Implementation of 2010 Nuclear Security Summit Commitments

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CSIS PONI Spring Conference
April 5, 2011
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
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
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
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

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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
U.S. National Commitments

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

• **In progress:**
  - Requesting an IPPAS mission
  - Ratifying Nuclear Terrorism Convention and CPPNM amendment
  - Converting remaining HEU-fueled reactors
  - Developing and deploying new neutron detection technologies
  - Supporting extension of the G-8 Global Partnership
  - Launching an international effort to develop a nuclear forensics library
  - 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