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Implementation of 2010 Nuclear Security Summit Commitments

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The 2010 Nuclear Security Summit

- Held April 12-13, 2010, attended by 47 nations
- Attendees endorsed President Obama's goal of securing all vulnerable nuclear material worldwide within four years
- Nations agreed to a communiqué and work plan outlining steps that they would take toward this end
- In addition, many countries made national commitments: pledges to take specific actions to improve nuclear security within their borders

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Sample Types of National Commitments

- Removing all fissile materials
- Converting reactors from HEU to LEU
- Ratifying major relevant international agreements
- Joining the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism
- Providing support for the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund
- Hosting conferences and best practices workshops

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Status Update: One Year Later

- What has been accomplished?
- Of the 54 commitments in the “highlights” document:
 - o **35** have been completed
 - o **15** are in progress
 - o **4** are unclear / no progress is evident

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Examples of Completed Commitments

- Russia ended its plutonium production
- Chile removed all HEU
- Kazakhstan shut down its BN-350 reactor and secured 10 tons of HEU and 3 tons of plutonium
- International agreements and partnerships
 - **Nuclear Terrorism Convention:** Armenia, Georgia, U.K. ratified
 - **CPPNM 2005 Amendment:** Germany, U.K. ratified
 - **GICNT:** Argentina, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam joined

Examples of Commitments in Progress

- Ukraine removed over half its stockpile of HEU (on its way to fulfilling its pledge to remove all of it)
- China signed a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. on the creation of a nuclear security Center of Excellence in China
- Mexico and Vietnam signed agreements providing for the conversion of their HEU research reactors

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U.S. National Commitments

- **Completed:**

- o Signing plutonium disposition protocol with Russia
- o Providing financial support for the World Institute for Nuclear Security
- o Requesting largest amount ever for nuclear security in its FY11 budget
- o Leading fight at IAEA to designate a new line item for nuclear security
- o Proposing a voluntary fund to help countries meet their commitments under UNSC Resolution 1540

- **In progress:**

- o Requesting an IPPAS mission
- o Ratifying Nuclear Terrorism Convention and CPPNM amendment
- o Converting remaining HEU-fueled reactors
- o Developing and deploying new neutron detection technologies
- o Supporting extension of the G-8 Global Partnership
- o Launching an international effort to develop a nuclear forensics library
- o Bringing plutonium from sites of concern into the U.S.

Preliminary Conclusions

- The summit process is helping to generate concrete outcomes and improvements in nuclear material security
- Importance of regular meetings and the second summit in South Korea as a forcing mechanism
- Gary Samore, April 2010:
 - *“We used the summit shamelessly as a forcing event to ask countries to bring house gifts...”*
- Summit process may also be having effects beyond its initial attendees
 - Belarus’ decision to abandon its HEU stocks in December 2010

Preliminary Conclusions (II)

- Success of the NSS process thus far should not be overstated: these commitments represent a small slice of the nuclear security challenge
- Limited progress on the more ambitious objectives of the Washington summit's work plan
- Hopefully, at the Seoul summit we will see an official, transparent review of progress since 2010