



ican germany  
international campaign to  
abolish nuclear weapons

# ICAN & THE BAN TREATY

ICAN Deutschland  
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26.11.2019

Lecture Series: Development Policy XXXIV: Arms and Development  
Berlin,

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# OVERVIEW

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1. THE NUCLEAR THREAT
2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT
3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS
4. Q&A

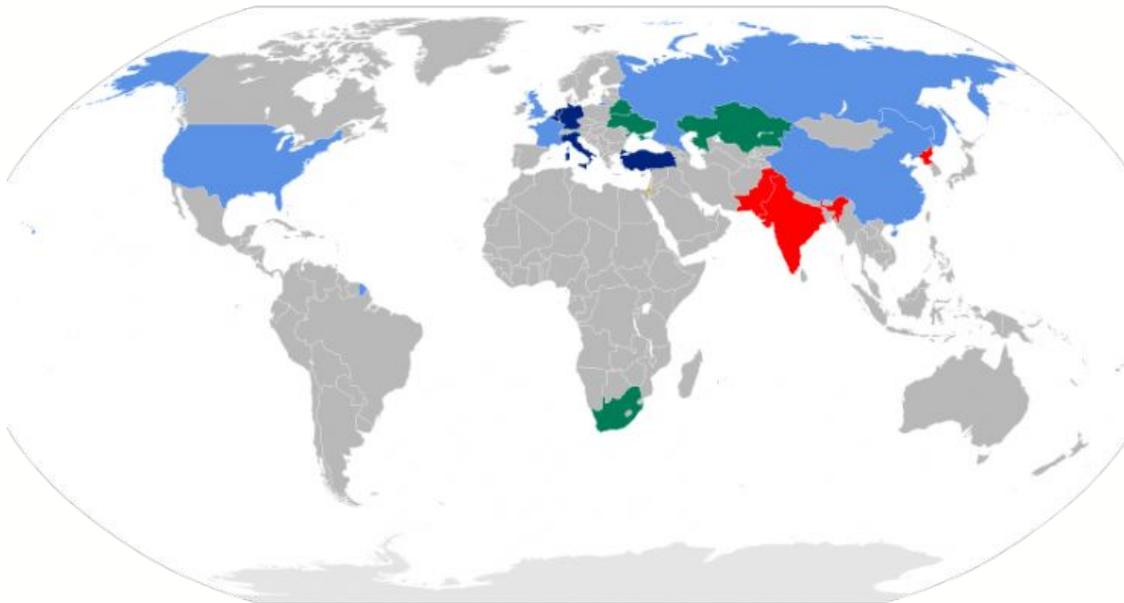


How many states possess nuclear weapons?

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# 1. THE NUCLEAR THREAT

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Light blue: officially  
recognized Nuclear Weapon  
States

Dark Blue: NATO-States  
involved in Nuclear Sharing

Red: Non-acknowledged  
Nuclear States

Green: Former Nuclear  
States

# 1. THE NUCLEAR THREAT



## WORLD NUCLEAR FORCES, 2018

| Country      | Deployed warheads | Other warheads | Total inventory |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| USA          | 1 750             | 4 435          | 6 185           |
| Russia       | 1 600             | 4 900          | 6 500           |
| UK           | 120               | 80             | 200             |
| France       | 280               | 20             | 300             |
| China        | –                 | 290            | 290             |
| India        | –                 | 130–140        | 130–140         |
| Pakistan     | –                 | 150–160        | 150–160         |
| Israel       | –                 | 80–90          | 80–90           |
| North Korea  | –                 | (20–30)        | (20–30)         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3 750</b>      | <b>10 115</b>  | <b>13 865</b>   |

Source: SIPRI Yearbook 2019, summary, p. 11



How far is the next nuclear bomb?

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# 1. THE NUCLEAR THREAT

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## HOW FAR IS THE NEXT NUCLEAR BOMB?

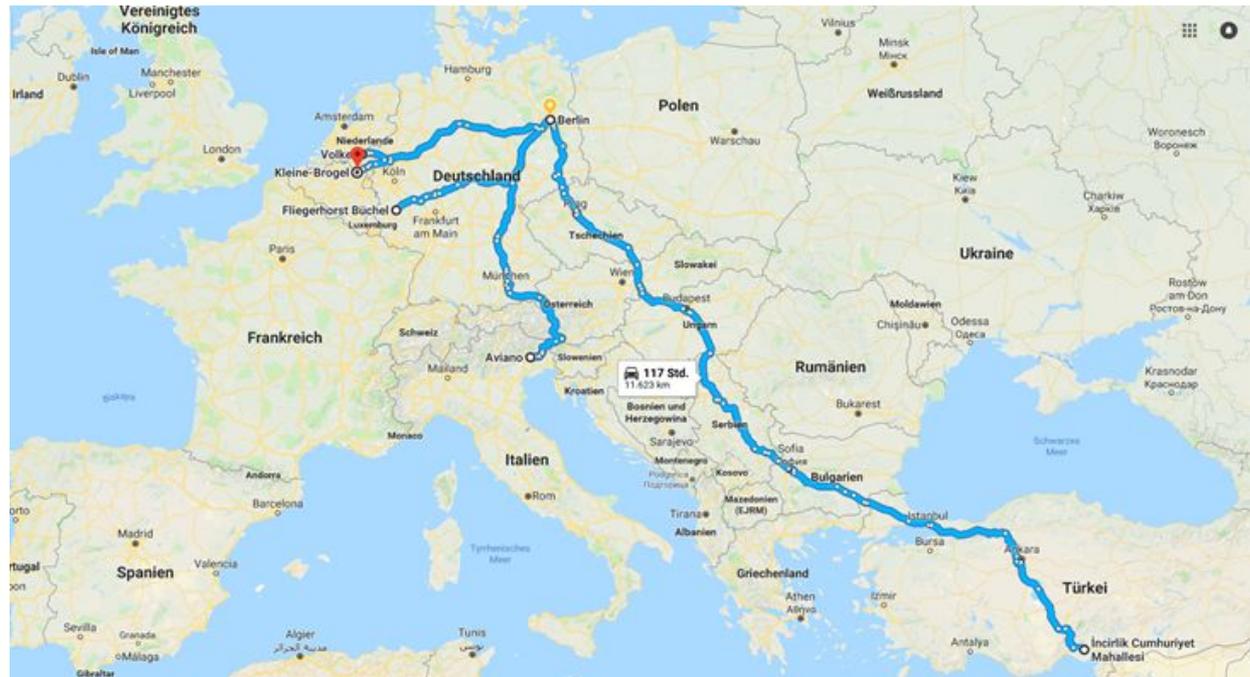
Büchel (D):  
650km

Volkel (NL):  
650 km

Klein Borgel (B): 650  
km

Aviano (I):  
1.000 km

Incirlik (T):  
3.100 km





What does the concept of deterrence actually mean?

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# 1. THE NUCLEAR THREAT

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## Deterrence

### Definition

**Credible communication of**  
the **military capability** and the **political will**,  
to **defend** against a military **aggression successfully** or to  
inflict **incalculable and unacceptable damage** to the opponent,  
that would by far outweigh potential gains of an aggression,  
assuming that the opponent acts **reasonably**.

Definition and markup by Richter, Wolfgang 2019

# SCENARIO I: THE LOCAL THREAT



## Blast, Heat, Radiation

The image shows a screenshot of the NUKEMAP website. On the left, a map of Berlin and its surrounding areas is displayed with a red pin on the city center. Two concentric circles are drawn around the pin: an inner orange circle representing the fireball radius and an outer grey circle representing the air blast radius. On the right, the NUKEMAP control panel is visible. It includes a search bar, a yield input field set to 340 kilotons, and a dropdown menu for the weapon type (B-61 Mod 7). Below these are checkboxes for 'Casualties' (checked) and 'Radioactive fallout' (unchecked). A 'Detonate' button is prominent. The results section shows 'Estimated fatalities: 347,520' and 'Estimated injuries: 985,940'. At the bottom of the control panel, it lists 'Effects radii for 340 kiloton airburst\* (smallest to largest):' with a fireball radius of 0.63 km and an air blast radius of 4.91 km.

**NUKEMAP** 2.65 : FAQ You might also try: MISSILEMAP

1. **Drag** the marker to wherever you'd like to target.  
Or you can select a preset...  
Or type in the name of a city:
2. **Enter a yield** (in kilotons):   
B-61 Mod 7 (currently in US arsenal) (340 kt)
3. **Basic options:** Height of burst: [?] • Airburst  Surface   
Other effects:  Casualties  Radioactive fallout

**Advanced options:** ▶

4. **Click** the "Detonate" button below.

Note that you can drag the target marker after you have detonated the nuke.

Estimated fatalities:  
**347,520**

Estimated injuries:  
**985,940**

In any given 24-hour period, there are on average 2,801,446 people in the light (1 psi) blast range of the simulated detonation.

Modeling casualties from a nuclear attack is difficult. These numbers should be seen as evocative, not definitive. Fallout effects are deliberately ignored, because they can depend on what actions people take after the detonation. For more information about the model, [click here](#).

**Effects radii for 340 kiloton airburst\* (smallest to largest):** ▼

- Fireball radius: 0.63 km (1.24 km<sup>2</sup>)  
Maximum size of the nuclear fireball; relevance to lived effects depends on height of detonation. If it touches the ground, the amount of radioactive fallout is significantly increased. Minimum burst height for negligible fallout: 0.56 km.
- Air blast radius (5 psi): 4.91 km (75.6 km<sup>2</sup>)  
At 5 psi overpressure, most residential buildings collapse, injuries are universal, fatalities are widespread. Often used as a standard benchmark for **medium** damage in cities. Optimal height of burst to maximize this effect is 2.18 km.

<http://nuclearsecrecy.com/nukemap/classic/>

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# 1. THE NUCLEAR THREAT

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## Humanitarian Consequences

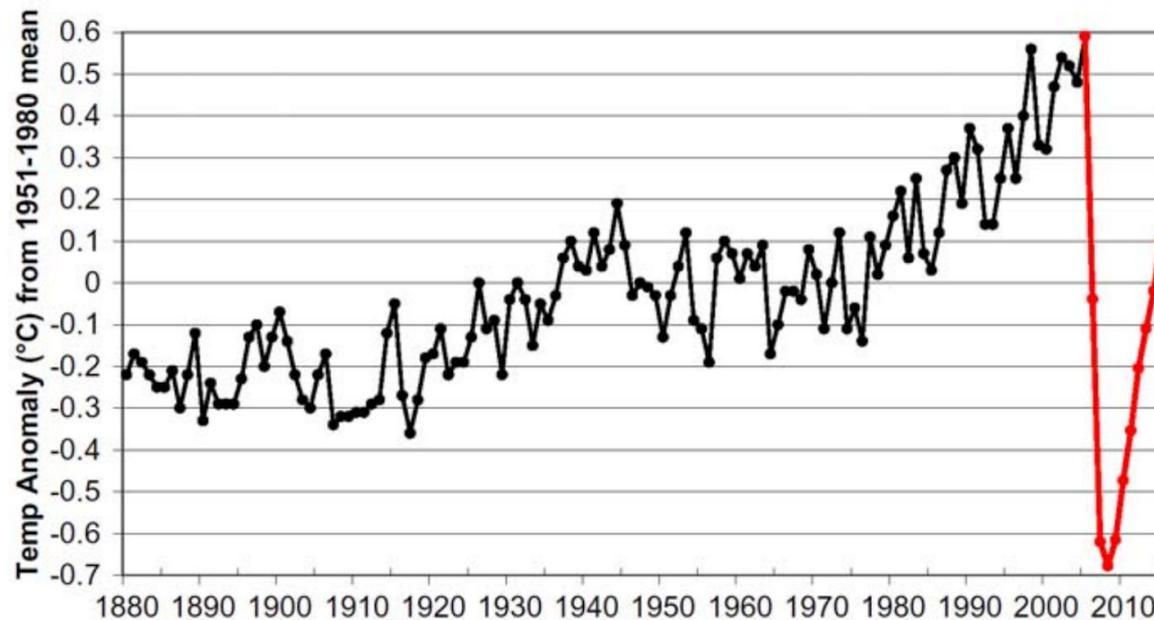


# SCENARIO II: THE GLOBAL THREAT



## NUCLEAR WINTER

GISS Global Average Temperature Anomaly + 5 Tg in  
2006



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# 1. SCENARIO II: THE GLOBAL THREAT

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## IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE



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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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### SPENDING ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS SYSTEMS

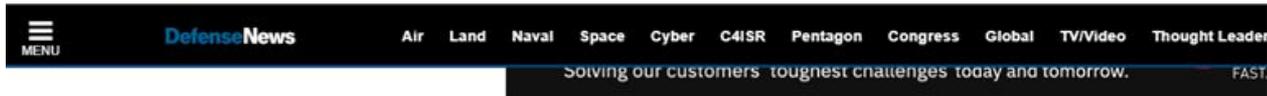
#### AID VS. NUCLEAR WEAPONS SPENDING

| <b>Country</b> | <b>Nuclear weapons</b> | <b>Aid</b> |
|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| United States  | \$61.3bn               | \$30.2bn   |
| France         | \$6.0bn                | \$13.8bn   |
| Britain        | \$5.5bn                | \$12.9bn   |

Aid spending based on OECD statistics for 2010

Source: Tim Wright, ICAN, 2011: <http://www.icanw.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ICAN-DisarmamentDevelopment.pdf>

## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT



### Nuclear Triad

## America's nuclear weapons will cost **\$1.2 trillion** over the next 30 years

By: Aaron Mehta | October 31, 2017



The Congressional Budget Office released a report estimating the total cost to modernize the U.S. nuclear arsenal to rise to over \$1 trillion over the next 30 years.

WASHINGTON – The U.S. will need to spend \$1.2 trillion over the next 30 years to modernize and maintain its nuclear weapons, according to a new government estimate.

The report, released Tuesday by the Congressional Budget Office, said the \$1.2 trillion in

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

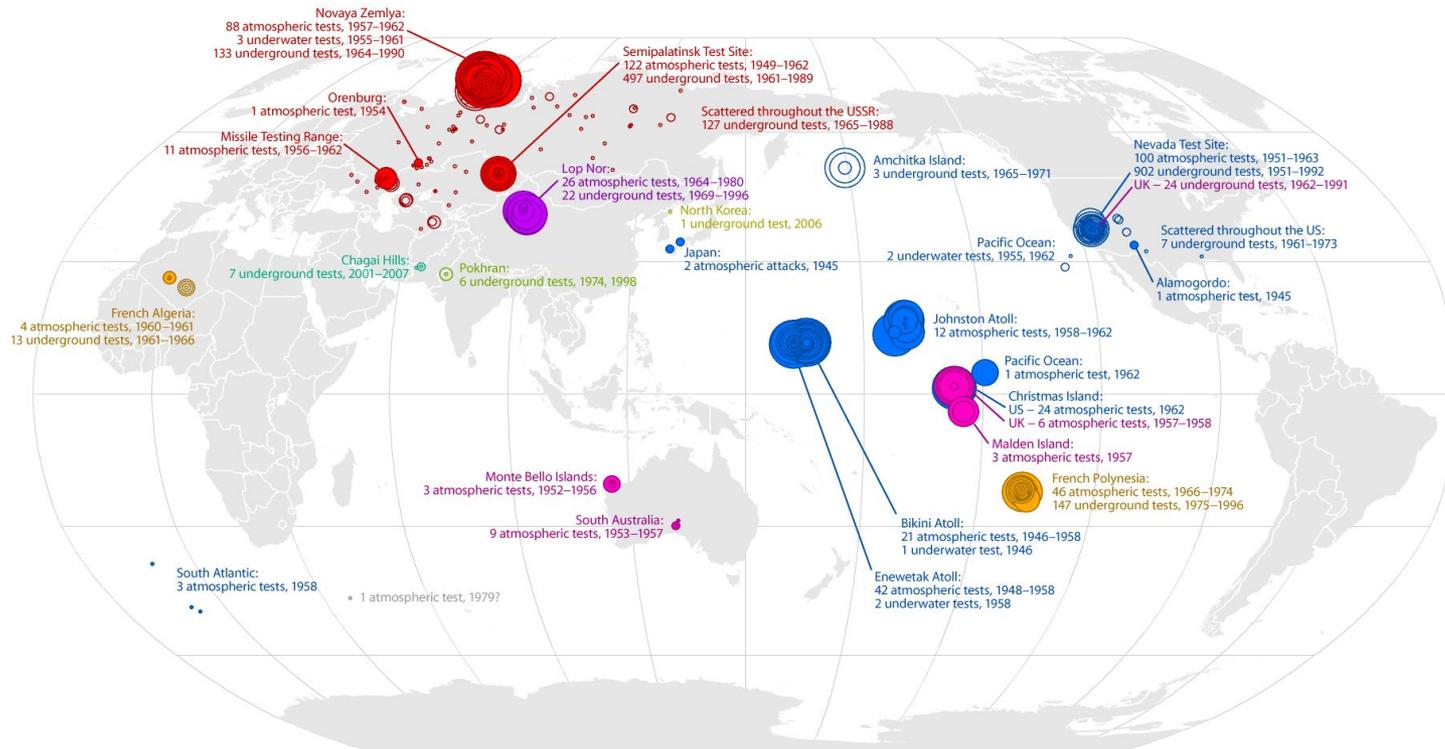
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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT



# Nuclear Explosions since 1945



World map of nuclear explosions, 1945-2007 – Bill Rankin (2007)

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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### GENE DAMAGE & GENERATIONAL EFFECTS



Uranium mining near Wismut, Germany  
Ast, Mausberger (2017)



Woman suffering from breast cancer, caused by radiation effects of nuclear testing near Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan.  
<http://www.icanw.org/the-facts/catastrophic-harm/>

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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### GENDER PERSPECTIVE



**Deterrence thinking, thinking of power and strength** rather than cooperation and compromise.

Necessity to make credible one's **willingness to eradicate other civilisations.**

Necessity to show character traits such as **boldness, lack of empathy, brinkmanship.**

Contested masculinity leads to **Nuclear weapons becoming a vehicle** to show one's masculinity.

Continued existence of **nuclear weapons.**

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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Definition and markup by Richter, Wolfgang 2019

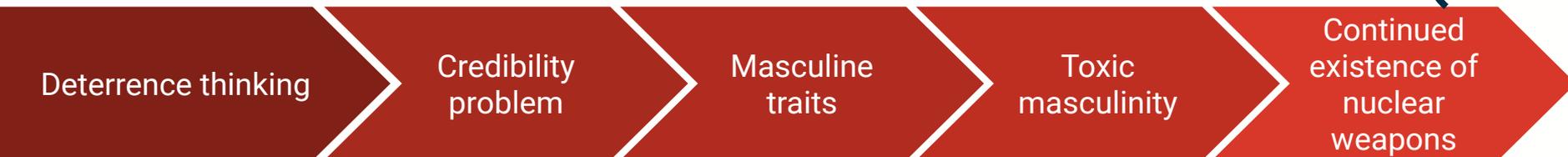
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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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## 2. ARMS AND DEVELOPMENT

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



LU01 - Arms Control Basics

INT 1 2 3 4 5 CH 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

EU NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT CONSORTIUM E-LEARNING

## Chapter I: Arms Control, Non-Proliferation, Disarmament: The Concepts

### The Relationship of the Three Core Concepts

All three concepts contribute to similar goals, but derive from different "philosophies". Arms control sees conflict as given and thus certain armament as inevitable; but weapons and an instable balance of forces can lead to arms races and even war. Arms control seeks to prevent this calamity by constraining *destabilizing* armament and change dangerous postures. Non-proliferation holds that less states having certain weapons grants more stability than many states possessing them. Disarmament sees weapons as *cause* of war; disarming is thus a condition of stability and peace. Arms controllers and disarmers can agree on the value of reducing weapons. They disagree when arms controllers enjoy stability at a given balance, while disarmers want go down to zero.

```
graph LR; subgraph Arms_Control [Arms Control]; A1[Conflict] --> A2[Weapons]; A2 --> A3[Conduct of Conflict]; end; subgraph Disarmament; D1[Weapons] --> D2[Conflict]; end; subgraph Nonproliferation; N1[Weapons] --> N2[Number of Weapons Owners]; N2 --> N3[Conduct of Conflict]; end;
```

The Three Core Concepts

EU Non-Proliferation Consortium eLearning

Source: EU NON-Proliferation and Disarmement E-Learning Course, Slide 11, <https://nonproliferation-elearning.eu/>

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## 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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### A NEW CONCEPT: HUMAN SECURITY

- critical perspective on arms control and disarmament
- 1994 Human Development Report Humanitarian Arms Control
  - protection of civilians
  - rehabilitation of victims
- people centred
- poverty and inequality -> vulnerability, causes of armed violence and conflict
- money spent on armament cannot be spent on education, health services, economic investments

# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



## **X** BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Banned under the Biological Weapons Convention

1972



## **X** CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Banned under the Chemical Weapons Convention

1993



## **X** LAND MINES

Banned under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty

1997



## **X** CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Banned under the Convention on Cluster Munitions

2008



## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

NOT YET BANNED BY TREATY

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## ICAN AND THE DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT



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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## THROUGH ADVOCACY



VIENNA CONFERENCE ON  
THE HUMANITARIAN IMPACT  
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS  
8-9 DEC. 2014

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## THROUGH PUBLIC RELATIONS+CAMPAIGNING



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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCES

### HOW THE BAN WAS ACHIEVED

**2007**  
**LAUNCH OF ICAN**  
**GLOBALLY**



The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons is launched at events around the world. Our mission: to eliminate the worst weapons of mass destruction via a treaty that categorically prohibits them. ICAN campaigners begin working to build a global groundswell of opposition to nuclear weapons and form close partnerships with like-minded governments.

**2010**  
**NEW HUMANITARIAN**  
**FOCUS**



The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement adopts nuclear disarmament as a top priority, and all parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, including five nuclear-armed nations, express their "deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons". This provides the basis for future statements and conferences on the subject.

**2012**  
**FIRST HUMANITARIAN**  
**STATEMENT**



On behalf of 16 nations, Switzerland delivers the first in a series of joint statements on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons, urging all nations to "intensify their efforts to outlaw nuclear weapons". Support for this humanitarian call grows with each new iteration of the statement. Eventually, 159 nations – around four-fifths of all UN members – join the appeal.

**2013**  
**OSLO**  
**CONFERENCE**



Eager to strengthen the evidence base for prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons, Norway hosts the first-ever intergovernmental conference on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons, attended by 128 nations. Relief organizations warn that they would be powerless to respond meaningfully in the aftermath of a nuclear attack. Several UN agencies participate.

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCES

### 2014 NAYARIT CONFERENCE



Mexico hosts the second humanitarian consequences conference, in the state of Nayarit, with 146 nations present. It calls for the launch of a "diplomatic process" to negotiate a "legally binding instrument" to prohibit nuclear weapons – a necessary precondition for reaching the goal of elimination. It declares the conference "a point of no return".

### 2014 VIENNA CONFERENCE



Five hundred ICAN activists gather for the third conference on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons, in Vienna. A record 158 nations participate. Austria presents a pledge to cooperate in efforts to "fill the legal gap" in the international regime governing nuclear weapons. Within months, 127 nations formally endorse the document, known as the Humanitarian Pledge.

### 2016 A UNITED NATIONS MANDATE



A special UN working group on disarmament convenes in Geneva to discuss new legal measures to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world. It recommends the negotiation of a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons, which the Red Cross hails as having "potentially historic implications". Two months later, 123 governments vote to establish a formal UN mandate for treaty negotiations.

### 2017 TREATY NEGOTIATIONS



Ending two decades of paralysis in multilateral nuclear disarmament efforts, diplomats spend four weeks negotiating "a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination". On 7 July, 122 nations vote to adopt the historic accord. Then, on 20 September, it opens for signature, and the leaders of 50 nations sign it immediately.

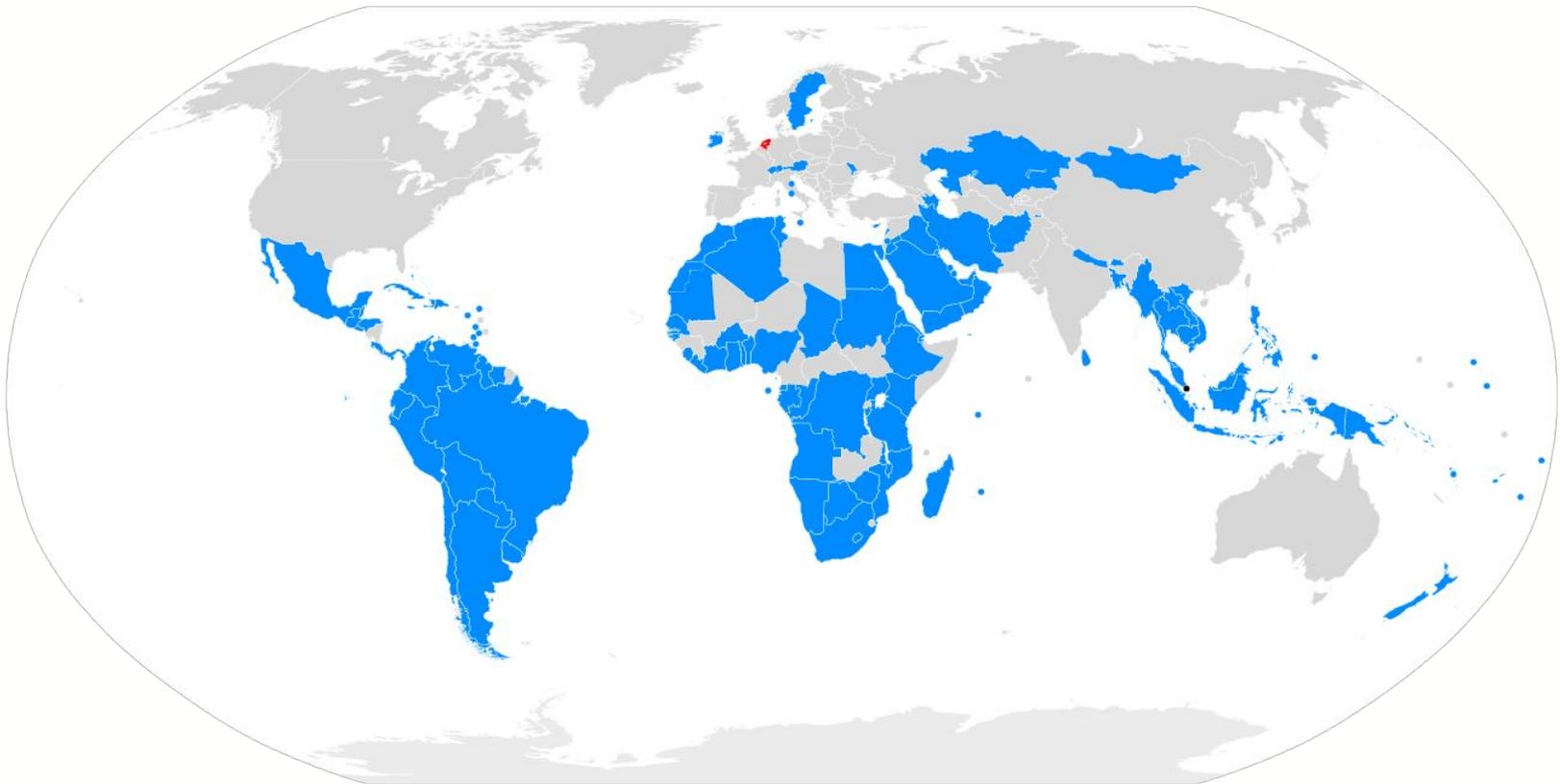
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## 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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### VOTING RESULT FOR THE BAN TREATY-ADOPTION



Quelle: [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomwaffenverbotsvertrag#/media/File:Treaty\\_on\\_the\\_Prohibition\\_of\\_Nuclear\\_Weapons.svg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomwaffenverbotsvertrag#/media/File:Treaty_on_the_Prohibition_of_Nuclear_Weapons.svg)

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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## UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATIONS



# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



## TREATY ADOPTION



### Die Verbote

#### Artikel 1 verbietet:

- Den Einsatz von oder die Drohung mit Atomwaffen;
- Besitz, Lagerung und Erwerb, Entwicklung, Erprobung und Herstellung;
- Transfer, direkte und geteilte Verfügungsgewalt und Stationierung;
- Jegliche Unterstützung verbotener Aktivitäten.

- *kein Einsatz*
- *keine nukleare Abschreckung*
- *keine nukleare Teilhabe*



# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



## THE BAN-TREATY

*Für Staaten, die schon  
atomwaffenfrei sind*



### Erklärungen

**Artikel 2 – die Staaten erklären:**

dass sie nie Atomwaffen hatten;  
falls sich schon Atomwaffen in  
ihrem Besitz oder ihrer Verfügungs-  
gewalt befanden oder auf ihrem  
Territorium stationiert waren:  
dass diese **beseitigt** bzw.  
**abgezogen** worden sind.

### Sicherungsmaßnahmen

**Artikel 3 – die Unterzeichnerstaaten  
verpflichten sich:**

Bereits bestehende Abkommen mit  
der Internationalen Atomenergie-  
Organisation (IAEO) beibehalten  
und zu erfüllen.

Wer kein Abkommen hat, muss  
eines mit der IAEO abschließen.

*Alle unterzeichnenden Staaten  
werden kontrolliert.*



*Für Staaten, die  
Atomwaffen besitzen  
weltweit*

### Beseitigung

**Artikel 4 – die Atomwaffen  
werden verschrottet:**

**Zwei Wege:**

**Zerstörung vor Beitritt:**

Die Atomwaffen werden zuerst  
verschrottet. Dies wird mit dem  
Beitritt geprüft.

**Beitritt vor Zerstörung**

Nach einem Beitritt wird die  
Einsatzbereitschaft der Atomwaffen  
sofort aufgehoben und ein Zeitplan  
für die Beseitigung vorgelegt.

Die Vernichtung muss  
**unumkehrbar** und **verifiziert** sein.





What does the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (=The Ban Treaty) change?

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# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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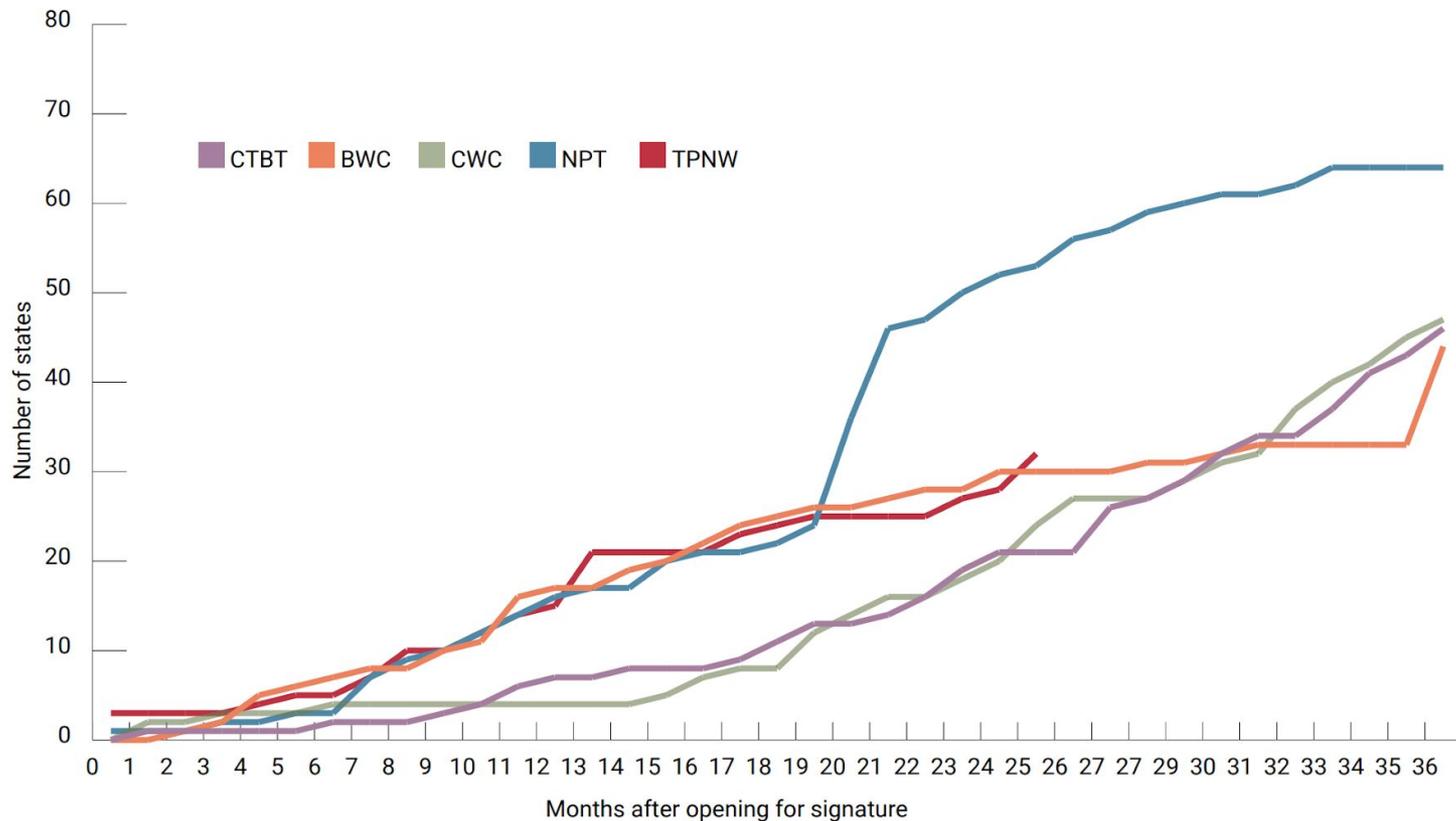
## NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 2017



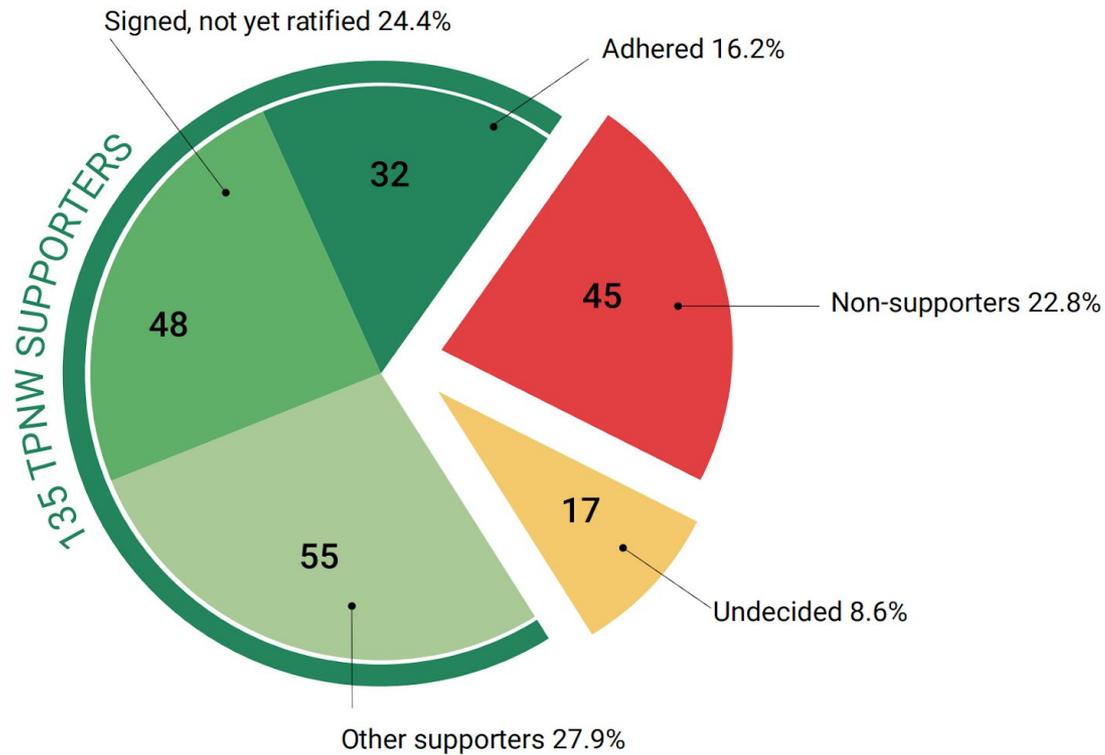
# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



## ADHERENCE SPEED



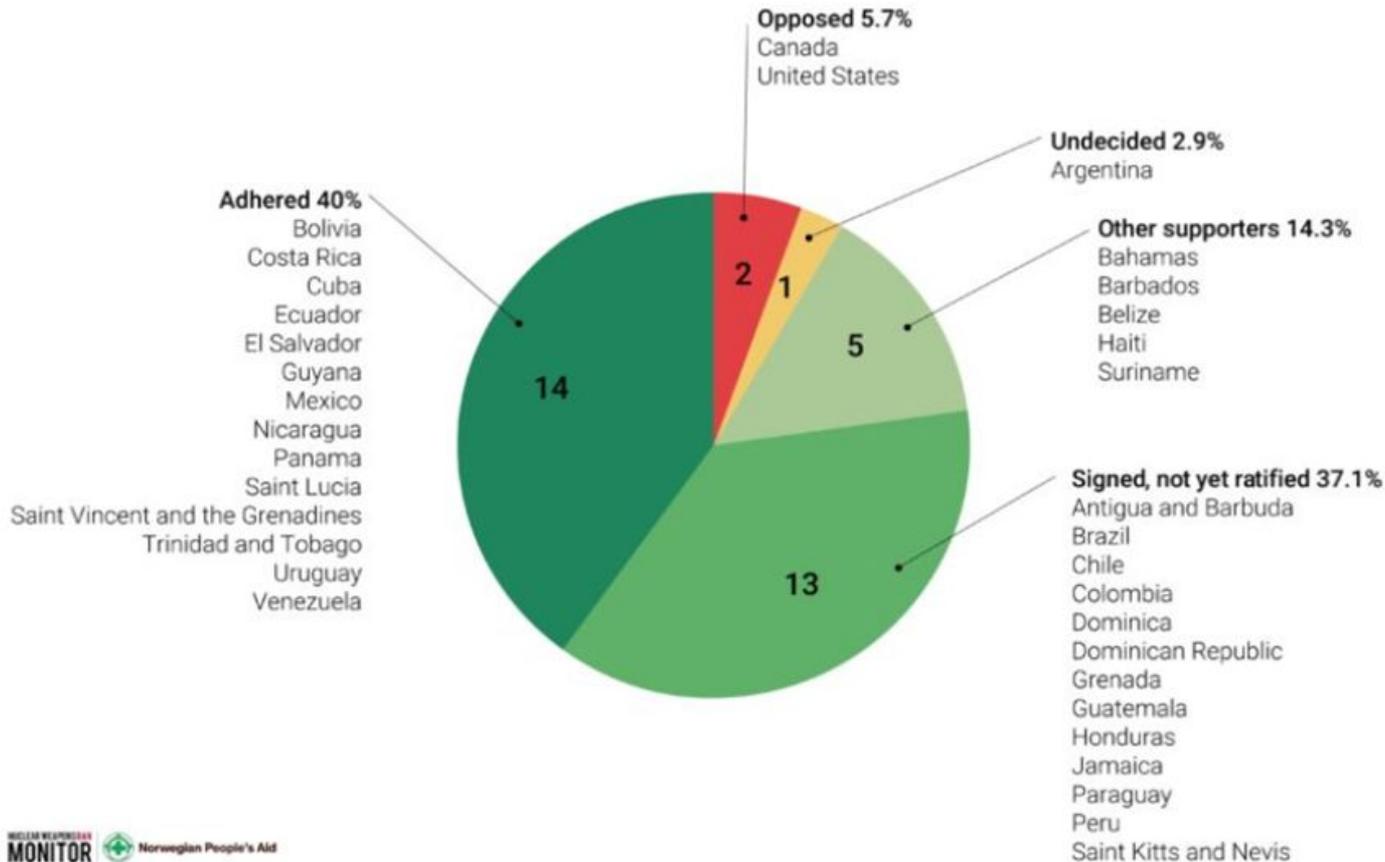
# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



# 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS



TPNW support in the Americas as of 1 October 2019



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## 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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*“Despite the **lobbying and immense pressure** on South Africa, as well as other States Members of the United Nations, we clearly demonstrated our commitment to nuclear disarmament when we deposited or ratification of the TPNW.”* (United Nations, Security Council 8500th Meeting, S/PV.85000; 02/04/2019 S. 14)

*“Many francophone States are still under pressure, economic dependencies are exploited.”*

Experience from talks with french ICAN-Campaigners

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## 3. BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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- since July 2017: 30 companies terminated investments in nuclear weapons production
- Norwegian Government Fund, Dutch Pension fund
- Deutsche Bank  
adjusted the directive concerning critical weapon systems



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## 4. Q&A

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