

Summary of the presentation

- Advantages and practical shortcomings of UNSCR 1540 (2004)
- Responsibilities of states within a state-centric international system.
- Identification of (political) “perceptions” as shaping compliance with UNSCR 1540 (2004).
- The role of “civil society” in addressing these perceptions to promote a better understanding by all stakeholders.
- Some practical examples of NPSGlobal ongoing projects

Advantages of the UNSC 1540 (2004) Regime

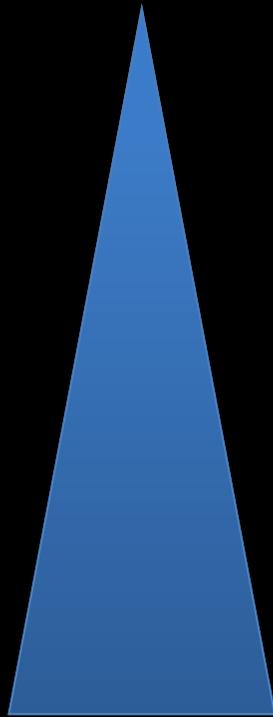
- Provides key elements to organize the whole global disarmament and non-proliferation effort.
- At the same time it focuses uniquely on the risks of non-state-actors in the proliferation circle.
- Has a mandatory character and states should comply with it.
- Goes across different regimes and initiatives by offering a more global perspective instead of focusing on specific technologies.
- Reaches the entire UN member states community.
- Becomes useful to prevent a wider picture of proliferation threats, for example, covert programs in states (if non-state actors are acting on behalf of/under a third state).

But also national problems of implementation...

- Reports are generally presented, but rarely updated and completing them is perceived in national agendas as a mechanical or formal mechanism with little practical results.
- Difficulty in obtaining the relevant information.
- Need of better technical capacity.
- Lack of financial capabilities.
- Institutional corruption.
- “Unavoidable” exclusion of the everyday political agendas (*urgent vs. important*).
- Political apathy (interest not originated in self-perceived necessities)

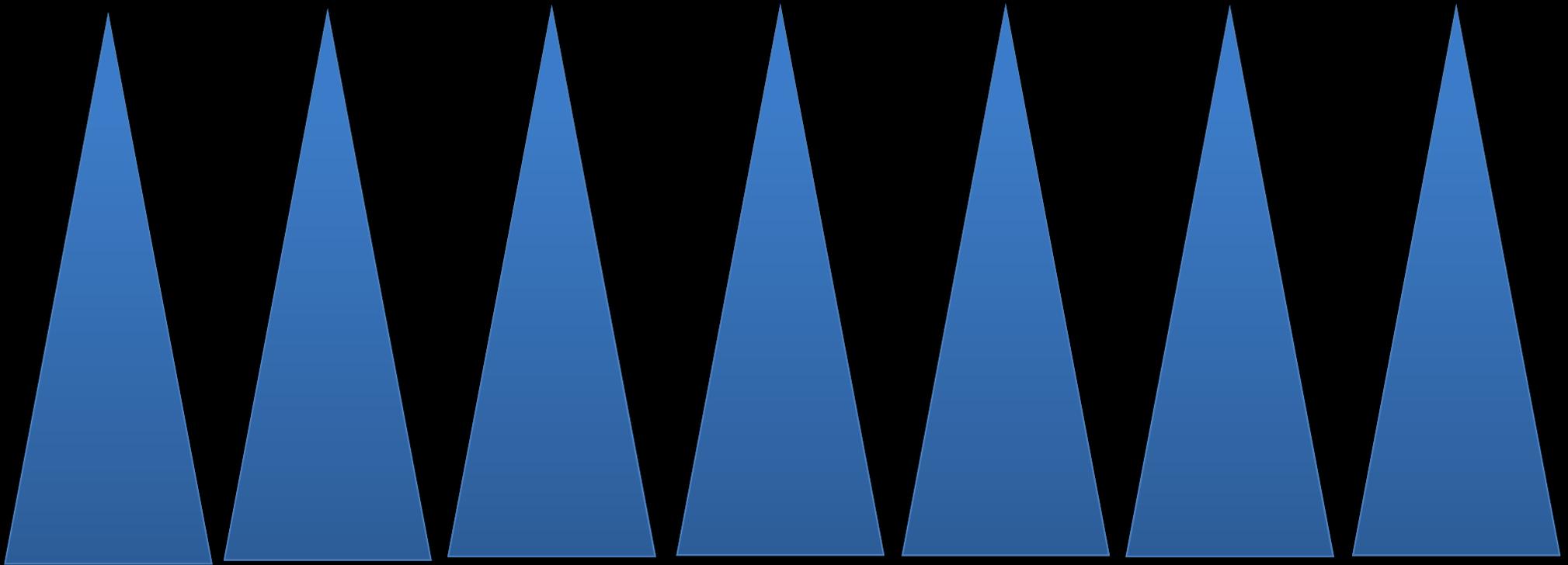
International law as a state-centric regime

Primary responsibility on implementation relies on the sovereign State, considered the main subject of international law.

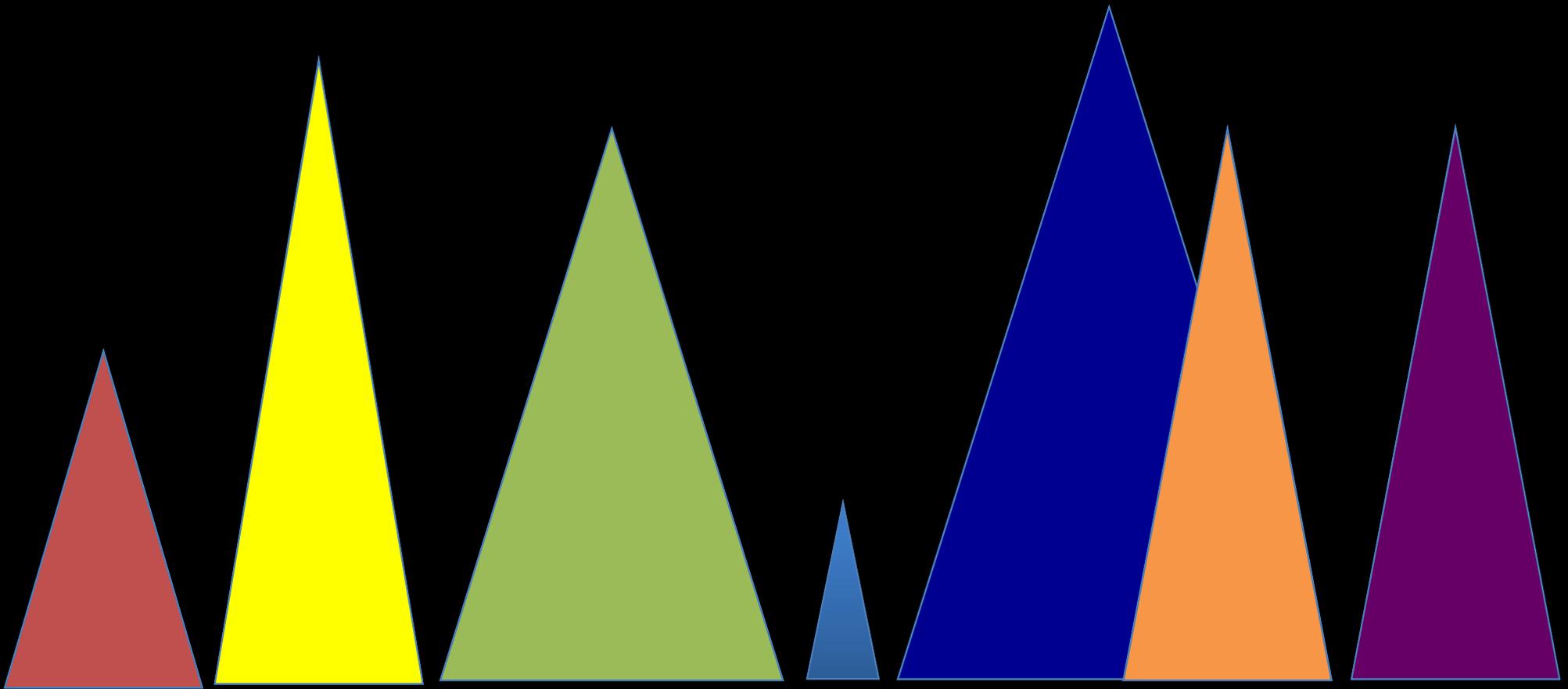


International law as a state-centric regime

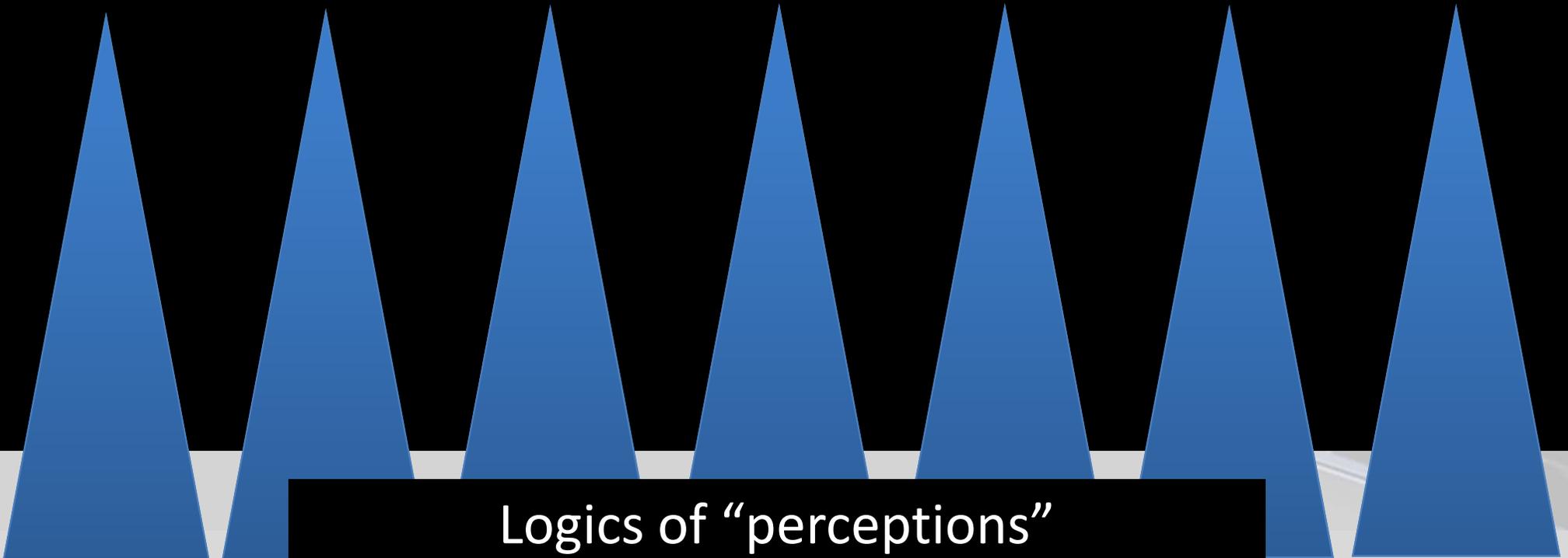
Westphalian approach to the international community



Reality hidden?

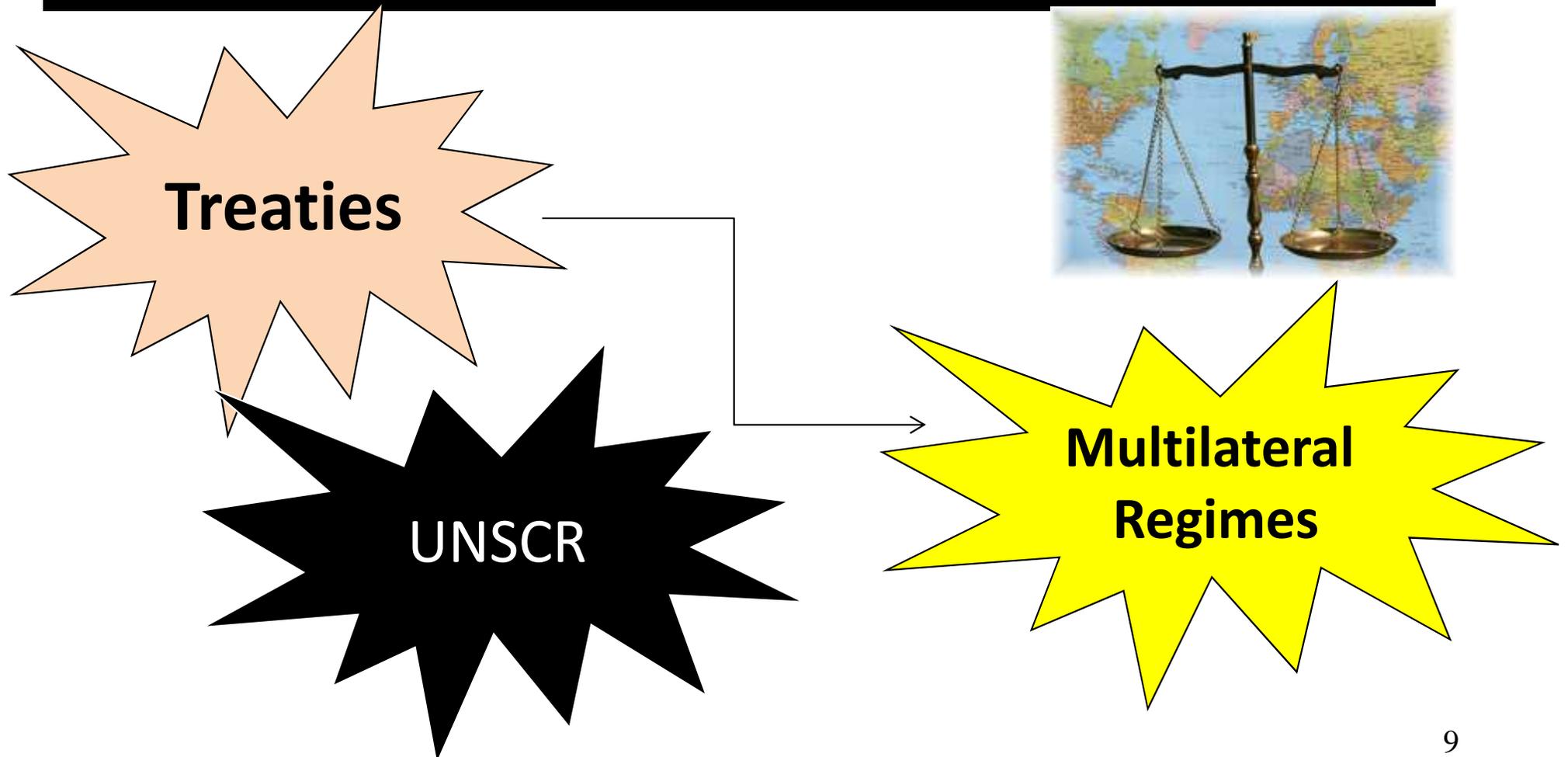


International law in the eyes of the beholder...



Logics of "perceptions"

The fear of legal interference is a result of a perception of the state to be self-contained and invulnerable, and therefore all “external” actions are sometimes observed as contrary to national interests, as shown in the regulatory sources for non-proliferation



Self-perceptions suggest that States do not always feel that issues addressed in UNSCR 1540 are relevant to their own interests and, if they are, they are generally unwilling to ask for assistance (perceiving this as a lack of sovereign control or as a sign of weakness)

Rosalyn Higgins (1994, *Problems & Process. International Law and How We Use it*, Oxford: Clarendon Press): all players of the international arena are relevant in the context of the legal decision-making process: **participants** (not “subjects” and “objects” of international law).

Role for “other” participants with different perceptions to play in the game:
Academic Think Tanks/NGOs/Universities/Society

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ANGUS

Layers of perceived obstacles (external pressures) in two levels

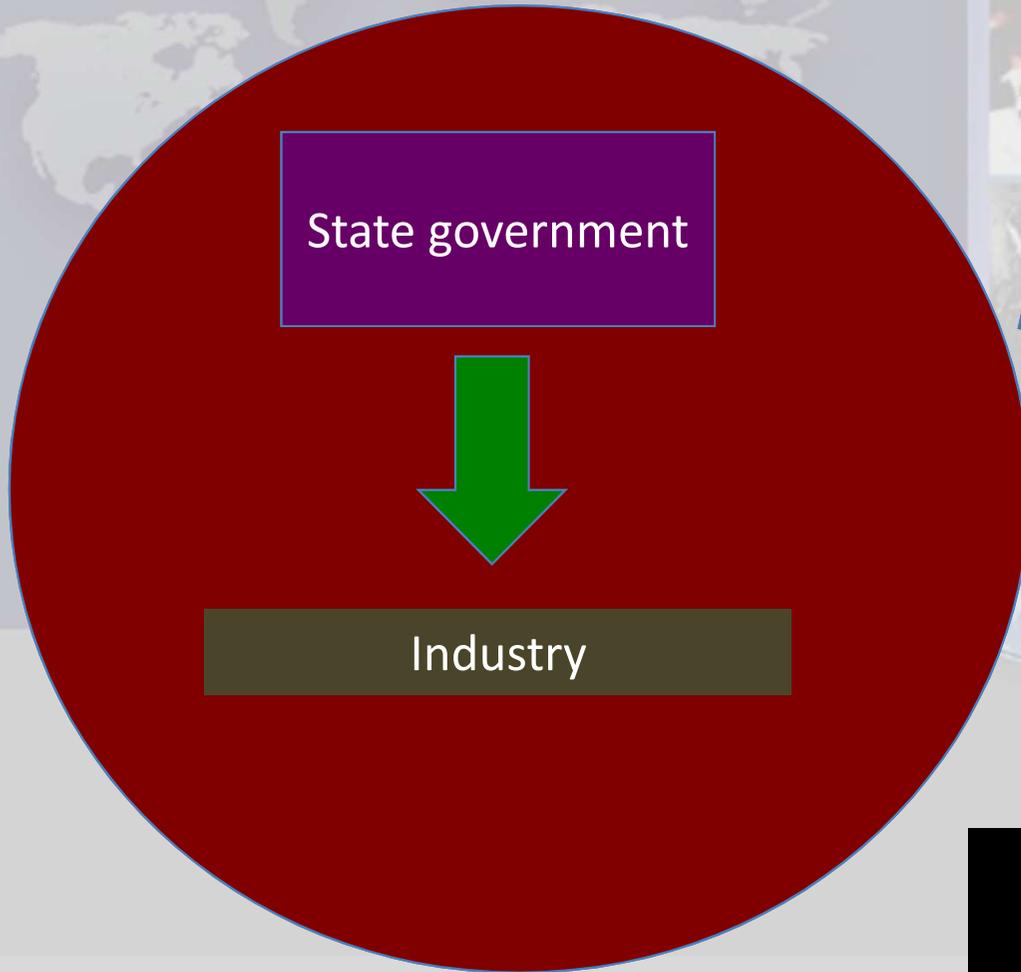
International level

State government feeling that loses its discretionary freedom of dealing with national interests

UNSC, international organizations or other states providing help



Layers of perceived obstacles (external pressures) in two levels

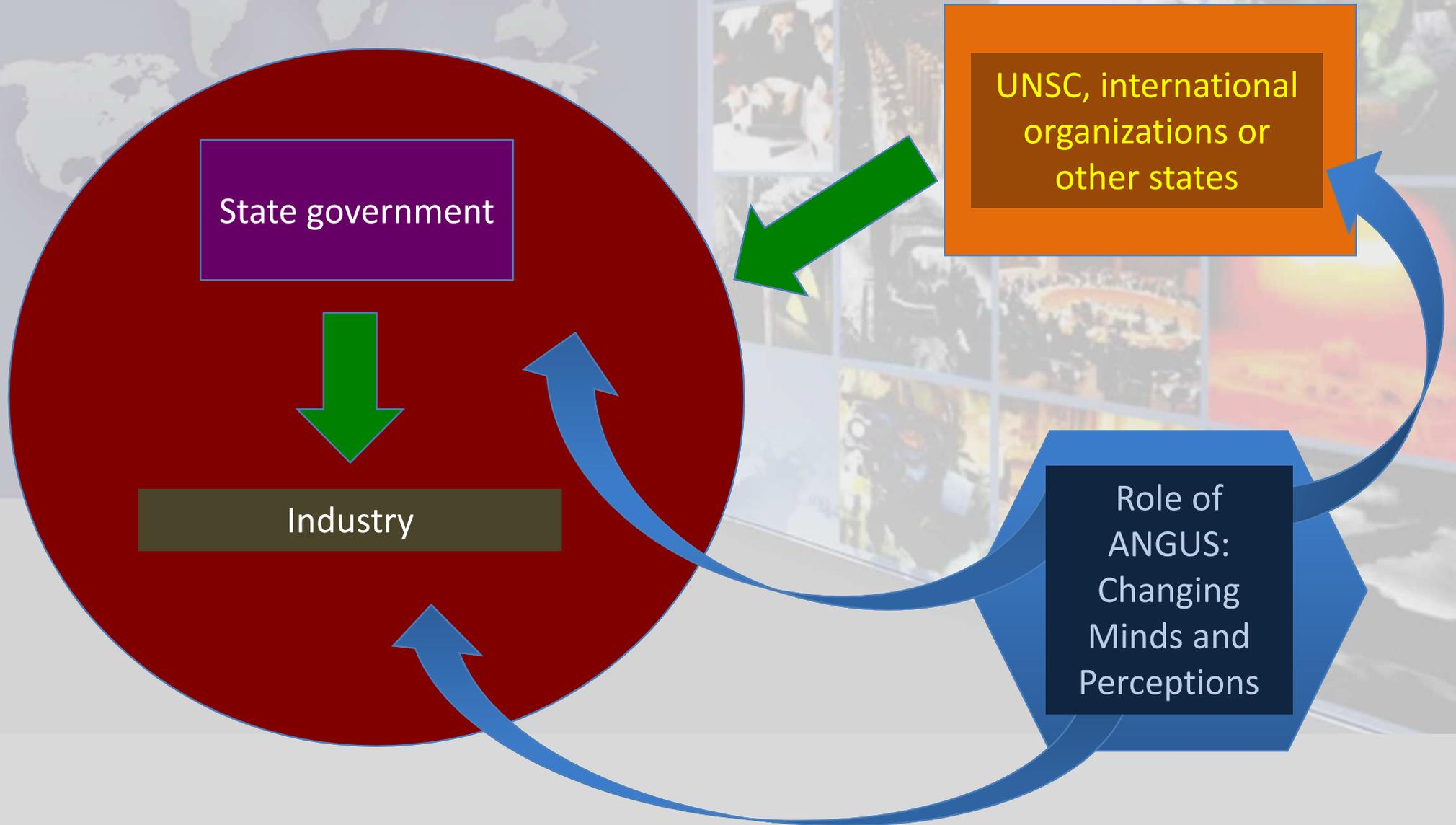


UNSC, international organizations or other states

International + Domestic level

Overlapping perceptions on other stakeholders with differentiated interests, and even global mistrust or suspicion

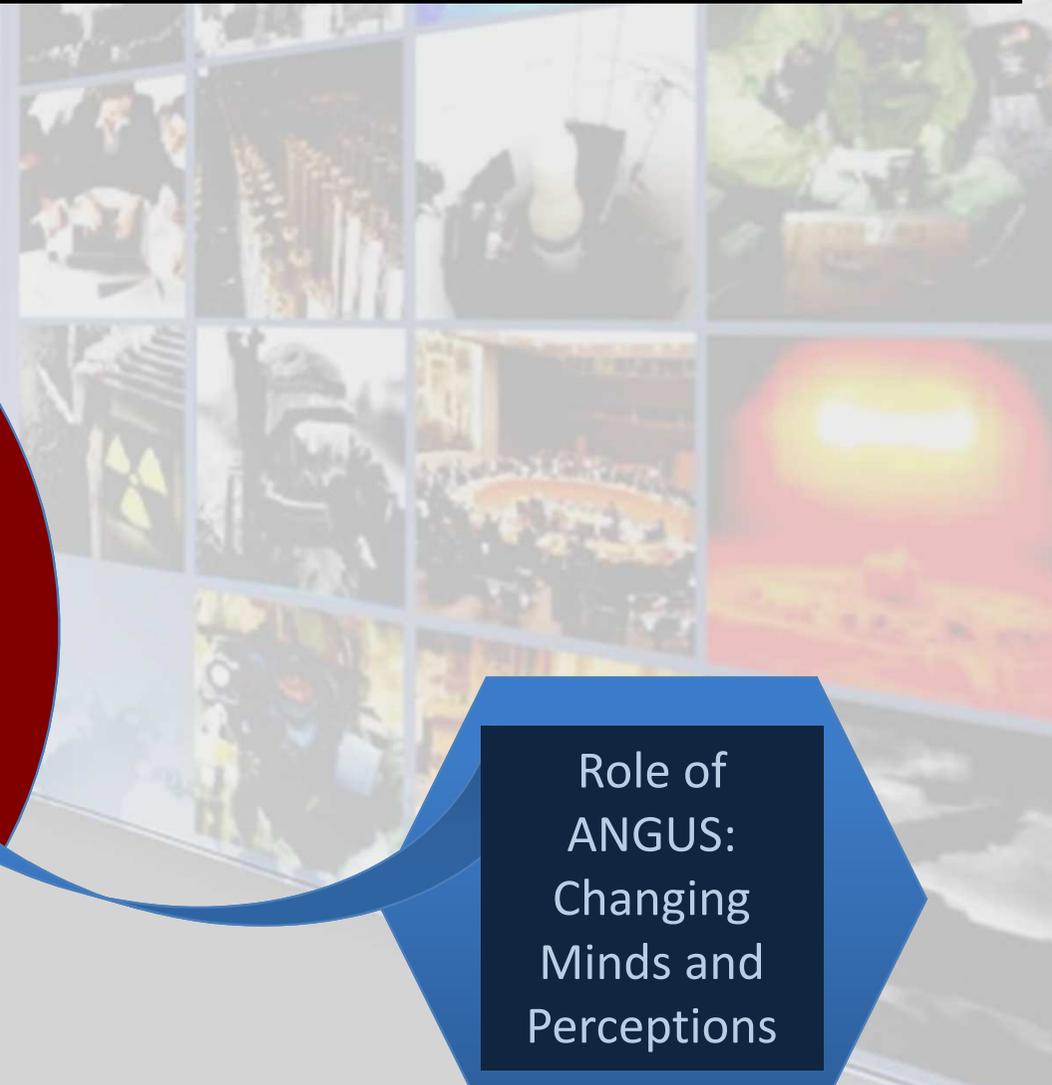
Tackling both levels of obstacles by dealing with the international and domestic actors involved



ANGUS *vis-à-vis* state governments

State government

Role of
ANGUS:
Changing
Minds and
Perceptions



ANGUS *vis-à-vis* state governments

State government

HOW THEY CAN HELP

- Persuading States to revise and update their agendas generating own local interest.
- Elaborating strategies to make them perceive UNSC 1540 as necessary and convenient (not as “mandatory”) so they can assume a leading role.

Role of
ANGUS:
Changing
Minds and
Perceptions

ANGUS *vis-à-vis* international organizations & third States

UNSC, international organizations or other states

Role of ANGUS:
Changing Minds and Perceptions



ANGUS *vis-à-vis* international organizations & third States

HOW THEY CAN HELP

- Becoming efficient link between States' true needs and IO or other states can offer.
- Raising consciousness on complicated local political realities and misperceptions.
- Helping to reproduce across-borders a common language that could be efficient for trust-confidence without "interference" of state mediation.

UNSC, international organizations or other states providing help

Role of Civil Societies:
Changing Minds and Perceptions

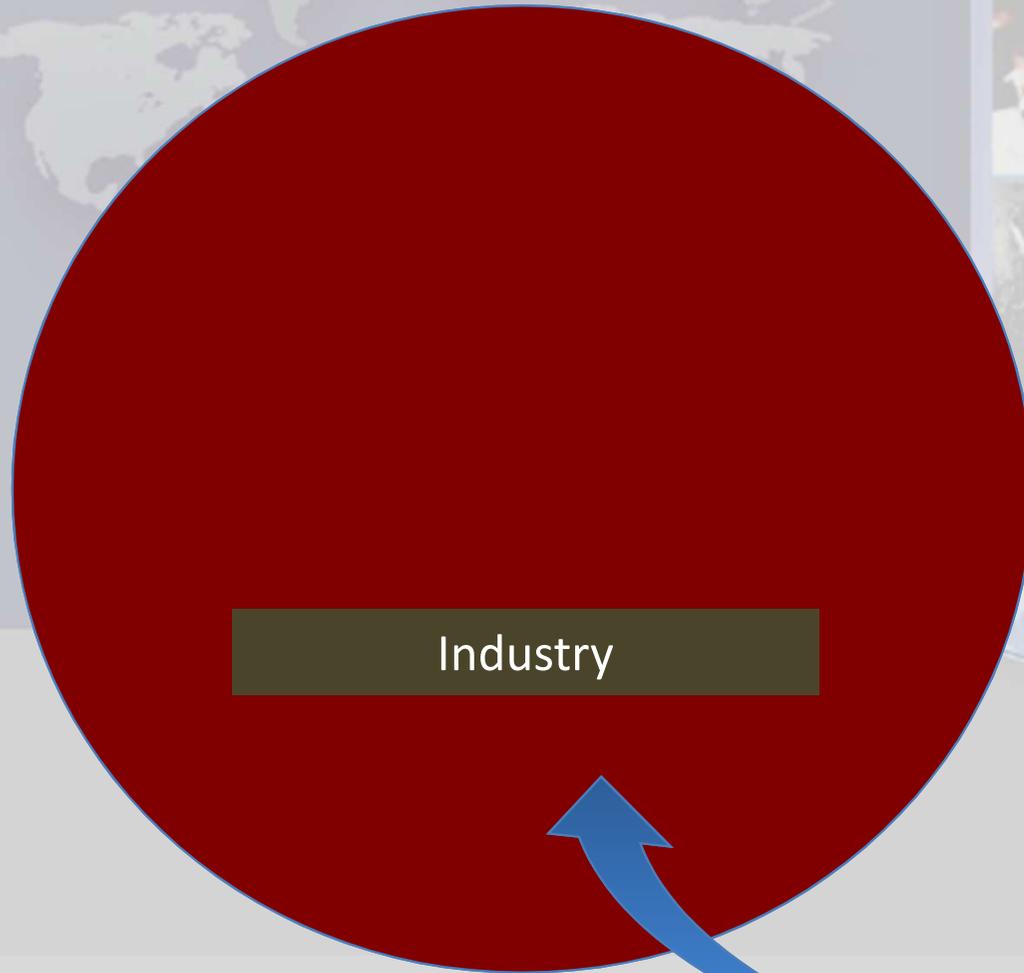
ANGUS *vis-à-vis* the industrial sector

Industry

Role of Civil
Societies:
Changing
Minds and
Perceptions



ANGUS *vis-à-vis* the industrial sector



HOW THEY CAN HELP

- Providing a non-state-centric perspective on the importance of fast and secure transactions and commercial integrity.
- Alerting of economic risks of material diversion.
- Creating informal networks and fostering common practices.

Role of Civil Societies:
Changing
Minds and
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Role of
ANGUS:
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HOW THEY CAN HELP

State government

- Persuading States to revise and update their agendas generating local interest.
- Elaborating strategies to make them perceive UNSC 1540 as necessary and convenient (not as “mandatory”) so they assume their role.

UNSC and IO

- Becoming efficient link between States’ true needs and IO or other states.
- Raising consciousness of complicated political realities and misperceptions.
- Reproducing across-borders a common language efficient for trust-confidence.

Industry

- Providing the non-state perspective on the importance of secure transactions and commercial integrity.
- Alerting of economic risks of material diversion.
- Creating informal networks and fostering common practices among partners.

FOCUSED CAPACITY-BUILDING AND
TAILORED-BASED EDUCATION FOR EVERY STAKEHOLDER

NPSGlobal: Practical Projects in Progress to Address the “Perceptions” in Non-Proliferation



Fundación
No-proliferación para la Seguridad Global
Nonproliferation for Global Security



By means of fostering a bottom-up logics, two major programs of action:

- Multidimensional Research Project on “A Comprehensive Prognosis of the Local Consequences of a Nuclear Attack: Providing an Interdisciplinary and Comparative Model for Exploring the Effects of a Terrorist Act with Nuclear Weapons in Developed and Developing Countries” (2013-2014).
- 1540 E-Learning: Design of an online course based upon a problem-oriented curriculum and role-playing exercises dealing with perceptions of the actors involved (2014-2015).

“A Comprehensive Prognosis of the Local Consequences of a Nuclear Attack” (2013-2014)



Fundación
APS
No-prolifерación para la Seguridad Global
Nonproliferation for Global Security



After acknowledging the scepticism of developing countries related to a “perception” of lack of threats, the project aims at global study of scenarios involving consequences of a nuclear attack both in developed and developing countries, to identify the role that these states should play *in accordance to their concerns and actual possibilities*.

- Working methodological framework: modification of relevant indicators of different dimensions (political, legal, economical, technological, social, etc).
- Drafting of charts of indicators and variables to understand similarities and differences in state repercussions or reactions in order to reach conclusions on local effects (on the results in the analysis of relevant indicators) that may be useful for raising *in loco* awareness and encouraging public policies.

