• 16,000 nuclear weapons remaining in nuclear arsenals, approximately 1800 on high alert
• Risk of nuclear weapons use by accident or miscalculation
• Risks rise in conflicts – India/Pakistan, Middle East, Ukraine/Russia, NE Asia
• Potential for proliferation to additional countries or to non-State actors (terrorists)
• Risk of nuclear weapons use by terrorists, including by cyber attack on nuclear command centres
• Potential proliferation provides rationale for pre-emptive war
• Nuclear weapons budget consumes $100 billion per year
Nuclear Overkill

Explosive Energy Yield
Today’s Nuclear Weapons

6,000 Megatons

Now we have this problem of what we call "jelly-fish babies". These babies are born like jelly-fish. They have no eyes. They have no heads. They have no arms. They have no legs. They do not shape like human beings at all. When they die they are buried right away. A lot of times they don’t allow the mother to see this kind of baby because she will go crazy. It is too inhumane.

Darlene Keju-Johnson
Director of Family Planning 1987-1992, Marshall Islands
Nuclear war and regional conflicts

- Europe:
  - Putin ready to use nuclear weapons over Crimea?
  - US Senate calls for more nuclear weapons for NATO
  *Start of WW3? Putin could force the West to use NUCLEAR WEAPONS against Russia, warns NATO, Express, 29 May 2015.*

- NE Asia
  - North Korea nuclear tests
  - Japan/South Korea/USA military exercises

- South Asia
  - 2001-2003: India/Pakistan

- Middle East
  - Israel/Iran

Terrorist use of nuclear weapons

- Stealing a nuclear device
- Constructing a crude nuclear weapon from fissile materials
- Launching a cyber-attack on a nuclear weapons command and control centre
Phew! That was a close call.
20 near nuclear disasters

- 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis – Thirteen Days
- 1962: Okinawa – Nuclear launch order dispatched
- 1979: War games training program mistaken for real attack
- 1980: Faulty computer chip
- 1995: Norway – Missile for weather satellite mistaken for nuclear missile
- 2007, US nuclear weapons lost for 36 hours.

Nuclear risks from accident or stupidity: Last Week Tonight with John Oliver, HBO, 2015
“In 2015, unchecked climate change, global nuclear weapons modernizations, and outsized nuclear weapons arsenals pose extraordinary and undeniable threats to the continued existence of humanity, and world leaders have failed to act with the speed or on the scale required to protect citizens from potential catastrophe. These failures of political leadership endanger every person on Earth.”

Nuclear weapons hidden away in submarines and missile silos
Nuclear weapons in NATO countries

Peace campaigners waving goodbye to nuclear weapons at Buchel airforce base in Germany, April 2015
Catastrophic climatic effects of nuclear weapons use

- Catastrophic disruptions of global climate and massive levels of ozone depletion will result if less than 1% of the global nuclear arsenal is detonated in large cities.

- The climatic consequences of a large nuclear war – or even a pre-emptive nuclear strike – would make the Earth uninhabitable for humans.
India-Pakistani conflict using 50-100 Hiroshima-size nuclear weapons

Change in average surface temps 2 years after India-Pakistan nuclear war
Global warming since 1880 (in blue) compared to predicted temperature drops from nuclear war

Canadian wheat production after small drops in average surface temperature
Although we must address global warming—it’s most dangerous consequences come decades down the road. The most dangerous consequences of nuclear weapons, however, are here and now. They are of this hour and time.

A nuclear disaster will not hit at the speed of a glacier melting. It will hit with a blast. It will not hit with the speed of the atmosphere warming but of a city burning. Clearly, the attention focused on nuclear weapons should be as prominent as that of global climate change.

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California, 2003-2011

Now for the Good News

- “I reaffirm clearly and with conviction America’s commitment to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons,”
- “The United States, as the only nuclear power to have used a nuclear weapon, the United States has a moral responsibility to act. We cannot succeed in this endeavor alone, but we can lead it, we can start it.”

Prague, 5 April 2009
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the world is already nuclear free

Consensus on the need to achieve a nuclear weapon free world

- NPT Review Conferences 2000 and 2010
- High level statements from nuclear-armed States and nuclear umbrella States
In some respects, the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons is like the top of a very tall mountain. From the vantage point of our troubled world today, we can’t even see the top of the mountain, and it is tempting and easy to say we can’t get there from here. We must chart a course to higher ground where the mountaintop becomes more visible.

Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn, William Perry, George Shultz

Model Nuclear Weapons Convention

- Explores the legal, technical, institutional and political elements required to achieve a nuclear weapons free world.
- Model NWC is included in the book Securing our Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention
- Model NWC submitted to the NPT Prep Com (May 2007) and the UN General Assembly (Dec 2007) by Costa Rica and Malaysia.
Nuclear Weapons Convention - obligations

- Thou shalt not possess, use or threaten to use nuclear weapons
- Thou shall destroy existing nuclear weapons

NWC – Phased disarmament

- Five phases for implementation
- Timeframe for phases would be negotiated and commence from entry-into-force
- Completion of phases builds confidence
NWC Inspection and Verification

International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors with radiation testing equipment in North Korea

Dispute resolution

- Clarifies compliance issues – including principles of compliance
- Prevents disputes escalating which could lead to non-compliance and withdrawal

Model NWC Article XIV.C (S&S Section 2-48)
Enforcement

You’re All Under Arrest!

Enforcement Model Nuclear Weapons Convention – We can see a path to a nuclear weapons free world

(Courtesy Laurence Clark and Alexander Turnbull Library: D-P314007-H)
There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

Calls upon all States to fulfil immediately that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a **nuclear weapons convention** prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination;
Governments – Support for UN Resolution

- In favour: 133 countries including Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, New Zealand, North Korea, Pakistan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland...
- Abstaining: 23 countries including Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Norway
- Against: 28 countries including France, Germany, Israel, USA, and UK

Civil society support for nuclear abolition through a nuclear weapons convention

- Mayors for Peace – over 6000 cities
- Inter Parliamentary Union resolution 2014 – 160 parliaments
- Abolition 2000 – over 2000 non-governmental organisations
- Public opinion polls
Ban Ki-Moon: UN Secretary-General

- I urge all NPT parties to fulfill their obligation under the Treaty to undertake negotiations on effective measures leading to nuclear disarmament.

- They could consider negotiating a nuclear-weapons convention, backed by a strong system of verification, as has long been proposed at the United Nations. Upon the request of Costa Rica and Malaysia, I have circulated to all United Nations Member States a draft of such a convention, which offers a good point of departure.

Will You UNFOLD ZERO?

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

www.UnfoldZero.org
President Arias leads efforts on disarmament for development

19 November 2008. United Nations Security Council, under the Presidency of Costa Rica, held an historic open debate on implementation of UN Charter Article 26, which calls for the regulation of armaments in order to ensure the least diversion of human and economic resources from global needs.

Sensible Approaches to Nuclear Expenditure (SANE) Act
US Senator Ed Markey, PNND Co-President
• US$50 billion in sales – 80% military
• Nearly 300 lobbyists in Washington

“Lockheed Martin is a global leader in the design, manufacture and support of military aircraft. The goal: To provide a full spectrum of aeronautical resources to allow the U.S. and its allies to conduct air operations anywhere, any time.”

Lockheed Martin website

Divestment

• Norwegian parliamentarians and civil society have moved the Norwegian multi-billion dollar Pension Fund to divest from corporations involved in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

• New Zealand Superannuation Fund and other government funds have followed suit.
Does your bank invest in nuclear weapons? If so, why not change banks.

www.dontbankonthebomb.com

Youth actions:
Arms Down Youth Campaign on Disarmament for Development

20 million signatures on petition calling for 10% reduction in military expenditure to meet UN Sustainable Development Goals
Peace from People to people: Israel loves Iran

Iran loves Israel
Anyone can wave goodbye to nukes!
Contacts

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- www.pnnd.org
- www.abolition2000.org
- www.baselpeaceoffice.org

- www.unfoldzero.org
- www.globalwave2015.org
- www.globalzero.org

Anyone can make a difference and succeed

I am just an ordinary bloke who persevered.
Sir Edmund Hillary
Russia and the West

- Ukraine conflict – nuclear war back on the table?
- Norway v Russia – Law of the Sea Tribunal
Security without nuclear weapons:
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

Security without nuclear weapons – more examples

- 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
North East Asia and nuclear weapons:
a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone