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The G7 Research Group presents the

## 2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

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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

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,  
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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## 19. Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty

“[In view of the 10th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in August 2022, we are united in our resolve to] ... advance implementation of the Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.”

*G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.25 (63%)		

### Background

Nuclear non-proliferation has been at the forefront of G7 leaders global priorities since its conception. The “Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons” (NPT) was introduced in 1968 through the United Nations with the primary aim of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and its associated technology through three pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.<sup>2661</sup> Currently, 190 countries are signatories to the NPT, and the treaty’s period has been extended indefinitely as of 1995. The operation of the NPT has been reviewed regularly at conferences held at five-year intervals with the most recent being the Tenth Review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in August of 2022.<sup>2662</sup>

Briefly, the commitments made under each of the three “pillars” of the NPT are as follows:

*Non-Proliferation:* Each nuclear-weapon state (NWS – i.e. China, France, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom) commits not to assist non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS), indirectly or directly, acquire nuclear weapons.<sup>2663</sup> NNWS similarly pledge not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons. Additionally, NNWS agree to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system to ensure the use or production of nuclear material is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

*Disarmament:* Parties to the NPT shall “pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race ... and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”<sup>2664</sup> This includes the ability to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons from a given region.

*Peaceful use of nuclear energy:* Parties have the right to engage in research, production, and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the possible exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological

<sup>2661</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

<sup>2662</sup> Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (Geneva) 26 August 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/npt2020>

<sup>2663</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – Article 1, United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

<sup>2664</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – Article 6, United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

information.<sup>2665</sup> This may be done bilaterally or internationally. Potential benefits discovered from peaceful nuclear energy usage shall be shared with NNWS on a non-discriminatory basis, perhaps through bilateral agreements.

At the 1996 Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit Declaration, the G8 committed to increase cooperation in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament by promoting universal adherence to the NPT and working to strengthen the IAEA safeguards system.<sup>2666</sup> The G8 also agreed to prioritize the safe management of nuclear material to prevent any illicit trafficking in nuclear materials during the dismantling of nuclear weapons and use of nuclear energy, thus adhering to pillars one and two.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders committed to establish relevant domestic legislation regarding the use of nuclear weapons as well as nuclear waste management as a precursor to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management as introduced by the IAEA later the same year.<sup>2667</sup> The convention, signed by 71 countries, is the first legal instrument to address the issue of radioactive waste management safety on a global scale which promotes the third pillar, research, development and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.<sup>2668</sup>

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitments made in the 1996 Moscow Summit, particularly those in relation to pillars one and two, and reiterated their objective of ensuring the safe use of nuclear power.<sup>2669</sup>

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, in response to the events of 11 September 2001, G8 leaders committed to preventing terrorists from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons, equipment, and technology.<sup>2670</sup> This resulted in the unveiling of the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (the Global Partnership), a 10-year, USD20 billion international security initiative aimed at supporting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, fulfilling all three pillars.<sup>2671</sup> The G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) was also established with the goal of providing technically informed strategic policy advice on issues that could impact safety and security in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.<sup>2672</sup>

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the IAEA and stated the agency should be granted the necessary means to implement its monitoring tasks, thus promoting pillars one and two. In response to the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Iran, Iraq, and North Korea with United States President Bush naming them the ‘Axis of Evil’, the G8 directed renewed attention and support towards the IAEA and

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<sup>2665</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – Article 4, United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

<sup>2666</sup> Nuclear Safety and Security Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 April 1996. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996moscow/declaration.html>

<sup>2667</sup> The 1997 G7 Compliance Report: From Lyon 1996 to Denver 1997, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 April 1998. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/1997denver/compliance/index.html>

<sup>2668</sup> Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, International Atomic Energy Association (Vienna) 5 September 1997. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-safety-conventions/joint-convention-safety-spent-fuel-management-and-safety-radioactive-waste>.

<sup>2669</sup> G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

<sup>2670</sup> 2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Arms Control and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 July 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003compliance/Compliance%202002%20Arms.pdf>

<sup>2671</sup> 2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Arms Control and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 July 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003compliance/Compliance%202002%20Arms.pdf>

<sup>2672</sup> G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group: Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 December 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/211209-nssg.html>

its operations, namely by aiding them in expanding their scope to encompass new projects and new members.<sup>2673</sup>

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their support for the Global Partnership.<sup>2674</sup> The focus point of the summit related to concerns over the issue of ‘rogue states’ such as Iran and North Korea acquiring nuclear weapons. With both Iran and North Korea actively disregarding the NPT, the G8 committed to “inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states,” thus supporting all three pillars.<sup>2675</sup>

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the Global Partnership, therefore supporting all three pillars.<sup>2676</sup>

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 once again reaffirmed its commitment to “the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.”<sup>2677</sup>

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 released a separate statement on non-proliferation in addition to two reports. The Statement on Non-Proliferation affirmed that the “G8 realized that the Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a unique and successful joint effort” but at the same time also noted that more has to be done to increase the efficiency of the partnership.<sup>2678</sup>

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 stated they are “determined to accomplish priority projects” of the Global Partnership.<sup>2679</sup> G8 leaders also agreed to the geographic expansion of the partnership, specifying that they “recognize that the Global Partnership must evolve further to address new, emerging risks worldwide if we are to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear weapons and/or missiles.”<sup>2680</sup>

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the universal enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, whose aim is to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and “related materials” by non-state actors.<sup>2681</sup> The G8 also affirmed the importance of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.<sup>2682</sup>

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<sup>2673</sup> 2003 Evian Final Compliance Report Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003evian\\_comp\\_final/12-2003evian\\_wmd.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003evian_comp_final/12-2003evian_wmd.pdf)

<sup>2674</sup> Non-Proliferation: Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 August 2004. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland\\_final/08\\_2004\\_seaisland\\_final.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/08_2004_seaisland_final.pdf)

<sup>2675</sup> Non-Proliferation: Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 August 2004. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland\\_final/08\\_2004\\_seaisland\\_final.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/08_2004_seaisland_final.pdf)

<sup>2676</sup> Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 August 2005. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-17-g8-f-comp\\_nonprolif.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-17-g8-f-comp_nonprolif.pdf)

<sup>2677</sup> Joint Statement by George Bush and Vladimir Putin on the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 July 2006. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/bushputin060715b.html>

<sup>2678</sup> Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-nuclear.pdf>

<sup>2679</sup> Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 August 2008. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-final/14-08-nonproliferation.pdf>

<sup>2680</sup> Sea Island and Beyond: Status Report on the Global Partnership Against Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 June 2008. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/statusreport040615.htm>

<sup>2681</sup> 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 July 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/2009compliance.pdf>

<sup>2682</sup> L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2009. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.pdf>

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 “[welcomed] the outcome of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, and will pursue the follow-on actions recommended by consensus.”<sup>2683</sup> The G8 leaders also supported the Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East for “a creation of a nuclear free zone and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East.”<sup>2684</sup> The G8 restated their support for the IAEA.<sup>2685</sup>

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 “[remained] determined to increase the effectiveness of their national systems to combat proliferation” and therefore extended the mandate for the Global Partnership.<sup>2686</sup> The G8 leaders also reiterated their support for the universal enforcement of UNSCR 1540.<sup>2687</sup>

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 recommitted to upholding and supporting the three pillars of the NPT: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.<sup>2688</sup> The G8 stated its support for the adoption of the UNSCR 1977, which renewed the mandate of the 1540 Committee and reaffirmed obligations stipulated in Resolution 1540. The G8 leaders also committed to strengthen their export and import policies to prevent the illegal proliferation of materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members stated that they “remain committed to the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to, amongst others, preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the NPT.”<sup>2689</sup> In the Leaders’ Declaration, G7 leaders reasserted their “commitment to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in a way that promotes international stability.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 reiterated its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament.<sup>2690</sup> In response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons testing and their ongoing breaches of international law, the G7 called for North Korea to immediately and fully comply with all relevant UNSCRs and abandon all nuclear missile programs.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 called for the complete denuclearization of North Korea and committed to ensuring Iran would not be able to make a nuclear weapon.<sup>2691</sup> The NSSG met three times under the United Kingdom’s G7 Presidency and were joined in nuclear safety and security policy discussions and exchange of

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<sup>2683</sup> G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2010/pdfs/declaration\\_1006.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2010/pdfs/declaration_1006.pdf)

<sup>2684</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

<sup>2685</sup> 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 May 2011. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/2010g8finalcompliance.pdf>

<sup>2686</sup> Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>

<sup>2687</sup> Accountability Report on Arms Control and Non-proliferation: The G8’s Compliance Record, 1975–2009, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/guebert-kirton-arms-2010.pdf>

<sup>2688</sup> Group of Eight Declaration on Nonproliferation and Disarmament for 2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-npt.html>

<sup>2689</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

<sup>2690</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>2691</sup> Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Carbis Bay) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communique>

experience by representatives from the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency, the World Institute for Nuclear Security, the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.<sup>2692</sup>

Nuclear non-proliferation has had a near constant presence in G7 summits since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.<sup>2693</sup> The Global Partnership has made it clear that the three pillars of the NPT are vital to ensuring the Treaty's efficacious implementation.

### **Commitment Features**

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “advance implementation of the [Non-Proliferation] Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.”<sup>2694</sup>

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “advance” means to “move or push forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier date.”<sup>2695</sup>

“Implementation” refers to “the process of making something active or effective.”<sup>2696</sup> Similarly, “implement” is commonly understood to mean “taking steps forward.” While commitments “may be a part of a longer-term initiative (taking place over) ... the prolonged future, steps need to be taken in the near future to be considered implementation.”

In the context of this commitment, “advancing implementation” therefore refers to taking concrete steps in the near future to increase compliance with the provisions contained within the three pillars of the NPT: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Increasing compliance may refer to taking steps to increase a state's own compliance with the provisions of the NPT, or to taking steps to increase another state's compliance. For greater certainty, G7 members cannot merely maintain the status quo as it pertains to their “implementation” of the NPT; there must be some change in breadth or depth in national or international policy, or an increase in funding for existing initiatives, or the creation of funding for new initiatives, for example.

The previous section briefly outlined commitments of Parties to the NPT. Stronger examples of “advancing the implementation” of the NPT include but are not limited to: establishing (or providing material support for the establishing) of a nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ), agreeing on the creation of new bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the peaceful use and/or trade of nuclear materials (or the renewal of existing ones); further subjecting one's nuclear programs to the IAEA safeguards regime; imposing sanctions against states that do not abide by the NPT, or who are aiding states who do not abide by the NPT; or signing or ratifying new international agreements related to nuclear disarmament or the cessation of the nuclear arms race; providing significant financial support to domestic initiatives that advance any of the three NPT pillars. Weaker examples of “advancing implementation” include providing verbal support for any of the aforementioned initiatives; unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-Party states to adhere to the NPT; reaffirming

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<sup>2692</sup> G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group: Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 December 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/211209-nssg.html>

<sup>2693</sup> Statement by the G7 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220329-global-partnership.html>

<sup>2694</sup> Statement by the G7 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220329-global-partnership.html>

<sup>2695</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 26 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>2696</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 26 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

commitment towards any of the NPT's three pillars; international information sharing as it pertains to the three NPT pillars; or attendance at meetings where any of the aforementioned initiatives were discussed.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions contained within two or more of the three pillars of the NPT using strong actions.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions of only one of the three pillars of the NPT or less than strong steps in more than one pillar.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions in any of the three pillars of the NPT or has taken less than strong action in only one pillar. Additionally, this score will be assigned if a G7 member decreases compliance with provisions contained within the NPT during the compliance period.

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	The G7 member has NOT taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy OR the G7 member has decreased compliance with the provisions contained within the NPT, using strong action.
0	The G7 member has taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in only ONE of the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy OR less than strong steps in more than one pillar.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in at least TWO or more of the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

*Compliance Director: Ashton Mathias  
Lead Analyst: Tisya Raina*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 21 September 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement supporting the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).<sup>2697</sup> The statement, inter alia, reaffirmed Canada's commitment to the CTBT and its goal of limiting nuclear proliferation, urged all States who had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so, and called upon all states to declare or maintain national moratoria on nuclear explosions.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Canada expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion, regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as its personnel.<sup>2698</sup> Signatories cited the heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat

<sup>2697</sup> Joint Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.international.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2022/2022-09-22-statement-ctbt-tice-declaration.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>2698</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)



thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.<sup>2699</sup>

On 3 August 2022, during the NPT Review Conference, Canada’s Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva Leslie Norton publicly restated Canada’s commitment to the NPT and to its three core tenets of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.<sup>2700</sup> Ambassador Norton additionally called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

On 29 August 2022, Global Affairs Canada posted a statement from the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors’ Group which expressed support for the IAEA’s mission at the Ukrainian Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) in order to maintain nuclear safety and prevent the militarization of the area.<sup>2701</sup>

On 4 October 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly stated that Canada will continue to advocate for North Korea’s denuclearization, in response to the launching of ballistic missiles by North Korea.<sup>2702</sup>

On 22 October 2022, the G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of the ZNPP.<sup>2703</sup> Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Joly and her G7 counterparts issued a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2704</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On the North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that the North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to the North Korea.

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<sup>2699</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

<sup>2700</sup> Statement by H.E Leslie Norton – Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva and to the Conference on Disarmament at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.international.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2022/2022-08-03-statement-un-nu-declaration.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>2701</sup> Statement of the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors’ Group on nuclear safety and security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/08/statement-of-the-g7-non-proliferation-directors-group-on-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant.html>

<sup>2702</sup> Statement by Minister Joly on North Korea’s missile launches, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 4 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/statement-by-minister-joly-on-north-koreas-missile-launches.html>

<sup>2703</sup> G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-ncpdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-ncpdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/)

<sup>2704</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.<sup>2705</sup> The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, Canada has verbally condemned states that undermined the NPT tenets regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament, and in terms of more strong actions, called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a new non-proliferation treaty — relating to one of the three NPT pillars.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Vivek Sapru*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs released a joint statement with the US and the UK, reaffirming the importance of the NPT.<sup>2706</sup> Signatories denounced provocative nuclear rhetoric, called for stronger nuclear safeguards and urged Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

On 25 August 2022, President Emmanuel Macron reiterated his support for the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Mission to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) during a meeting with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General Rafael Grossi.<sup>2707</sup> The IAEA also noted France and Australia provided a large batch of radiation protection and monitoring equipment in July through France's involvement in the IAEA Response and Assistance Network.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, France expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion, regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.<sup>2708</sup> Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 IAEA General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA "nuclear safety and security assistance plan" for Ukraine.<sup>2709</sup>

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<sup>2705</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2706</sup> Joint ministerial statement by the UK, US and France on the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Government of UK (London) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/continued-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty-npt-uk-us-and-france-joint-statement/joint-ministerial-statement-by-the-uk-us-and-france-on-the-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty>

<sup>2707</sup> French President Macron Reiterates Support for IAEA Mission to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 11 January 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/french-president-macron-reiterates-support-for-iaea-mission-to-ukraines-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant>

<sup>2708</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

<sup>2709</sup> French President Macron Reiterates Support for IAEA Mission to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, International Atomic Energy Agency Office of Public Information and Communication (Vienna) 26 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/french-president-macron-reiterates-support-for-iaea-mission-to-ukraines-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant>

On 29 September 2022, in condemning the launch of ballistic missiles by the North Korea, France urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs).<sup>2710</sup>

On 4 October 2022, France urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UNSCRs, condemning in the strongest possible terms the launch of ballistic missiles by North Korea.<sup>2711</sup>

On 6 October 2022, France again urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UNSCRs, condemning in the strongest possible terms two ballistic missile tests by North Korea.<sup>2712</sup>

On 9 October 2022, in reiterating its deep concerns over North Korea's nuclear programme and its related vectors, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and strongly condemned North Korea's simulation of tactical nuclear strikes.<sup>2713</sup>

On 14 October 2022, in strongly condemning the latest ballistic missile launch by North Korea, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and noted with concern North Korea's claim that it had launched long-range missiles capable of delivering tactical nuclear weapons.<sup>2714</sup>

On 22 October 2022, France joined its G7 counterparts in condemning Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.<sup>2715</sup> Signatories condemned Russia's threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 2 November 2022, in condemning North Korea's recent missile launches, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and encourage dialogue between all parties.<sup>2716</sup>

On 4 November 2022, French Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna joined her G7 counterparts and the High Representative of the European Union in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to

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<sup>2710</sup> North Korea – Missile launches (Sept. 29), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-sept-29>

<sup>2711</sup> North Korea – France condemns the latest ballistic missile launch in the strongest possible terms (4 October 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 4 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-france-condemns-the-latest-ballistic-missile-launch-in-the>

<sup>2712</sup> North Korea – Missile launches (Oct. 6, 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-10-06-22>

<sup>2713</sup> North Korea – Missile launches (Oct.9, 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 9 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-10-09-22>

<sup>2714</sup> North Korea – Missile launches (October 14, 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-oct-14-22>

<sup>2715</sup> G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA's efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/)

<sup>2716</sup> North Korea – Missile Launches (2 November 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-2-nov-2022>

establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP, and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2717</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCRs related to North Korea.

On 1 December 2022, in a joint statement with US President Joe Biden, President Macron stated that they would work with international partners to address issues surrounding Iran's legal obligations under its Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement, reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and stated their intent to expand the areas of nuclear-related technical cooperation under their Mutual Defence Agreement.<sup>2718</sup> On the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two leaders also noted the recent meeting of the US-France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership and stated they planned to set up a nuclear energy working group under the Partnership. The group will prioritize deepening civilian nuclear cooperation, and contributing to a reliable nuclear supply chain in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation.

On 12 December 2022, President Macron joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP. The G7 leaders expressed their support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."<sup>2719</sup>

France has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, France has issued a handful of statements that verbally reaffirmed the NPT tenets of disarmament and non-proliferation, and then in terms of strong actions, France has materially supported the IAEA mission that aimed to restore the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Ukraine and engaged in technical cooperation activities with the US on the same NPT tenet.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Kfir Harel*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, at the NPT Review, Germany publicly regarded the treaty as the key framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.<sup>2720</sup> The statement referenced the Stockholm Initiative, which Germany has participated in by developing proposals to strengthen the NPT.

On 1 August 2022, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock made a statement at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in which she outlined Germany's commitment through the NPT to "prevent the spread

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<sup>2717</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

<sup>2718</sup> Joint Statement Following the Meeting Between President Biden and President Macron, The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/01/joint-statement-following-the-meeting-between-president-biden-and-president-macron/>

<sup>2719</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2720</sup> Foreign Minister Baerbock to travel to New York for the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and to pay her first official visit to Canada, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/reise-baerbock-usa-kanada/2545396>

of nuclear weapons” to ensure they are never used again and to work towards a world free from nuclear weapons.<sup>2721</sup> Alongside the Stockholm Initiative, Germany proposed increasing transparency, improving communication in crises and revising the dialogue on the future arrangements regarding the reduction of arms. Minister Baerbock also urged Iran to accept the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and advocated for the complete denuclearisation of North Korea.

On 28 September 2022, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection Stefan Tidow made a speech at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding nuclear safety in Ukraine.<sup>2722</sup> State Secretary Tidow argued for the IAEA to be given access to all nuclear facilities in Ukraine.

On 17 October 2022, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Thomas Goebel delivered a statement at the UN General Assembly First Committee.<sup>2723</sup> In regards to North Korea’s development of a nuclear weapons program, Germany declared its support for the United States and South Korean efforts to negotiate with North Korea. Ambassador Goebel reiterated Germany’s commitment to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2231 regarding the Iran Nuclear Deal. Ambassador Goebel also called upon Iran to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and refrain from developing ballistic missiles.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Baerbock joined her G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2724</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCR related to North Korea.

On 12 December 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating the group’s condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP. The leaders also expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”<sup>2725</sup>

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Germany has verbally reaffirmed the importance of disarmament in the Korean Peninsula, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (e.g. as it pertains to ZNPP) and non-proliferation (e.g. in the context of the Iran Nuclear Deal).

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<sup>2721</sup> Statement by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the 10th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2545450?view=>

<sup>2722</sup> Speech by Stefan Tidow in the Plenum of the 66th IAEA General Conference, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 28 September 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/press/speeches/speech/speech-by-stefan-tidow-in-the-plenum-of-the-66th-iaea-general-conference>

<sup>2723</sup> Statement of the Federal Republic of Germany on Nuclear Weapons at the UN General Assembly, 77th Session, First Committee, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York City) 17 October 2022.

Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/news-corner/-/2558968>

<sup>2724</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

<sup>2725</sup> G7 Leaders’ Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

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Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Madeline Hiron*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio expressed his concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as personnel.<sup>2726</sup> Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine. Furthermore, the signatories demanded that the Russian Federation remove its troops from the region, and Ukraine entirely, in compliance with IAEA standards.

On 22 October 2022, Italy joined its G7 counterparts in condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).<sup>2727</sup> Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 26 October 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs outlined its decision to not involve Russian experts in the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group session being held in Rome, citing Russia’s brutal attack against Ukraine as well as Moscow’s non-cooperation in significant international discussions on disarmament and non-proliferation.<sup>2728</sup>

On 4 November 2022, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2729</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCRs related to North Korea.

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<sup>2726</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022.

[https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

<sup>2727</sup> G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/)

<sup>2728</sup> Rome hosts Operational Experts Group session (Proliferation Security Initiative), Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 26 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/roma-sessione-del-gruppo-operativo-di-esperti-della-proliferation-security-initiative/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/roma-sessione-del-gruppo-operativo-di-esperti-della-proliferation-security-initiative/)

<sup>2729</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

On 7 November 2022, the IAEA and the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) commenced their joint two-week in-person College on Plasma Physics for Fusion Applications in Trieste, where the ICTP is based, to support the next generation of fusion scientists.<sup>2730</sup> The course taught young researchers about the fundamental processes in plasma physics and application to magnetic fusion, in an effort to advance global knowledge and development of nuclear fusion. The ICTP operates under a tripartite agreement between the Italian government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the IAEA.

On 20 November 2022, Minister Tajani joined his G7 counterparts in condemning, in the strongest terms, the launch of another Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea on 18 November 2022, which blatantly violated relevant UNSCRs.<sup>2731</sup> They deemed the act reckless and destabilizing, as well as a serious threat to regional and international security, and the global non-proliferation regime. They again demanded that North Korea comply with the NPT by verifiably and irreversibly abandoning all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as terminating all nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni joined her G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP. The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."<sup>2732</sup>

On 22 December 2022, Minister Tajani, along with his G7 counterparts, reiterated Italy's strong condemnation of Russia's irresponsible nuclear rhetoric and seizure of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and emphasized their support for a Nuclear Safety and Security Zone at the ZNPP.<sup>2733</sup>

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Italy has demonstrated positive action for all three pillars, with considerable verbal support for and leadership in nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Italy has publicly condemned and excluded states which refuse to comply with the NPT, as well as demanded those states take specific actions to fulfill their commitments. However, aside from their support for the establishment of a Nuclear Safety and Security Zone in Ukraine and continued imposition of economic sanctions on Russia, Italy has taken little strong actions in this regard.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Catherine Wu*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

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<sup>2730</sup> Joint ICTP–IAEA College Launches E-learning Course on Fusion Applications, Provides Training, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 December 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/joint-ictp-iaea-college-launches-e-learning-course-on-fusion-applications-provides-training>

<sup>2731</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 20 November 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-the-launch-of-an-intercontinental-ballistic-missile-by-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-the-launch-of-an-intercontinental-ballistic-missile-by-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/)

<sup>2732</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2733</sup> Statement by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock in her capacity as Chair of today's virtual G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/12/statement-by-foreign-minister-annalena-baerbock-in-her-capacity-as-chair-of-todays-virtual-g7-foreign-ministers-meeting/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/12/statement-by-foreign-minister-annalena-baerbock-in-her-capacity-as-chair-of-todays-virtual-g7-foreign-ministers-meeting/)

On 1 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida participated in the General Debate at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.<sup>2734</sup> He called for recognition of the importance in recording non-use of nuclear weapons. He further sought to enhance transparency, maintain the decreasing trend of the global nuclear stockpile and reiterated his call for the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. The statement also said that Japan will contribute USD10 million to the United Nations in order to set up a “Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons.”

On 26 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the Tenth NPT Review Conference.<sup>2735</sup> He emphasized that strengthening the NPT is the only realistic path toward a world without nuclear weapons. In his speech, Minister Hayashi proposed the “Hiroshima Action Plan.” Furthermore, 88 countries joined the Joint Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education submitted by Japan, which marked the largest number of support ever.

On 22 September 2022, Prime Minister Kishida reiterated Japan’s support for the Iran Nuclear Agreement.<sup>2736</sup> He stated that Japan consistently supports the Iran Nuclear Deal and hopes Tehran continues to restrict its nuclear developments.

On 18 October 2022, Minister Hayashi announced asset freezing due to the nuclear and missile development in North Korea based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act.<sup>2737</sup>

On 31 October 2022, Minister Hayashi submitted a draft of “Steps to Building a Common Roadmap Towards a World Without Nuclear Weapons,” to the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Government of Japan.<sup>2738</sup> It was adopted with the support of 139 countries.

On 4 November 2022, Minister Hayashi joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP), and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2739</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

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<sup>2734</sup> General Debate at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100376850.pdf>

<sup>2735</sup> The Tenth NPT Review Conference (Statement by Foreign Minister Hayashi Toshimasa), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022 [https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac\\_d/press1e\\_000317.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/press1e_000317.html)

<sup>2736</sup> Kishida Reiterates Support for 2015 Iran Nuclear Deal, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2022/09/22/national/kishida-iran-nuclear-deal/>

<sup>2737</sup> Press Conference by Foreign Minister HAYASHI Yoshimasa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e\\_000165.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e_000165.html)

<sup>2738</sup> Adoption of the Draft Resolution on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons submitted by Japan to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 November 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e\\_000490.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000490.html)

<sup>2739</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)



On 28 November 2022, Japan attended the biannual meeting of the Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Regulators' Forum for the first time.<sup>2740</sup> Director of the Regulatory Standard and Research Division of the Japanese Nuclear Regulatory Authority Makoto Toyama stated that Japan has been participating in the Forum since April 2022 and believed information-sharing would contribute to enhancing the safety of SMRs.

On 8 December 2022, Japan submitted a report regarding the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to the IAEA.<sup>2741</sup> This report included the results of radiation levels from discharged groundwater and confirmed that radiation levels were much below the standards set by the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

On 10 December 2022, the first meeting of the International Group of Eminent Persons for a World without Nuclear Weapons took place in Hiroshima.<sup>2742</sup> In the meeting, members discussed the current international situation surrounding nuclear disarmament. There was also discussion about the challenges in promoting nuclear disarmament, aspects of nuclear disarmament to prioritise and how to improve future meetings.

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Kishida joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.<sup>2743</sup> The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Japan's disarmament efforts include the Hiroshima Action Plan as well as its substantial participation in NPT conferences and debates. Japan's reiteration of support for the Iran Nuclear Deal and freezing assets to North Korea demonstrates Japan's efforts in non-proliferation. Lastly, Japan's collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency showcases the country's effort towards the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Madeline Hiron*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office released a joint statement with the US and France, reaffirming the importance of the NPT.<sup>2744</sup> The statement furthered the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by denouncing provocative nuclear rhetoric, calling for stronger nuclear safeguards and urging Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

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<sup>2740</sup> Japan, Czech Republic Latest Countries to Join Forum Dedicated to Safe and Secure Deployment of SMRs, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/japan-czech-republic-latest-countries-to-join-forum-dedicated-to-safe-and-secure-deployment-of-smrs>

<sup>2741</sup> Japan's Reports on Conditions at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, 8 December 2022, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/japans-reports-on-conditions-at-tepcos-fukushima-daiichi-nuclear-power-station-8-december-2022>

<sup>2742</sup> The First Meeting of the International Group of Eminent Persons for a World without Nuclear Weapons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac\\_d/page3e\\_001286.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/page3e_001286.html)

<sup>2743</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2744</sup> Joint ministerial statement by the UK, US and France on the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Government of UK (London) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/continued-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty-npt-uk-us-and-france-joint-statement/joint-ministerial-statement-by-the-uk-us-and-france-on-the-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty>

On 25 August 2022, the UK signed onto a joint statement which noted that the signatories are engaged in capacity building projects under the Foundational Infrastructure for the Responsible Use of Small Modular Reactor Technology (FIRST) program and reaffirmed the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.<sup>2745</sup>

On 21 September 2022, as part of a Joint Statement, the United Kingdom expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.<sup>2746</sup> Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 October 2022, G7 Non-proliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).<sup>2747</sup> Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 2 November 2022, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority provided over GBP700,000 towards the development of technology to monitor nuclear sites, thereby facilitating effective nuclear decommissioning projects.<sup>2748</sup>

On 4 November 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2749</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

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<sup>2745</sup> Joint Statement on FIRST Program Cooperation at the 2022 NPT Review Conference, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-first-program-cooperation-at-the-2022-npt-review-conference/>

<sup>2746</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

<sup>2747</sup> G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/)

<sup>2748</sup> Over £700k in contracts awarded to fund innovations that remotely monitor legacy nuclear sites, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (Moor Row) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/over-700k-in-contracts-awarded-to-fund-innovations-that-remotely-monitor-legacy-nuclear-sites>

<sup>2749</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

On 12 December 2022, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.<sup>2750</sup> The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. In its verbal statements, the United Kingdom has opposed harmful rhetoric that threatens the ideals of nuclear disarmament. In terms of strong actions, the UK is implementing capacity-building projects under the auspices of the FIRST program and providing support for effective denuclearization in support of the peaceful uses of energy which falls under one of the three NPT pillars.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Vivek Sapru*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the US Department of State released a joint statement with the UK and France reaffirming the importance of the NPT.<sup>2751</sup> The statement furthers the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by denouncing provocative nuclear rhetoric, calling for stronger nuclear safeguards and urging Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

On 25 August 2022, the US Department of State released a joint statement that noted that the signatories are engaged in capacity building projects under the Foundational Infrastructure for the Responsible Use of Small Modular Reactors (SMR) Technology program and reaffirmed the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.<sup>2752</sup>

On 25 August 2022, President Joe Biden announced a four-year extension of the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and South Africa concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy.<sup>2753</sup> This extension permits the sharing of nuclear technology and non-restricted nuclear information for peaceful purposes.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, the US Department of State expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.<sup>2754</sup> Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009

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<sup>2750</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2751</sup> Ministerial Statement of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/ministerial-statement-of-the-french-republic-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-united-states-of-america/>

<sup>2752</sup> Joint Statement on FIRST Program Cooperation at the 2022 NPT Review Conference, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-first-program-cooperation-at-the-2022-npt-review-conference/>

<sup>2753</sup> Memorandum on Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement to Extend the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of South Africa Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, The White House (Washington D.C.) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/08/25/memorandum-on-presidential-determination-on-the-proposed-agreement-to-extend-the-agreement-for-cooperation-between-the-united-states-of-america-and-the-republic-of-south-africa-concerning-peaceful-use/>

<sup>2754</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.<sup>2755</sup>

On 27 September 2022, the Department of State granted the non-profit organization, Civilian Research and Development Foundation Global USD3.9 million to promote the new US-UK initiative, Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses.<sup>2756</sup> This initiative aims to use nuclear technology to increase food security, fight cancer and tackle challenges related to climate change.

On 29 September 2022, during the first-ever US-Pacific Islands Summit, the US joined summit participants in a joint statement that reaffirmed US support for the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, as well as its commitment to address the ongoing public health and environmental impacts of past US nuclear testing on Pacific nations such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands.<sup>2757</sup>

On 22 October 2022, G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).<sup>2758</sup> Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 27 October 2022, the Under-Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Bonnie Jenkins announced the “Winning an Edge Through Cooperation in Advanced Nuclear” program, which aims to increase US-Japanese cooperation on the sharing of nuclear reactor technologies such as SMRs.<sup>2759</sup> This program aims to promote partner countries’ energy security and climate goals.

On 4 November 2022, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2760</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement, and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible

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<sup>2755</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

<sup>2756</sup> United States Awards \$3.9 Million to Establish a Sustained Dialogue on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Science and Technologies, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-awards-3-9-million-to-establish-a-sustained-dialogue-on-the-peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-science-and-technologies/>

<sup>2757</sup> Declaration on U.S.-Pacific Partnership, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://au.usembassy.gov/declaration-on-u-s-pacific-partnership/>

<sup>2758</sup> G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/)

<sup>2759</sup> United States and Japan Announce WECAN — Winning an Edge Through Cooperation in Advanced Nuclear — Partnership to Help Countries Meet Their Energy Security and Climate Goals, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-and-japan-announce-wecan-winning-an-edge-through-cooperation-in-advanced-nuclear-partnership-to-help-countries-meet-their-energy-security-and-climate-goals/>

<sup>2760</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

On 1 December 2022, in a joint statement with French President Emmanuel Macron, President Biden stated that they would work with international partners to address issues surrounding Iran's legal obligations under its Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement, reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and stated their intent to expand the areas of nuclear-related technical cooperation under their Mutual Defence Agreement.<sup>2761</sup> On the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two leaders also noted the recent meeting of the US-France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership and stated they planned to set up a nuclear energy working group under the Partnership. The group will prioritize deepening civilian nuclear cooperation and contributing to a reliable nuclear supply chain in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation.

On 12 December 2022, President Biden joined his G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.<sup>2762</sup> The leaders condemned the reported abduction and abuse of Ukrainian personnel at the facility, and expressed their support of the IAEA efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone.

On 14 December 2022, the Departments of State and Energy announced an additional USD4 million in funding to the IAEA's Rays of Hope initiative,<sup>2763</sup> an addition to a prior USD23 million investment. These funds will be used to increase African nations' access to nuclear medicine and radiotherapy in the form of packages of specialized equipment and training.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT reinforcing pillars. In addition to verbal statements reaffirming the three core pillars of the NPT, the US also took concrete actions by extending an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a partner country and engaged in cooperative activities related to SMRs showing compliance to one pillar of the NPT.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Kfir Harel*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 29 August 2022, High Representative of the European Union Josep Borrell expressed the EU's regret regarding the lack of substantial outcomes from the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.<sup>2764</sup> Borrell additionally emphasized the EU's regard for the NPT as a cornerstone of peaceful nuclear development,

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<sup>2761</sup> Joint Statement Following the Meeting Between President Biden and President Macron, The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/01/joint-statement-following-the-meeting-between-president-biden-and-president-macron/>

<sup>2762</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2763</sup> FACT SHEET: Cancer Moonshot Announces New Actions Aimed to Reduce the Cancer Burden in Africa as Part of the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, US Departments of State and Energy (Washington D.C.) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/12/14/fact-sheet-cancer-moonshot-announces-new-actions-aimed-to-reduce-the-cancer-burden-in-africa-as-part-of-the-u-s-africa-leaders-summit/>

<sup>2764</sup> Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty: Statement by the High Representative Josep Borrell on the occasion of the closure of the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 29 August 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons-treaty-statement-high-representative-josep-borrell-occasion\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons-treaty-statement-high-representative-josep-borrell-occasion_en)

nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, with renewed calls for action in the face of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, the EU expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.<sup>2765</sup> Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 October 2022, the EU joined its G7 counterparts in condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).<sup>2766</sup> Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 27 October 2022, Chair of the Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports Michal Karczmarz participated in the 77th Session of the UN General Assembly Meeting as an observer and expressed the EU’s concern at the ongoing decline in “international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation architecture” as a result of the Russian invasion.<sup>2767</sup> Mr. Karczmarz stressed the EU’s disapproval regarding the stalemate condition of the Conference on Disarmament and called for the appointment of a special coordinator to take the lead in expanding Conference membership and bringing concrete solutions to the table for Conference members to consider. Mr. Karczmarz encouraged members of the United Nations to make their full contributions to the organization’s disarmament machinery and emphasized its importance in providing sound, political and financial support to various non-proliferation and disarmament agreements.

On 31 October, 2022, EU member states voted to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems in the region of the Middle East at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which would promote regional security through commitment to nuclear, chemical and biological non-proliferation.<sup>2768</sup> The EU further reiterated their full support for the NPT and readiness to assist processes which would help establish this nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ), citing past examples of facilitating dialogue among States in the region.

On 2 November 2022, High Representative Borrell and the Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian held a telephone conversation regarding the prospects for reviving the Iran Nuclear Deal, which would have Iran dismantle much of its nuclear program and reopen facilities to extensive international

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<sup>2765</sup> Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/)

<sup>2766</sup> G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/)

<sup>2767</sup> Disarmament Machinery Impasse ‘Cause and Consequence’ of Competing Strategic Priorities, Ruthless Pursuit of Military Advantage, First Committee Told, United Nations (New York City) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/gadis3700.doc.htm>

<sup>2768</sup> EU Explanation of Vote: UN General Assembly 1st Committee: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, EEAS Press and Information Team to the UN (New York) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-explanation-vote-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-establishment-nuclear\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-explanation-vote-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-establishment-nuclear_en)

inspections in compliance with the NPT pillars regarding nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.<sup>2769</sup>

On 4 November 2022, High Representative Borrell joined his G7 counterparts in issuing a Joint Statement from G7 Foreign Ministers. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, G7 members stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.<sup>2770</sup> On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) related to North Korea.

On 5 November 2022, High Representative Borrell condemned North Korea's increase in ballistic missile launches, which marked repeated violations of UNSCRs regarding global non-proliferation.<sup>2771</sup> The EU demanded that North Korea comply with the NPT by verifiably and irreversibly abandoning all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as terminating all nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. The EU further called on all UN members to implement strict sanctions to prevent North Korea from "procuring materials, knowledge and finance that support its illegal weapons programmes."

On 17 November 2022, the EU condemned Russia's "unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression" against Ukraine, which threatened the safety and security of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and prevented the IAEA from properly conducting IAEA safeguard verification activities in Ukraine.<sup>2772</sup> The EU stated its continued concern regarding the attacks on and illegal seizure of the ZNPP by the Russian armed forces, citing the violation of the vital pillars for nuclear safety and security, and calling for Russia to withdraw and relinquish control of all nuclear facilities within Ukraine's borders to Ukrainian authorities. The EU reaffirmed its support for IAEA work, including efforts to establish a nuclear safety and security protection zone around the ZNPP and stressed the need for new legally binding international rules which prohibit armed attacks against peaceful nuclear installations. The EU further demonstrated its disapproval of Russia's illegal actions by rescinding funding for IAEA projects which would benefit Russia or Belarus and refusing to participate in IAEA meetings occurring in Russia or Belarus.

On 18 November 2022, the EU, along with various Candidate and European Free Trade Association countries, reaffirmed its strong support for the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, and encouraged all stakeholders, especially the States of the region, to engage in meaningful consultations which would advance

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<sup>2769</sup> Iranian, EU top diplomats discuss renewal of Iran nuclear deal — statement, Tass News Agency (Tehran) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://tass.com/world/1531785>

<sup>2770</sup> G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/)

<sup>2771</sup> DPRK: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the recent launch of multiple missiles, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 5 November 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/11/05/dprk-north-korea-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-recent-launch-of-multiple-missiles/>

<sup>2772</sup> EU Statement at IAEA BoG on Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards in Ukraine, as delivered on 17 November 2022, EEAS Press and Information Team to the UN and OSCE (Vienna) 17 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations/eu-statement-iaea-bog-nuclear-safety-security-and\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations/eu-statement-iaea-bog-nuclear-safety-security-and_en)

the implementation of the 1995 NPT Resolution on the Middle East.<sup>2773</sup> The EU also voiced its disappointment regarding the issue of Israeli Nuclear Capabilities being raised once more before the Board, emphasizing a consensual approach in achieving progress towards the 1995 Resolution.

On 12 December 2022, the Council of the EU imposed additional restrictive measures on eight persons and four entities that are responsible for or involved in the development of ballistic missiles in North Korea, in particular, providing support and funds for North Korea's nuclear-related and ballistic-missile-related programmes.<sup>2774</sup> The restrictive measures include an asset freeze, a travel ban to the EU and a prohibition to make funds or economic resources available to those targeted in response to the continued development of ballistic missiles in violation to the relevant UNSCRs. The Council continues to condemn the marked increase in illegal missile launches by North Korea, including an intercontinental ballistic missile launched on 18 November and its undermining of the international non-proliferation agenda.

On 12 December 2022, the EU joined its G7 counterparts in reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.<sup>2775</sup> The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

On 20 December 2022, High Representative Borrell held a discussion with Minister Abdollahian on behalf of the EU regarding the unacceptable developments inside Iran, namely the country's worrying military support to Russia and stalled efforts towards the nuclear deal.<sup>2776</sup> Moreover, the EU reaffirmed its intentions to keep communications open and work with Iran to restore the 2015 nuclear deal as an effective option for nuclear non-proliferation in the region.<sup>2777</sup>

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. It has made numerous verbal statements supporting the pillars and sentiment of the Treaty in various conferences, and taken steps to enforce its compliance through the introduction of framework, negotiations and condemnation of non-complying states. In terms of strong actions, the EU's involvement in reviving the Iran nuclear deal implicates one pillar of the NPT: non-proliferation. Its commitment to establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East, as well as the restrictive measures imposed on North Korea regarding its nuclear and ballistic-weapon programmes implicate another pillar: nuclear disarmament.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

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<sup>2773</sup> EU Statement at IAEA BoG on the application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East and Israeli Nuclear Capabilities, EEAS Press and Information Team to the UN and OSCE (Vienna) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations/eu-statement-iaea-bog-application-iaea-safeguards\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations/eu-statement-iaea-bog-application-iaea-safeguards_en)

<sup>2774</sup> DPRK/North Korea: EU imposes additional restrictive measures on eight persons and four entities responsible for or involved in the development of ballistic missiles, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/12/dprk-north-korea-eu-imposes-additional-restrictive-measures-on-eight-persons-and-four-entities-responsible-for-or-involved-in-the-development-of-ballistic-missiles/>

<sup>2775</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

<sup>2776</sup> Iraq – more than a linchpin, can actively contribute to regional stability, The European External Action Service (Brussels) 23 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/iraq-%E2%80%93-more-linchpin-can-actively-contribute-regional-stability\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/iraq-%E2%80%93-more-linchpin-can-actively-contribute-regional-stability_en)

<sup>2777</sup> EU tells Iran to halt repression, support for Russia, Reuters (Amman) 20 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/world/iranian-eu-nuclear-negotiators-meet-jordan-iranian-media-2022-12-20/>