



# The future of nuclear arms control regimes and the security implications for the EU



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# 2020 → NPT at 50: Serious challenges for non-proliferation and disarmament



- ◆ CTBT adopted 1996, still 8 states away from entry into force
- ◆ 1996-now: No treaties negotiated in Conference on Disarmament
- ◆ 2017 UN General Assembly negotiated TPNW

- ◆ 1995 NPT indefinite extension
- ◆ Continuing proliferation
- ◆ 2000 NPT agrees 13 Disarmament Steps
- ◆ 2000-05: NPT-5 agree and then oppose disarmament steps
- ◆ 2003 DPRK withdraws from NPT + makes NW

- ◆ 2020: 9 nuclear-armed states with over 13,800 nuclear weapons



## **NPT Article VI on disarmament(1968)**

***Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.***



# Current threats to nuclear treaties and rules: -- INF, JCPOA... is New START next?



**May 2018:** US/Pres Trump announces withdrawal from 2015 JCPOA (Iran nuclear deal with NPT5 + Germany/EU)

**August 2019:** the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty is killed off by Russian Pres Putin and Trump



# **New nuclear weapons designed to be more usable -- assuring WMD forever?**

**Trump's 2021 Budget has funding for:  
new ground-launched cruise and  
hypersonic ballistic missiles**

- **B61-12 Life Extension Programme,**
- **W80-4 Life Extension Programme,**
- **W88 Alteration 370,**
- **W87-1 Modification Programme,**
- **W93 warhead programme**
  
- **W76-2 warhead on Trident missiles**
- **B61-12 air dropped bombs in Europe (with software problems)**



# **RUSSIA is pursuing new hypersonic missiles and new generation ground-launched dual capable cruise missiles to beat US missile defences.**

- Increasing regional and international **instability**, especially relating to the 9 nuclear-armed states
- continuing **proliferation**, with thousands of NW still on high alert



# 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons



TPNW concluded in UN  
General Assembly 7 July 2017

Opened for Signature by UN  
Secretary-General on 20 Sept  
2020 at UN in NY

**TPNW on Feb 18<sup>th</sup> 2019**  
81 State Signatories  
35 States Parties

**50 needed for entry into  
force**



# The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: What it says

- 1) Strong humanitarian **PREAMBLE** recognises
  - catastrophic humanitarian consequences,
  - the importance of the experience of Hibakusha (Survivors), and their rights
  - environmental, health, socioeconomic consequences inc disproportionate impacts on women and girls and indigenous peoples
  - compatibility with other relevant treaties inc NPT, CTBT, as well as International Humanitarian Law
  - effective participation of women (as well as men) in nuclear disarmament - to attain sustainable peace and security
  - peace and disarmament education

# Article 1

## Prohibitions

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to:

(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess or stockpile nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly;



# Article 1

## Prohibitions [continued]

(c) Receive the transfer of or control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices directly or indirectly;

(d) Use or threaten to use nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(e) Assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Treaty;

(f) Seek or receive any assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Treaty;

(g) Allow any stationing, installation or deployment of any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or at any place under its jurisdiction or control.

# TPNW – Towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

ARTICLES 2-5: Set out how nuclear armed states like UK and nuclear dependent allies e.g. NATO, Japan, South Korea and Australia can join the Treaty:

- a) Sign and negotiate a timetable, requirements and conditions for elimination  
or
- b) Eliminate and then join (South Africa's example)

## Think about deterrence without nuclear weapons

Tailoring mix of deterrence tools for different kinds of conflict, potential adversaries and situations

### Roles of:

- communication?
- intelligence?
- diplomacy?
- economics?
- emergency services?
- defence services?



## Why Disarmament Treaties are Important

- Halting and eliminating inhumane weapons and practices
- Capping destabilizing developments in weapons and practices
- Collectively developed security and peace-building institutions, norms and rule of international law



- Promoting transparency, confidence-building, monitoring and verification

**Treaties promote norms, laws, prevention of use...  
They provide tools for implementation, verification,  
assistance and accountability**



## Benefits from Treaties

- Collective security
- Building shared objectives, norms, rules and laws
- Fostering cooperative understanding, confidence and trust



- Shared responsibilities
- Enhancing resources for peace, security, and development
- Institutional and mutual support

**THIS is a NEVER ENDING TASK and COMMITMENT, requiring vigilance, skills, technologies, resources...**

# ICAN PARLIAMENTARY PLEDGE



## FOR THE TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

### ABOUT THE PLEDGE

This Pledge is a commitment by parliamentarians around the world to work to promote the signature and ratification of the Treaty by their respective countries.

### WHO CAN SIGN

Any current member of a national, state/provincial or regional parliament or congress may sign the Pledge. It is open to parliamentarians from all countries.

### HOW TO SIGN

To add your name to the Pledge, please email [info@icanw.org](mailto:info@icanw.org)

NAME

SIGNATURE

COUNTRY

EMAIL

DATE

### We, the undersigned parliamentarians,

warmly welcome the adoption of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017 as a significant step towards the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

We share the deep concern expressed in the preamble about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from any use of nuclear weapons and we recognize the consequent need to eliminate these inhumane and abhorrent weapons.

As parliamentarians, we pledge to work for the signature and ratification of this landmark treaty by our respective countries, as we consider the abolition of nuclear weapons to be a global public good of the highest order and an essential step to promote the security and well-being of all peoples.

Consider attending NPT and Please sign ICAN's Parliamentary Pledge for the TPNW and photograph and share this out widely

<http://www.icanw.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Parliamentary-Pledge.pdf>