

## Chapter Updates

Non-proliferation issues are dynamic, and because such changes may directly affect the issues discussed in *Repairing the Regime*, the Non-Proliferation Project is providing below updates to most chapters. These updates cover important non-proliferation developments in the months following the book's publication.

### Chapter 2- "The State of the Regime"

Jayantha Dhanapala

The unexpected consensus reached at the end of the 2000 NPT Review Conference underscored Mr. Dhanapala's belief that "the regime is continuing to demonstrate its vitality in the world community today." In the final document from the 2000 Review Conference, the five nuclear weapon states undertook an "unequivocal understanding. . . to accomplish the total elimination of their arsenals." The agreement also called on non-NPT states, India, Pakistan, Israel and Cuba to sign the NPT as non-nuclear weapon states, and accept IAEA safeguards. Carnegie's NPT Conference Resource Page offers in depth analysis and detailed information on the proceedings and outcome of the 2000 Review Conference.

### Chapter 5- "The Crisis in Russia's Nuclear Cities"

Ken Luongo, Matthew Bunn, Rose Gottemoeller, Lev Ryabev

The situation in Russia's nuclear cities continues to pose serious non-proliferation challenges. While congressional support for US government efforts has been sporadic, there is some prospect for increased support from congress this year (see RANSAC webpage). In addition, the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy is making progress in developing a plan to reduce the overall size of the nuclear complex and to encourage outside investment in the cities themselves. For a more complete overview of the US program to develop private industry in the nuclear cities, go to the Department of Energy's Nuclear City Initiative webpage. Also, for the latest news on Russia's nuclear cities, check out the current news section of our Russia Proliferation Resources.

### Chapter 6- "Deadlock In The Strategic Reductions Process: A Russian Perspective"

Alexander Pikayev

Despite Russia's ratification of the START II and CTB Treaties, the process remains deadlocked for precisely the same reasons outlined by Pikayev. US plans for NMD continue to threaten the ABM treaty, and Russia has explicitly linked the ABM to implementing not only the two most recently ratified treaties but also arms treaties in general (See Alexei Arbatov's remarks at the Carnegie Endowment on May 9, 2000). The June 2000 US-Russia Summit yielded no obvious developments for strategic reductions, although it did address newer issues like plutonium disposition as well as early warning systems.

A recent Carnegie Proliferation Brief argues that Russia's strategic nuclear forces will likely drop well below even START III limits by 2010. See the current news section of our Russia Proliferation Resources for the latest news on strategic reductions.

Chapter 7- "The Next Wave: Urgently Needed New Steps to Control Warheads and Fissile Material"  
Matthew Bunn

In a separately published Carnegie Working Paper, Matthew Bunn expands his argument on the lack of progress in controlling warheads and fissile material, as well as the need for extensive future steps in this direction.

Although the June 2000 Clinton-Putin Summit yielded no 'grand nuclear bargain' on the ABM Treaty, it did result in a Joint Statement on Plutonium Disposition and a Joint Statement on early warning systems. See our Russia proliferation resources for the latest news on this issue.

Chapter 8- "China's Perspective on Non-Proliferation"  
Sha Zukang

China's opposition to U.S. plans for a National Missile Defense comes at the same time as tensions with Taiwan are heating up and China looks to modernize its nuclear arsenal. Tracking Nuclear Proliferation 1998 contains helpful maps and charts of China's nuclear and missile forces, and Carnegie's resource page on China tracks the latest news and reports on nuclear issues in China.

Chapter 9- "Nuclear Relations in South Asia"  
Neil Joeck

The release of India's draft nuclear doctrine in August 1999 and President Clinton's speech to India's parliament during his March 2000 visit have refocused attention on nuclear issues on the subcontinent. The Carnegie Endowment continues to track developments in South Asia, and assessed the proliferation implications of President Clinton's visit in a recent Proliferation Brief. The issue of nuclear stability in South Asia was also the subject of a panel at the Carnegie Non-Proliferation Conference 2000, with remarks from Stephen Cohen, P.R. Chari, Ashley Tellis, Masuma Hasan, and Robert Einhorn. See our South Asia resources for the latest developments, reports, and commentary.

Chapter 11- "Inspecting Iraq" p. 175  
Richard Butler

Carnegie maintains extensive resources on Iraq, which continue to track developments related to Iraqi inspections and compliance. In addition, Carnegie held an International Non-Proliferation Conference in March 2000, in which Ambassador Richard Butler, the author of this chapter, and Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, both former Executive Chairmen of UNSCOM in Iraq, spoke on this subject. On December 17, 1999, a Resolution replacing

UNSCOM with UNMOVIC was adopted by the Security Council. In the final document produced by the 2000 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, it was noted in the section devoted to the Middle East that we continue to have no verification of Iraq's compliance with the Treaty.

Chapter 12- "Iran-Russian Missile Cooperation" p. 185  
Richard Speier, Robert Gallucci, Robbie Sabel, Viktor Mizin

Carnegie maintains extensive resources on both Iran and Russia, and Missile Proliferation, which closely follow all developments related to Iran-Russian missile cooperation. Several news stories appeared on this Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran in April. One of the authors of this chapter, Ambassador Robert Gallucci, the U.S. representative in talks with Russia on Iran-Russian proliferation issues, recently spoke at the 2000 Carnegie Non-Proliferation Conference.

Chapter 13- "Middle East Arms Control and Regional Security Dilemmas" p. 195  
Benjamin Frankel, Ariel Levite, Khidhir Hamza, Bruce Jentleson

Carnegie maintains extensive resources on Iran, Iraq and Israel. In addition Carnegie recently published a Proliferation Brief, "Assessing Arab Anger" on the claim voiced by Arab states at the 2000 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference that the Member States Parties have not sufficiently implemented the Resolution on the Middle East. This Review Conference produced a final document and agreed upon measures to better implement the Resolution on the Middle East. The Conference called upon Israel to join the NPT, and noted that we continue to have no verification of Iraq's compliance with the Treaty.

Chapter 14- "Can the Missile Technology Control Regime Be Repaired?"  
Richard Speier

Governments have made little effort to address the ongoing problems of the MTCR. Russia-Iran missile cooperation has continued to surface in US-Russia relations, including at the June 2000 summit. In early 2000, the US renewed sanctions against Russian, North Korean and Iranian companies for violating the MTCR. It also continues to suspect Chinese companies of aiding the North Korean ballistic missile program. See our current news sections for Russia and Iran for further details.

On the other hand, there have been no missile 'surprises' from North Korea since its 1998 Taepo-Dong launch. North Korea has largely complied with agreements to halt its missile and nuclear development programs, and recent US inspections of a North Korean site seem to confirm this. For the latest news, see our Korea Proliferation Resources.

Chapter 15- "Chemical and Biological Weapons"  
Jonathan Tucker, Brad Roberts, Elisa Harris

Russia continues to lack the necessary funds to clean up its massive Soviet-era CBW complex, although the US-funded Cooperative Threat Reduction program has started dismantling a biological weapons facility in Kazakhstan. In April 2000, South Korea announced that it was destroying its chemical weapons stockpile to ensure compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The United States, and specifically Secretary of Defense William Cohen, continues to assert the "real and immediate" threat that CBW poses to the US. An April 2000 GAO report outlined not only the benefits but also the risks of increasing US assistance to Russia. In May 2000, federal agencies held a ten-day mock CBW attack to assess domestic response capabilities.

The 2000 Carnegie International Non-Proliferation Conference held a panel on the State Biological Weapons Threat, which included a presentation by Brad Roberts. Also, see our Critical Resources for current news on chemical or biological weapons.

Chapter 16- "A Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty and the Future of Arms Control" p.233  
Camille Grand

Update to be posted shortly.

Chapter 17- "Next Steps in Strategic Arms Reductions" p. 247  
Michael Krepon, Thomas Graham Jr., Bruce Blair, Robert Bell, Alexei Arbatov

The Carnegie Non-Proliferation project tracked the major decisions of the June 2000 Clinton-Putin Summit. The project also maintains extensive resources on START II, other arms reductions treaties, current nuclear weapons stockpiles, and missile defense. At the recently concluded 2000 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, the five permanent nuclear-weapon states issued a joint P-5 statement, expressing their "unequivocal commitment" to disarmament. A final document was produced, which includes a set of practical steps to implement article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on disarmament. On May 9, 2000, the Carnegie Non-Proliferation Project hosted Alexei Arbatov, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Defense in the Russian Duma. The full text of Mr. Arbatov's statement are available. In addition, the Project recently released a Proliferation Brief, entitled "The Incredible Shrinking Russian Nuclear Force". For more information, please consult our area resources on Russia and other nuclear-weapon states.

Chapter 18- "Constructing a New Agenda" p. 267  
Darach MacFhionnbhairr, Patricia Lewis, Marina Laker, Luiz F. Machado

The New Agenda Coalition released a working paper at the 2000 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference. Their Statements to the Main Committee at the Conference, as well as the final document produced by the Conference, are available. Our Recent Proliferation Brief, "The Grand Nuclear Bargain" discusses this coalition and the reasons for its formation. The 2000 NPT Review Conference was viewed

by many as a triumph for non-nuclear weapon states, and especially for the New Agenda Coalition.