Regional challenges to WMD Nonproliferation

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Lecture 1

Introduction to the course: what regions of the globe are most vulnerable to proliferation and why
Nuclear proliferation in the world: 1945 - 2019

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# States of Concern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>NPT member</th>
<th>CTBT status</th>
<th>Number of nuclear tests</th>
<th>IAEA membership</th>
<th>Transfer of nuclear technology to other countries</th>
<th>Physical security of military nuclear infrastructure facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Signed, not ratified</td>
<td>n/a*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not signed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not signed</td>
<td>2***</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>Since 1985**</td>
<td>Not signed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Probably did not conduct any nuclear tests, though Israel’s complicity in the mysterious 1979 “flash” in the South Atlantic cannot be ruled out

** North Korea initiated its withdrawal from the NPT in 1993 and announced the resumption of NPT withdrawal procedure on January 10, 2003

*** Pakistan has conducted two underground nuclear tests, detonating a total of six nuclear devices

Source: "NPT-2010: strengthening the regime". Moscow, PIR Center, 2010.

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States non-parties to the NPT (1)

**Israel**
Dimona nuclear facility that is the key element of Israel’s Nuclear Weapon Program

**DPRK**
Yongbyon Nuclear Complex

**India**
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), the premier Indian research center carries out research in areas of nuclear research and development.

**South Sudan**

**Pakistan**
Uranium enrichment facility at Kahuta which has been developing actively since the beginning 1990.

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www.lenta.ru

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States non-parties to the NPT (2)

• Ratification of the CTBT as soon as possible;
• Providing the access for IAEA inspectors to the Dimona nuclear facility;
• Early start of negotiations on WMD-free zone in the Middle East creation;
• Step by step NPT accession as a non-nuclear state.
States non-parties to the NPT (3)

- Signing of the CTBT as soon as possible; moratorium on nuclear testing
- Renouncing blocking of FMCT negotiations on the Conference on Disarmament;
- Providing IAEA with comprehensive information on nuclear proliferation that had taken place;
- Step by step NPT accession as a non-nuclear-weapon state.
States non-parties
to the NPT (4)

• Signing of the CTBT as soon as possible; moratorium on nuclear testing
• Implementation of the obligations under US-India Civil Nuclear Agreement from October 10, 2008 (123 agreement);
• Peaceful nuclear activities under Nuclear Suppliers Group 6 September 2008 decisions.
States non-parties to the NPT (5)

- Moratorium on nuclear test and further CTBT accession
- Regaining NPT membership as a non-nuclear-weapon state
- Participation, along with South Korea, in a Korean Peninsula denuclearization process
Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy Options

a) Goal

b) Tool

c) Pretext for intervention and regime change

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