

7. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty [83]

Commitment:

“In this respect, we are committed to maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the NPT and its three pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including by taking the actions in the plan adopted by consensus at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.”

- G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.67	

Background

Created in 1970, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, achieve total nuclear disarmament, and ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes only.⁵⁹³ The NPT is reviewed every five years at a Review Conference, most recently in May 2010, though a follow-up Summit was held in June 2011 in Paris.⁵⁹⁴ The NPT has three pillars: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

The non-proliferation pillar stipulates that non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) agree not to import, build or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It also requires nuclear-weapon states (NWS) not to transfer any of these items.

Peaceful energy use promotes the exchange of equipment, materials and scientific, as well as technological information. Non-nuclear weapon states must comply with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, which the IAEA uses to “verify that States honor their commitments not to use nuclear programs for nuclear weapons.”⁵⁹⁵

Third, the NPT’s nuclear disarmament protocol requires all parties “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date ...

⁵⁹³ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York) 3-29 May 2010. Date Accessed: 29 October 2011.

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

⁵⁹⁴ 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York) 3-29 May 2010. Date Accessed: 29 October 2011.

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

⁵⁹⁵ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 27 January 2012. Date Accessed: 8 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp.aspx?view=d>

complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”⁵⁹⁶ The 2000 NPT Review Conference set out 13 practical steps for meeting disarmament requirements.⁵⁹⁷

“Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery”⁵⁹⁸ was a priority at the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit. This reflects key nuclear security related developments that took place throughout 2011. Japan’s nuclear meltdown highlighted the need for safe practices when dealing with nuclear energy,⁵⁹⁹ while Iran and North Korea’s continued defiance of the NPT’s international standards and obligations stimulated further debate regarding best strategies for implementing the NPT.

Commitment Features

This commitment thus comprises three features: non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For full compliance, G8 member countries must address each pillar of the NPT. States must take action in order to (1) encourage non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions, as well as ensure that nuclear weapons states are not enabling or promoting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, (2) share expertise, technology, and equipment with states seeking peaceful nuclear energy, and (3) advance their country in the 13 steps for nuclear disarmament established at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, outlined below.

Nuclear Disarmament Steps:⁶⁰⁰

- Entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Nuclear testing moratorium
- Fissile material cut-off Treaty (FMCT)
- Conference on Disarmament
- Irreversibility
- Elimination of nuclear arsenals
- Implementation – START II, START III, Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- Implementation – Trilateral Initiative (declaring excess military fissile material)
- International stability
- Peaceful purposes
- General and Complete Disarmament
- Reporting
- Compliance

⁵⁹⁶ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 27 January 2012. Date Accessed: 8 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp.aspx?view=d>

⁵⁹⁷ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: 2000 Review Conference, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 30 January 2012. Date Accessed: 8 February 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp2000.aspx?view=d>

⁵⁹⁸ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (May 2011). Date Accessed December 7th, 2011. <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html>

⁵⁹⁹ <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/the-2011-summit/declarations-and-reports/appendices/declaration-on-non-proliferation-and-disarmament.1352.html>

⁶⁰⁰ A complete explanation of the 13 nuclear disarmament steps may be found here: <http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/npt-tnp2000.aspx?view=d>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member state does not take action that addresses ANY pillars of the NPT.
0	Member state takes action that addresses ONE or TWO pillars of the NPT.
+1	Member state takes action that addresses EACH pillar of the NPT.

Lead Analyst: David Kepes

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with the criterion established for maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

On 9 December 2011, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) indicated that it had reviewed Canada's nuclear facilities in a follow-up to a 2009 review session. The IAEA expressed that Canada had fully complied with its recommendations for increasing nuclear safety and regulation. "The CNSC should be commended for the significant progress made in addressing the findings identified in the 2009 mission and for inviting this follow-up review" said IRRS team leader Martin Virgilio, Deputy Executive Director for Reactor and Preparedness Programs of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.⁶⁰¹ Part of Canada's commitment is ensuring that all nuclear materials are handled safely when transported, and the IAEA report specifically praised Canada's increased strength in this area.⁶⁰²

On 13 December 2011, Director General for Strategic Planning Jason K. Cameron indicated that Canada sent representatives to the IAEA meetings in June and September 2011, as well as to the UN General Assembly Nuclear Summit, also in September 2011. Canada reiterated its positions at all three events that transparency of peer reviews and increased cooperation with the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) were of paramount importance to nuclear safety and for the peaceful use of nuclear energy abroad.⁶⁰³

On 3 February 2012, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, speaking of Iran, noted that "for the first time in history, we are facing a regime that has, compared to virtually all other holders of nuclear weapons in the past, far less fear of using them."⁶⁰⁴ Prime Minister Harper emphasized Canada's commitment to preventing Iran from achieving nuclear weapons.⁶⁰⁵

⁶⁰¹ Experts Complete IAEA Follow-up Review of Canada's Nuclear Regulatory System, IAEA (Ottawa) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201130.html>.

⁶⁰² Experts Complete IAEA Follow-up Review of Canada's Nuclear Regulatory System, IAEA (Ottawa) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2011/prn201130.html>.

⁶⁰³ Jason K. Cameron, Canadian Nuclear Safety commission (Ottawa) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2011. http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/pdfs/Presentations/CNSC_Staff/2011/December-13-2011-Staff-CNSC-Presentation-to-MPs-Senators-Staff_e.pdf

⁶⁰⁴ John Ivison, Stephen Harper fears Iran would use nuclear weapons if it was able to produce them, National Post (Canada) 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/02/03/stephen-harper-fears-iran-would-use-nuclear-weapons-if-it-was-able-to-produce-them/>

⁶⁰⁵ John Ivison, Stephen Harper fears Iran would use nuclear weapons if it was able to produce them, National Post, 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2012/02/03/stephen-harper-fears-iran-would-use-nuclear-weapons-if-it-was-able-to-produce-them/>

On 9 February 2012, Prime Minister Harper signed a deal with the Chinese government to allow more uranium into China. The trade deal allows Cameco, the largest public listed producer, to sell uranium to one of “the world’s fastest growing markets for these products” according to a statement by Prime Minister Harper.⁶⁰⁶ Canada and China have yet to finalize the text of the agreement but have otherwise agreed to the basic principles of the trade deal.

On 2 March 2012, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) and the State Atomic Energy Corporation of the Russian Federation (ROSATOM) signed an amended Administrative Arrangement (AA) for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. “An AA plays an important role in enabling Canada to fulfill obligations pursuant to its bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCA). Canadian nuclear non-proliferation policy requires that Canada establish an NCA before engaging in nuclear trade or cooperation with other countries.”⁶⁰⁷

On 26 March 2012, at the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, Canada, in conjunction with Mexico and the United States, announced “the completion of an important joint nuclear security project to convert the fuel in Mexico’s research reactor from highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low enriched uranium (LEU). The project was initiated at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. in April 2010, and was carried out by the three countries, working closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).”⁶⁰⁸ Prime Minister Harper stated that “the successful completion of this project demonstrates the concrete steps which countries can collectively take in the context of the Nuclear Security Summit. We will continue to work with the United States and Mexico to enhance nuclear security in our region and worldwide.”⁶⁰⁹

Moreover, on 27 March 2012, Prime Minister Harper “announced a renewed commitment of \$367 million over five years (2013-2018) to Canada’s Global Partnership Program (GPP).”⁶¹⁰ Created in 2002 and “managed by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the GPP is the main mechanism through which Canada supports international efforts to enhance nuclear security and combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and nuclear terrorism.”

On 12 April 2012, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade John Baird stated that “Canada unreservedly condemns North Korea’s rocket launch of earlier [that] day.”⁶¹¹ The Canadian Foreign Affairs Media Relations Office moreover declared that “Canada’s goal is to see

⁶⁰⁶ Canada reaches uranium trade deal with China, Reuters (United States) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/02/09/canada-china-uranium-idUSL2E8D94O520120209>

⁶⁰⁷ The CNSC and ROSATOM (Russian Federation) sign an amended Administrative Arrangement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 2 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/mediacentre/releases/news_release.cfm?news_release_id=406

⁶⁰⁸ Trilateral announcement between Mexico, the United States and Canada on nuclear security, Office of the Prime Minister (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=advSrch&ctr.page=1&nid=665069&ctr.kw=non-proliferation>

⁶⁰⁹ Trilateral announcement between Mexico, the United States and Canada on nuclear security, Office of the Prime Minister (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=advSrch&ctr.page=1&nid=665069&ctr.kw=non-proliferation>

⁶¹⁰ Canada’s Global Partnership Program, Office of the Prime Minister (Seoul) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?mthd=advSrch&ctr.page=1&nid=665309&ctr.kw=non-proliferation>

⁶¹¹ Baird Strongly Condemns North Korea’s Rocket Launch, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=668209>

North Korea resume adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and comply fully with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.”⁶¹²

While Canada has shown its commitment to non-proliferation and support for peaceful initiatives, it has not helped other nations advance along the thirteen steps of disarmament. Canada is thus awarded a score of 0 for its compliance with two of the three pillars of the NPT.

Analyst: Rohail Tanoli

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to implementing the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, by committing to share peaceful nuclear expertise and reaffirming its commitment to stemming the spread of nuclear materials.

On 27 July 2011, France hosted a conference entitled “Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations.”⁶¹³ In addition to reaffirming its commitment to combating nuclear non-proliferation, France worked with other nations to improve strategies for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon states.⁶¹⁴

On 14 October and 21 October 2011, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament Eric Danon reiterated France’s commitment to non-proliferation.⁶¹⁵ Representative Danon emphasized France’s support for the roadmap that the 2010 Review Conference had set out, confirming France’s commitment to finding solutions to the threat of nuclear proliferation through the current multilateral architecture.⁶¹⁶

Between 26-28 March 2012, at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, France pledged contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. This Fund helps states strengthen their nuclear security frameworks and bolster their capabilities to stem the proliferation of nuclear materials and technologies for malicious, specifically terrorist, purposes.⁶¹⁷ Moreover, at the Summit, France reaffirmed the creation of the International Institute of Nuclear Energy, and reiterated its support “in terms of research, since France supports the development of processes that will make it possible to avoid, in the medium term, the use of highly enriched uranium to operate research reactors and to produce radioelements for medical use.”⁶¹⁸ These efforts complement France’s

⁶¹² Baird Strongly Condemns North Korea’s Rocket Launch, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?nid=668209>

⁶¹³ Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, French Mission to the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4438>.

⁶¹⁴ Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, French Mission to the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4438>.

⁶¹⁵ Statement by Mr. Eric Danon, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly 1st Committee on Disarmament Machinery (New York) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5860>

⁶¹⁶ Statement by Mr. Eric Danon, Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament, General Assembly 1st Committee on Disarmament Machinery (New York) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 February 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5860>

⁶¹⁷ Nuclear Security, International Atomic Energy Association, 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/>

⁶¹⁸ Nuclear Security Summit, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities/disarmament-arms-control/arms-control-and-arms-trade/events-2129/article/nuclear-security-summit-seoul-26>

“efforts in the area of nuclear security and non-proliferation which aim to promote the responsible development of civilian nuclear applications.”

France has condemned nuclear proliferation and has encouraged non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions. However, France neither took measureable action to share expertise, technology, and equipment with states seeking peaceful nuclear energy nor advanced the 13 steps for nuclear disarmament established at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. For its compliance with one of the NPT’s three pillars, France is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Rohail Tanoli

Germany: +1

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

From 19-23 September 2011, Germany participated in the 55th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Parliamentary State Secretary of Germany Hans-Joachim Otto announced that Germany will phase out the use of nuclear energy completely by the end of 2022.⁶¹⁹ He stated that Germany “will speed up the shut-down of our NPPs and the restructuring of the German energy system.”⁶²⁰ The statement emphasizes that Germany remains committed to preventing nuclear development, and assured full transparency in efforts to do so. These announcements constitute compliance with the non-proliferation and disarmament pillar of the NPT.⁶²¹

On 8 November 2011, at the opening of the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group meeting, Germany endorsed sanctions and pressure for “the biggest non-proliferation challenges for the International Community”, alluding to Iran, North Korea and Syria.⁶²²

On 27 March 2012, at the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, German Federal Minister Guido Westerwelle reaffirmed the need to “strengthen non-proliferation, including the relevant treaties

⁶¹⁹ Statement by Hans-Joachim OTTO, Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Head of Germany Delegation at the 55th General Conference of IAEA (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁶²⁰ Statement by Hans-Joachim OTTO, Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Head of Germany Delegation at the 55th General Conference of IAEA (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁶²¹ Statement by Hans-Joachim OTTO, Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Head of Germany Delegation at the 55th General Conference of IAEA (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/Statements/germany.pdf>

⁶²¹ The International Non-proliferation Landscape and Proliferation Security Initiative, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2011/111108-Hoyer-Proliferation-Meeting-Berlin.html>

⁶²² The International Non-proliferation Landscape and Proliferation Security Initiative, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2011/111108-Hoyer-Proliferation-Meeting-Berlin.html>

and instruments...make progress on nuclear disarmament...[and] make absolutely sure that we have put in place the best possible security measures to safeguard nuclear materials. This includes materials for civilian purposes.”⁶²³ Moreover, Germany stressed that the international community must continue pressuring and sanctioning Iran for its non-compliance with international regulations regarding its nuclear program.⁶²⁴

On 4 May 2012, Minister Westerwelle declared that Germany “cannot and will not accept an Iranian nuclear weapon,” and stressed the importance of “substantive and verifiable guarantees that Iran is not pursuing a nuclear weapon.”⁶²⁵

Germany has thus been awarded a score of +1 for having addressed all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Subin Kweon

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to address all three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

In the wake of Japan’s 2011 nuclear crisis, Italy adopted plans to phase out its nuclear facilities.⁶²⁶ In July 2011, in alignment with the 2000 NPT Review Conference’s nuclear disarmament steps, Italy eliminated its plan to create a new nuclear program.⁶²⁷

On 29 December 2011, Prime Minister Mario Monti approved increased sanctions on Iran over its nuclear program.⁶²⁸ Prime Minister Monti declared Italy’s “strong concern on the advancement of Iran’s nuclear program reaching a point of non-return” and noted “the urgency to strengthen instruments of pressure on Iran” to prevent the country from developing nuclear weapons.⁶²⁹

On 9 January 2012, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Terzi di Sant’Agata confirmed that “[a]n Iran armed with atomic weapons would represent a grave threat for the entire world, not only for the United States. We therefore completely share the American concerns and we continue to

⁶²³ National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2012/120327-BM_Seoul_Gipfel_Nukleare_Sicherheit.html

⁶²⁴ National Measures and International Cooperation to Enhance Nuclear Security, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2012/120327-BM_Seoul_Gipfel_Nukleare_Sicherheit.html

⁶²⁵ World powers will stop nuclear Iran: German FM, AFP (Washington) 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h2T884fYcO6SLuyVPISi8FeLq2sg?docId=CNG.4a36a1cbe932683ce1ad9961487e033a.d1>

⁶²⁶ New nuclear plants face public backlash, The Korea Herald (Korea) 26 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012. <http://www.koreaherald.com/business/Detail.jsp?newsMLId=20111226000732>

⁶²⁷ Nuclear Power in Italy, World Nuclear Association (London) July 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf101.html>

⁶²⁸ Premier Monti Says Italy Agrees With Further Iran Sanctions, The Wall Street Journal (Rome) 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111229-703773.html>

⁶²⁹ Premier Monti Says Italy Agrees With Further Iran Sanctions, The Wall Street Journal (Rome) 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111229-703773.html>

collaborate with our other partners of the international community to prevent Tehran from passing the [nuclear] 'threshold'".⁶³⁰

On 19 January 2012, Environment Minister Clini specified that Italy had rejected nuclear power, but not nuclear research, declaring that "nuclear research points towards clean energy in the medium-long term" and confirming that Italy "highly supports and promotes" renewable energy sources.⁶³¹

Italy has encouraged NNWS and NWS states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions, and has taken action consistent with the nuclear disarmament steps outlined at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. Italy is thus awarded a score of 0 for its partial compliance with its commitment to addressing each pillar of the NPT.

Analyst: Sumaiya Ahmed

Japan: +1

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

On 22 September 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda addressed the United Nations General Assembly at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security.⁶³² Prime Minister Noda pledged full disclosure of information to the international community regarding the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station.⁶³³ Furthermore, he announced that Japan and the IAEA would co-host an international conference in 2012, through which Japan will share the results of "comprehensive inspections and... charted courses of actions towards the safe use of nuclear energy."⁶³⁴ Prime Minister Noda moreover asserted Japan's support for peaceful nuclear energy use. He stated that Japan will steadfastly support "emerging nations and many other countries around the world [that] have earnestly explored ways of using nuclear energy amid the needs for energy security and for responses to global warming."⁶³⁵

⁶³⁰ Terzi: 'A Europe without Italy cannot exist', EurActiv (Italy) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. <http://www.euractiv.com/future-eu/terzi-europe-italy-exist-interview-510026>

⁶³¹ Italian Minister says reject nuclear power, not research, EurActive, 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.euractiv.com/energy/italian-minister-reject-nuclear-power-research-news-510218>

⁶³² Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

⁶³³ Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

⁶³⁴ Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

⁶³⁵ Address by H.E. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/statement/201109/22speech_e.html

On 23 September 2011, Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gamba made an address at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in New York. He asserted that “Japan reiterates its determination to take the lead on ‘United Action’ [of all states] to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT.”⁶³⁶ Minister Gamba called on the “nine states that have yet to sign or ratify the CTBT to do so at the earliest possible time.”⁶³⁷ He also noted the importance in “persistently [advocating] that the CTBT itself greatly contributes to regional confidence building and a more stable security environment.”⁶³⁸

On 20 December 2011, the Japanese and South Korean governments signed the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement in Tokyo, which entered into force on 21 January 2012.⁶³⁹ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserted that this treaty “provides the necessary legal framework for the realization of cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Korea in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”⁶⁴⁰ Areas addressed include the “application of measures for proper physical protection of nuclear material... [and] Control on the transfer of nuclear material... beyond the jurisdiction of the Parties.”⁶⁴¹

On 28 February 2012, Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan Ryuji Yamane addressed the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, reaffirming Japan’s commitment to the international disarmament process and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).⁶⁴² He indicated that Japan planned to “express [its] political will for steady implementation of the 2010 NPT action plan and also to put forward concrete proposals to that end” at the next Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NDPI) ministerial meeting.⁶⁴³ Yamane also stated that Japan has decided to jointly hold with the United Nations University the “Global Forum on Disarmament

⁶³⁶ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/state1109.html>

⁶³⁷ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/state1109.html>

⁶³⁸ Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/state1109.html>

⁶³⁹ Exchange of diplomatic notes for the Entry in Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html

⁶⁴⁰ Exchange of diplomatic notes for the Entry in Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html

⁶⁴¹ Exchange of diplomatic notes for the Entry in Force of the Japan-Republic of Korea Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 December 2011. Date of Access: 9 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1222_01.html

⁶⁴² Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

⁶⁴³ Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

and Non-proliferation Education” in Nagasaki on 10-11 August 2012.⁶⁴⁴ The purpose of this forum is to “contribute to the development of further efforts and to promote cooperation and a common understanding of the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education.”⁶⁴⁵

On 10 April 2012, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda and UK Prime Minister David Cameron released a joint statement reaffirming both countries mutual commitment to sustainable and peaceful use of nuclear energy.⁶⁴⁶ In an effort to strengthen nuclear safety and regulation, the two countries plan to share their experience “through contact between [their respective] nuclear regulatory authorities.”⁶⁴⁷ The two countries also decided to launch “annual dialogue at senior level... to strengthen bilateral co-operation across the full range of civil nuclear activities.”⁶⁴⁸

On 26 April 2012, Japan participated in a Director General-level meeting in Istanbul for the NDPI member countries.⁶⁴⁹ Japan was represented by Ambassador Makio Miyagawa.⁶⁵⁰ Participants discussed “the strategic approach of the NDPI in the lead-up to the First Preparatory Conference for the 2015 NPT Review Conference.”⁶⁵¹ Hiroshima was confirmed as the host city for the NDPI Foreign Ministers Meeting in 2014.⁶⁵²

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1 for addressing each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Wesley Fassl

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on maintaining and strengthening the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. It has addressed each of the three pillars of the Non

⁶⁴⁴ Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

⁶⁴⁵ Statement by Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-President for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Geneva) 28 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120228.html>

⁶⁴⁶ Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html

⁶⁴⁷ Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html

⁶⁴⁸ Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of the UK and Japan: A Leading Strategic Partnership for Global Prosperity and Security, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201204/10uk_e.html

⁶⁴⁹ Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

⁶⁵⁰ Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

⁶⁵¹ Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

⁶⁵² Director General-Level Meeting of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/4/0427_01.html

Proliferation Treaty: (1) non-proliferation, (2) peaceful uses of nuclear energy and (3) nuclear disarmament.

Russia has taken actions to encourage the non-nuclear weapon states not to accept or pursue destructive nuclear ambitions.

On 15 June 2011, Russian President met with the presidents of Iran and Kazakhstan and discussed the Iran's nuclear programme, the need to maintain the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime and Iran's cooperation with the six-party group of international mediators and with the IAEA.⁶⁵³

On 17 August 2011, Russian Foreign Minister met with his Iranian counterpart and introduced the concept of "reciprocity and step-by-step approach" to restore confidence in the Iranian nuclear program. According to the Russian Foreign Minister this Russia's initiative had been wholly embraced by the other members of the six-party group of international mediators.⁶⁵⁴

On 5 January 2012, Russian President had a telephone conversation with his Iranian counterpart and noted "the Iranian President's positive response to Russia's proposal to implement a phased plan to restore confidence in the Iranian nuclear program". The parties agreed to continue consultations on this issue.⁶⁵⁵

On 1 December 2011, after the DPRK announcement of a uranium enrichment program Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs urged the North Korea to "begin practical efforts to return to NPT and IAEA safeguards" and "declare a moratorium on all nuclear activity".⁶⁵⁶

Russia has taken actions to share expertise, technology, and equipment, to states seeking peaceful nuclear energy.

On 7 July 2011, the Russian Government adopted the draft Russian-Mexican agreement on cooperation for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The agreement was preliminarily agreed by the Mexican side and shall be signed after the bilateral negotiations.⁶⁵⁷ In January 2012, Chairperson of the Russian Council of the Federation Valentina Matvienko said that the agreement had been already ratified by Russia.⁶⁵⁸

⁶⁵³ Meeting between the presidents of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Iran, Russian President 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2396>.

⁶⁵⁴ Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov Makes Remarks and Answers Questions at Joint Press Conference Following Talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Salehi, Moscow, August 17, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/45314C5A70B009F4C32578F00038421C.

⁶⁵⁵ Telephone conversation with President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Russian President 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3302>.

⁶⁵⁶ Russian MFA Press and Information Department Comment on the DPRK Foreign Ministry's Announcement of a Uranium Enrichment Program, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/E972AD711F7681DA4425795A001E0CF9.

⁶⁵⁷ Executive Order No. 1168-r of 7 July 2011, Government of Russia 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1564851>.

⁶⁵⁸ Chairperson of the Russian Council of the Federation Valentina Matvienko met with foreign colleagues at the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, Russian Council of the Federation 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.council.gov.ru/print/inf_ps/chronicle/2012/01/item18541.html.

On 18 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to join the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)⁶⁵⁹ which is a specialized agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) aimed at assisting “its member countries in maintaining and further developing [...] the scientific, technological and legal bases required for a safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes”.⁶⁶⁰

On 23-26 January 2012, the NEA mission visited Russia to assess Russia’s nuclear activities in the context of its membership application. Decision on the Russia’s application is expected to be made by the OECD Council in 2012.⁶⁶¹

On 3 November 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB199 million (about US\$4 million) for the Technical Cooperation Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2012-2014.⁶⁶² IAEA Technical Cooperation Department “helps to transfer nuclear and related technologies for peaceful uses”.⁶⁶³

On 28 December 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB7.8 million (about US\$0.27 million) annually for financing of the national program of scientific and technical support of the IAEA safeguards in 2012-2014.⁶⁶⁴

Russia has taken actions aimed at advancing nuclear disarmament.

On 7 June 2011, Russia ratified the Russian-US agreement on management and disposition of plutonium no longer required for defence purposes. The Agreement provides for construction and modification of facilities for plutonium disposition in Russia and establishment of an international mechanism for plutonium disposition financing. According to the Presidential Executive Office “the Agreement’s implementation will clearly demonstrate Russia’s commitment to moving forward the process of nuclear disarmament”.⁶⁶⁵

⁶⁵⁹ Formalization process of Russia’s ascension to Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD has started, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM 27 October 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.rosatom.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosatom/rosatomsite.eng/presscentre/news/def3640048d753db8156fb44d49284f5>.

⁶⁶⁰ The Nuclear Energy Agency, OECD Nuclear Energy Agency. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.oecd-nea.org/nea/>.

⁶⁶¹ OECD Nuclear Energy Agency’s mission finished its visit to Russia, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

<http://www.rosatom.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosatom/rosatomsite.eng/presscentre/news/3f5e3a8049facb5a8da9ed0b603ac646>.

⁶⁶² Executive Order No. 1932-r of 3 November 2011, Government of Russia 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/17020/>.

⁶⁶³ About Technical Cooperation, International Atomic Energy Agency. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www-tc.iaea.org/tcweb/abouttc/default.asp>.

⁶⁶⁴ Executive Order No. 1932-r of 28 December 2011, Government of Russia 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/17645/>.

⁶⁶⁵ Law on ratification of agreement between Russian and US governments on management and disposition of plutonium no longer required for defence purposes, Russian President 7 June 2011. Date of Access: 14 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2342>.

On 24 January - 7 February 2012, the third session of the Russian-US Bilateral Consultative Commission under the New START Treaty was held in Geneva. The parties discussed the Treaty implementation and signed the agreement on telemetric information.⁶⁶⁶

Russia has taken actions addressing each of the three pillars of the NPT. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

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

On 11 October 2011, Energy Secretary Chris Huhne presented Chief Nuclear Inspector Mike Weightman's final report on the Fukushima power plant disaster to Parliament⁶⁶⁷ The report was commissioned by the UK government to investigate what lessons could be learned from the crisis in Japan.⁶⁶⁸ Huhne reiterated the report's findings, asserting that the "UK has one of the best nuclear safety regimes in the world"⁶⁶⁹ but that it must continue efforts to decommission former nuclear sites "with [the] utmost vigour and determination".⁶⁷⁰

On 29 November 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague announced that China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US (together constitutive of the permanent 5 members of the UN Security Council, or the 'P5') had reached an agreement with the ASEAN concerning "outstanding issues related to P5 signature of the Protocol to the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty."⁶⁷¹ Under the Protocol, the P5 agree to respect the status of this Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and to abstain from using, and/or threatening to use, nuclear arms against states party to the treaty.⁶⁷² Secretary Hague asserted that the Treaty reiterated the UK's support for the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and their importance in contributing to global nonproliferation and disarmament efforts.⁶⁷³

⁶⁶⁶ On the Third Session of the Bilateral Consultative Commission under the New START Treaty, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 14 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/61CBD4472DE2A6F44425799E00512851.

⁶⁶⁷ Final Fukushima Report Published, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_79/pn11_79.aspx

⁶⁶⁸ Chief Nuclear Inspector's Report on Lessons from Fukushima, Office for Nuclear Regulation 11

October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012. <http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/fukushima/final-report.htm>

⁶⁶⁹ Final Fukushima Report Published, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_79/pn11_79.aspx

⁶⁷⁰ Final Fukushima Report Published, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_79/pn11_79.aspx

⁶⁷¹ Foreign Secretary Statement on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=700493682>

⁶⁷² Foreign Secretary Statement on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=700493682>

⁶⁷³ Foreign Secretary Statement on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=700493682>

On 21 December 2011, the UK delegation delivered a statement to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) regarding Resolution 1737.⁶⁷⁴ The UK voiced concerns that “Iran is determined to develop nuclear weapons capability.”⁶⁷⁵ Furthermore, the UK stressed that “sanctions are a key tool to convince Iran to engage seriously” in negotiations.⁶⁷⁶ The UK also commended the Committee’s Panel of Experts for its efforts in raising awareness of steps that member states are required to take to implement sanctions and in fostering “greater general knowledge sharing and collaboration between states.”⁶⁷⁷

On 17 February 2012, the UK signed an agreement with France “to strengthen co-operation in the development of civil nuclear energy,” and to create stronger ties between private and public sector “bodies in the civil nuclear power industry.”⁶⁷⁸ British Prime Minister David Cameron and French President Nicolas Sarkozy signed the agreement in Paris.⁶⁷⁹ The two countries will cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to “establish a joint framework for cooperation and exchanging good practice on civil nuclear security” and to “strengthen international capability to react to nuclear emergencies.”⁶⁸⁰ A statement from the Prime Minister’s office affirmed the UK’s cooperative “commitment to the future of civil nuclear power, setting out a shared long term vision of safe, secure, sustainable and affordable energy.”⁶⁸¹ Cameron said the agreement will “combine... expertise [of both countries] to strengthen industrial partnership, improve nuclear safety, and create jobs at home.”⁶⁸² The agreement is expected to generate around GBP500 million and create 1500 jobs in the UK.⁶⁸³

On 04 April 2012, the UK Foreign office held a meeting on nuclear disarmament verification research with the United States, Russia, France, and China—collectively known as the P5.⁶⁸⁴ At the meeting, UK scientists and technical experts shared findings from the UK-Norway Initiative,

⁶⁷⁴ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁵ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁶ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁷ UK Statement to the Security Council Briefing on the 1737 Committee 90 Day Report, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 8 January 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=708527482>

⁶⁷⁸ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁷⁹ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸⁰ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸¹ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸² UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸³ UK and France Sign Nuclear Energy Agreement, BBC News UK Edition (London), 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17069455>.

⁶⁸⁴ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

which is “a research project on how to verify that a nuclear warhead has been dismantled.”⁶⁸⁵ Following the meeting, other P5 experts discussed their views of the initiative.⁶⁸⁶ Foreign Office Minister for nuclear non-proliferation Alistair Burt stated: “I am delighted to be welcoming our P5 partners to London to share the UK’s experience from our research with Norway on the challenges associated with nuclear disarmament verification.”⁶⁸⁷ The “UK-hosted” meeting was one of a number of initiatives agreed upon by the P5 members at the second P5 Conference in Paris in June 2011.⁶⁸⁸

On 19 April 2012, Ambassador to the UK Mission to the United Nations (UN) Philip Parham made a statement to the Security Council urging the international community to address issues of nuclear security and standards enforcement.⁶⁸⁹ Parham urged countries to ratify the IAEA’s Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the UN’s International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.⁶⁹⁰ Parham also urged Iran and North Korea to engage in dialogue with the international community concerning the development of their nuclear programs.⁶⁹¹ Parham also insisted upon the creation of a Fissile Material Cut-Off treaty as part of long-term disarmament goals and highlighted the UK’s commitment to such a treaty, citing its unilateral “moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons since 1995.”⁶⁹²

Thus, the UK has received a score of +1 for addressing each of the three pillars of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Wesley Fassl

⁶⁸⁵ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁶ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁷ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁸ UK Hosts Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament Verification Research, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 04 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=750457882>.

⁶⁸⁹ UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

⁶⁹⁰ UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

⁶⁹¹ UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

⁶⁹² UK Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham of the UK Mission to the UN to the Security Council Debate on the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, British Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=755634782>

United States: +1

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

On 21 September 2011, in an address to the United Nations, President Obama asserted the importance of continued negotiations between the United States and Russia to achieve more reductions in nuclear disarmament.⁶⁹³ He stated that “[t]he New START Treaty between the United States and Russia will cut our deployed arsenals to the lowest level in half a century.”⁶⁹⁴ President Obama furthermore announced that the United States will continue to pursue a ban on testing of nuclear weapons and production of fissile material.⁶⁹⁵ President Obama also declared that North Korea and Iran must face pressure and isolation for their continued non-compliance of the NPT.⁶⁹⁶

On 23 December 2011, the United States reported that it had completed 16 audits of Russian strategic missile forces sites under the New START Treaty. Similarly, under the bilateral agreement, Russia has completed 17 inspections in the United States.⁶⁹⁷

On 5 January 2012, the New Strategic Guidance for the Department of Defense outlined that the United States is to maintain peace by deterring and defending against North Korea’s nuclear weapon program.⁶⁹⁸ Following the death of Kim Jong Il, the US confirmed that it “remain[s] committed to stability on the Korean peninsula, and to the freedom and security of our allies.”⁶⁹⁹

On 9 January 2012, State Department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland condemned Iran’s nuclear enrichment facilities. She stated that the United States would “call on Iran once again to suspend enrichment activities, co-operate fully with the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and immediately comply with all (UN) Security Council and IAEA board of governors resolutions.”⁷⁰⁰

On 10 April 2012, Ambassador Bonnie D. Jenkins from the United States Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation stated that the United States had fulfilled 90 per cent of its

⁶⁹³ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁴ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁵ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁶ Remarks by President Obama in Addressed to the United Nations General Assembly, the White House (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/172893.htm>.

⁶⁹⁷ U.S. Reports Completing 16 News START Checks, NTI 23 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/us-completes-16-checks-in-russia-under-arms-treaty/>.

⁶⁹⁸ Strategic Review Suggests Potential New U.S. Nuclear Weapons Cuts, NTI 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/strategic-review-anticipates-potential-new-nuke-cuts/>.

⁶⁹⁹ Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense (Washington) 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 7 January 2012. http://www.defense.gov/news/Defense_Strategic_Guidance.pdf.

⁷⁰⁰ “Iran’s uranium enrichment is escalation, says US.” BBC News. 10 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-16481144>.

commitments made at the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit.⁷⁰¹ Commitments included removing HEU or converting HEU to non-military use; disposing and securing plutonium; strengthening nuclear security-related international conventions and multilateral initiatives; supporting the activities of the IAEA; and countering the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials.⁷⁰²

On 30 April 2012, the United States Office of the Spokesperson released a media note confirming that the US “will participate in a Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meeting of Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to be held in Vienna, April 30-May 11...The PrepCom will cover all aspects of the NPT, including disarmament, nonproliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It will be the first meeting of the Treaty Parties since the successful 2010 Review Conference, which adopted by consensus a forward-looking agenda that outlines steps to strengthen the Treaty and the international nonproliferation regime.”⁷⁰³

For addressing each pillar of the NPT, the United States has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Subin Kweon

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to implement each pillar of the NPT.

On 23 January 2012, “given the EU’s serious and deepening concerns over the Iranian nuclear programme, the [European] Council...broadened the EU’s restrictive measures against that country.”⁷⁰⁴ These sanctions are meant to “target the sources of finance for the nuclear programme.”⁷⁰⁵ Sanctions include banning imports of Iranian petroleum and petrochemical products, prohibiting “the export of key equipment and technology for this sector to Iran” and freezing the assets of the Iranian central bank within the EU.⁷⁰⁶

On 1 February 2012, the EU further engaged in diplomacy with Iran, challenging the country to engage in constructive talks with both itself and the IAEA.⁷⁰⁷ These talks have yet to play out in full, but nonetheless indicate the EU’s condemnation of Iran’s nuclear program and its commitment to combat nuclear proliferation.

⁷⁰¹ Taking Stock of the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/187747.htm>

⁷⁰² Key Facts on the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/187208.htm>

⁷⁰³ US Participation in the NPT Preparatory Committee Meeting, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/04/188958.htm>

⁷⁰⁴ Iran: New EU sanctions target sources of finance for nuclear programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf

⁷⁰⁵ Iran: New EU sanctions target sources of finance for nuclear programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf

⁷⁰⁶ Iran: New EU sanctions target sources of finance for nuclear programme, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127444.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ Iran and EU complete ‘constructive’ talks over nuclear suspicions, First Post, 1 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. <http://www.firstpost.com/fwire/iran-and-eu-complete-constructive-talks-over-nuclear-suspicions-199341.html>

On 10 February 2012, the Council of the European Union released an India-EU Joint Statement whereby “leaders called for progress and finalization of an agreement between India and the European Atomic Energy Community for [research and development] cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”⁷⁰⁸

On 26 March 2012, at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy appealed for “more intense national efforts and international cooperation” to counter state and non-state proliferation.⁷⁰⁹ He noted that “within the EU, conversion of the few remaining research reactors fuelled with High Enriched Uranium is envisaged for the end of this decade, depending on the technical and economical feasibility.”⁷¹⁰ Mr. Van Rompuy furthermore announced that the EU’s latest initiative, the CBRN Centres of Excellence, “will enhance institutional capacities of selected countries and regions against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks. EUR70 million will be spent in 2012-13 to benefit 62 countries in eight regions, including Central and West Africa, the Maghreb, the Middle East, the Gulf, the Caucasus, and Central and South East Asia.”⁷¹¹

On 28 March 2012, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy reiterated the “urgent need to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.”⁷¹² He furthermore welcomed “the Korean support for our EU led 3+3 efforts” and stated that “all countries should introduce robust restrictive measures against Iran. This is the only way we can convince Iran to return to meaningful negotiations over its nuclear programme.”⁷¹³

On 13 April 2012, EU High Representative Catherine Ashton expressed “deep concern about the dangerous and destabilizing actions undertaken by North Korea,” referring to North Korea’s attempted rocket launch earlier that day. Ashton “called on North Korea to abide by its obligations under relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, its IAEA Comprehensive

⁷⁰⁸ India-European Union Summit Joint Statement, Council of the European Union (New Dehli) 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 13 February 2012.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/127934.pdf.

⁷⁰⁹ Remarks by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do>

reference=PRES/12/137&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁷¹⁰ Remarks by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do>

reference=PRES/12/137&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁷¹¹ Remarks by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul) 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do>

reference=PRES/12/137&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

⁷¹² Remarks by Herman Van Rompuy President of the European Council, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, European Council (Seoul) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/12/141&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷¹³ Remarks by Herman Van Rompuy President of the European Council, following the 6th Republic of Korea-EU Summit, European Council (Seoul) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=PRES/12/141&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

Safeguards Agreement under the NPT, and its commitments towards denuclearization under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks.”⁷¹⁴

On 27 April 2012, during an EU - ASEAN ministerial meeting in Brunei, EU High Representative Ashton furthermore “endorsed an ambitious EU-ASEAN action plan for 2013-2017” which “lists several sectors where cooperation will be strengthened in the coming five years,” including the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.⁷¹⁵

On 3 May 2012, in a speech at the EU-China High Level Meeting on Energy, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso announced deeper energy cooperation between the EU and China. Specifically, he noted that the EU expects this “co-operation to lead to a broader strengthening of our strategic relationship, through for example training the young generation and cooperating in ensuring safety in the nuclear energy field, building on the recent Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul.”⁷¹⁶

The EU has pursued the NPT’s pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: David Kepes

⁷¹⁴ EU Condemns North Korea Rocket Launch, Kuwait News Agency (Kuwait) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2233586&language=en>

⁷¹⁵ Ashton hails new chapter in cooperation, Europolitics/External Relations (Seoul) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.europolitics.info/external-policies/ashton-hails-new-chapter-in-cooperation-art332943-44.html>

⁷¹⁶ José Manuel Durão Barroso President of the European Commission Speech by President Barroso: "Deepening EU China co-operation on energy: Working together to meet global challenges" EU-China High Level Meeting on Energy, The European Commission (Brussels) 3 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/323&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>