Introduction to Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime

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Lecture 2.1.1

NPT Review Process

• NPT Extension (1995)
• Major decisions of the 1995 NPT RevCon
  • NPT Review Process (2000)
  • NPT Review Process (2005)
  • NPT Review Process (2010)
  • NPT Review Process (2015)
Extension of the NPT: the Top Issue of the 1995 NPT Conference

ARTICLE X

Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.
The Goals of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference

- To extend the Treaty and to define the period of extension in accordance with article X.2
- To review the operation and implementation of the Treaty by Member States during previous 5 years (1991-1995) as well as 25 year period (1970-1995) of its existence
- To work out recommendations to increase effectiveness of the Treaty
- To assist in achieving the universal status of the Treaty, that is joining all States in the Treaty
Results of the Conference

- **Acceptance** of a legally binding decision about extension of the NPT according to article X, paragraph 2;

- **Confirmation** of the indefinite extension of the NPT;

- **Acceptance** of a decision about extension of the NPT without voting, practically by consensus;

- **Approval** of a mechanism of improving NPT review process in the future;

“The surgery has been a success; the patient is alive but is still in the emergency room.”

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2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

- **24th April – 20th May, 2000 – New York, USA;**

- **Features of the conference:**
  ✓ It is no need to speak about the future of the Treaty: it has already been extended for an indefinite period of time;
  ✓ The nuclear-weapon states have significant contradictions among them;
  ✓ The new active participant: New Agenda Coalition (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden);
  ✓ Iran and North Korea.

- **An unequivocal undertaking** by the nuclear-weapon states to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all states parties are committed under Article VI.

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«Regrettably, there are times when multilateral forums tend merely to reflect, rather than mend, deep rifts over how to confront the threats we face. Today, the treaty faces a dual crisis of compliance and confidence. Delegates at the month-long conference could not furnish the world with any solutions to the grave nuclear threats we all face. And while arriving at an agreement can be more challenging in a climate of crisis, it is also at such times that it is all the more imperative to do so».

2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Key issues:

• Nuclear Disarmament;
• States out of NPT, including Middle East problem;
• Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, including international approaches to Nuclear Fuel Cycle;
• NPT non-compliance;
• Withdrawal from NPT.

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2010 Review Conference
Final Document (1)

Final document included:

• Specific action plans on nonproliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, consisting from 64 paragraphs;

• Proposed steps for implementing the 1995 Resolution calling for a WMD Free Zone in the Middle East;

• Support to the efforts, aimed on training of the qualified personnel for peaceful nuclear energy use.

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Nuclear Disarmament Section:

• Reduce and after eliminate all types of nuclear weapons
• Reduce global nuclear weapon stockpiles of all types
• Diminish the value of nuclear weapons in all military concepts and doctrines, force development and safety promotion strategies
• Negotiate the conditions, which could prevent the use of nuclear weapons and lead to the elimination of this weapons in future
• Reduce the risks of occasional and unauthorized use of nuclear weapons
Peaceful Nuclear Energy Use Section:

• Developing the approaches for internationalization of the nuclear fuel cycle
• Supporting the efforts aimed on peaceful nuclear energy qualified personnel training
• Strengthening the technical cooperation program, sponsored by the IAEA, aimed on providing support of the developing states on peaceful use of nuclear energy
Middle East:

- **The Conference reaffirms** the importance of the Resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and recalls the affirmation of its goals and objectives by the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

- **The Conference stresses** that the resolution remains valid until the goals and objectives are achieved. States parties renew their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation.

• **Final Document of the 2010 Conference on the Middle East** mentions Israel, referring to the importance of acceding to the treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon state and placing all its facilities under the full-scope IAEA safeguards.

• The document announced the convening of a conference in 2012 with the participation of all states in the region and with the full support and participation of NPT nuclear-weapon States with terms of reference based on the 1995 resolution.

Source: WMD Free Zone in the Middle East: do not delay the search for solutions, 2012. Vladimir Orlov
https://interaffairs.ru/jauthor/material/473
2015 NPT Review Conference (1)
(27 April - 22 May, 2015)

- US - Russia confrontation
- European security drastic deterioration
- Middle East states’ disappointment of the lack of progress in Israel’s accession to the NPT
- Lack of progress in Middle East WMD-free zone dialogue
- Multilateral disarmament profound crisis:
  - Stagnation at the Conference on Disarmament
  - Ratification process of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty not completed
- Escalating tensions in East Asia (DPRK)
2015 NPT Review Conference (2)

**Key issues:**
1. Nuclear Disarmament;
2. WMD-free zone in the Middle East;

**Key groups:**
1. P5;
2. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI);
3. Disarmament radicals
4. League of Arab States
1. Russia, the United Kingdom, China, and France ratified the Protocol on the Central Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone; the U.S. introduced the Protocol in the Senate.

2. The contradictions between the five nuclear-weapon States and the majority of non-nuclear-weapon states on disarmament have intensified.

3. The final document was blocked by the U.S., Canada and the U.K., who were disagreed with the Protocol on the WMD-free zone in the Middle East.
The Review Conference notes the overwhelming support expressed by the States parties to convene a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction... on the following actions:

- The conference shall take as its terms of reference the 1995 Resolution;
- The Review Conference entrusts the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene the conference no later than 1 March 2016, to which all States of the Middle East will be invited. The conference will aim at launching a continuous process of negotiating and concluding a legally binding treaty establishing a Middle East WMDFZ;
- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution and all other States parties will ensure that the conference will not be postponed;
• the Review Conference urges all States of the Middle East to engage without delay in direct consultations through preparatory meetings to which all States of the region shall be invited;

• The purpose of these consultations is to reach a consensus on the agenda of the conference. As soon as the agenda is agreed, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will convene the conference within 45 days;

• All substantive decisions will be made by consensus by the States of the region;

• In order to facilitate the process, the Review Conference requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a special representative.
The United States was unable to endorse the draft Final Document, as the language on the convening of a regional conference on the establishment of a Middle East WMDFZ set an arbitrary deadline for holding the conference and would not allow the countries of the Middle East to arrive at a consensus on the agenda and modalities of the event. **Rose Gottemoeller, Head of the US Delegation**

It was disappointing that the adoption of the draft Final Document had been prevented by the objections of three States, particularly since no convincing arguments had been provided. The draft Final Document took into account the interests of all States in the Middle East, without exception, and was designed to promote productive dialogue. **Mikhail Ulyanov, Acting Head of the Russian Delegation**
2015 NPT Review Conference: implications

• Rollback of the nuclear nonproliferation regime: at the height of new international tensions in should be reinforced, not debilitated

• Humanitarian pledge gained additional momentum and culminated in TPNW opening for signature

• Victory for Israel: no progress on the Middle East WMDFZ
