

11. Non-proliferation [39]

Commitment:

“We welcome the outcome of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, and will pursue the follow on actions it recommended by consensus”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.89	

Background:

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was created in 1970 with the intentions of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy and achieving complete nuclear disarmament.⁸⁰⁰ The NPT Review Conference takes place every five years and seeks to “assess the implementation of the Treaty’s provisions and make recommendations on measures to further strengthen it.”⁸⁰¹ The 2005 Review Conference failed to achieve this objective because the parties were unable to agree upon a consensual document given “disagreement over the nuclear program[s] of Iran and Israel” and “the implementation of the 1995 NPT resolution calling for a Middle East zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.”⁸⁰²

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 leaders launched an initiative in global disarmament: the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.⁸⁰³ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 affirmed its support for the universal adoption of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Comprehensive Safeguard Agreement and the Additional Protocol.⁸⁰⁴ The IAEA Safeguards are methods through which the IAEA can “verify [whether] a State is living up to its international commitments not to use nuclear programmes for

⁸⁰⁰ 2010 Review Conference of NPT (May 2010). Date Accessed October 29, 2010.

<http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/background.shtml>

⁸⁰¹ 2010 Review Conference of NPT (May 2010). Date Accessed October 29, 2010.

<http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2010/>

⁸⁰² Fifteen Nuclear Agendas to Watch [Council on Foreign Relations \(May 2010\) Date Accessed November 13, 2010.](http://www.cfr.org/publication/22023/fifteen_nuclear_agendas_to_watch.html)

⁸⁰³ The Kananaskis Summit Chair Summary (2002). Date Accessed October 29, 2010

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/chairs_summary-conclusion_presidence.aspx?Lang=eng

⁸⁰⁴ Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation (June 8, 2007). Date Accessed October 29, 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html>

nuclear-weapons purposes.”⁸⁰⁵ Verification procedures include ad-hoc inspections, routine visits and ongoing monitoring and evaluation by IAEA specialists. The Additional Protocol adds a legally binding set of measures to the Safeguards to “strengthen the IAEA’s inspection capability.”⁸⁰⁶

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako and the 2009 L’Aquila Summits, the G8 reiterated its commitment to “strengthen common non-proliferation and disarmament goals through effective multilateralism and determined national efforts.”⁸⁰⁷

The Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peace Uses of Nuclear Energy at the 2010 Muskoka Summit “strongly supported the IAEA’s effort to broaden access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.”⁸⁰⁸ The G8 Foreign Ministers also reaffirmed support for the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East for “a creation of a nuclear free zone and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East.”⁸⁰⁹

Commitment Features:

For full compliance, G8 member countries must address each of the three pillars of the NPT: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.⁸¹⁰ The non-proliferation pillar calls for states to ensure that the IAEA continues to have all political, technical and financial support so that it is able to effectively meet its responsibility to apply safeguards as required by article III of the Treaty.⁸¹¹ In terms of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the NPT asks members to facilitate, participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁸¹² The nuclear disarmament pillar demands discussion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.⁸¹³

⁸⁰⁵ IAEA Safeguards Overview: Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols (2010). Date Accessed November 18, 2010. http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/sg_overview.html

⁸⁰⁶ IAEA Safeguards Overview: Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols (2010). Date Accessed November 18, 2010. http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/sg_overview.html

⁸⁰⁷ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation (2009) Date Accessed October 29, 2010 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

⁸⁰⁸ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference (March 30, 2010). Date Accessed November 13, 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

⁸⁰⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference (March 30, 2010). Date Accessed November 13, 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

⁸¹⁰ Final Document: 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (2010). Date Accessed November 14, 2010. [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50(VOL.I))

⁸¹¹ Final Document: 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (2010). Date Accessed November 14, 2010. [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50(VOL.I))

⁸¹² Final Document: 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (2010). Date Accessed November 14, 2010. [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50\(VOL.I\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?Symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50(VOL.I))

⁸¹³ L’Aquila Summit Statement on Non-Proliferation (2009). Date Accessed October 29, 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/2_laquila_Statent_on_Non_proliferation.pdf

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not address any of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty
0	Member participates in one or two of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
+1	Member participates in all of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Lead Analyst: Selena Lucien Shaboian

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 28 June 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, which sets forth the terms and conditions for “uranium exports to India and technological exchanges” between both states.⁸¹⁴ This latest agreement extends the strategic partnership between countries, while ensuring that the exchange of nuclear material is both safe, and economically beneficial to both parties.⁸¹⁵ While Canada had formally suspended all forms of nuclear cooperation with India after plutonium from a Canadian reactor was used to build a nuclear weapon in 1974, the nuclear cooperation agreement signed on 28 November 2009 stipulated that both states could then exchange nuclear material for peaceful purposes only.⁸¹⁶

At the IAEA’s 54th General Conference, held 20 to 24 September 2010, Canada pledged to remain a strong supporter of the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Activities and reaffirmed its desire to remain one of the major contributors to the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Fund.⁸¹⁷ This action remains in line with the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty.

On 22 September 2010, Canada participated in a Foreign Ministers’ meeting co-hosted by Japan and Australia in an effort to “advance work on concrete and practical measures for a world of decreased nuclear risk.”⁸¹⁸ The aim of the meeting was to “steadily implement the agreement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, conduct high-level discussions on a realistic proposal regarding a mid/long-term direction in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.”⁸¹⁹

At the IAEA’s 54th General Conference, on 24 September 2010, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) signed three separate bilateral agreements with the Australian, American

⁸¹⁴ Nuclear deal signed by Canada, India, CBC News (Toronto) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 December 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/06/28/india-nuclear028.html#ixzz17nldbp9i>.

⁸¹⁵ Canada and India broaden strategic partnership, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3499>

⁸¹⁶ Canada-India nuclear cooperation agreement, Prime Minister of Canada <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=2987>

⁸¹⁷ 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: December 8 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/canada.pdf>.

⁸¹⁸ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

⁸¹⁹ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

and Thai governments to ensure the non-proliferation of radioactive imports and exports.⁸²⁰ These bilateral agreements state that ‘imports and exports of Category 1 and 2 radioactive sources between Canada and its bilateral partners be conducted in a manner consistent with the IAEA’s Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.’⁸²¹ Also, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) signed Regulatory Cooperation Agreements with the Institute for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN) of France, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) of Finland and Romania’s National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control (CNCAN).⁸²² Regulatory cooperation agreements regulate the nuclear activities of its signatories, as well as promote the sharing of nuclear technologies and safety mechanisms amongst them.⁸²³

On 27 October 2010, Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, issued stronger sanctions against North Korea as a means to urge North Korean government to end its proliferation of nuclear weapons and engage in nuclear disarmament.⁸²⁴ On June 26 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper concluded the final news conference at the G8 summit with this warning: “The world must see to it that what [North Korea and Iran] spend on these weapons will not be the only cost that they incur.”⁸²⁵

On 19 November 2010, The North American Treaty Organization (NATO), of which Canada is a member, met in Lisbon for an alliance summit that resulted in the adoption of a new Strategic Concept.⁸²⁶ Upon agreeing to the new Strategic Concept, members ‘committed to creating a world without nuclear weapons.’⁸²⁷ More specifically, members reiterated their commitment to

⁸²⁰ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Thailand at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011.

⁸²¹ Canada Signs Agreement on Import and Export of Radioactive Sources with Australia at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011.

⁸²² Canada Signs Regulatory Cooperation Agreements on Nuclear Safety and Regulation with France, Finland and Romania at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011.

⁸²³ Canada Signs Regulatory Cooperation Agreements on Nuclear Safety and Regulation with France, Finland and Romania at the International Atomic Energy Agency 54th General Conference, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011.

⁸²⁴ Harper to Toughen Sanctions Against North Korea, The National Post (Ottawa) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.nationalpost.com/Harper+toughen+sanctions+against+North+Korea/3736538/story.html>

⁸²⁵ Harper to Toughen Sanctions Against North Korea, The National Post (Ottawa) 27 October 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.nationalpost.com/Harper+toughen+sanctions+against+North+Korea/3736538/story.html>

⁸²⁶ NATO’s New Strategic Concept, North American Treaty Organization (Lisbon) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68986.htm?selectedLocale=en.

⁸²⁷ Strategic Concept For the Defence and Security of The Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, North American Treaty Organization 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.nato.int/lisbon2010/strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf>

nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, with reference to the removal of nuclear weapons currently stationed in Europe.⁸²⁸

On 28 January 2011, Greg Rzentkowski, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Director General, completed a two-week long Integrated Regulatory Review Service mission in Romania.⁸²⁹ IAEA Director of the Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety Pil-Soo Hahn said that this safety review “strengthens this message about responsibly addressing nuclear safety and security.”⁸³⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation treaty. In addition, Canada has enacted stronger sanctions against North Korea to promote nuclear disarmament, pledged further financial support the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Fund,⁸³¹ engaged in bilateral non-proliferation agreements with other nuclear states,⁸³² and signed bilateral agreements that promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁸³³

Analyst: Amanda Iadipaolo

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

In France’s September 2010 statement to the IAEA, it reaffirmed its support for the Agency and encouraged the implementation of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol of the NPT “at the earliest possible opportunity” by all countries that have not already adopted it.⁸³⁴ France has pledged their continued support for IAEA, politically, financially and through the provision of technical expertise through the French National Support Programme for

⁸²⁸ Strategic Concept For the Defence and Security of The Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, North American Treaty Organization 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.nato.int/lisbon2010/strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf>

⁸²⁹ CNSC participates in IAEA Mission to Romania, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/updates/January-28-2011-CNSC-IRRS-participation.cfm>

⁸³⁰ International Experts Finish IAEA Nuclear Regulatory Review of Romania, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201101.html>

⁸³¹ 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: December 8 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/canada.pdf>.

⁸³² Regulatory Action, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010. <http://www.cnsccsn.gc.ca/eng/lawsregs/regulatoryaction/index.cfm>.

⁸³³ Nuclear deal signed by Canada, India, CBC News (Toronto) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 December 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/06/28/india-nuclear028.html#ixzz17nldb9i>.

⁸³⁴ Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf>

the Agency.⁸³⁵ These announcements constitute compliance with the non-proliferation pillar of the NPT.

To uphold the nuclear disarmament pillar of the NPT, France continues to call for the universal ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which it seen as essential to the disarmament process.⁸³⁶ On 2 November 2010, President Sarkozy signed a nuclear collaboration treaty with British Prime Minister, David Cameron. The treaty commits the two countries to a more extensive military partnership and cooperation in “nuclear weapons safety and security, stockpile certification, and counter nuclear or radiological terrorism.”⁸³⁷ The treaty also calls upon countries to “adopt robust measures to counter proliferators such as Iran and North Korea.”⁸³⁸

On 28 December 2010, President Nicolas Sarkozy signed two nuclear safety agreements with India.⁸³⁹ The agreements facilitate the exchange of information and expertise in support of the development of new nuclear power plants in India. The exchange of information will facilitate technical cooperation in the areas of nuclear safety and radiation protection.⁸⁴⁰ In September 2010, France initiated a trilateral protocol with the Kingdom of Jordan and the IAEA in order to aid the creation of a new Jordanian civilian nuclear energy program.⁸⁴¹ Both the Indian and the Jordanian initiatives are examples of France’s participation in the “peaceful uses of nuclear energy” pillar of the NPT.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 as it has successfully addressed all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Selena Lucien Shaboian

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On September 22 2010, Germany was a founding member of a supra-regional group working to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in accordance with the Non-Proliferation

⁸³⁵ Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf>

⁸³⁶ Ratification by the U.S. Congress of the new START Treaty (France) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 26 December 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament-arms-control_7359/arms-control-and-arms-trade_1109/france-and-non-proliferation-of-weapons-of-mass-destruction_7146/fight-against-nuclear-proliferation_7147/ratification-by-the-u.s.-congress-of-the-new-start-treaty-23.12.10_14766.html

⁸³⁷ UK, France Sign Nuclear Collaboration Treaty, Arms Control Association (December 2010). Date of Access: 27 December 2010. http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2010_12/UK_France

⁸³⁸ France-UK Summit: Joint declaration on defense and security cooperation, (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access <http://ambafrance-us.org/spip.php?Article1938>

⁸³⁹ India, France ink two pacts on nuclear safety, The Hindu Online News (India) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. <http://www.hindu.com/2010/12/09/stories/2010120965961400.htm>

⁸⁴⁰ India, France ink two pacts on nuclear safety, The Hindu Online News (India) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 December 2010. <http://www.hindu.com/2010/12/09/stories/2010120965961400.htm>

⁸⁴¹ Statement by Bernard Bigot, Chairman of the CEA (French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies), Head of the French Delegation at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/france.pdf>

Treaty.⁸⁴² Incorporating member states from the non-aligned movement and Western states, this initiative seeks to harmonize NPT policies across a wide range of actors. Germany continues to demonstrate a leading role as it will host the next ministerial meeting in 2011.⁸⁴³

The Government of Germany also provides considerable international development aid through the IAEA's technical cooperation programme, which focuses on making nuclear technologies available to developing countries.⁸⁴⁴ Germany's contributions rank as third largest financial contributor, covering eight and a half per cent of the IAEA budget⁸⁴⁵ in conjunction with their current monetary contributions to the IAEA as committed by Secretary of State Jochen Homann at the 54th General Assembly of the IAEA.⁸⁴⁶ The Government of Germany demonstrates their continued support through non-budgetary contributions to programs like the modernization project for the IAEA laboratory in Austria.⁸⁴⁷

On 8 October 2010, International Atomic Energy Agency Chief Yukiya Amano expressed "deep respect for states, including Germany, who have formed a new group focused on nuclear non-proliferation and the concept of 'global zero,' envisaging a nuclear free world."⁸⁴⁸

On 6 December 2010, Germany expressed the desire to draw India closer to the international disarmament regime.⁸⁴⁹ This statement mirrors German Ambassador to India, Thomas Matussek's pledge of support for India's admission to the Nuclear Suppliers Group.⁸⁵⁰ The objective of the Nuclear Suppliers Group is to aid in the attainment of the Non-Proliferation Treaty by safely controlling the movement of nuclear material between states.⁸⁵¹ Thus, Germany's endorsement of India's membership — and the increased oversight of Indian nuclear

⁸⁴² Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abbruestung/_Nukleares/NVV_node.html

⁸⁴³ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abbruestung/_Nukleares/NVV_node.html

⁸⁴⁴ Address by Yukiya Amano International Atomic Energy Agency General Director to the German Council on Foreign Relations (Berlin) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/2010/amsp2010n021.html>

⁸⁴⁵ Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/aktuelleartikel/101008-bmamano.html>

⁸⁴⁶ Address by Secretary of State Jochen Homann at the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁸⁴⁷ Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/aktuelleartikel/101008-bmamano.html>

⁸⁴⁸ Strengthening Nuclear Non Proliferation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany (London) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. http://www.london.diplo.de/Vertretung/london/en/03/_Political_News/Westerwelle/WW_Amano.html

⁸⁴⁹ India and Germany: Shared values and responsibility in the world, German Embassy New Delhi (New Delhi) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.new-delhi.diplo.de/Vertretung/newdelhi/en/03/News/Westerwelle_Visit_AA.html

⁸⁵⁰ Germany Backs India for NSG Membership, Times of India (New Delhi) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Germany-backs-India-for-NSG-membership/articleshow/7054984.cms>

⁸⁵¹ The Nuclear Suppliers Group,

capabilities that their membership would provide — is in line with Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On 24 January 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle announced that Germany would begin, “negotiations on ending the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.”⁸⁵² German Foreign Minister Westerwelle has also expressed support for the new START agreements between the United States and confirmed voiced Germany’s hope in the “eventual removal of ... remaining United States nuclear weapons in Germany.”⁸⁵³ Additionally, on 4 February 2011, collaborative discussion regarding joint initiatives in arms reduction and non-proliferation spheres took place between Germany and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov.⁸⁵⁴

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1 for addressing the NPT’s three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed two of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 22 September 2010, at the 54th General Assembly of the IAEA Italy’s Secretary of State, Alfredo Mantica, publically endorsed calls for North Korean disarmament expressing a “strong concern” about North Korea and reiterating Italy’s support for renewed Six Party Talks – a process Italy believes is critical for inspiring North Korea to dismantle their nuclear weapons program.⁸⁵⁵ Concomitantly, Secretary Mantica publicly condemned Iran for failing to fulfill its obligations to the IAEA focusing on Iran’s required, but incomplete, application of the Comprehensive Safeguards and Additional Protocol Agreement.⁸⁵⁶

⁸⁵² Foreign Minister Westerwelle at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations in New York (New York) 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/Press_20releases/PM_2011/110124_BMW_20Israel.html?archive=2990622

⁸⁵³ US- Russia nuclear arms treaty takes effect, Associated Press (Munich) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://hosted2.ap.org/FLJAJ/140fe8300e9c43bab097b794ca7594c6/Article_2011-02-05-Russia%20Nuclear%20Treaty/id-9e937b8a49b0412bb8cfa3b009f9efba

⁸⁵⁴ Lavrov to hold bilateral talks with Germany’s Westerwelle in Munich, Rianovosti (Moscow). 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. <http://en.rian.ru/world/20110204/162445056.html>

⁸⁵⁵ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=E

⁸⁵⁶ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=E

While Italy contributed funds to the IAEA through the auspices of the EU,⁸⁵⁷ it has also supported the peaceful exchange of nuclear technology through the construction of a Nuclear Energy Management School in Trieste.⁸⁵⁸ On 8 November 2010, Italy welcomed the opening of the Nuclear Energy Management School at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP); this new management school is funded and directed by the IAEA⁸⁵⁹ and intends to train professionals from developing countries in IAEA standards, practices and procedures with respect to developing nuclear programs.⁸⁶⁰

On 19 November 2010, The Council of the European Union (EU), of which Italy is a member, donated nearly €10 million to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund (NSF).⁸⁶¹ Through financial support, the EU hopes to extend its partnership with the IAEA to "fight the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as prevent, deter, halt, and where possible, eliminate proliferation programs of concern worldwide."⁸⁶² However, while Italy's support for the EU contributes to the first pillar – non-proliferation – of the NPT, Italy has failed to fully comply with their commitment.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its participation in two of the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Amanda Iadipaolo

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 20 September 2010, Japan participated in the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).⁸⁶³ At the conference, Minister for Science and Technology Policy, Bari Kaieda, stated that Japan would continue to support the work of IAEA through extra-

⁸⁵⁷ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html>.

⁸⁵⁸ IAEA and ICTP Open Nuclear Energy Management School, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/nemschool.html>.

⁸⁵⁹ IAEA and ICTP Open Nuclear Energy Management School, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/nemschool.html>.

⁸⁶⁰ IAEA and ICTP Open Nuclear Energy Management School, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/nemschool.html>.

⁸⁶¹ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html>.

⁸⁶² EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 26 November 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html>.

⁸⁶³ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf>

budgetary contributions to the agency's "Asian Nuclear Safety Network."⁸⁶⁴ Minister Kaieda affirmed Japan's commitment to the international sharing of knowledge regarding seismic safety and nuclear generation facilities. The minister further commented that Japan would continue to conduct their transport of nuclear materials under internationally established safety measures.⁸⁶⁵

On 22 September 2010, Japan and Australia launched a new cross-regional group of 10 countries to discuss the issues of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. At this inaugural meeting, Foreign Minister Seiji Maehara set the agenda for this group to: (1) reduce the number of nuclear weapons and diminish their role and (2) achieve progress on a FMCT and other nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures.⁸⁶⁶

On 23 September 2010, Japan co-hosted the fifth CTBT Ministerial meeting. The meeting produced a Joint Ministerial Statement signed by the 72 participating nations that calls upon all states to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, and to end nuclear weapon testing.⁸⁶⁷

On 24 September 2010, Japan took part in the UN High-level Meeting on "Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations."⁸⁶⁸ At the meeting, Foreign Minister Maehara asked for the commencement of negotiations on the FMCT and a declaration to end production of fissile materials for weapon purposes.⁸⁶⁹ In addition, the foreign minister said Japan is ready to provide a venue for negotiations if such discussions do not commence.⁸⁷⁰

On 1-2 November 2010, Japan hosted the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group meeting.⁸⁷¹ The PSI interdicts third-country ships at sea on the basis of carrying nuclear material. At the meeting, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hisashi

⁸⁶⁴ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf>

⁸⁶⁵ Statement by H.E. Mr. Banri KAIEDA, Minister of Science and Technology Policy Head Delegation of Japan at the 54th General Conference of the IAEA, IAEA (New York) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/japan.pdf>

⁸⁶⁶ Statement by H.E. Mr. Seiji Maehara Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan At the High-level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/state1009.html>

⁸⁶⁷ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

⁸⁶⁸ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

⁸⁶⁹ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html

⁸⁷⁰ Statement by H.E. Mr. Seiji Maehara Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan At the High-level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/state1009.html>

⁸⁷¹ Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group (OEG) Tokyo Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/11/1102_01.html

Tokunaga stressed that discussions on “seize and dispose” issues and the ways of engagement with businesses would increase the likelihood of successful interdictions.⁸⁷²

On 18 January 2011, President of Ukraine Victor Yanukovich and Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan issued a joint statement confirming their commitment to advance Japan-Ukraine bilateral ties.⁸⁷³ In the statement, the two leaders expressed a shared commitment to collaborate towards (1) ensuring the early entry into force of the CTBT and (2) the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a FMCT in the Conference on Disarmament.⁸⁷⁴

On 27 January 2011, Japan took part in the 2011 Conference on Disarmament (CD).⁸⁷⁵ At the meeting, Japanese Ambassador to the CD Akio Suda urged the CD to start negotiations on an Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) as the next and critical step, after the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), towards a world free of nuclear weapons.⁸⁷⁶

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1 by addressing the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In addition, Japan has led multilateral discussions on nuclear disarmament, increased funding to the IAEA and participated in the exchange of materials and information for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 22 September 2010, Russian President signed the Executive Order On Measures to Implement UN Security Council Resolution 1929 on Iran, adopted on 9 June 2010. The executive order prohibits, in particular, transit via Russian territory (including air transport), export from Russian territory to Iran. The executive order also forbids transfer to Iran outside Russian territory using ships and aircraft under the Russian state flag of any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, as defined for the purposes of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, S-300

⁸⁷² The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group (OEG) Tokyo Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/11/1102_01.html

⁸⁷³ Joint Statement on Japan-Ukraine Global Partnership, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 18 January 2011. Date of Access: February 5 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201101/18ukraine_e.html

⁸⁷⁴ Joint Statement on Japan-Ukraine Global Partnership, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 18 January 2011. Date of Access: February 5 2011.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201101/18ukraine_e.html

⁸⁷⁵ Statement by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament, Delegation of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament (Geneva) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: February 5 2011.

http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/2011/statements/part1/27Jan_Japan.pdf

⁸⁷⁶ Statement by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament, Delegation of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament (Geneva) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: February 5 2011.

http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/2011/statements/part1/27Jan_Japan.pdf

air defence systems, or any related equipment to the above-named items, including spare parts.⁸⁷⁷ The UN Security Council Resolution 1929 was adopted by the UN Security Council to make Iran comply with the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty provisions.

On 28 January 2011, the Russian President ratified the Russian-US Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.⁸⁷⁸

On 2 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed the agreement on Russia's US\$6.5 million contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) in 2010-2015, thus helping to ensure that the IAEA continues to have all political, technical and financial support to effectively fulfill its responsibility to apply safeguards as required by article III of the Treaty.⁸⁷⁹

On 8 December 2010, the Russia Government decided to extend the expiration date of the Government Resolution on strengthening control of nuclear technologies and equipment export to 31 December 2011.⁸⁸⁰

On 11 January 2011, Russian and the US sides exchanged diplomatic notes on the entering into force of the bilateral agreement on cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy.⁸⁸¹

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has addressed all three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament during the compliance cycle.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 16 September 2010, the United Kingdom, in conjunction with France and Germany, expressed concern about Iran's continued non-compliance with international obligations.⁸⁸² The Government of the United Kingdom cited UN Security Council Resolution 1929, which cautions

⁸⁷⁷ Executive order on measures to implement UN Security Council resolution 1929 on Iran, President of Russia 22 September 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/980>.

⁸⁷⁸ Ratification of new START Treaty, President of Russia 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 2 February 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1692>.

⁸⁷⁹ About signing of an agreement between Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/893C13DEC18B0D75C32577EE0059C518.

⁸⁸⁰ Government Resolution No. 993 of 8 December 2010, Government of Russia, 8 December 2010. <http://government.ru/docs/13344/http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628>.

⁸⁸¹ About the exchange of the diplomatic notes on entering into force the bilateral agreement on cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy, http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/40DDDF6D224479F2C325781500460F01.

⁸⁸² Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051>.

that Iran's continued non-compliance comes with rising costs.⁸⁸³ UNSCR 1929 also reaffirms that the United Kingdom is open to engage in dialogue [with Iran]⁸⁸⁴ and that these efforts aim to achieve a diplomatic solution "which restores international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme, while respecting Iran's legitimate right to peaceful use of nuclear energy."⁸⁸⁵ To that end, on 2 November 2010, the Government of the United Kingdom urged Iran to participate in discussions and called on all countries to follow the European Union's lead in implementing targeted sanctions.⁸⁸⁶

The Government of the United Kingdom is the fourth largest contributor to the International Atomic Energy Agency regular budget and one of the largest donors to the Nuclear Security and Technical Cooperation Funds.⁸⁸⁷ In 2010, the United Kingdom contributed £4 million to the nuclear security fund of the IAEA.⁸⁸⁸ The United Kingdom helps further maintain and develop the IAEA safeguards regime through the provision of a Support Programme.⁸⁸⁹ This initiative has trained more than 1,000 IAEA inspectors.⁸⁹⁰

On 14 October 2010, at the UN General Assembly, the United Kingdom's Ambassador, John Duncan, stated, that "the United Kingdom looks forward to active engagement with our [permanent five] colleagues, but [the United Kingdom] also looks to other states party of the NPT to demonstrate a similar level of commitment to meet the obligations that have [other parties] signed up to."⁸⁹¹ Ambassador John Duncan announced that the new United Kingdom coalition government made two formal announcements on the maximum number of nuclear warheads in the United Kingdom's stockpile and a review the nuclear declaratory policy.⁸⁹² The

⁸⁸³ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051>.

⁸⁸⁴ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051>.

⁸⁸⁵ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051>.

⁸⁸⁶ Foreign Secretary expresses concern about IAEA's latest findings on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=22881051>.

⁸⁸⁷ International Atomic Energy Agency, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/non-proliferation/iaea>.

⁸⁸⁸ Address by Minister of State for Energy and Climate Change Charles Hendry at the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 21 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC54/Statements/uk.pdf>.

⁸⁸⁹ International Atomic Energy Agency, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/non-proliferation/iaea>.

⁸⁹⁰ International Atomic Energy Agency, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/non-proliferation/iaea>.

⁸⁹¹ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements>.

⁸⁹² Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements>.

announcement, and the ensuing initiatives are focused on building trust between nuclear and non-nuclear states with the intentions of working towards the creation of a “stable world where the UK and others are able to relinquish their nuclear weapons.”⁸⁹³ However, on 19 October 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron expressed that, until such time, the United Kingdom will retain and renew their independent nuclear deterrent to guard the country against direct nuclear threats.⁸⁹⁴

The Government of the United Kingdom also supports the exchange, in conformity with the obligations of the NPT, of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. On 14 October 2010, United Kingdom Ambassador John Duncan stated that “the United Kingdom is continuing [to] work with Norway as a leading Non-Nuclear Weapon State to develop and test ways to meet the practical challenge of verifying nuclear disarmament.”⁸⁹⁵

On 2 November 2010, at the United Kingdom-France Summit Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, the United Kingdom agreed to collaborate in the technology associated with nuclear stockpile stewardship “in support of our respective independent nuclear deterrent capabilities.”⁸⁹⁶ This is in full compliance with international obligations and demonstrates co-operation at a new joint facility at Valduc in France.⁸⁹⁷ This initiative will “model performance of nuclear warheads and materials to ensure long-term viability, security and safety — this will be supported by a joint Technology Development Centre at Aldermaston in the United Kingdom.”⁸⁹⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1 for addressing the NPT’s three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

United States: +1

⁸⁹³ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements>.

⁸⁹⁴ Address by Prime Minister David Cameron to the House of Commons on the Strategic Defence and Security Review (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/10/sdsr-55912>.

⁸⁹⁵ Address by UK Ambassador John Duncan at the United Nations, UK Arms Control and Disarmament (New York) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://ukunarmscontrol.fco.gov.uk/en/statementsandspeeches/statements>.

⁸⁹⁶ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 16 November 2010.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%e2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519>.

⁸⁹⁷ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 16 November 2010.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%e2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519>.

⁸⁹⁸ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, The Official Site of the Prime Minister’s Office (Westminster) 2 November 2010. Date of Access 16 November 2010.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%e2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519>.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 20 September 2010, the US took part in the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).⁸⁹⁹ At the conference, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu pledged US\$50 million to the agency's Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI).⁹⁰⁰ The NTI will create an international fuel bank to give countries non-discriminatory and non-political assurances of fuel supply for peaceful nuclear programs.

On 24 September 2010, the US participated in the UN High-level meeting on "Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations."⁹⁰¹ At the meeting, Special Assistant to the President, and White House Coordinator for Arms control, Gary Samore stressed the importance of commencing negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) at the Conference of Disarmament (CD).⁹⁰² Samore indicated that alternatives should be explored to make progress on disarmament discussions.⁹⁰³

On 2 November 2010, the US signed a new agreement with the European Atomic Energy Community to promote greater cooperation in nuclear security and non-proliferation.⁹⁰⁴ The agreement will establish a framework for greater technical cooperation in areas such as nuclear safeguards, research and development of nuclear security, and non-proliferation technologies.

On 8 November 2010, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and US President Barack Obama signed a joint statement to reaffirm their commitment to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue.⁹⁰⁵ In addition, the two countries affirmed the need for a meaningful dialogue among all nuclear states

⁸⁹⁹ US Energy Secretary at the IAEA's 54th General Conference, US Department of State (Washington DC) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/September/20100928132141su1.131845e-02.html>

⁹⁰⁰ Factsheet: IAEA Low Enriched Uranium Reserve, IAEA (Vienna) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/iaea_leureserve.html

⁹⁰¹ Remarks by Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms Control, at the High Level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations convened by the Secretary-General, UN Headquarters, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/147941.htm>

⁹⁰² Remarks by Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms Control, at the High Level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations convened by the Secretary-General, UN Headquarters, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/147941.htm>

⁹⁰³ Remarks by Gary Samore, Special Assistant to the President and White House Coordinator for Arms Control, at the High Level Meeting on Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations convened by the Secretary-General, UN Headquarters, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/147941.htm>

⁹⁰⁴ U.S., Europe Expand Nuclear Security Cooperation, National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington DC) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/euratom110210>

⁹⁰⁵ Joint Statement by President Obama, Indian Prime Minister Singh, US Department of State (Washington DC) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/November/20101108163323su0.5501454.html>

to “build trust and reduce the salience of nuclear weapons in international affairs.”⁹⁰⁶ The US is the first nuclear weapons state (NWS) under the NPT to endorse a dialogue between the five NWSs and the three nuclear-armed nations outside the NPT – India, Pakistan and Israel.⁹⁰⁷

On 14 November 2010, US President Barack Obama met with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev at the APEC Summit in Yokohama, Japan. President Obama assured President Medvedev that the ratification of the new START treaty is a top priority for his administration; this Treaty seeks to reduce the limit on strategic warheads to 1550 per state and to sets up new procedures to allow for mutual inspection of each other’s arsenals.⁹⁰⁸ On 22 December 2010, the US Senate formally ratified the new START treaty by a vote of 71 to 26, illustrating the US’ intention to reduce its stockpile of strategic warheads to “their lowest levels in more than half a century.”⁹⁰⁹

On 27 January 2011, the US took part in the 2011 Conference on Disarmament (CD).⁹¹⁰ At the Conference, Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Arms Control, Rose Gottemoeller, urged the CD to begin negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). If negotiations do not begin, the US supports the idea of plenary and expert-level technical discussions on broad FMCT issues with promises to dispatch a group of experts in several weeks to contribute to such discussions.⁹¹¹

Thus, the United States has been awarded the score of +1 for addressing the NPT’s three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

On 16-17 September 2010, the EU participated in a conference titled: “Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership.” The conference reiterated the need for greater cooperation between EU members to help other nations ensure the greatest level of safety and security when developing nuclear weapons.⁹¹²

⁹⁰⁶ Joint Statement by President Obama, Indian Prime Minister Singh, US Department of State (Washington DC) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/November/20101108163323su0.5501454.html>

⁹⁰⁷ In a first, India, U.S. for dialogue of all nuclear weapon states, The Hindu (Madras) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article874732.ece>

⁹⁰⁸ Obama tells Medvedev START vote is ‘top priority,’ Associated Press (New York) 13 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/40164410/ns/world_news-asia-pacific

⁹⁰⁹ U.S. Senate Ratifies New Start Treaty, U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Information Programs (Washington). 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 January 2011. <http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2010/December/20101222163224elrem0.7087824.html>

⁹¹⁰ 2011 Opening Statement to the Conference on Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: February 6 2011. <http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/155400.htm>

⁹¹¹ 2011 Opening Statement to the Conference on Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: February 6 2011. <http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/155400.htm>

⁹¹² Nuclear Energy in Europe, From Acceptance to Ownership, Confrontations Europe (Paris), 16 September 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://www.confrontations.org/spip.php?Page=evenement&id_article=780

On 19 November 2010, the EU made a contribution of €10 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund. According to the agreement, the IAEA will use the funds to stop nuclear terrorism around the world.⁹¹³ Similarly on December 5, 2010, Catherine Ashton reiterated the EU's pledge to donate €25 million to the IAEA's resolution to build a low-enriched uranium fuel bank.⁹¹⁴

On 22 January 2011, Iran, Britain, France, China, Russia, Germany and the United States met to discuss Iran's nuclear Program in Istanbul.⁹¹⁵ The EU's foreign affairs chief, Catherine Ashton, led the talks but failed to produce a compromise between Iran and the six powers. Currently, this issue remains unresolved.

Thus the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for addressing the NPT's three pillars of non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear disarmament. In addition, the EU should be credited for their participation in a multilateral discussion on Iran's nuclear disarmament, increased funding to the IAEA and conference participation designed to facilitate information sharing between European nations on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Analyst: Debbie Talukdar

⁹¹³ EU Renews Financial Support to Nuclear Security Fund, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna), 19 November 2010. Date of Access 7 December 2010.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/News/2010/eusupport.html>

⁹¹⁴ International Fuel Bank Set Up, Nuclear Engineering International Magazine (London), 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010.

<http://www.neimagazine.com/story.asp?Sectioncode=132&storycode=2058370>

⁹¹⁵ Iran Talks End in Failure (Istanbul), 22 January 2011. Date of Access 4 February 2011.

<http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/2011/january/iran-nuclear-talks-end-in-failure/70021.aspx>