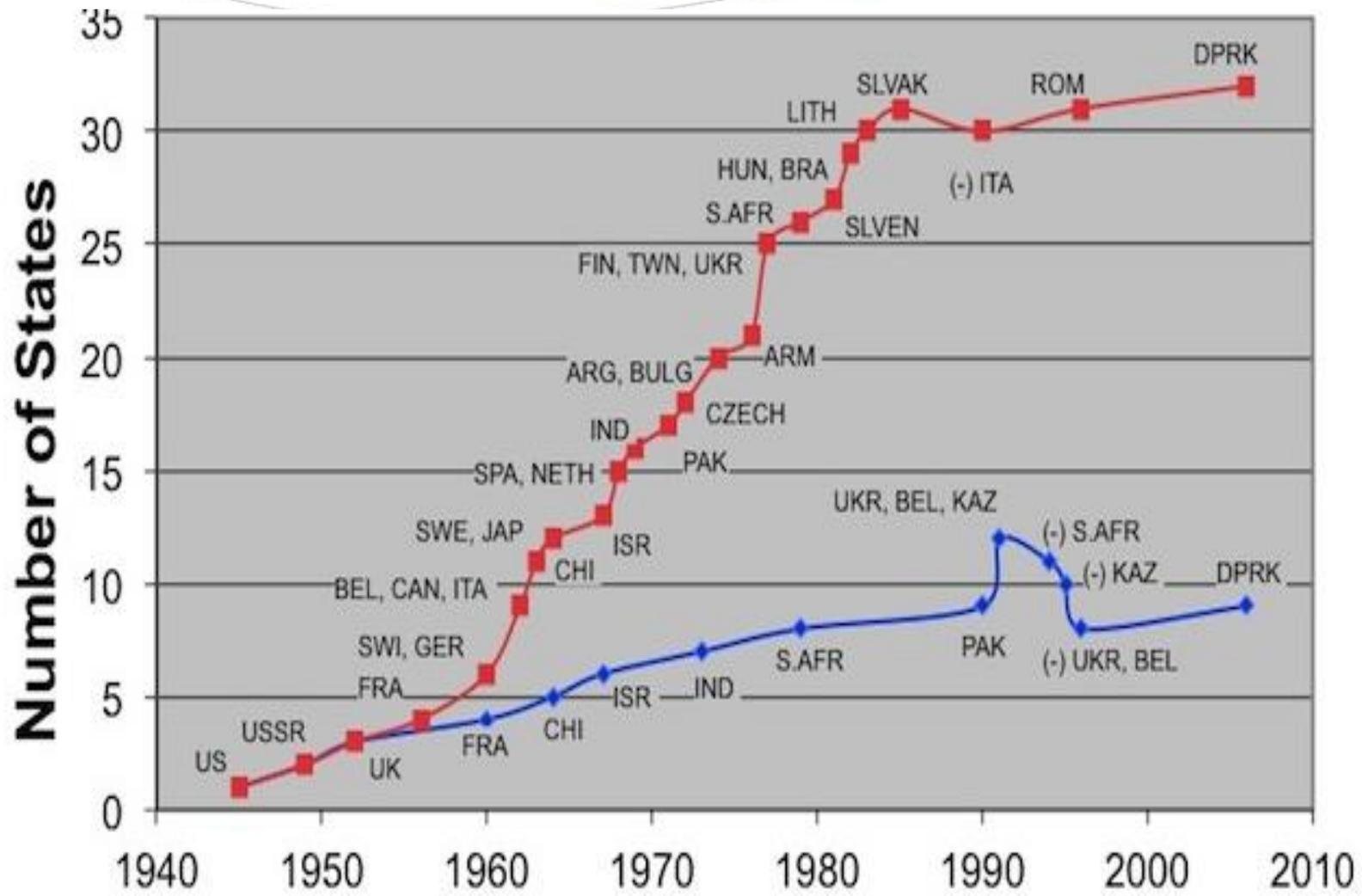


New Concepts on Nuclear Proliferation

Anthony Eames



Nuclear Latency



Proliferation Scholarship

Three-tiered models

Epstein:

- ◆ Military security
- ◆ Political prestige
- ◆ Economy

Sagan:

- ◆ Security
- ◆ Domestic politics
- ◆ Norms

Additional Concepts

- ◆ Orientalism
- ◆ Modernity
- ◆ Opacity
- ◆ Horizontal/Vertical proliferation



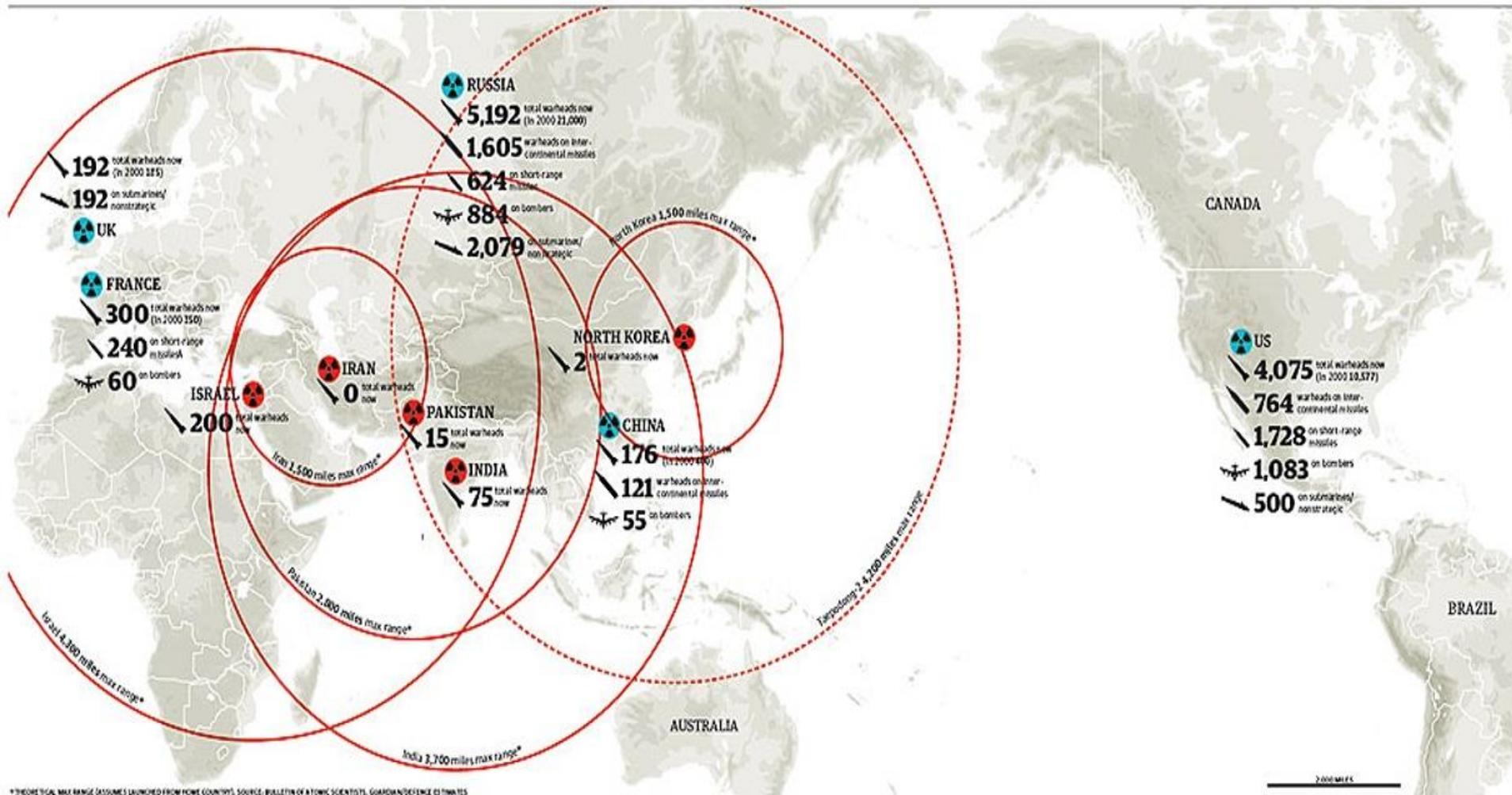
Steve Breen, *The San Diego Union-Tribune*

Five Motives for Proliferation

- ◆ Strategic Balance
- ◆ Alliance Politics
- ◆ Intellectual Capital Consolidation
- ◆ Domestic Techno-Politics
- ◆ International Prestige



Strategic Balance Groups



United States – Soviet Union – United Kingdom

Israel – Iraq – Iran – Syria

China – India – Pakistan

North Korea – South Korea

Alliance Politics

- United States – United Kingdom: Remaking the world order

- Soviet Union – China: “Period of Soviet learning”

- France – Israel: African wars of decolonization

- Brazil – Argentina: Bilateral resolution of security dynamic



Intellectual Capital

Atomic Energy Establishments in India



China: Science under state control

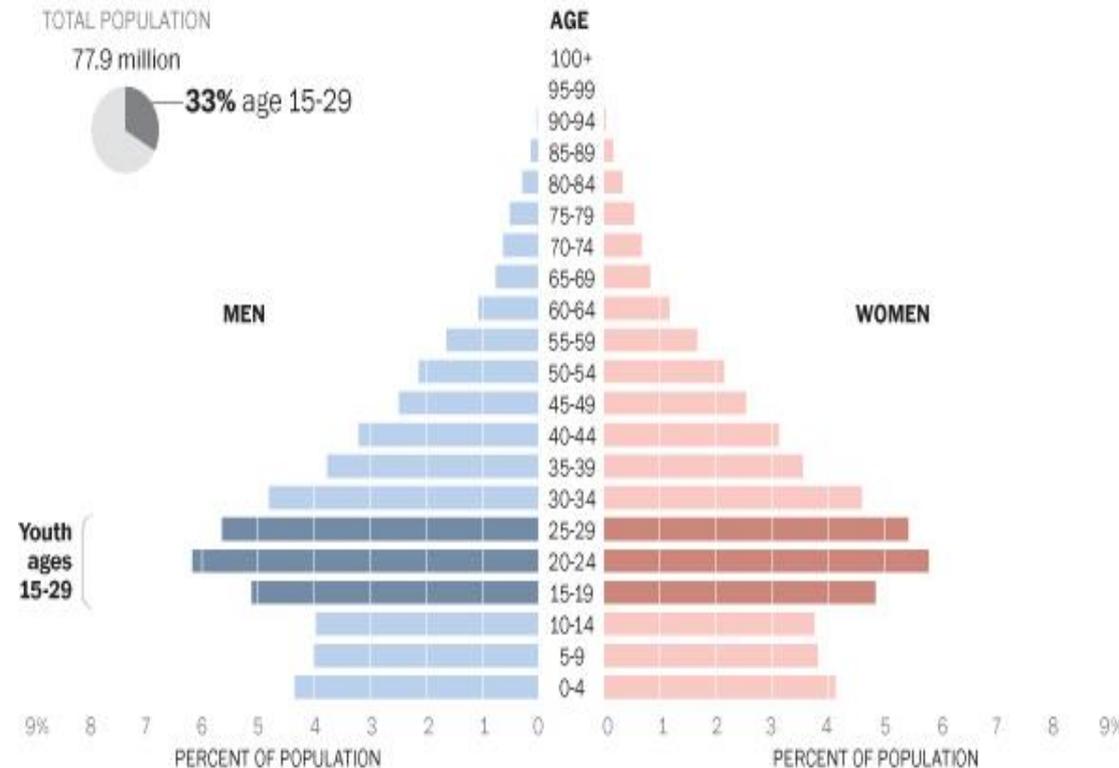
India: Post-Colonial state-building

South Africa: The scientist surplus

Iran: Restoration of scientific base

Domestic Techno-Politics

- France: Remaking state science
- India: Confidence in the regime
- North Korea: Dynastic power and resource management
- Iran: Renewal of revolution



International Prestige



◆ Great Power Standard – Recovery of Power

- ◆ Soviet Union (Cold War origins)
- ◆ United Kingdom (sterling collapse, decolonization)
- ◆ France (defeat and decolonization)

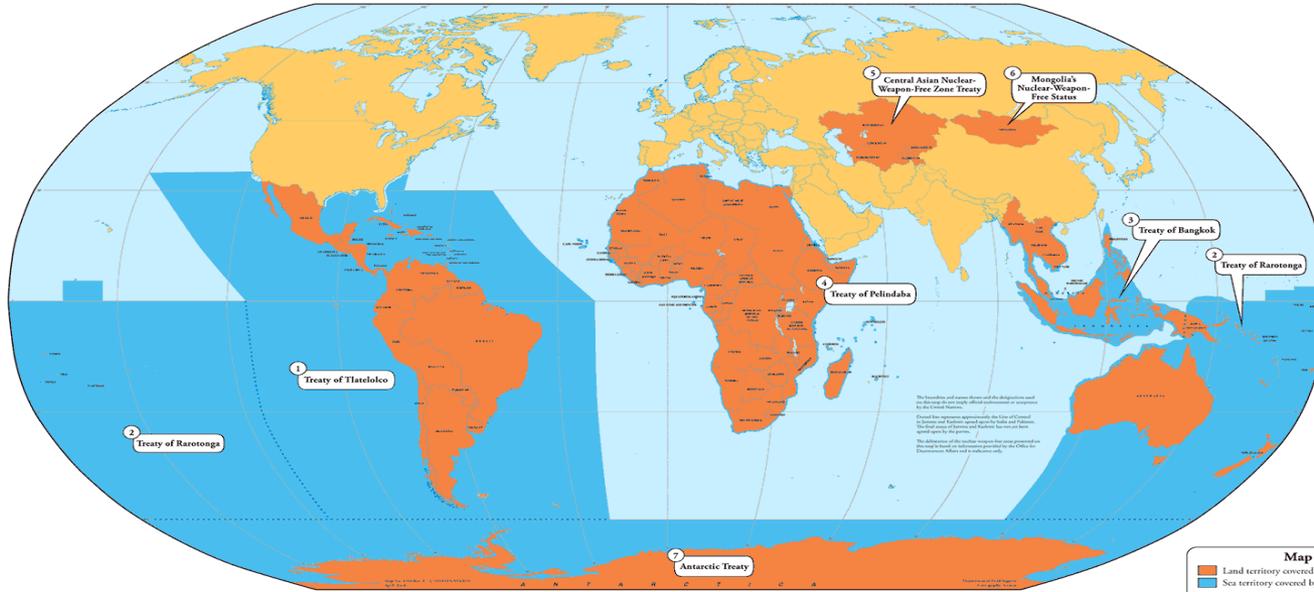
◆ Ideological Competition

- ◆ China (communism)
- ◆ Pakistan (political Islam)
- ◆ India (non-aligned/anti-orientalism)
- ◆ Iran (anti-imperialism)

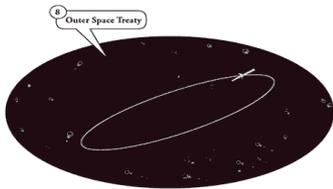
Conclusion: Prescriptions for Policy

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS

Demarcation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear-weapon-free status and nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions



Map Legend
■ Land territory covered by nuclear-weapon-free treaties
■ Sea territory covered by nuclear-weapon-free treaties



8 Outer Space Treaty

TREATIES ESTABLISHING NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

- ① The 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
- ② The 1985 South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty
- ③ The 1995 Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone
- ④ The 1996 African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
- ⑤ The 2006 Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

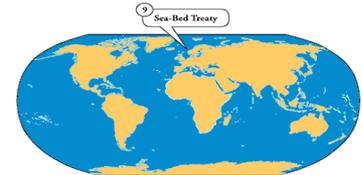
The treaties establishing the nuclear-weapon-free-zones, inter alia, ban nuclear weapons within the respective territories of the zones, including the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of such weapons.

Nuclear-weapon-free status

- ⑥ In 1992, Mongolia declared its nuclear-weapon-free status, which is internationally recognized and prohibits, inter alia, the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of nuclear weapons on its territory.

Nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions

- ⑦ The 1959 Antarctic Treaty, inter alia, prohibits any measures of military nature on the continent of Antarctica, including any testing of nuclear weapons.
 - ⑧ The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, inter alia, prohibits placing nuclear weapons in orbit around Earth, installing or testing these weapons on the Moon and other celestial bodies as well as stationing these weapons in outer space in any other manner.
 - ⑨ The 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and in the Subsoil Thereof, inter alia, prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the bottom of the ocean and in the subsoil thereof.
- As of 2007, the above nine treaties are at different stages with regard to their signature, ratification and entry into force, as well as with regard to the signature and ratification of their attached protocols requesting assurances from the nuclear-weapon States.



9 Sea-Bed Treaty

Invest in high technology and advanced energy projects

Create guidelines for bilateral control regimes

Pursue greater equality in international nuclear organizations