Regional Challenges to WMD Nonproliferation

Dr. Vladimir Orlov
Founder & Special Advisor

PIR Center

MGIMO University
M.A. in Nonproliferation Studies
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www.twitter.com/Orlov_pircenter
orlov@pircenter.org
Lecture 2

WMD Proliferation in the Middle East
Nuclear proliferation in the world: 1945 – 2019

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[Map showing nuclear proliferation]

- Nuclear-Weapons States
- Not members to the NPT
- States renounced their nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons on their territories
- States renounced their nuclear weapon programs
- Non-Compliance
Nuclear Nonproliferation on the Middle East

Countries which violated the nuclear nonproliferation regime in the past or are being suspected of such violation at present.
Chemical and Biological Weapons Nonproliferation on the Middle East

Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare

Chemical Weapons Convention

Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

Source: PIR Center.

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Peaceful Nuclear Energy on the Middle East

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

**NPT Member** – No

**CTBT Status** – Signed but not ratified

**Nuclear warheads** – 100-200

Sources:
- SIPRI YEARBOOK, 2012

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Israel (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.
Iraqi Military Nuclear Program in the 1980s and International Efforts to Destroy it

1969 – Iraq signs and ratifies the NPT

1972 – the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with Iraq enters into force

1976 – France agrees to build a light-water research reactor in Osiraq, Iraq

1981 – Israel carries out an air strike against the Osiraq reactor

1982 – Iraqi government decides to start a clandestine military nuclear program

1987 – Iraqi government adopts a plan under which the first nuclear explosive devise was to be produced by the summer of the 1991

1991 – In response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, 970 attacks against Iraqi nuclear objects were carried out under operation “Desert Storm”

April 3, 1991 – UN SC Resolution 687 abolishes Iraqi facilities on WMD production under IAEA control

1997 – Additional Protocol to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement is developed to enhance the safeguards system

Source: BBC, June 2006

How Osiraq was bombed in 1981

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Nuclear Nonproliferation. Brief Encyclopedia
PIR Center, 2009
March 17, 2003 – President Bush: Saddam Hussein and his sons must leave Iraq within 48 hours. Their refusal to do so will result in military conflict, commenced at a time of our choosing.

March 20 – May 1, 2003 – Under "Shock and Awe" ("Iraqi Freedom") military operation the U.S. and its allies invade Iraq.

Later Saddam Hussein is toppled and an Interim government takes control over Iraq.

December 18, 2011 - The last U.S. troops in Iraq cross the border into Kuwait.

2004 - 1,625 UN and US inspectors spent two years searching 1,700 sites at a cost of more than $1bn. No weapons of mass destruction were found.
1,300 tones of chemicals and precursors (Sarin, VX, Sulfur mustard) >1,200 unarmed chemical projectiles 23 chemical facilities
Syria

14.09.2013 – Syria becomes a member of the OPCW.

23.06.2014 – All the declared chemical weapons are removed from Syrian territory.

04.01.2016 – Syrian chemical weapons stockpiles and the materials for production of chemical weapons are totally destroyed.

2017 – Further incidents of use of chemical weapons were reported inciting clashes between those who accused either the Syrian government or terrorists of committing the crimes.

24.10.2017 – the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism ceased to exist as a result of its members disagreeing on a renewed mandate.

27.06.2018 – following a divisive vote, the OPCW mandate was updated to include the power to attribute the responsibility for chemical attacks.

Sources: OPCW Factsheet, UN Press Office, Arms Control Association Webpage

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“In late 2001 or early 2002, Libya received from the network documentation in relation to nuclear weapon design and manufacturing, but has stated that it had never carried out any work on the study or development of an actual nuclear weapon.

IAEA concluded that Libya does not have the necessary capabilities to design or manufacture nuclear weapons components. Nor did the Agency find any indications of work related to nuclear weapons development.’

*Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.*

IAEA, 12 September 2008

*In December 2003, Libya announced that it renounced its nuclear weapons program*

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Iran’s Nuclear Program

Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant
Source: http://news.made.ru

Iran’s nuclear facilities
Iran has revealed to the U.N. nuclear watchdog the existence of a second uranium enrichment plant.

- Nuclear facility sites are approximate
- Possible new enrichment site built inside a mountain

Isfahan Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF)
Source: www.nti.org

Iran's Arak facility
Source: www.payvand.com/news

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PIR Center’s White Paper on the WMDFZ in the Middle East

TEN STEPS
TOWARD A WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PIR CENTER

MOSCOW, 2013

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Ten steps towards establishing a WMD-free zone in the Middle East

1. Issuing joint statements by all countries in the region committing not to attack, or to threaten with an attack against each other’s declared nuclear facilities placed under the IAEA safeguards.

2. Drawing up a Road Map on the gradual placement of all nuclear infrastructure facilities in the Middle East under IAEA safeguards.

3. Ratifying Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement by all states of the Middle East.

4. Forming a standing regional mechanism for confidence-building measures with regard to nuclear programs, as well as chemical and biological weapons and some types of delivery systems.

5. Ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by all countries in the region.

6. Concluding agreement by all Middle Eastern states to ban missiles with a range of more than 3,500 km.

7. Forming intergovernmental commission to draft the text of the treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. During the drafting of the treaty all countries in the region should join the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

8. Internationalizing and regionalizing the nuclear fuel cycle.

9. Institutionalizing nuclear cooperation, and establishing a universal regional body to facilitate such cooperation.

10. Establishing effective regional mechanisms for early warning in the event of a nuclear accident.