



Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) Status Report

Preventing Nuclear War – Middle East Webinar

August 20, 2020



Status Report of TPNW Entry Into Force

Source: UN ODA, <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/tpnw>

- *122 states voted for the TPNW on 7/7/2017;
- *83 states have signed the TPNW;
- *44 states have signed and ratified, or acceded to TPNW – *9 since the pandemic started*; and,
- *6 states are now needed to ratify the treaty before it enters into force!

6



**ratifications to go until the nuclear
weapon ban treaty enters into force**



Status Report of TPNW Entry Into Force

Prospects for ELF date and First Meeting of States Parties

- With just six more states parties needed:
 - It is possible that the TPNW will meet the **50 state requirement**, as specified in the treaty, by as early as October, 2020.
 - This will set in motion a **90 day calendar** for its official entry into force as an international treaty, as certified by the United Nations.
 - The TPNW could possibly enter into force during the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (**NPT**) **Review Conference, 4-29 January, 2021**, or soon afterwards.
 - “The first meeting of states parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations **within one year** of the entry into force of this Treaty”



Status Report of TPNW Entry Into Force

Country Status: Likely Supporters of Ban Treaty (144 states)

States parties 44	Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Guyana, Holy See, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam
Signatories 41	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Brunei, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC (Congo), Dominican Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Zambia
Voted for adoption 48	Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe
Presumed supporters 11	Andorra, Barbados, Cameroon, eSwatini, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Turkmenistan



Status Report of TPNW Entry Into Force

Country Status Within Proposed Middle Eastern WMD Free Zone

States parties 1	Palestine	
Signatories 3	Algeria, Libya, Sudan	
Voted for adoption 16	Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	
Presumed supporters 1	Somalia	
Presumed Opponents 1	Israel	



Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone

Overlap with Other WMD Negotiations and Treaties

- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: 21 states parties, 1 non-signatory (Israel)
- Chemical Weapons Convention: 20 states parties, 1 signed, but not ratified (Israel), 1 non-signatory (Egypt)
- Biological Weapons Convention: 17 states parties, 3 signed, but not ratified (Egypt, Somalia, Syria), 2 non-signatories (Djibouti, Israel)
- African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty: 4 states parties, 5 signed but not ratified (Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan)



Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone

A Critical Next Step in Progress Toward Nuclear Abolition

- Having the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons enter into force will put nuclear weapons, the deadliest WMD, in the same category as the other WMDs – *legally banned, and internationally stigmatized*.
- The next step toward nuclear weapons abolition will involve nations that possess those weapons, their allies and their actual or potential adversaries.
- This is where regional efforts come into play, such as this exciting renewed effort to establish a WMD Free Zone in the Middle East.



Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone

A Critical Next Step in Progress Toward Nuclear Abolition

- As we have seen with previous treaties and agreements, they can only be resolved when all sides temporarily set aside their grievances and embrace their common humanity.
- IPPNW and our allies within ICAN encourage states in the Middle East to follow through on their votes of support for the nuclear ban treaty by signing and ratifying the TPNW.
- In some cases, these steps will need to be part of a greater agreement that includes other WMDs and possibly other issues as critical parts of the decision.
- The brilliance of the WMDFZ in the Middle East is that it attempts to begin this conversation.

The Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction
held its first meeting at the UN in New York - 18-22 November 2019

