

# Importance and Challenges in TPNW Ratification: Regional Analysis of Oceania, the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa

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## Abstract

The research focuses on the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), which has become an important global issue in international security. The research aims to analyze the factors that influence countries' decisions to ratify the TPNW, as well as to explore the challenges and concerns that individual countries face regarding this issue. The benefits of the research include a deeper understanding of the political, economic, and security dynamics relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Results show that complex political and economic interests influence the decision to ratify the TPNW. In Oceania, countries such as Australia and Fiji demonstrated concerns for strategic alliances and regional security. In contrast, smaller countries such as Kiribati and the Marshall Islands prioritized domestic issues and political considerations. In the Americas, the United States rejects TPNWs as contrary to its national security policy, while NATO commitments often bind countries in Europe. In Asia, resistance from nuclear-armed states such as China and India reflects broader geopolitical strategies, while in Africa, many states do not prioritize the issue due to domestic instability. Identified in-depth understanding of how individual states respond to TPNWs in specific contexts. Comparative analysis across regions provides a new perspective in understanding the interaction between foreign policy and non-proliferation issues. The importance of international dialog and a more holistic approach in addressing non-proliferation challenges. Countries' decisions on ratification of the TPNW are highly dependent on their localities and challenges, which include both domestic and foreign policy issues. The TPNW is not only a non-proliferation issue but also reflects the complexity of international relations and national security policies in different parts of the world.

## 1. Introduction

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) was adopted on July 7, 2017, in New York and entered into force on January 22, 2021, after being ratified by all 50 states (Anand, 2022). TPNW is a response to global discontent with the injustices and threats posed by nuclear weapons, as well as the failure of nuclear weapon states to fulfill their obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (Müller & Wunderlich, 2020). The TPNW aims to eliminate nuclear weapons and prohibit their development, testing, and use (Soeparna, 2023). Nuclear weapons proliferation remains one of the main challenges in international relations (Hymans, 2020). The emergence of new states developing nuclear capabilities, such as North Korea, as well as tensions between states that already possess nuclear weapons, increases the risk of conflict (Miller, 2020). The TPNW is expected to be an important tool to mitigate the threat by creating clear global norms against the possession and use of nuclear weapons. After the adoption

of the TPNW, states in different regions gave different responses to the treaty (Egel & Ward, 2022). Responses are influenced not only by the possession of nuclear weapons but also by the political, economic, and social dynamics of each country.

In the Oceania region, countries such as Australia are faced with a dilemma between supporting a nuclear weapons ban and maintaining their strategic alliances, especially with the United States. Countries like Fiji need to balance domestic interests, such as environmental security, with broader regional security. In America, the response to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) has been mixed. The United States rejected the TPNW on the grounds that the treaty conflicts with its national security policy, which focuses on strengthening alliances and deterrence strategies. In contrast, Latin American countries, while not possessing nuclear weapons, saw the TPNW as an important symbol but still considered its impact on their international relations. In Europe, NATO countries are generally bound by existing nuclear policies and consider the impact of TPNW ratification on collective security. Although countries such as Austria and Liechtenstein support the principles of the TPNW, they have not ratified it, reflecting caution against geopolitical realities. States with nuclear weapons programs, such as China and India, reject the TPNW because they consider it unrealistic and incompatible with their national security needs. States without nuclear weapons, such as Japan and South Korea, tend to support the existing Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) framework. In Africa, responses to NLW have been mixed, with many countries focusing more on domestic issues such as political instability. Most states feel that TPNWs are less relevant to the challenges they face, such as internal conflict and economic development. States with real security threats tend to resist banning nuclear weapons, viewing them as a vital tool to defend their sovereignty and security. Some states may ratify the TPNW in response to international pressure and to enhance their reputation on the global stage. States with pressing domestic priorities, such as economic development and climate change, may focus more on these issues than discussions on nuclear weapons.

The study aims to analyze the factors that influence the decision of countries to ratify the TPNW in five regions of the world. The benefit of the research is to provide a better understanding of the political and social dynamics that drive states' attitudes toward banning nuclear weapons. The research is expected to contribute to the development of a more effective and locally responsive global nuclear policy. The research is limited to analyzing states' attitudes and decisions regarding TPNWs based on available data and information up to 2024. The main focus will be on domestic and international factors that influence such decisions, without going into depth on technical aspects related to nuclear weapons. The research results are expected to provide valuable benefits to policymakers, researchers, and international organizations focusing on non-proliferation and global security issues. Understanding the motivations behind states' attitudes, more strategic steps can be taken to encourage ratification and implementation of the TPNW.

While a number of studies have been conducted on the TPNW, there is still a lack of understanding of how the political and social context in each country influences their stance. The research seeks to bridge this gap by analyzing the reactions of countries in different regions, taking into account the differences that exist. The research offers a thorough comparative approach to the ratification of TPNWs in the five regions and explores the relationship between domestic interests and international considerations. Exploring the unique challenges faced by each state, the research contributes to the broader discussion on nuclear arms control and the future of international security policy.

## 2. Research Method

In The study, researchers used a SWOT analysis approach (*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats*), as can be seen in the study (Shinde et al., 2023), to evaluate the factors influencing the implementation and acceptance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) from 2012 to 2024. The method was chosen for its ability to provide a comprehensive view of the dynamics that exist within the TPNW in different countries.

SWOT analysis is used to identify the internal and external factors that influence countries' decisions to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). The analysis focuses on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced by countries in different regions, such as Oceania, the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa, in international security and domestic politics. Strengths include states' commitment to non-proliferation and a desire to strengthen regional security, as seen in several Oceania

states supporting the TPNW for regional stability. There are weaknesses arising from attachment to strategic alliances; for example, European countries in NATO are often limited by collective obligations, which inhibits independence in ratifying the TPNW.

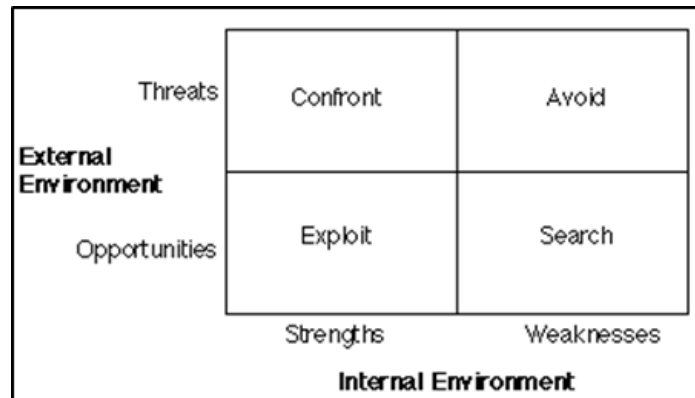


Figure 1. SWOT Matrix

Opportunities for states considering ratification of the TPNW may include enhanced diplomatic standing and participation in global dialogues related to nuclear non-proliferation. This becomes relevant for countries seeking to strengthen international relations and a positive image in the global arena, such as some African countries that can leverage TPNW ratification to strengthen their position in international organizations. Threats include pressure from major powers and national security considerations, such as those experienced by the United States and nuclear-armed states in Asia, which see the TPNW as a potential threat to their strategic interests. An effective strategy is to understand and leverage the country's internal strengths to support the non-proliferation agenda while mitigating existing weaknesses through international dialogue and multilateral cooperation. For example, countries with strong diplomatic capacities can take an active role in TPNW advocacy. At the same time, those dependent on military alliances may need to address challenges by designing policies that balance national security and international commitments.

At the advanced stage of analysis, these factors are evaluated to classify them as strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, or threats, depending on each country's local and regional perspective. These alternative perspectives are important because each factor can have different interpretations; for example, for one country, an attachment to a security alliance could be considered a strength that supports regional stability, while for another country, it could be a weakness in its efforts to ratify the TPNW. In the SWOT analysis of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), data collection was conducted by accessing various relevant and diverse sources of information. One of the main sources is official UN documents, which include resolution texts, meeting reports, and documents related to the TPNW. The documents provide the legal basis as well as up-to-date information on the progress of implementation and acceptance of the TPNW at the international level (Jadoon, 2021). Research reports from academic studies and reports published by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also important sources. Reports offered in-depth validation of the political, security, and humanitarian impacts of the TPNW, as well as the challenges faced in its implementation. Academic articles published in scholarly journals were also utilized, providing in-depth analysis of various aspects of the TPNW, including an evaluation of its effectiveness and challenges to implementation. Information was gathered from trusted news sources covering the latest developments related to the TPNW. News and reports from these trusted media help maintain an understanding of current events affecting the implementation and acceptance of TPNW at the global level.

The analysis began by identifying the Strengths that support the ratification of the TPNW. In this case, researchers observed that the support of international organizations and civil society movements that encourage the reduction of nuclear weapons is a positive factor (Ting & Lin, 2021). Strengths create a more favorable environment for countries to consider ratification, especially among countries that have strong anti-nuclear policies. The research noted weaknesses that hindered the ratification process. One of the main weaknesses is countries' reliance on nuclear protection from major allies, such as the United States. This creates a dilemma for countries that want to support the TPNW but are concerned that doing so could undermine their strategic alliances and national security. The researcher analyzed the opportunities that

exist to strengthen acceptance of TPNW. The research shows that increasing global awareness of the dangers of nuclear weapons and climate change opens the door for more constructive dialog. The opportunity for countries to collaborate on arms control efforts and sustainable development creates synergies between these issues. Researchers are also aware of threats that could impede progress in the ratification of the TPNW. Heightened geopolitical rivalries and tensions between nuclear-armed states could create resistance to the implementation of the treaty (Ho, 2024). The lack of robust verification mechanisms and limited commitments from major countries may reduce the effectiveness of the TPNW.

The research provides a comprehensive overview of the complexities involving the ratification of the TPNW. The method understands the strengths and weaknesses of ratification but also helps identify opportunities to encourage greater support and threats that need to be addressed to ensure the successful implementation of this treaty in the long term. Through this approach, it is hoped that the research can provide useful recommendations for policymakers and relevant stakeholders to advance non-proliferation and arms control goals at the global level.

### **3. Result and Discussion**

#### **3.1. Oceania Region Analysis**

In analyzing the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) among Pacific states, it is clear that each state faces different challenges and priorities, as we can see in Table 1. Australia is concerned about the impact of TPNW ratification on its strategic alliance with the United States, as well as the potential weakening of its defense posture, as it believes nuclear weapons play a role in maintaining the balance of power in the geopolitically sensitive Asia-Pacific region. Fiji senses concerns over broader regional security impacts, struggling to balance domestic interests and favorable relations with nuclear-armed states. Kiribati chose to prioritize its domestic issues, particularly climate change, indicating a greater national focus on environmental sustainability than engagement in international agreements on nuclear non-proliferation.

The Marshall Islands, which experienced first-hand the impact of a nuclear test, refrained from ratifying the TPNW due to political and economic considerations, with their strategic relationships with major powers heavily influencing this decision. Micronesia is also looking closely at the potential impact of ratification on its close relationship with the United States, with attention to the security support received through existing treaties and concerns that such a move could threaten their defenses. Nauru is encouraged to consider the political and economic impacts of TPNW ratification, particularly with regard to international aid and diplomatic relations with major powers. New Zealand, known as a pioneer of the anti-nuclear movement, faces challenges in political and diplomatic dynamics that currently hinder its ability to ratify this treaty. Palau shares similar concerns about the impact of ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) on its international security interests, necessitating careful consideration of potential consequences for relations with major powers. Papua New Guinea is also assessing the implications for regional security and its relationships with nuclear states, underscoring the need to understand how ratification may alter existing security dynamics in the region. Samoa and Tuvalu prefer to focus on pressing domestic or regional issues, such as economic development and climate change, rather than engaging in international treaties like the TPNW. The Solomon Islands is considering the political and economic impacts of TPNW ratification, recognizing the importance of balancing domestic interests with international relations. Similarly, Tonga has expressed concerns about the potential effects on stability and diplomatic relations that may result from a decision to ratify the treaty.

#### **3.2. American Region Analysis**

The responses of various countries to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) illustrate the complex interplay among national interests, security issues, and regional dynamics, as we can see in Table 2. The United States, as the country with the largest nuclear arsenal, has rejected the TPNW, viewing it as incompatible with its national security policies and nuclear strategy. The U.S. reliance on nuclear weaponry for its defense and that of its allies raises concerns that this treaty could disrupt the existing balance of power, particularly regarding security assurances provided to NATO allies.

Table 1. Concerns and Key Factors Regarding TPNW Ratification among Pacific Countries

Country	Concerns Related to TPNW Ratification	Key Factors
<b>Australia</b>	Concerned that TPNW ratification may harm alliance with the U.S. and affect defense strategy.	Views nuclear weapons as vital for maintaining a balance of power, especially in Asia-Pacific.
<b>Fiji</b>	Concerned about regional security and broader stability impacts of TPNW ratification.	Faces a dilemma between domestic interests and maintaining good relations with nuclear states.
<b>Kiribati</b>	More focused on domestic issues and climate change than nuclear non-proliferation.	National priorities lean towards environmental issues and sustainability.
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	Despite nuclear testing impacts, it has not ratified TPNW due to political and economic reasons.	Strategic relationships with major powers influence decision-making.
<b>Micronesia</b>	Weighs the impact of TPNW ratification on U.S. relations and support received via agreements.	Concerned that ratification may affect U.S. security support.
<b>Nauru</b>	Needs to consider the political and economic impacts of TPNW ratification, especially regarding international aid.	Must evaluate potential effects on diplomatic stance and economic assistance from major powers.
<b>New Zealand</b>	Though a leader in the anti-nuclear movement, faces political and diplomatic barriers to ratification.	Navigates complex diplomatic dynamics in responding to nuclear issues.
<b>Palau</b>	Concerned about TPNW ratification's impact on international relations and security interests.	Must consider how ratification could affect relations with major powers and security alliances.
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Evaluates the impact of ratification on regional security and relations with nuclear-armed states or defense alliances.	Needs to assess whether TPNW ratification may shift regional security dynamics.
<b>Samoa</b>	Focused on domestic or regional issues rather than international matters like TPNW.	Prioritizes issues that affect the daily lives of its citizens.
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Considers political and economic impacts of TPNW ratification on relations with major powers and existing alliances.	Balancing domestic interests with international relations is key.
<b>Tonga</b>	Concerned about TPNW ratification's impact on international relations and regional security.	Needs to evaluate how this may affect stability and diplomatic relations.
<b>Tuvalu</b>	Focused on domestic issues and climate change rather than nuclear weapon concerns.	Prioritizes addressing urgent climate change challenges for the nation.

Brazil and Argentina adopt differing approaches to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). As a non-nuclear state, Brazil perceives the TPNW more as a symbolic gesture than an effective tool for disarmament, particularly in light of the dominance of major nuclear powers such as the United States and Russia. Argentina, while also focused on regional security in South America, views the TPNW as having limited direct impact on nuclear-armed states, prioritizing instead the stability of its region. Canada, as a NATO member, is bound by the alliance's collective policies and commitments, which leads to hesitancy in ratifying the TPNW for the sake of its strategic alliances. Other Latin American countries, such as Chile, Colombia, and Peru, evaluate the TPNW in the context of their international relations, considering the implications of the treaty within the dynamics of regional security. In the Caribbean, nations like Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, despite lacking nuclear armaments, have opted not to ratify the TPNW due to their foreign relations considerations. Mexico, which prioritizes economic ties with nuclear states, perceives the TPNW as potentially obstructive to its interests. In contrast, Guatemala and Haiti are more focused on domestic challenges, believing that participation in the TPNW would not yield direct benefits for them.

Table 2. Concerns and Main Factors Regarding TPNW Ratification among Countries on the American Continent

Country	Concerns Regarding TPNW Ratification	Main Factor
<b>United States</b>	Views TPNW as inconsistent with national security policy and nuclear strategy; fears it may disrupt power balance.	Dependence on significant nuclear arsenal for national security; concern over NATO implications.
<b>Brazil</b>	Believes TPNW will not affect larger nuclear-armed states; sees it as a symbolic instrument.	As a non-nuclear state, Brazil supports disarmament but finds TPNW less impactful on major powers.
<b>Argentina</b>	Considers regional security in South America; feels TPNW does not directly affect major nuclear states.	Regional security concerns influence their decision regarding TPNW.
<b>Canada</b>	Bound by NATO policy and collective security, decisions reflect strategic interests through an alliance with the U.S.	Commitment to NATO collective security policy influences their stance on TPNW ratification.
<b>Chile</b>	Considers regional security and international relations in TPNW decisions.	Regional security in Latin America is a key factor in their view of the treaty.
<b>Colombia</b>	Emphasizes regional security and international relations related to TPNW.	Regional security and relations with major powers influence their position on the treaty.
<b>Peru</b>	Focuses on regional security and international relations in TPNW decisions.	Concerns about regional security and international relations influence their views on TPNW.
<b>Jamaica</b>	Chooses not to ratify due to alliance considerations or foreign policy.	Relationships with nuclear-armed states and political considerations influence decisions.
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Similar to Jamaica, it lacks nuclear weapons and considers foreign policy in its decisions.	Alliances and relations with nuclear powers influence decisions.
<b>Mexico</b>	Views TPNW as a barrier to significant economic and trade relations with nuclear states.	Priority on economic relations leads to reluctance to join TPNW.
<b>Guatemala</b>	Focuses on domestic issues and does not see direct benefits from TPNW participation.	Internal issues are prioritized over international disarmament policies.
<b>Haiti</b>	Similar to Guatemala, it prioritizes domestic interests over international agreements like TPNW.	Focus on pressing internal challenges rather than global disarmament initiatives.
<b>Cuba</b>	Rejects certain TPNW provisions; believes they are insufficient to influence major nuclear powers.	Historical stance on disarmament shapes their view on TPNW effectiveness.
<b>Ecuador</b>	Doubts TPNW's effectiveness in addressing nuclear proliferation; sees implementation as challenging without nuclear power support.	Concerns about the treaty's ability to achieve disarmament goals.
<b>El Salvador</b>	Shares similar concerns with Ecuador regarding TPNW effectiveness and implementation challenges.	Sees TPNW as ineffective without cooperation from nuclear powers.
<b>Suriname</b>	Questions TPNW's effectiveness in addressing nuclear issues and implementing change.	Skepticism about TPNW's role in global nuclear disarmament.
<b>Belize</b>	Has different foreign policy priorities; feels TPNW does not align with current national interests.	Local factors and political priorities influence their stance on TPNW.
<b>Dominica</b>	Similar to Belize, it considers national interests and local factors when evaluating TPNW.	Decisions are influenced by domestic political priorities that do not align with TPNW objectives.
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	Feels that joining TPNW does not align with their current national interests.	Local political factors and foreign policy priorities influence their decision.

Cuba, with a historical commitment to disarmament advocacy, exhibits skepticism towards the TPNW's provisions, considering them insufficiently robust to alter the behavior of major nuclear states. Similarly, countries such as Ecuador, El Salvador, and Suriname express doubts about the TPNW's effectiveness in countering nuclear proliferation without support from larger powers. In Eastern Caribbean nations like Belize, Dominica, and Saint Lucia, varied foreign policy priorities that do not align with the TPNW are evident, reflecting their distinct national interests.

### 3.3. Regional Analysis of the European Continent

NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a military alliance comprising several nations committed to mutual defense against armed attacks, as articulated in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. NATO members include a diverse array of countries from Europe and North America, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and various other European nations, many of which incorporate nuclear components into their defense policies (Ambrine, 2020). These countries not only possess nuclear weapons but also integrate them into their collective security strategies, rendering nuclear capabilities an integral aspect of their defense policies. This is clearly illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3. Information Regarding NATO and TPNW Ratification

Aspect	Information
<b>Name</b>	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
<b>Purpose</b>	A military alliance to protect member states from armed attacks is based on the principles of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty (Sperling & Webber, 2020).
<b>Member Countries</b>	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.
<b>Defense Policy</b>	Generally includes nuclear components; countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and France possess nuclear weapons as part of their collective security strategies (Bundy et al., 2020).
<b>Concerns Regarding TPNW</b>	Ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) is complex due to conflicts with their nuclear policies; it could impact security given reliance on nuclear protection as a military strategy component.
<b>Nuclear-Armed States</b>	France, the United Kingdom, and the United States maintain close strategic relations with other nuclear-armed countries (Kostić, 2021).
<b>Support for TPNW</b>	Countries like Austria, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino support TPNW principles but have yet to ratify them, preferring to see changes in international nuclear policies first.
<b>Energy Considerations</b>	Countries such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia consider using nuclear technology for energy; TPNW ratification is seen as a restriction on non-military nuclear technology development.
<b>Internal Issues</b>	Countries like the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden may be influenced by internal issues or more pressing political priorities than nuclear non-proliferation concerns.
<b>Economic Impact</b>	Turkey and Sweden consider the economic impact on international relations and global political preferences, which currently do not align with TPNW ratification.
<b>Complicated Ratification Process</b>	Countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia face a complex and prolonged ratification process, especially in the context of unstable political or economic situations.

NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, serves as a military alliance that binds several nations in a commitment to mutual defense against armed attacks, as articulated in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty (Sperling & Webber, 2020). NATO members encompass a diverse array of countries from Europe and North America, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, all of which frequently integrate nuclear components into their defense policies (Ambrine, 2020). Within this framework, nuclear weapons are a crucial element of collective security strategy, particularly for nuclear-armed states that maintain strong strategic relationships with other nations.

The issue of ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) by NATO member states presents a unique complexity. The TPNW aims to prohibit and promote the elimination of nuclear weapons; yet, for NATO members, ratifying this treaty could contradict existing nuclear policies due to their reliance on nuclear deterrence in military strategy. This tension is particularly pronounced among nuclear-armed countries that are affected by established strategic partnerships. In Europe, nations such as Austria, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino express support for the principles of the TPNW but have not yet ratified it. This hesitation stems from a desire to witness changes in international nuclear policy before committing to such action or from the perception that the TPNW has not yet been fully integrated into the global nuclear arms control framework. Countries like the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia face similar challenges, influenced by considerations regarding the use of nuclear technology for energy purposes, where ratification of the TPNW could restrict the development of non-military nuclear technologies.

Internal issues and domestic political priorities also play a significant role in shaping the decisions of countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden, which may prioritize more pressing concerns over nuclear non-proliferation worries. Additionally, Turkey and Sweden are weighing the economic implications for international relations and global political preferences that currently do not align with TPNW ratification. Meanwhile, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with Serbia, confront a complicated ratification process impeded by unstable political and economic conditions domestically.

### **3.4. Asian Regional Analysis**

An analysis of countries' interests and attitudes toward the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) reveals a complex interplay influenced by various strategic, political, and economic dimensions. Each nation possesses unique motivations and challenges within the nuclear context that affect its decisions regarding the treaty. Countries such as China, India, Israel, Pakistan, and North Korea, which either have nuclear weapons programs or intend to develop them, often perceive the TPNW as a threat to their strategic security (Jadoon, 2021). For these nations, nuclear weapons are crucial components of their national security strategies, providing effective deterrents and significant political leverage. Their concerns center on the potential of the TPNW to diminish or eliminate their ability to maintain nuclear capabilities, which they consider vital for preserving the balance of power and deterring potential threats from other states. Russia, possessing one of the largest nuclear arsenals globally, also expresses discontent with the TPNW. The country views the treaty as misaligned with its geopolitical interests and defense policies, which include the modernization and maintenance of its nuclear forces as integral to its national security strategy and geopolitical influence. In contrast, nations like the United States and its allies, including Japan, South Korea, and Singapore, tend to prioritize treaties such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and various other security commitments. They do not regard the TPNW as a substitute or complement to existing commitments, believing that participation in other agreements offers a more robust framework for arms control and non-proliferation.

Iran and Syria perceive the TPNW as lacking adequate verification mechanisms or as impractical to implement fairly. They contend that the treaty fails to ensure compliance and does not provide sufficient guarantees regarding their interests amid regional and international tensions. Conversely, countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, and Yemen face domestic political and social challenges that divert their focus from nuclear non-proliferation issues. Their attention is more directed toward pressing internal matters rather than global nuclear non-proliferation policies. Gulf countries, including Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, consider that ratifying the TPNW could impact their strategic relationships with nuclear-armed states or crucial defense alliances. They fear that signing the TPNW could destabilize the strategic balance they have established with major powers and potentially jeopardize relationships with key allies. Meanwhile, nations such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, the Philippines, Qatar, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Uzbekistan have economic or military considerations that make them hesitant to ratify the TPNW. Some of these countries view nuclear weapons as tools to enhance their bargaining positions on the international stage or as components of broader security strategies. Countries like Cyprus, Mongolia, and North Korea weigh regional interests or domestic stability in their decisions regarding the TPNW, where local concerns or political situations may influence their perception of the benefits or risks associated with ratifying the treaty.



Table 4. Attitudes of States and Regions towards the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and Reasons and Considerations

Negara/Region	Attitudes Towards TPNW	Reasons and Considerations
<b>China, India, Israel, Pakistan, North Korea</b>	Reject TPNW	Feeling the TPNW threatens their strategic security, Nuclear weapons are considered an important element in national security strategy.
<b>Rusia</b>	Shows disapproval of TPNW	It considers the TPNW inconsistent with its geostrategic interests and defense policy; it focuses on modernizing and maintaining nuclear forces.
<b>United States and Allies (Japan, South Korea, Singapore)</b>	Does not support TPNW	Those who were more tied to agreements such as the NPT felt that membership in other treaties provided a better framework for arms control.
<b>Iran and Syria</b>	Skeptical of TPNW	Argues that TPNW does not have an adequate verification mechanism and cannot be implemented fairly; concerned about uncertainty in compliance.
<b>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Timor Leste, Turkmenistan, Yemen</b>	Less focus on nuclear non-proliferation issues	Faced with more pressing domestic political and social challenges, attention is more focused on internal issues rather than non-proliferation policies.
<b>Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates)</b>	Concerned about the impact of TPNW	Consider that ratification of the TPNW could impact strategic relations with major nuclear weapons states and important defense alliances.
<b>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Philippines, Qatar, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Cyprus, Mongolia, North Korea</b>	Hesitant to ratify TPNW	Please take into account economic or military considerations; some see nuclear weapons as a tool to improve their bargaining position in the international arena.
	Considering regional interests and domestic stability	Decisions regarding the TPNW are influenced by local interests and the domestic political situation, whether they see benefits or risks in ratifying the agreement.

### 3.5. African Regional Analysis

In the North African region, Algeria stands out as one of the countries that once maintained a nuclear program. It now expresses concerns regarding the long-term impact of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) on its national and regional security. Algeria's apprehensions about the potential influence of the TPNW on its strategic position, along with its implications for long-term security, serve as the primary reasons for its delay in ratifying the treaty. Similarly, Egypt grapples with national and regional security concerns that make it reluctant to ratify an agreement that it perceives could adversely affect its strategic standing in the region. Meanwhile, Morocco shares a similar stance, prioritizing regional security interests and domestic political considerations in its response to the ratification of the TPNW.

Numerous countries in southern Africa face domestic challenges that dominate their agendas, diverting their attention from global nuclear disarmament issues. For instance, Angola prioritizes internal development and pressing domestic security issues over global nuclear control agreements. Botswana, as a relatively stable nation, does not regard nuclear threats as an urgent matter. Countries such as Namibia and Malawi similarly concentrate on domestic development and other pressing issues, sidelining global nuclear disarmament.

In West Africa, nations like Burkina Faso, which experiences political instability and internal conflict, along with Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, which confront prolonged political instability, tend to overlook the ratification of the TPNW, focusing instead on domestic issues. Likewise, Benin and Togo, despite possessing the capacity and resources to commit to international treaties, do not prioritize the ratification of the TPNW. A comparable situation prevails in Central Africa, where countries such as the Central African Republic and Chad, afflicted by ongoing instability and internal conflict, find it challenging to prioritize TPNW ratification.

In East Africa, nations like Ethiopia prioritize regional and domestic issues. At the same time, Eritrea grapples with internal instability and conflict as a primary concern, diminishing the relevance of international treaties such as the TPNW. Sudan and South Sudan also contend with political instability and prolonged conflict, which diverts their focus toward domestic matters and impedes TPNW ratification. Somalia, suffering from instability and internal conflict, similarly regards treaties like the TPNW as less relevant to its government's agenda. Smaller nations such as Comoros, Cape Verde, and São Tomé and Príncipe lack the capacity or direct interest in global nuclear issues. They do not regard TPNW ratification as a priority due to resource constraints or a greater emphasis on domestic issues and development. In countries with more favorable political stability, such as Seychelles and Mauritius, despite having the capacity to engage in international agreements, TPNW ratification is not viewed as a primary focus in their foreign policy agendas.

### **3.6. Discussion**

The analysis of the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) across various regions reveals that a complex interplay of political, economic, and security factors influences the decisions made by individual countries. In Oceania, nations face distinct challenges in addressing the TPNW ratification. For instance, Australia expresses concern that ratification may jeopardize its strategic alliance with the United States, thereby impacting its national defense posture. Fiji, on the other hand, must navigate the delicate balance between domestic interests and broader regional security implications. Conversely, Kiribati prioritizes domestic issues, such as climate change, while the Marshall Islands refrains from ratification due to political and economic considerations. Smaller nations like Nauru and Palau share apprehensions regarding potential political and security ramifications, while Papua New Guinea assesses the security implications of such a decision. In the Americas, responses to the TPNW are notably intricate and varied. The United States, as a leading nuclear power, firmly opposes the TPNW, viewing it as incompatible with its national security policy. Countries such as Brazil and Argentina regard the TPNW as largely symbolic, while Canada exhibits reluctance to ratify due to its commitments to NATO. In the southern hemisphere, nations like Chile and Colombia evaluate the TPNW within the broader context of international relations. In contrast, Mexico is concerned about the economic repercussions stemming from the treaty.

In Europe, national decisions are often intertwined with commitments to NATO and existing nuclear policies. While some countries, like Austria and Liechtenstein, advocate for the principles of the TPNW, they have yet to ratify it. In contrast, nations such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia contemplate utilizing nuclear technology for energy production, a pursuit that the TPNW may hinder. Additionally, other pressing issues within Europe frequently take precedence over the ratification of this treaty. In Asia, attitudes toward the TPNW are shaped by geopolitical strategies and military capabilities. Nations with nuclear weapon programs, such as China and India, explicitly reject the TPNW, while Russia perceives it as conflicting with its geopolitical interests. Japan and South Korea tend to favor the established Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Countries grappling with domestic challenges, like Afghanistan and Bangladesh, tend to deprioritize non-proliferation issues. Gulf states, such as Saudi Arabia, express concerns about the TPNW's impact on their strategic relations. In Africa, a diverse array of attitudes toward the TPNW is evident among different countries. Algeria and Egypt, for example, express skepticism regarding the TPNW's implications for regional security. Many southern African nations prioritize domestic issues over nuclear matters, while countries like Burkina Faso and Guinea tend to overlook the TPNW due to instability. Ethiopia and Eritrea remain focused on their internal conflicts, while other smaller nations cannot engage with nuclear issues seriously.

### **4. Conclusion**

This study reveals that the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) across various regions is influenced by a complex interplay of political, economic, and security factors. Each

nation, shaped by its unique region and the specific challenges it faces, exhibits distinct attitudes toward the TPNW. In Oceania, countries such as Australia and Fiji express concerns regarding the implications of regional alliances and security dynamics, whereas smaller nations prioritize domestic issues. The strong rejection from the United States, along with symbolic responses from other countries, highlights the geopolitical rift in the Americas. In Europe, the commitments tied to NATO and domestic interests significantly impact regional attitudes toward the treaty, while in Asia, nations possessing nuclear weapon programs oppose the TPNW on strategic grounds. In Africa, there is a spectrum of attitudes towards the TPNW, with many countries focusing more on internal issues and political instability. This underscores the necessity for nations to engage in more open international dialogue regarding the TPNW, allowing for the discussion of individual concerns and the exploration of collective solutions. Multilateral meetings could serve as effective platforms to enhance understanding and mitigate tensions. Countries apprehensive about the TPNW's implications for national security should consider framing nuclear disarmament in relation to public health and human security. This approach could foster a better comprehension of the importance of nuclear weapon prohibition.

Moreover, it is crucial to encourage civil society and stakeholders in each nation to deepen their understanding of the TPNW and its implications. Educational initiatives and awareness campaigns can play a vital role in promoting support for the ratification of the treaty. Further research employing a comparative study approach is necessary to analyze how political, economic, and social factors interact in the context of TPNW ratification across different countries. Such research could establish a more comprehensive model for understanding decision-making related to nuclear weapons. Conducting in-depth qualitative analyses of the positions of specific countries could yield valuable insights into the local dynamics influencing decisions about the TPNW, including interviews with policymakers, security analysts, and members of civil society. The development of new theoretical frameworks is required to elucidate how non-proliferation issues interact with foreign policy and domestic factors and how these interactions vary among countries with differing backgrounds. This could enhance our understanding of the complex landscape surrounding the TPNW and its ratification processes.

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