

# JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UPR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

### 01 Violations connected to threats of using nuclear weapons

- Uphold Russia's obligations to respect human rights, including the right to life, as well as International Humanitarian Law by: immediately ceasing to make explicit or implicit threats to use nuclear weapons, renouncing the use of nuclear weapons, committing to not using these weapons ever, and fulfilling its legal obligations to eliminate its nuclear weapons programme.

### 02 Violations related to Russia's failure to negotiate to achieve nuclear disarmament

- End its suspension of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) and restart joint inspections with the United States, and negotiate further reductions of their nuclear arsenals.
- Cease preparations for the deployment of nuclear weapons to Belarus.
- Take steps to fulfil its international obligations related to nuclear disarmament including in light of its obligations to respect the right to life and under Article VI of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, including by joining the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and committing to and implementing a time-bound, verifiable plan for the elimination of its nuclear weapon programme.

### 03 Nuclear weapons modernisation and spending at the expense of human rights

- Significantly reduce its nuclear weapon budget and redirect those funds towards fulfilling its obligations to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights and the right to life.
- End its nuclear weapon modernisation programme and begin a process of nuclear disarmament, including by joining the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

## 04 Human rights impacts of Russia's Nuclear Weapons Testing and Production

- Recognise the human rights impacts of Soviet Union's nuclear weapons testing and production in Russia and Kazakhstan on all individuals, including civilians and military service personnel whose health, livelihoods, housing, and environments have been affected.
- Fully cooperate and assist - including through provision of technical and financial assistance - third countries to evaluate and remedy the human rights and environmental impacts of Soviet Union nuclear weapons testing.
- Assess the differential impacts of Soviet nuclear testing on individuals in marginalised situations, and ensure that remedies are victims-centred, gender-responsive, child- rights responsive and culturally-appropriate, in particular where nuclear tests were conducted on Indigenous peoples' lands, and that they fully account for transgenerational harms resulting from the long lasting impacts of nuclear testing.
- Uphold victims of Soviet nuclear tests' right to remedy including by:
  - granting restitution (e.g., of property and land of victims displaced by nuclear testing);
  - compensation (monetary and non-monetary);
  - rehabilitation (including free medical and psychological healthcare and support, free access to legal and social services);
  - measures of satisfaction (e.g. by declassifying any relevant information on Soviet Union's nuclear weapons testing and associated programmes carried out in Kazakhstan and Russia between 1949 and 1990, including those that relate to accidents, environmental or health impacts arising from nuclear programmes or activities, verification of facts about nuclear tests and public disclosure of the truth, public apologies, judicial and administrative sanctions against those liable for violations, commemorations and tributes to the victims); and guarantees of non-repetition (e.g. through a comprehensive ban on the use of nuclear weapons and testing by ratifying the TPNW).

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