Lecture 1.2.2
EVOLUTION OF THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

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Moscow, 2019
Since abandoning its nuclear weapons program, South Africa has emerged as a champion of both global nuclear nonproliferation and equal access to peaceful nuclear energy.
The Conference was unable to adopt a Final Declaration.
Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine became non-nuclear-weapon-states.
THE GULF WAR


Dr. Vladimir Orlov
Russian Federation and IR of Iran agreed on construction of Busher nuclear power plant. The contract for building the NPP was signed in 1995.
FRANCE JOINED THE NPT

1992

CHINA JOINED THE NPT
AGREED FRAMEWORK BETWEEN US AND DPRK

OCTOBER 21, 1994

Graphite-moderated nuclear reactors were to be replaced with light water reactors.
The NPT was indefinitely extended. ‘Principles and objectives on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament’, and a ‘Resolution on the Middle East’ was adopted without a vote.
BANGKOK TREATY SIGNED
DECEMBER 15, 1995

Nuclear weapons moratorium among Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
TREATY OF PELINDABA SIGNED

APRIL 11, 1996

The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (ANWFZ) or Treaty of Pelindaba covers the entire African continent.
COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY SIGNED

SEPTEMBER 10, 1996

- A multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments.
- Not yet entered into force.
FIRST SUMMIT ON NUCLEAR SECURITY

APRIL 19 – 20, 1996

Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security was held in Moscow. Program on Countering Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials adopted.
INDIA & PAKISTAN’S NUCLEAR TESTS

1998

• Operation Shakti (India)
• Chagai I, Chagai II (Pakistan)
Conference adopted the Final Declaration, which reviewed the operation of the Treaty and recommended a number of practical steps, including 13 steps of nuclear disarmament, to be achieved in the future.
2,977 people fell victim to this attack in New York, at the Pentagon and in a field in rural Pennsylvania
US DECLARED AXIS OF EVIL

JANUARY 29, 2002

- Iran
- Iraq
- North Korea
US WITHDREW FROM THE ABM TREATY

JUNE, 2002

«As the events of September 11 made clear, we no longer live in the Cold War world for which the ABM Treaty was designed».

Statement by the President on the ABM Treaty
Leaders agreed on the document on Global Partnership Against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
CUBA RATIFIED TLATELOLCO TREATY

OCTOBER 23, 2002

Signature and ratification by all 33 nations of Latin America and the Caribbean is completed.
US INVASION IN IRAQ

MARCH 20 – MAY 1, 2003

The US invaded Iraq under the pretext of fighting WMD proliferation.
UNSC RESOLUTIONS ON DPRK

- 1993 (reconsider withdrawal)
- 2006 (nuclear test)
- 2009 (nuclear test, Res. 1540)
- 2013 (satellite launch)
- 2016 (imposed sanctions)
- 2017 (strengthened sanctions)

- 2006
- 2009
- 2013
- 2016 (2)
- 2017 (3)
DPRK ANNOUNCED ITS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NPT

JANUARY 10, 2003

«Even though we are withdrawing from the Treaty, we do not seek to produce nuclear weapons». 

Dr. Vladimir Orlov
IRANIAN NUCLEAR FACILITIES REVEALED

December, 2002

- Natanz
- Arak
In 2003, Muammar Gaddafi renounced all of his regime's WMD programs, after more than three decades of extensive efforts to develop WMDs and their delivery systems.
Initiative to stop trafficking of weapons of mass destruction launched by George W. Bush. 105 countries have endorsed the PSI.
This agreement allowed for fuel for India's civilian nuclear reactors, and the reprocessing of spent fuel.
The Seventh NPT Review Conference was held in New York. The Conference failed to adopt a Final Declaration.
This Treaty is a legally binding commitment by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons.
UNSC RESOLUTIONS ON IRAN

2006

Resolution 1696 – Council demanded that Iran halts its uranium enrichment program.

Resolution 1737 – Imposed sanctions against Iran. It banned the supply of nuclear-related technology and materials.
Russia and the U.S. signed the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.
EIGHTH NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE

MAY 3 – 28, 2010

• The Eighth Review Conference of the States Parties to the NPT held in New York.
• 64-point Action Plan.
FAILURE TO CONVENE CONFERENCE ON THE ZONE FREE OF WMD

On November 23, the United States issued a statement postponing the December 2012 conference on WMD free zone in the Middle East.
CRISIS OVER UKRAINE

2014
The lack of new action plan till 2020
The issue on convening the Conference on WMD-free zone in the ME remained unsettled
Disagreement on disarmament issues may lead to attempts to sign document prohibiting NW
JCPOA was reached in Vienna between Iran, the P5+1 and the European Union.
TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
ADOPTED
JULY 7, 2017

- Opened for Signature: 20 September 2017
- Number of Signatories: 60 states
- Number of Ratifications: 15 states
- Entry into Force: 90 Days after ratification by 50 states
NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR TEST

SEPTEMBER 3, 2017

Nuclear yield of the test is equivalent to about 100 kilotons of TNT.

Location: Punggye-ri
“The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea. Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime.”

President Trump at the United Nations General Assembly
Washington’s new Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) recommends a hawkish approach to cooperation with Russia over nuclear proliferation, and further calls for the US to tackle “an unprecedented range and mix of threats” posed by foreign powers including Russia, China, North Korea and Iran.
"We are not threatening anyone, not going to attack anyone or take away anything from anyone with the threat of weapons. Russia's growing military power is a solid guarantee of global peace as this power preserves and will preserve strategic parity and the balance of forces in the world, which, as is known, have been and remain a key factor of international security after WWII and up to the present day."

Vladimir Putin
US WITHDRAWAL FROM THE JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION

MAY 8, 2018

Russia, China, UK, France, Germany, and Iran remain in the agreement.
FIRST US-DPRK SUMMIT
SINGAPORE
JUNE 12, 2018

Joint Statement of President Donald J. Trump of the United States of America and Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was signed.
«As a major nuclear power, we have special responsibility when it comes to international security. I consider it important, as we discussed, to get the dialogue on strategic stability and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on track. We made a note with a number of concrete proposals on this matter available to our American colleagues».

Vladimir Putin
NEW ROUND OF US SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA PUT BILATERAL RELATIONS TO THE HISTORIC LOW

AUGUST, 2018

«Such restrictions, as well as those that were adopted by the American side earlier, in our understanding and in our opinion are absolutely illegal and do not comply with international law».

Dmitry Peskov, President Putin’s Spokesman
The 2019 PrepCom failed to adopt recommendations for the 2020 NPT RevCon, which demonstrated further fragmentation within the nuclear nonproliferation regime.
Iran reduces its obligations under JCPOA

May 8, 2019

One year after President Trump`s decision to withdraw from the JCPOA, Iran announced its intention to reduce its compliance with the provisions of the nuclear deal every 60 days unless the EU participants managed to bypass economic sections imposed by the US on Tehran.
Citing Russian non-compliance with the INF Treaty (development and deployment of 9M729 (SSC-8) cruise missiles), the US withdrew from the landmark Cold War agreement.
US-Iran tensions increased significantly after a number of accidents in the Persian Gulf and attacks on Saudi oil facilities perpetrated by Irani-backed forces, with US imposing unprecedented sanctions on Iran.
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