



Analysis of the Evolution of the Conference on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) 2012-2024: A SWOT Method Approach in Understanding Global Political and Security Dynamics

Michael Haratua Rajagukguk¹ and Ruben Cornelius Siagian²

¹ State Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BIN), South Jakarta, Special Capital Region of Jakarta, Indonesia

² Universitas Negeri Medan, 351104, Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia
haratuarajagukguk@gmail.com

Abstract. Efforts to ban nuclear weapons have gained momentum since the Humanitarian Breakthrough, where non-nuclear states highlighted the devastating humanitarian consequences of nuclear war. This led to the establishment of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) in 2017, which entered into force in 2021. This study analyzes the evolution of international conferences related to the TPNW from 2012 to 2024, focusing on how global dynamics have shifted over time. Using a SWOT analysis, the research identifies several key findings: (1) The strengths of the TPNW lie in its moral and legal framework, which emphasizes disarmament as a humanitarian necessity, garnering support from non-nuclear states and civil society. (2) The weaknesses include opposition from nuclear-armed states and their allies, which hinders universal acceptance and implementation. (3) The opportunities arise from growing global advocacy for nuclear disarmament and increased pressure on nuclear states due to shifting public opinion. (4) The threats include geopolitical tensions and the potential for nuclear states to undermine the treaty through non-cooperation. These findings provide deeper insights into the factors that influence the treaty's global acceptance and implementation. The study concludes that while the TPNW has made significant progress, ongoing efforts are required to address the resistance from nuclear powers and strengthen international consensus on nuclear disarmament.

Keywords: SWOT Analysis, Humanitarian Impact, International Dynamics, TPNW Implementation, Global Governance.

1 Introduction

Efforts to ban nuclear weapons have been a focus since the early era of atomic weapons development¹. An important milestone in this endeavor was the Humanitarian Break-

through, where a group of non-nuclear states, incorporated in the Humanitarian Initiative, highlighted the dire humanitarian impact of a potential nuclear war. The TPNW Review Conference in 2015 failed to achieve substantial progress due to a lack of consensus among participating states². Events prompted a shift in the nuclear disarmament agenda to an open-ended working group at the UN. In Geneva in 2016, a number of states supported opening negotiations for a treaty banning nuclear weapons, despite facing opposition from nuclear weapon states³. In October 2016, the First Committee of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to initiate negotiations for a nuclear weapons ban treaty, which was subsequently approved by the General Assembly in December 2016⁴. The negotiation process started in New York in March and then held again in June-July 2017, finally resulting in the TPNW being adopted on July 7, 2017⁵. The treaty entered into force on January 22, 2021 upon Honduras' ratification, formally prohibiting the development, testing, production, possession, and use of nuclear weapons⁶. Each state party to the treaty is required to comply with nuclear safety regulations established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)⁷. States involved may propose amendments and have the right to withdraw from the treaty if it is deemed that their national interests are jeopardized. A TPNW review conference is scheduled to be held every five years after the treaty enters into force, providing an opportunity to evaluate progress and challenges in the implementation of the TPNW and discuss the next steps that need to be taken.

The research seeks to conduct an in-depth analysis of the evolution of conferences concerning the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) from 2012 to 2024, with a particular focus on how shifting international dynamics have influenced its development. Employing the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis framework, the study will systematically examine the key factors shaping the implementation and acceptance of the TPNW across multiple levels, ranging from national to regional contexts. This approach will provide critical insights into the evolving geopolitical landscape and its implications for nuclear disarmament efforts⁸. The research period, commencing in 2012, marked a significant increase in global awareness regarding the threat posed by nuclear weapons, catalyzing diplomatic efforts aimed at devising effective solutions. Early in this period, diplomacy was primarily manifested through initiatives and conferences, notably the Humanitarian Initiative, which laid the groundwork for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). However, by 2015, challenges in achieving consensus during the TPNW Review Conference began to emerge, underscoring the complexities of reconciling the diverse interests of participating states. Despite these challenges, there were growing opportunities to highlight humanitarian concerns associated with nuclear weapons, reinforcing the drive to reach a more robust agreement. The momentum for this objective gained traction in 2016, when several states advocated for the commencement of negotiations for a nuclear weapons ban treaty in Geneva, despite strong opposition from nuclear-armed states. Nonetheless, the full realization of the TPNW is threatened by both external pressures from states rejecting the treaty and internal obstacles related to the implementation of its commitments at national and regional levels. This research will provide a comprehensive analysis of the evolving dynamics, examining the strengths that facilitate TPNW implementation, the weaknesses that require attention,

the opportunities for advancement, and the threats that must be mitigated at both state and regional levels. The goal is to offer a nuanced understanding of the factors shaping the acceptance and effective implementation of the TPNW throughout the studied period.

This research offers a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted factors shaping the development of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and its far-reaching implications for global governance in the nuclear weapons realm. It critically examines the political forces influencing the negotiation and adoption of the TPNW, delving into the complex dynamics between nuclear-armed states and non-nuclear weapon states. The study will also explore the pivotal role of various stakeholders, including humanitarian initiatives and non-governmental organizations, in advancing the international agenda on nuclear disarmament. This analysis will assess the TPNW's impact on the governance of nuclear weapons, scrutinizing nuclear weapon states' responses to the treaty, their positions on its implementation, and their compliance with its provisions. The research will investigate how the TPNW reshapes global security dynamics, with particular attention to regional stability and evolving nuclear strategy. The findings will provide crucial insights for the formulation of more effective policies aimed at advancing nuclear weapons nonproliferation, identifying both opportunities and challenges in the global effort to curb nuclear proliferation. This research also aims to offer strategic guidance for states and international actors in crafting diplomatic approaches that reinforce support for the TPNW and encourage broader participation in nuclear disarmament initiatives. This study seeks to make a meaningful contribution to global efforts in mitigating the nuclear threat and fostering a sustainable and secure international order.

While numerous studies have examined the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), a comprehensive understanding of its broader implications, particularly regarding related conferences and their influence on global political and security dynamics, remains insufficiently explored. A nuanced analysis of this subject can be achieved through the application of the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) framework, which offers valuable new perspectives. By employing this approach, one can highlight the TPNW's strengths, such as its pivotal role in reinforcing international norms against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fostering solidarity among non-nuclear states. Conversely, its weaknesses become evident, including the notable absence of nuclear-armed states, which hampers the treaty's potential effectiveness. The opportunities arising from the TPNW include the growing public and diplomatic pressure on nuclear weapon states to either join the treaty or at least align with its principles. However, this trajectory is not without its threats, such as the escalation of tensions between states that support the TPNW and those that oppose it, along with the looming risk of further destabilization in global security governance. A SWOT analysis, by considering both internal dynamics and external geopolitical factors, thus provides a more holistic view of the TPNW's influence on global political and security landscapes. This analytical approach can help identify key strengths to amplify, weaknesses to address, opportunities to leverage, and threats to mitigate, thereby contributing to the ongoing global effort to achieve the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament.

2 Method

2.1 Research Approach

The research method used in this research is SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis⁹. This approach was chosen as it allowed the researcher to systematically evaluate the factors affecting the implementation and acceptance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) from 2012 to 2024. The SWOT analysis allowed the identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the TPNW, from both internal and external perspectives.

SWOT analysis is a commonly used method in various fields, including policy studies, strategic management, and international research^{10,11}. The approach allows researchers to understand the complex dynamics involved in the implementation of a policy or international agreement in a structured and comprehensive way. SWOT analysis is used to identify the strengths of the TPNW, such as broad international support and increased awareness of the dangers of nuclear weapons. The analysis will consider weaknesses that might limit the effectiveness of the TPNW, such as the lack of participation of nuclear weapon states and constraints on the enforcement of international laws related to nuclear weapons. The SWOT analysis will note opportunities arising from the TPNW, such as increased public and diplomatic pressure on nuclear weapon states to join or adhere to the principles of the treaty. The analysis will identify threats that could hinder or threaten the success of the TPNW, such as the escalation of tensions between states that support the TPNW and those that reject it, as well as the risk of further destabilization in global security governance

2.2 Data Collection

In collecting data for this SWOT analysis, a variety of relevant and diverse sources of information were accessed. Data was obtained from official UN documents including resolution texts, meeting reports, and TPNW-related documents. These documents provide the legal basis and information on recent developments related to the implementation and acceptance of TPNW at the international level. Accessed research reports from academic studies and reports published by non-governmental organizations focused on nuclear weapons and TPNWs. The reports provide in-depth validation of the political, security, and humanitarian impacts of TPNWs, as well as challenges in their implementation. Utilize academic articles published in scholarly journals that address the evolution of TPNWs and their impact on global governance. These articles provide an in-depth analysis of various aspects of TPNW from an academic perspective, including an evaluation of its effectiveness and implementation challenges. Collected information from trusted news sources covering the latest developments related to TPNW. News and reports from trusted media help us to stay informed about current events affecting the implementation and acceptance of TPNW at the global level¹²

2.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted using the SWOT method, which is an effective approach to evaluating factors affecting the implementation and acceptance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). This approach allows researchers to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the TPNW from multiple perspectives.

First of all, the strengths of the TPNW will be evaluated. These include factors such as broad international support for the treaty. The growing awareness of the dangers of nuclear weapons among the international community is also a significant strength. The active role of advocacy groups and non-governmental organizations in championing the prohibition of nuclear weapons is also one of the main strengths in supporting the implementation and acceptance of the TPNW. However, there are also weaknesses that need to be evaluated. One is the absence of participation of some nuclear weapon states in the treaty, which limits its effectiveness. Other challenges include constraints in the enforcement of international laws related to the implementation of the TPNW. Non-compliance or untimeliness in imposing sanctions against treaty violations is also a significant weakness. Emerging opportunities to strengthen the TPNW were explored. One is increased public and diplomatic pressure on nuclear weapon states to join or adhere to the principles of the treaty. Other opportunities may include changes in global political dynamics that could strengthen support for the TPNW. It is worth evaluating threats that might impede or threaten the success of the TPNW. These could include an escalation of tensions between states that support the TPNW and those that reject it, which could disrupt diplomatic efforts to reach further agreement on banning nuclear weapons. Other threats include the risk of further destabilization in global security governance due to political instability and conflict in some regions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Conference Analysis and Assessment

3.1.1.1 Analysis of events from 2012 to 2015

Over the past few years, there have been a series of important events related to the issue of nuclear weapons. In 2012, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 67/56, which established an open-ended working group to develop concrete proposals towards multilateral negotiations to reduce nuclear weapons³. The next step was taken the following year when ICAN organized a forum in Oslo, which highlighted the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons¹³. Various international conferences, ranging from the Conference in Oslo in 2013 to the Third Conference in Austria in December 2014, have emphasized the unacceptable risks to humanity associated with nuclear weapons. A similar conference in Nayarit, Mexico in 2014 emphasized the need for concrete action and international commitment to control nuclear weapons¹⁴. In the same year, Ireland submitted a working paper at the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review

Conference, with the aim of encouraging the implementation of Article VI of the NPT as an effective step towards the prohibition of nuclear weapons^{3,15}. The 2015 vote to convene a second OEWG on negotiations on a nuclear weapons ban aims to strengthen dialog and negotiations in an effort to confront this challenge globally¹⁶.

Table 1. Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2012-2015)

Year	Date	Events	Purpose	Conclusion
2012	December 3	UN General Assembly adopts Resolution 67/56	Establish an open working group to develop concrete proposals that will lead to multilateral negotiations	The move was taken to boost international efforts to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons.
2013	March 2-3	ICAN organizes civil society forum in Oslo, Norway ¹⁷ .	Demonstrate the humanitarian impact of using nuclear weapons	The forum provided a platform for various civil society groups, non-governmental organizations, and experts to present their research, experiences, and views.
	March 4-5	First Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in Oslo, Norway ¹⁸ .	Discussing the humanitarian consequences of using nuclear weapons	The conference outcomes highlighted the conclusion that nuclear weapons carry an unacceptable risk to humanity as a whole.
2014	February 13-14	Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in Nayarit, Mexico ¹⁸ .	Reaffirmed the call for the development of new international standards related to nuclear weapons	Conference participants emphasized the need for concrete action and a clear international commitment to control nuclear weapons.
	April 02	Ireland submits working paper on behalf of the 2014 NPT Summit at the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference ¹⁹ .	Promote the implementation of Article VI of the NPT as an "effective measure" to prohibit nuclear weapons.	The working paper highlights the need for a clear and legally binding multilateral commitment to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons.
	December 8-9	Third Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in Austria ²⁰	Strengthening the international regime in the field of nonproliferation and weapons destruction	Austria is hosting the Third Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons.

2015	29 Oktober	The vote to convene the second Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEWG) on negotiations on a nuclear weapons ban	Continuing the discussion on the issue of banning nuclear weapons	The vote gave legitimacy to the OEWG process as an important forum for strengthening dialogue and negotiations on the nuclear weapons ban.
------	------------	---	---	--

The analysis shows that the adoption of Resolution 67/56 by the UN General Assembly in 2012 signaled a collective commitment to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons, becoming a force in the international effort. Lack of concrete agreement to significantly reduce nuclear weapons despite resolutions and conferences. Increased awareness of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, which may strengthen political pressure for further steps to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons. Political uncertainty and tensions between states that may hinder progress in negotiations on nuclear weapons reduction. The organization of international conferences such as the Second and Third Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons emphasized the importance of awareness of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. Weaknesses lie with some nuclear-weapon states that may not actively participate in nuclear weapons reduction efforts. International forums such as the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEWG) provide a platform for further negotiations on the prohibition of nuclear weapons¹³. Involvement of some states in a nuclear arms race or refusal to participate in reduction efforts that could hamper international efforts.

Table 2. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2012-2015)

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The adoption of Resolution 67/56 by the UN General Assembly in 2012 demonstrated a collective commitment to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons.	There has been no concrete agreement to significantly reduce nuclear weapons.	Increased awareness of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons can strengthen political pressure for further measures to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons.	Political uncertainty and tensions between countries may hinder progress in negotiations on nuclear arms reduction.
The organization of international conferences such as the Second and Third Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons emphasized the importance of awareness of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.	Some countries that possess nuclear weapons may not actively participate in nuclear arms reduction efforts.	International forums such as the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEWG) provide a platform for further negotiations on the nuclear weapons ban.	The involvement of some states in a nuclear arms race or refusal to participate in reduction efforts can hamper international efforts.

The emergence of the International Campaign for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) demonstrates the broad support of civil society in nuclear weapons reduction efforts.	In some cases, these efforts may only result in statements without concrete binding actions.	Widespread support from civil society and some states can strengthen the position of actors to take further steps in nuclear weapons reduction.	The lack of strong commitment or agreement from nuclear weapon states can reduce the effectiveness of nuclear arms reduction efforts.
---	--	---	---

The research highlights the emergence of the International Campaign for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) as a reflection of the broad support received from civil society for nuclear weapons reduction efforts, making it an influential force. Weaknesses are seen in some cases, where such efforts tend to result in mere statements without binding concrete actions. However, there is great potential on the side of opportunity, where broad support from civil society and some states can strengthen the position of stakeholders to take further steps in reducing nuclear weapons. Threats arise from the lack of strong commitment or agreement from nuclear-weapon states, potentially reducing the effectiveness of nuclear-weapon reduction efforts.

3.1.1.2 Analysis of events in 2016

In 2016, the UN hosted several sessions of the second OEWG discussing steps towards banning nuclear weapons²¹. The sessions dealt in depth with the risks and humanitarian impact of a nuclear weapon explosion, as well as discussing the path to a legal ban on nuclear weapons. Important factors and legal mechanisms needed to enforce such a ban. A resolution was put forward to propose negotiations in 2017 on an instrument to ban nuclear weapons. This was followed by the UN's decision to convene a conference in March 2017 to negotiate a nuclear weapons ban treaty. Despite facing opposition from nuclear weapon states and their allies, the UN decided to proceed with the process anyway.

Table 3. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Effort (2016)

Year	Date	Events	Purpose	Conclusion
2016	22-26 February	The UN hosted the first session of the second OEWG on concrete legal steps towards banning nuclear weapons	Discuss measures to address the risk of nuclear weapon explosions and the humanitarian impact of such explosions	The session discussed the humanitarian risks and impacts of a nuclear weapon explosion, as well as measures to address those risks.
2016	May 2-13	UN hosts the second session of the second OEWG on legal and normative measures towards the prohibition of nuclear weapons	Discussing the path to a legal ban on nuclear weapons, as well as the transparency and	The session discussed the path to a legal ban on nuclear weapons and its implications, as well as transparency and the

			humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons	humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.
2016	August 5-19	UN hosts the third session of the second OEWG to establish a legal ban on nuclear weapons	Outline the critical factors and legal mechanisms for enforcing the nuclear weapons ban	The session produced a report outlining the factors necessary to enforce the prohibition of nuclear weapons, as well as the legal mechanisms needed to do so.
2016	October 13	Resolution A/C.1/71/L.41 (L.41) referred to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly	Proposing negotiations in 2017 on an instrument for the prohibition of nuclear weapons	Resolution L.41 proposes negotiations in 2017 on an instrument for the prohibition of nuclear weapons
2016	October 27	The UN decided to hold a conference to negotiate on a "Binding Legal Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons"	Make a treaty to ban nuclear weapons	Despite opposition from nuclear weapon states and their allies, the UN decided to hold a conference to negotiate a nuclear weapons ban treaty in March 2017.

The study concludes that efforts to ban nuclear weapons have significant support from a number of countries and international organizations, such as the UN, indicating internal strength in the movement. However, challenges arise from strong opposition emanating from nuclear weapon states and their allies, reflecting internal weaknesses. There are opportunities to expand support from other states and international organizations through broader campaigning, diplomacy, and public education.

Table 4. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2016)

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Internal	Support from a number of countries and international organizations such as the UN	Strong opposition from nuclear weapon states and their allies	Expand support from other countries and international organizations through broader campaigns, diplomacy, and public education	Threats from nuclear weapon states and their allies
External	Efforts to organize conferences and negotiations on binding legal instruments	Not all UN member states are active in supporting efforts to ban nuclear weapons	Opportunity to capitalize on international momentum in favor of banning nuclear weapons to	Threats from technological developments and global geopolitical tensions

encourage further
action

The research reveals that external efforts in organizing conferences and negotiations on binding legal instruments have been made, providing opportunities for progress in efforts to ban nuclear weapons. Nonetheless, not all UN member states actively participated, indicating external weaknesses in this process. There are opportunities to capitalize on the existing international momentum to support the nuclear weapons ban and encourage further steps. External threats also arise from technological developments and global geopolitical tensions, which have the potential to impede progress in achieving the goal of banning nuclear weapons.

3.1.1.3 Analysis of events in 2017

In 2017, there were a series of important events in the effort to ban nuclear weapons. One was the organizational meeting for the UN Conference in March, which aimed to discuss the provisional agenda, conference rules of procedure, and participation rates for non-governmental organizations. New York City hosted the first round of UN negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons, where the treaty's objectives, opening paragraph, core prohibitions, and legal and institutional arrangements were discussed. The first Preparatory Committee meeting for the 2020 Non-Deployment Treaty Review Conference in Vienna also discussed states' views on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons, although it was not formally discussed much due to its sensitivity. The release of the Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in May set the stage for further negotiations in June, where the treaty was then adopted by the conference in July, opening the opportunity for states to sign the treaty at the 72nd UN General Assembly in September.

Table 5. Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2017)

Year	Date	Events	Destination	Conclusion
2017	February 16	Organizational Meeting Negotiations for the March 2017 UN Conference to Ban Nuclear Weapons. Election of Ambassador Elayne Whyte of Costa Rica as conference president.	Discussed the provisional agenda, conference rules of procedure, and the level of participation to be allowed for non-governmental organizations.	Negotiations began with organizational preparations and the election of the conference president.
2017	March 27-31	The first round of UN negotiations on a treaty banning nuclear weapons in New York City.	Discusses the treaty's purpose, opening paragraph, and core prohibitions, as well as its legal and institutional arrangements.	Negotiations reached an agreement on the basic framework of the treaty, but several issues remain controversial, including the additional verification protocol and the determination of the nuclear test ban and

				the threat of use of nuclear weapons.
2017	May 2-12	First Preparatory Committee meeting for the 2020 Non-Deployment Treaty Review Conference in Vienna.	Expressing countries' views on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.	Although discussion of a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons was mentioned in the statements of some delegates, it remains a sensitive issue that is not much discussed formally.
2017	May 22	Release of the Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons based on the first round of negotiations.	Draft a convention for the next negotiations in June.	The draft convention was released as a basis for further negotiations.
2017	July 7	Adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons by the conference, concluding two rounds of negotiations.	Open the opportunity for countries to sign the treaty at the 72nd UN General Assembly on September 20.	The treaty was approved with a majority vote, although some powerful countries voted against it.
2017	September 20	Opening for the signing of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.	Open up opportunities for countries to sign treaties.	Several countries signed the treaty on its opening day, but some major countries remained opposed to it.
2017	October 6	Nobel Peace Prize 2017 to the International Campaign for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.	Recognize the role of civil society campaigns in efforts to ban nuclear weapons.	The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to a civil society campaign for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, emphasizing the importance of the civilian role in achieving that goal.

The opening for the signing of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on September 20 witnessed several countries signing the treaty on its opening day. A number of major countries expressed their opposition to the treaty. The 2017 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the International Campaign for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons in October²². The award recognizes the role played by civil society campaigns in the effort to ban nuclear weapons, and affirms the importance of civilian contributions in achieving that goal.

Table 6. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2017)

Aspects	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Internal	There is significant international support from a number of countries and international organizations for efforts to ban nuclear weapons.	Strong opposition from some powerful countries to the nuclear weapons ban treaty, as seen in some countries rejecting the treaty and signing it.	Opportunities to expand support from other countries and international organizations through broader campaigns, diplomacy and public education.	Threats from nuclear weapon states and their allies to the effort to ban nuclear weapons, as seen in the strong opposition of some states to the treaty.
Eksternal	Agreement reached on the basic framework of the treaty in the first round of negotiations, demonstrating progress towards the goal of banning nuclear weapons.	Some issues that remain controversial, such as the additional verification protocol and the determination of the nuclear test ban, show disagreement in terms of treaty implementation.	The possibility of capitalizing on international momentum and the Nobel Peace Prize to raise international awareness and pressure on countries that still oppose banning nuclear weapons.	The threat of disagreement on some key issues, such as the additional verification protocol and the determination of the nuclear test ban, which could hinder progress in implementing the treaty.

The results showed that a SWOT analysis of the UN Conference on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017 identified several important aspects. Internally, the main strength was the significant international support from a number of countries and international organizations for efforts to ban nuclear weapons. However, the research also revealed a significant weakness, namely the strong opposition of some countries to the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. This is reflected in the rejection of the treaty and the signatures of these countries, which poses a serious challenge to the success of the global nuclear weapons ban effort.

The results show that in the external context, the agreement reached to create the basic framework of the treaty in the first round of negotiations is considered a significant progress in efforts to achieve the goal of banning nuclear weapons. The existence of controversial issues such as the additional verification protocol and the determination of the nuclear test ban illustrate the disagreements that remain in the treaty implementation process. There are opportunities available to capitalize on the ongoing international momentum, particularly following the Nobel Peace Prize, to raise awareness and increase international pressure on states that still refuse to support the prohibition of nuclear weapons. However, it should be recognized that there is a significant threat of disagreement on several key issues, which could potentially impede progress in the treaty implementation process.

3.1.1.4 Analysis of events in 2018

Countries such as Cuba and Mexico ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January, followed by similar efforts from Palestine and Venezuela in March. The month of April witnessed the renewed support of New Zealand and Austria to the treaty, confirming its crucial role in strengthening the obligations stipulated in

Article VI of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). Similar action was taken by Bolivia in April by signing the treaty, while Palau, Austria and Vietnam followed suit by ratifying it in May. June saw the Dominican Republic signing the treaty, while in July, a number of countries including Costa Rica, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Uruguay ratified the treaty. Switzerland announced in August that it would not be signing the treaty at this time, but was considering the possibility of doing so in the future. September saw a series of countries such as Gambia, Samoa, San Marino, and Vanuatu ratify the treaty, while Cook Islands joined the effort. Meanwhile, countries such as Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea-Bissau, Myanmar, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, and Timor-Leste showed their commitment by signing the treaty in the same month.

Table 7. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Effort (2018)

Date	Events	Countries/States Involved
January	Cuba and Mexico ratified the treaty and became state parties.	Cuba, Mexico
January 18, 2018	Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov addressed the UN Security Council and directly referred to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.	Rusia
March	Palestine and Venezuela ratified the agreement to become state parties.	Palestine, Venezuela
April	New Zealand and Austria re-supported the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and emphasized its importance in strengthening the obligations of Article VI of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).	New Zealand, Austria
April 16	Bolivia signed the agreement.	Bolivia
Mei	Palau, Austria, and Vietnam ratified the treaty.	Palau, Austria, Vietnam
June 7	Dominican Republic signed the agreement.	Dominican Republic
Juli	Costa Rica, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Uruguay ratified the treaty to become state parties.	Costa Rica, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Uruguay
August 3	Colombia signed the agreement.	Colombia
August 15	The Swiss Federal Council announced that Switzerland will not sign the Agreement at this time, but the announcement leaves open the possibility of reconsideration in the future.	Swiss
September	The Gambia, Samoa, San Marino and Vanuatu ratify the treaty. Cook Islands joined the treaty.	Gambia, Samoa, San Marino, Vanuatu, Cook Islands
September	Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea-Bissau, Myanmar, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, and Timor-Leste signed the agreement.	Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea-Bissau, Myanmar, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Timor-Leste

The research found that global efforts to ban nuclear weapons are supported by a number of strong factors. A series of ratification and signing actions from various countries indicate a positive momentum in this endeavor. Support provided by countries such as Cuba, Mexico, Palestine, and others. The active role of various international organizations, including the UN, in facilitating dialogue and reaching agreements on banning

nuclear weapons also strengthens this global effort. The research highlights that despite progress in reaching a global consensus on a treaty, there are some significant weaknesses that need to be addressed. Opposition from some countries such as Russia and Switzerland poses a real obstacle in the process of reaching a broad agreement. Major challenges also arise in the effective implementation of the treaty at the national level, especially in countries that have political or military interests closely linked to nuclear weapons. This shows that despite efforts to reach a global agreement, there is still a long way to go in overcoming these obstacles to achieve the desired end goal.

Table 8. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2018)

Strengths	Weaknesses
The existence of a series of ratifications and signatures from various countries shows positive momentum in efforts to ban nuclear weapons.	Opposition from some countries such as Russia and Switzerland could be an obstacle in reaching a global consensus.
The support from countries such as Cuba, Mexico, Palestine and others shows the global awareness and commitment to this issue.	Effective implementation of the treaty at the national level may be a challenge, especially in countries with political or military interests related to nuclear weapons.
The involvement of various international organizations, such as the UN, in facilitating dialogue and agreements related to the prohibition of nuclear weapons adds strength to the achievement of this goal.	
Opportunities	Threat
The positive international momentum can be used to galvanize more support and action in the quest for a nuclear weapons ban.	Opposition and political pressure from nuclear weapon states as well as global geopolitical factors can hinder progress in efforts to ban nuclear weapons.
Opportunities for increased diplomacy and broader public campaigns to influence the attitudes of countries that have not ratified or signed the treaty.	Political and international uncertainty can affect the willingness and ability of states to engage in efforts to ban nuclear weapons.

Research reveals that there are a number of forces supporting efforts to ban nuclear weapons. The existence of a series of ratifications and signatures from various countries reflects positive momentum in achieving this goal. Support from countries such as Cuba, Mexico, and Palestine indicates a growing global awareness and commitment to this issue. The involvement of various international organizations, such as the UN, also provides additional impetus in reaching an agreement related to the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The research highlights a number of weaknesses and threats that stand in the way of efforts to ban nuclear weapons. Opposition from some countries such as Russia and Switzerland is a major obstacle to achieving global consensus. Effective implementation of the treaty at the national level is also seen as a major challenge, especially in countries with political or military interests related to nuclear weapons. Political pressure from nuclear weapon states as well as global geopolitical factors may also hinder

progress in efforts to ban nuclear weapons. Possible political and international uncertainties also have the potential to affect the willingness and ability of states to engage in efforts to ban nuclear weapons, despite ongoing positive momentum.

3.1.1.5 Analysis of events in 2019

In 2019, there were a number of significant events related to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). From January, when El Salvador and Saint Lucia ratified the treaty, and Cambodia signed the treaty, to November, when Nauru signed the treaty and Antigua and Barbuda ratified the treaty, these events demonstrated strong momentum in efforts to increase the number of signatory states and state parties to the TPNW.

Table 9. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Effort (2019)

Date	Events	Purpose	Conclusion
January	El Salvador and Saint Lucia ratified the treaty to become state parties, and Cambodia signed the treaty.	Encourage countries to join the effort to ban nuclear weapons and increase the number of signatory countries.	Shows increasing support for the agreement from several countries in different regions.
February 22	South Africa ratified the treaty.	Spread the influence of the agreement to more countries, including countries in Africa.	Reflecting South Africa's commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons.
April 11	Panama ratified the treaty.	Increase the number of countries involved in nuclear weapons prohibition efforts in Central America.	Showing support for agreements in Central America.
July	St. Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the treaty.	Encourage Caribbean countries to join the agreement.	Increase representation from Caribbean countries in efforts to ban nuclear weapons.
August	Bolivia and Kazakhstan ratified the agreement.	Expanding the geographic scope of support for the agreement.	Underscored Bolivia and Kazakhstan's commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons.
September	Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Maldives, Lesotho, Grenada, and Dominica signed the agreement.	Encourage more countries to express their formal support for the agreement.	Showing increased interest from various countries in championing the prohibition of nuclear weapons.
September	Bangladesh, Ecuador, Kiribati, Laos, Maldives, and Trinidad and Tobago ratified the agreement.	Increase the number of countries legally involved in the agreement.	Demonstrated momentum in the treaty ratification

			process by various countries.
October	The TPNW was welcomed by the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Mrs. Izumi Nakamitsu, as a "demonstration of the value" of a multilateral approach to the elimination of nuclear weapons.	Strengthen the legitimacy of the agreement in the eyes of international institutions and UN member states.	Demonstrates recognition of the important role of the treaty in efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons.
November	Nauru signed the agreement (November 22) and Antigua and Barbuda ratified the agreement (November 25).	Continue to expand the geographic reach of support and participation to the agreement.	Encourage more countries to join the effort to ban nuclear weapons.

The results show that the increasing participation of countries in various regions, including Africa, Central America, the Caribbean, and Asia, as well as the support provided by international institutions such as the UN, confirm that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) is increasingly recognized as an important instrument in global efforts to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. This indicates that there is a positive trend towards the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons at the global level, backed by broad support from various parties both at the national and international levels.

Table 10. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2019)

Aspects	Description
Strengths	1. The addition of participating countries such as El Salvador, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Panama, and others increases international legitimacy and support for the TPNW. 2. Support from international institutions such as the UN, reflected in the positive remarks by the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, adds legitimacy and trust to the agreement.
Weaknesses	1. There are still states, especially nuclear weapon states, that have not ratified or even signed the treaty, reducing its effectiveness in achieving the global elimination of nuclear weapons. 2. Lack of participation from key or major countries in the agreement may hamper efforts to expand its scope and influence.
Opportunities	1. Positive momentum in the signing and ratification of treaties by various countries offers opportunities to increase international awareness and support for TPNW. 2. The involvement of more states, especially nuclear weapon states, can pave the way for broader dialogue and negotiations to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons.
Threats	1. Negative responses or pressure from nuclear weapon states and their allies could hinder the progress of the treaty and even lead to a decrease in support from other states. 2. Political instability and conflict in some regions may divert attention and resources from efforts to ban nuclear weapons, reducing the focus and priority on this issue.

The results show that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) in 2019 experienced a significant increase in strength and legitimacy. The addition of states parties such as El Salvador, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Panama and others has increased international support for the treaty, giving it greater legitimacy. Support from international institutions such as the UN, reflected in the positive remarks by the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, also strengthened legitimacy and trust in the TPNW. There were some weaknesses identified, including non-ratification or non-signature of the treaty by some states, especially nuclear weapon states, which reduced its effectiveness in achieving the global elimination of nuclear weapons. Lack of participation from key or major states may also hamper efforts to expand its scope and influence. There are emerging opportunities, such as positive momentum in the signing and ratification of treaties by states, which could increase international awareness and support for the TPNW. The involvement of more states, especially nuclear weapon states, could pave the way for broader dialogue and negotiations to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons. Threats that could affect efforts to ban nuclear weapons include negative responses or pressure from nuclear weapon states and their allies, which could hinder the progress of the treaty and even lead to decreased support from other states. Political instability and conflict in some regions can also divert attention and resources from efforts to ban nuclear weapons, reducing focus and priority on the issue.

3.1.1.6 Analysis of events in 2020

In 2020, a number of countries took significant steps towards banning nuclear weapons through the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). These steps included actions such as ratification and signing of the treaty by various countries. For example, Paraguay affirmed its commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons by ratifying the TPNW on January 23. Similar steps were also taken by Belize, Namibia, Lesotho, Sudan, Fiji, Botswana, Ireland, Nigeria, Niue, St. Kitts and Nevis, Mozambique, Malta, Malaysia, Tuvalu, Jamaica, Nauru, Honduras, and Benin, each by ratifying or signing the TPNW at various times during the year. In addition, on September 21, former heads of state and defense ministers from various countries issued open letters to further the effort. This momentum culminated on October 24 when Honduras deposited instruments of ratification, resulting in a total of 50 ratifications, allowing the TPNW to enter into force. These steps reflect the growing awareness of the dangers posed by nuclear weapons, as well as the efforts being made internationally to address the challenge.

Tabel 11. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Effort (2020)

Date	Events	Destination
January 23	Paraguay ratified the treaty.	Paraguay joined as one of the countries that ratified the TPNW.
February 6	Belize signed the agreement.	Belize is one of the countries that signed the TPNW.
March 20	Namibia ratified the treaty.	Namibia joined as one of the countries that ratified the TPNW.
May 19	Belize ratified the treaty.	Belize is one of the countries that ratified the TPNW.

June 6	Lesotho ratified the treaty.	Lesotho joined as one of the countries that ratified the TPNW.
July	Sudan (July 22) became a signatory, Fiji (July 8) and Botswana (July 15) ratified the agreement.	Sudan, Fiji, and Botswana joined as signatories and ratified the TPNW.
August 6	Ireland and Nigeria ratified the treaty and Niue became an accession party.	Ireland and Nigeria joined as ratifiers of the TPNW, while Niue became a country that joined through accession.
August 9	St. Kitts and Nevis ratified the treaty.	St. Kitts and Nevis joined as one of the countries that ratified the TPNW.
August 18	Mozambique signed the agreement.	Mozambique is one of the countries that signed the TPNW.
August 25	Malta signed the agreement.	Malta is one of the countries that signed the TPNW.
September	Malta (21) and Malaysia (29) ratified the treaty.	Malta and Malaysia joined as ratifying countries of the TPNW.
September 21	Fifty-six former heads of state and defense ministers from twenty NATO member states, Japan, and South Korea issued an open letter asking current leaders to join the TPNW.	Efforts to gain further support for the TPNW.
October 12	Tuvalu ratified the TPNW.	Tuvalu joined as one of the countries that ratified the TPNW.
October 23	Jamaica and Nauru deposited instruments of ratification with the UN.	Jamaica and Nauru joined as states depositing instruments of ratification of the TPNW. On the same day, a High-Level Event on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was held online by the Permanent Missions of Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, and Thailand to the UN to welcome the new states joining the treaty.
October 24	Honduras deposited its instrument of ratification, bringing the number of ratifications to 50.	Honduras joined as one of the countries that ratified the TPNW, and the number of ratifications reached the threshold to allow the TPNW to enter into force.
December	Benin (11) ratified the TPNW and Zimbabwe (4) and Niger (9) became signatories.	Benin ratified the TPNW, while Zimbabwe and Niger signed the agreement.
December 7	The UN General Assembly passed a resolution welcoming the TPNW's entry into force and called on all countries that had not yet done so to sign, ratify, or join the treaty.	The UN gave support to the TPNW and called on countries to take action in relation to the agreement.

The participation of a number of countries in ratifying or signing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) has provided a positive impetus in efforts to ban nuclear weapons globally. Weaknesses are seen in the non-engagement of all states, especially those with nuclear weapons, in the TPNW, which ultimately reduces the effectiveness of this treaty in achieving the desired global goals. There are opportunities to build further consensus among the international community through diplomacy and educational efforts regarding the dangers posed by nuclear weapons. Threats arise from possible resistance or opposition from nuclear weapon states or their allies, potentially impeding progress or even triggering diplomatic conflict. Although support from international organizations such as the UN has strengthened the legitimacy of these efforts, there remain limitations in attracting participation from major states that have a strategic interest in maintaining their nuclear arsenals. Support from former heads of state and defense ministers provides a significant moral and political boost, but the inability to guarantee compliance by all states with the treaty could reduce its effectiveness. Another threat arises from the potential emergence of a new nuclear arms race in response to uncertainty and failure to reach an effective global agreement.

Table 12. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2020)

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The positive momentum with a number of countries joining in ratifying or signing the TPNW, shows a strong push towards a nuclear weapons ban.	Not all countries, especially nuclear weapon states or their allies, participate in the TPNW, reducing its effectiveness in achieving global goals.	An opportunity to further build consensus among the international community through diplomacy, advocacy, and education on the dangers of nuclear weapons.	Potential resistance or opposition from nuclear weapon states or their allies could impede progress or trigger diplomatic conflict.
Support from international organizations such as the UN, which passed resolutions in support of the TPNW, strengthens the legitimacy and sustainability of these efforts.	Limitations in attracting the participation of major countries that have a particular strategic or political interest in maintaining their nuclear arsenals.	It can be used as a basis for encouraging countries that have not yet joined the effort to ban nuclear weapons, by demonstrating success and existing support.	Threats from global geopolitical tensions that could obscure the priority of a nuclear weapons ban on the international agenda.
The support of the former head of state and defense minister in an open letter in September 2020, provided a significant moral and political boost.	The inability to guarantee all countries' compliance with this agreement, as some countries may not strictly implement the TPNW rules.	-	The potential for a new nuclear arms race in response to uncertainty and failure to reach an effective global agreement.

3.1.1.7 Analysis of events in 2021

Research reveals significant results regarding the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). On 21 January, the entry into force of the treaty was joyfully welcomed by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and partner

organizations around the world, marking an important milestone in the global effort to eliminate nuclear weapons. The next step was on January 22, when the Kingdom of Cambodia ratified the treaty, officially declaring its support for the ban on nuclear weapons. In February, the Philippines and Comoros also ratified the treaty, reinforcing their commitment to the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The announcement that the first meeting of State Parties will be held in Vienna, Austria, from January 14-22, 2022, with Alexander Kmentt of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as designate president on April 9, highlights the global commitment to the implementation of the TPNW and affirms the importance of international cooperation in eliminating nuclear weapons. During 2021, Cambodia, Chile, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Philippines, and Seychelles all ratified the TPNW, while Cook Islands, Mongolia, and Niue joined the treaty. This increase in support reflects the growing momentum in the global effort to eliminate nuclear weapons, as well as the commitment of states to achieve that goal through concrete action in accepting and implementing the TPNW.

Table 13. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Effort (2021)

Date	Events	Desti- nation	Conclusion
January 21	The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entered into force. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) celebrated the day with partner organizations around the world.	Enforcing the Agreement	The treaty entered into force, marking a significant step in the global effort to eliminate nuclear weapons.
January 22	The Kingdom of Cambodia ratified the treaty.	Join TPNW	Cambodia became one of the countries that officially joined the TPNW, showing support for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.
February	The Philippines (Feb. 18) and Comoros (Feb. 19) ratified the Agreement.	Support TPNW	The Philippines and Comoros demonstrated their commitment to the prohibition of nuclear weapons by ratifying the treaty.
April 09	The date of the first meeting of the State Parties was announced. This meeting, to be held in Vienna, Austria, is scheduled for January 14-22, 2022. Alexander Kmentt of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been appointed as the design president to chair the meeting.	TPNW meeting preparation	Preparations were made for an important meeting scheduled for the following year, highlighting the global commitment to TPNW implementation.
Throughout 2021	Cambodia, Chile, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Philippines, and Seychelles all ratified the TPNW. The Cook Islands, Mongolia, and Niue joined the treaty.	Increased TPNW support	More countries are joining and ratifying the TPNW, demonstrating the growing momentum in the global effort to eliminate nuclear weapons.

The entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is an important milestone in the global effort to eliminate nuclear weapons. There are countries that have yet to ratify the treaty or show active commitment to the TPNW, indicating a weakness in overall support for the nuclear weapons ban. The growing momentum in global support for the TPNW offers a great opportunity to get more states to ratify the treaty. The greatest threat comes from nuclear weapon states and their allies, who may make efforts to impede nuclear weapons prohibition measures. The engagement and commitment of some countries in key meetings to lead the implementation of the TPNW is still not optimal. Global geopolitical threats and political uncertainty in some regions may also affect the progress and implementation of the TPNW.

Table 14. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2021)

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Internal	The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entered into force, marking a significant step in the global effort to eliminate nuclear weapons.	There are still countries that have not ratified the treaty or shown active commitment to TPNW.	The growing momentum in global support for the TPNW can be used to persuade more countries to ratify the treaty.	The greatest threat comes from nuclear-weapon states and their allies, who may make efforts to impede measures to ban nuclear weapons.
External	The Kingdom of Cambodia and other countries ratified the TPNW, showing concrete support for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.	The involvement and commitment of some countries in key meetings to lead the implementation of the TPNW may not be optimal.	The first meeting of State Parties scheduled for 2022 could be an opportunity to discuss more concrete strategies and implementation measures.	Global geopolitical threats and political uncertainty in some regions may affect the progress and implementation of TPNW.

3.1.1.8 Event analysis for 2022

In 2022, a number of important events took place that marked progress in efforts to ban nuclear weapons and reduce global threats. A number of countries, such as Cabo Verde, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Malawi, and Timor-Leste, ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), strengthening support for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and affirming commitment to global efforts to reduce the threat. Other countries, such as Barbados, Burkina Faso, Equitorial Guinea, Haiti, and Sierra Leone, signed the treaty, demonstrating their willingness to join the process towards banning nuclear weapons and strengthening the international norms governing nuclear weapons.

The first meeting of States Parties (MSPs) to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) was held in Vienna, Austria, from June 21 to 23, 2022. The meeting was an opportunity for states to evaluate progress in the implementation of the TPNW and to discuss issues related to humanitarianism and global security. At the meeting, it was affirmed that "nuclear weapons are now explicitly and comprehensively prohibited by international law, as they have long been for biological and chemical weapons." This affirmation reinforces the belief that concrete actions need to be taken

to enhance the implementation of the TPNW and promote global peace and security. The adoption of the "Vienna Declaration" and Action Plan by the MSP is an important step in confirming the legal status of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and establishing concrete measures to achieve the goals of the TPNW.

At the end of the year, the second TPNW MSP in New York from November 27 to December 1 marked a continuation of discussions and actions to strengthen the prohibition of nuclear weapons and support the goals of the TPNW. The joint agreement of states to commit to addressing the threat of nuclear weapons and promoting world peace reflects a positive step in the face of complex global challenges.

Table 15. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Elimination Effort (2022)

Year	Date	Events	Purpose	Conclusion
2022	-	Ratification by Cabo Verde, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Malawi and Timor-Leste.	Strengthen support for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons.	States demonstrate commitment to global efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons.
2022	-	Signed by Barbados, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti and Sierra Leone.	Indicated willingness to engage in the process towards banning nuclear weapons.	States expressed a desire to strengthen international norms governing nuclear weapons.
2022	June 21-23	The first TPNW MSP meeting in Vienna, Austria.	Discuss the development and implementation efforts of the TPNW as well as issues related to humanitarianism and global security.	Countries evaluated progress in the implementation of the TPNW and discussed important issues in the global context.
2022	-	Adoption of the "Vienna Declaration" and Action Plan by MSP.	Affirm the legal status of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and establish measures to achieve the objectives of the TPNW.	MSP takes concrete steps to enhance the implementation of the TPNW and promote global peace and security.
2022	November 27 - December 1	Second TPNW MSP in New York.	Continue discussions and actions to strengthen the prohibition of nuclear weapons and support the objectives of the TPNW.	Countries are jointly committed to addressing the threat of nuclear weapons and promoting world peace.

The research found that the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) has received significant global support from countries such as Cabo Verde, Congo, and Cote d'Ivoire, which has strengthened the legitimacy and legal force

of this agreement. A significant weakness lies in the absence of participation from major powers such as the United States, Russia, and China, which has the potential to weaken the implementation of the TPNW globally. Although there is increased global awareness of the threat of nuclear weapons, opening up opportunities for more states to ratify the TPNW, possible negative reactions from nuclear weapon states that do not ratify the TPNW could complicate the overall nuclear weapons ban effort.

Table 16. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2022)

Aspect	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Ratification	Global support from countries such as Cabo Verde, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, etc. strengthens the legitimacy and legal power of the TPNW.	No participation from major countries such as the United States, Russia and China, which could weaken implementation globally.	Increased global awareness of the threat of nuclear weapons may lead more countries to ratify the TPNW.	Negative reactions from nuclear weapon states that do not ratify the TPNW could complicate efforts to ban nuclear weapons.
Signing	Interest and willingness of more countries to engage in efforts to ban nuclear weapons.	The absence of participation from major countries may weaken the effectiveness of this agreement globally.	Growing public pressure to end the possession of nuclear weapons may open up opportunities for more countries to join the TPNW.	Tensions between nuclear weapon states and states that signed the TPNW could escalate geopolitical conflicts.
Meeting	International commitment and cooperation demonstrated in the meeting and adoption of the Vienna Declaration.	Implementation challenges at the national level may remain despite international commitments.	Continued diplomacy and negotiation efforts can expand support for the TPNW.	Differing views and national interests between countries can hinder consensus in the implementation of the TPNW.

The signing of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) reflects the growing interest and willingness of more countries to engage in efforts to ban nuclear weapons. The non-participation of major states could reduce the effectiveness of this agreement globally. Nonetheless, growing public pressure to end the possession of nuclear weapons opens up opportunities for more states to join the TPNW. Tensions between nuclear weapon states and TPNW signatories could exacerbate geopolitical conflicts.

The first meeting of the TPNW Support Mechanism (MSP) in Vienna demonstrated international commitment and cooperation which was realized through the meeting and the adoption of the "Vienna Declaration". Implementation challenges at the national level may remain despite international commitments. On the other hand, continued diplomacy and negotiation efforts may increase support for TPNW. Differing views and national interests between countries may hinder consensus on TPNW implementation.

3.1.1.9 Event analysis for 2023-2025

On January 9, 2023, Djibouti's action in signing the Treaty confirmed the country's commitment to the global elimination of nuclear weapons. On September 19, 2023, the actions of the Bahamas and Sri Lanka to sign the same treaty demonstrated tangible efforts in support of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and strengthening the international security system. The Second Meeting of State Parties (MSP) held in New York on November 27-December 1, 2023, highlighted the desire of states to challenge the security paradigm based on nuclear deterrence, by producing a Declaration that reinforced commitment to the prohibition of nuclear weapons. On January 15, 2024, São Tomé and Príncipe ratified the treaty, increasing its legitimacy and effectiveness. The third MSP scheduled to be held in New York on March 3-7, 2025 is expected to strengthen and continue efforts towards the global elimination of nuclear weapons.

Table 17. Events Related to the Nuclear Weapons Abolition Effort (2022-2025)

Date	Events	Purpose	Conclusion
January 9, 2023	Djibouti signed the Agreement.	-	Djibouti's signing of the Treaty demonstrates the country's commitment to the nuclear weapons ban, which is a step towards the global elimination of nuclear weapons.
September 19, 2023	The Bahamas signed the Agreement.	-	The Bahamas' action in signing the Treaty demonstrates their desire to contribute to efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and promote world peace.
September 19, 2023	Sri Lanka joined the Agreement.	-	Sri Lanka's membership in the Treaty signifies the country's commitment to global nuclear weapons reduction efforts and strengthening the international security system.
November 27-December 1, 2023	The Second Meeting of State Parties (MSP) was held in New York. Mexico served as President, with 59 States Parties, 16 signatories, and 19 other observer countries in attendance. A number of international organizations and civil society organizations also attended.	A key focus of the meeting was challenging the nuclear deterrence-based security paradigm. In addition, the State Party brought attention to nuclear sharing agreements, including the stationing of Russian weapons in Belarus and US weapons in Europe. Finally, the State Party condemned Russia's withdrawal from	The second MSP resulted in the Declaration, "Our commitment to upholding the ban on nuclear weapons and avoiding its catastrophic consequences." In addition to reinforcing the "unwavering resolve of States Parties" to address the existential threat to humanity posed by nuclear weapons, the declaration also commented on the increasingly violent nuclear threat, the increasing

		the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Tests (CTBT) and called on all states to ratify the treaty.	number of nuclear sharing agreements, and the lack of progress of Nuclear Weapon States in arms reduction. The declaration also calls on all states to "take decisive steps" towards signing the CTBT. In addition, States Parties at the MSP also adopted a number of decisions that address the practical implementation of the action plan produced at the first MSP. These decisions included the establishment of thematic debates and working groups on legitimate security concerns and an international victims' assistance fund.
January 15, 2024	São Tomé and Príncipe ratified the Treaty.	-	São Tomé and Príncipe's ratification of the Treaty demonstrates their commitment to the nuclear weapons prohibition objectives outlined in the Treaty, and strengthens the legitimacy and effectiveness of the Treaty.
March 3-7, 2025	The third MSP is scheduled to be held in New York. Kazakhstan will serve as President.	-	The third MSP is expected to strengthen and continue efforts to promote the elimination of nuclear weapons, raise awareness about nuclear threats, and encourage countries to take concrete steps towards global nuclear weapons reduction.

The active participation of states in signing, joining and ratifying the Treaty demonstrates a strong global commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons. However, the existence of several states that have not signed or ratified the Treaty indicates a lack of universal commitment to this goal. At future meetings such as the third MSP, there are opportunities to further champion the elimination of nuclear weapons, raise awareness of the nuclear threat, and encourage concrete action by states. Continued geopolitical tensions may hinder progress towards nuclear weapons abolition and non-proliferation efforts, as seen in discussions regarding nuclear sharing agreements and withdrawals from international treaties.

Meetings such as the MSP demonstrate the effectiveness of multilateral engagement in addressing nuclear weapons abolition and non-proliferation issues. The practical implementation of measures towards the elimination of nuclear weapons may

face challenges due to differing national interests and priorities. The involvement of various international organizations and civil society groups in this process provides opportunities for collaboration and resource utilization towards achieving the goals of the Treaty. Rapid technological advances, particularly in the development of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, pose a threat to global security and could derail efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons if not effectively addressed.

Table 18. Swot Analysis of Events Related to Nuclear Weapons Abolition Efforts (2023-2025)

Aspects	Internal	Eksternal
Strengths	The signing of the Treaty by Djibouti, the Bahamas, Sri Lanka, and São Tomé and Príncipe demonstrates their commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons.	The support of a number of countries in the form of signing and ratifying the Treaty shows that there is global momentum for the elimination of nuclear weapons.
Weaknesses	There has been no signing or ratification from major nuclear weapon states such as the United States and Russia.	Lack of participation from major nuclear weapons states could reduce the legitimacy and effectiveness of the Treaty.
Opportunities	Meetings like the MSP can raise awareness and concrete actions from countries.	The third MSP is scheduled to be held, providing an opportunity to strengthen and continue efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons.
Threats	Geopolitical tensions between major powers may hinder progress towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.	Withdrawal from international agreements and the disapproval of some major countries may hinder progress towards abolition.

Treaties by countries such as Djibouti, the Bahamas, Sri Lanka, and São Tomé and Príncipe demonstrate their commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons, reflecting internal excellence in the endeavor. On the external side, the support from a number of countries in the form of signing and ratifying the Treaty shows that there is global momentum for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Internal weaknesses lie in the absence of signatures or ratifications from major nuclear weapon states such as the United States and Russia, The lack of participation from these major states could reduce the overall legitimacy and effectiveness of the Treaty. There are significant external opportunities through meetings such as the MSP that can raise awareness and concrete actions from states in the effort to eliminate nuclear weapons. The third MSP scheduled to be held could provide an opportunity to strengthen and continue such efforts. There is a significant threat from geopolitical tensions between major powers that could impede progress towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. Withdrawal from international agreements and the disapproval of some major states could also be serious obstacles in achieving the goal of abolition.

3.1.2 Global Uncertainty of Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) Ratification and its Impact on Global Security Stability and Alliances

3.1.2.1 Analysis of the Oceania Region

Australia, as part of security alliances such as ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and the United States), views the importance of nuclear weapons for deterrent strategies and global stability²³. In its close defense relationship with the United States and commitment to global security, Australia is concerned that ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) could affect its alliance with the US and, therefore, undermine its defense strategy. Australia argues nuclear weapons play an important role in maintaining the balance of power, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, which often experiences geopolitical tensions²⁴. Australia's reliance on nuclear weapons as a deterrence tool to prevent potential threats from major nuclear-armed states is the main reason why Australia has yet to ratify the TPNW²⁵.

Fiji, as an island nation in the Pacific, also has concerns about the regional security impact if the TPNW is ratified. With many countries in the region possessing nuclear weapons or being tied into nuclear weapons-related security alliances, Fiji feels action could affect broader regional stability and security. Countries in the Pacific often face a dilemma between domestic interests and the need to maintain good relations with major nuclear weapons states.

Kiribati focuses more attention on domestic issues and climate change than on the issue of nuclear weapons non-proliferation²⁶. Kiribati's national priorities lean more towards environmental and sustainability issues, so they have not made ratification of the TPNW a top priority²⁷.

The Marshall Islands, despite being one of the countries most affected by the nuclear tests, has not ratified the TPNW²⁸. Political and economic considerations, as well as strategic relationships with major countries, play an important role in their decisions.

Micronesia, which has a close relationship with the United States through the Free Partnership Agreement, is also considering the impact of ratifying the TPNW on this relationship²⁹. Given the security support the US provides through the treaty, Micronesia is concerned that ratification of the TPNW could affect their relationship and the support they receive.

Nauru should consider the political and economic impacts of ratifying the TPNW, particularly in relation to international aid and relations with major states. Nauru should assess how ratification of the TPNW could affect its diplomatic position and the economic aid it receives from major powers.

New Zealand, although recognized as a pioneer in the anti-nuclear movement, has political or diplomatic reasons that prevent it from ratifying the TPNW at any given time³⁰. As a country that has shown leadership in responding to the nuclear issue, New Zealand faced complex diplomatic dynamics in taking such a step.

Palau, similar to other countries in the Pacific region, has concerns regarding the impact of ratifying the TPNW on its international relations and security interests. Palau should consider how ratification could affect relations with major powers and security alliances.

Papua New Guinea is thinking about the impact on regional security and relations with nuclear weapon states or defense alliances. With the various security challenges faced in the region, Papua New Guinea needs to assess whether ratification of the TPNW could change the regional security dynamic.

Samoa focuses more on domestic or regional issues rather than international issues like TPNW. Their priorities lean more towards issues that directly affect the daily lives of their citizens.

Solomon Islands also considered the political and economic impact of ratifying the TPNW, including the impact on relations with major countries and existing alliances. The balance between domestic interests and international relations was a key factor in their decision.

Tonga, like several other Pacific countries, is concerned about the impact of ratifying the TPNW on its international relations and regional security. Tonga needs to assess how this move could affect its stability and diplomatic relations.

Tuvalu has focused more attention on domestic issues and climate change than on issues related to nuclear weapons. Their top priority is addressing the more pressing challenges of climate change for their country.

3.1.2.2 Analysis of the Americas Region

As the world's largest nuclear power, the United States feels the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) is incompatible with its national security policy and nuclear strategy. The United States has a very significant nuclear force and relies on this arsenal as part of their national security strategy³¹. They believe the TPNW, which aims to ban all nuclear weapons, could upset the existing balance of power and threaten security. The US fears the treaty could affect strategic alliances, such as NATO. NATO, as a collective defense alliance of great importance to the US, relies on US nuclear policy to keep members safe³².

Brazil feels the TPNW will not affect countries with larger nuclear arsenals and are more important in global policy. Brazil, as a country without nuclear weapons and a proponent of disarmament in general, sees the TPNW as a symbolic instrument that has less impact on major nuclear powers such as the United States or Russia³³. Brazil feels the TPNW will not affect countries with larger nuclear arsenals and are more important in global policy.

Argentina, like Brazil, also has considerations related to regional and international security. Regional security in South America is a major focus for Argentina, and they feel that TPNW does not directly affect major countries with nuclear arsenals³⁴. These regional security considerations influenced their decision on the agreement.

Canada, as a NATO member and ally of the United States, feels bound by the policies and positions of their wider alliance³⁵. Their attachment to NATO's collective security policy influenced their decision not to ratify the TPNW. Their position reflects the larger strategic and collective security interests safeguarded through their alliance.

Countries such as Chile, Colombia, and Peru consider their regional security and international relations when making decisions regarding the TPNW. Regional security in Latin America, as well as international relations with major countries, play an important role in their view of the agreement.

Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, which do not have nuclear weapons programs, chose not to ratify the TPNW for reasons related to alliances or foreign policy³⁶. Decisions are influenced by relations with nuclear weapon states or other political considerations.

Mexico, which has significant economic and trade relations with nuclear weapon states, sees the TPNW as an obstacle to those relations. Prioritization of economic and trade relations led to not joining the TPNW due to its potential impact on their international relations.

Guatemala and Haiti have a greater focus on domestic issues and do not see immediate benefits from joining the TPNW. For these countries, internal issues are more pressing than international disarmament policies.

Cuba, which has a history of foreign policy favoring disarmament, has objected to some of the provisions of the TPNW or feels the treaty is not strong enough to influence major nuclear weapons states³⁷. Objections reflect TPNW's view that it has not been effective enough in achieving global disarmament goals.

Ecuador, El Salvador, and Suriname feel the TPNW is not effective enough in addressing the issue of nuclear weapons proliferation and its implementation is difficult to achieve without the support of states with large nuclear arsenals. This shows they doubt the effectiveness of the treaty in global proliferation.

Belize, Dominica, and Saint Lucia have different foreign policy priorities or feel that joining the TPNW is not in their national interest at this time. Their decisions are influenced by local factors or political priorities that are not aligned with TPNW objectives.

3.1.2.3 Analysis of the Continental Europe Region

NATO, or North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a military alliance made up of a number of countries that have committed to protect each other in the event of an armed attack, based on the principles laid out in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty³⁸. Countries that are members of the alliance include Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

NATO countries generally have defense policies that include a nuclear component, with some countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, and France possessing nuclear weapons and having them as part of their collective security strategy³⁹. The ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) by NATO members is particularly complex because it conflicts with the principles underlying their nuclear policy. The TPNW is an international treaty that aims to prohibit nuclear weapons in their entirety and promote their elimination⁴⁰. However, for NATO countries, this could cause tension as they see nuclear weapons as an integral part of defense policy⁴¹.

For many NATO member states, their nuclear policy is part of the collective security guarantee they have within the framework of the alliance⁴². They are concerned that ratification of the TPNW could affect security, given their reliance on nuclear safeguards as a component of military strategy. Countries such as France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which possess nuclear weapons, tend to have close strategic relationships with other countries that also possess nuclear weapons⁴³.

Some European countries such as Austria, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino support the principles of the TPNW but have not yet ratified it. This is due to their

desire to see nuclear policy change at the international level first or because they feel the TPNW has not been fully integrated in the global nuclear arms control framework.

Countries such as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia have considerations regarding the use of nuclear technology for energy. Ratification of the TPNW is considered to limit the development of nuclear technology for non-military purposes, such as nuclear power generation, which is important for energy needs.

In countries such as the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden, internal issues or political priorities may influence decisions. They focus more on domestic or regional issues that are deemed more pressing than nuclear non-proliferation concerns.

Turkey and Sweden consider their economic impact on international relations and their preferences in global politics, which are not currently aligned with TPNW ratification.

Countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia experience complex and time-consuming ratification processes, especially in the context of unstable political or economic situations in these countries.

3.1.2.4 Analysis in the Asian Region

The interests and attitudes of states toward the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) can be comprehensively analyzed through a complex interplay of strategic, political, and economic factors that shape their policy decisions. Each state is guided by a distinct set of motivations and confronts unique challenges within the nuclear domain, all of which significantly influence their stance and engagement with the treaty⁴⁴.

China, India, Israel, Pakistan, and North Korea, as nations possessing nuclear weapons programs or expressing a keen interest in their development, frequently perceive the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) as a direct threat to their strategic security interests⁴⁵. For these nations, nuclear weapons constitute a pivotal component of their national security strategy, serving as both a formidable deterrent and a source of substantial political influence. They express apprehension that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) could undermine or dismantle their capacity to sustain nuclear arsenals, which they deem essential for preserving the equilibrium of power and effectively deterring potential security threats from other states.

Russia, as one of the countries with the largest nuclear weapons arsenal, has also shown disapproval of the TPNW⁴⁶. Russia sees this agreement as inconsistent with its geopolitical interests and defense policy. In Russia's view, the TPNW is unrealistic and contradicts its defense policy, which includes modernizing and maintaining its nuclear forces as part of its national security strategy and geopolitical influence.

The United States and its allies, such as Japan, South Korea and Singapore, tend to be more attached to treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and various other security commitments. For these countries, the TPNW is not seen as replacing or complementing existing commitments, and they feel that membership in other treaties provides a better framework for arms control and non-proliferation.

Iran and Syria, feel that the TPNW does not have adequate verification mechanisms or cannot be applied fairly. They consider the TPNW fails to effectively ensure compliance and does not provide adequate assurance of their interests amid regional and international tensions.

Countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, and Yemen face domestic political and social challenges that make them less focused on nuclear non-proliferation issues. Attention is focused more on pressing internal issues, rather than global nuclear non-proliferation policies.

Several countries in the Gulf region such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates consider that ratifying the TPNW could affect their strategic relationships with major countries that have nuclear weapons or important defense alliances. They fear that signing the TPNW could upset the strategic balance they have with major powers and potentially harm their relationships with key allies.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Philippines, Qatar, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Uzbekistan have economic or military considerations that make them reluctant to ratify the TPNW. Some of these states see nuclear weapons as a tool to improve their bargaining position in the international arena or as part of their larger security strategy.

Countries such as Cyprus, Mongolia and North Korea may consider regional interests or domestic stability in their decisions regarding TPNWs. Local interests or the political situation at home may influence whether they see benefits or risks in ratifying the treaty.

3.1.2.5 Analysis of the African Continent Region

Algeria, once a nation with an active nuclear program, has emerged as a key player in North Africa, now voicing significant concerns regarding the long-term implications of such an agreement on both its regional influence and national security⁴⁷. Algeria's hesitation to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) stemmed primarily from apprehensions about its potential implications for the country's strategic positioning and the long-term stability of its security environment. Egypt, similarly, expressed reluctance to endorse the treaty, driven by concerns over both national and regional security, fearing that its ratification could undermine its geopolitical standing within the Middle East and North Africa. Meanwhile, Morocco, guided by a prioritization of regional security dynamics and domestic political considerations, exhibited a comparable reluctance toward embracing the TPNW, reflecting a cautious approach to treaties perceived as having significant implications for its strategic interests.

In the southern region of the African continent, numerous nations grapple with domestic challenges that predominantly shape their political agendas, thereby relegating global nuclear arms control concerns to the periphery. Angola, for instance, places a higher priority on internal development and urgent national security matters, overshadowing broader international efforts toward a nuclear arms control treaty. Similarly, Botswana, recognized for its relative stability, does not perceive the nuclear threat as an

immediate concern. Likewise, countries like Namibia and Malawi concentrate their efforts on advancing domestic development and addressing more pressing local issues, with little emphasis on global nuclear disarmament initiatives.

Several West African nations, including Burkina Faso, grappling with political instability and internal conflict, along with Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, which have long endured prolonged political turmoil, have largely overlooked the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), prioritizing their internal challenges over international commitments. Similarly, Benin and Togo, despite possessing the necessary capabilities and resources to engage in global treaties, have not elevated the ratification of the TPNW to a strategic priority in their foreign policy agenda.

A comparable scenario prevails in several Central African nations, including the Central African Republic and Chad, where enduring instability and internal conflicts have significantly impeded the progress of ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). In East Africa, countries like Ethiopia are predominantly focused on addressing regional and domestic challenges, while Eritrea's preoccupation with internal turmoil and conflict takes precedence, thereby diminishing its attention to international treaties such as the TPNW.

In the East African region, both Sudan and South Sudan have grappled with persistent political instability and protracted internal conflicts, which have diverted their focus towards pressing domestic challenges, thereby impeding the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Similarly, Somalia's ongoing instability and internal strife have rendered international treaties, including the TPNW, less pertinent to its government, as it prioritizes its immediate security and political concerns.

Small states like Comoros, Cape Verde, and São Tomé and Príncipe lack the capacity and direct engagement with global nuclear governance. Their limited resources, coupled with a stronger emphasis on addressing domestic challenges and fostering socio-economic development, have led them to deprioritize the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). As a result, these nations have not viewed nuclear disarmament as an immediate foreign policy concern.

In nations characterized by a more robust political stability, such as Seychelles and Mauritius, despite possessing the capability to engage in international treaties, the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) has not been prioritized within their foreign policy agendas.

3.2 Discussion

The findings of this study underscore the critical need to amplify international diplomatic efforts to garner broader support for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), particularly in the face of steadfast opposition from nuclear-armed states. By prioritizing constructive dialogue and strategic negotiation frameworks, this research elucidates the pivotal role of fostering mutual trust and collaborative engagement among participating nations. Such a diplomatic approach aims not only to reconcile divergent viewpoints but also to cultivate a shared platform for advancing the treaty's objectives. This contribution is particularly significant in the field of disarmament

diplomacy, addressing a notable gap in existing scholarship by providing a nuanced exploration of the diplomatic mechanisms necessary to surmount resistance from dominant global powers.

Prior research has predominantly concentrated on the moral, humanitarian, and legal dimensions of nuclear disarmament, often overlooking the development of pragmatic strategies to enhance state engagement with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). While the normative influence of the TPNW has been acknowledged, limited attention has been devoted to examining the role of diplomatic efforts in translating this normative framework into tangible political initiatives and actionable commitments^{48,49}. By bridging this critical gap, this study offers a sophisticated perspective that interweaves diplomatic strategies with treaty compliance, underscoring the imperative for nuanced and strategic negotiations to bolster the effectiveness and long-term success of the TPNW.

Beyond traditional diplomacy, this study highlights the critical importance of public awareness campaigns in addressing the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. By emphasizing the transformative potential of informed public engagement, it demonstrates how raising awareness can galvanize broader societal support and compel national governments to endorse the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Consequently, this research contributes to the existing literature by offering a pragmatic framework for amplifying the treaty's impact through civil society mobilization and public advocacy—an often-discussed but underutilized strategy in policy implementation.

The emphasis on regional cooperation offers a nuanced contribution to the discourse on nuclear disarmament, shifting the focus from predominantly global approaches to the transformative potential of regional initiatives. By underscoring mechanisms such as the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones, this study reveals their critical role in fostering global security. The findings suggest that enhancing regional stability serves not merely as a localized effort but as a foundational pillar for advancing global nuclear disarmament, thereby addressing a significant conceptual void in existing scholarship.

Despite its valuable contributions, the study faces certain limitations. A notable constraint lies in the inherent complexity of quantifying the direct impact of public awareness campaigns on state policies concerning nuclear disarmament. While this research underscores the importance of enhancing public engagement, the intricate interplay between public opinion and governmental decision-making often involves multifaceted dynamics, which may not translate into immediate policy shifts. To address this, future studies could adopt longitudinal designs or in-depth case analyses, providing a more nuanced understanding of the temporal and contextual effects of public campaigns on policy evolution.

The research is constrained in its exploration of the enforceability of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), particularly in light of persistent resistance from nuclear-armed states. While it emphasizes the necessity for robust legal frameworks and enhanced international monitoring mechanisms, it falls short of thoroughly examining how these measures could be operationalized in the absence of en-

gagement from major nuclear powers. Future investigations could delve into the development of enforcement strategies that maintain efficacy despite limited participation, thereby fortifying the structural integrity and practical viability of the TPNW.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) signifies a transformative achievement in the pursuit of global nuclear disarmament. Initiated by a historic resolution of the UN General Assembly in 2012, the treaty represents the culmination of years of sustained international collaboration, formalized by its adoption in 2017 and entry into force in 2021. Milestone events, including the pivotal role of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and the recognition of their efforts through the Nobel Peace Prize, have profoundly heightened awareness of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, mobilizing widespread global support. Nevertheless, the treaty's progress faces substantial obstacles, particularly from nuclear-armed states and nations with vested strategic interests in nuclear deterrence. Persistent geopolitical rivalries and systemic political instability continue to jeopardize the treaty's broader implementation. Addressing these challenges will require intensified diplomatic efforts, enhanced public advocacy, and strengthened regional alliances to sustain momentum toward the vision of a world free from nuclear weapons.

Nevertheless, this study recognizes several inherent limitations. A key challenge lies in quantifying the direct influence of diplomatic initiatives and public awareness campaigns on tangible shifts in national policy. While the research underscores the critical role of these strategies, the intricacies of geopolitical dynamics and the absence of widespread engagement with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) pose substantial barriers to its broader adoption. Furthermore, the study does not comprehensively address the enforcement mechanisms necessary to ensure treaty compliance, particularly with regard to nuclear-armed states that have not yet signed the agreement.

Future research should delve deeper into these limitations, with a particular focus on the development of innovative enforcement mechanisms that maintain efficacy even when universal adherence to the TPNW is not fully realized. Subsequent studies should examine the long-term impacts of public awareness campaigns on influencing governmental policies toward nuclear disarmament. Analyzing case studies from countries that have successfully ratified the treaty could provide valuable insights into overcoming political resistance and fostering international consensus. Future inquiries could explore how regional security dynamics and geopolitical alliances shape the broader objectives of nuclear disarmament, thereby offering a more nuanced understanding of the complexities and potential pathways for effectively implementing the TPNW.

Acknowledgments. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the State Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BIN) for the support and resources provided. We are also grateful for the dedication of civil society organizations and activists advocating for nuclear disarmament, whose efforts have inspired this research.

Disclosure of Interests. The authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article.

References

1. Siracusa, J. *Nuclear Weapons: A Very Short Introduction*. (Oxford University Press, USA, 2020).
2. Ritchie, N. & Kmentt, A. A. Universalising the TPNW: challenges and opportunities. *J. Peace Nucl. Disarm.* **4**, 70–93 (2021).
3. Hamel-Green, M. The implications of the 2017 UN Nuclear Prohibition Treaty for existing and proposed nuclear-weapon-free zones. in *The 2017 Nuclear Ban Treaty* 230–253 (Routledge, 2020).
4. Meyer, P. Folding the umbrella: nuclear allies, the NPT and the ban treaty. in *The Nuclear Ban Treaty* 117–127 (Routledge, 2021).
5. Evans, C. Assessing the theoretical and practical impact of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a disarmament law instrument. (2022).
6. Casey-Maslen, S. *The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention: A Commentary*. (Oxford University Press, 2023).
7. Delgado Bolton, R. C. *et al.* EANM guideline on the role of 2-[18F] FDG PET/CT in diagnosis, staging, prognostic value, therapy assessment and restaging of ovarian cancer, endorsed by the American College of Nuclear Medicine (ACNM), the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). *Eur. J. Nucl. Med. Mol. Imaging* **48**, 3286–3302 (2021).
8. Gasga, K. P. SWOT Analysis as a Strategic Tool for Local Tourism Development Planning: A Destination Review of a Municipality in the Philippines. *Open Access Libr. J.* **9**, 1–30 (2022).
9. Sinha, R., Shameem, M. & Kumar, C. SWOT: Strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for scaling agile methods in global software development. in 1–10 (2020).
10. Benzaghta, M. A., Elwalda, A., Mousa, M. M., Erkan, I. & Rahman, M. SWOT analysis applications: An integrative literature review. *J. Glob. Bus. Insights* **6**, 54–72 (2021).
11. Puyt, R. W., Lie, F. B. & Wilderom, C. P. The origins of SWOT analysis. *Long Range Plann.* **56**, 102304 (2023).
12. Wang, N., Mutzner, N. & Blanchet, K. Societal acceptance of urban drones: A scoping literature review. *Technol. Soc.* 102377 (2023).
13. Borrie, J., Spies, M. & Wan, W. Obstacles to understanding the emergence and significance of the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. in *The 2017 Nuclear Ban Treaty* 10–34 (Routledge, 2020).
14. Camilleri, J. A., Hamel-Green, M. & Yoshida, F. *The 2017 Nuclear Ban Treaty: A New Path to Nuclear Disarmament*. (Routledge, 2020).
15. Potter, W. C. Behind the Scenes: How Not to Negotiate an Enhanced NPT Review Process. *Arms Control Today* **53**, 18–23 (2023).
16. Thakur, R. *The Nuclear Ban Treaty: A Transformational Reframing of the Global Nuclear Order*. (Routledge, 2021).

17. Norman, D. J. Transnational civil society and informal public spheres in the nuclear non-proliferation regime. *Eur. J. Int. Relat.* **25**, 486–510 (2019).
18. Kmentt, A. The development of the international initiative on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and its effect on the nuclear weapons debate. *Int. Rev. Red Cross* **97**, 681–709 (2015).
19. Meyer, P. “Permanence with Accountability”: An Elusive Goal of the NPT. *J. Peace Nucl. Disarm.* **3**, 215–223 (2020).
20. Renoldner, K. Austria and its efforts towards the prohibition of nuclear weapons. *Med. Confl. Surviv.* **34**, 258–262 (2018).
21. Egeland, K., Hugo, T. G., Løvold, M. & Nystuen, G. The nuclear weapons ban treaty and the non-proliferation regime. *Med. Confl. Surviv.* **34**, 74–94 (2018).
22. Sanders-Zakre, A. ICAN Wins Nobel Peace Prize. *Arms Control Today* **47**, 21–22 (2017).
23. Dean, P. J., Fruehling, S. & O’Neil, A. Australia and the US nuclear umbrella: from deterrence taker to deterrence maker. *Aust. J. Int. Aff.* **78**, 22–39 (2024).
24. Davis, M. Australia as a rising middle power. (2020).
25. Hooton, P. Australia’s bipolar approach to nuclear disarmament. *Aust. J. Int. Aff.* 1–7 (2024).
26. Paul, T. The Politics of Unilateral Nuclear-Free Zones: The Case of the South Pacific.
27. Haque, A. M., Rahman, S. M. A., Hoque, A. F. & Salehin, M. A. Local environmental governance in Bangladesh: How far are municipalities involved in achieving environmental sustainability? *Eco Env Cons* **28**, 113–126 (2022).
28. Baldus, J., Fehl, C. & Hach, S. *Beyond the Ban: A Global Agenda for Nuclear Justice*. vol. 4 (DEU, 2021).
29. Fisher, W. & Firth, S. Decolonising American Micronesia. (2020).
30. Coll, M. J. The Price of Peace. (2024).
31. Saqib, M. A. & Ali, M. S. Nuclear Deterrence and National Security in the Twenty First Century. *CISS Insight J.* **11**, P22-37 (2023).
32. Egeland, K. Spreading the burden: How NATO became a ‘nuclear’ alliance. *Dipl. Statecraft* **31**, 143–167 (2020).
33. Acheson, R. Notes on Nuclear Weapons & Intersectionality in Theory and Practice. *Princet. Univ. Program Sci. Glob. Secur.* **6**, (2022).
34. Puga Álvarez, V. Cooperation on non-proliferation: An analysis of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Latin American and Caribbean Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NWFZ). (2022).
35. Colby, E. A. *The Strategy of Denial: American Defense in an Age of Great Power Conflict*. (Yale University Press, 2021).
36. Richards, S.-K. TPNW, the Caribbean and the Disarmament Politics of Small Island States. *J. Peace Nucl. Disarm.* **5**, 198–212 (2022).
37. Gibbons, R. D. & Herzog, S. Nuclear Disarmament and Russia’s War on Ukraine: The Ascendance and Uncertain Future of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. *Rebecca Davis Gibbons Stephen Herzog Wilfred Wan Doreen Horschig Altered Nucl. Order Wake Russ.-Ukr. War* (2023).
38. Citaristi, I. North Atlantic Treaty Organization—Nato. in *The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2022* 680–693 (Routledge, 2022).
39. Bennett, B. W. *et al.* Options for Strengthening ROK Nuclear Assurance. (2023).

40. Anand, I. The Legality of the Use of Nuclear Weapons in Light of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) or Nuke Ban Treaty, 2021. *Jus Corpus LJ* 3, 318 (2022).
41. Noda, O. Sharing the Burden and Dodging the Blame: NATO as a Western Instrument of Nuclear Advocacy. *Peace Rev.* 1–14 (2024).
42. Foerster, S. & Larsen, J. A. *NATO Strategy: Integrating Defense and Collaborative Security*. (NATO Defense College., 2022).
43. Brustlein, C. *Strategic Risk Reduction between Nuclear-Weapons Possessors*. (French Institute of International Relations, 2021).
44. Müller, H. & Wunderlich, C. Nuclear disarmament without the nuclear-weapon states: the nuclear weapon ban treaty. *Daedalus* 149, 171–189 (2020).
45. Horschig, D. A Turn to Nuclear Counterproliferation: Consequences of a Deteriorating Nonproliferation Regime. *Altered Nucl. Order Wake Russ.-Ukr. War* 61.
46. Fleck, D. Legal Aspects of Nuclear Weapons Doctrines. *Nucl. Non-prolif. Int. Law-Vol. V Leg. Chall. Nucl. Secur. Deterrence* 351–391 (2020).
47. Bila, H. Y. The American Soft Policy towards Algeria beyond the 9/11 Attacks.
48. Arsovski, K. Germany's role as a Norm Exporter-the case study of North Macedonia's Ohrid Framework Agreement. (2023).
49. HADFIELD, A. 22 Energy and foreign policy. *Foreign Policy Theor. Actors Cases* 413 (2024).

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

