NPT – 2010:

Strengthening the Regime

PIR CENTER

MOSCOW
MAY 2010
The White Paper “NPT-2010: Strengthening the Regime”

The Objectives of the White Paper

Define key challenges currently affecting the nuclear nonproliferation

Propose the set of specific policy recommendations on how to break the deadlocks and strengthen the regime
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PIR Center is a leading Russian think tank in the field of nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). For the past 16 years WMD nonproliferation (nuclear, in particular), arms control, and international security remained the top priorities for PIR Center’s research. Among PIR Center’s research projects:

• *Ways towards Nuclear Disarmament*

  [Link](http://disarmament.pircenter.org/engl)

• *The Future of the NPT: Shaping Russia’s Position*

  [Link](http://NPT2010.pircenter.org/engl)
The subject of this White Paper is one of the most pressing issues on the international agenda.

Nongovernmental organizations traditionally play an important role in the preparations for NPT review conferences and during the conferences themselves. In Russia, this topic remains in the focus of attention of PIR Center, which has for many years conducted systemic work on a wide range of international security, nonproliferation and arms control issues.

I am confident that this package prepared by PIR Center in the run-up to the upcoming NPT Review Conference will be a useful instrument in finding solutions to the most complex problems on the international agenda, and contribute to the ongoing efforts to strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime.

Sergey Lavrov,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
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“Forty years ago today, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) entered into force. Since then, the NPT has remained the cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime, the foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and a framework for promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”
Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

“The main result that Russia expects is the confirmation of the Treaty as the most suitable basis for addressing the modern challenges and threats to non-proliferation; achieving universal adoption of the IAEA safeguards system, progress towards the entry of the CTBT into force and the beginning of talks on the FMCT; creating favorable conditions for disarmament and the engagement of all the world’s nations in that process, especially the rest of the nuclear five states; expanding the area of the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, and strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation regime in the Middle East; development of effective mechanisms to counter the threat of nuclear terrorism.”
Sergey Ryabkov, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister

“The CTBT is a part in parcel of the NPT regime. It was very much visualized back at the time of the conclusion of the NPT, mentioned as one of the principals in 1995 when the Treaty was extended indefinitely. The treaty is not in force; nine ratifications are missing. At the same time, we have grown into organization of 182 member states with 151 ratifications.”
Tibor Toth, CTBTO Executive Secretary in interview to the PIR Center, April 2010

There is a danger that while Russia and the United States reduce their nuclear arsenals, other countries will increase their own. We have discussed this with the Americans and arrived at a joint conclusion that such a scenario is possible. America’s NATO allies, as well as China, India and Pakistan, all have substantial nuclear capability. For example, France and Britain have four nuclear-armed submarines each, with the full complement of weapons, plus aviation. That is quite a substantial number. So the next step after the signing of the new START treaty would be to involve all the nuclear weapon states in the nuclear arms limitation process. We need a treaty that would put an end to the arms race throughout the whole world.”
Nikolay Makarov, Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces

“The signature of this new Treaty and its hoped for ratification lends great credibility to the vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world. It also strengthens both the nonproliferation and disarmament norms embodied in the NPT. It is a new and more durable Prague Spring – harbinger of more nuclear disarmament treaties both bilateral and multilateral.”
Jayantha Dhanapala, President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, PIR Center Advisory Board member, Chair of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference

“Persistent attempts by terrorist groups to acquire radioactive materials and obtain access to nuclear technologies represent one of the biggest security threats.”
Nikolay Patrushev, Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation
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structure

PROBLEM

KEY CHALLENGES

PRINCIPAL SOLUTIONS
Nuclear Disarmament

SEVEN URGENT STEPS

1. The nuclear weapon states undertake not to increase their nuclear arsenals from now on

2. The nuclear weapon states commit not to deploy their nuclear weapons outside their national territories

3. The nuclear weapon states agree not to develop new and advanced types of nuclear weapons

4. Russia and the United States ensure a prompt ratification of the new START Treaty

5. All nuclear weapon states launch the work on a new treaty that would ban the deployment of weapons in outer space

6. The Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) should become multilateral

7. Nuclear disarmament should become an element of the global process of dramatically cutting military expenditure
SUPR (Sustainable Partnership with Russia) Group has been established by Russian and US leading policy makers and academics, with the main objectives:
• to become a watchdog of the progress in US-Russian nonproliferation and arms control dialogue
• to provide policy recommendations to Kremlin and the White House on the ways towards further reductions of all nuclear and conventional arms
• to provide a joint assessment of missile threats and possible cooperation on missile defense
• to work out solutions for a new European security architecture

NEW START SIGNED, WHAT’S NEXT?

International Conference
June 25, 2010
Moscow, Russia
sponsored by PIR Center
CTBT: Need for Speedy Entry into Force

“To achieve a global ban on nuclear testing, my administration will immediately and aggressively pursue US ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. After more than five decades of talks, it is time for the testing of nuclear weapons to finally be banned.”
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Nations Outsides of NPT

ISRAEL

• Adoption at the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the recommendation to put under the IAEA safeguards all nuclear facilities in the Middle East

• Speedy ratification of the CTBT

• Granting IAEA inspectors access to the Dimona nuclear center

• Beginning of talks without delay on creating a WMD-free zone in the Middle East

• Gradual accession to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapon state
INDIA:

• Signing and ratifying the CTBT without delay

• Compliance with the commitments undertaken under the US-Indian agreement on cooperation in peaceful nuclear energy uses signed on October 10, 2008 (123 Agreement)

• Actions in the framework of the Nuclear Suppliers Group decision of September 6, 2008

• If the nuclear five nations undertake commitments not to increase or improve their nuclear arsenals, India should make a similar unilateral commitment in parallel with the official NWSs; a commitment not to create new types of nuclear weapons; to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national military strategy
Nations Outsides of NPT

PAKISTAN

• Joining the CTBT and observing a moratorium on nuclear tests pending the treaty’s entry into force

• Stop blocking the commencement of talks on the FMCT at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva

• Granting IAEA inspectors immediate and full access to all the evidence in the case of the A.Q. Khan network

• Gradual accession to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapon state
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Nations Outsides of NPT

DPRK

• Supporting the moratorium on nuclear tests and eventually join the CTBT

• The implementation of agreements reached at the six-party talks (North Korea, South Korea, China, Russia, Japan, and the United States) will enable DPRK to resume its full accession to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapons state

• Reviving, jointly with Republic of Korea the concept of establishing the nuclearweapon-free zone on the Korean peninsula
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Middle East 1995 Resolution

- Israel should agree to put its nuclear facilities in Dimona under the IAEA safeguards
- The creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone should be preceded by a clear commitment by the nations of the region not to attack each other’s nuclear facilities
- The system of regional verification and the monitoring structure should make use of the experience of Euratom and the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials
- A meeting of the interested parties to discuss the existing situation
- Appointment of a UN special coordinator for the Middle East to collect opinions and proposals from the region's nations for a period of one or two years and then prepare a summary
- Ratification of the CTBT by all the nations of the region
- Placement of all nuclear facilities in the region under the IAEA safeguards system
“Russia and Syria have a unified approach towards establishing of a nuclear-weapon free zone – a nuclear-weapon free region – in the Middle East. Any development different from this one would mean regional, or perhaps even a global catastrophe”.  

Dmitry Medvedev  
President of the Russian Federation  
Damascus  
May 11, 2010
The main objective of the Russian foreign policy on the European track is to create a truly open, democratic system of regional collective security and cooperation ensuring the unity of the Euro-Atlantic region, from Vancouver to Vladivostok, in such a way as not to allow its new fragmentation and reproduction of bloc-based approaches which still persist in the European architecture that took shape during the Cold War period. This is precisely the essence of the initiative aimed at concluding a European Security Treaty...

“Russia advocates not just the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons from the territory of the countries where they are stationed, but also the dismantlement of the related infrastructure on the territory of those countries. All the warehouses, all the related infrastructure on the territory of the NATO countries should be dismantled and destroyed. I have never seen any indications that the United States is prepared to accept that.”

Yevgeny Buzhynsky, Head of the International Treaties Directorate, Deputy Head of the Main Directorate of International Military Cooperation of the Russian Defense Ministry (2002-2009)
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Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Russia’s nuclear export

- On-going cooperation
- Initial stage of cooperation
“The creation of the International Uranium Enrichment Center in Angarsk is a constructive step which can alleviate concerns over nuclear proliferation by removing the need for national enrichment capability.”

Sergio Duarte, High Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs
On 29 March 2010, IAEA Director-General Yukiya Amano and the Director General of the Russian Federation's State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom Sergey Kiriyenko signed an agreement to establish a reserve of low enriched uranium (LEU) for supply to the IAEA for its Member States to be located at the International Uranium Enrichment Centre in Angarsk, Russia. The LEU reserve of 120 tons is valued at about $250 million.
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Nonproliferation Education

TRAINING OF THE HIGH-SKILLED YOUNG SPECIALISTS ON NONPROLIFERATION

UN Secretary-General: “There has never been a greater need for education in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation, especially with regard to weapons of mass destruction. The overall objective of disarmament and non-proliferation education and training is to impart knowledge and skills to the achievement of concrete disarmament and non-proliferation”
(Kofi Annan, UN General Assembly 57th session, 2002)

“Regional organizations, academic institutions and NGOs are encouraged to develop and disseminate material online in languages other than English.”
(Report of the UN Secretary-General A/57/124 on disarmament and non-proliferation education)

Over 650 specialists from regional universities, research institutes, government structures of 15 states have become PIR Center Alumni

“Nuclear Nonproliferation” textbook – for the first time for the Russian-speaking audience

PIR Center President Dr. Vladimir Orlov – Consultant to the UN on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation education (2001-2002)

Training Program on nuclear nonproliferation for diplomats, the military, university professors, postgraduate students, and the media

Distance Learning – External Degree Program on WMD non-proliferation

PIR Center Education and Training Program

New level of nonproliferation culture

New generation of experts

International Summer School on Global Security and Russian Training Center on Global Security operated by the PIR Center

Joint Education Program together with over 40 universities of Russia and the CIS
PIR Center Invites You for a Dialogue

“We realize that some of the proposals may spur the debate. Hence, we invite our colleagues from governments of various nations and from nongovernmental sector to take part in further discussions on improving the recommendations and developing practical mechanisms of their implementation in 2010-2014.”
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