

Implementing the United Nations goals of peace and nuclear disarmament: The role of civil society

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UN Charter



UN Charter

Article 1 (1)

- To maintain international peace and security... to bring about **by peaceful means**, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

Article 2 (4)

- All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

UN Charter: Swords into ploughshares?

Article 26

- In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the **least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources**, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating... a system for the regulation of armaments.



UN General Assembly

UNGA Resolution 1 (1), January 24, 1946

- Established a Commission under the Security Council to ensure '*the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.*'



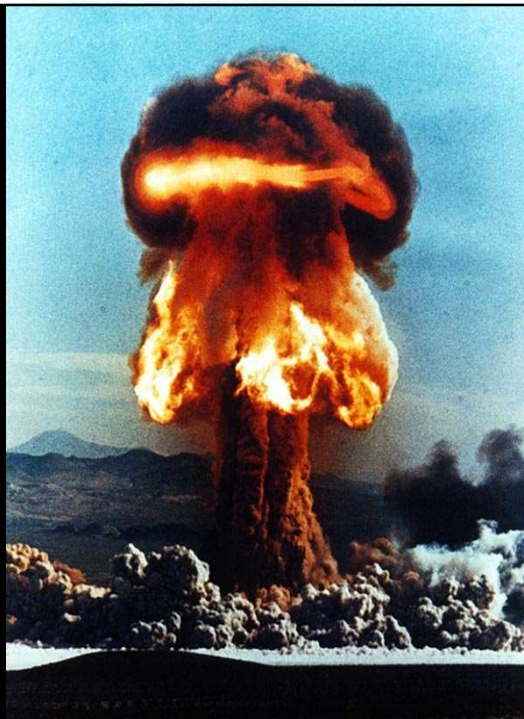
Some good news!

- Nuclear weapons have not been used (detonated) in wartime since 1945;
- Only 9 countries possess nuclear weapons. The rest are committed to non-possession under the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- 120 countries are part of nuclear-weapon-free zones;
- In 1996 the International Court of Justice affirmed the general illegality of the threat and use of nuclear weapons;
- In 2017, 122 countries negotiated a Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ("Ban Treaty");
- In May 2018 the UN will hold it's first ever High-Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament



And some bad news!

- 15,000 nuclear weapons remaining in nuclear arsenals, approximately 1600 on high alert
- Risk of nuclear weapons use by accident or miscalculation
- Risks rise in conflicts – India/Pakistan, Middle East, Ukraine/NATO v Russia, NE Asia...
- Risk of nuclear weapons use by terrorists, including by cyber attack on nuclear command centres
- Nuclear weapons budget consumes over \$100 billion per year



What's preventing us from abolishing nuclear weapons?

- Conflicts between nuclear-armed and allied states
 - Russia & the West/NATO
 - India & Pakistan
 - North East Asia (North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Russia, China, USA)
 - Israel, Arab countries and Iran
- 40 countries still rely on nuclear deterrence
- Vested interests of the nuclear weapons manufacturers



Whose nuclear button is bigger?

Key questions?

- Will the 'ban' treaty ban nuclear weapons?
- What can be done to prevent a nuclear war by accident, miscalculation or intent?
- What role can the UN High Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament play?
- How can we move the nuclear reliant States to eliminate their reliance on nuclear weapons?
- How can we reduce the power of the nuclear weapons corporations and 'Move the Nuclear Weapons Money' to better uses?

Will the 'ban' treaty ban nuclear weapons

- Treaty prohibits use, threat of use, development, possession, testing, deploy
- 122 countries negotiated the treaty, adopted July 7, 2017
- 58 countries have signed (6 have ratified)

But

- No nuclear-reliant states support
- Treaty does not prohibit activities that would directly impact policies and practices of the nuclear reliant states

Nuclear risk-reduction: preventing nuclear war

Key approaches

- De-alerting
- No-first-use
- Lowering threat postures
- Diplomacy to resolve conflicts

Forums for advancing

- UNGA and UN Security Council
- Bilateral
- Parliaments and Interparliamentary Forums
- Civil society appeals



Abolition 2000 appeals

- Youth appeal
- Appeal on Diplomacy for NE Asia

www.abolition2000.org



OSCE Parliamentary Assembly



We, Parliamentarians of the OSCE participating States,

- “Expressing deep concern at increased nuclear threats arising from the deteriorating relationship between the Russian Federation and NATO...
- “Call on all OSCE States with nuclear weapons or under extended nuclear deterrence relationships to reduce the risks of a nuclear war by taking nuclear weapons off high-alert and by adopting no-first-use policies;”
- Call on all participating OSCE States to participate in the 2018 UN international conference on nuclear disarmament at the highest level, to include parliamentarians in their delegations to the conference and to pursue the adoption of nuclear risk reduction, transparency and disarmament measures at the conference.”

Tbilisi Declaration, 2016

US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Presidential authority to launch a nuclear war Hearings: November 2017



UN High-Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament



UN High Level Conference Abolition 2000 Youth Appeal

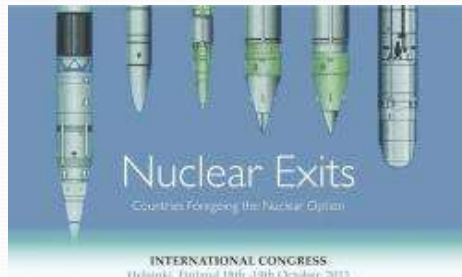
We call on:

1. All governments to participate at the highest level (Prime Minister, President, Foreign Minister or Minister for Disarmament);
2. Non-nuclear countries to sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons at the 2018 UN High-Level Conference, if they have not already done so, in order to secure 100 signatories by the end of the conference;
3. Nuclear reliant countries (nuclear armed countries and their allies) to adopt a declaration at the conference to never use nuclear weapons first, and to ensure that all nuclear weapons systems are taken off high-readiness to use, and to commit to negotiations on phased nuclear disarmament.

Security without nuclear weapons: Replacing nuclear deterrence with other security frameworks, approaches and mechanisms

- Approaches
 - Diplomacy
 - Mediation
 - Arbitration
 - Adjudication
 - Regional measures
 - Sanctions and incentives
 - Conventional military deterrence
- Mechanisms/bodies
 - UN Security Council
 - International Court of Justice
 - UN mediation
 - OSCE
 - Disarmament treaties and treaty bodies

Convincing countries to end their reliance on nuclear deterrence. Role of nuclear exit countries



- Sweden
- Switzerland
- South Africa
- Kazakhstan
- Ukraine
- Belarus
- Greece
- New Zealand
- Brazil & Argentina

Security without nuclear weapons in a nuclear-armed world: Role of law and UN – New Zealand examples



- 1975: French nuclear tests - International Court of Justice case
- 1985: Rainbow Warrior - United Nations mediation
- 1995: Underground nuclear tests – International Court of Justice

Addressing aggression and armed conflict without nuclear weapons or the threat/use of force



- Chad v Libya – International Court of Justice
- East Timor v Indonesia – World Bank/IMF, UN Security Council and UN Peacekeeping
- Costa Rica v Nicaragua – International Court of Justice

Will You **UNFOLD ZERO?**



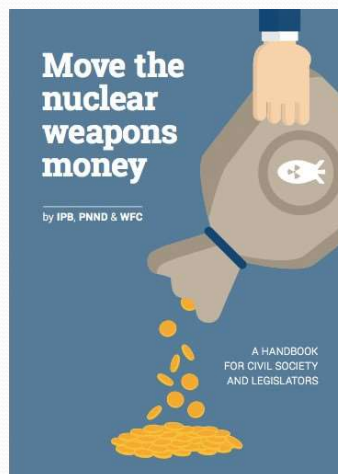
WWW.UNFOLDZERO.ORG

- United Nations initiatives and forums for nuclear disarmament
- United Nations approaches and forums to resolve conflicts

Move the Nuclear Weapons Money

\$100 billion annual nuclear weapons budget

- Direct budget action: US Senate: SANE Act (Smarter Approach to Nuclear Expenditure)
- Nuclear weapons divestment
- Don't bank on the bomb



Nuclear weapons corporations

France

Safran
Thales

India

Larsen & Toubro

Italy

Leonardo Finmeccanica

Netherlands

Airbus

Russia

United Aircraft Corporation
Makeyev Design Bureau

United Kingdom

BAE Systems
Serco

United States

AECOM
Aerojet Rocketdyne
Bechtel
Boeing
BWX Technology (Babcock and Wilcox)
Charles Stark Draper Lab
Fluor
General Dynamics
Honeywell International
Huntington Ingalls Industries
Jacobs Engineering
Lockheed Martin
Moog
Northrop Grumman
Orbital ATK
Raytheon
Textron

Nuclear divestment

Countries

- Norway
- New Zealand
- Lichtenstein
- Switzerland

US Cities

- Cambridge (MA)
- Oakland (CA)
- Takoma Park (MD)

Ban treaty gives additional impetus to spread nuclear divestment policies

COUNT THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS MONEY
10-16 MAY 2018
NEW YORK

STOP PAYING THE PRICE FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
STOP PUTTING THE MONEY TO AREAS OF HUMAN NEED

\$1,000,000,000,000
(ONE TRILLION) US DOLLARS
NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAMS
UNITED NATIONS budget for 10 years
up to 100 million HOUSES
teachers
preventive health care for all Africans
up to 400,000 HOSPITALS and food
for all 780 million malnourished people

www.nuclearweaponsmoney.org



Opportunity costs of nuclear-weapons programs

In the next 10 years, **\$1 trillion USD** will be invested globally into development and maintenance of nuclear-weapons programs. This money could instead cover all the following:

\$1 trillion
 ONE TRILLION US DOLLARS
 ALLOCATED GLOBALLY TO
NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAMS
 (PLAN TO FEED 780 MILLION PEOPLE)
HOUSES
 UP TO 100 MILLION
TEACHERS
 UP TO 100 MILLION
HOSPITALS
 UP TO 400,000
and
FOOD
 for all 780 million
 malnourished people

280 billion
 Feeding all 780 million malnourished people in the world for 10 years

200 billion
 Building 2-100 million houses

100 billion
 Building 400-400,000 hospitals or clinics

100 billion
 Yearly salaries for 2-10 million teachers

80 billion
 Preventive health care for all Africans reducing infant and maternal mortality by 80%

55 billion
 UN budget for 10 years

30 billion
 3 million home solar panel systems

30 billion
 1 million wind turbines

25 billion
 1 million electric cars

25 billion
 Tuition for 200,000 students for 5 years each at top USA universities

20 billion
 10 years of ART drugs for all 28 million HIV infected people in Africa

14 billion
 Rebuilding Haiti after the earthquake

10 billion
 67 million clean biomass stoves saving 4 million lives per year

8 billion
 Planting and growing 20 billion trees in Africa

8 billion
 Eliminating malaria in 10 years saving half million lives per year

5 billion
 1 million fresh water wells in Africa

Parliamentary Action Plan for a Nuclear Weapon Free World



14 actions which parliamentarians can take, along with examples of such action

www.pnnd.org

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- www.nuclearweaponsmoney.org

Anyone can make a difference and succeed



I am just an ordinary bloke who persevered.

Sir Edmund Hillary