



**Policy Recommendations From:
Getting to Nuclear Zero, Building Common Security for a Post-MAD Worldⁱ**

A Broad Coalition that includes Canada should undertake the following:

1. Reduce Nuclear Dangers, Promote Nuclear Disarmament.

- urge USA and Russia to de-alert and adopt a No First Use of nuclear weapons policy
- Canada should sign the new Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, while changing relevant Canadian policies and practices and working to bring NATO in conformity with the treaty
- lead a high-level summit on reversing a nuclear weapons arms race
- support a new Fissile Materials Treaty and prohibit exports of nuclear material and technology to non-NPT states
- support development of an international monitoring and verification regime in cooperation with the IAEA and nuclear weapon states
- support establishment of nuclear risk reduction and strategic stability centres

2. Undertake political and security measures that enhance international security and embrace a global perspective, to replace threatening doctrines, including nuclear deterrence.

- Reduce threat perceptions, work towards tension reduction, codify confidence building measures
- Address underlying grievances and injustices that breed war
- Prioritize the peace process, protection of civilians and conflict prevention over military responses
- Develop the interim steps between conventional deterrence and common security
- Strengthen the arms control regime, including military and industrial conversion campaigns
- Support the UN vision of war prevention and sustainable peace, including the Women, Peace and Security agenda.
- Rebuild Canada's diplomatic capacity and increase funding for peacebuilding and development assistance.
- Combine security, arms control and conflict prevention diplomacy
- Adopt the umbrella concept of sustainable common security to bridge disarmament, peace and justice, and global environment campaigns

- 3. Strengthen and Enhance international institutions and organizations.**
 - Support the International Criminal Court, including its capacity to address the crime of aggression
 - Convene a meeting of states, with civil society input, to press for reform of the UN Security Council and to make it more equitable, effective and legitimate
 - Support the peacebuilding capacity of regional organizations, including OSCE, African Union, OAS, ASEAN
 - Expand support for UN peacekeeping; re-establish a Canadian United Nations Peacekeeping Training Centre under civilian control
 - Support a UN Emergency Peace Service as a key element of conflict prevention, violence reduction and wider disarmament

- 4. Resolve Regional Conflicts**
 - Support progress on the Korean peninsula through security guarantees from Russia, China and the US, and support an end to provocative military exercises and missile and nuclear tests.
 - Support diplomatic settlement of disputes such as with the Minsk Agreement
 - Support an Arctic Security Council and prevent provocative military exercises
 - Revive the North Pacific Cooperative Security Dialogue
 - Engage youth to proactively address underlying causes of local and regional conflict

- 5. Support Outreach. The Canadian Government specifically should:**
 - Support media, public and institutional policy education by creating a new Institute for Sustainable Peace and Common Security, with long-term financial viability
 - Revive a regularized Canadian consultative process with support from Global Affairs and National Defence.

ⁱ The Group of 78 policy conference was held in Ottawa, September 22-23, 2017. A significant number of these proposals reflect conference support for the civil society statement “A Shift to Common Security and Sustainable Peace”, originally a submission to the 2016 Defence Policy Review, but updated in May 2018.