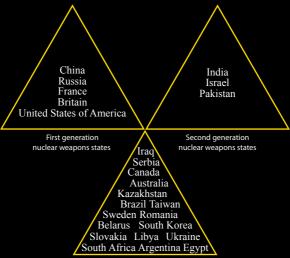


The Problem: Nuclear Proliferation

Since the discovery of nuclear technology, states across the world have sought nuclear weapons.



States which at one point had nuclear weapons and/or nuclear programmes

Source: Global Zero and Institute for Science and International Security, 2011

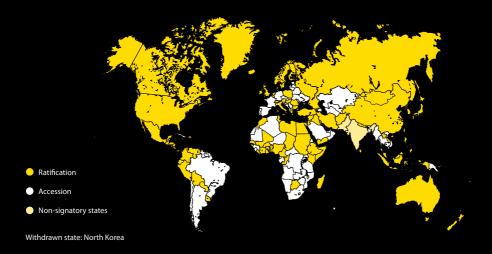
Implications: Nuclear proliferation leads to ever greater proliferation

The acquisition of nuclear weapons by a small number of states led to a domino effect of greater proliferation over time.

1933 1939	Leó Szilárd realizes the concept of the nuclear chain reaction Nazi Germany begins the German nuclear energy project
1939	United States of America investigates feasibility of an atomic bomb
1940	The Soviet Union started a nuclear weapons programme
	1 1 3
1945	The first nuclear explosion
1945	Nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan
1946	The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 takes effect
1952	The first test of a British nuclear weapon
1956	The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is established
1957	The International Atomic Energy Agency is founded
1960	France successfully tests a nuclear weapon
1961	Israel says it intends to produce nuclear weapons
1964	China successfully tests an atomic bomb at Lop Nur
1968	The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty opens for signatures
1972	Pakistan's atomic programme launched
1974	India tests its first nuclear device
2003	North Korea announces that it has several nuclear weapons

What the world is doing about it: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1970

In 1970, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force. The treaty has three key elements: non-proliferation, disarmament and right to use nuclear technology peacefully.



Source: United States State Department, 2008

What the research suggests: A recommitment to the '13 Practical Steps'

Michael Clarke recommends a return to the 13 Practical Steps, suggested at the 2000 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.

- 1 Urgency of the full ratification of Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- 2 A moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions
- 3 The Conference on Disarmament must ban production of all nuclear devices
- 4 Establish a sub-body of the Conference on Disarmament to deal with nuclear disarmament
- 5 Apply the principle of irreversibility to nuclear disarmament
- 6 All nuclear-weapon states must accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals
- 7 Implement of START II and the conclusion of START III, while strengthening the ABM treaty
- 8 Implement the Trilateral Initiative between the United States of America, Russia and the International Atomic Energy Agency
- 9 All nuclear-weapons states to promote international stability during the disarmament process
- 10 All nuclear-weapons states to ensure that all nuclear material remains outside military programmes
- Reaffirmation that the main aim is general and complete disarmament under international control
- 12 Regular reports by all states on the status of their nuclear disarmament programmes
- 13 Insure compliance with the nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear weapon-free world

Global Policy Source: Michael Clarke, Nuclear Disarmament and the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Global Policy, Vol. 1, Issue 1.

