’s commitment to seek peace and security in a world without nuclear weapons, Mayors for Peace will promote the term “Obamajority” to refer to the global majority of nations and people seeking the abolition of nuclear weapons. This campaign will begin in Japan. It will be expanded wherever it is deemed likely to broaden the base of grassroots public support. Concrete efforts will include the following:

- i. Publications and website postings
- ii. Establishment of an “Obamajority” website
- iii. Strategic public relations activities utilizing mass media
- iv. Production and sales of T-shirts and other souvenir items with the Obamajority logo
- v. Produce an Obamajority campaign song
- vi. Promotions through conferences
- vii. Obtain cooperation from peace NGOs.

2. Midterm plans prior to the 8th General Conference

The 2010 NPT Review Conference and its immediate consequences will profoundly influence the campaign from May 2010 until the 8th General Conference in 2013. Thus, mid-term plans will be deliberated and determined during the Hiroshima Conference to be held after the Review Conference. In general, those plans will include the following:

Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New measures to facilitate implementation of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol or similar document as determined by the Hiroshima Conference to be held between May and August 2010. ● Strong promotion of the UN Decade for Disarmament ● Press for a Special Session on Disarmament ● Expand recruiting activities; build membership and capacity ● Hold 8th Executive Conference; approve plans for the 8th General Conference in 2013 and the NPT Review Conference in 2015 ● Hold 8th General Conference of Mayors for Peace in Hiroshima; finalize plans for the NPT Review Conference of 2015

3. 2020 Olympics in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Mayors for Peace will rejoice and deem it more than appropriate for Hiroshima and Nagasaki to celebrate the total elimination of nuclear weapons by hosting the Olympic Games in 2020.

4. Building organizational capacity

As Mayors for Peace grows and the 2020 Vision Campaign gathers momentum, the active involvement of all member cities will be vital to success.

- i. Improve database operation and communication through local lead cities to activate executive and other member cities.
- ii. With 7th General Conference participants at the core, utilize the network to hold regional and national meetings

5. Building firm fiscal foundation

Costs incurred in the course of administering the Mayors for Peace Secretariat, the Executive and General Conferences, overseas activities, and the salaries of executive advisors are still borne largely by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thankfully, approximately 140 member cities have agreed, at the request of the 2020 Vision Campaign Association headquartered in Belgium, to contribute a sum of 0.025 Euros per city resident for various time periods, some as long as until 2020. However, to conduct a successful campaign, Mayors for Peace must find ways to get similar contributions from far more cities.

Because the campaign is intensifying, activities are increasing. Because membership is increasing, communication and organizational costs are rising. In fact, the campaign is already being hindered by a lack of funds.

On the other hand, it is clear that no single fundraising strategy will succeed in all countries. Thus, the two secretariats need to work flexibly with local partners in other countries to develop strategies tailored to widely varying political, cultural and economic

circumstances.

- Financial support from member cities, corporations, NGOs and individuals
 1. All member cities will be sent periodic request letters from the International Campaign Secretariat soliciting voluntary donations.
 2. A formal invoicing system will be instituted to let each city know the amount of the voluntary donation we are requesting based on the formula we have developed. (See sample invoice and cover letter.)
 3. The secretariats will also seek funds from foundations, corporations, NGOs and individuals.
 4. Executive cities and other members will be approached for advice and support regarding communications and fundraising methods in their countries or regions.

COVENANT OF THE MAYORS FOR PEACE

In August, 1945, the first nuclear weapons ever used in human history caused an indescribable catastrophe for the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Even now a number of A-bomb survivors are still suffering physically, psychologically, and socially from various after-effects. Nevertheless, nuclear weapons have not been abolished; they continue to threaten human existence. Our goal is to maintain environments that enable citizens to lead safe, cultural lives, and to contribute to the attainment of lasting world peace. To this end, we pledge to make every effort to create an inter-city solidarity transcending national boundaries and ideological differences in order to achieve the total abolition of nuclear weapons and avert the recurrence of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies.

We agree to the intent of the "Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" proposed by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Furthermore, we hope that the "World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity," which held its first session in August of 1985, shall become a permanent organization. Accordingly, we do hereby establish an organization to be known as the "Mayors for Peace".

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Purposes ARTICLE 1

The Purposes of the "Mayors for Peace" are to contribute to the attainment of lasting world peace by arousing concern among citizens of the world for the total abolition of nuclear weapons through close solidarity among all cities which agree to the "Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" as well as by striving to solve vital problems for the human race such as starvation and poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation. (Cities which agree to the "Program to Promote Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" are hereinafter cited as solidarity cities.)

Purposes ARTICLE 2

The Organization and solidarity cities, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles;

- (a) The Organization shall be based on friendship, goodwill, and respect for the actual conditions of Solidarity Cities.
- (b) The Organization shall devote itself to the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the attainment of lasting world peace, and to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human

rights abuses, and environmental degradation in cooperation with the United Nations, a major peace-keeping organization in the world.

- (c) Solidarity Cities shall work for the development of friendly relationships and bonds of solidarity among cities on the basis of mutual understanding and shall act in good faith for the attainment of the Purposes in accordance with the present Covenant.
- (d) Solidarity Cities shall seek to increase global awareness of the "Spirit of Hiroshima and Nagasaki" by introducing and expanding the idea of Inter-City Solidarity.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES

Details of the Activities

ARTICLE 3

The Organization, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall be engaged in the following activities;

- (a) To introduce and expand the idea of inter-city solidarity to worldwide cities.
- (b) To make an appeal for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament to related organizations such as the United Nations.
- (c) To coordinate the following activities promoted by Solidarity Cities.
 - (i) Solidarity Cities shall hold gatherings and events devoted to the cause of disarmament and peace, and/or to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation and shall send copies of any statement, resolution, or proclamation, associated with these events, to other Solidarity Cities.
 - (ii) Solidarity cities shall transmit messages advocating the total abolition of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations during the United Nations Disarmament Week. In addition, copies of the messages shall be exchanged with other Solidarity Cities.
 - (iii) Solidarity Cities that sponsor workshops or meetings on peace, disarmament, and security issues, and/or the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation shall send relevant pamphlets, books, and materials reporting these results to other Solidarity Cities.
 - (iv) Solidarity Cities that publish or obtain materials, brochures, or books related to peace, disarmament, and security issues, and/or to the solution of such problems as starvation, poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation shall bring them to the attention of other Solidarity Cities.
 - (v) Bearing in mind the current international situation and the urgency

and importance of nuclear disarmament, Solidarity Cities shall hold photographic exhibitions which describe and depict to citizens around the world the actual nature of the devastations wreaked by the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

- (vi) The cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki shall cooperate by providing necessary exhibition photographs and introducing documentary films, slides, and books, that depict the disaster caused by the atomic bombings.
- (d) To sponsor and organize events as may be necessary to achieve the Purposes stated in the present Covenant.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

Executive Officials

ARTICLE 4

1. Executive Officials of the Organization shall consist of: one President; an appropriate number of Vice-Presidents and Executive Members.
2. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by Solidarity Cities.
3. The President shall supervise and represent the Organization, and shall chair the Conference.
4. The Vice-President shall assist the President. In case of the inability of the President to carry out the duties of the office, the Vice-President shall fulfill the duties of the President.
5. The Executive Members shall be appointed from Solidarity Cities by the President with regional conditions taken into consideration.
6. The Executive Members shall assist the President and the Vice-President and shall act for the smooth management of the Organization.

Term of Office

ARTICLE 5

1. The term of office of the Executive Officials shall be until such time that new Executive Officials are elected at a succeeding General Conference. Each office shall be open to reelection.
2. Whatever the stipulations of previous clauses, if a member-city mayor holding an elected office resigns or retires his or her mayoralty, the succeeding mayor shall assume said office. In such case, the succeeding officer's term shall last as long as the original term of the retiring or resigning officer.

CHAPTER IV
CONFERENCE

General Conference and
Executive Conference

ARTICLE 6

The Organization shall hold a General Conference and an Executive Conference.

General Conference

ARTICLE 7

1. The General Conference shall meet every four years in principle.
2. The General Conference shall be held to achieve the Purposes stated in Article 1 and to decide and approve relevant questions.

Executive Conference

ARTICLE 8

1. The Executive Conference shall consist of the Executive Officials and shall meet when the occasion arises.
2. The Executive Conference shall be authorized to make emergency decisions for the Organization in place of the General Conference with the exception of electing the President and the Vice-President.

Convocation

ARTICLE 9

The General Conference or the Executive Conference shall be convoked by the President.

Voting

ARTICLE 10

1. Each Solidarity City participating in the General Conference or the Executive Conference shall have one vote. In case of absence, each Solidarity City may delegate its vote by proxy to another participating city.
2. Decisions of the Conference on all questions shall be made by a simple majority vote of participating cities. In case of tie votes, the President shall cast a deciding vote.
3. When circumstances render it impossible to hold a Conference, decisions shall be made by votes conveyed in letters to the Secretariat from Solidarity Cities.

CHAPTER V
THE SECRETARIAT

Establishment of the Secretariat
ARTICLE 11

The Secretariat shall be established in Hiroshima to operate the Organization.

Secretariat Staff
ARTICLE 12

1. The Secretariat shall be comprised of a Secretary-General and support-staff.
2. The Secretary-General and support-staff shall be appointed by the President.

CHAPTER VI
SHARE OF EXPENSES

Expenses
ARTICLE 13

Expenses required to operate the Secretariat (ordinary expenditure) and expenses required to hold the Conference (extraordinary expenditure) shall be decided by the General Conference on the recommendation of the Executive Conference.

CHAPTER VII
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Amendments
ARTICLE 14

Amendments to the present Covenant shall come into force upon adoption by a two-thirds majority of the participating cities at the General Conference.

Delegation
ARTICLE 15

Decisions required to operate the Secretariat, other than those stipulated in the present Covenant, shall be made by the President.

This covenant was executed on November 1, 1986.
Revised on October 16, 1991, effective the same day.
Revised on August 5, 2001, effective the same day.

Major Activities since the 6th General Conference (2005)

1. Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons:

2005:	Letter of request to member cities to support the setup of a special committee in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly	September
2006:	Adoption of a support resolution by the United States Conference of Mayors	June
	Inauguration of the “Cities Are Not Targets! (CANT)” and “Good Faith Challenge” Projects	July
	Adoption of a support resolution by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions Executive Board	December
2007:	Letter of request to the Japanese Central Government / Nuclear-capable states regarding the CANT Project	February
	Participation in the 70 th Anniversary of the Bombing of Guernica (Guernica-Lumo, Spain)	April
	Participation in NPT PrepCom (Vienna, Austria)	April
	Adoption of a support resolution by the National Council of Japan Nuclear-Free Local Authorities	May
	Adoption of a support resolution by the United States Conference of Mayors	June
	Participation in the 50 th Anniversary Pugwash Conference	July
	Adoption of a support resolution by the Japan Association of City Mayors	July
	Participation in United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) 2 nd World Congress (Jeju, Korea): Adoption of a support resolution by the UCLG	October
	Establishment of the 2020 Vision Campaign Association (Ypres, Belgium)	November
	7 th Executive Conference (Florence, Italy)	November
2008:	Letter of request to all Japanese cities to join Mayors for Peace (Beginning of acceptance of Japanese member cities)	February
	Participation in NPT PrepCom, announcement of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol (Geneva, Switzerland)	April
	Beginning of a petition drive aimed at city leaders for support of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol	June
	Adoption of a support resolution by the United States Conference of Mayors (USCM)	June
	Submission of signed CANT Project petition and request for cooperation to president of the UN General Assembly Request for cooperation and General Conference of 2020 Vision Campaign Association	October November
2009:	Participation in NPT PrepCom, Appeal to “Obamajority,” (UN Headquarters, New York)	May
	Participation in the United States Conference of Mayors, Adoption of a support resolution by the United States Conference of Mayors (Providence, Rhode Island, US)	June
	Participation in the 3 rd meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND) (Moscow, Russia)	June

2. Member city increases:

At the time of the 6 th General Conference:	112 countries / territories	1,080 cities as of July 2005
At the time of the 7 th General Conference:	134 countries / territories	3,047 cities as of August 2009
Total membership increase after 6 th General Conference:	22 countries / territories	1,967 cities

New member cities by country / region:

Bosnia and Herzegovina	(3 Cities)	Haiti	(2 cities)
Burkina Faso	(2 cities)	Iraq	(119 cities)
Cameroon	(23 cities)	Principality of Andorra	(2 cities)
Columbia	(1 city)	Republic of Mauritius	(1 city)
Cote d'Ivoire	(1 city)	Republic of Somaliland	(1 city)
Denmark	(13 cities)	South Korea	(3 cities)
Ecuador	(2 cities)	State of Eritrea	(2 city)
Estonia	(4 cities)	Tanzania	(1 city)
French Polynesia	(1 city)	Thailand	(1 city)
Ghana	(1 city)	Turkish Republic of Northern Cypress	(3 Cities)
Greenland	(1 city)	Venezuela	(24 cities)

Countries showing a significant increase in membership:

Japan	From 2 cities,	Increase of 364 cities,	Total: 366 cities
Italy	From 57 cities,	Increase of 248 cities,	Total: 305 cities
Spain	From 39 cities,	Increase of 172 cities,	Total: 211 cities
Germany	From 177 cities,	Increase of 138 cities,	Total: 315 cities
Iraq	From 0 cities,	Increase of 119 cities,	Total: 119 cities
Belgium	From 235 cities,	Increase of 102 cities,	Total: 337 cities
Nicaragua	From 1 city,	Increase of 71 cities,	Total: 72 cities
United States of America	From 72 cities,	Increase of 75 cities,	Total: 147 cities
Canada	From 16 cities,	Increase of 56 cities,	Total: 72 cities
Luxemburg	From 2 cities,	Increase of 54 cities,	Total: 56 cities

3. Member cities in the official and capable Nuclear Weapon States:

2006:	249 cities
2007:	296 cities
2008:	326 cities
2009:	352 cities (as of August 3)

*The Official and capable Nuclear Weapon States: 7 countries including the U.S., Russia, the U.K., France, China, India and Pakistan.

4. Educational institutions supporting / considering Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses:

2006:	March April	Minnesota State University, Moorhead (USA) Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (Japan)	Seminar in Hiroshima Establishment of Peace Studies course
	August October	Bowling Green State University (USA) Kagoshima University (Japan)	Seminar in Hiroshima Establishment of Peace Studies course
2007:	March	University of Chicago (USA)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	April	University of Tokyo (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	April	Daito Bunka University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	August	Rutgers University (USA)	Peace Studies Course Certification
	October	Toyama University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	October	Kanazawa University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
2008:	June	Keisen University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	June	Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	July	Ehime University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	July	Bukkyo University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	August	Niigata University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	October	Hiroshima International University	Recognition of Peace Studies Course
2009:	April	Seikei University (Japan)	Establishment of Peace Studies course
	April	Osaka University (Japan)	Recognition of Peace Studies Course
	June	Mount Union College (USA)	Recognition of Peace Studies Course

5. Member-city sponsored Atomic Bomb Exhibitions:

- 2005: Saint Paul, USA (August); Paris, France (September)
 2006: Vancouver, Canada (June); Portland, USA (November)
 2007: Chicago, USA (October)
 2008: San Paulo, Brazil (August)

6. Provision of peace information via website updates:

- 2006: Website redesign for improved readability (layout and content updates)
 2007: See above
 2008: Start of "CANT Project" online petition
 2009: Posting of Mayors for Peace related information

7. Nuclear test protests:

- 2006: Protest against United States, U.K. joint sub-critical nuclear test (February)
- Protest against United States sub-critical nuclear test (August)
- Protest against Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) Nuclear test (October)
- 2009: Protest against Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) Nuclear test (May)

List of Major Activities since the 6th General Conference of Mayors for Peace

2005 Aug.	6th General Conference of Mayors for Peace commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Atomic Bombing. Held in Hiroshima, Japan with 92 cities, 4 organizations, 14 governments, and 7 NGO's participating from 20 different countries.
	Atomic Bomb Exhibition held in Saint Paul, USA. August 25-September 15.
Sept.	Atomic Bomb Exhibition held in Paris, France. September 5-October 4.
	Letter of request to member cities to support setup of a special committee within the First Committee of the UN General Assembly
Nov.	Halabja, Iraq and Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire join Mayors for Peace (first member city from each country)
2006 Jan.	Viljandi, Estonia joins Mayors for Peace (first member city from the country)
Feb.	Protest in response to US / UK sub-critical nuclear test
Mar.	Minnesota State University, Moorhead (USA) holds a Hiroshima Peace Studies Tour
Apr.	Kyoto University of Foreign Studies establishes Hiroshima Peace Study Course
	Girne, Turkish Republic of Northern Cypress joins Mayors for Peace (first member city from the country)
May.	Quito, Ecuador joins Mayors for Peace (first member city from the country)
June	Atomic Bomb Exhibition held in Vancouver, Canada. June 9-June 30.
July	Start of the "Good Faith Challenge" and "Cities Are Not Targets! (CANT)" Projects.
	Official Statement of Protest regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (North Korea) Missile Test
	Kanchanaburi, Thailand and Jeju, South Korea join Mayors for Peace. (first member city from each country)
Aug.	Official statement regarding Israel's attack on Lebanon.
	Protest against US sub-critical nuclear test
	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina join Mayors for Peace (first member city from the country)
	Bowling Green State University (USA) establishes a Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course with a seminar in Hiroshima
Sept.	Mayors for Peace receives the Sean MacBride Peace Prize from the International Peace Bureau
Oct.	Protest against Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) nuclear test
	Kagoshima University establishes Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study course.
Nov.	Atomic Bomb Exhibition in Portland, USA. November 2-November 29.
2007 Feb.	Request sent to member cities for the sending of letters of appeal to respective central governments for the de-targeting and non-targeting of cities in accordance with the CANT Project.
Mar.	Course in Chicago University (USA) recognized as a Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course.
Apr.	Participation in the 70 th Anniversary of the Bombing of Guernica (Guernica-Lumo, Spain) as well as in NPT PrepCom (Vienna, Austria)
	The University of Tokyo and Daito Bunka University establish Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace study courses.
May	Letter of protest sent regarding Pakistan's nuclear development
June	Central Connecticut State University holds a Field Seminar in Hiroshima as a part of

	Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course
July	Participation in 50 th Anniversary Pugwash Conference (Pugwash, Canada) Buea, Cameroon and Haderslev, Denmark join Mayors for Peace (first member city from each country)
Aug.	Rutgers University (USA) establishes a Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course
Sept.	Start of Atomic Bomb Exhibitions in the United States (September ~)
Oct.	Mayors for Peace along with Mayor Tadatashi Akiba receive the 2007 Nuclear-Free Future Award from the FRANZ-MOLL Foundation Participation in the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) World Congress in Jeju, Korea. Adoption of a resolution of support by the UCLG. Atomic Bomb Exhibition held in Chicago, USA. (October 15, 2007-January 21, 2008) Toyama University and Kanazawa University establish Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses.
Nov.	7 th Executive Conference of Mayors for Peace takes place in Florence, Italy. 2020 Vision Campaign Association established in Ypres, Belgium.
Dec.	Activities in Northern Europe aimed at Nuclear Abolition Banfora, Burkina Faso; Asunafo South, Ghana; Moka Flacq, Mauritius; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania join Mayors for Peace (first member city from each country)
2008 Jan.	Mayors for Peace membership surpasses 2,000 (2,028 cities in 127 countries / regions, as of Jan.28) Faa'a, French Polynesia joins Mayors for Peace. (first member city from the region)
Feb.	Letter of request sent to all Japanese cities to join Mayors for Peace for total domestic membership
Apr.	Participation in NPT PrepCom (Geneva, Switzerland). Announcement of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol. Sucre, Venezuela joins Mayors for Peace. (first member city from the country)
May	Hargeisa, Somaliland joins Mayors for Peace. (first member city from the country)
Jun.	Ouanaminthe, Haiti and Ferrir, Haiti join Mayors for Peace. (first member city from each country) Start of promotion activities for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science and Keisen University establish Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses.
July	Ehime University and Bukkyo University establish Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses.
Aug.	Atomic Bomb Exhibition held in San Paulo, Brazil (August 2, 2008-September 7, 2008) La Massana, Andorra joins Mayors for Peace (first member city from the country) Statement regarding NSG's exemption for India allowing it to conduct nuclear trade Niigata University (Japan) establishes Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course.
Oct.	Submission of "CANT" Project petition to Presidents of the UN General Assembly Hiroshima International University establishes Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course
Nov.	Asmara, Eritrea and Nuuk, Greenland joins Mayors for Peace (first member city from each country)
2009 Jan.	Envigado, Columbia joins Mayors for Peace (first member city from the country) Statement regarding military conflict in the Gaza region of Palestine
Apr.	Seikei University establishes Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course. Osaka University Course receives approval as a Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course.

May.	Participation in NPT PrepCom (UN Headquarters, New York) Protest against Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) nuclear test
June	Mount Union College (USA) course receives approval as Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course.
August	Mayors for Peace membership surpasses 3,000 (3,047 cities in 134 countries / regions, as of Aug. 3)

Chart 1 Mayors for Peace, membership by year

Year	New Members	Total Cities	Remarks	Major Affiliated Cities (Major National Capitals and Executive Cities of Mayors for Peace)
1982	2	2		Hiroshima (Japan), Nagasaki (Japan)
1983	25	27		San Francisco, Honolulu (USA), Como (Italy), Hannover (Germany), Budapest (Hungary), Volgograd (Russia)
1984	30	57		Ottawa (Canada), Amsterdam (Netherlands), Stockholm (Sweden), Rome (Italy)
1985	58	115	1 st General Conference	Manchester (UK), Vilnius (Lithuania), Lusaka (Zambia), Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic), Amman (Jordan), Sana'a (Yemen), Saint Petersburg, Moscow (Russia), Chongqing, Beijing (China), Kiev (Ukraine)
1986	49	164		Lilongwe (Malawi)
1987	37	201		Kabul (Afghanistan), Lisbon (Portugal)
1988	27	228		Vienna (Austria), Wellington (New Zealand), Sofia (Bulgaria), Los Angeles (USA)
1989	56	284	2 nd General Conference	Malakoff (France), Muntinlupa (Philippines), Nairobi (Kenya), Berlin (Germany), Tehran (Iran), Delhi (India), Jakarta (Indonesia), Dhaka (Bangladesh), Montreal (Canada)
1990	4	288		
1991	10	298		Windhoek (Namibia), Valletta (Malta), Kingston (Jamaica)
1992	12	310		Thimphu (Bhutan), Tegucigalpa (Honduras)
1993	74	384	3 rd General Conference	Hanoi (Viet Nam), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Montevideo (Uruguay), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Mumbai (India), Ankara (Turkey), Colombo (Sri Lanka),
1994	17	401		Phnom Penh (Cambodia), Dublin (Ireland), Chisinau (Moldova), Ashqelon (Israel)
1995	9	410		Habana (Cuba), Kampara (Uganda)
1996	6	416		
1997	9	425	4 th General Conference	
1998	36	461		Waitakere (New Zealand), Ypres (Belgium)
1999	22	483		Minsk (Belarus), Georgetown (Guyana)
2000	17	500		Christchurch (New Zealand), Jerusalem (Israel)
2001	12	512	5 th General Conference	Taipei (Taiwan), London (UK), Karachi (Pakistan)
2002	23	535		Paris (France), Dakar (Senegal)
2003	29	562		La Paz (Bolivia)
2004	90	652		Suva (Fiji), Akron (USA)
2005	601	1,253	6 th General Conference	Athens (Greece), Bern (Switzerland), Brussel (Belgium), Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), Luxembourg (Luxembourg), Florence (Italy), Laakdal (Belgium), Halabja (Iraq), Granollers (Spain)
2006	300	1,553		Reading (UK), Madrid (Spain), Cordoba (Argentina), Quito (Equador), Baghdad (Iraq), Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Jeju (South Korea)
2007	429	1,982		Buenos Aires (Argentina), Venice (Italy), Copenhagen (Denmark), Daegu (South Korea), Pugwash (Canada), Biograd na Moru (Croatia)
2008	554	2,536		Chicago (USA), Capetown (South Africa), Niigata, Sapporo, Sakai (Japan), Sao Paulo (Brazil), Managua (Nicaragua)
2009	511	3,047	As of 2009.8.3	Kyoto, Shinjuku (Japan), Zagreb (Croatia)

Figure 1: Changes in membership by year

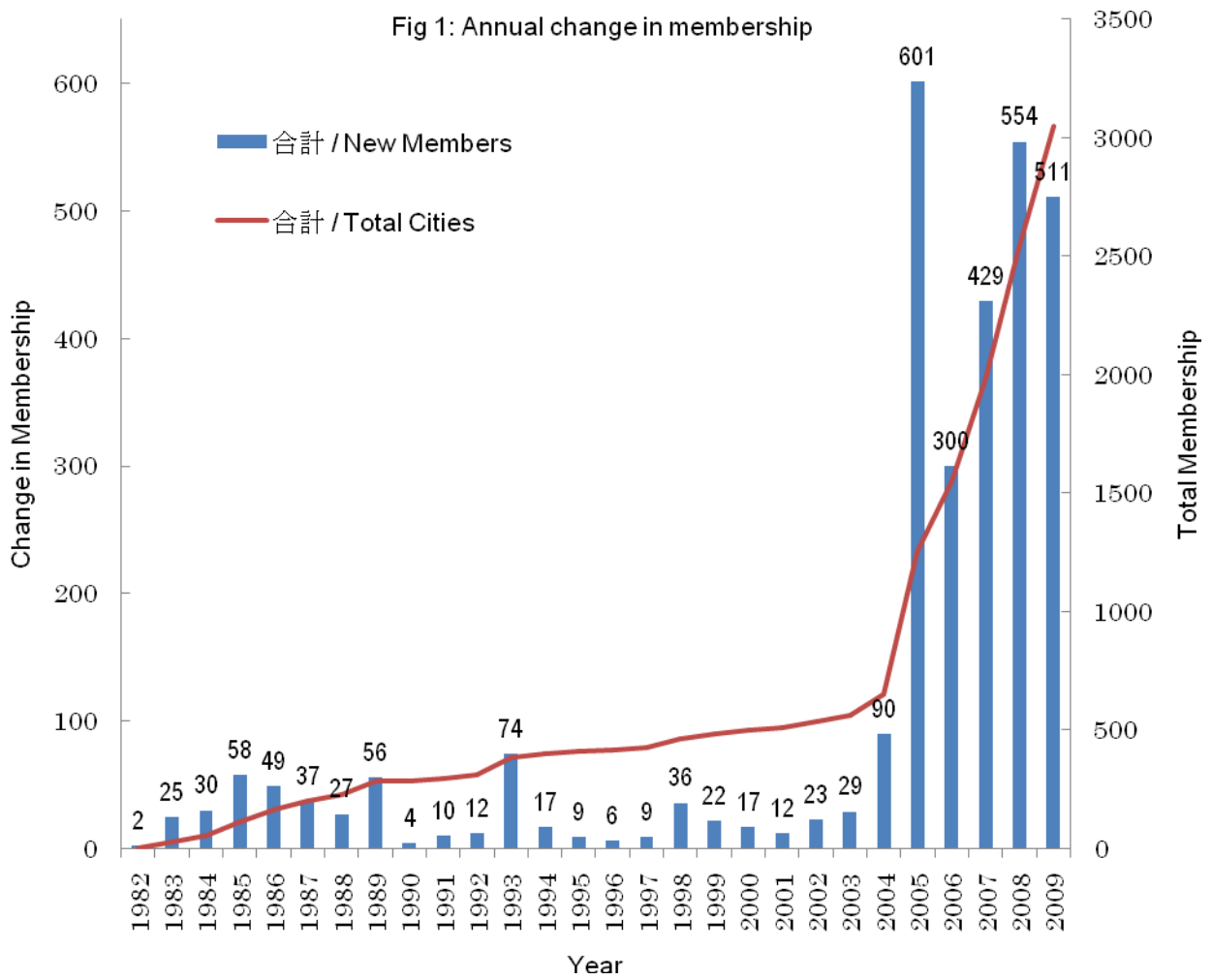


Chart 2 Mayors for Peace, membership by region

Region	Number of member regions / countries	Total member cities	Major affiliated countries / cities
Asia	29	721	Japan (366), Iraq (119), Sri Lanka (37), Palestine (26), India (16), Philippines (14), Iran (14), Pakistan (12), Turkey (11), Bangladesh (8), China (7)
Africa	30	129	Uganda (53), Cameroon (23), South Africa (7), Mali (5), Senegal (4)
Oceania	9	89	Australia (50), New Zealand (30)
Europe*	42	1,744	Belgium (337), Germany (315), Italy (305), Spain (211), France (103), Norway (86), Luxembourg (56), United Kingdom (52), Netherlands (49), Austria (29), Czech (28), Croatia (28), Russia (15)
South America	11	55	Venezuela (24), Brazil (9), Argentina (7), Chile (4)
North America	13	309	U.S.A. (147), Nicaragua (72), Canada (72), Costa Rica (3), Mexico (3)
Total	134	3,047	

*The Newly Independent States (NISs) from former Soviet Union are included in Europe

Figure 2: Changes in membership by year

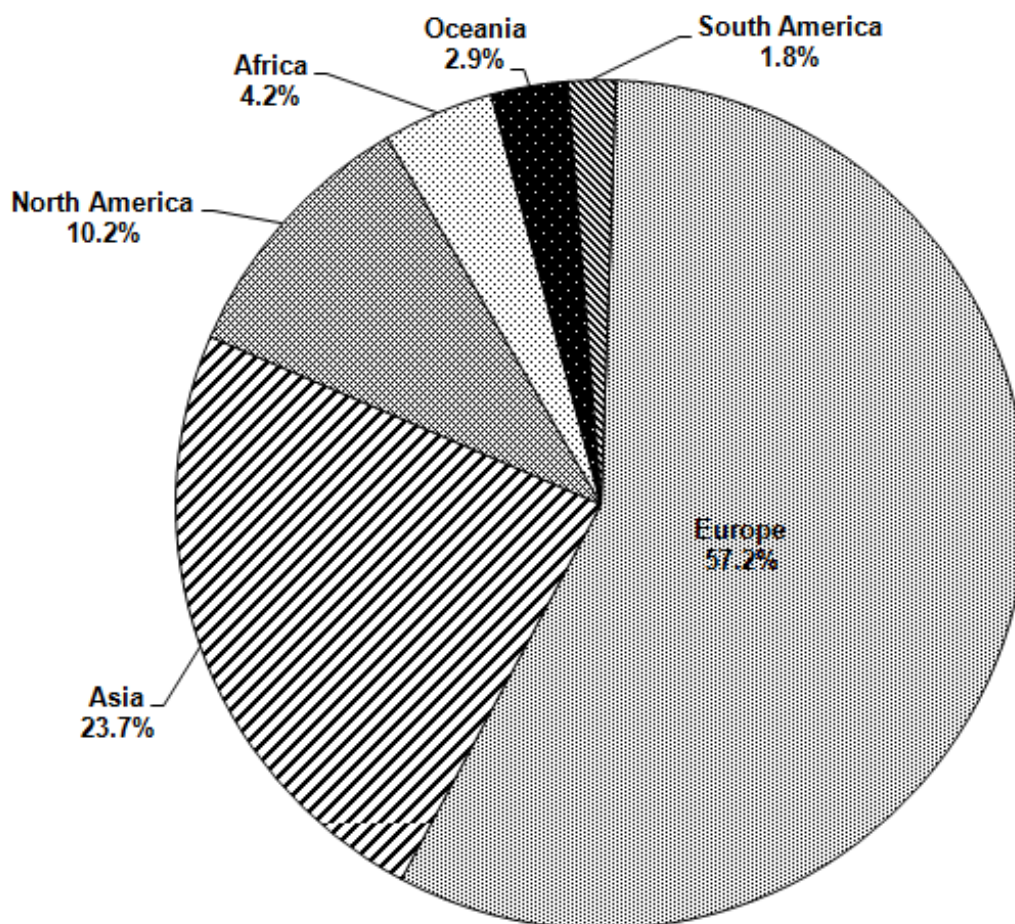


Chart 3: Nations with significant membership

Country	Member cities
Japan	366
Belgium	337
Germany	315
Italy	305
Spain	211
U.S.A	147
Iraq	119
France	103
Norway	86
Nicaragua	72
Canada	72
Luxembourg	56

Chart 4 Membership of official and unofficial nuclear weapon states

Country	Member cities	Major cities
U.S.A	147	Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston, Atlanta, Denver, Detroit
Russia	15	Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Volgograd, Sochi
United Kingdom	52	London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Coventry, Manchester, Bradford, Cambridge
France	103	Paris, Nantes, Verdun, Aubagne, Malakoff, Lyon, Caen, Chaville, Angers
China	7	Beijing, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Dalian, Chengdu, Wuhan, Fuzhou
India	16	Delhi, Kolkata, Imphal, Mumbai, Chandernagore
Pakistan	12	Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Faisalabad, Hyderabad
Israel	47	Jerusalem, Haifa, Netanya, Ashkelon
Total	399	

* North Korea not listed as participant / member city