



Peace, Common Security and Nuclear Disarmament



C7 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



Common Security

- Reaffirm support for an international order based on **international law** and build on the **global and regional peace architecture**. Recognize their vital role in the peaceful resolution of disputes and promotion of common security.
- Express **active support for the UNSG's New Agenda for Peace** including reforms to the UN Security Council, revitalization of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), and elevating the work of the Peacebuilding Commission.
- Focus resources and attention on addressing the **root causes of violence and conflict**, adapting a **holistic systems approach** that includes economic and social exploitation, repression, and injustice.

Common Security

- **Actively include women and youth in peacebuilding activities** as recommended in **UNSC Resolution 1325, UNSC Resolution 2250** and subsequent resolutions accordingly - ensuring their meaningful and equal involvement in conflict prevention and resolution, protection, relief and recovery at the local, national, and international levels. Address the linkage between a high level of violence against children and wars.
- Address the **interlinked nature of war, militarism, climate change, and environmental degradation.**
- Actively involve and financially **support civil society and grassroots** peacebuilders in every aspect of conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
- **Invest in peace education.**

General Disarmament

- **Reduce military spending and arms production** in favor of investments in diplomacy and human security, including the meeting of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. Prohibit the funding of political parties and election campaigns by the military sector.
- Act swiftly to **expand international, multilateral treaties on emerging military technologies** including artificial intelligence, cyber warfare, space weaponry, and unmanned vehicles or drones.
- Strengthen policies on **preventing arms transfers** into conflict-prone and active conflict zones in particular where international law has been violated.
- Reaffirm support for and actively work for a **fourth Special Session on Disarmament in the UNGA**.

Nuclear Disarmament

- Reaffirm the G7 position that the use or threat of nuclear weapons **use by any actor is unacceptable**. Acknowledge the risks that come with nuclear deterrence and the power imbalances that come from their possession. Commit to a no first use policy.
- **Resume with urgency nuclear arms reduction processes**, with a view to achieving the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. Reinvigorate strategic stability talks between the USA and Russia and dialogue with China for immediate and severe restrictions on nuclear weapons with a clearly outlined timeline and benchmarks toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.
- Participate in good faith in **Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)** as observers.

In recent decades, surges in military spending and militarisation have led to a world increasingly at war and incapable of tackling real global problems.

The G7 should lead a now unavoidable change of course, putting disarmament choices at the forefront of renewed policies for a positive Peace.



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How much longer must we wait before it becomes evident that nuclear weapons also fail as a deterrent? The leaders of the G7 must lead the way towards the paradigm shift around security that we need: Common security has proven effective in the past and can once again lead to international disarmament, diplomacy, and sustainable peace.



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