

# INVENTORY OF INTERNATIONAL NONPROLIFERATION ORGANIZATIONS AND REGIMES

In February 1994, the Program for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies published the *Inventory of International Nonproliferation Organizations and Regimes*. The objective of the *Inventory* is to provide a comprehensive source of general information on the most important international organizations with responsibilities for nonproliferation. The *Inventory* covers a wide range of nonproliferation organizations, non-charter regimes, multi-lateral groupings of states, and regional and bilateral arrangements. The Program for Nonproliferation Studies intends to publish the *Inventory* on an annual basis.

In view of the interest that the *Inventory* has generated among policy-makers in many national governments, international organizations, and among political analysts in nongovernmental organizations, universities, and research institutions, *The Nonproliferation Review* publishes updates of major developments in international nonproliferation organizations included in the *Inventory*. Since the publication of the spring-summer 1994 edition of *The Nonproliferation Review*, the following major events have occurred.

## **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**

On July 5, September 29, and October 11 respectively, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Moldova acceded to the NPT, thus bringing its membership to 167.

The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference met in Geneva from September 12 to 16. Eighty-nine parties attended. Seven non-parties participated as observers. Fifty-one nongovernmental organizations also attended the meetings. The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the League of Arab States attended as observer agencies.

The Committee considered rules of procedure. While

considerable progress was made, a few remaining issues will require further consideration and consultation. The Committee decided to forward the draft rules to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee.

A tentative agreement was achieved on the items to be included in the agenda. A group of countries expressed the view that further consideration of the provisions contained under one item was needed.

Background documentation papers were presented to the session for consideration. Some additional papers were requested but no decision was taken. The Committee decided to remit these requests to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee.

The Group of Western European and Other States endorsed Ambassador Pasi Patokallio of Finland as the candidate for the chairmanship of the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee. The final decision on the chairmanship was deferred. Poland, with the endorsement of the Group of Eastern European States, proposed the candidacy of Tadeusz Strulak for the chairmanship of the Drafting Committee of the Conference.

## **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

Starting in June 1994, a number of countries lodged submissions with the ICJ after the 1993 World Health Assembly requested an advisory opinion from the Court on the question of the legality of the use of nuclear weapons.

## **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

On June 13, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) officially withdrew its membership from the IAEA. Thus, the Agency membership now totals 120 countries.

In June 1994, the Board of Governors approved safeguards agreements pursuant to the NPT with Croatia, Kazakhstan, Slovenia, and Zambia.

At its meeting in September 1994, the Board of Governors approved five safeguards agreements. Of these, three are pursuant to the NPT: Belarus, Dominica, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Board also approved a comprehensive safeguards agreement with Ukraine and an amendment to the safeguards agreement with India.

The IAEA General Conference met from September 19 to 23. The Conference adopted the following resolutions relating to nonproliferation issues:

- It urged the DPRK to cooperate immediately with the Agency in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement and to allow the IAEA to have access to all safeguards-relevant information and locations;

- It stressed the need for Iraq to cooperate fully with the IAEA in the long-term implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq and noted that the IAEA is now in a position to implement its ongoing monitoring and verification plan in Iraq;

- It expressed the conviction that IAEA safeguards can promote further confidence among States and thereby strengthen their collective security, and requested that the Director General continue with assessment, development, and testing of measures for achieving a strengthened and more cost-efficient safeguards system;

- It commended the African States for their efforts and welcomed the progress made towards the conclusion of a treaty on an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone;

- It expressed deep concern over the problem of illicit trafficking of nuclear material and called upon Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent such illicit trafficking.

### **United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM)**

Up to the present, UNSCOM has conducted 92 inspections in Iraq: 26 nuclear, 26 chemical, 12 biological, and 28 ballistic missile. In addition, UNSCOM has conducted 31 special inspections.

The periodic review of sanctions by the U.N. Security Council took place in September, and the sanctions were renewed again.

Offices and communications links have been estab-

lished in the Canal Hotel in Baghdad. These offices will comprise the Baghdad monitoring and verification center. As of September 1, 1994, Admiral Wallen (Ret.) arrived in these offices. The on-going monitoring and verification is fully in place for missile related facilities.

### **Conference on Disarmament (CD)**

The Conference on Disarmament concluded its 1994 session on September 7.

The Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban continued the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty. The results of these ongoing negotiations have been included in a rolling text of a draft treaty.

Ambassador Gerald Shannon of Canada, Special Coordinator on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, continued to work toward a negotiating mandate for an ad-hoc committee on a nondiscriminatory, multilateral treaty, that is internationally and effectively verifiable, banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

### **Events Concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**

The delegations of the United States and the DPRK met in Geneva from August 5 to 12. According to the *Northeast Asia Peace and Security Network Daily Report*, on August 12, they agreed to the following:

- The DPRK is prepared to replace its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors with light water nuclear reactors.

- The two countries are prepared to establish diplomatic representation in the other's capital city.

- The United States is prepared to give the DPRK assurances against the use or threat of use of U.S. nuclear weapons, and that the DPRK remains ready to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

- The DPRK will remain a party to the NPT, and will allow the implementation of its safeguards agreement under the Treaty.

On October 21 in Geneva, Ambassador Robert L. Gallucci of the United States and First Vice Minister of

Foreign Affairs Kang Sok Ju of the DPRK signed the "Agreed Framework Between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." In addition to reaffirming the Agreed Statement between the United States and the DPRK of August 12, the two governments agreed to the following:

- Both sides will cooperate to replace the DPRK's graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities with light-water reactor (LWR) power plants.

- The two sides will move toward full normalization of political and economic relations.

- Both sides will work together for peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula.

- Both sides will work together to strengthen the international nuclear nonproliferation regime.

#### **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC)**

The governments of the following states have deposited their instruments of ratification of the CWC: Cook Islands on July 15, Spain on August 3, Bulgaria on August 10, Germany on August 12, Sri Lanka on August 19, Mexico on August 29, Turkmenistan on September 29, and Uruguay on October 10. The total number of states that have ratified the CWC is now 16.

On October 11, the government of Chad became a signatory to the CWC. The total number of States Signatories to the CWC is now 158.

The Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) held its Seventh Plenary Session in the Hague from June 27 to July 1. During this session, the Commission recognized the importance of achieving early entry into force of the CWC. It decided to encourage states not yet signatories to sign and ratify the CWC. The Commission also elected Amb. Miguel Marin-Bosch of Mexico as Chairman of the Commission for the time period August 8, 1994 to February 8, 1995, and elected representatives from Zimbabwe, the Republic of Korea, Colombia, Ukraine, and the United States as Vice-Chairmen for this period.

The Preparatory Commission held its Eighth Plenary Session from September 26 to 30. This session also addressed the issue of early entry into force of the CWC, among other topics.

The OPCW held regional seminars on the national implementation of the CWC in Lima, Peru from September 1 to 3, and in Pretoria, South Africa, from September 12 to 14.

#### **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC)**

From September 19 to 30, a Special Conference of the Parties to the BWC was held in Geneva. The Conference adopted a Final Declaration in which it established an Ad Hoc Group, chaired by Tibor Toth of Hungary, to consider measures and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention. The Group will also consider verification measures. The Group will include those measures and proposals it considers appropriate in a legally binding instrument.

As stated in a U.N. General Assembly Press Release of October 3, the Group will form a part of a "gradual approach towards the establishment of a coherent regime to enhance the effectiveness of, and improve compliance with, the Convention." The Group plans to meet from January 4 to 6, 1995 in Geneva, to establish its work methods. It is to complete its work and submit a report to the states parties as soon as possible, for consideration at the 1996 Fourth Review Conference, or at another special conference at a later date.

#### **Australia Group**

The Australia Group (AG) met in Paris from May 16 to 19. Discussions centered on the Group's increased focus on activities in support of the coming into force of the CWC.

A group of technical experts considered the interaction between the AG's list of chemicals, the export of which should be monitored, and the CWC chemical schedules. All AG members will be reviewing their export licensing procedures to ensure consistency with the CWC.

The AG finalized a common approach to licensing of chemical mixtures and agreed on the need for a more active dialogue with nonmembers on the role of export licensing measures in preventing the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons.

At this session, the Czech Republic was admitted to the Group. This brings the total membership to 26 countries plus the European Union.

The next meeting of the Australia Group will take place in November 1994.

### **Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)**

On August 29, Cuba officially announced its decision to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

### **International Science and Technology Centers (ISTCs)**

The ISTC in Moscow began operations in March 1994. A total of \$75 million has been raised for the Moscow Center (\$35 million will come from the United States, 20 million ECU from the European Commission, \$17 million from Japan, among others). The ISTC governing board approved 54 projects worth \$30 million, which will sponsor over 3,000 scientists for about three years. Projects include research in biotechnology, medicine, nuclear reactor safety, and radioactive waste management. Some will have direct application to verification of a comprehensive test ban and of the destruction of weapons of mass destruction.

Funding has been provided for the ISTC in Kiev as well (US \$10 million from the United States, US \$2 million from Canada and US \$1.5 million from Sweden). The agreement establishing the Kiev Center entered into force on July 16, 1994.

### **International Convention on Nuclear Safety**

On June 17, delegates from 83 nations, all members of the IAEA, drafted the "International Convention on Nuclear Safety" for nuclear power plants. According to this Convention, states are committed to apply fundamental safety principles to their nuclear installations and take part in peer review meetings, where they will submit reports on the national implementation of their obligations under the Convention.

The Convention was opened for signature at the IAEA General Conference in September, where it was signed by 38 nations. It will enter into force 90 days after the twenty-second instrument of ratification is deposited with the IAEA, including instruments from 17 states

that have at least one nuclear installation which has achieved critically in a reactor core.

*Compiled by Roland Timerbaev, Meggen Watt, and Maria Bowers*