

Current Problems of the Nonproliferation Regime and Ukraine

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named after I.I. Mechnikov*

NPT as basis for nonproliferation regime



Nonproliferation

Disarmament

Peaceful nuclear energy



Challenges to Nonproliferation

(I) Nonproliferation

Article 1. Nuclear weapon nations (NWN)

(nuclear test before 1967)= Not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, also control over such weapons or NED

Article 2.

Non-nuclear weapon nations (NNWN)

Not to receive nuclear weapon or other NED,
not to manufacture and acquire NW or NED

Article 3. IAEA control



Nonproliferation: Achievements

- In 2011 - only 9 nuclear weapon nations, whereas according to the assumption made in early sixties – more than 25.
- Refusal of Argentina and Brasilia from the nuclear way
- Accidence of South Africa, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan to NPT.



Nonproliferation: Risks and Challenges

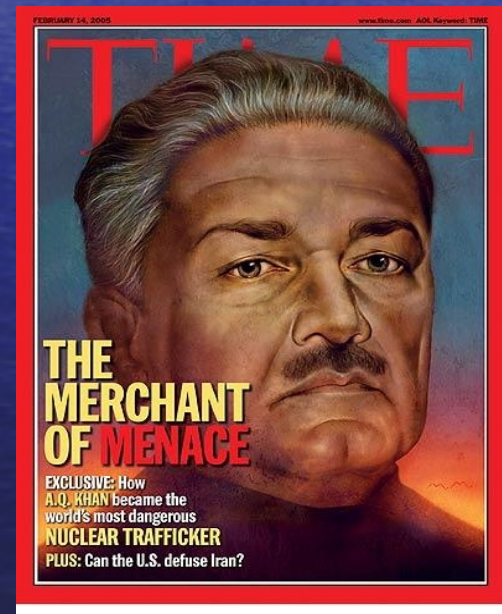
- Israel, India, Pakistan, D.P.R.K - de-facto NWN (*out of NPT*)



- 2003 – scandal about A.K. Khan's illegal activity



Nuclear
programs
of Iraq, Iran
and Libya



(II) Peaceful uses of nuclear energy

- **Article 4.**

Unalienable right of all the parties to the treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination



Peaceful uses of nuclear energy: achievements

- Attractiveness and survivability of the NPT regime due to Article 4
- 31 states are developing their nuclear power industry, 10 states intend to join in the near future



Peaceful uses of nuclear energy: risks and challenges

- Spread of technology for uranium enrichment and recycling of spent nuclear fuel as an “Achilles’ hill” of the nuclear nonproliferation regime (*M. ELBaradei*)

Iraq
Libya
D.P.R.K.

} *Iranian
nuclear program*



Peaceful uses of nuclear energy: privilege or threat?

Iranian nuclear program

Development in spite of 5
UNSC Resolutions



Countermeasure – international initiatives

G8 2005/06

“Not to introduce new
initiatives on transfer of
equipment or technology
on uranium enrichment
and recycling of spent
nuclear fuel”.

(III) Disarmament

Article 6.

"To pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on Treaty on general and complete disarmament"

Disarmament symbol



Disarmament : achievements (1)

- South Africa nuclear disarmament
- Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan nuclear disarmament
- Decision of Ukraine to abandon enriched uranium stocks

Disarmament : achievements (2)

- B. Obama's "nuclear zero" idea
- Treaties of the SOA-SOC series (1991-2010)

*Total number of nuclear munitions in official
nuclear states 55863 (1990)*



22365 (2010)



Disarmament: risks and challenges

- Problem of tactical nuclear weapons (5000 nuclear munitions only in Russia)
- Unaccounted nuclear warheads of NNWN
- Missile threat growth (Iran, D.P.R.K.)
- Nuclear terrorism risk



Nuclear terrorism - a threat of XXI century

- *Use of nuclear materials or nuclear explosive devices threat with a view of forcing natural or legal person , international organization or state to perform any act or refrain from it*
- From 1960's middle period – more than 150 accidents connected with increase of the nuclear threat level
- Threat source: theft of nuclear munitions or nuclear materials, sabotage at nuclear facilities

Key problems of nonproliferation regime:

- Existence of the regime outsiders
- Nuclear arsenals of NWN
- NTP violators ДНЯО (Iran, D.P.R.K.)
- Treat of nuclear terrorism

Ukraine in the nonproliferation regime

- Nuclear disarmament
- Active use of nuclear energy
- Decision to abandon enriched uranium stocks in 2010

