

TREATY ON THE
PROHIBITION OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS



UNITED NATIONS

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2021**

[icanw.org](https://www.icanw.org)

The Treaty has entered into force, now let's get to work.

History was made on January 22, 2021, when the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) entered into force rendering nuclear weapons illegal under international law.

This means that there is now a legal framework in place for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the assistance of victims of nuclear weapon use and testing. As a result of the existence of this international agreement, we must now get to work on ensuring that all states join and fully implement the Treaty in order to achieve our ultimate goal, the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, we will continue our efforts to stigmatize these globally prohibited weapons, increasing pressure on states who possess nuclear weapons or are members of a nuclear alliance to join the Treaty.



**WE DID IT.
NUCLEAR
WEAPONS ARE
ILLEGAL NOW.**

#NUCLEARBAN



**TREATY ON THE
PROHIBITION OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS**



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Message from the Executive Director

For ICAN, 2021 will always be recognized as a special year. It was the year when the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) became international law.

Naysayers challenged the possibility, viability and enforceability of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons at every stage -- and activists, campaigners and all ICAN partner organizations showed that they have been wrong each time.

The Treaty is one of the most significant disarmament treaties to be negotiated and adopted at the United Nations (UN), and its impact is progressing at a quick pace, including in countries that did not join. In its first year since entry into force, the Treaty that bans nuclear weapons and our campaign has driven impressive change and disarmament progress.

Since the TPNW entered into force, this is what we achieved in 2021:

01. The support for the Treaty is growing

In 2021, eight more countries - Cambodia, the Philippines, Comoros, Seychelles, Chile, Mongolia, Guinea-Bissau, and Peru - [ratified or acceded to the TPNW](#). Many more are on their way. With the growing tensions between nuclear armed states such as the United States (US) and Russia, the US and China, states in the surrounding areas create more stability and predictability by joining the Treaty - ensuring that nuclear warheads cannot be stationed on their territory or become involved in nuclear standoff. Every state that joins this Treaty makes a difference to reinforce the illegality and unacceptability of these weapons. Every state that joins the TPNW adds to global pressure on nuclear armed states to avoid another nuclear crisis.



02. Financial institutions are accelerating divestment from nuclear weapons producers

Since the Treaty went into effect, significant changes are happening on the funding of nuclear weapons. Many financial institutions started revising their policies based on the Treaty and divesting from companies producing nuclear weapons. In 2021 alone, 23 financial institutions said no to investing in these now illegal nuclear weapons - many of them citing the TPNW and its entry into force as the reason.

This is having a direct impact on the companies making nuclear weapons, making their work harder. Serco, which was formerly connected to the United Kingdom's (UK) Atomic Weapons Establishment, said their inability to raise capital from ESG investors was why they would no longer be bidding on any future contracts related to the nuclear weapons industry. The Financial Times reported that these divestment campaigns are creating problems for defence companies trying to raise money from investors, thereby making it harder to continue building weapons.

03. Cracking the resistance of the nuclear weapons-licit states

The nuclear armed states have been fiercely opposed to the Treaty – their angry reactions are one way we know we're making progress! – and in addition to trying to pressure countries against signing and ratifying, they've also been trying to enforce a strict boycott of the Treaty among their non-nuclear weapon state allies.

By using the Treaty's entry into force, ICAN campaigners built strong campaigns and achieved important shifts in Norway and Germany, both members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military alliance and supportive of nuclear weapons. Following the elections in both countries, those promises became reality as the new governments of Norway and Germany have respectively become the first NATO state and the first nuclear weapons-hosting state to commit to observing the TPNW's initial meeting of state parties.

Norway's governing party also said in its 2021 party platform that "[i]t should be a goal for Norway and other NATO countries to sign the TPNW" while Germany's new Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock has pledged to work for her country's adherence to the Treaty.

Despite geopolitical challenges, a continued raging pandemic and shrinking space for civil society globally, our movement is building on the momentum of the entry into force as we close the door to a difficult year.

This year, we have another chance to accomplish something even greater. The Treaty's first Meeting of States Parties (1MSP) will happen in Vienna and we will use this as a huge moment to mobilize civil society organizations, parliamentarians, experts, international organizations and governments behind this Treaty. We hope you'll join us.

We appreciate your continued support for our work.

Beatrice

04. Development of practical steps to address survivors rights

Throughout 2021, states and civil society have started to work on implementing Articles 6 and 7, the Treaty's articles on ensuring assistance for survivors of nuclear weapons use and testing and remediation of nuclear contaminated environments. By working closely with states affected by nuclear weapons use and testing, such as Kiribati and Kazakhstan, ICAN is developing a plan for implementation of these crucial parts of the Treaty.

In addition, this work has also strengthened the voices and experiences of impacted communities in the nuclear policy field. Peace Boat and ICAN hosted the first World Nuclear Survivors Forum, where survivors from all around the world came together to discuss the impact of nuclear weapons and their input into the Treaty's implementation process.

Discussions on colonialism and racism around nuclear weapons policy have grown stronger throughout the year, highlighting that those who have survived nuclear weapons use and testing are the true experts on these catastrophic weapons.



Beatrice Fihn

Partners and Supporters Around the World

Partner Organizations

In 2021, ICAN welcomed 28 new partner organizations, from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, International, Italy, Japan, Mali, Norway, Rwanda, Uganda, the UK and the US, bringing the total number of partner organization to 635 in 107 countries.

28

new partners

Australia
Belgium
Canada
Dem. Republic of Congo
Denmark
Fiji
France
Germany
International
Italy
Japan
Mali
Norway
Rwanda
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States

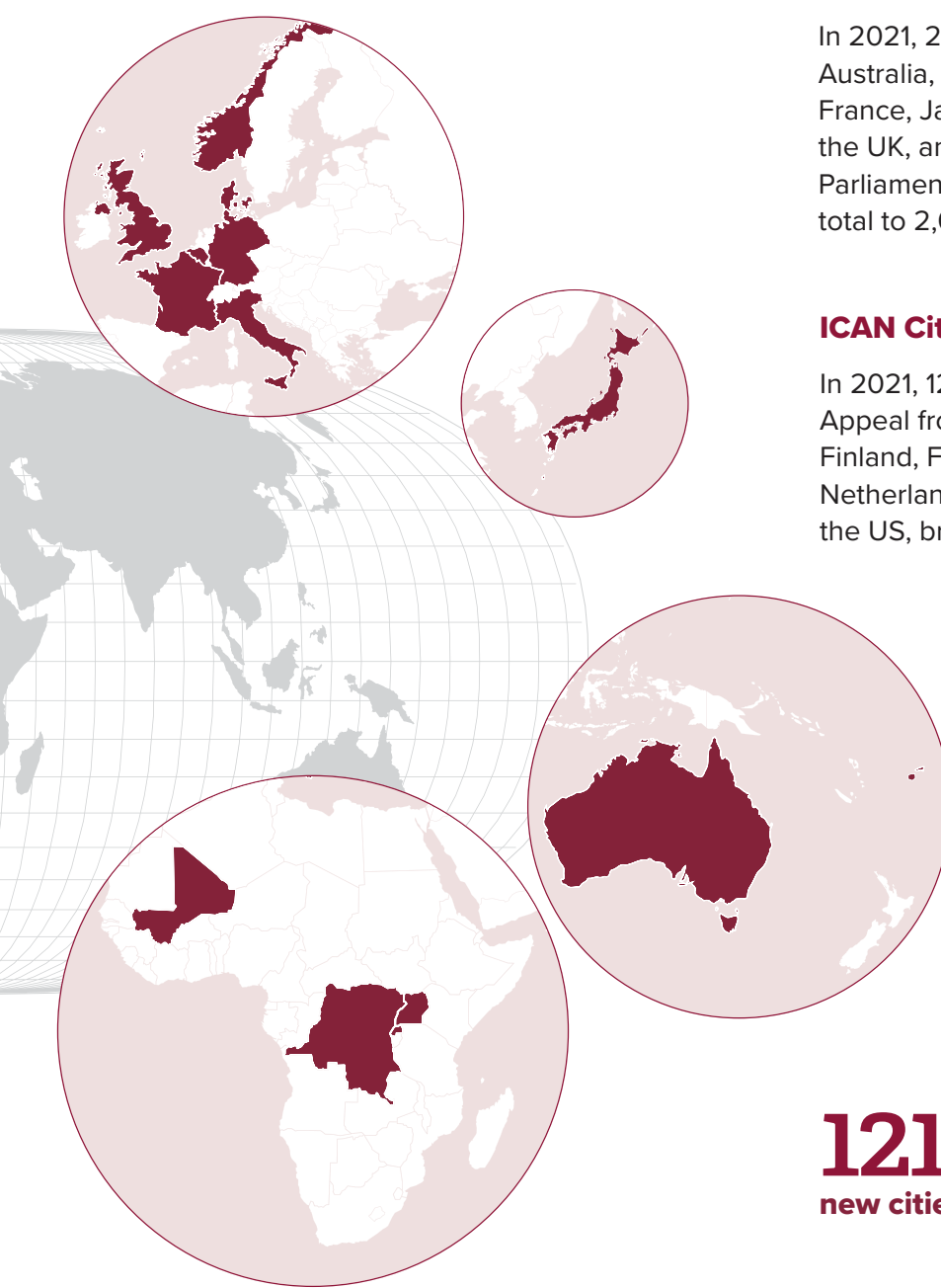


635

partners worldwide

107

countries



Parliamentary Pledges

In 2021, 287 parliamentarians from Australia, Canada, Iceland, Finland, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK, and the US signed the ICAN Parliamentary Pledge, bringing the total to 2,015 pledge takers.

ICAN Cities Appeal

In 2021, 121 cities joined the ICAN Cities Appeal from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the UK, and the US, bringing the total to 524 cities.

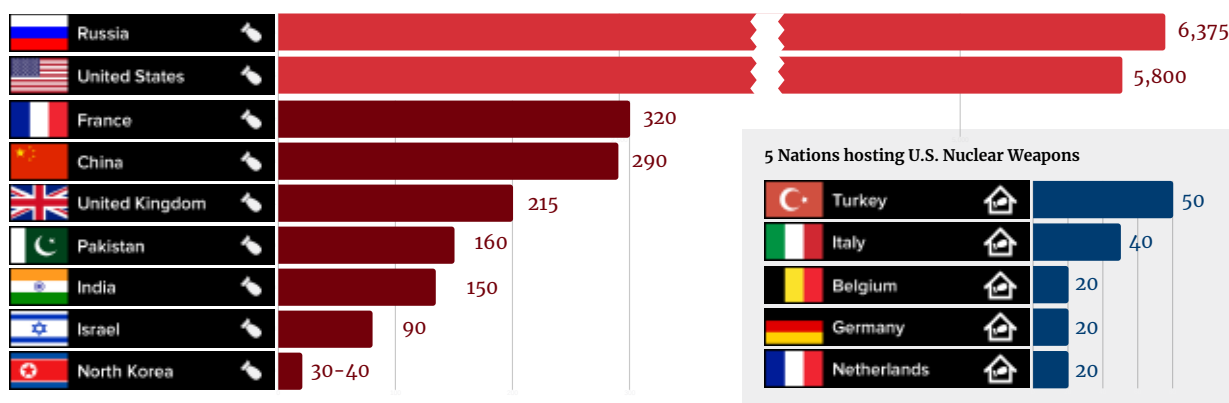
287
new pledges

121
new cities

Nuclear Weapons in 2021

13,150
nuclear warheads*

A single nuclear warhead has the capacity to kill hundreds of thousands of people, with devastating humanitarian and environmental effects in the long run. Russia, the US, the UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea are thought to have about 13,000 nuclear weapons. Most of them are hundreds of times more powerful than the ones that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Nations with nuclear weapons

9

China, France, India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States

Nations hosting nuclear weapons

5

Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Turkey

Nations endorsing nuclear weapons

32

Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain (plus the five host nations)

* Source: [Federation of American Scientists](#), mid-2021 estimate

Universalizing the TPNW

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) entered into force on January 22, 2021. As the year 2021 progressed, 8 additional states - Cambodia, the Philippines, Comoros, Seychelles, Chile, Mongolia, Guinea-Bissau, and Peru - [ratified or acceded to the TPNW](#).

Additionally, several countries made significant progress toward concluding their domestic ratification procedures and are on track to become states parties in 2022.

Overall, [support for the Treaty](#) remains strong, as evidenced by the vote on the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2021, which “[c]alls upon all States that have not yet done so to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty at the earliest possible date.”



New states parties in 2021

8

Cambodia, Chile, the Philippines, Comoros, Seychelles, Mongolia, Guinea-Bissau, Peru

TPNW as of 31.12.2021

59

states parties

86

signatories

Combined population of the states that have joined the Treaty

1.15

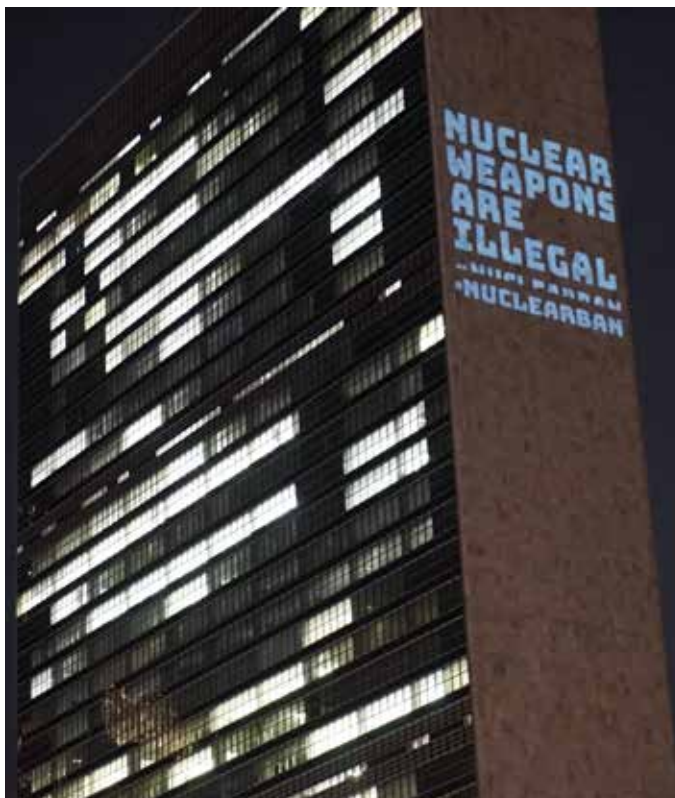
billion people (approx.)

22 January: A Day to Remember

ICAN supporters from around the world celebrated in large numbers when [the TPNW entered into force](#) on January 22, 2021, effectively making nuclear weapons illegal under international law. This was a victory for all people, made possible by decades of civil society and international community campaigning.

Despite the pandemic's challenges, ICAN campaigners rallied together to organize the biggest mobilization day the campaign has ever seen, with 192 events taking place throughout Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

It was a historic occasion that saw influential voices such as the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, Pope Francis, parliamentarians, and mayors from around the world celebrate.





"The entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January 2021 was an extraordinary achievement and a step towards the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons."

António Guterres,
UN Secretary-General



A high-level United Nations meeting was convened to commemorate the occasion, with the UN Secretary General, government representatives, ICAN's Beatrice Fihn, and prominent survivor and anti-nuclear activist Setsuko Thurlow in attendance.

On social media, there were numerous messages of support and celebration, and more than 1000 articles in traditional media covered the Treaty's entry into force, with more than half mentioning ICAN's role in achieving this success.

ICAN brought these online and in-person celebrations from around the world together in a one-of-a-kind live stream from Geneva: [Studio 22. 21](#)







Campaign Spotlight

Norway

Since the adoption of the TPNW in 2017 – and the anticipated uproar from nuclear weapon states - an ICAN priority has been to draw attention to all of the states that are implicated in granting legitimacy to these weapons of mass destruction.

Apart from nuclear weapon states, this category includes several dozen additional states that do not own nuclear weapons of their own but have agreed, as a matter of national security policy, to have nuclear weapons used on their behalf by other states.

These states are frequently cited as justifications by nuclear-armed states for the continued possession of nuclear weapons. Because of the pressure nuclear weapon states put on these allies to support the idea

of nuclear deterrence, it was always going to be hard to get them to support it.

Following the September 2021 elections, Norway, a NATO member state, became the first such ally to commit to engaging with the TPNW by agreeing to observe the 1MSP. While this may appear to be a small step in principle, it is enormously significant in reality and symbolically given the strong pressure within the NATO alliance. It laid the groundwork for other states to follow suit, as we saw with Germany, which would very certainly not have reached the same conclusion had Norway not been first.

It took several months of campaigning activity in the run-up to the election to bring Norway to this point, with a particular emphasis on

the opposition parties, particularly the Labour Party, in order to get there. ICAN counts the Labour Party's youth wing, AUF, among its partners. AUF plays a critical role in formulating the party's policy platforms and collaborates closely with ICAN's other partner organizations in the country. ICAN partners were able to rally six former Norwegian ministers, including three from the Labour Party, to call on the government to join the Treaty.

48 cities and municipalities in Norway, including the capital Oslo, also joined ICAN's Cities Appeal, which had a huge impact on local party politics, which in turn had a big impact on the national party.

The first breakthrough occurred at the Labour Party's party convention on April 17, when the party endorsed a four-year party programme that states that "[i]t should be a goal for Norway and other NATO nations to sign the TPNW" after lengthy internal deliberations and public debates. Ultimately,

Norway's September elections resulted in a change of government, with Jonas Gahr Støre of the Labour Party becoming Prime Minister. Gahr Støre was well-known among nuclear disarmament advocates, having supported the "humanitarian initiative" approach that culminated in the TPNW as Norway's foreign minister.

On October 13, the government's platform was unveiled, which included a commitment to observe the TPNW's MSP.

ICAN partners lobbied hard, both publicly and privately, to ensure that the Labour Party's commitment to engage with the TPNW was not watered down during government coalition negotiations.





Divestment

As a result of the TPNW, USD\$3.9 trillion is kept out of the nuclear weapons industry.

In 2021, ICAN continued to work on its divestment initiatives targeting financial institutions as well as nuclear weapons producers. A well targeted divestment campaign has the ability to stop nuclear weapons modernization programs, strengthen the international norm against nuclear weapons, and generate momentum towards the universalization of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

Divestment communicates to companies that as long as they are involved in nuclear weapons programs, they will be regarded as illegitimate. Divestment efforts impact defense contractors, the financial sector, as well as governments.

Divestment makes investors and clients of financial institutions aware of the fact that nuclear weapons are designed to cause widespread and indiscriminate harm, as well as to violate human rights and contaminate the environment. Clients of financial institutions – ordinary people – who believe that their money should represent their moral or

ethical standards have been a common force behind financial institutions' decisions to divest.

In 2021, financial institutions, including banks and pension funds, [actively sold](#) their holdings in the 25 companies most heavily involved in producing nuclear weapons. They said that the Treaty was the reason for their decision to withdraw their investments from nuclear-weapons producing companies. These activities reinforced the message that any activity related to supporting nuclear weapons, including from the private sector, is unacceptable.

Pension funds in Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland, which are not (yet) parties to the TPNW, stated that the Treaty prompted them to change their portfolios.

There was also financial action in Treaty Member States. The Bank of Ireland, like the Irish sovereign wealth fund, sold over \$61 million in shares and bonds from nuclear weapons-related companies and implemented a comprehensive policy prohibiting future investment.



Je investeert
liever in je
dorpskern dan
in **kernwapens?**

Wij ook.

Een hart bleef we dat zeker gevoelen. Want met jouw geld kunnen we al miljoenen
sociale en lokale initiatieven in een vluchtende wereld. Samen bouwen, helpen, versierd in een
belangrijke wereld, en wij ook. **Waar je bank, waar dan?** Je geeft toch je naam de spijtelijke
en meermalen wordt ook je foto gebruikt en later ook. Zo zijn we te vinden voor iedereen.

Je kunt het hart laten zien? Kom naar Kamp voor een beter hart.
Meld je aan op www.vdk.be/stopnuk



The Treaty is beginning to have an impact on the companies that produce nuclear weapons. Due to financial sector pressure, Serco, which was involved in the management of the United Kingdom's nuclear stockpile, [announced](#) that it would no longer pursue nuclear-related contracts.

ICAN partners from all over the world are also driving change:

- Trade unions, local councils, churches, and religious organizations in Scotland and the UK demanded that NatWest Group fix its policies, resulting in the bank's commitment to review the policy in 2022.
- [Quit Nukes](#) worked with superannuation funds in Australia to increase their support for the Treaty and their commitment not to invest in nuclear weapons producers.
- In Belgium, a local bank advertised its commitment to invest in the nucleus of the neighborhood rather than nuclear weapons, to commemorate the Treaty's entry into force.
- In New York City campaigners successfully pushed for public employee pension funds to divest from companies involved in the production and maintenance of nuclear weapons (read more on p28).



Meetings and Events

Small Grants Program

ICAN's small grants program has been critical in supporting campaigners' efforts in promoting the TPNW adherence in a number of countries throughout 2021. This small grants program supported activities that helped to bring about ratifications in some countries, such as Comoros, Chile, Peru, and the Philippines.

ICAN's small grants program bolstered campaigners' efforts to meet with government officials, politicians, and other stakeholders in dozens of countries to advocate for TPNW adherence. Small grants supported workshops and press conferences to educate the public about the dangers of nuclear weapons and the critical role of the TPNW in putting pressure on governments and generating momentum for disarmament.

A few examples of such activities in 2021:



In September 2021, African Council of Religious Leaders – Religions for Peace, an ICAN partner organization, convened a workshop with government officials in Kenya, with ICAN's support, to promote adherence to the TPNW.

In May 2021, with ICAN's support, the Campaign for Human Rights and Development Sierra Leone (CHRD) from Sierra Leone, the Institute of Church and Society from Nigeria, Poverty and Associated Maladies Alleviation Initiatives (PAMAI), and the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War-Nigeria met with the Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament and Chairs of several ECOWAS parliamentary committees. These meetings helped the ECOWAS Parliament adopt a statement in support of the TPNW in its November 2021 session.



In September 2021, with ICAN's support, ICAN partner organization Forum for Nation Building (FNB) held one of a series of formal meetings with parliamentarians and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nepal to promote ratification of the TPNW.

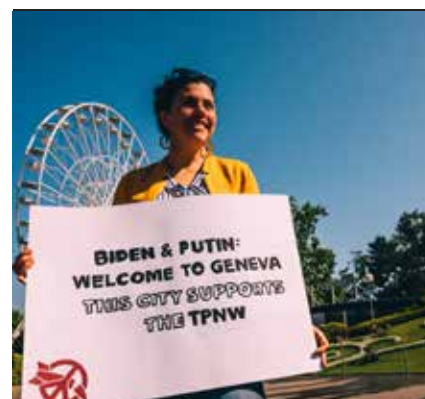




Biden and Putin Summit

ICAN welcomed the June 2021 summit of the US President Joe Biden and Russian President Vladimir Putin in Geneva, reminding them that they were meeting in a city that supports the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

Beatrice Fihn, ICAN's Executive Director, met with diplomats and spoke to the media, including the [New York Times](#), France24, and [Reuters](#), to call for progress on nuclear disarmament and to reflect on the summit's outcomes.



ICAN Hiroshima Academy

The third Hiroshima-ICAN Academy on Nuclear Weapons and Security, took place between October 5th and October 22nd and was co-hosted by ICAN and Hiroshima Prefecture.

There were 31 participants chosen for the 2021 program, with 15 coming from nuclear-weapons states, including the US, Russia, the UK, France, and China, and 16 coming from other states, such as Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Norway, and Pakistan.

Participants were able to connect with a hibakusha (atomic bomb survivor) as well as other local and international experts via webinars, including academics, civil society activists, the Governor of Hiroshima, and a United Nations representative.



Global Nuclear Survivor Forum

A two-day Global Nuclear Survivors Forum, bringing together nuclear weapons survivors from around the world, was held in December 2021 by ICAN and Peace Boat (ICAN Partner) to hear directly from communities impacted by nuclear weapons use, testing, and production.

Individuals from Niger to Australia, the Marshall Islands to Kazakhstan, Japan to the US testified about how nuclear weapons have harmed their communities and how they are fighting back. Speakers urged their countries to join the TPNW and to implement its Articles 6 and 7 to provide assistance to nuclear survivors and remediate contaminated environments.



Mr. Karipbek KUYUKOV, of the Atom Project, Kazakhstan, speaks at the World Survivors Forum panel “Towards the first Meeting of States Parties of the TPNW” on 3 December 2021.

Live from Geneva: Studio 22.21

To celebrate the historic date of the TPNW's entry into force on January 22, 2021, there were more than 200 events held around the world. Studio 22.21, a fully packed live streamed event for, by, and with supporters of the TPNW around the world, was organized by ICAN staff in Geneva to bring these celebrations together.

This historic occasion was marked by thousands of people from across the world who connected digitally as we tracked the celebrations across different time zones.

The event featured performances by prominent artists, in-depth analysis and celebratory messages. We were joined by a number of dignitaries, including the Foreign Minister of Austria, the Chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the International Committee of the Red Cross, elected officials such as US Representative Jim McGovern and UK Green Party leader Caroline Lucas, as well as the Mayor of Geneva and many others.

You can watch the stream at:
www.icanw.org/studio_2221



Photo: European ICAN campaigners share the results from public polling around the TPNW in their country.



Photo: UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres welcomes the entry into force of the treaty.





Photo: ICAN Policy and Research Coordinator Alicia Sanders-Zakre and nuclear-weapons expert Richard Lennane discuss the state of nuclear arsenals and the risks they pose.

ICAN Austria's Nadja Schmidt interviews Austrian Foreign Minister Alexander Schallenberg, who announces the first Meeting of States Parties of the Treaty will take place in Vienna in 2022.



Photo: ICAN campaigners around the world checked in to Studio 22.21 to welcome the entry into force of the treaty.





Campaign Spotlight

Germany

Apart from Norway, Germany has been one of the focus countries for ICAN's work in Nuclear Umbrella states throughout 2021.

The campaign's efforts to persuade the German government to sign and ratify the TPNW were boosted by the forthcoming federal election in Germany in September 2021. Germany has a critical role in several aspects of nuclear disarmament since it actively participates in NATO's nuclear sharing and hosts around 20 nuclear weapons at the Büchel airfield. The government pledged to engage in nuclear disarmament for decades while remaining opposed to the TPNW.

To successfully advocate for the TPNW as a foreign policy priority throughout the election campaign, ICAN's partner organizations in Germany urged the Social Democratic Party, the Green Party, and the Left Party to incorporate support for the TPNW in their election manifestos. In addition, ICAN

attempted to sway the German nuclear weapons debate by initiating a campaign in collaboration with the Berlin-based political marketing agency Cosmonauts and Kings.

There were two phases to the Campaign. The campaign's first phase included an appeal to German citizens to write to their local politicians encouraging them to join the ICAN Parliamentary Pledge. This led to the creation of an online portal (www.atomwaffen-abwaehlen.de) for legislators to sign the pledge. Additionally, in the month preceding and following the election, ICAN partner organizations in Germany conducted political outreach initiatives. The second phase continued throughout the coalition-building process that followed the election, focusing on political decision-makers and attempting to reinforce the idea that nuclear disarmament is a modern security policy.

ICAN considers the outcome enshrined in the new German government's coalition agreement to be a success. As a result, Germany has become the second NATO country after Norway, and the first state with nuclear weapons on its territory, to commit to participate as an observer in the

TPNW 1MSP in Vienna, thanks to the tireless efforts of our German partner organizations.

This is a significant step forward as it demonstrates that NATO membership and constructive involvement with the TPNW are not mutually exclusive, providing a way for other NATO countries to observe to the 1MSP.



Social Media

Given that most in-person events and activities were either cancelled or moved to an online format as a result of the pandemic, ICAN's social media platforms were a critical tool for celebrating the Treaty's entry into force and highlighting the positive impact it is already having, as well as calling out the misconduct of nuclear-armed states, their allies, and the companies that fund the nuclear weapons industry.

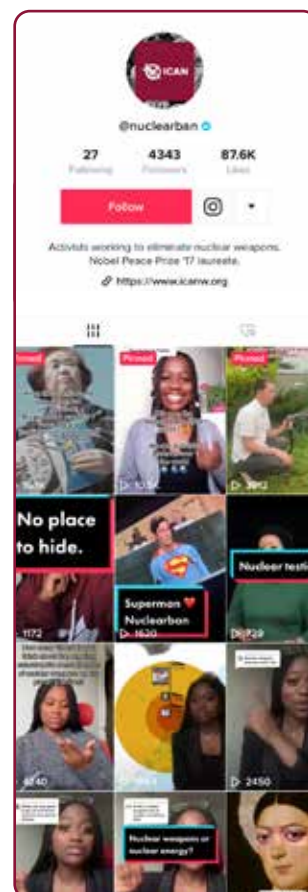
Online webinars, social media live streaming, and a broad range of eye-catching and engaging social media material helped us expand ICAN's reach and network while raising more awareness of the nuclear prohibition throughout the year.

Entry into Force Celebrations

It was a hive of activity on January 22 on ICAN's social media channels as ICAN partners from all around the world rallied to organize the campaign's greatest mobilization day to celebrate the TPNW's [entry into force](#). Hundreds of events took place around the world, and from Geneva we brought these online and in-person celebrations together for a one-of-a-kind live stream dubbed "Studio 22.21," which was viewed all over the world.

TikTok

We used our rapidly growing [TikTok account](#) to expose thousands of young people to sophisticated, convincing arguments for nuclear disarmament and to diverse voices in the debate, such as the energetic young group of [Marshallse advocates](#) from Reverse the Trend.





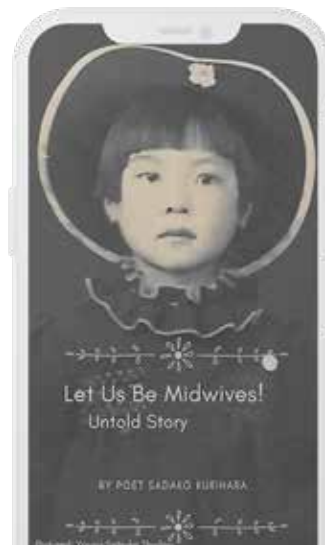
Live from Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Due to the pandemic, the 76th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombings could not be commemorated in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In collaboration with ICAN partner organization PeaceBoat, we offered several live streams to commemorate the anniversaries from significant locations in the two cities: [Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park](#) and [Nagasaki City Shiroyama Elementary School](#).

Additionally, we provided a breathtaking twilight view of Hiroshima, as well as a performance featuring two musical instruments that had survived the bombing: [Akiko's Piano](#) and [Palchikoff's Violin](#).

Storytelling

Storytelling was used to highlight the relevance of the nuclear ban by high-lighting the experiences of the impacted communities and survivors, as well as the importance of their contribution to the nuclear ban, through a variety of media, including [audio](#), [images](#), [video](#), and [animation](#).



A Call for Divestment

To expose the financial institutions profiting from nuclear weapons and the outrageous global spending, we created and shared [informative videos](#), [explainer graphics](#), and [memes](#).

We also called out and celebrated those who have severed all ties with nuclear weapons companies as a result of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.





Campaign Spotlight

New York

New York City joined the ICAN Cities Appeal in December 2021 as a result of advocacy by members and friends of the New York Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (NYCAN).

The New York City Council passed a comprehensive and impactful package of legislation that could serve as a model for campaigners around the world.

The New York City legislation, introduced by Council Member Daniel Dromm and adopted by a super-majority of New York City Council Members, (a) calls upon New York City's Comptroller to instruct New York City's public employee pension funds to divest from companies involved in the production and maintenance of nuclear weapons (which stands to



Press conference outside City Hall, prior to legislation hearing, January 2020.

impact approximately \$475 million), (b) reaffirms New York City as a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone (supporting an earlier City Council resolution that prohibits the further production and deployment of nuclear weapons within New York City), and (c) establishes an advisory committee to educate the public and recommend policy on issues relating to nuclear disarmament.

New York City's commitment is especially significant in light of the city's history as the birthplace of nuclear weapons, the site of their deployment, and the site of the nuclear weapons industry's ongoing impact on local communities.



New York skyscrapers lit in blue and white to honour the nuclear ban treaty's entry into force.



Policy and Research

In 2021, ICAN continued to show and explain the humanitarian and economic costs of nuclear weapons, as well as to debunk nuclear misconceptions, with new studies widely disseminated through the media, academic publications, and to campaigners and policymakers.

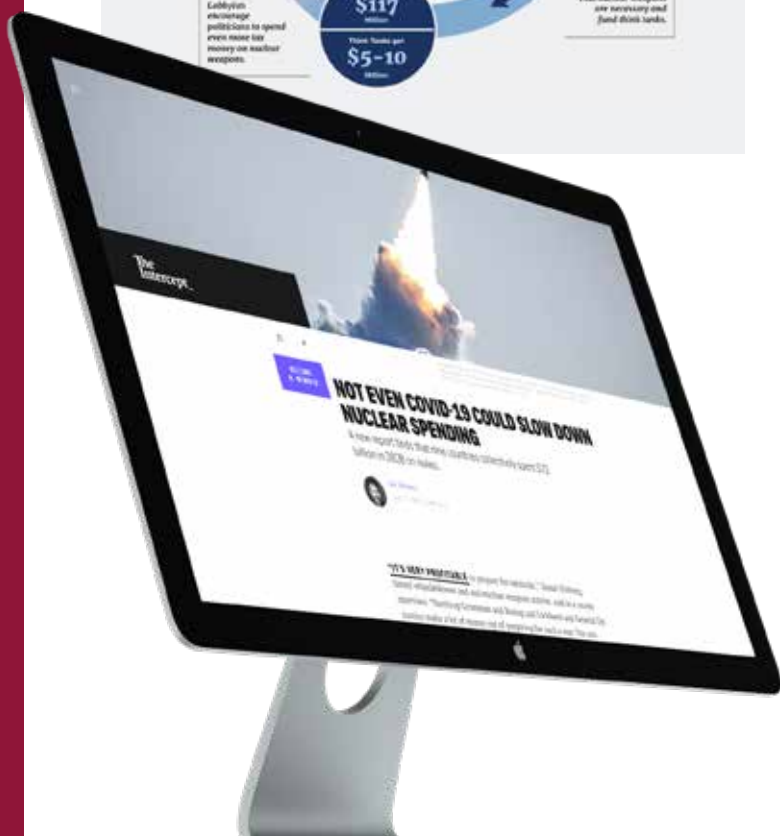
ICAN released two important new research studies in June, one exposing the corrupt interests driving nuclear weapons development and the other proving strong support for disarmament across NATO.

[Complicit: 2020 Global Nuclear Weapons Spending](#) tracked global nuclear weapons spending and the transfer of funds from governments to the nuclear weapons industry through think tanks and lobbyists and back again. ICAN also released a one-minute animated video presenting the report's main conclusions, which was broadcast on media outlets such as the Intercept and Democracy Now!

[NATO: A Non-Nuclear Alliance](#) documents widespread support for nuclear disarmament and the TPNW among NATO members and encourages its members to join despite the alliance's official opposition to the TPNW. The [New York Times](#) reported on ICAN's findings, indicating support for the TPNW is growing in NATO states.

Additionally, ICAN released a number of briefing papers to educate and support activists worldwide in their work. A study on nuclear weapons, racism, and colonialism summarizes major earlier studies and articles on the topics of [nuclear weapons](#), [racism](#), and [colonialism](#). It was informed by ICAN's International Steering Group's anti-racism meetings and discussions, as well as ICAN's involvement in the Humanitarian Disarmament Forum on Racism and Intersectionality. Timely papers on the [New START agreement's renewal](#), the United Kingdom's [decision](#), and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [Review Conference](#) prepared partners to engage the media on critical nuclear policy developments.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SPENDING CYCLE | 2020





Structure and Finances

ICAN is a broad, inclusive campaign, focused on mobilising civil society around the world to support the specific objective of prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons.

ICAN international structure consists of partner organisations, an international steering group and a Swiss registered non-profit association. The international steering group consists of ten non-governmental organisations: Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, African Council of Religious Leaders - Religions for Peace, Article 36, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Latin America Human Security Network, Norwegian People's Aid, PAX, Peace Boat, Swedish Physicians against Nuclear Weapons, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The funds ICAN receives in terms of donations and grants are used to support the organisation's mission and are used in line with ICAN's ethical investment policy and ICAN's risk management policy. In addition, ICAN has developed a series of policies and codes of conduct to govern our work, such as ICAN's Code of Conduct, ICAN's Privacy Policy, ICAN's Child Protection Policy, and ICAN's Safeguarding Policy. We are grateful for the continued support of our generous partners and donors.

ICAN is funded from a diverse range of donors including private donors, foundations and online donors.

Grants and donations

Private Donors

and Foundations

ICAN would like to thank its private donors and foundations in particular:

Swiss Philanthropy Foundation
Private Swiss Foundation
Ploughshares Fund
City of Geneva
Canton of Geneva
Soka Gakkai International
Marmot Foundation

ICAN Fund, Inc. Donors

ICAN thanks ICAN Fund, Inc., and donors to ICAN Fund, Inc., in particular:

\$5000 - \$10'000

Bert Crain
New Hampshire Charitable Foundation
The Phoenix of Hiroshima Project
1 Anonymous donor

\$500 - \$1000

August March
David and Janet Hartsough
Lawrence Spears
Lisa Honig
Sharon Hannah

Online Donors

ICAN would like to thank its online donors in particular:

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Finances

Below is a preliminary report of our 2021 vs 2020 revenues and expenses. Our auditors examine the financial statements (balance sheet, statement of receipts and expenses and notes) annually to ensure that the accounts conform to the legal and statutory requirements.

Our current auditors are RSM Audit Switzerland SA and ICAN's 2021 audited Financial Statement is available below.

(in swiss francs)	2021	2020
REVENUES		
Total operating income	3'462	26'409
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personnel expenses	(715'607)	(636'128)
Campaigning activities	(212'324)	(142'816)
Entry into Force and MSP	(457'416)	(111'385)
Communication expenses	(159'965)	(153'298)
Consultancy fees	(107'622)	(56'193)
Rent and utilities	(61'836)	(62'351)
General and administrative expenses	(68'775)	(28'954)
Audit and legal fees	(32'417)	(14'302)
Total Operating Expenses	(1'815'962)	(1'205'427)
OPERATING RESULT	(1'812'500)	(1'179'018)
Financial expenses	(5'905)	(2'428)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(6'485)	(2'851)
FINANCING RESULT	(12'390)	(5'279)
Depreciation & Amortisation	(5'496)	(2'568)
Result before variation of Equity sourced by grants	(1'830'386)	(1'186'862)
Total allocation from the funds	1'712'554	1'452'910
Total transfer to the funds	117'832	(226'048)
PROFIT / (LOSS)	-	-



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