

Nonproliferation and Disarmament Regime



THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

What Is The Nonproliferation Regime?

NONPROLIFERATION & DISARMAMENT REGIME

*Collective term for international initiatives
to prevent the spread of WMD
leading to their total elimination*

Treaties & Bilateral Agreements

Nonproliferation
NPT
PTBT/CTBT
Seabed
CPPNM
NSC
FMCT?
Paros?
Disarmament
BWC
CWC
Geneva Protocol
NWC?

Regional & Other Treaties & Agreements

NWFZs
- Antarctic
- Tlatelolco
- Rarotonga
- Bangkok
- Pelindaba
- Moon
- Outer Space

ABACC

International Organizations

IAEA
OPCW
CTBTO
CD
United Nations
- UNSC
- UNGA
- UNDDA

Export Control Groups

Zangger
NSG
MTCR/HCOC
Wassenaar
Australia Group

International Organizations



- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
- United Nations
 - UN Security Council
 - UN General Assembly
 - UN Disarmament Commission
 - UN Office of Disarmament Affairs
- Conference on Disarmament

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

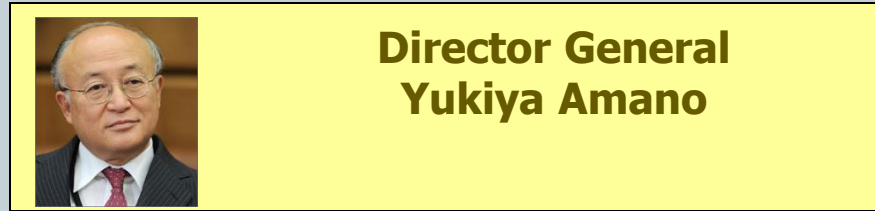


- Foremost intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology
- Inspection system verifies States' compliance with NPT and other nonproliferation agreements ensuring the peaceful use of nuclear material and facilities
- Assists Member States in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- Member States meet on an annual basis at the General Conference while the Board of Governors meets at regular intervals



- **Established in 1957**
- **Autonomous organization under the UN**
- **152 Member States**
- **Located in Vienna, Austria**

IAEA Structure



**Secretariat of Policy-Making
Organs**

**Office of Internal Oversight
Services**

**Office of External Relations and
Policy Co-ordination (EXPO)**

Office of Legal Affairs

**Dept of
Technical
Cooperation**

**Dept of
Nuclear
Energy**

**Dept of
Nuclear
Safety
and
Nuclear
Security**

**Dept of
Manage-
ment**

**Dept of
Nuclear
Sciences
and
Applica-
tions**

**Dept of
Safe-
guards**

IAEA: Organs



- **Board of Governors**

- Meet 5 times a year
- Appoints IAEA Director General
- Examines IAEA's accounts, programs, and budget
- Approves safeguards agreements and applications for membership

- **General Conference**

- Made up of all Member States, meets once a year
- Considers Board's report for the previous year
- Approves IAEA's accounts, programs, budget, applications for membership
- Conduct general debates on relevant issues

IAEA Safeguards



Continual monitoring of nuclear material to ensure it is not used for military purposes

- Set of technical measures by which the IAEA Secretariat verifies the correctness and completeness of the declarations made by States about their nuclear material and activities
- Confidence-building tools of the nuclear non-proliferation regime

Why are safeguards important?

- Prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons
- Foster the beneficial uses of atomic energy
- Provide confidence and build trust

IAEA Safeguards



“Classical” Full Scope Safeguards

- Compromise between need to verify compliance & national sovereignty concerns
- Verify correctness of States’ initial declarations on nuclear material & facilities through inspections & surveillance
- Restricted to defined “strategic points”
- Not able to detect
 - Diversion or misuse of very small amounts of materials
 - Nuclear activities that had not been declared to the IAEA

Additional Protocol (INFCIRC/540)

- Purpose: To detect undeclared nuclear facilities/activities & diversion from peaceful to military use
- Information & access to all parts of a State’s nuclear fuel cycle – declared or not
- Comprehensive picture of a State’s nuclear related activities, including imports and exports
- Requires expanded declarations, collection of samples at additional locations

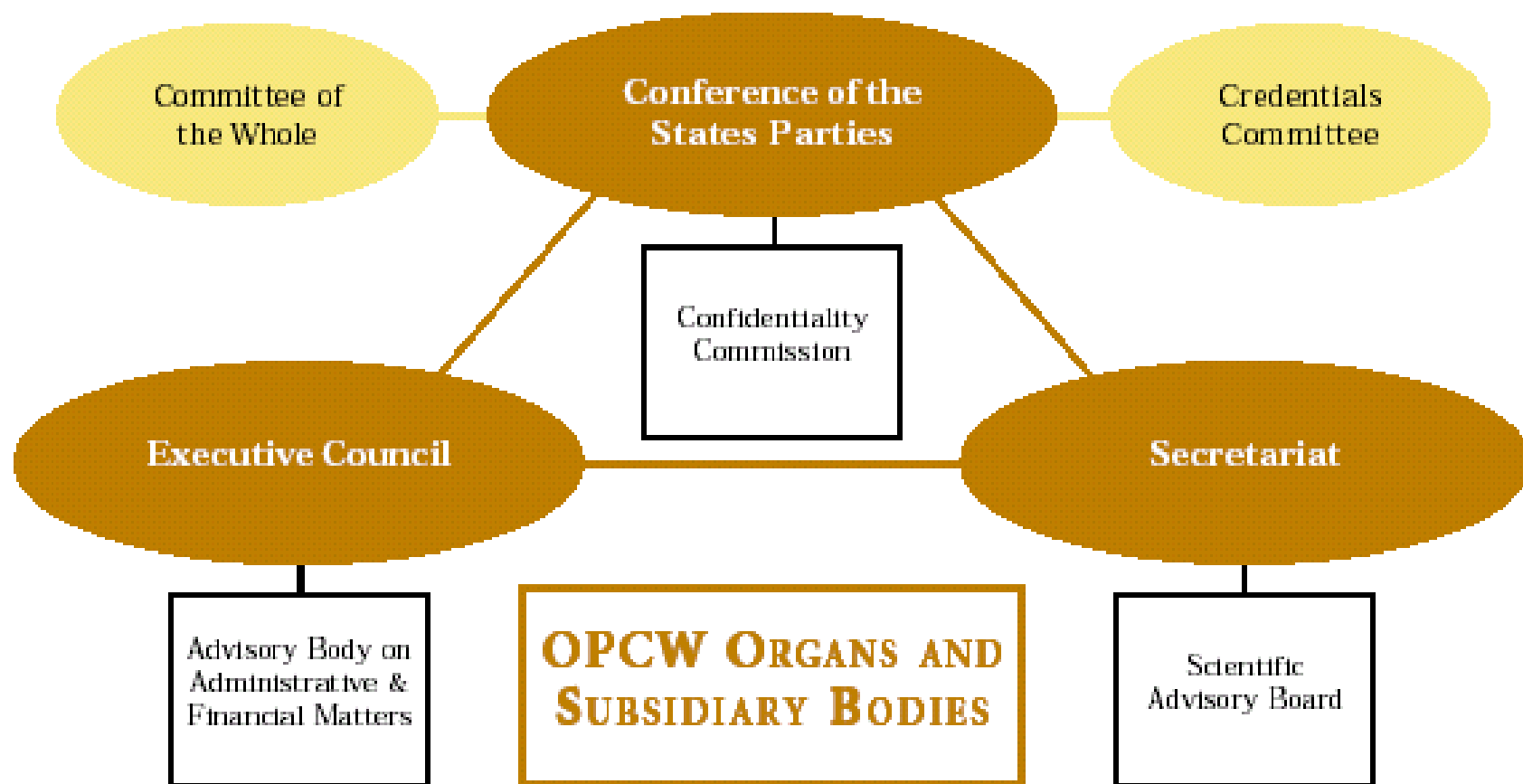
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

- Independent international organization established (1997) in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
- Implements the provisions of the CWC in order to achieve a world free of chemical weapons and to promote cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes
- 3 principal organs: Conference of State Parties, Executive Council, Technical Secretariat

Mandate:
Disarmament
Nonproliferation
Assistance
Protection



OPCW Organs and Subsidiary Bodies



OPCW Conference of States Parties



- Oversees the implementation of the CWC
 - Governing body consists of 188 Member States that meet annually
- Appoints the Director-General
- Adopts the annual budget and determines the scale for State dues
- Fosters international cooperation in chemical activities for peaceful purposes
- Reviews scientific and technological developments related to the CWC

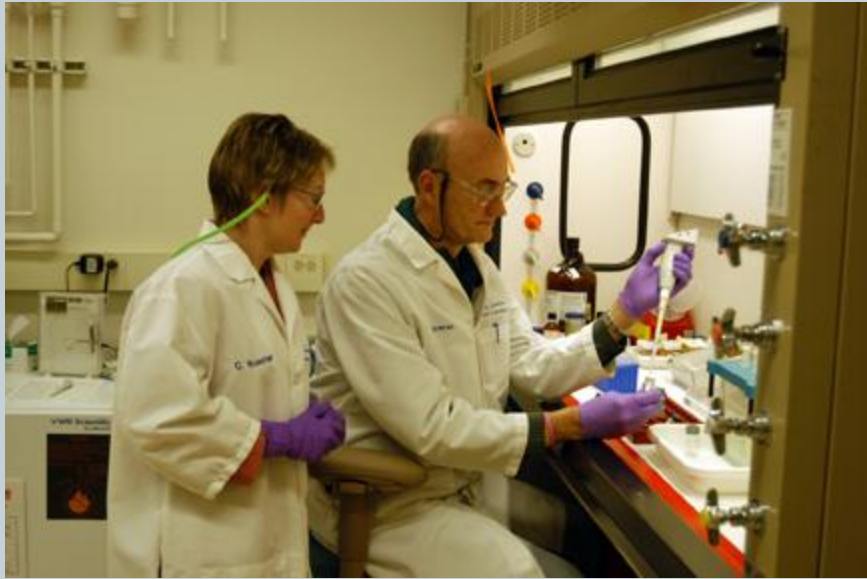


OPCW Executive Council



- Consists of 41 State Parties
- Executive organ
- Considers and submits draft annual budget to the Conference
- Considers and submits to the Conference an annual report on the implementation of the Convention
- Protection against chemical weapons and the implementation of verification activities
- Makes recommendations regarding non-compliance to the Conference

OPCW Technical Secretariat



Scientists from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Forensic Science Center prepare a sample for OPCW testing.

- Conducts inspections (with approximately 200 inspectors on staff)
- Conducts information campaigns through seminars, public relations events, etc.
- Negotiates verification agreements with States Parties
- Assists States Parties in formulating domestic laws complementary to the CWC
- Prepares and submits draft budgets to the Council
- Handles day to day communications to and from Member States
- Provides technical assistance to States Parties

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization



- To be established upon entry into force of the CTBT (require ratification by 44 States with nuclear industries) to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those provisions for international verification measures
- To be located in Vienna
- CTBTO will have a Conference of States Parties and an Executive Council

CTBTO Preparation



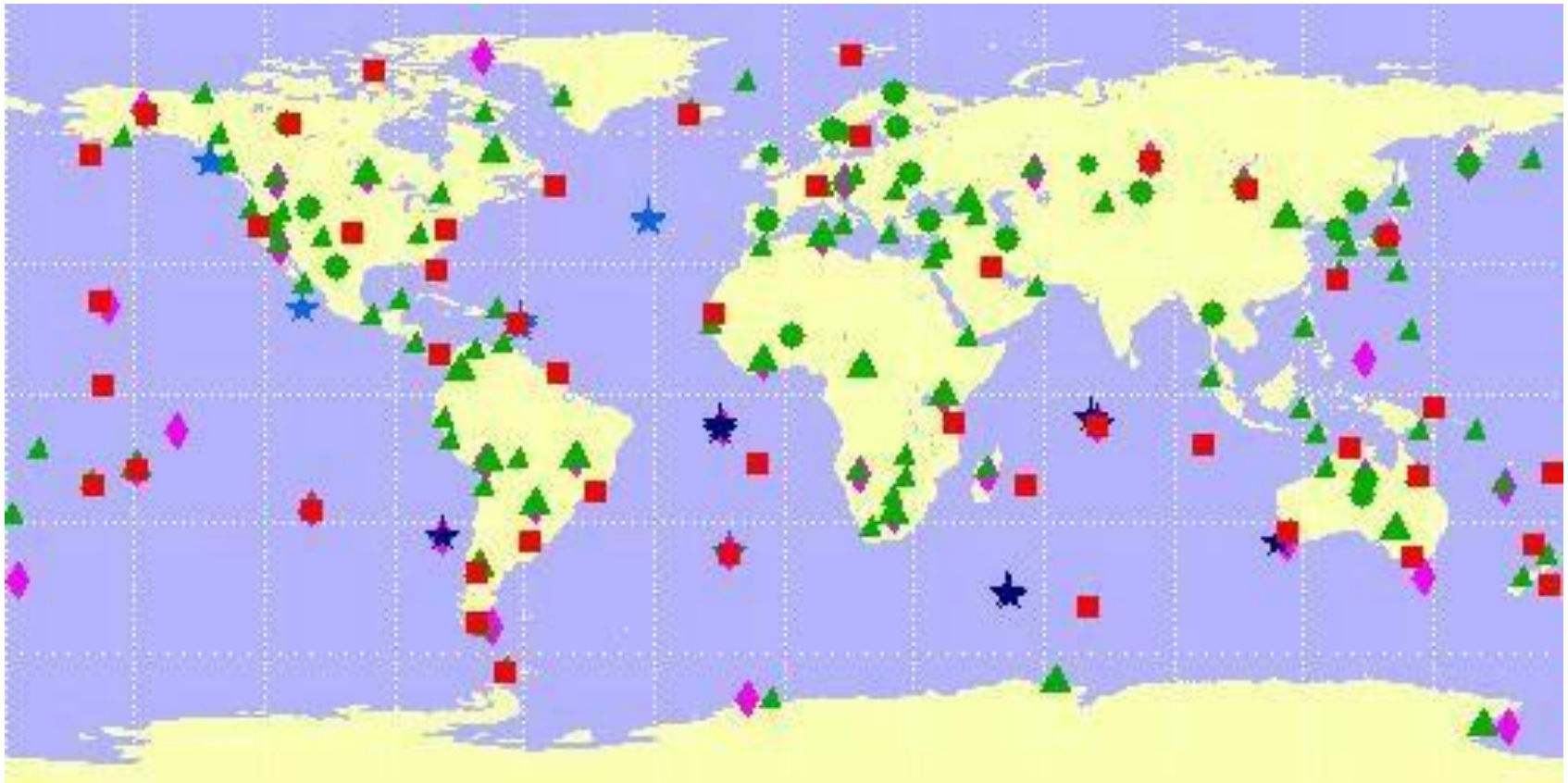
Preparatory Commission

- Establish a global verification regime to be operational by the time the Treaty enters into force
- Establish a worldwide network of 321 monitoring stations built and run by the host countries in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat
- Develop procedures for on-site inspections and confidence-building measures

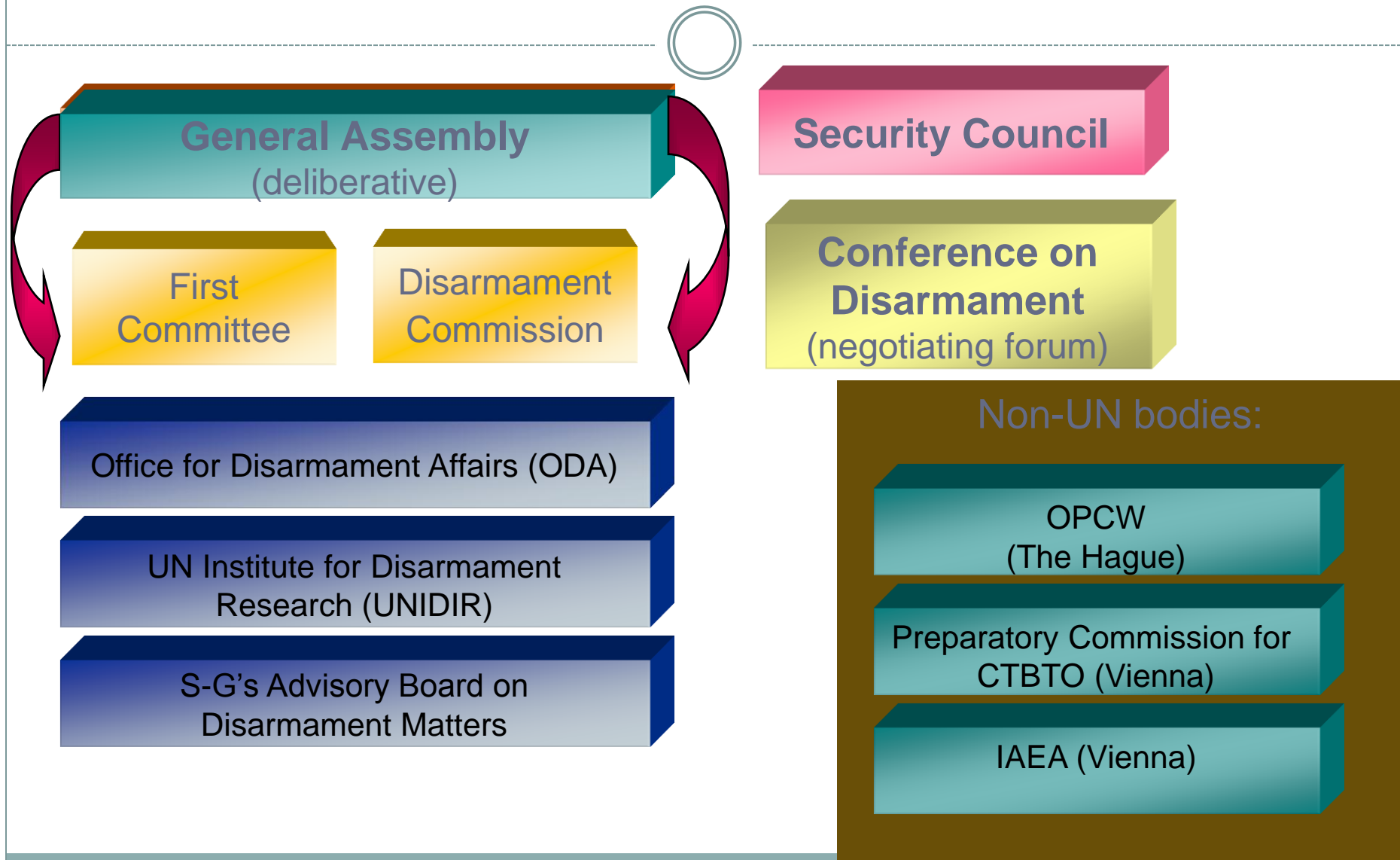
Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS)

- Cooperates with host countries in the development and running of an international network of 321 monitoring stations

Current Status of the CTBT International Monitoring System (IMS)



United Nations Disarmament Machinery



United Nations General Assembly

- 193 UN Member States
- Considers general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments
- Makes recommendations to UN Member States or to the **Security Council**
- **IAEA, OPCW, & Conference on Disarmament** annually submit reports to the General Assembly
- Annually adopts resolutions and decisions related to nonproliferation, disarmament, arms control and security on recommendation by **First Committee**



- The only truly representative body discussing disarmament and international security issues
- Decisions have led to significant developments:
 - Endorsed NPT (1968), BTWC (1972), CWC (1992)
 - Adopted CTBT (1996) and Programme of Action agreed at the Conference on the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2001)
 - Special sessions on disarmament —1978, 1982, 1988

UN General Assembly First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)



- Considers all issues related to disarmament, arms control and nonproliferation
- Adopts resolutions for recommendation to the General Assembly
 - Nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation
 - Nuclear testing
 - Nuclear weapon free zones
 - Prevention of arms race in outer space
 - Biological, toxic, and chemical weapons
 - Anti-personnel landmines and transparency in armaments
 - Regional disarmament and security
- Meets once a year in New York for six weeks during October/November





UN Security Council

“establishment and maintenance of international peace and security, including through disarmament and the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments” (UN Charter)

Members: Five permanent (China, France, Russia, UK, USA) with veto powers & 10 non-permanent members without veto

Nonproliferation accomplishments:

- Mandatory sanctions/inspection in Iraq through *Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)* and IAEA
- Responded to 1998 nuclear tests by India and Pakistan -- denied NWS status
- Recognized negative security assurances by the NWS in April 1995
- Urged all States to pursue in good faith effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control
- Declared the proliferation of all WMD constitutes a threat to international peace and security (1992)
- Resolution 1540 on nonproliferation and terrorism
- Resolution 1624 (2005): calls upon states to prevent terrorist conduct and incitement within their territories; asks states to sign Nuclear Terrorist Convention

United Nations Disarmament Commission



- Deliberative body for UN Member States to consider and make recommendations on disarmament issues
- Each UNDC session focuses on two substantive items (one topic has to be related to nuclear disarmament) in two working groups
- Meets once a year in New York during April/May
- Reports annually to the UNGA

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA)



- Substantive and organizational support to States in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in the General Assembly, its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, and the Conference on Disarmament
- Headed by Under-Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch 1 of 4 main branches:
 - Supports and participates in multilateral efforts to strengthen the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction regime, e.g. NPT Review process
 - Monitors development and trends with regard to weapons of mass destruction in order to keep the Secretary-General fully informed and to provide information to Member States and the international community
 - Cooperates with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system (e.g. IAEA, OPCW, CTBTO PrepCom)

Conference on Disarmament (CD)



- Single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community
- 65 member states
- Meets in Geneva from January to September
- Reports to the General Assembly
- The Conference has failed to engage in substantive work since 1996 due to disagreement on its program of work

Nonproliferation Export Control Regimes



- **Australia Group**
 - Dual use chemical and biological agents, toxins & technology
- **Zangger Committee, 1972**
 - Nuclear Trigger List
- **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), 1974**
 - Harmonization & strengthening of nuclear dual-use export control guidelines
- **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), 1987**
 - Informal guidelines to control missile systems & technologies
- **Wassenaar Arrangement, 1995**
 - Dual-use items for all WMD

Nonproliferation Export Control Regimes



- Nonproliferation-focused – no disarmament provisions
- Not universal
- Lack verification & enforcement mechanisms
- Rules determined by few (clubby environment)
- Suppliers cartels ("coalitions of the willing" on behalf of global norms)
- Viewed with suspicion by developing states

Regional Treaties and Organizations

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- European Union (EU)
- European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)
- Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU)
- AFCONE
- Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)
- Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC)

NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES

- Antarctic
- Latin America and the Caribbean (Tlatelolco)
- South Pacific (Rarotonga)
- South Asia (Bangkok)
- Africa (Pelindaba)
- Mongolia
- Central Asia
- Middle East (?)

Challenges to the Nonproliferation Regime



- **CTBT/CTBTO**

- Ratification
- Impact of nuclear defense doctrines

- **IAEA**

- DPRK
- Iran
- Nuclear Terrorism

- **CD deadlock**

- FM(C)T
- PAROS
- NWC

- **OPCW**

- Timelines
- National measures
- Industry
- Scientific advances
- Political importance

- **BWC**

- Institutional deficit
- Scientific advances
- Political importance

Challenges to the Nonproliferation Regime



- Universality
- Efficacy
- Verification
- Financial and personnel burdens
- Organizational factors
- Diffusion of technologies
- Normative deficits
- Political will and inconstant attention
- Discord on tactics and strategies
- Divergent goals