UNODA
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

World Future Council

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE 1889

CELEBRATING THE WORLD'S BEST DISARMAMENT POLICIES

FUTURE POLICY AWARD 2013

No development, no peace. No disarmament, no security. Yet when both advance, the world advances, with increased security and prosperity for all. These are common ends that deserve the support of all nations.

– **Ban Ki-moon**, Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Award highlights the importance of best practice in lawmaking and identifies outstanding examples of regulatory vision. It demonstrates that, when public and political will meet, positive change can happen. We now need to work to spread such best policies across the planet.

– **Jakob von Uexkull**, Chair of the World Future Council

Democracy cannot exist without peace. Citizens everywhere are struggling for both in a world rife with all kinds of conflict. Courageous leadership on disarmament that forges new paths to a brave, new and peaceful world is desperately needed. This Future Policy Award is an opportunity to inspire others to take that critical bold first step. We hope they take it.

– **Anders B. Johnsson**, Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Front cover:
Let Peace Fly
Artist: Michelle Minzhi Li, Nationality: USA, Age: 11
(Credit: UN Art for Peace/Michelle Minzhi Li)

Dear Readers,

At the World Future Council we strive to bring the interests of future generations to the centre of policy-making. The Council consists of up to 50 respected personalities from all five continents, with representatives of governments, parliaments, civil society, academia, business and the arts. The Council addresses challenges to our common future by identifying and spreading best policies around the globe.

With our Future Policy Award we celebrate policies that create better living conditions for current and future generations. The aim of the award is to raise global awareness for these exemplary policies and speed up policy action towards just, sustainable and peaceful societies. The Future Policy Award is the first to celebrate policies rather than people on an international level. Each year the World Future Council chooses one topic on which policy progress is particularly urgent. After inviting nominations we start a comprehensive evaluation process involving experts and renowned partner organizations. At the end, an expert jury decides which policies are recognized with a Future Policy Award.

In 2013, the World Future Council's Future Policy Award seeks to highlight disarmament policies that contribute to the achievement of peace, sustainable development and security. The continued existence of weapons of mass destruction – notably the proliferation, threat to use and potential use of nuclear weapons by design, miscalculation or accident – poses an existential threat to life on earth as we know it. In addition, the production and trafficking of conventional weapons heightens tensions, undermines peace processes, fuels armed violence and prevents the achievement of sustainable development and human security. Meanwhile, explosive remnants of war are still ravaging communities and livelihoods, killing and injuring civilians often long after a conflict has ended.

Moreover, the expenditure on such armaments (global military spending reportedly exceeded $1.7 trillion in 2012) diverts precious resources from human needs. In addition, scientific research into the development and maintenance of weapons robs intellectual activity in critical socio-economic and public health areas. This dissipation was perhaps best articulated by former US President Eisenhower, who said: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its labourers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children."

Disarmament is vital to achieving crucial peace, development and security goals. The 2013 Future Policy Award celebrates policies that have distinctly advanced sustainable disarmament.

This year, 25 policies from 15 countries and six regions were nominated. As well as representing all continents, the policies display the diversity of the disarmament theme, targeting small arms and light weapons, nuclear weapons, cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines, among others.

Due to the broad scope of this year's topic, a great variety can be witnessed among the winning policies. Disarmament policies appear in a host of guises: some focus on more general and complete demilitarization and disarmament, while others pursue elimination of specific types of weapons. Some lead to an actual physical disarmament process while others implement more normative disarmament principles. Some originate from and apply to national areas while others are of a regional nature.

The winning policies deliver identifiable improvements to peace and security and the wider disarmament processes. Impacts upon systemic aspects such as the sustainable use of resources, equity, poverty eradication and good governance, have also been taken into account in the assessment of the policies, through the application of the Seven Future Just Lawmaking Principles that have been adopted by the World Future Council (see page 18).

These policies have the potential to provide a roadmap for the implementation of disarmament obligations and objectives which can inspire policymakers around the world to take similar initiatives to advance peace, development and security through the pursuit of sustainable disarmament policies. We hope that the 2013 Future Policy Award and the other policy-focused tools developed by the World Future Council will prove to be useful to policymakers.

Lastly, we would like to extend our deepest gratitude to our partners, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, without whose support the project would not have been possible.

Yours sincerely,
The 2013 Future Policy Award Team

The World Future Council Bread Tank at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Brazil. (Photo Credit: World Future Council)

“ the **WORLD**
is **OVER-ARMED**
and **PEACE**
is **UNDERFUNDED.**”

BAN KI-MOON,
United Nations Secretary-General

Daily Military Expenditure

$ 4,383,561,644

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
$141 BILLION
Overseas Development Assistance [2]

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
$28.4 BILLION
Overseas Development Assistance [3]
to Least Developed Countries

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
$2.7 BILLION
UN Regular Budget [4]
for Peace, Security, Development, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
$11 MILLION
UN Budget for Disarmament [5]

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
$1600 BILLION
Military Expenditures Worldwide [1]

(1) Source: SIPRI, 2010
(2) Source: OECD, 2010
(3) Source: OECD, 2010
(4) Source: UN, 2010
(5) Source: UN, 2010

(Image credit: UNODA)

WINNING POLICIES

GOLD: Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1967

The nuclear arms race and the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis inspired Latin American governments to begin a process which would ensure that the region would never again become the scene of a nuclear conflict. These efforts culminated in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco), which established the first Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NWFZ) in a highly populated area. The Treaty has been critical to advancing regional peace and security as well as creating a precedent and inspiration for subsequent NWFZs and giving impetus to the universal elimination of nuclear weapons.

SILVER: Argentina's National Programme for the Voluntary Surrender of Firearms, 2006

Recognizing a link between disarmament, health and the economy, Law No. 26.216 paved the way for a highly successful voluntary and anonymous firearm and ammunition buyback. Not only does the policy aim to reduce the number of firearms in circulation, it also promotes a culture of non-violence and peaceful conflict resolution as a primary objective following a collective campaign on the issue by civil society groups.

SILVER: New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act, 1987

The horrific health and environmental consequences of nuclear testing in the South Pacific and growing concern about the risks of nuclear war led to a surge in anti-nuclear sentiment and campaigns in Aotearoa-New Zealand in the 1970s and 80s, which, in turn, led to the adoption of a nuclear-free policy by the government in 1984. In 1987, the policy was cemented by the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act, which was adopted despite considerable opposition from New Zealand's allies, and is among the strongest existing legal prohibitions against nuclear arms.

This year's Future Policy Award underscores how progress in disarmament–especially nuclear disarmament–can deliver global benefits for sustainable development. While the honoured recipients will receive special recognition, the real winners are the citizens of our common planet. I hope the Award will inspire new progress in this field. When disarmament moves forward, the world moves forward.

– **Angela Kane**, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs

HONOURABLE MENTIONS

Amendment to Belgium's Law on Arms and Ammunition, 1995; Law regulating Economic and Individual Activities with Weapons, 2006

Civil society-led campaigns on the widespread and devastating harm caused by anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions culminated in domestic legislation categorically prohibiting these weapons of terror. Belgium led the way on both occasions as the first country in the world to declare de jure categorical bans on anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions. The laws preceded the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Article 12 of the Constitution of Costa Rica, 1949

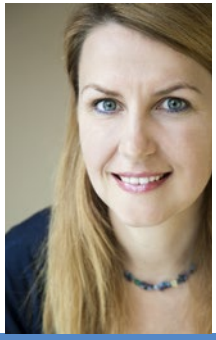
Following the 1948 civil war, the National Army of Costa Rica was formally abolished – a policy enshrined in the Constitution. Involving a redirection of military spending into social programmes and social investment in the areas of education, health and the environment, the policy also promotes conflict resolution by non-military means and has allowed Costa Rica to achieve some of the highest living standards in the region.

Law of Mongolia on its nuclear-weapon-free status, 2000

The fear of being caught in a nuclear conflagration between China and the former Soviet Union prompted Mongolia to pursue a nuclear-weapon-free policy. In 2000, Mongolia cemented its policy into law when the Parliament adopted the Law of Mongolia on its nuclear-weapon-free status, which prohibits nuclear weapons from the country's territory. Mongolia's subsequent work to gain international recognition of its status has allowed the country to move out of the shadows of its nuclear-armed neighbours and forge a new independent identity as a responsible stakeholder.

Mozambique and South Africa's Governmental Agreement in Respect of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the field of Crime Combating, 1995

Frequently referred to as "Operation Rachel", the policy permits cross-border police cooperation for the search and destruction of weapons caches after a 16-year civil war left an estimated seven million guns in Mozambique. Using a remunerated network of local informants, the total number of arms captured and destroyed has reportedly exceeded any other collection operation worldwide to visibly improve regional security.



As exorbitant global military spending continues to divert resources from meeting critical development needs, reliance on nuclear weapons by a few undermines the security of the many, and armed conflicts cause death, despair and destruction, it is imperative that policymakers act now. This year's award on disarmament highlights policies that lead by example and create better living conditions for current and future generations. We urge other countries to follow suit.

– **Alexandra Wandel**, Director of the World Future Council

WINNER
GOLD AWARD

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1967

A PRECEDENT-SETTING MODEL FOR BUILDING COOPERATIVE REGIONAL SECURITY THROUGH NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The growing nuclear arms race that began at the end of World War II, together with the nuclear stand-off between the United States and the Soviet Union, which came to a head in 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis, inspired Latin American governments to begin a process to ensure that the region would never again become the theatre of a nuclear conflict.

These efforts culminated in the signing of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco) in 1967, establishing the first Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NWFZ) in a highly populated area (the 1959 Antarctic Treaty had demilitarized Antarctica). Two years later, in 1969, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) was created in order to safeguard the principles of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and ensure that the goals were achieved.

The Treaty seeks to ensure peace and security in Latin America and the Caribbean through military denuclearization of the region. To this end, it prohibits the testing, use, manufacture, production, acquisition, receipt, storage, installation, deployment and any form of possession of any nuclear weapons by the Parties. The Parties also undertake

Territory covered by the Treaty of Tlatelolco

The Preamble of the Treaty of Tlatelolco states:

"Convinced [...] That nuclear weapons, whose terrible effects are suffered, indiscriminately and inexorably, by military forces and civilian population alike, constitute, through the persistence of the radioactivity they release, an attack on the integrity of the human species and ultimately may even render the whole earth uninhabitable."

to refrain from engaging in, encouraging or authorizing, directly or indirectly, or in any way participating in the testing, use, manufacture, production, possession or control of any nuclear weapons.

Through Additional Protocol II, the Treaty requires the five nuclear-weapon States recognized by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia and China – not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against Parties to the Treaty (also known as "negative security assurances").

Both the Treaty's objectives and methods were timely in terms of addressing the immediate threat posed by the vertical spread of nuclear weapons into the region from external nuclear powers. They were also far-sighted in the prevention of a horizontal spread of nuclear weapons as some of the larger States in the region began to develop nuclear energy industries, giving them the potential option for the future development of nuclear weapons.

The Treaty also contributed to reversing the previous military control of nuclear energy programmes in the two Latin American countries with the most developed nuclear industries, Argentina and Brazil. The multilateral framework and confidence-building measures provided by Tlatelolco were in fact the catalyst of the Argentine-Brazilian nuclear rapprochement, and the negotiation, creation and subsequent implementation of the Treaty of Tlatelolco has played a key role in the emergence of a consensus favouring non-proliferation and peaceful conflict resolution principles in the region.

Latin America is now one of the regions of the world that is most secure from a regional nuclear conflict. Therefore, it is also most able to deploy its economic capacity and resources for economic and social development rather than expending them on unproductive nuclear arms races that only serve to undermine such regional security.

The Treaty has been outstandingly successful in gaining legally binding ratification for all 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. This includes countries such as Argentina and Brazil, with highly developed nuclear industries, as well as the one country which once hosted nuclear weapons from an external nuclear-weapon State, Cuba.

OPANAL's objective to advance global nuclear disarmament

On 22 August 2013, at the XXIII Regular Sessions of OPANAL's General Conference, OPANAL adopted its Strategic Agenda, which highlights the Agency's "commitment to join forces with the international community to move forward towards the negotiation of a universal legally-binding instrument aimed at banning nuclear weapons."

"The Tlatelolco Treaty provides the Latin American and Caribbean States with the legitimacy to continue to promote their ultimate goal and one of today's main global challenges, the achievement of universal nuclear disarmament."

– Gioconda Ubeda Rivera, Secretary-General of OPANAL, addresses the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, at UN Headquarters, 30 April 2010. (Photo Credit: UN/Mark Garten)

"The Tlatelolco Treaty established the world's first nuclear-weapon-free zone in a populated area and inspired similar zones in the South Pacific, South-East Asia, Africa and Central Asia."

– **UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon** addresses the Extraordinary Session of OPANAL in Mexico City, 4 August 2008. (Photo Credit: UN/Evan Schneider)

The Treaty came into force in 1969 for those countries signing the Article 28 waiver mechanism allowing for entry into force ahead of complete adherence (Art. 29 in the now amended Treaty). It achieved full entry into force for all countries in the region in 2002 with the accession of Cuba.

The Tlatelolco NWFZ has been equally successful with regard to the Treaty's Additional Protocol II, as it is the only NWFZ of the five in populated regions to have secured negative security assurances from all five NPT nuclear-weapon States.

In addition, by establishing OPANAL, an agency dedicated to ensuring compliance, the Tlatelolco Treaty set a precedent that has led to the establishment of such agencies in other regions. The Treaty, its Additional Protocols and OPANAL, should all be seen as composing the "Tlatelolco System", a dynamic and evolving architecture. OPANAL's contribution is demonstrated by its continuing engagement in initiatives to promote the Treaty around the world, educate on the need for nuclear disarmament, and strengthen cooperation between all States belonging to Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones.

Most importantly, as the first to successfully implement a fully-fledged, legally binding nuclear-weapon-free-zone policy, the Treaty of Tlatelolco serves as a legal precedent, an example of multilateral cooperation, and is an inspiration to other regions.

The significance of this success is demonstrated by the fact that to-date, 114 UN Member States, more than half of the United Nations membership, have signed regional nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties (with 91 States having ratified such treaties), which to varying degrees have been based on the Tlatelolco model. As a result, the entire Southern Hemisphere, together with large parts of the Northern Hemisphere, is now militarily denuclearized (see the map on the right page).

As the late Mexican Ambassador Alfonso García Robles, Nobel Peace Prize laureate for his crucial role in launching and implementing the Tlatelolco Treaty, explained:

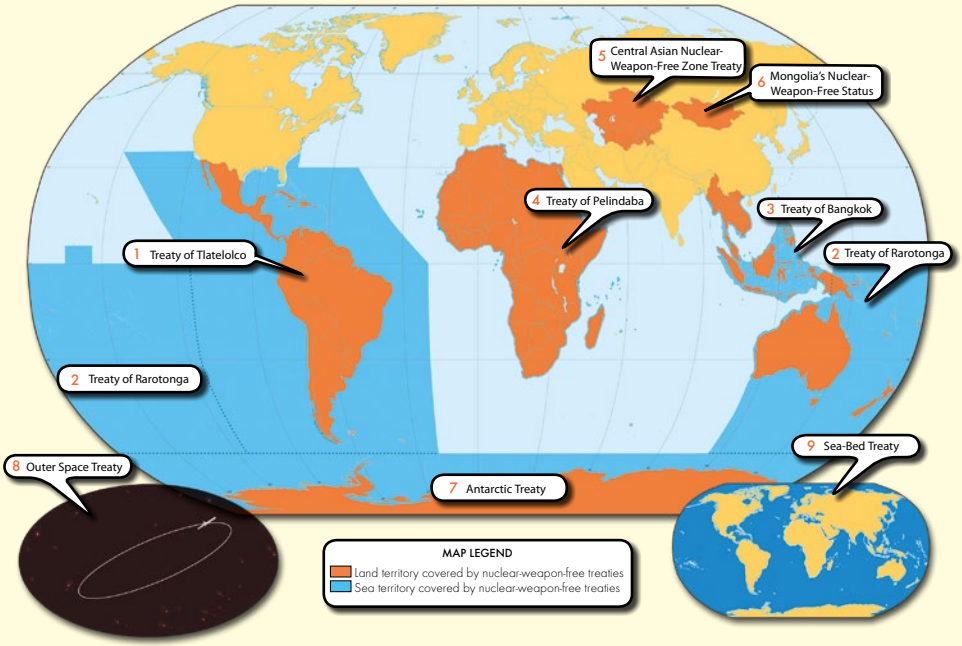
"It provides profitable lessons for all States wishing to contribute to the broadening of the areas of the world from which those terrible instruments of mass destruction that are nuclear weapons would be forever proscribed."

Indeed, the Treaty of Tlatelolco will continue to act as a point of reference and source of inspiration to other regions exploring the possibility of establishing an NWFZ.

Half a century ago, when the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, Latin America was at a crossroads. Thanks to the visionary and bold Treaty of Tlatelolco and the continuous work of its agency, OPANAL, the region, and indeed the world, is now a safer and more peaceful place. Its inspiration for the subsequent establishment of NWFZs has given critical impetus to global nuclear weapon elimination and means that the legacy of the Tlatelolco Treaty can today be felt in all corners of the world.

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS

Demarcation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear-weapon-free status and nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions



TREATIES ESTABLISHING NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

1. The 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
2. The 1985 South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty
3. The 1995 Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
4. The 1996 African Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
5. The 2006 Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

The treaties establishing the nuclear-weapon-freezones, inter alia, ban nuclear weapons within the respective territories of the zones, including the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of such weapons.

Nuclear-weapon-free status

6. In 1992, Mongolia declared its nuclear-weapon-free status, which is internationally recognized and prohibits, inter alia, the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of nuclear weapons on its territory.

Nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions

7. The 1959 Antarctic Treaty, inter alia, prohibits any measures of military nature on the continent of Antarctica, including any testing of nuclear weapons.
8. The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, inter alia, prohibits placing nuclear weapons in orbit around Earth, installing or testing these weapons on the Moon and other celestial bodies as well as stationing these weapons in outer space in any other manner.
9. The 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, inter alia, prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the bottom of the ocean and in the subsoil thereof.

As of 2010, the above nine nuclear-weapon-free zones are in effect. Some of the treaties related to these zones are at different stages with regard to the signature, ratification and entry into force, as well as with regard to the signature and ratification of their associated protocols containing security assurances from the nuclear-weapon States.

The delineation of the nuclear-weapon-free areas presented on this map is indicative only.

UNODA
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

On the web — www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/NWFZ

WINNER
SILVER AWARD

Argentina's National Programme for the Voluntary Surrender of Firearms (Law 26.216), 2006

ARGENTINA TACKLES ARMED VIOLENCE TO BUILD A CULTURE OF PEACE

Following an incident in which a 15 year-old opened fire at a school near Buenos Aires, killing three classmates and injuring five, the Argentine Disarmament Network (*RAD – Red Argentina para el Desarme*) was formed in 2004 to create a network for the multiple civil society organizations working against armed violence.

After a further tragedy where a mentally ill yet legitimate gun owner opened fire in central Buenos Aires, the public outcry led to RAD presenting a proposal to then President Néstor Kirchner to reduce the number of guns in circulation. Overall, the law recognizes the important link between disarmament, health and the economy by choosing to classify violence as an increasingly important public health problem.

The policy's implementation focus has consisted of a voluntary and anonymous surrender of firearms and ammunition, commonly referred to as a "buyback" due to the financial incentive offered in return, to mobile reception points which travel between municipalities throughout Argentina. More than 147,000 arms have been destroyed to date, as well as one million units of ammunition, using environmentally friendly means with any profit donated to a children's hospital.

One particular innovation with regards to the buyback has been the collaboration with the Argentine National Bank to create a special cheque for the payment of the financial incentive. This method guarantees anonymity and has helped build trust

towards the collection authorities. Other measures that have contributed to creating a culture of transparency include regular public reports and the immediate destruction of firearms upon their surrender in front of the person handing them in.

Furthermore, the amount of money given in exchange for a firearm has been revised since the programme launch in order to reflect the increased cost of living the cost of living and to maintain its incentive power. Aspects of debt forgiveness, vis-à-vis the National Arms Registry (*RENAR – Registro Nacional de Armas*), were also provided for legitimate firearms owners who handed in their weapons.

Another objective of the law focuses on a reduction in accidents and violence caused by the simple access to firearms. A highly successful public awareness campaign and a significant social media presence have therefore highlighted the risks of having a gun in the home as well as recognizing the role of women and the impact of firearms on domestic violence. One campaign even encouraged children to exchange their toy weapons for toys of peace to highlight the importance of future generations to the long-lasting success of the programme.

In addition, the law emphasizes the broader picture of sustainable peace with the promotion of a culture of non-violence and peaceful conflict resolution as a primary objective. The aim is to inspire a change in societal attitude towards the possession of firearms in general.

As it stands, this model framework has great potential for transferability both regionally and worldwide. The involvement of all levels of governance, from the unanimous renewal of the programme on an annual basis by Congress to its implementation by municipal authorities, has been particularly crucial as has the ongoing consultation with civil society and firearms experts guaranteed by the law itself.

Left: Collection of firearms awaiting destruction. (Photo Credit: RAD)
Above left: Poster for the buyback campaign. (Credit: RENAR)
Above right: Destruction of a handgun during a public collection event. (Photo Credit: RAD)

WINNER
SILVER AWARD

New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act, 1987

AOTEAROA-NEW ZEALAND REJECTS NUCLEAR DETERRENCE AND ENSURES A NUCLEAR-FREE LEGACY

The horrific health and environmental consequences of nuclear testing in the South Pacific, growing concern of the risks of nuclear war, and government plans to develop nuclear energy led to a surge in anti-nuclear sentiment in Aotearoa-New Zealand in the 1970s.

Among the campaigns employed by the anti-nuclear movement was the declaration of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZ) in classrooms, work places, towns and cities. By the 1984 general election, over 66 per cent of New Zealanders lived in such NWFZs, and the victorious Labour Party, under the leadership of David Lange, had adopted an unequivocal policy to ban nuclear weapons from the country's territory and waters.

Although New Zealand had never possessed nuclear weapons or had an active nuclear weapons programme, it was a member of the ANZUS alliance that effectively provided New Zealand with US extended nuclear deterrence. In addition, until 1984, New Zealand welcomed the visit of nuclear-armed warships into its ports. A critical moment came in 1985, when the New Zealand Government refused a request from the United States to allow the visit of the non-nuclear destroyer USS Buchanan on the grounds that it was potentially capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The US subsequently suspended its obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS Treaty.

In 1987, the nuclear-free policy was firmly cemented by the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act, which establishes the Nuclear Free Zone and promotes and encourages an active and effective contribution by New Zealand to the essential process of disarmament and international arms control.

The law prohibits the emplacement or transport of nuclear-powered and armed vessels (including aircraft) from New Zealand territory, thus going beyond the country's obligations under the 1985 South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga), which permits port visits of nuclear ships. It further prohibits the manufacture, acquisition, possession or control over nuclear weapons as well as aiding and abetting any person in doing so by New Zealand citizens or residents. It also includes an extraterritoriality clause, prohibiting such acts by agents of New Zealand anywhere in the world.

The law further establishes a Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control to advise the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade on any disarmament issues it deems important. The Chair of the Committee is the Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control – a unique position not found in any other country.

In addition, the legislation mandates New Zealand to highlight, emphasize and promote mechanisms for peace, non-violence and peaceful conflict resolution both domestically and internationally. For example, the policy also paved the way for New Zealand activists to lead a campaign to take the issue of the illegality of nuclear weapons to the International Court of Justice – and for the New Zealand Government (and conservative leadership) to be the only western country to support the UN resolution taking the case to the Court.

New Zealand's nuclear-free legislation is among the strongest existing legal prohibitions against nuclear arms. Although it did not physically disarm any nuclear warheads, the law kept the Cold War nuclear stand-off between East and West out of New Zealand, rejected the nuclear deterrence doctrine, and had strong normative effects on building the nuclear prohibition principle. Other countries have since followed suit, with Austria, Mongolia and the Philippines having adopted national legislation prohibiting nuclear weapons.

Above: New Zealand's nuclear-free policy is celebrated in the 2008 "A to Z of New Zealand stamp series" produced by New Zealand Post. (Image Credit: New Zealand Post)

Left: Buttons commemorating and celebrating New Zealand's nuclear-free policy. (Image Credit: Emily Davidow)

Below: Protest against nuclear weapons in New Zealand. (Photo Credit: Greenpeace)

HONOURABLE MENTION

AMENDMENT TO BELGIUM'S LAW ON ARMS AND AMMUNITION, 1995; LAW REGULATING ECONOMIC AND INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES WITH WEAPONS, 2006

Belgium takes a stand on the protection of civilians against weapons of terror

Handicap International organizes a Risk Education session on the dangers of landmines and cluster bombs at a nursery school in Misrata, Libya, October 2012. (Photo Credit: Handicap International/Till Mayer)

Growing public awareness in Belgium of the widespread and devastating harm caused by anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions has led to numerous effective awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns by coalitions of civil society groups, academics, parliamentarians and government officials. Such efforts have culminated in domestic legislation categorically prohibiting these indiscriminate and deadly weapons which kill and injure civilians, often long after a conflict has ended, with children recorded as one third of all casualties.

Left: The photo exhibition "Fatal Footprint" presents images of people who have suffered injuries from landmines or cluster bombs. (Photo Credit: Handicap International/Gaël Turine)

Right: Landmine clearance. (Photo Credit: Handicap International/Jean-Jacques Bernard)

The 1995 law banning anti-personnel mines and the 2006 law banning cluster munitions provide complete prohibitions on the use, production, procurement, sale and transfer of these weapons, including components, parts and technology, as well as require the destruction of stockpiles.

Belgium led the way on both occasions as the first country in the world to declare de jure categorical bans on anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions. Although they are distinct pieces of legislation, separated by more than a decade, the same humanitarian imperative underpinned the legislative efforts to ban both of these weapons of terror.

In 2007, Belgium also became the first country to ban by law direct or indirect investment in companies that produce cluster munitions, by expanding an existing law, which already divested from anti-personnel mine manufacturers.

The Belgian experience has demonstrated that close cooperation between stakeholders on a campaign can be highly effective in bringing about policy change. Perhaps most importantly, Belgium's unprecedented legislative initiatives have inspired, strengthened and shaped the international processes that culminated in international treaties banning these weapons – the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Other countries have since followed the Belgian example of adopting anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions prohibition legislation, including divestment laws. Such national legislation can inform and encourage legislative efforts to ban other weapons that cause catastrophic humanitarian harm, such as nuclear weapons.

HONOURABLE MENTION

ARTICLE 12 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COSTA RICA, 1949

Costa Rica abolishes the national army in favour of social investment

After a five-week civil war in 1948, sparked by a contested presidential election, the leader of the National Liberation Army, José Figueres, declared:

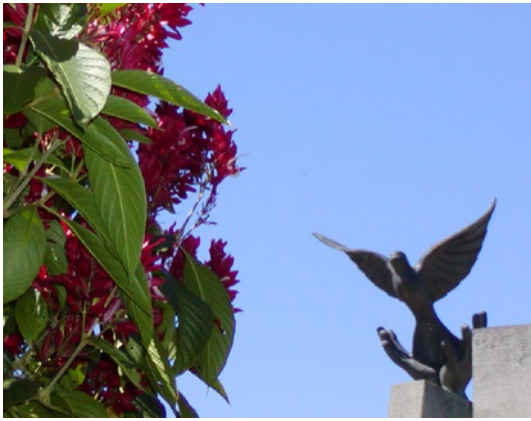
"The Regular Army of Costa Rica today gives the key to its military base to the schools... The Government hereby declares the National Army officially abolished."

This decision led Costa Rica to be the first country to formally enshrine demilitarization in its Constitution and 14 other countries have since followed suit. Overall, the policy aims to redirect military spending towards social programmes and investment in the areas of education, health and the environment.

Costa Ricans have long considered education to be a crucial factor for development while health care is available to all, regardless of legal status. An emphasis is placed upon sustainable development and there is an active promotion of eco-tourism, renewable energy and biodiversity. As a consequence, Costa Rica now has some of the highest living standards in the region.

The policy aimed to ensure a transition towards a peaceful and stable social democracy as well as promote conflict resolution by non-military means. Peace is now accepted as a fundamental constitutional value – any decision or action that could facilitate or support war is rejected under the precautionary principle while alternative means of conflict resolution have been sought in cases of border dispute. In fact, neighbouring Panama has followed the Costa Rican example and abolished its army in 1990.

Disarmament is recognized as part of Costa Rica's national narrative and the promotion of peace is a fundamental element of the foreign policy agenda. The establishment of the international University for Peace in San José further illustrated the country's commitment to peace and non-violence.



Both photos: Details of the Monument for Disarmament Work and Peace at the University for Peace in Costa Rica. (Photo Credit: University for Peace)

HONOURABLE MENTION

LAW OF MONGOLIA ON ITS NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE STATUS, 2000

Mongolia seeks security without nuclear weapons

The Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of Mongolia sign a joint declaration to reaffirm Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, 17 September 2012. (Photo Credit: Blue Banner)

Few countries in the world share Mongolia's unique geopolitical situation: a country located on the peripheries of Russia and China, its sole neighbours, who also happen to be two of the world's nine nuclear-weapon-possessing States. The fear of being caught in a conflict between China and the Soviet Union, which had an increasingly tense and confrontational relationship throughout the 1960s and 70s, as well as anxieties about dangers of nearby nuclear testing, prompted the country to pursue a nuclear-weapon-free policy.

In 1992, the same year the last Russian troops left Mongolia, President Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat announced at the 47th session of the UN General Assembly that Mongolia's territory would become a nuclear-weapon-free zone and that the country would work to have its status internationally recognized.

Following constructive diplomacy with the five recognized nuclear-weapon States on achieving recognition and assurances, as well as practical multilateral work through the United Nations, Mongolia cemented its policy into law in 2000 when the State Great Hural (National Parliament) adopted the Law of Mongolia on its nuclear-weapon-free status, which entered into force the same day.

The Mongolian initiative stands out as innovative in that it is not comprised of a regional group of countries but rather one State making a unilateral declaration. Mongolia intends to promote its security by prohibiting the stationing, manufacturing, testing and ownership of nuclear weapons on its territory rather than seeking security through alliances or extended deterrence.

Mongolia's subsequent work to gain international recognition of its status also provides a lesson of how a country was able to move out of the shadows of its nuclear-armed neighbours and forge a new independent identity as a responsible stakeholder while addressing some of its key security concerns. Mongolia's novel solution could serve as an inspiration to States in similar geopolitical circumstances faced with comparable security issues.

A young girl in Dalanzadgad, Mongolia. (Photo Credit: Flickr/James Orlando)

HONOURABLE MENTION

MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH AFRICA'S AGREEMENT IN RESPECT OF COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF CRIME COMBATING, 1995

Mozambique and South Africa join forces to search for and destroy weapons caches

Weapons collection during a disarmament and demobilization exercise. (Photo Credit: FOMICRES)

More frequently referred to as "Operation Rachel", this policy primarily encourages cross-border police cooperation on the search and destruction of weapons caches. Signed at the highest level of government by then Presidents Nelson Mandela and Joaquim Chissano, the bilateral security agreement successfully brought together two previously antagonistic police forces, with uneven operational capacity and unequal resources, for a common purpose.

At the end of a 16-year civil war, an estimated seven million guns remained in Mozambique, which posed a significant danger to regional security. The policy therefore permits joint police ventures between South Africa and Mozambique in order to curb the proliferation of weapons, assist in their destruction and promote cooperation in related criminal matters.

The Institute for Security Studies in South Africa reports that the total arms captured and destroyed by Operation Rachel exceeds any other collection operation worldwide. This includes the collection of over 24 million units of ammunition and more than 32,000 rifles as well as other firearms, projectiles, rockets, grenades and mines.

Locating the hidden arms caches relied heavily upon a remunerated network of informers. Here the policy recognized the role of women and children. Most adult men had left for the cities to find work and those remaining in the rural areas were most in need of the offered remuneration and supplies. With a generally ad hoc and flexible approach, this led to a cost-effective implementation of a project that was almost entirely regionally funded.

Security has since visibly improved in the cross-border areas and a safer environment in Mozambique has permitted significant investment and infrastructure development. The model has also proven to be transferable, with South Africa, Namibia and Angola having pursued such cooperation since 2007.

Uncovering a weapons cache. (Photo Credit: Willem Els)

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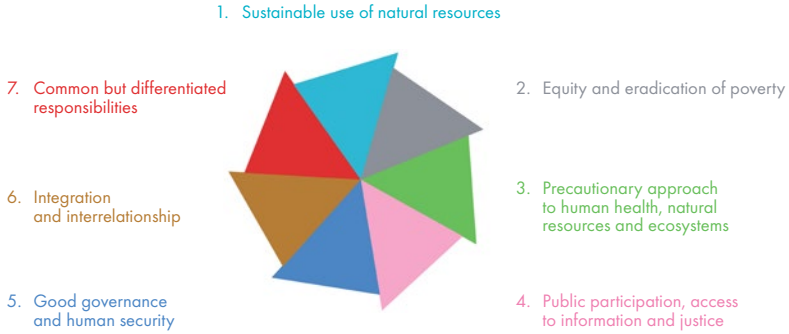

PREVIOUS FUTURE POLICY AWARD WINNERS

2009: FOOD SECURITY

- **Winner:** Belo Horizonte Food Security Programme 1993, Brazil
- **Highly Commended:** Urban Agriculture, Cuba
- **Highly Commended:** Tuscan Regional Law 2004 on the Protection and Promotion of Heritage of Local Breeds and Varieties of Interest to Farming, Animal Husbandry and Forestry, Italy

2010: BIODIVERSITY

- **Gold:** Biodiversity Law 1998, Costa Rica
- **Silver:** Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, Australia

2011: FORESTS

- **Gold:** National Forest Policy 2004, Rwanda
- **Silver:** Lacey Act 1900 with amendment of 2008, United States
- **Silver:** Community Forest Policy 1995, Gambia

2012: OCEANS & COASTS

- **Gold:** Protected Areas Network Act 2003 and Shark Haven Act 2009, Palau
- **Silver:** Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park Act 2010, The Philippines
- **Silver:** Marine Resources Act 2000, Namibia

2013 FUTURE POLICY AWARD JURY

- **Sergio de Queiroz Duarte**, Brazil, Former United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs
- **Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba**, Japan, Chairman of the Middle Powers Initiative (MPI), former Mayor of Hiroshima and former President of Mayors for Peace
- **Anda Cristina Filip**, Romania, Director for Member Parliaments and External Relations at the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
- **Dr. David Krieger**, United States, President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, World Future Councillor and Co-chair of the World Future Council Disarmament Commission
- **Jakob von Uexkull**, Sweden, Germany, Founder, World Future Council and Right Livelihood Award
- **Nabil Fahmy**, Egypt, founding Dean of the School of Public Affairs at the American University in Cairo, Chair of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies Middle East Project and former Ambassador at Large at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry
- **Prof. Alexander Likhotal**, Russia, President of Green Cross International and World Future Councillor
- **Prof. Marie-Claire Cordonier Segger**, United Kingdom, Italy, Director, Center for International Sustainable Development Law and Head of Economic Growth and Trade for the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and World Future Councillor.

The Jury held its deliberations and decided on the winning policies on 2 July 2013, after which its mandate expired.

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World Future Council

VOICE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

(Image Credit: istock)

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Above: Origami cranes as international peace symbols. (Photo Credit: World Future Council)

Back cover: Destruction of toy guns at a publicity campaign to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, as part of Argentina's National Programme for the Voluntary Surrender of Firearms (Silver Award winner). (Photo Credit: RAD)

FUTURE POLICY AWARD 2013