

122 Nations said No to Nuclear Weapons:

The UN Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)

Now 1 year old!



Come and learn more from

**Elizabeth Minor,
International Campaign for the Abolition of
Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)**

Cake, Questions, Discussion

Saturday 7th July

12.45pm

Room D/L/036



ICAN received the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize for its role in achieving the UN Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 10th December, 2017

Most countries, most churches worldwide support the ban on nuclear weapons.

Get your copy of the Treaty from our display / meeting!

For more details contact Caroline Gilbert 07384 602947

Email: maasgilbert@hotmail.com; Synod Member 159, Sean Docherty



Christian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
Mordechai Vanunu House,
162 Holloway Rd, London N7 8DQ,
Tel 020 7700 4200,
christians@cnduk.org
Web: <http://christiancnd.org.uk/>

A year ago:

The Holy See, Guyana and Thailand were the first to sign the Ban Treaty (TPNW).

Now, 58 countries have signed, 10 have ratified. ICAN is aiming for 50 ratifications by late 2019 when the Treaty would become UN Law. Then nuclear weapons will be illegal, like cluster munitions & landmines & chemical & biological weapons.

How we got here

After the effects of gas warfare on soldiers in the WWI trenches, chemical weapons were eventually banned, Biological Weapon, Landmine and Cluster munition ban treaties followed. All these treaties banned a class of weapons because of their unacceptable 'Humanitarian' consequences. The Nuclear Weapons Convention, Nuclear Free Zone Treaties and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) were first moves towards a similar ban of nuclear weapons. In the NPT, Non-Nuclear Weapon States (NNWS) promised not to acquire nuclear weapons; and the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) promised nuclear disarmament 'the elimination of all Nuclear arsenals'. This they have not done.

The Ban Treaty came from an alliance between civil society worldwide, NGOs, and the NNWS in the NPT. The International Red Cross/Red Crescent declared their inability to cope with a nuclear exchange i.e. there is no recovery from a nuclear war (see their resolution of 2013). This led to the Humanitarian Initiative, on the way to the Ban treaty. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), with their three conferences, at Vienna, Oslo, and Nagasaki, brought them all together. 122 nations voted at the UN for this Treaty. The purpose of the Treaty is to make nuclear weapons illegal worldwide, 'filling the legal gap.' The verifying body will be the IAEA, as it is for the NPT.

What is new in the Ban Treaty is the visibility of women, indigenous peoples, the environment, victims of nuclear weapon testing & Hiroshima & Nagasaki and the role of NGOs and Civil Society.

More information is available from the following websites

ICAN: <http://www.icanw.org>

WILPF: <https://wilpf.org>

Christian CND: <http://christiancnd.org.uk>

