



# The 3P Plan

Permanent **P**ace in the World

Reduction in **P**overty

Reduction in **P**ollution

# Foreward



Nearly everyone knows of the tragedy of 9/11 when 2,996 people died. However very few know of today's tragedy where approximately 13800 children die each day from preventable diseases (UNICEF 2022).

The reason this is not public knowledge is because these faceless children are 'not in our backyard!'. If these were our children, certainly our attitude would be very different, but they are still our brothers and sisters!

For the cost of far less than what we spend on world defence each year (\$US 2.240 trillion), we could feed, house, clothe and educate these beautiful children, whose only crime was being born in the wrong place.

Over the last decade, I have been leading health care teams to work in the slums of India, so these faceless children now have very real and beautiful faces. Unfortunately they have nobody to be their voice and tell their devastating story, so this is the reason why I have developed the 3P Plan. It is a Plan to instigate world Peace and reduce Poverty and Pollution.

The 3P Plan requires three factors to be successful:

1. People Power – 99% of the world would agree with the Plan
2. Social Media
3. World Media exposure

Dr. Noel Patterson OAM

'War does not determine who is right – only who is left!' Bertrand Russell





# Peace

‘Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world’

Nelson Mandela

# Criteria for Peace Plan



1. Reduction of expenditure on **new weapons** over a 10 year time period where via progressive reductions:
  - 10% reduction in the 1<sup>st</sup> year,
  - 20% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year,
  - 30% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year and
  - 40% in the 4<sup>th</sup> year etc.

After the 10<sup>th</sup> year, a full review will be conducted with all countries involved, to determine ongoing expenditure levels on new weapons for the future.

2. Only maintenance of existing weapons will be permitted, so there is no change in military status quo. Military budgets are the only budgets that significant dollars can be obtained from, and we already have ample weapons at the present time.
3. All major countries join a world defence force under the banner of a highly improved United Nations infrastructure, and this would be called the World Peace Alliance. This Alliance would be so militarily strong, that no country could fight against it, and this guarantees peace and security.



# Criteria for Peace Plan



4. 50% of money saved on new weapons expenditure will progressively grow larger each year for the 10 years, until it reaches an expected level of **\$560 billion** US per year. (see Appendix point 1). This progressive annual amount, up to \$US280B, goes back into the domestic budget of that particular country. The other 50% (up to \$US280B) goes into a world defence /peace force, which funds humanitarian work in under-developed countries.
5. Approximately 50% of current defence troops (approximately **13.835 million personnel** - see Appendix point 2) will work an interchangeable year in the World Peace Alliance doing humanitarian work, whilst the other 50% maintains a military role to secure peace and could assist in law enforcement. These groups could rotate annually.
6. Interchange of high level military officers between nations to prevent arms cheating.
7. All finances controlled internally and externally by the United Nations, under strict audit control, and nothing is given directly to receiving nation's government.

# Criteria for Peace Plan



8. U.N. to organise three major world conferences for:
  - I. National Leaders
  - II. Religious Leaders of all major denominations
  - III. World Military Leaders
9. Must abide by agreed rules of World Peace Alliance or arbitration of International Court of Justice.
10. All major countries within the U.N. Security Council and N.A.T.O. to join at the same time, to provide strength and stability, plus reassurance. Countries already work together for international co-operation, such as tsunamis, earthquakes, plane disasters etc, so international cooperation can and does already exist.
11. If a country does not join, then as a last resort, a full economic blockade, not military intervention, would be put in place. This means no imports or exports, travel, or working with member World Peace Alliance nations, so they would be the world pariah!. There would be massive loss of jobs, and their economy would collapse, until people power achieves control.



# Reasons Why Countries Would Join The World Peace Alliance



1. Huge monetary saving of billions of dollars to help their own domestic budget, only positive spending (Appendix point 1).
2. Guaranteed security and peace, as too militarily strong to fight.
3. Politically very popular with people power.
4. Very media friendly.
5. Popular vote catcher.
6. Leaders could be Nobel Peace Prize Recipients.
7. Poorer countries obtain enormous benefits enabling them to upgrade their standard of living.

# Reasons Why Countries Would Join The World Peace Alliance



8. Costing to implement Peace Plan not significant as United Nations infrastructure already present.
9. Slow reduction in arms requirements, especially nuclear.
10. Only countries in World Peace Alliance allowed to maintain nuclear and Weapons of Mass Destruction, which will slowly be reduced over time to eventually zero.
11. Rules regarding the application and use of Artificial Intelligence would be developed and mandated to ensure standards for appropriate use.
12. Having English as a mandatory second language, to be taught in all World Peace Alliance countries, so in two decades there will be better communication between countries.
13. Shared responsibility of world security and not just left to a few countries. The nature of wars have changed, with a faceless enemy, difficult territorial invasions, drones, etc and 99.999% of people do **NOT** want war.



# Reasons Why Countries Would Not Join The World Peace Alliance



1. Certain loss of independence.
2. Dictatorship or military controlled government.
3. Loss of arms trade income (see Appendix point 3).
4. Loss of jobs in armament industry that cannot be adapted to peace production, by changing weapons of destruction to tools of production.
5. Lack of trust in other countries.



# Cost of War is Enormous

1. To restabilise a government after war is usually twice the length of time of the war itself (average civil war is 7 years, so 14 years minimum for re-stability).
2. Estimations are that it can take 100 times the cost of the war to repair the damage done structurally.
3. Resettling over 114 million refugees forcefully displaced, according to the United Nations, and the average refugee in exile is 17 years.
4. World history has shown over thousands of years that there are **NO** winners in war.





# World Peace Alliance Bylaws

1. This concept will only work with strict and enforceable laws.
2. Cheating in arms production will result in automatic suspension and economic blockade of that country, which will result in no imports or exports, travel or working with World Peace Alliance member, causing people power revolution and political breakdown.
3. Political corruption/bribery will result in total removal of all assets from offenders. There will be no 'Swiss' Bank Accounts, and assets cannot be protected in any way, such as hidden trusts, and extensive judicial penalties will be implemented.



# World Peace Alliance Bylaws

4. A complete 'Open Book' situation must occur, with interchange of top-ranking military and government officials, and all countries have access to each other.
5. Extensive international audits by U.N. will occur, and no money will be transferred to other countries unless it is specific for a project. All monetary transactions must be transparent and well documented and sent only to the project and not to that country's government. Funds cannot be spent unless authorised by U.N.





# Poverty

‘You will never have peace whilst poverty exists’

Mother Teresa

# Poverty



1. Approximately **13800 children die each day** due to malnutrition and preventable diseases (see Appendix point 4), and 1 in 5 people in the world live in poverty (less than \$US 1.25 per day).
2. Immediate priorities are to improve sanitation and address overpopulation through education and family planning.
3. Huge disparity in wealth where the wealthy exploit the poor.
4. Prevent people smuggling, child exploitation, sex trafficking and slavery. The Plan firmly commits to support women empowerment in poverty and equality.
5. World Peace Alliance humanitarian work would increase world food sources significantly. 'Teach them how to fish, not just feed them fish'. There would be a significant work force (13.85 million) and budget (\$US 280 billion) to achieve this.
6. Reduce drug trade, with military helping policing.





# Poverty

7. Reduce corruption and political instability in developing countries. Eliminate all secret bank accounts worldwide.
8. Build with the under-developed countries a direct relationship with cities, organisations, e.g. churches, families or individuals, to foster immediate direct communication, physical and financial support, under U.N. patronage, enabling a more efficient flow of funds.
9. Either stop drug companies from charging excessive profits to developing nations for life saving drugs and vaccines, or start a World Pharmaceutical Company under U.N. sanction, where the world's top scientists are employed.
10. Bring together the top medical researchers in the world to work collectively to fight major diseases such as cancer and stop the waste on duplicating research.
11. Stop illegal animal slaughter and prevent sales e.g. the ivory trade.



# Pollution

‘We did not inherit this world from our parents. We borrowed it from our children. One day we will return it to them. When we do, it should be every bit as bountiful as it was when we found it. That is what sustainability means ....’

Origin Green, Ireland

‘It’s time we start treating our planet as if we are planning to stay.’  
Source Unknown



# Pollution



1. Reduction in pollution and management of climate change will only occur when all the countries are involved and committed (e.g. the failure of Copenhagen, Paris etc).
2. There is more ecological damage being done to our planet over the last 100 years than the previous 4.5 billion years. This is unsustainable and changes must occur rapidly.
3. World Peace Alliance bylaws, that must be abided by all member nations, would stipulate an agreed reduction in carbon emissions, which would increase over time to a recommended level, thus guaranteeing results.
4. World wide effort to eliminate polluting items, using the best 'think tank' and experts to promote a greener world.
5. Financial incentives to develop individual inventions, by forming joint ventures which guarantee production, and a percentage return to the inventor's patented intellectual design.



# Appendix



# Point 1. Money Saved On New Weapons Expenditure



- New arms procurement is normally 20-30% of the military budget so 25% will be the figure utilised (Grimmett Report - September 2010)
- Military expenditure 2022 was **US\$2.240 trillion** (2.2% world GDP) therefore money saved on new weapons at 25% is approximately US\$560 billion. Hence in 1<sup>st</sup> year, there will be a US\$56b saving on new weapons, and this continues to grow over the 10 year period to approximately US\$560 billion annually, with 50% going to the appropriate countries domestic budget and the other 50% going to fund the World Peace Alliance. (Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) – 2016).
- USA (No. 1 arms spending worldwide) spent US\$801 billion in 2021 (2.5% of GDP), hence saving US\$200.25 billion per year after 10 years, which means US\$100.12 billion goes back into the domestic budget. The conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2003-2015 cost \$US91.5 billion.
- Australia (No. 12) spent US\$52.58 billion in 2022 (2.04% of GDP), hence saving US\$13.14 billion, which means US\$6.57 billion goes back into the domestic budget after 10 years. Australia will spend over US\$190 billion on new weapons in the next decade - 2021 Defence Budget Estimates. Cost of wars in Iraq (US\$2.4 billion) and Afghanistan (US\$3.6 billion) reaches US\$6 billion.



## Point 2. Number of Personnel and Nuclear Weapons in World Military



- Total armed forces personnel across 172 countries is **27,671,000**. (Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies 2019 and World Bank data).
- Presently 9 countries have nuclear capability and in 2019 there were **13,890** nuclear weapons. Source SIPRI-2019.
- The cost of maintaining these nuclear weapons is very expensive (US maintenance cost in 2017-2026 is estimated to be in excess of \$US400 billion. The modernisation program of these weapons, over the next 30 years, is estimated to be over \$US1 trillion).
- Weapons today are 3,000 times more powerful than Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Use of nuclear weapons pose the biggest threat to the Earth's environment as they will destroy eco systems and cause a nuclear winter, which will prevent crops from growing for more than five years after the conflict. (Bikini Atoll, the location of some of the first nuclear tests, still cannot be inhabited over 70 years later).
- Nuclear warfare will cause the immediate death of many millions of people, and will increase the risk of cancer and genetic mutations.





## Point 3. Loss Of Arms Trade Income

- The five U.N. Security Council permanent members are the world's largest arm dealers (73% of arm sales).
- Arms sales in 2021 worldwide was \$US 592 billion (43% higher than sales in the top 100 companies in the world!)

- Biggest **exporters** of arms

US	33%
Russia	23%
China	6%
France	6%
Germany	5.6%
UK	4.6%

- Biggest **importers** of arms

India	13%
Saudi Arabia	8.2%
UAE	4.6%
China	4.5%
Algeria	3.7%
Australia	3.3%

## Point 3. Loss Of Arms Trade Income



**President Oscar Sanchez, Costa Rica,  
Nobel Peace Prize 1987.**



*“When a country decides to invest in arms, rather than in education, housing, the environment and health services for its people, it is depriving a whole generation of its right to prosperity and happiness. We have produced 1 firearm for every 10 inhabitants of this planet, and yet we have not bothered to end hunger when such a feat is well within our reach.”*



## Point 4. Malnutrition and Preventable Diseases



- **WHO 2021** - Preventable Diseases – malnutrition, diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria, cause two thirds of children deaths worldwide. However the total number of children dying under-5 years old has declined from 12.8 million in 1990 to 5 million in 2021, so improvement is possible.

# Point 4. Malnutrition and Preventable Diseases



## ● UNICEF 2022 State of the World's Children

- 1.0 billion people lack access to improved sanitation.
- 274 million children are deprived of one or more services essential to survival and development.
- 130 million children are not attending primary school, with more girls than boys missing out.
- 45 million under 5 in developing regions are underweight for their age.
- 25 million infants are not protected from disease by routine immunisation.
- 5.0 million children worldwide die before their 5<sup>th</sup> birthday in 2021.
- 2.3 million newborns worldwide are dying within the 1<sup>st</sup> month of life.
- 1.7 million children under 15 are living with HIV.
- 1.2 million children live in extreme poverty.
- 13800 children under 5 still die each day.



# Point 4. Malnutrition and Preventable Diseases



- India, Nigeria, China, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia alone suffer from **5.5 million child deaths a year**.
  - 41% occur in sub-Saharan Africa
  - 34% in South Asia
- **Every day, child death is 4.5 times greater than the toll of the World Trade Centre disaster.**
- **UNICEF 2022 - Costs to Save These Children**
  - Malaria the worst killer
  - \$3 insecticide-treated mosquito net reduces child mortality by 20%
  - 43% of children have no safe water
  - Less than \$30 per child for immunisation will save 2 million children.

# Point 5. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



- On January 1, 2016, 194 countries agreed the 17 goals and 169 targets in the U.N. new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), replacing the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
- Costs of meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, is approximately \$US 1.325 trillion to remove extreme poverty for 700 million people, save 97 million premature deaths, and increase up to 8.4 years on life expectancy (World Bank data).
- The breakdown of major costs are (\$US):

Infrastructure	\$396 billion
Access to modern energy	\$347 billion
Education	\$194 billion
Transport	\$189 billion
Agriculture and Food Security	\$146 billion
Health	\$89 billion
Water and Sanitation	\$45 billion
Eco System	\$28 billion
Emergency Response	\$23 billion



## Point 5. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



- Unfortunately the **Millennium Development Goals did not reach their required targets** by 2015, but improved some areas considerably.
- There are numerous reasons for this, but the underlying causes would still be financial and organisational issues.
- This 3P Plan would make a **major improvement** to the progress and success of the **Sustainable Development Goals** program.



# Point 5. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



- All this can be achieved for far less than the world annual military budget. **The choice is OURS!**



For further information go to our website at [www.the3pplan.com](http://www.the3pplan.com)

Statistics contained in this presentation were difficult to obtain accurately and are correct to the best of our knowledge at the time of printing. Dr Noel Patterson OAM (B.Sc., M.I.R, D.C, I.C.S.S.D, F.I.C.C, F.A.C.C)