

111TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 446

Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
of Nuclear Weapons.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8, 2010

Mr. CASEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968, and entered into force on March 5, 1970, has limited the spread of the most dangerous weapons across the globe for 40 years;

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (also known as the NPT) is the cornerstone of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime;

Whereas 189 members of the United Nations have acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, only three states have never signed it, and only one, North Korea, has declared its withdrawal from the Treaty;

Whereas more countries have ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons than any other arms control or nonproliferation agreement in history;

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons commits non-nuclear weapon states that want to benefit from the peaceful application of nuclear technology not to develop nuclear weapons and commits the 5 recognized nuclear weapon states to take measures to achieve, at the earliest possible date, the elimination of their nuclear weapon stockpiles;

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons assigns to the International Atomic Energy Agency the responsibility of maintaining a safeguards system to verify that non-nuclear weapons states party to the Treaty are not diverting nuclear technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

Whereas, as of December 15, 2009, only 94 countries and one regional organization had brought into force an Additional Protocol to their Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy stated that nuclear weapons pose “the greatest possible danger” to the United States and warned that the United States could soon face a world in which there were 15–20 nuclear weapon states, but today, as a result of the global norms and mutual assurances established by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the world has only 9 presumed nuclear weapons states;

Whereas United States policies and bilateral and multilateral treaties have reduced the number of nuclear weapons in

the world from a Cold War high of approximately 70,000 to approximately 24,000, and the United States has reduced its stockpile of nuclear weapons from a high of 32,000 warheads and bombs to fewer than 10,000 today;

Whereas, at the fifth Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, in 1995, states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons agreed to extend the Treaty indefinitely;

Whereas the seventh Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, in 2005, failed to respond collectively on a number of issues, including noncompliance, nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea, the withdrawal clause, nuclear terrorism, clandestine nuclear supply networks, negative security assurances, nuclear disarmament, the nuclear fuel cycle, and enforcement mechanisms;

Whereas, on September 24, 2009, a United Nations Security Council summit chaired by President Barack Obama unanimously adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1887, which reaffirms the Security Council's commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, calls on states not yet signatories to accede to the Treaty, urges full compliance with the Treaty by member states, including members facing "major challenges" with their obligations, and sets goals to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the 2010 Review Conference;

Whereas the eighth Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference will take place May 3–28, 2010, in New York to discuss disarmament, security assurances, nonproliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the nuclear fuel cycle, the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency, safety and security of nuclear material, uni-

versality, Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, export controls, and the Treaty's withdrawal clause; and

Whereas the eighth Review Conference presents an opportunity to refocus states party to the NPT on the danger that the spread of nuclear weapons poses, to discuss potential ways to deal with countries that continue to pose a nuclear security threat, and to find common solutions so as to further reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world and enable increased use of nuclear energy while improving safeguards to ensure that illicit nuclear programs are not occurring; Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) reaffirms its support for the Treaty on the
3 Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to prevent
4 the spread of nuclear weapons, to further reduce the
5 number of nuclear weapons, and to promote the
6 sharing of nuclear energy technology for peaceful
7 purposes;

8 (2) urges the President to work to achieve uni-
9 versality in adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Pro-
10 liferation of Nuclear Weapons;

11 (3) encourages the President to work with
12 international partners of the United States and
13 states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
14 of Nuclear Weapons to have the Model Additional
15 Protocol to Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements
16 become the global standard for safeguards and a re-
17 quirement for nuclear commerce;

7 (5) encourages the President to work with other
8 states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
9 of Nuclear Weapons to strengthen enforcement
10 mechanisms and develop collective responses to any
11 notification of withdrawal from the Treaty.

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