***Editing -*** *In the following article there is one mistake in each numbered line. Identify the mistake and correct it.*

http://www.un.org/apps/news/printnews.asp?nid=50720 Page 1 of 1

Global tide of nuclear abolition has ebbed causing tensions among nations,

Ban warns

1. 28 April 2015 – Achieving a world free of nuclear weapons is “one of the most crucial debates of our time,”

2. the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said today, emphasizing that the international tide of

3. abolition – so strong in 2010 – has ebbed and mounting tensions among nuclear-armed States have produced

a return to Cold War mind sets.

4. “Nuclear weapons again are becoming embedded in national defence strategies. Support has deepened for

5. misguided doctrines of deterrence,” Mr Ban said in a message delivered from UN High Representative for

Disarmament Affairs Angela Kane to the Symposium and High-Level Panel on the Non-Proliferation Treaty,

Nuclear Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Energy; Fresh Ideas for the Future.

6. “Modernization programmes envisage retention of these deadly weapons in decades to come. Nuclear weapon

7. States have not demonstrated the leadership required to break the status quo, instead of attaching hollow

conditions to their disarmament obligations,” Mr Ban added in the message.

The Symposium, a side event held in connection with the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on

the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which opened yesterday at UN Headquarters, was also

expected to hear from UN Messenger of Peace, Michael Douglas.

8. “This Review Conference offers an opportunity to change the narrative; to remember all States parties that their

9. collective good is best served by the full implementation of – and compliance with – all of the Treaty goals; and

10. to put us back in course,” Mr. Ban said, calling on participants to provide ideas that will “propel us down the

path to a world free of nuclear weapons.”

11. For over four decades, the Treaty is a bulwark against the spread of the most dangerous and inhumane

12. weapons never devised and an essential mechanism for their elimination. Calling it “indispensable,” Mr. Ban 13. said the Treaty has strengthened the security of all States parties, serving like a foundation for international

14. security. In the course of its history, the NPT has also helped cope with multiple challenges and competing positions.

15. While the ultimate goal of the NPT – to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to bring to their

16. elimination – is not changed, the international security climate has evolved and continued to do so, with new

problems constantly “testing our resolve,” Mr. Ban said.

17. To be effectively implemented, the Treaty requires constant tending to insure that it remains strong and

18. capable to safeguard against the existential threat posed by nuclear weapons.

19. “We need new ideas to shore up the NPT, to confront new obstacles head on, and to overtake them,” he said.

“Proliferation challenges persist. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea continues with its dangerous and

20. destabilizing activities, flouting international law and the willingness of the international community.”

21. In the same time, despite valiant efforts, the conference on a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all

22. other weapons of mass destruction has not yet taken place, Mr. Ban noticed. The benefits of such a zone are

manifold, including regional peace and stability.

“We have seen the sheer emergence of a movement seeking to address the humanitarian consequences of

nuclear weapons. This has re-energized a frozen debate, reminding us that the indiscriminate and catastrophic

costs of nuclear weapons are, at their core, human costs,” he added.

The 2015 Review Conference will run at UN Headquarters in New York through 22 May. The President-designate of the Conference is Ambassador Taous Feroukhi from Algeria.

23.The NPT is a landmark international treaty which objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and

weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of

achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. It represents the only binding

commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States.