### **Current Issues in** Disarmament and Arms control Dr. Cécile Aptel

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## Current trends in Disarmament and Arms control

#### Old challenges resurging

➤ Global military expenditure at an all-time high: \$2.2 trillion

- Rising number of conflicts in all continents
- Increased geopolitical tensions with decreasing trust among States
- Threats of nuclear weapons posing existential threats to humanity



## Current trends in Disarmament and Arms control

#### New challenges

- Changing nature of conflict with new means or warfare and potential new areas of battlefields
- > Eroding respect of international norms and institutions
- Multilateral governance becoming more complex with increasing influence of non-State actors



# UN Secretary General's Disarmament Agenda





## UN Secretary General's New Agenda for Peace

- The Secretary-general's policy brief on A New Agenda for Peace outlines his vision for multilateral efforts for peace and security in preparation for the Summit of the Future.
- It recognizes that Disarmament and Arms control can:
  - ✓ Bolster the implementation of the SDGs
  - ✓ Advance the Women, Peace and Security Agenda
  - ✓ Strengthen the interlinkages between conflict prevention, climate, human rights and humanitarian issues.



#### Disarmament and **Arms control** linkages with broader Global Security Challenges

- This complex global security environment demands innovative and dynamic responses
- A renewal of international negotiations on disarmament and arms control to strengthen the current governance frameworks aiming at:
  - ✓ supporting non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
  - ✓ developing a "human-centered version of disarmament" through curbing military expenditures and arms race
  - ✓ Regulating emerging technologies and innovations.
  - ✓ Preventing the emergence of new domains of strategic competition and conflict.



#### Biological weapons

- 1. Supporting non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Biological Weapons Convention 1972: prohibits the development, production, stockpiling acquisition, retention or transfer of biological weapons
  - ✓ First multilateral disarmament treaty banning an entire category of WMD
  - ✓ Increased awareness on emerging biorisks and preparedness

## Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas - EWIPA

#### 2. Developing a "human-centered version of disarmament"

In 2021, when explosive weapons were used in populated areas, 90% of people killed and injured were civilians

> Recent development:

Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas,

Dublin Conference 2022



# Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems - LAWS

- 3. Regulating emerging technologies and innovations
- Increasing levels of autonomy in weapons systems pose several concrete challenges on diverse aspects:
  - ✓ Humanitarian
  - ✓ Legal
  - ✓ Ethical
  - ✓ Security



#### Outer Space Security

- 4. Preventing the emergence of new strategic domains and potential conflicts
- Preventing any conflict from extending into outer space is becoming an urgent imperative
- > UN OEWG on Reducing Space Threats Through Norms, Rules and Principles of Behavior aims at
  - ✓ Taking stock of the existing legal framework
  - ✓ Considering current and future threats:
    - Space debris
    - Dual-use capabilities
    - Harmful interference
    - Weaponization
  - ✓ Providing recommendations

#### Looking ahead

- Advancing Nuclear Dialogue
- Biorisks
- Enabling and Converging Technologies
- Space security
- Gender and Inclusion
- Conflict prevention and Weapons and ammunition management



#### Disarmament and **Arms control** linkages with broader Global Security Challenges

- Climate crisis & resource scarcity
- Digital transformation of societies
- Sustainable Economic Development
- Global health



#### Thank you for your attention



Building a more secure world.



