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G7 Research Group  
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presents the

## **2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Report**

27 May 2017 to 30 January 2018

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*“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”*

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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### 3. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament

“We reiterate our commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

#### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.25	

#### Background

The North Korean regime’s launching of ballistic missiles in March, April, and July 2017, and claims to have tested a hydrogen bomb on 3 September 2017, have global implications that have pushed nonproliferation and disarmament high on the G7 Taormina Summit agenda.<sup>182,183,184,185</sup>

The 2017 G7 pledge to combat the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to further global disarmament is a continuation of years-long efforts. Past efforts notably include the 2002 Kananaskis Summit’s Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which established measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through terrorists and other violent proliferators.<sup>186</sup> The initiative raised USD 20 billion and was extended in 2011.<sup>187</sup>

In this year’s G7 commitment cycle, condemnation of the ownership and use of nuclear weapons began before the summit itself. The 2017 G7 foreign ministers’ meeting in Lucca on 10 and 11 April 2017 included a stand-alone statement on nonproliferation and disarmament. The Statement commits the G7 foreign ministers to “full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action endorsed by [United Nations Security Council Resolution] (UNSC) 2231(2015), as well as to contribute positively to the 2017-2020 review cycle of the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

<sup>182</sup> North Korea fires four missiles toward Japan, angering Tokyo and South Korea, Reuters (Seoul) 5 March 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

<sup>183</sup> North Korea's missile test fails, US military says, CNN (Atlanta) 29 April 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/04/28/world/north-korea-missile-launch/index.html>.

<sup>184</sup> US slams North Korea missile test as Kim claims ‘whole US mainland’ in reach, CNN (Atlanta) 30 July 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

<sup>185</sup> North Korea “earthquake” was its most powerful nuclear test yet, Quartz (New York) 3 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 17. <https://qz.com/1068659/north-korea-hydrogen-bomb-its-latest-claims/>.

<sup>186</sup> G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 January 2012. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/182390.htm>.

<sup>187</sup> G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 June 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/global-partnership-against-spread-weapons-and-materials-mass-destruction-10-plus-10-over-10-program/>.

Nuclear Weapons],”<sup>188</sup> further noting North Korean violation of UNSC resolutions 1718, 2270 and 2321, and concerning weapons use in Malaysia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The statement expresses support for the nonproliferation and disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP) and the second Comprehensive Review of UNSC Resolution 1540(2004) which is crucial in combating proliferation of WMDs.<sup>189</sup>

In the G7 leaders’ communiqué, the G7 endorsed the foreign ministers’ statement and further discussed issues and crises that are most seriously threatening “the security and well-being of [their] citizens and global stability.”<sup>190</sup> North Korea in particular was cited as a “top priority in the international agenda” for its actions against disarmament and nonproliferation. It was the only country mentioned by name that is breaching international law in these two issue areas. G7 members condemned “in the strongest terms” North Korean nuclear tests and ballistic missiles, and called on the rest of the world to do the same while also taking further measures to ensure North Korea’s implementation of the relevant UNSC resolutions.<sup>191</sup>

Discussion of international security related to nonproliferation permeated bilateral meetings during the Taormina Summit, demonstrated by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s discussion with Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who “condemned North Korea’s recent actions, explained that the UNSC possesses tools to increase pressure on North Korea and stated that he will raise the North Korean issue seriously among countries concerned.”<sup>192</sup> The summit also saw the presentation of the 2017 Report from the Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG).<sup>193</sup>

### **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is widely considered to be the foundation of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, and with a total of 191 state signatories, is the most accepted arms control agreement in history.<sup>194</sup> First entering into force in 1970, the NPT “represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon states.”<sup>195</sup> The objective of the treaty is to provide a step-by-step framework towards achieving nuclear disarmament through its three principal pillars:

3. **Nonproliferation:** Nuclear weapons states pledge to not be involved in the transfer of nuclear weapons to any recipient and to not encourage or induce non-nuclear-weapons states to

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<sup>188</sup> G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G7 (Taormina) 11 April 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG\\_Statement\\_Final.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG_Statement_Final.pdf).

<sup>189</sup> G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G7 (Taormina) 11 April 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG\\_Statement\\_Final.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG_Statement_Final.pdf).

<sup>190</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 04 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>191</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 14 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>192</sup> Prime Minister Abe Holds a Meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/ipc/page3e\\_000683.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/ipc/page3e_000683.html).

<sup>193</sup> 2017 Report, Nuclear Safety and Security Group (Taormina) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000260025.pdf>.

<sup>194</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) n.d. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/npt>.

<sup>195</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) n.d. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/>.

manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapons states pledge to forego the development, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons; to not seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguards for verification that their nuclear activities serve solely peaceful purposes.<sup>196</sup>

4. **Peaceful Use of Nuclear Materials:** acknowledges the rights of all Parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while benefiting from international cooperation, in conformity with their obligation towards the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.<sup>197</sup>
5. **Disarmament:** all Parties pledge to pursue good-faith negotiations on effective measures towards the goal of nuclear disarmament and cessation of the nuclear arms race.<sup>198</sup>

Examples of adhering to the NPT include but are not limited to: the promotion and establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones; reaching bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the peaceful use and/or trade of nuclear materials; agreeing to IAEA supervision over nuclear materials and energy; unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-Party states to adhere to the NPT; imposing sanctions against states that do not abide by the NPT; and reaffirming commitment towards any of the NPT's three pillars.

Sanctions against the North Korean regime in retaliation against its escalation of nuclear and missile activities can be implemented by the G7 through unilateral and/or multilateral means.

Unilateral sanctions against North Korea means sanctions imposed by a single country on North Korea. Examples include Japan imposing sanctions on the DPRK following its satellite launch in 2016, which banned North Korean nationals from entering Japan as well as North Korean ships from entering Japanese ports<sup>199</sup>; South Korea imposing sanctions on North Korea in December 2016, which blacklisted dozens of senior North Korean officials from doing business with South Koreans<sup>200</sup>; and the United States imposing sanctions in December 2016 against North Korean financial, transportation and energy operations.<sup>201</sup>

Multilateral sanctions against North Korea means sanctions imposed by more than one country on North Korea. Since 2006, the United Nations, specifically the UNSC, has led the multilateral sanction regime against the DPRK. In total, the UNSC has adopted eight major sanctions resolutions against North Korea in response to the regime's nuclear and missile activities, and all eight have been adopted unanimously. The most recent of these UNSC Resolutions (UNSCR) are UNSCR 2371

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<sup>196</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2010. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141503.pdf>.

<sup>197</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2010. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141503.pdf>.

<sup>198</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2010. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141503.pdf>.

<sup>199</sup> Japan announces new sanctions on North Korea, Chicago Tribune (Chicago) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-japan-north-korea-sanctions-20160210-story.html>.

<sup>200</sup> South Korea imposes unilateral sanctions on North Korea after missile tests, DW (Berlin) 2 December 2016. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/south-korea-imposes-unilateral-sanctions-on-north-korea-after-missile-tests/a-36610154>.

<sup>201</sup> U.S. Treasury expands unilateral sanctions against North Korea, NK News (Seoul) 2 December 2016. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://www.nknews.org/2016/12/u-s-treasury-expands-unilateral-sanctions-against-north-korea/>.

following North Korea's two intercontinental ballistic missile tests in August 2017, and UNSCR 2375 in response to North Korea's sixth nuclear test in September 2017.<sup>202</sup>

### Commitment Features

This commitment states that G7 members "reiterate [their] commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament." Non-proliferation is defined as the "prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons."<sup>203</sup> Disarmament is defined as "[prohibiting the] possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use [of nuclear weapons] and to provide for their destruction." The term "reiterate" refers to "commitments that have been established in the past. It should not be considered a new initiative; however, new efforts in the area should be made."<sup>204</sup>

Thus, in order for the G7 member to be found in full compliance with this commitment it must demonstrate that it has continued to work towards non-proliferation and disarmament by adhering to the pillars of the NPT. For partial compliance the G7 member has to do one or the other. For non-compliance the G7 member has not taken action in either nonproliferation nor disarmament, or has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment.

This commitment is understood as a pledge from the G7 to continue supporting the NPT while also enforcing the implementation of relevant sanctions against North Korea.

The compliance period is from 27 May 2017 to 07 June 2018. In order for a G7 member to be recognized as making an effort to adhere to the NPT, it must have made progress in at least two of the three NPT pillars during this time. Similarly, G7 members are assessed by their implementation of unilateral and/or multilateral sanctions during the compliance period.

### Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	Member has made little to no effort to adhere to the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) AND did not implement any sanctions against North Korea OR made an effort to adhere to the NPT but did not implement any sanctions against North Korea OR made little to no effort to adhere to the NPT but implemented unilateral or multilateral sanctions against North Korea.
0	Member has made an effort to adhere to the NPT AND made an effort to implement either unilateral or multilateral sanctions against North Korea.
+1	Member has made an effort to adhere to the NPT AND made an effort to implement both unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea.

*Lead Analyst: Aisha Ryan*

### Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

<sup>202</sup> UN Security Council Resolutions on North Korea, Arms Control Association (Washington D.C.) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/UN-Security-Council-Resolutions-on-North-Korea>.

<sup>203</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York) 5 March 1970. Access Date: 14 October 1970. <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/npt/text>.

<sup>204</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 & G20 Research Group (Toronto) 2 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

On 8 June 2017 Canada finalized an agreement to voluntarily contribute CAD 175,000 to the non-profit, non-partisan Nuclear Threat Initiative (NPI).<sup>205</sup> In support of Canada's contribution, Canadian Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Canada-US Relations) Andrew Leslie said "this financial contribution will help the important work being undertaken through this initiative [and] help the international partnership for nuclear disarmament verification continue its critical work."<sup>206</sup>

From 12 to 25 September 2017, at the First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Canada stated that this contribution to the NTI "in support of the *International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification*."<sup>207</sup> Canada also reiterated its support for existing sanctions against North Korea, but did not follow this up with any new sanctions. Canada stated, "We cannot ignore the immediate threat of North Korea. Nor can we lose sight of the pressing need to tighten global sanctions against it, counter its proliferation networks, and persuade it to pursue constructive political dialogue."<sup>208</sup> Canada has not passed any new sanctions against North Korea in support of these words.

On 7 July 2017 the United Nations held a vote on "The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons."<sup>209</sup> UN Secretary General, António Guterres described the treaty as, "an important step towards the universally-held goal of a world free of nuclear weapons," adding that "it is my hope that it will reinvigorate global efforts to achieve it."<sup>210</sup> 122 countries voted in favor of the treaty. Canada did not take part in the negotiations or the ratification of the treaty.<sup>211</sup> Global Affairs Canada released a statement on 7 July 2017 stating that the treaty, "will not address concrete measures to eliminate nuclear weapons."<sup>212</sup>

On 20 September 2017, Mark Gwozdecky, the Canadian Deputy Minister for International Security and Political Affairs, spoke at the UN conference responsible for enforcing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.<sup>213</sup> Deputy Minister Gwozdecky articulated the reasons for Canada's absence from the treaty

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<sup>205</sup> International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification Highlighted in the Canadian House of Commons, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) July 6 2017. 20 November 2017. <http://www.nti.org/newsroom/news/nti-ipndv-highlighted-canadian-house-commons/>.

<sup>206</sup> International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification Highlighted in the Canadian House of Commons, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) July 6 2017. 20 November 2017. <http://www.nti.org/newsroom/news/nti-ipndv-highlighted-canadian-house-commons/>.

<sup>207</sup> Canada — Statement on Nuclear Weapons — First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/10/13a.aspx?lang=eng>.

<sup>208</sup> Canada — Statement on Nuclear Weapons — First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/10/13a.aspx?lang=eng>.

<sup>209</sup> 122 countries adopt 'historic' UN treaty to ban nuclear weapons, CBC (Toronto) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/un-treaty-ban-nuclear-weapons-1.4192761>.

<sup>210</sup> Treaty banning nuclear weapons opens for signature at UN, United Nations News Center (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57588#.WhnODxNSyRs>.

<sup>211</sup> 122 countries adopt 'historic' UN treaty to ban nuclear weapons, CBC (Toronto) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/un-treaty-ban-nuclear-weapons-1.4192761>.

<sup>212</sup> 122 countries adopt 'historic' UN treaty to ban nuclear weapons, CBC (Toronto) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/un-treaty-ban-nuclear-weapons-1.4192761>.

<sup>213</sup> Statement by Canada to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668](http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668).

by stating that, “without the support of any nuclear-armed states, it will not result in the elimination of even a single nuclear weapon.”<sup>214</sup> On the question of Canada’s support for disarmament Deputy Minister Gwozdecky stated, “nuclear disarmament remains a priority for Canada, but efforts to this end must meet the dual test of effectiveness and undiminished security for all.”<sup>215</sup>

On 9 January 2018 the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada was “encouraged by the reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea.”<sup>216</sup> In response to this development Minister Freeland reinstated Canada’s support to a diplomatic solution which would include “sanctions that exert pressure on North Korea to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programs verifiably and irreversibly.”<sup>217</sup> To further this aim Minister Freeland announced that Canada and the United States would “co-host a meeting of foreign ministers from across the globe to work together to achieve stringent sanctions implementation, as well as to strengthen diplomatic efforts toward a secure, prosperous and denuclearized Korean peninsula.”<sup>218</sup>

On 16 January 2018 Canada and the U.S. co-hosted the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula.<sup>219</sup> They addressed “the grave and growing threat posed by North Korea’s nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs.”<sup>220</sup> Canada’s Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland said “investing in nuclear weapons will lead only to more sanctions and to perpetual instability on the peninsula.”<sup>221</sup> The meeting provided foreign ministers from 20 countries to coordinate their responses to North Korea’s nuclear program.

Canada has only partially adhered to the NPT and has not made any effort to implement multilateral or unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

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<sup>214</sup> Statement by Canada to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017.

[http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668](http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668).

<sup>215</sup> Statement by Canada to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017.

[http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668](http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668).

<sup>216</sup> Canada is encouraged by reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 January 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_is\\_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_is_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html).

<sup>217</sup> Canada is encouraged by reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 January 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_is\\_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_is_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html).

<sup>218</sup> Canada is encouraged by reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 January 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_is\\_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_is_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html).

<sup>219</sup> Address by Minister Freeland at the Opening Session of the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening\\_remarks\\_vancouver-seance\\_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862](http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening_remarks_vancouver-seance_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862).

<sup>220</sup> Canada and United States conclude Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_and\\_unitedstatesconcludevancouverforeignministersmeetingo.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_and_unitedstatesconcludevancouverforeignministersmeetingo.html).

<sup>221</sup> Address by Minister Freeland at the Opening Session of the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening\\_remarks\\_vancouver-seance\\_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862](http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening_remarks_vancouver-seance_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862).



Thus, Canada receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Karl Greenfield*

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 2 June 2017, France's Permanent Representative to the United Nations François Delattre voted for UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2356. The resolution extends the number of individuals and entities targeted by sanctions for their involvement in North Korea's nuclear-weapon program and thereby strengthen compliance to Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Delattre stated that "the Council condemns North Korea's unjustifiable actions and punishes individuals and entities that are central to the operations of the regime and its programmes, in particular the ballistic-missile programme, and their financing."<sup>222</sup> Delattre also made a statement calling for denuclearization of North Korea.

On 7 July 2017, Ambassador Delattre voted, alongside the United States and Britain, against a treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons, citing that the "ban treaty is incompatible with the policy of nuclear deterrence."<sup>223</sup> Delattre stated that this treaty ban will only weaken countries against a North Korean nuclear threat as it does not address international security concerns that result in the need for nuclear weapons as a deterrence. Delattre also made a statement claiming that this ban will result in the weakening of NPT and non-NPT states. However, he reaffirmed that France will continue in its fight to preserve non-proliferation regimes and its efforts in preventing North Korea from diminishing the unity of non-proliferation regimes.<sup>224</sup>

On 10 July 2017, France reaffirmed its intention to close up to 17 nuclear reactors by the end of the presidency of François Hollande. By the time he left office, Hollande had only finalized plans to close Fessenheim in Alsace, France's largest nuclear reactor. France continues to reaffirm its promise to convert these reactors into energy saving sources, citing that the reduction of nuclear energy sources will soon be converted to more "diversified energy sources."<sup>225</sup>

On 29 July 2017, French Foreign Ministry spokesperson Agnès Romatet-Espagne delivered a statement to the press calling on the UN, European Union, and non-proliferation countries to place greater pressure on North Korea, as a result of North Korea's nuclear ballistic program and nuclear

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<sup>222</sup> North Korea — Explanation of vote by Mr François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Security Council — 2 June 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 8 June 2017. Access Date 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-the-Security-Council-affirms-it-s-authority>.

<sup>223</sup> Treaty banning nuclear weapons — 7 July 2017 Quai d'Orsay French official statement and joint Press Statement from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the United States, United Kingdom and France, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Adoption-of-a-treaty-banning-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>224</sup> Treaty banning nuclear weapons — 7 July 2017 Quai d'Orsay French official statement and joint Press Statement from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the United States, United Kingdom and France, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Adoption-of-a-treaty-banning-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>225</sup> France to Close up to 17 Nuclear Power Stations, Radio France Internationale (New York) 10 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/environment/20170710-france-close-17-nuclear-power-stations>.

launches. In her press statement, Romatet-Espagne stressed the need for the EU to take part in pressuring North Korea into joining the negotiation table, independent of the UN.<sup>226</sup>

On 3 August 2017, France extended its no fly zone (NFZ) around North Korea, following North Korea's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) testing. France already NFZ in place over North Korea. Ambassador Delattre made a statement condemning North Korea's ICBM testing after the missile landed 100 kilometres from the path of an Air France airplane.<sup>227</sup> Delattre reaffirmed the need for firm sanctions, including sanctions restricting exports of oil resources to Korea, sanctions against North Korean internationals within french borders, as well as sanctions restricting sea and air access.

On 5 August 2017, Ambassador Delattre proclaimed North Korea a 4G threat to international security, Delattre described it as a "threat that is global, grave, given and growing."<sup>228</sup> France voted for UNSC resolution 2375, a full ban on North Korea's economic sector. France intends for this resolution, to demonstrate that non-proliferation states are united under one goal of strengthening the non-proliferation regime.

On 3 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron condemned North Korea's testing of its hydrogen bomb on the previous day. President Macron called for prompt response through multilateral sanctions by the international community and non-proliferation countries, in order to pressure North Korea into abiding by NPT.<sup>229</sup>

On 4 September 2017, in an emergency Security Council meeting, Ambassador Delattre made a statement calling for firm multilateral sanctions led by the Security Council.<sup>230</sup> Delattre stated that North Korea is becoming more of a threat to the future of the non-proliferation regime. It was at this meeting that Delattre declared North Korea's actions as an urgent and pressing matter, a situation that is too late for compromise.<sup>231</sup>

On 11 September 2017, Ambassador Delattre made a statement congratulating the UNSC's adoption of resolution 2375, resulting in broader multilateral sanctions against North Korea, specifically economic and sectoral sanctions. It was at this meeting that Delattre proposed three

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<sup>226</sup> France Calls for Tougher UN Sanctions after new North Korea Nuke Launch, Radio France Internationale (New York) 29 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20170729-france-calls-tougher-un-sanctions-after-new-n-korea-nuke-launch>.

<sup>227</sup> Air France Extends No-fly Zone around North Korea after ICBM Tests, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 4 August 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20170804-air-france-extends-no-fly-zone-around-north-korea-after-icbm-tests>.

<sup>228</sup> North Korea- Remarks to the press by Mr. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 7 August 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017.

<https://onu.delegfrance.org/Full-ban-on-different-key-economic-sectors-used-by-the-North-Korea>.

<sup>229</sup> France Condemns N Korea H-bomb Test, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 3 September 2017. Access date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20170903-france-condemns-n-korea-h-bomb-test>.

<sup>230</sup> North Korea — Remarks to the press by François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Monday 4 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/France-calls-for-new-sanctins-against-North-Korea>.

<sup>231</sup> Security Council Emergency Meeting — Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea — Intervention of François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Monday 4 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 8 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-France-calls-to-an-adoption-of-new-sanctions>.

requirements moving forward in dealing with North Korea's negligence, three requirements being unity, firmness, and diplomacy.<sup>232</sup>

On 21 September 2017, French Secretary of State to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne delivered a speech to the Security Council reaffirming the importance of unity, firmness, and collective action in order to prompt North Korea towards negotiation and compromise. Lemoyne also highlighted the need to strengthen UN's Proliferation Security Initiative, as well as strengthening export control regimes, reiterating France's efforts towards collective non-proliferation and promise to assist in its growth.<sup>233</sup>

On 9 October 2017, France hosted the International Luxembourg Forum on Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe. The conference highlighted the possible danger of North Korea as a catalyst for nuclear war, deeming it a situation "worse than the Cold War."<sup>234</sup> Diplomats emphasized the need for a broader and stronger united non-proliferation action. The conference also called for firmer economic sanctions against North Korea.<sup>235</sup>

On 24 October 2017, Ambassador Delattre delivered a statement on the achievements of the United Nations towards compliance to the NPT. Delattre reaffirmed France's commitment to the continuation of actions for non-proliferation in the face of increasing global crisis.<sup>236</sup>

On 15 December 2017, Mr. François Delattre made a speech to the UNSC calling for firmer sanctions against North Korea. Delattre called for the execution of existing sanctions against North Korea, stating "everyone knows that the uneven implementation of sanctions seriously affects the effectiveness of our collective action."<sup>237</sup>

On 11 January 2018, Jean-Yves le Drian, France's Foreign Minister, reaffirmed France's commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>238</sup>

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<sup>232</sup> Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea/ Adoption of the resolution 2375 — Vote Explanation by M. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Security Council — 11 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 13 September 2017. Access date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-this-is-not-a-mere-show-of-resolve>.

<sup>233</sup> Security Council — Non-proliferation — Speech by M. Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne, Secretary of State of the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs — 21 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Non-proliferation-The-outlook-is-bleak>.

<sup>234</sup> Nuclear Threat Greater than in Cold War, Paris Conference Hears, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20171009-experts-warn-us-n-korea-tensions-could-blitz-cold-war>.

<sup>235</sup> Nuclear Threat Greater than in Cold War, Paris Conference Hears, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20171009-experts-warn-us-n-korea-tensions-could-blitz-cold-war>.

<sup>236</sup> Non-proliferation — Remarks to the press by Mr. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Remarks in national capacity, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 25 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Non-proliferation-regimes-important-common-achievements>.

<sup>237</sup> North Korea — Speech by Mr. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Security Council, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-main-focus-of-our-action-is-to-stand-firm>.

<sup>238</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.

France has fully complied with its commitment by implementing unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea. France also made efforts to comply with non-proliferation standards through declarations against nuclear proliferation and for disarmament.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jamela Salman*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 3 September 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called for the European Union to impose harsher sanctions against North Korea.<sup>239</sup>

On 4 September 2017, German Spokesman Steffen Seibert stated that Merkel and South Korean President Moon Jae-in urged other states to “quickly decide on further and stricter sanctions”<sup>240</sup> against North Korea.<sup>241</sup>

On 11 September 2017, Seibert stated that Merkel “was lobbying at international level for a further tightening of sanctions against North Korea.”<sup>242</sup> Merkel was said to have also tried to influence leaders in Tokyo, Paris, Beijing, Washington DC and Russia to tighten sanctions.<sup>243</sup>

On 21 September 2017, German Foreign Minister Gabriel co-hosted with the Japanese Foreign Minister a Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) Ministerial meeting in New York.<sup>244</sup> Through this initiative, Germany is currently working to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) by “[exploring] further collaboration, in keeping with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, [and] address subsequent North Korean provocations.”<sup>245</sup>

On 26 September 2017, a representative of Germany made a statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly stating that, Germany, since July 2017, has been involved in a “high-level preparatory group” with a goal of starting “early negotiations on an FMCT (Fissile Material Cut-Off

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<sup>239</sup> Germany, France, Italy seek tougher EU sanctions on North Korea, EURACTIV (London) 8 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://www.eufp.eu/germany-france-italy-seek-tougher-eu-sanctions-north-korea>.

<sup>240</sup> Merkel calls for tougher North Korea sanctions, Politico (Brussels) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.politico.eu/article/north-korea-nuclear-merkel-calls-for-tougher-sanctions/>.

<sup>241</sup> Merkel calls for tougher North Korea sanctions, Politico (Brussels) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.politico.eu/article/north-korea-nuclear-merkel-calls-for-tougher-sanctions/>.

<sup>242</sup> Finding new ways to de-escalate the situation, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09\\_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>243</sup> Finding new ways to de-escalate the situation, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09\\_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>244</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622).

<sup>245</sup> Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) Joint Statement on North Korea. Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/press-releases/2017/20170921-jointstmnt-NK-NPDI.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/press-releases/2017/20170921-jointstmnt-NK-NPDI.html).

Treaty).<sup>246</sup> According to the Arms Control Association, the FMCT, if adopted, “would prohibit the production of the two main components of nuclear weapons: highly-enriched uranium (HEU), and plutonium.”<sup>247</sup>

On 12 October 2017, German Ambassador and the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, Michael Biontino, stated, “we [UN members] need to redouble our efforts when it comes to strengthening the NPT in its three equally important pillars.”<sup>248</sup> He validated Germany’s commitment of the NPT by stating that Germany “would like to contribute [further work on the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and Verification (IPNDV)] by focusing on practical measures. The IPNDV aims “to identify potential tools and technologies that will be needed to support future nuclear disarmament verification efforts.”<sup>249</sup> He also stated, “[Germany] strongly supports Norway’s initiative which aims at establishing a GGE [group of government experts] on these issues.”<sup>250</sup> Regarding the NPT pillar ‘Peaceful Use of Nuclear Materials,’ he stated that “the peaceful use of nuclear energy must rest on the highest possible levels of nuclear safety and nuclear security.”<sup>251</sup>

On 13 October 2017, Germany, in a joint statement with French and British leaders, stated that they continue to “stand committed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA) [also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal] and to its full implementation by all sides”<sup>252</sup> to ensure Iran’s nuclear program is not being used for nuclear weapons.<sup>253</sup>

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<sup>246</sup> German Statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/news-corner/20170926-anton-elim-nuclear/954802>.

<sup>247</sup> Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) at a Glance, Arms Control Association (Washington) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/fmct>.

<sup>248</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622).

<sup>249</sup> International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/t/avc/ipndv/>.

<sup>250</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622)

<sup>251</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622).

<sup>252</sup> Europe committed to Iran nuclear deal, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10\\_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>253</sup> Europe committed to Iran nuclear deal, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10\\_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu_en.html?nn=709674).

On 16 October 2017, the European Union Foreign Affairs Council (including Germany) adopted new sanctions “to further increase the pressure on the DPRK to comply with its obligations”<sup>254</sup> in response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons programs.<sup>255</sup> These sanctions include a “total ban”<sup>256</sup> on EU investment in all sectors in North Korea, a “total ban on the sale of refined petroleum products and crude oil”<sup>257</sup> to North Korea, and “lowering the amount of personal remittances transferred”<sup>258</sup> to North Korea from EUR 15,000 to EUR 5,000.<sup>259</sup>

On 11 January 2018, Sigmar Gabriel, Germany’s foreign minister, reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>260</sup>

Germany has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and made an effort to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tyler Rae McMurdo*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 4 September 2017 Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni and several other leaders part of the UN Security Council stated their commitment to push North Korea to comply with all resolutions set forth by the Council.<sup>261</sup> Later that month on 11 September 2017, Italy supported multilateral sanctions through the United Nations Security Council, supporting resolution 2375 to sanction North Korea after the violation of the resolution established by the UN on 2 September 2017.<sup>262</sup> This move aligns with previous intentions of PM Gentiloni on 4 September 2017.

On 1 October 2017 the Washington Post reported that Angelino Alfano, the Italian foreign minister, stated that the North Korean ambassador, Mun Jong Nam, must leave Italy due to North Korea’s

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<sup>254</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>255</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>256</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>257</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>258</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>259</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>260</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) January 11 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.

<sup>261</sup> Presidenza G7, comunicato di condanna dei test nucleari della Corea del Nord, Governo (Rome) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/presidenza-g7-comunicato-di-condanna-dei-test-nucleari-della-corea-del-nord/8008>.

<sup>262</sup> Resolution 2375 (2017), United Nations Security Council (New York) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2375>.

progression with its nuclear program.<sup>263</sup> Alfano emphasized this move was necessary to pressure North Korea into compliance with non-proliferation regulations.<sup>264</sup>

On 26 October 2017, *Pressenza* reported that more than 200 members of Italian Parliament have promised to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons despite its membership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.<sup>265</sup>

On 22 December 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the UN, emphasized Italy's unified stance on adopting further multilateral sanctions against North Korea. The ambassador also emphasized Italy's commitment to a long term peaceful solution while encouraging other UN members to introduce their own sanctions.<sup>266</sup>

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Mariah Stewart*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

From 1 to 2 June 2017, the Government of Japan held the Plenary Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Tokyo. More than 200 representatives from 75 countries attended the meeting. In his keynote address, Japanese State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura strongly condemned provocations by North Korea, emphasized the need for capacity building and international cooperation to enhance nuclear security, and presented Japan's efforts to strengthen measures against nuclear terrorism in view of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The aim of this meeting was to discuss new strategies to strengthen global efforts to combat nuclear terrorism.<sup>267</sup>

On 25 August 2017, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced that Japan will impose new unilateral sanctions against North Korea. Yoshihide Suga stated that these sanctions will freeze the Japanese assets of four Chinese companies and two Namibian companies, as well as one Chinese individual and another of an unknown nationality for their dealings with the North Korean government.<sup>268</sup>

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<sup>263</sup> Italy becomes fifth country to expel North Korean ambassador, *Ferrara* (Washington, D.C.) 1 October 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.bc010a3d88f6](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460_story.html?utm_term=.bc010a3d88f6).

<sup>264</sup> Italy becomes fifth country to expel North Korean ambassador, *Ferrara* (Washington, D.C.) 1 October 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.bc010a3d88f6](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460_story.html?utm_term=.bc010a3d88f6).

<sup>265</sup> Italy's parliamentarians spearhead efforts to ratify ban treaty, *Pressenza* (Rome) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <https://www.pressenza.com/2017/10/italys-parliamentarians-spearhead-efforts-to-ratify-ban-treaty/>.

<sup>266</sup> Security Council — North Korea, *Farnesina* (Rome) 22 December 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza\\_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/12/consiglio-di-sicurezza-corea-del.html](http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/12/consiglio-di-sicurezza-corea-del.html).

<sup>267</sup> Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_001613.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001613.html).

<sup>268</sup> Japan Announces New Sanctions Against North Korea, *CNN* (Atlanta) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/08/25/asia/japan-north-korea-sanctions/index.html>.

On 3 September 2017, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe released a statement condemning North Korea's testing of nuclear weapons. In his statement, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe strongly condemned North Korea's repeated provocations, including nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches, and urged North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe also stated that Japan will further strengthen collaboration with the international community, ensure the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2371, and consider further measures against North Korea, including further action in the United Nations Security Council.<sup>269</sup>

On 20 September 2017, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons opened for signature at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Japan has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>270</sup>

On 6 November 2017, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced another round of unilateral sanctions against North Korea as a result of its continued missile tests and persistence in developing its nuclear program. The sanctions will freeze the Japanese assets of nine organizations and 26 individuals with ties to the North Korean government.<sup>271</sup>

Japan has promoted dialogue on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation through public consultations and leading multilateral communication on nuclear terrorism prevention. Moreover, Japan has not hesitated to impose multiple rounds of unilateral sanctions against North Korea for its persistent defiance of the global community and international law through its continued nuclear and missile tests. However, Japan has not yet signed nor ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Elie Atieh*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 8 July 2017, a UK representative stated in the United Nations that the UK will not be signing the recent treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, as the treaty "risks undermining and weakening" the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)<sup>272</sup> and highlighted the importance of upholding and strengthening the treaty. He further stated that the UK "firmly believes that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through gradual multilateral disarmament

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<sup>269</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 3 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://japan.kantei.go.jp/97\\_abe/statement/201709/1224276\\_11585.html](https://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201709/1224276_11585.html).

<sup>270</sup> Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/list-of-countries-which-signed-tpnw-on-opening-day-20-september-2017/>.

<sup>271</sup> Japan Announces Additional Sanctions Against North Korea, Reuters (London) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-japan-sanctions/japan-to-impose-additional-sanctions-on-north-korea-idUSKBN1D7072>.

<sup>272</sup> UK Statement on Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>.



negotiated using a step-by-step approach, within existing international frameworks,”<sup>273</sup> and that the UK will “continue to work with partners across the international community to press for key steps towards multilateral disarmament, including the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and successful negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament.”<sup>274</sup>

On 29 August 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May stated that the UK stood “shoulder to shoulder”<sup>275</sup> with Japan in facing North Korean aggression. She discussed the possibility of new sanctions against North Korea with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and stressed the importance of the “show of unity”<sup>276</sup> at the UN Security Council.<sup>277</sup>

On 22 September 2017, Mark Field, the Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific called for all countries to “continue to press North Korea to respect UN’s resolutions and to change its reckless course.”<sup>278</sup> He emphasized that the NPT “sits at heart”<sup>279</sup> of UK’s nonproliferation effort, and stated that the UK does not believe the recent treaty of banning nuclear weapons is helpful as it creates unnecessary divisions and undermines the NPT.<sup>280</sup>

On 16 October 2017, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Boris Johnson stated that the UK has “secured a set of stringent new sanctions”<sup>281</sup> to be placed on North Korea. He declared that North Korea perpetrated “unacceptable threats,”<sup>282</sup> and stated “maximising diplomatic and economic

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<sup>273</sup> UK Statement on Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>274</sup> UK Statement on Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>275</sup> Theresa May expresses unity with Japan in face of North Korea threat, The Guardian (London) 30 August 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/aug/30/theresa-may-expresses-unity-with-japan-in-face-of-north-korea-threat>.

<sup>276</sup> Theresa May expresses unity with Japan in face of North Korea threat, The Guardian (London) 30 August 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/aug/30/theresa-may-expresses-unity-with-japan-in-face-of-north-korea-threat>.

<sup>277</sup> Theresa May expresses unity with Japan in face of North Korea threat, The Guardian (London) 30 August 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/aug/30/theresa-may-expresses-unity-with-japan-in-face-of-north-korea-threat>.

<sup>278</sup> Non-Proliferation: UN Security Council Statement by Mark Field, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/non-proliferation-un-security-council-statement-by-mark-field>.

<sup>279</sup> Non-Proliferation: UN Security Council Statement by Mark Field, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/non-proliferation-un-security-council-statement-by-mark-field>.

<sup>280</sup> Non-Proliferation: UN Security Council Statement by Mark Field, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/non-proliferation-un-security-council-statement-by-mark-field>.

<sup>281</sup> UK secures new EU sanctions on North Korea, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office(London) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-secures-new-eu-sanctions-against-north-korea>.

<sup>282</sup> UK secures new EU sanctions on North Korea, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office(London) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-secures-new-eu-sanctions-against-north-korea>.

pressure on North Korea is the most effective way to pressure Pyongyang to halt its illegal and aggressive actions.”<sup>283</sup>

On 8 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) published the impact assessment of the Nuclear Safeguards Bill. The bill is part of the UK’s Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)’s “ongoing constructive engagement”<sup>284</sup> with BEIS to develop a domestic nuclear safeguards regime as part of the UK’s exit from the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The impact assessment stated that the arrangements “form an essential part of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, to which the UK is committed. [The UK’s] future arrangements will need to be robust and as comprehensive as the current Euratom regime ... to support the UK’s ongoing commitment to the global non-proliferation regime”<sup>285</sup> and to strengthen the UK’s international reputation as a non-proliferation leader.<sup>286</sup>

On 11 January 2018, Foreign Minister Boris Johnson reaffirmed the UK’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>287</sup>

The UK has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, the UK receives a score of 0.

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#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on nonproliferation and disarmament.

On 20 August 2017, President Donald Trump stated threats of force against North Korea by writing on Twitter that the “U.S. military solutions are now fully in place, [and that North Korea] will not get away with what [it’s] doing.”<sup>288</sup> Trump then told reporters that the state would “truly regret it”<sup>289</sup>

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<sup>283</sup> UK secures new EU sanctions on North Korea, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office(London) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-secures-new-eu-sanctions-against-north-korea>.

<sup>284</sup> ONR response to BEIS impact assessment, Office for Nuclear Regulation (Liverpool) 21 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://news.onr.org.uk/2017/12/onr-response-to-beis-impact-assessment/>.

<sup>285</sup> Nuclear Safeguards Impact Assessment, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (London) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0109/IA17-012.pdf>.

<sup>286</sup> Nuclear Safeguards Impact Assessment, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (London) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0109/IA17-012.pdf>.

<sup>287</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.

<sup>288</sup> North Korea will ‘not get away’ with threats to U.S. territory, Trump says in latest warning, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm\\_term=.6abe30bad510](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm_term=.6abe30bad510).

<sup>289</sup> North Korea will ‘not get away’ with threats to U.S. territory, Trump says in latest warning, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm\\_term=.6abe30bad510](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm_term=.6abe30bad510).

if it attacks Guam or the US with nuclear weapons. Trump also stated his plans to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping about the state's role in containing North Korea's nuclear ambitions.<sup>290</sup>

On 6 September 2017, the United States demanded that the United Nations Security Council “impose an oil embargo on North Korea, ban its exports of textiles and the hiring of North Korean laborers abroad, and to subject leader Kim Jong Un to an asset freeze and travel ban”<sup>291</sup> in a draft UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution. The ban also aims to ultimately reduce the state's USD 3 billion annual export revenue by a third.<sup>292</sup>

On 21 September 2017, US Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson made remarks at the UNSC Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation which included the strong advocacy against the use of nuclear weapons and the role of the US in leading as an example of non-proliferation. He stated that “signing treaties and passing resolutions is not enough [for non-proliferation],”<sup>293</sup> and that rather the means of stopping nuclear proliferation are instead through exercises of “other levels of power, whether diplomatic, economic, digital, moral, or, if necessary, military.”<sup>294</sup> Tillerson presented a point which emphasized the commitment of states to “sound nuclear security practices and robust and effective non-proliferation efforts.”<sup>295</sup>

On 21 September 2017, President Trump commanded the broadening of US sanctions on North Korea which will include excluding the state out of the international banking system and targeting its major industries and shipping. During a meeting with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, Trump stated that “North Korea's nuclear weapons and nuclear development [are] a grave threat to peace and security in our world, and it is unacceptable that others financially support this criminal, rogue regime.”<sup>296</sup>

On 24 October 2017, the US held a Nonproliferation Working Group meeting with Ukraine. The meeting, which occurs regularly, serves to promote bilateral cooperation between the states by speaking on the threats of proliferation weapons of mass destruction. During the meeting, experts from both states addressed a slew of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and strategic control challenges by which the states can most adequately address such challenges. Emphasis was put on

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<sup>290</sup> North Korea will ‘not get away’ with threats to U.S. territory, Trump says in latest warning, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm\\_term=.6abe30bad510](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm_term=.6abe30bad510).

<sup>291</sup> Trump: ‘Sad day’ for North Korea if U.S. takes military action, Reuters (London) 6 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-system/trump-sad-day-for-north-korea-if-u-s-takes-military-action-idUSKCN1BI07P>.

<sup>292</sup> Trump: ‘Sad day’ for North Korea if U.S. takes military action, Reuters (London) 6 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-system/trump-sad-day-for-north-korea-if-u-s-takes-military-action-idUSKCN1BI07P>.

<sup>293</sup> Remarks at the United Nations Security Council Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 21 September 2017. Access date: 15 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274362.htm>.

<sup>294</sup> Remarks at the United Nations Security Council Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 21 September 2017. Access date: 15 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274362.htm>.

<sup>295</sup> Remarks at the United Nations Security Council Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 21 September 2017. Access date: 15 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274362.htm>.

<sup>296</sup> Trump Moves to Widen U.S. Sanctions on North Korea, The New York Times (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/21/world/asia/trump-korea-japan.html>.

promoting “effective and robust implementation of strategic trade controls and all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.”<sup>297</sup>

On 26 October 2017, the US Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) announced sanctions against seven individuals and three entities with ties to the DPRK regime.<sup>298</sup> The sanctions aim to freeze “any property or interest in property of those designated by OFAC within US jurisdiction”<sup>299</sup> and prohibit US citizens from being involved in transactions with “any of [the] sanctioned persons [and groups].”<sup>300</sup> The Treasury Department stated that the sanctions were a response to the US State Department’s “Report on Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship in North Korea.”<sup>301</sup>

On 9 November 2017, the United States and China held a nuclear smuggling consultation in Shanghai so as to reacknowledge their commitments to countering nuclear terrorism. The meeting included an agreement to “enhance their cooperation to promote international best practices and build capabilities to counter nuclear smuggling.”<sup>302</sup>

On 15 December 2016, the US and Singapore held an annual Counterproliferation Dialogue in Singapore aimed to continue the bilateral cooperation of the states in addressing threats of “proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of deliver, and sensitive dual-use technologies.”<sup>303</sup> Discussion included counterproliferation and “strategic trade control challenges, and to identify avenues to best address those challenges.”<sup>304</sup>

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on nonproliferation and disarmament by means of both unilateral and multilateral sanctions restraining the North Korean economy as well as the condemnation of its nuclear activity.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Hivda Ates*

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<sup>297</sup> United States and Ukraine Hold Nonproliferation Working Group Meeting in Kyiv, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/275056.htm>.

<sup>298</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>299</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>300</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>301</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>302</sup> U.S. and China Hold Second Counter Nuclear Smuggling Consultation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275421.htm>.

<sup>303</sup> U.S.-Singapore Hold Counterproliferation Dialogue, US department of State(Washington, DC) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/12/276652.htm>.

<sup>304</sup> U.S.-Singapore Hold Counterproliferation Dialogue, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/12/276652.htm>.

### European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 10 August 2017, the EU Council added a further 13 names to its sanctions list.<sup>305</sup> This included nine individuals and four organizations, bringing the total number of persons under restrictive measures due to suspected relations with the DPRK to 62 persons and 50 entities. In accordance with a United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decision, these names were subjected to asset freezes and travel restrictions. In addition to these, the EU has independently imposed restrictive measures on 38 other persons and five other entities.<sup>306</sup>

On 14 September 2017, the EU Council strengthened its stance by implementing the additional sanctions included in the UNSC Resolution 2375 (11 September 2017).<sup>307</sup> The new resolution reinforced and strengthened the existing sanctions employed in Resolution 2371. These new measures targeted the DPRK's main exports, embargoing all exports of coal iron, iron ore, seafood, lead, and lead ore.<sup>308</sup>

On 20 September 2017, before the UN General Assembly, the EU released a statement re-affirming that it will stand by its multilateral approach towards Iran and North Korea, additionally expressing support for disarmament and non-proliferation, with particular focus given to Iran and North Korea.<sup>309</sup>

On 16 October 2017, the EU council increased its pressure on North Korea after continued violation of the UN resolutions.<sup>310</sup> This included, but not limited to, “a total ban on EU investment in the DPRK in all sectors”<sup>311</sup> as opposed to a previous ban in only certain sectors. Moreover, sale of petroleum products was also subjected to a total ban and personal remittances to and from North Korea were also lowered.<sup>312</sup>

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<sup>305</sup> North Korea: Council aligns its sanction lists with the latest UN Security Council resolution, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 August 2017. 20 November 2017. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/08/10/council-aligns-north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>306</sup> North Korea: Council aligns its sanction lists with the latest UN Security Council resolution, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 August 2017. 20 November 2017. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/08/10/council-aligns-north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>307</sup> North Korea: Council reinforces EU sanctions in line with UN Security Council resolution 2371 of 5 August 2017, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/09/14/north-korea-eu-sanctions-reinforcement/>.

<sup>308</sup> North Korea: Council reinforces EU sanctions in line with UN Security Council resolution 2371 of 5 August 2017, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/09/14/north-korea-eu-sanctions-reinforcement/>.

<sup>309</sup> EU stands by multilateral approach to Iran and North Korea, European Union External Action (Brussels) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32511/eu-stands-multilateral-approach-iran-and-north-korea\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32511/eu-stands-multilateral-approach-iran-and-north-korea_en).

<sup>310</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>311</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>312</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

On 11 January 2018, Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, reaffirmed the EU's commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>313</sup>

The European Union's actions demonstrate that it has shown compliance towards non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament by imposing unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has additionally made efforts to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty by expressing support for disarmament and non-proliferation.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Srijan Sahu*

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<sup>313</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.