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The G7 Research Group presents the
2022 G7 Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 17 April 2023

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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19. Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty

“[In view of the 10th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in August 2022, we are united in our resolve to] ... advance implementation of the Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.”

G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75 (88%)		

Background

Nuclear non-proliferation has been at the forefront of G7 leaders’ global priorities since its conception. The Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was introduced in 1968 through the United Nations with the primary aim of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and its associated technology through three pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁴⁰³⁷ Currently, 190 countries are signatories to the NPT, and the treaty’s period has been extended indefinitely as of 1995. The operation of the NPT has been reviewed regularly at conferences held at five-year intervals with the most recent being the Tenth Review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in August of 2022.⁴⁰³⁸

Briefly, the commitments made under each of the three “pillars” of the NPT are as follows:

Non-Proliferation: Each nuclear-weapon state (NWS – i.e. China, France, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom) commits not to assist non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS), indirectly or directly, acquire nuclear weapons.⁴⁰³⁹ NNWS similarly pledge not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons. Additionally, NNWS agree to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system to ensure the use or production of nuclear material is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Disarmament: Parties to the NPT shall “pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race ... and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”⁴⁰⁴⁰ This includes the ability to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons from a given region.

Peaceful use of nuclear energy: Parties have the right to engage in research, production, and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the possible exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological

⁴⁰³⁷ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

⁴⁰³⁸ Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (Geneva) 26 August 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/npt2020>

⁴⁰³⁹ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – Article 1, United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

⁴⁰⁴⁰ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – Article 6, United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

information.⁴⁰⁴¹ This may be done bilaterally or internationally. Potential benefits discovered from peaceful nuclear energy usage shall be shared with NNWS on a non-discriminatory basis, perhaps through bilateral agreements.

At the 1996 Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit Declaration, the G8 committed to increase cooperation in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament by promoting universal adherence to the NPT and working to strengthen the IAEA safeguards system.⁴⁰⁴² The G8 also agreed to prioritize the safe management of nuclear material to prevent any illicit trafficking in nuclear materials during the dismantling of nuclear weapons and use of nuclear energy, thus adhering to pillars one and two.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders committed to establish relevant domestic legislation regarding the use of nuclear weapons as well as nuclear waste management as a precursor to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management as introduced by the IAEA later the same year.⁴⁰⁴³ The convention, signed by 71 countries, is the first legal instrument to address the issue of radioactive waste management safety on a global scale which promotes the third pillar, research, development and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁴⁰⁴⁴

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitments made in the 1996 Moscow Summit, particularly those in relation to pillars one and two, and reiterated their objective of ensuring the safe use of nuclear power.⁴⁰⁴⁵

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, in response to the events of 11 September 2001, G8 leaders committed to preventing terrorists from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons, equipment, and technology.⁴⁰⁴⁶ This resulted in the unveiling of the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (the Global Partnership), a 10-year, USD20 billion international security initiative aimed at supporting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, fulfilling all three pillars.⁴⁰⁴⁷ The G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) was also established with the goal of providing technically informed strategic policy advice on issues that could impact safety and security in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.⁴⁰⁴⁸

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the IAEA and stated the agency should be granted the necessary means to implement its monitoring tasks, thus promoting pillars one and two. In response to the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Iran, Iraq, and North Korea with United States President Bush naming them the 'Axis of Evil', the G8 directed renewed attention and support towards the IAEA and

⁴⁰⁴¹ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – Article 4, United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

⁴⁰⁴² Nuclear Safety and Security Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 April 1996. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996moscow/declaration.html>

⁴⁰⁴³ The 1997 G7 Compliance Report: From Lyon 1996 to Denver 1997, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 April 1998. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/1997denver/compliance/index.html>

⁴⁰⁴⁴ Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, International Atomic Energy Association (Vienna) 5 September 1997. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-safety-conventions/joint-convention-safety-spent-fuel-management-and-safety-radioactive-waste>.

⁴⁰⁴⁵ G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

⁴⁰⁴⁶ 2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Arms Control and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 July 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003compliance/Compliance%202002%20Arms.pdf>

⁴⁰⁴⁷ 2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Arms Control and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 July 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003compliance/Compliance%202002%20Arms.pdf>

⁴⁰⁴⁸ G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group: Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 December 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/211209-nssg.html>

its operations, namely by aiding them in expanding their scope to encompass new projects and new members.⁴⁰⁴⁹

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 leaders reiterated their support for the Global Partnership.⁴⁰⁵⁰ The focus point of the summit related to concerns over the issue of ‘rogue states’ such as Iran and North Korea acquiring nuclear weapons. With both Iran and North Korea actively disregarding the NPT, the G8 committed to “inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies to additional states,” thus supporting all three pillars.⁴⁰⁵¹

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the Global Partnership, therefore supporting all three pillars.⁴⁰⁵²

At the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 once again reaffirmed its commitment to “the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.”⁴⁰⁵³

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 released a separate statement on non-proliferation in addition to two reports. The Statement on Non-Proliferation affirmed that the “G8 realized that the Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a unique and successful joint effort” but at the same time also noted that more has to be done to increase the efficiency of the partnership.⁴⁰⁵⁴

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 stated they are “determined to accomplish priority projects” of the Global Partnership.⁴⁰⁵⁵ G8 leaders also agreed to the geographic expansion of the partnership, specifying that they “recognize that the Global Partnership must evolve further to address new, emerging risks worldwide if we are to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear weapons and/or missiles.”⁴⁰⁵⁶

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the universal enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, whose aim is to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and “related materials” by non-state actors.⁴⁰⁵⁷ The G8 also affirmed the importance of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.⁴⁰⁵⁸

⁴⁰⁴⁹ 2003 Evian Final Compliance Report Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003evian_comp_final/12-2003evian_wmd.pdf

⁴⁰⁵⁰ Non-Proliferation: Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 August 2004. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/08_2004_seaisland_final.pdf

⁴⁰⁵¹ Non-Proliferation: Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 August 2004. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/08_2004_seaisland_final.pdf

⁴⁰⁵² Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 August 2005. Access Date: 24 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-17-g8-f-comp_nonprolif.pdf

⁴⁰⁵³ Joint Statement by George Bush and Vladimir Putin on the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 July 2006. Access Date: 24 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/bushputin060715b.html>

⁴⁰⁵⁴ Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nuclear.pdf>

⁴⁰⁵⁵ Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 August 2008. Access Date: 24 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-final/14-08-nonproliferation.pdf>

⁴⁰⁵⁶ Sea Island and Beyond: Status Report on the Global Partnership Against Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 June 2008. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/meetings-official/statusreport040615.htm>

⁴⁰⁵⁷ 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 July 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/2009compliance.pdf>

⁴⁰⁵⁸ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2009. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.pdf>

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 “[welcomed] the outcome of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, and will pursue the follow-on actions recommended by consensus.”⁴⁰⁵⁹ The G8 leaders also supported the Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East for “a creation of a nuclear free zone and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East.”⁴⁰⁶⁰ The G8 restated their support for the IAEA.⁴⁰⁶¹

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 “[remained] determined to increase the effectiveness of their national systems to combat proliferation” and therefore extended the mandate for the Global Partnership.⁴⁰⁶² The G8 leaders also reiterated their support for the universal enforcement of UNSCR 1540.⁴⁰⁶³

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 recommitted to upholding and supporting the three pillars of the NPT: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁴⁰⁶⁴ The G8 stated its support for the adoption of the UNSCR 1977, which renewed the mandate of the 1540 Committee and reaffirmed obligations stipulated in Resolution 1540. The G8 leaders also committed to strengthen their export and import policies to prevent the illegal proliferation of materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members stated that they “remain committed to the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to, amongst others, preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the NPT.”⁴⁰⁶⁵ In the Leaders’ Declaration, G7 leaders reasserted their “commitment to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in a way that promotes international stability.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 reiterated its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament.⁴⁰⁶⁶ In response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons testing and their ongoing breaches of international law, the G7 called for North Korea to immediately and fully comply with all relevant UNSCRs and abandon all nuclear missile programs.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 called for the complete denuclearization of North Korea and committed to ensuring Iran would not be able to make a nuclear weapon.⁴⁰⁶⁷ The NSSG met three times under the United Kingdom’s G7 Presidency and were joined in nuclear safety and security policy discussions and exchange of experience by representatives from the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency, the World Institute for Nuclear Security, the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.⁴⁰⁶⁸

⁴⁰⁵⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2010/pdfs/declaration_1006.pdf

⁴⁰⁶⁰ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

⁴⁰⁶¹ 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 May 2011. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/2010g8finalcompliance.pdf>

⁴⁰⁶² Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>

⁴⁰⁶³ Accountability Report on Arms Control and Non-proliferation: The G8’s Compliance Record, 1975–2009, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/guebert-kirton-arms-2010.pdf>

⁴⁰⁶⁴ Group of Eight Declaration on Nonproliferation and Disarmament for 2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-npt.html>

⁴⁰⁶⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

⁴⁰⁶⁶ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

⁴⁰⁶⁷ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Carbis Bay) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communique>

⁴⁰⁶⁸ G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group: Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 December 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/211209-nssg.html>

Nuclear non-proliferation has had a near constant presence in G7 summits since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.⁴⁰⁶⁹ The Global Partnership has made it clear that the three pillars of the NPT are vital to ensuring the Treaty's efficacious implementation.

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “advance implementation of the [Non-Proliferation] Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.”⁴⁰⁷⁰

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “advance” means to “move or push forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier date.”⁴⁰⁷¹

“Implementation” refers to “the process of making something active or effective.”⁴⁰⁷² Similarly, “implement” is commonly understood to mean “taking steps forward.” While commitments “may be a part of a longer-term initiative (taking place over) ... the prolonged future, steps need to be taken in the near future to be considered implementation.”

In the context of this commitment, “advancing implementation” therefore refers to taking concrete steps in the near future to increase compliance with the provisions contained within the three pillars of the NPT: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Increasing compliance may refer to taking steps to increase a state's own compliance with the provisions of the NPT, or to taking steps to increase another state's compliance. For greater certainty, G7 members cannot merely maintain the status quo as it pertains to their “implementation” of the NPT; there must be some change in breadth or depth in national or international policy, or an increase in funding for existing initiatives, or the creation of funding for new initiatives, for example.

The previous section briefly outlined commitments of Parties to the NPT. Stronger examples of “advancing the implementation” of the NPT include but are not limited to: establishing (or providing material support for the establishing) of a nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ), agreeing on the creation of new bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the peaceful use and/or trade of nuclear materials (or the renewal of existing ones); further subjecting one's nuclear programs to the IAEA safeguards regime; imposing sanctions against states that do not abide by the NPT, or who are aiding states who do not abide by the NPT; or signing or ratifying new international agreements related to nuclear disarmament or the cessation of the nuclear arms race; providing significant financial support to domestic initiatives that advance any of the three NPT pillars. Weaker examples of “advancing implementation” include providing verbal support for any of the aforementioned initiatives; unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-Party states to adhere to the NPT; reaffirming commitment towards any of the NPT's three pillars; international information sharing as it pertains to the three NPT pillars; or attendance at meetings where any of the aforementioned initiatives were discussed.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions contained within two or more of the three pillars of the NPT using strong actions.

⁴⁰⁶⁹ Statement by the G7 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220329-global-partnership.html>

⁴⁰⁷⁰ Statement by the G7 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220329-global-partnership.html>

⁴⁰⁷¹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

⁴⁰⁷² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 26 September 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions of only one of the three pillars of the NPT or less than strong steps in more than one pillar.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken steps during the compliance period to increase compliance with the provisions in any of the three pillars of the NPT or has taken less than strong action in only one pillar. Additionally, this score will be assigned if a G7 member decreases compliance with provisions contained within the NPT during the compliance period.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has NOT taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy OR the G7 member has decreased compliance with the provisions contained within the NPT, using strong action.
0	The G7 member has taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in only ONE of the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy OR less than strong steps in more than one pillar.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action to increase compliance with the provisions in at least TWO or more of the following pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

*Compliance Director: Ashton Mathias
Lead Analyst: Tisya Raina*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 3 August 2022, during the NPT Review Conference, Canada's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva Leslie Norton publicly restated Canada's commitment to the NPT and to its three core tenets of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.⁴⁰⁷³ Ambassador Norton additionally called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.

On 29 August 2022, Global Affairs Canada posted a statement from the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group which expressed support for the mission of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at the Ukrainian Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) in order to maintain nuclear safety and prevent the militarization of the area.⁴⁰⁷⁴

On 21 September 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement supporting the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).⁴⁰⁷⁵ The statement, inter alia, reaffirmed Canada's commitment to the CTBT

⁴⁰⁷³ Statement by H.E Leslie Norton – Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva and to the Conference on Disarmament at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.international.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2022/2022-08-03-statement-un-nu-declaration.aspx?lang=eng>

⁴⁰⁷⁴ Statement of the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group on nuclear safety and security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/08/statement-of-the-g7-non-proliferation-directors-group-on-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant.html>

⁴⁰⁷⁵ Joint Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.international.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2022/2022-09-22-statement-ctbt-tice-declaration.aspx?lang=eng>

and its goal of limiting nuclear proliferation, urged all States who had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so, and called upon all states to declare or maintain national moratoria on nuclear explosions.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Canada expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion, regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as its personnel.⁴⁰⁷⁶ Signatories cited the heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 IAEA General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.⁴⁰⁷⁷

On 4 October 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly stated that Canada will continue to advocate for North Korea’s denuclearization, in response to the launching of ballistic missiles by North Korea.⁴⁰⁷⁸

On 22 October 2022, the G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of the ZNPP.⁴⁰⁷⁹ Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴⁰⁸⁰ On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s ZNPP.⁴⁰⁸¹ The leaders expressed support of the IAEA’s efforts to establish a “Safety and Security Zone.”

⁴⁰⁷⁶ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴⁰⁷⁷ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴⁰⁷⁸ Statement by Minister Joly on North Korea’s missile launches, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 4 October 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/statement-by-minister-joly-on-north-koreas-missile-launches.html>

⁴⁰⁷⁹ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

⁴⁰⁸⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

⁴⁰⁸¹ G7 Leaders’ Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

On 12 January 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau met with Japan's Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, where both parties reiterated their commitment to the denuclearization of North Korea in line with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and condemned Russia's threat of using its nuclear weapons.⁴⁰⁸²

On 24 February 2023, Minister Joly pledged CAD12.2 million in funding to help Ukraine counter chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats.⁴⁰⁸³ Inter alia, Canada is providing CAD2 million to help the IAEA assess nuclear safeguards and provide technical assistance at nuclear facilities in Ukraine, and CAD5 million to support the US Department of Energy's project to reduce the threat of illegally trafficked nuclear or radiological materials in Ukraine.

On 9 March 2023, Global Affairs Canada released its 2023-2024 Departmental Plan, where Canada stated it would continue to work with partners to reinforce and advance implementation of the NPT and work to support nuclear threats posed by Russian, Iran and North Korea.⁴⁰⁸⁴

On 19 March 2023, G7 finance ministers condemned in the strongest terms the launch of yet another intercontinental ballistic missile by North Korea, citing its threat to regional and international peace and security.⁴⁰⁸⁵ The ministers re-iterated the demand for North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and comply with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs). The ministers also urged all UN members to effectively implement all UNSCRs and consider further significant measures by the UN Security Council against North Korea.

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries, including Canada, released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴⁰⁸⁶ The statement regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not "accurately reflect" discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴⁰⁸⁷

On 6 April 2023, President of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Rumina Velshi referenced Canada's active participation in the IAEA meetings of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴⁰⁸⁸ CNSC President Velshi stated Canada was recognized as a global standard setter for nuclear licensing requirements and their enforcement, and that the meetings were an opportunity for parties to consider a range of extraordinary circumstances that could affect nuclear installations, such as Russia's threats to ZNPP.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, Canada has verbally condemned states that undermined the NPT tenets regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament, and in terms of

⁴⁰⁸² Japan-Canada Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 January 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/ca/page4e_001315.html

⁴⁰⁸³ Backgrounder – Increased security and stabilization efforts in Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/02/backgrounder--increased-security-and-stabilization-efforts-in-ukraine0.html>

⁴⁰⁸⁴ Departmental Plan 2023-2024, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 March 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2023. <https://www.international.gc.ca/transparency-transparence/departamental-plan-ministeriel/2023-2024.aspx?lang=eng>

⁴⁰⁸⁵ North Korea: G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/north-korea-g7-foreign-ministers%E2%80%99-statement-launch-intercontinental-ballistic-missile_en

⁴⁰⁸⁶ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴⁰⁸⁷ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴⁰⁸⁸ Speaking Notes for Rumina Velshi President & CEO, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission To the Canadian Nuclear Association- Nuclear Energy Institute Nuclear Energy Forum, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/nuclear-safety-commission/news/2023/04/speaking-notes-for-rumina-velshi-president--ceo-canadian-nuclear-safety-commission-to-the-canadian-nuclear-association--nuclear-energy-institute-nu.html>

more strong actions, called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a new non-proliferation treaty, specifically relating to one of the three NPT pillars. In terms of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Canada has also provided material support to assist peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Ukraine and actively participated in meetings related to the Convention on Nuclear Safety.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Vivek Sapru

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs released a joint statement with the US and the UK, reaffirming the importance of the NPT.⁴⁰⁸⁹ Signatories denounced provocative nuclear rhetoric, called for stronger nuclear safeguards and urged Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

On 25 August 2022, President Emmanuel Macron reiterated his support for the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Mission to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) during a meeting with IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi.⁴⁰⁹⁰ The IAEA also noted France and Australia provided a large batch of radiation protection and monitoring equipment in July through France's involvement in the IAEA Response and Assistance Network.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, France expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion, regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.⁴⁰⁹¹ Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 IAEA General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA "nuclear safety and security assistance plan" for Ukraine.⁴⁰⁹²

On 29 September 2022, in condemning the launch of ballistic missiles by North Korea, France urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs).⁴⁰⁹³

⁴⁰⁸⁹ Joint ministerial statement by the UK, US and France on the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Government of UK (London) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/continued-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty-npt-uk-us-and-france-joint-statement/joint-ministerial-statement-by-the-uk-us-and-france-on-the-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty>

⁴⁰⁹⁰ French President Macron Reiterates Support for IAEA Mission to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 11 January 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/french-president-macron-reiterates-support-for-iaea-mission-to-ukraines-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant>

⁴⁰⁹¹ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴⁰⁹² French President Macron Reiterates Support for IAEA Mission to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant, International Atomic Energy Agency Office of Public Information and Communication (Vienna) 26 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/french-president-macron-reiterates-support-for-iaea-mission-to-ukraines-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant>

⁴⁰⁹³ North Korea – Missile launches (Sept. 29), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-sept-29>

On 4 October 2022, France urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UNSCRs, condemning in the strongest possible terms the launch of ballistic missiles by North Korea.⁴⁰⁹⁴

On 6 October 2022, France again urged North Korea to engage in a process of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and stated it remained committed to the implementation of relevant UNSCRs, condemning in the strongest possible terms two ballistic missile tests by North Korea.⁴⁰⁹⁵

On 9 October 2022, in reiterating its deep concerns over North Korea's nuclear programme and its related vectors, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and strongly condemned North Korea's simulation of tactical nuclear strikes.⁴⁰⁹⁶

On 14 October 2022, in strongly condemning the latest ballistic missile launch by North Korea, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and noted with concern North Korea's claim that it had launched long-range missiles capable of delivering tactical nuclear weapons.⁴⁰⁹⁷

On 22 October 2022, G7 foreign ministers condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.⁴⁰⁹⁸ Signatories condemned Russia's threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 2 November 2022, in condemning North Korea's recent missile launches, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and encourage dialogue between all parties.⁴⁰⁹⁹

On 4 November 2022, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP, and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴¹⁰⁰ On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a

⁴⁰⁹⁴ North Korea – France condemns the latest ballistic missile launch in the strongest possible terms (4 October 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 4 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-france-condemns-the-latest-ballistic-missile-launch-in-the>

⁴⁰⁹⁵ North Korea – Missile launches (Oct. 6, 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-10-06-22>

⁴⁰⁹⁶ North Korea – Missile launches (Oct.9, 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 9 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-10-09-22>

⁴⁰⁹⁷ North Korea – Missile launches (October 14, 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-oct-14-22>

⁴⁰⁹⁸ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA's efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

⁴⁰⁹⁹ North Korea – Missile Launches (2 November 2022), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-2-nov-2022>

⁴¹⁰⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCRs related to North Korea.

On 18 November 2022, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States released a joint statement welcoming the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution on Iran.⁴¹⁰¹ The signatories echoed the contents of the resolution by stating that Iran must work with the IAEA to provide technically credible explanations for the presence of uranium particles identified at three undeclared locations.

On 1 December 2022, in a joint statement with US President Joe Biden, President Macron stated that they would work with international partners to address issues surrounding Iran's legal obligations under its Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement, reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and stated their intent to expand the areas of nuclear-related technical cooperation under their Mutual Defence Agreement.⁴¹⁰² On the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two leaders also noted the recent meeting of the US-France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership and stated they planned to set up a nuclear energy working group under the Partnership. The group will prioritize deepening civilian nuclear cooperation, and contributing to a reliable nuclear supply chain in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP. The G7 leaders expressed their support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."⁴¹⁰³

On 20 January 2023, Minister of Energy Agnès Pannier-Runacher and Minister Delegate for Industry Roland Lescure announced the creation of two working groups aimed at better structuring France's industrial sectors of renewable and nuclear energies.⁴¹⁰⁴ According to the ministers, these groups are meant to improve France's nuclear industry as well as nuclear innovation.

On 30 January 2023, Minister Colonna and Minister for the Armed Forces of France Sebastien Lecornu restated their commitment to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons in a joint statement with Australia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Richard Marles and Minister for Foreign Affairs Penny Wong.⁴¹⁰⁵ The ministers highlighted the need for Iran to cooperate with the IAEA in good faith and comply with its nuclear commitments and obligations. On the topic of North Korea's launching of ballistic missiles through 2022 and the continued development of its nuclear program, the ministers called upon North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program and their means of delivery as per relevant UNSCRs. On nuclear non-proliferation instruments, the ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the universalization of the IAEA's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, the Additional Protocol and reaffirmed the NPT as the foundation of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

⁴¹⁰¹ Joint Statement by France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the IAEA Board of Governors resolution on Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2564244>

⁴¹⁰² Joint Statement Following the Meeting Between President Biden and President Macron, The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/01/joint-statement-following-the-meeting-between-president-biden-and-president-macron/>

⁴¹⁰³ G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴¹⁰⁴ Agnès Pannier-Runacher et Roland Lescure annoncent le lancement de groupes de travail sur l'industrie de la production d'énergie renouvelable et nucléaire, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires and Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 20 January 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/agnes-pannier-runacher-et-roland-lescure-annoncent-lancement-groupes-travail-sur-lindustrie>

⁴¹⁰⁵ Joint Statement - Second France-Australia Foreign and Defence Ministerial Consultations, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 30 January 2023. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/australia/news/article/joint-statement-second-france-australia-foreign-and-defence-ministerial>

On 3 February 2023, France called upon Iran in a joint statement with Germany, the UK and the US to comply with its obligations under the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in light of an IAEA report stating Iran changed the configuration of a number of its centrifuges without prior notice to the IAEA.⁴¹⁰⁶

On 9 February 2023, President Macron pledged “to construct up to 14 new-generation reactors and a fleet of smaller nuclear plants” as part of his commitment to support France’s nuclear and renewable energy industries.⁴¹⁰⁷

On 20 February 2023, France condemned North Korea’s launches of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 18 February and a short-range ballistic missile on 20 February.⁴¹⁰⁸ It called upon North Korea to comply with its international obligations, and bring about the complete, verifiable and irreversible abandonment of its nuclear and ballistic programmes.

On 21 February 2023, France expressed its regrets regarding Russia suspending its participation in the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.⁴¹⁰⁹ It called on Russia to reverse its suspension and to respect the 3 January 2022 statement by Permanent Five Heads of State and Government on the prevention of nuclear war and arms races.

On 28 February 2023, during an informal meeting of EU Council of Energy Ministers, France and 10 other member states reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening European nuclear cooperation.⁴¹¹⁰ The ministers agreed to further the cooperation between their national nuclear sectors in order to explore training programs and joint industrial projects.

On 6 March 2023, Director General for the Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department Kaifu Atsushi hosted the Eleventh Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee, alongside French Chairman and Executive Officer Francois Jacq.⁴¹¹¹ Chairman Jacq and Director General Kaifu held discussions on nuclear energy policy in France and Japan, Japan’s decommissioning work at the Fukushima Plant, small modular reactors and final waste management.

On 7 March 2023, France issued a joint statement in response to the latest IAEA report on Iran’s implementation of its nuclear commitments, alongside the UK and Germany.⁴¹¹² Inter alia, the parties called on Iran to re-apply the Additional Protocol as a confidence-building mechanism, urged Iran to re-install all necessary IAEA monitoring equipment and noted Iran’s changes to its centrifuge configuration.

⁴¹⁰⁶ Statement by France, Germany, The United Kingdom and the United States on the IAEA’s latest report on Iran’s nuclear program, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/statement-by-france-germany-the-united-kingdom-and-the-united-states-on-the>

⁴¹⁰⁷ France Announces Major Nuclear Power Buildup, The New York Times (New York) 10 February 2023. Access Date 3 March 2023. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/10/world/europe/france-macron-nuclear-power.html>

⁴¹⁰⁸ North Korea – Firing of a ballistic missile (20 February 2023), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 20 February 2023. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-firing-of-a-ballistic-missile-20-feb-2023>

⁴¹⁰⁹ New Start – Announcement by Russia that it is suspending its participation in the treaty, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 21 February 2023. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/news/article/new-start-announcement-by-russia-that-it-is-suspending-its-participation-in-the>

⁴¹¹⁰ Onze Etats membres de l’Union européenne appellent à un renforcement de la coopération européenne en matière d’énergie nucléaire, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires and Ministère de la Transition énergétique (Paris) 28 February 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/onze-etats-membres-lunion-europeenne-appellent-renforcement-cooperation-europeenne-en-matiere>

⁴¹¹¹ The 11th Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (Results), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000565.html

⁴¹¹² E3 statement to the IAEA Board of Governors on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, March 2023, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/e3-statement-to-the-iaea-board-of-governors-on-the-joint-comprehensive-plan-of-action-march-2023>

On 9 March 2023, in response to Russia's new missile strikes in Ukraine, France stated it would continue to back the IAEA's work in supporting nuclear security and safety in Ukraine, in particular the efforts of the IAEA Director General to establish a security protection zone around ZNPP.⁴¹¹³

On 10 March 2023, President Macron met with UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak as part of the 36th France-United Kingdom Summit.⁴¹¹⁴ In the Joint Statement, the leaders reaffirmed their support for the NPT, reaffirmed their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, committed to further develop their Joint Nuclear Commission, urged Russia to comply with the New START Treaty and condemned nuclear-related activities by Iran and North Korea. More concretely, the two nations agreed on a bilateral energy partnership with a civil nuclear cooperation component, and to relaunch the "Treasuries Dialogue," where the two nations would discuss, inter alia, the role of export credit instruments in bilateral nuclear cooperation.

On 19 March 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement after North Korea's 16 March intercontinental ballistic missile launch.⁴¹¹⁵ The ministers condemned North Korea's missile launches and its irresponsible and destabilizing rhetoric regarding the use of nuclear weapons. The ministers further called on North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and weapons programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSCRs.

On 26 March 2023, France condemned Russian President Vladimir Putin's announcement of an agreement between Russia and Belarus for the deployment of nuclear weapons in Belarus.⁴¹¹⁶ France urged Russia to nullify the agreement.

On 28 March 2023, in condemning North Korea's 27 March missile launches, France emphasized its determination to, in conjunction with its partners, bring about complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization and encourage dialogue between all parties.⁴¹¹⁷

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries including France released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴¹¹⁸ It regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not "accurately reflect" discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴¹¹⁹

⁴¹¹³ Ukraine – Massive new Russian missile strikes (Paris) 9 March 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2023.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-massive-new-russian-missile-strikes-09-03-23>

⁴¹¹⁴ UK-France Joint Leaders' Declaration, UK Prime Minister's Office (London) 10 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-france-joint-leaders-declaration/uk-france-joint-leaders-declaration>

⁴¹¹⁵ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-by-the-united-states-the-republic-of-korea-and-japan-special-representatives-for-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/>

⁴¹¹⁶ Russia/Belarus – Statements by Vladimir Putin (26 March 2023), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/russia/news/article/russia-belarus-statements-by-vladimir-putin-26-march-2023>

⁴¹¹⁷ North Korea – Missile launches (28 March 2023), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 28 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/north-korea/events/article/north-korea-missile-launches-28-03-23>

⁴¹¹⁸ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹¹⁹ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

On 5 April 2023, Minister Colonna spoke with her Iran's Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, expressing France's concern over the Iranian authorities' attitude toward various regional issues, including the Iranian nuclear program.⁴¹²⁰

On 6 April 2023, in a joint statement with the UK, France reaffirmed its commitment to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).⁴¹²¹ On the topic of nuclear testing, the countries expressed their concern over Russia's announcement that it will ensure its preparedness to conduct a nuclear test and demanded North Korea's cease conducting any further nuclear tests. On the topic of the CTBT, the countries called for the universalization and entry into force of the treaty.

France has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, France has issued many statements that verbally reaffirmed the NPT tenets of disarmament and non-proliferation. In terms of strong actions, on the pillar of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, France has engaged in technical cooperation activities with the US, and on the pillar with respect to nuclear disarmament, France has materially supported the IAEA mission that aimed to denuclearize the area around the ZNPP.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kfir Harel

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, at the NPT Review, Germany publicly regarded the treaty as the key framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.⁴¹²² The statement referenced the Stockholm Initiative, which Germany has participated in by developing proposals to strengthen the NPT.

On 1 August 2022, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock made a statement at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in which she outlined Germany's commitment through the NPT to "prevent the spread of nuclear weapons" to ensure they are never used again and to work towards a world free from nuclear weapons.⁴¹²³ Alongside the Stockholm Initiative, Germany proposed increasing transparency, improving communication in crises and revising the dialogue on the future arrangements regarding the reduction of arms. Minister Baerbock also urged Iran to accept the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and advocated for the complete denuclearisation of North Korea.

On 29 August 2022, the G7 Nonproliferation Directors General declared support for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s promotion of nuclear safety at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) in

⁴¹²⁰ Iran – Conversation between Catherine Colonna and her Iranian counterpart (6 avril 2023), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-conversation-between-catherine-colonna-and-her-iranian-counterpart-06-04>

⁴¹²¹ Draft Joint Statement by France and the United Kingdom, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their ratification of the CTBT (6 April 2023), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/news/article/draft-joint-statement-by-france-and-the-united-kingdom-on-the-occasion-of-the>

⁴¹²² Foreign Minister Baerbock to travel to New York for the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and to pay her first official visit to Canada, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/reise-baerbock-usa-kanada/2545396>

⁴¹²³ Statement by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the 10th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2545450?view=>

Ukraine.⁴¹²⁴ The representatives reaffirmed the importance of the Seven Pillars of Nuclear Safety and Security in relation to Ukraine's nuclear power plants, welcomed the announced IAEA mission to the Plant and stated they would invite IAEA representatives to the G7 Global Partnership Initiative Meeting in October to outline other possible areas of support.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Germany expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as its personnel.⁴¹²⁵ Signatories cited the heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA "nuclear safety and security assistance plan" for Ukraine.⁴¹²⁶

On 28 September 2022, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection Stefan Tidow made a speech at the IAEA regarding nuclear safety in Ukraine.⁴¹²⁷ State Secretary Tidow argued for the IAEA to be given access to all nuclear facilities in Ukraine.

On 17 October 2022, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Thomas Goebel delivered a statement at the UN General Assembly First Committee.⁴¹²⁸ In regards to North Korea's development of a nuclear weapons program, Germany declared its support for the United States and South Korean efforts to negotiate with North Korea. Ambassador Goebel reiterated Germany's commitment to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2231 regarding the Iran Nuclear Deal. Ambassador Goebel also called upon Iran to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and refrain from developing ballistic missiles.

On 22 October 2022, the G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia's seizure and militarization of the ZNPP.⁴¹²⁹ Signatories condemned Russia's threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴¹³⁰ On international arms control efforts, G7

⁴¹²⁴ Statement of the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group on nuclear safety and security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023 <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant/2548774>

⁴¹²⁵ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴¹²⁶ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴¹²⁷ Speech by Stefan Tidow in the Plenum of the 66th IAEA General Conference, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 28 September 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.bmu.de/en/press/speeches/speech/speech-by-stefan-tidow-in-the-plenum-of-the-66th-iaea-general-conference>

⁴¹²⁸ Statement of the Federal Republic of Germany on Nuclear Weapons at the UN General Assembly, 77th Session, First Committee, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York City) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/news-corner/-/2558968>

⁴¹²⁹ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA's efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaea-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

⁴¹³⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UNSCRs related to North Korea.

On 18 November 2022, Germany published a joint statement with France, the United Kingdom and the United States welcoming the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution on Iran.⁴¹³¹ The signatories echoed the contents of the resolution by stating that Iran must work with the IAEA to provide technically credible explanations for the presence of uranium particles identified at three undeclared locations.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP. The leaders also expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."⁴¹³²

On 3 February 2023, Germany published a joint statement with France, the United Kingdom and the United States in response to the IAEA's latest report on Iran's nuclear program.⁴¹³³ The signatories strongly condemned Iran's unnotified change in the configuration of its centrifuges which produce uranium in the Fordow Enrichment Plant. The signatories called on Iran to comply with international obligations set out in its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA and to pursue effective safety measures at the Fordow Enrichment Plant.

On 18 February 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement that strongly condemned North Korea's recent launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile.⁴¹³⁴ They called on all states to fully and effectively implement relevant UNSCRs immediately. Secondly, the G7 Foreign Ministers condemned Russia's seizure of the ZNPP and underscored their support for the IAEA's efforts to address nuclear safety concerns in Ukraine.

On 27 February 2023, Minister Baerbock delivered a speech at the Conference on Disarmament.⁴¹³⁵ Minister Baerbock strongly urged Russian President Vladimir Putin to return to the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and resume dialogue with the US. Minister Baerbock also expressed concern over Iran's continued illicit enrichment of uranium, and stated the United Nations Security Council needs to take further action in response to North Korea's illegal nuclear programme.

On 7 March 2023, Germany issued a joint statement in response to the latest IAEA report on Iran's implementation of its nuclear commitments, alongside France and the UK.⁴¹³⁶ Inter alia, the parties called on

⁴¹³¹ Joint Statement by France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the IAEA Board of Governors resolution on Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2564244>

⁴¹³² G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴¹³³ Statement by France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States on the IAEA's Latest Report on Iran's Nuclear Program, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/iaea-report-iran-nuclea-program/2579928>

⁴¹³⁴ Statement by Hayashi Yoshimasa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan in his capacity as chair of the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting at the Munich Security Conference, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2583180>

⁴¹³⁵ Speech by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock at the Conference on Disarmament, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/baerbock-disarmament-conference/2584526>

⁴¹³⁶ E3 statement to the IAEA Board of Governors on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, March 2023, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/e3-statement-to-the-iaea-board-of-governors-on-the-joint-comprehensive-plan-of-action-march-2023>

Iran to re-apply the Additional Protocol as a confidence-building mechanism, urged Iran to re-install all necessary IAEA monitoring equipment, and noted Iran's changes to its centrifuge configuration.

On 15 March 2023, the foreign ministry released a press statement condemning North Korea's recent launch of several small ballistic missiles and stating that North Korea is bound to the complete, irreversible and verifiable ending of its nuclear programmes.⁴¹³⁷

On 19 March 2023, G7 foreign ministers condemned in the strongest terms the launch of yet another intercontinental ballistic missile by North Korea, citing its threat to regional and international peace and security.⁴¹³⁸ The ministers re-iterated their demand for North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and comply with all relevant UNSCRs. The ministers also urged all UN members to effectively implement all UNSCRs and consider further significant measures by the UN Security Council against North Korea.

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries including Germany released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴¹³⁹ It regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not "accurately reflect" discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴¹⁴⁰

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. In particular, Germany has delivered many verbal statements regarding nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, as well as the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Madeline Hiron

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio expressed his concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as personnel.⁴¹⁴¹ Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA "nuclear safety and security assistance plan" for Ukraine. Furthermore, the signatories demanded that the

⁴¹³⁷ Statement by the Federal Foreign Office on reports that North Korea has been testing ballistic missiles since 9 March, German Foreign Ministry (Berlin) 15 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2588108>

⁴¹³⁸ North Korea: G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/north-korea-g7-foreign-ministers%E2%80%99-statement-launch-intercontinental-ballistic-missile_en

⁴¹³⁹ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹⁴⁰ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹⁴¹ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

Russian Federation remove its troops from the region, and Ukraine entirely, in compliance with IAEA standards.

On 22 October 2022, G7 members condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).⁴¹⁴² Signatories condemned Russia's threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 26 October 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs outlined its decision to not involve Russian experts in the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group session being held in Rome, citing Russia's brutal attack against Ukraine as well as Moscow's non-cooperation in significant international discussions on disarmament and non-proliferation.⁴¹⁴³

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴¹⁴⁴ On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) related to North Korea.

On 7 November 2022, the IAEA and the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) commenced their joint two-week in-person College on Plasma Physics for Fusion Applications in Trieste, where the ICTP is based, to support the next generation of fusion scientists.⁴¹⁴⁵ The course taught young researchers about the fundamental processes in plasma physics and application to magnetic fusion, in an effort to advance global knowledge and development of nuclear fusion. The ICTP operates under a tripartite agreement between the Italian government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the IAEA.

On 20 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers condemned, in the strongest terms, the launch of another Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea on 18 November 2022, which blatantly violated relevant UNSCRs.⁴¹⁴⁶ They deemed the act reckless and destabilizing, as well as a serious threat to regional and international security, and the global non-proliferation regime. They again demanded that North Korea comply with the NPT by verifiably and irreversibly abandoning all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as terminating all nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

⁴¹⁴² G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA's efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-mpdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaea-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

⁴¹⁴³ Rome hosts Operational Experts Group session (Proliferation Security Initiative), Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 26 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/roma-sessione-del-gruppo-operativo-di-esperti-della-proliferation-security-initiative/

⁴¹⁴⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

⁴¹⁴⁵ Joint ICTP-IAEA College Launches E-learning Course on Fusion Applications, Provides Training, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 December 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/joint-ictp-iaea-college-launches-e-learning-course-on-fusion-applications-provides-training>

⁴¹⁴⁶ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 20 November 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-the-launch-of-an-intercontinental-ballistic-missile-by-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP. The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."⁴¹⁴⁷

On 22 December 2022, G7 foreign ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of Russia's irresponsible nuclear rhetoric and seizure of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and emphasized their support for a Nuclear Safety and Security Zone at the ZNPP.⁴¹⁴⁸

On 11 January 2023, during bilateral security talks, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni and Japan's Prime Minister Fumio Kishida agreed to reject attempts to alter the status quo by force and nuclear blackmail, conveying their disapproval of Russian threats to use nuclear weapons in its war against Ukraine.⁴¹⁴⁹

On 12 January 2023, in a meeting with IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi, Minister Tajani expressed his full support for the IAEA's activities in Ukraine.⁴¹⁵⁰ Director General Grossi also expressed appreciation for Italy's role as chair of the IAEA General Conference.

On 27 January 2023, following the US-Italy Joint Commission Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation, Italy's national representative issued a joint statement which, *inter alia*, endorsed continued research cooperation on issues including nuclear physics and the energy transition.⁴¹⁵¹

On 15 February 2023, Minister Tajani reiterated Italy's support for a "free zone" around the ZNPP.⁴¹⁵²

On 18 February 2023, G7 foreign ministers condemned Russia's "irresponsible nuclear rhetoric" and declared that any use of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons by Russia would be met with consequences.⁴¹⁵³ The group again condemned Russia's continued seizure and militarization of the ZNPP and demanded Russia withdraw its forces. They further confirmed their full support for the IAEA's work in addressing nuclear safety, security and safeguards concern in Ukraine.

On 21 February 2023, Italy strongly condemned North Korea's recent launch of two short-range ballistic missiles and one intercontinental ballistic missile, citing threats to regional and international peace and

⁴¹⁴⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴¹⁴⁸ Statement by Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock in her capacity as Chair of today's virtual G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/12/statement-by-foreign-minister-annalena-baerbock-in-her-capacity-as-chair-of-todays-virtual-g7-foreign-ministers-meeting/

⁴¹⁴⁹ Japan and Italy to launch talks to boost security ties, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 January 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/01/11/national/japan-italy-talks/>

⁴¹⁵⁰ IAEA Grossi in Rome: Ukraine's Nuclear Safety and Security, Pope Francis, International Atomic Energy Agency Office of Public Information and Communication (Vienna) 12 January 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023.

<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/iaea-grossi-in-rome-ukraines-nuclear-safety-and-security-pope-francis>

⁴¹⁵¹ Joint Statement on U.S.-Italy Science and Technology Cooperation, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 January 2023. Access Date: 5 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/01/joint-statement-on-u-s-italy-science-and-technology-cooperation/

⁴¹⁵² Tajani: "The government is stronger and the centre remains crucial" (il Giornale), Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 15 February 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/interviste/2023/02/tajani-il-governo-e-piu-forte-e-il-centro-resta-decisivo-il-giornale/

⁴¹⁵³ Statement by Hayashi Yoshimasa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan in his capacity as Chair of the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting at the Munich Security Conference, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Munich) 18 February 2023. Access Date: 5 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/02/statement-by-hayashi-yoshimasa-minister-for-foreign-affairs-of-japan-in-his-capacity-as-chair-of-the-g7-foreign-ministers-meeting-at-the-munich-security-conference/

security.⁴¹⁵⁴ Italy reiterated its call for North Korea to abandon its weapons of mass destruction programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and fully comply with the relevant UNSCRs.

On 22 February 2023, during the 11th emergency special session of the UN General Assembly, Minister Tajani reiterated Italy's support for the establishment of a nuclear safe area around the ZNPP.⁴¹⁵⁵

On 13 March 2023, during a meeting with his Israeli Minister Tajani declared Italy's strong opposition to the possibility of Iran possessing nuclear weapons and referenced his plea to IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi to prevent the Iranian development of nuclear weapons.⁴¹⁵⁶

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries including Italy released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴¹⁵⁷ The statement regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not "accurately reflect" discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴¹⁵⁸

On 2 April 2023, Minister Tajani had a phone conversation with IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi where Minister Tajani expressed Italy's continued support for a "free zone" around ZNPP and that Italy would use the G7 Forum in Tokyo to highlight that this is a political priority for Italy.⁴¹⁵⁹

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Italy has demonstrated positive action for all three pillars, with considerable verbal support for and leadership in nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and research, development and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Italy has publicly condemned and excluded states which refuse to comply with the NPT, as well as demanded those states take specific actions to fulfill their commitments. However, aside from their repeated public and private support for the establishment of a Nuclear Safety and Security Zone in Ukraine and continued imposition of economic sanctions on Russia, Italy has taken little strong actions in this regard.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Catherine Wu

⁴¹⁵⁴ Italy condemns the new launch of ballistic missiles by the DPRK, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 21 February 2023. Access Date: 5 March 2023.

https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/02/litalia-condanna-il-nuovo-lancio-di-missili-balistici-daparte-della-corea-del-nord/

⁴¹⁵⁵ 11th EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION OF UNGA – STATEMENT HIS VICE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ANTONIO TAJANI, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations in New York (New York City) 22 February 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2023. https://italyun.esteri.it/it/news/dalla_rappresentanza/2023/02/eleventh-emergency-special-session-of-the-general-assembly-of-the-united-nations-statement-by-italy-delivered-by-his-excellency-antonio-tajani-vice-prime-minister-and-minister-of-foreign-affairs-and-i/

⁴¹⁵⁶ Italy 'asked IAEA chief to do everything to prevent nuclear Iran' - FM, The Jerusalem Post (Jerusalem) 13 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. <https://www.jpost.com/international/article-734233>

⁴¹⁵⁷ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹⁵⁸ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹⁵⁹ Foreign Minister Tajani's phone conversation with IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 2 August 2023. Access Date: 11 August 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/04/telefonata-del-ministro-degli-affari-esteri-antonio-tajani-con-il-direttore-generale-aiea-rafael-grossi/

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida participated in the General Debate at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.⁴¹⁶⁰ He called for recognition of the importance in recording non-use of nuclear weapons. He further sought to enhance transparency, maintain the decreasing trend of the global nuclear stockpile and reiterated his call for the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. The statement also said that Japan will contribute USD10 million to the United Nations in order to set up a “Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons.”

On 26 August 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi attended the Tenth NPT Review Conference.⁴¹⁶¹ He emphasized that strengthening the NPT is the only realistic path toward a world without nuclear weapons. In his speech, Minister Hayashi proposed the “Hiroshima Action Plan.” Furthermore, 88 countries joined the Joint Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education submitted by Japan, which marked the largest number of support ever.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, Japan expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion regarding nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as its personnel.⁴¹⁶² Signatories cited the heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 September 2022, Prime Minister Kishida reiterated Japan’s support for the Iran Nuclear Agreement.⁴¹⁶³ He stated that Japan consistently supports the Iran Nuclear Deal and hopes Tehran continues to restrict its nuclear developments.

On 18 October 2022, Minister Hayashi announced asset freezing due to the nuclear and missile development in North Korea based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act.⁴¹⁶⁴

On 22 October 2022, the G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).⁴¹⁶⁵ Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

⁴¹⁶⁰ General Debate at the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100376850.pdf>

⁴¹⁶¹ The Tenth NPT Review Conference (Statement by Foreign Minister Hayashi Toshimasa), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 August 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022 https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/press1e_000317.html

⁴¹⁶² Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴¹⁶³ Kishida Reiterates Support for 2015 Iran Nuclear Deal, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2022/09/22/national/kishida-iran-nuclear-deal/>

⁴¹⁶⁴ Press Conference by Foreign Minister HAYASHI Yoshimasa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e_000165.html

⁴¹⁶⁵ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

On 31 October 2022, Minister Hayashi submitted a draft of “Steps to Building a Common Roadmap Towards a World Without Nuclear Weapons,” to the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Government of Japan.⁴¹⁶⁶ It was adopted with the support of 139 countries.

On 2 November 2022, Minister Hayashi attended the Eleventh Annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue in Tokyo alongside British Director of Nuclear Power and Decommissioning Chris Heffer.⁴¹⁶⁷ The representatives participated in five sessions, each addressing varying nuclear issues. Both parties emphasized the importance of transparency when handling nuclear situations like the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear plant. Japan expressed openness to boosting UK-Japan collaboration and sharing of best practices with respect to non-accident site decommissioning.

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around Ukraine’s ZNPP, and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴¹⁶⁸ On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

On 12 November 2022, during Minister Hayashi’s visit to Nagasaki, he highlighted his announcement made under the Hiroshima Action Plan at the August NPT Review Conference, where he encouraged world leaders to visit to understand the reality of atomic bombs.⁴¹⁶⁹ He also highlighted Japan’s submission of a draft resolution on the elimination of nuclear weapons in October, which was successfully adopted by the First Committee. Finally, Minister Hayashi also provided an update on the “Youth Leader Fund for a world without nuclear weapons,” stating that Japan is currently coordinating details with the UN.

On 28 November 2022, Japan attended the biannual meeting of the Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Regulators’ Forum for the first time.⁴¹⁷⁰ Director of the Regulatory Standard and Research Division of the Japanese Nuclear Regulatory Authority Makoto Toyama stated that Japan has been participating in the Forum since April 2022 and believed information-sharing would contribute to enhancing the safety of SMRs.

⁴¹⁶⁶ Adoption of the Draft Resolution on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons submitted by Japan to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 November 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000490.html

⁴¹⁶⁷ Eleventh Annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue (Summary of Discussions), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100439904.pdf>

⁴¹⁶⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

⁴¹⁶⁹ Extraordinary Press Conference by Foreign Minister Hayashi Yoshimasa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 12 November 2022. Access Date: 8 March 2023 https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e_000178.html

⁴¹⁷⁰ Japan, Czech Republic Latest Countries to Join Forum Dedicated to Safe and Secure Deployment of SMRs, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/japan-czech-republic-latest-countries-to-join-forum-dedicated-to-safe-and-secure-deployment-of-smrs>

On 8 December 2022, Japan submitted a report regarding the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant to the IAEA.⁴¹⁷¹ This report included the results of radiation levels from discharged groundwater and confirmed that radiation levels were much below the standards set by the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

On 10 December 2022, the first meeting of the International Group of Eminent Persons for a World without Nuclear Weapons took place in Hiroshima.⁴¹⁷² In the meeting, members discussed the current international situation surrounding nuclear disarmament. There was also discussion about the challenges in promoting nuclear disarmament, aspects of nuclear disarmament to prioritise and how to improve future meetings.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.⁴¹⁷³ The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

On 11 January 2023, Prime Minister Kishida and Italy's Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni agreed to reject attempts to alter the status quo by force and nuclear blackmail, conveying their disapproval of Russian threats to use nuclear weapons in its war against Ukraine.⁴¹⁷⁴

On 12 January 2023, Prime Minister Kishida met with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, where both parties reiterated their commitment to the denuclearization of North Korea in line with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) and condemned Russia's threat of using its nuclear weapons.⁴¹⁷⁵

On 12 January 2023, Prime Minister Kishida met with UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, where the two sides agreed to urge North Korea to cease its nuclear-related provocations and to comply with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.⁴¹⁷⁶

On 13 January 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the visit of IAEA officials and international experts to the Fukushima Power Station to conduct a regulatory review, and reaffirmed that Japan will continue to provide the necessary information to the IAEA.⁴¹⁷⁷

On 30 January 2023, Prime Minister Kishida and Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis signed a Joint Statement on a Strategic Partnership between Japan and Greece.⁴¹⁷⁸ Both countries reiterated their willingness to promote the yearly UN General Assembly resolution for a world without nuclear weapons, condemned Russia's threat to use nuclear weapons in Ukraine and reiterated their commitment to the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons.

⁴¹⁷¹ Japan's Reports on Conditions at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, 8 December 2022, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/japans-reports-on-conditions-at-tepcos-fukushima-daiichi-nuclear-power-station-8-december-2022>

⁴¹⁷² The First Meeting of the International Group of Eminent Persons for a World without Nuclear Weapons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 20 December 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/page3e_001286.html

⁴¹⁷³ G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴¹⁷⁴ Japan and Italy to launch talks to boost security ties, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 January 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/01/11/national/japan-italy-talks/>

⁴¹⁷⁵ Japan-Canada Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 January 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/ca/page4e_001315.html

⁴¹⁷⁶ Meeting between Foreign Minister Hayashi and United Nations Secretary-General Guterres, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 January 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page3e_001301.html

⁴¹⁷⁷ Visit of the IAEA Delegation to Japan for the Second Regulatory Review on the Handling of ALPS Treated Water at the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 January 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000531.html

⁴¹⁷⁸ Joint Statement on the Establishment of the Strategic Partnership between Japan and Romania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100469563.pdf>

On 31 January 2023, Prime Minister Kishida and NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg issued a joint statement reaffirming their commitment to disarmament.⁴¹⁷⁹ Inter alia, they condemned North Korea's ongoing development of its ballistic and nuclear programs and urged UN member states to fully implement relevant UNSCRs against North Korea in response to their ongoing development of nuclear weapons.

On 2 February 2023, Prime Minister Kishida signed a Joint Statement with Micronesian President David Panuelo.⁴¹⁸⁰ Both parties condemned Russia's threat to use nuclear weapons in Ukraine, reiterated their commitment to the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons and welcomed Japan's "Hiroshima Action Plan."

On 8 February 2023, Foreign Press Secretary Hikariko Ono emphasized the importance the government places on showing the historic impact of atomic weapons on Hiroshima to G7 leaders during the G7 Summit; this is intended to provide a starting point for initiatives towards nuclear disarmament.⁴¹⁸¹

On 9 February 2023, Prime Minister Kishida met with Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, where both parties reiterated their commitment to the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons, condemned Russia's threat of using its nuclear weapons and reaffirmed their joint intent to work closely toward the 11th Review Conference including through the activities of Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI).⁴¹⁸²

On 10 February 2023, Japan conducted a briefing regarding the Fukushima Nuclear Power Station with members of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, with relevant experts at hand.⁴¹⁸³ During the meeting, Japan discussed its procedures with respect to the measurement of radioactive materials present in water prior to discharging such waste into the sea. Several days prior, Prime Minister Kishida and the Secretariat agreed on the need for continuous briefing sessions, so that Pacific Island nations had transparency over Japan's activities while it continues to undergo IAEA reviews.

On 17 February 2023, Prime Minister Kishida met with UN General Assembly President Korosi Csaba, where, inter alia, both parties agreed to work closely with the UN on non-proliferation and disarmament.⁴¹⁸⁴

On 20 January 2023, during the Fourth Tokyo Global Dialogue, Minister Hayashi condemned North Korea's intensified nuclear and missile activities, mentioned Japan's request to hold a public meeting of the United Nations Security Council on North Korea and committed to its complete denuclearization.⁴¹⁸⁵

⁴¹⁷⁹ JOINT STATEMENT Issued on the occasion of the meeting between H.E. Mr Jens Stoltenberg, NATO Secretary General and H.E. Mr. Kishida Fumio, Prime Minister of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 31 January 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100453088.pdf>

⁴¹⁸⁰ Joint Statement between Japan and the Federated States of Micronesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100454231.pdf>

⁴¹⁸¹ Press Conference by Foreign Press Secretary ONO Hikariko, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e_000208.html

⁴¹⁸² Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 9 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/s_sa/sea2/ph/page1e_000569.html

⁴¹⁸³ Briefing Session to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Experts on the Current Status of Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS) Treated Water at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 9 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000549.html

⁴¹⁸⁴ Courtesy Call on Prime Minister Kishida by H.E. Mr. Kőrösi Csaba, President of the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001329.html

⁴¹⁸⁵ Speeches by the Foreign Minister: Keynote Speech by Mr. HAYASHI Yoshimasa, Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the 4th Tokyo Global Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/pp/page3e_001305.html

On 27 February 2023, Prime Minister Kishida met with New Zealand Prime Minister Chris Hipkins, where both parties agreed to cooperate to maintain and strengthen the NPT, respond to North Korea's nuclear and missile activities and condemn Russia's threat of using its nuclear weapons.⁴¹⁸⁶

On 28 February 2023, Minister Hayashi delivered a speech at the High-Level Segment of the Conference on Disarmament, where he emphasized the importance of immediately commencing negotiations on a fissile-material cut-off treaty and the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty.⁴¹⁸⁷ He further highlighted Japan's Hiroshima Action Plan, and stated Japan, as G7 President, will reiterate the unacceptability of threats or the use of nuclear weapons.

On 6 March 2023, Director General for the Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department Kaifu Atsushi hosted the Eleventh Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee, alongside French Chairman and Executive Officer Francois Jacq.⁴¹⁸⁸ Chairman Jacq and Director General Kaifu held discussions on nuclear energy policy in France and Japan, Japan's decommissioning work at the Fukushima Plant, small modular reactors and final waste management.

On 7 March 2023, Minister Hayashi joined Romanian Foreign Minister Bogdan Aurescu in signing a joint statement on the Establishment of the Strategic Partnership between Japan and Romania.⁴¹⁸⁹ Both countries condemned Russia's threat to use nuclear weapons in Ukraine and reiterated their commitment to the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons. Additionally, they emphasized their support for research projects in nuclear physics, confirmed their commitment to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons in line with the NPT and condemned Russia's decision to suspend implementation of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

On 19 March 2023, G7 foreign ministers condemned in the strongest terms the launch of yet another intercontinental ballistic missile by North Korea, citing its threat to regional and international peace and security.⁴¹⁹⁰ The ministers disapproved of North Korea's intention to further expand its unlawful nuclear and missile programs, and continued irresponsible and escalatory actions regarding the use of nuclear and missile weapons. They further reiterated the demand for North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner and comply with all relevant UNSCRs and stated that North Korea cannot ever attain status as a nuclear-weapon State. They urged for North Korea to engage in diplomacy toward denuclearization, and for all UN members to effectively implement all UNSCRs, follow through on commitments and consider further significant measures by the UN Security Council against North Korea.

On 21 March 2023, Prime Minister Kishida met with Ukraine's President Zelensky. Prime Minister Kishida stated he would convey Japan's condemnation of Russia's nuclear threats at the G7 summit.⁴¹⁹¹ Prime Minister Kishida further expressed Japan's support of the IAEA's activities with respect to ZNPP and that the two nations will coordinate closely over issues related to North Korea, including those regarding North Korea's increased nuclear activity. The two leaders agreed to work together to strengthen the NPT regime and also

⁴¹⁸⁶ Japan-New Zealand Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000382.html

⁴¹⁸⁷ Speech by H.E. HAYASHI Yoshimasa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, at the High-Level Segment of the Conference on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000384.html

⁴¹⁸⁸ The 11th Meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (Results), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000565.html

⁴¹⁸⁹ Joint Statement on the Establishment of the Strategic Partnership between Japan and Romania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100469563.pdf>

⁴¹⁹⁰ North Korea: G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/north-korea-g7-foreign-ministers%E2%80%99-statement-launch-intercontinental-ballistic-missile_en

⁴¹⁹¹ Japan-Ukraine Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100478707.pdf>

agreed on the importance of using Official Development Assistance in order to promote the socio-economic development of Ukraine, especially with respect to nuclear safety.

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries including Japan released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴¹⁹² The statement regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not “accurately reflect” discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴¹⁹³

On 5 April 2023, during the IAEA release of the report entitled “Second Review Mission of Safety Aspects of Handling ALPS treated water at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station report,” the IAEA stated that Japan remains committed to providing all necessary information to the IAEA and to making efforts to help the international community better understand how it handles such treated water.⁴¹⁹⁴

On 6 April 2023, in a joint statement with the US and South Korea, Japan condemned North Korea’s repeated ballistic missile launches and its escalatory and destabilizing rhetoric regarding the use of nuclear weapons.⁴¹⁹⁵ The signatories also urged North Korea to engage in dialogue and expressed support for South Korea’s “Audacious Initiative.”

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. Japan’s disarmament efforts include the Hiroshima Action Plan and substantial participation in NPT conferences and advancing a resolution at the First Committee. Secondly, Japan has advanced non-proliferation concretely by calling for negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and by freezing assets related to upholding UNSCRs on North Korea’. Finally, Japan’s collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with bilateral partners such as the UK showcases the country’s effort toward the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Madeline Hiron

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office released a joint statement with the United States and France, reaffirming the importance of the NPT.⁴¹⁹⁶ The statement furthered the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by denouncing provocative nuclear

⁴¹⁹² Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹⁹³ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴¹⁹⁴ Publication of the 4th Report on IAEA’s Review of Safety Related Aspects of Handling ALPS Treated Water at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 8 April 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_003239.html

⁴¹⁹⁵ Joint Statement by the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan Special Representatives for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-by-the-united-states-the-republic-of-korea-and-japan-special-representatives-for-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/>

⁴¹⁹⁶ Joint ministerial statement by the UK, US and France on the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Government of UK (London) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/continued-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty-npt-uk-us-and-france-joint-statement/joint-ministerial-statement-by-the-uk-us-and-france-on-the-importance-of-the-nuclear-non-proliferation-treaty>

rhetoric, calling for stronger nuclear safeguards and urging Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

On 25 August 2022, the UK signed onto a joint statement which noted that the signatories are engaged in capacity building projects under the Foundational Infrastructure for the Responsible Use of Small Modular Reactor Technology (FIRST) program and reaffirmed the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.⁴¹⁹⁷

On 21 September 2022, as part of a Joint Statement, the United Kingdom expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.⁴¹⁹⁸ Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 October 2022, G7 Non-proliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).⁴¹⁹⁹ Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 2 November 2022, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority provided over GBP700,000 towards the development of technology to monitor nuclear sites, thereby facilitating effective nuclear decommissioning projects.⁴²⁰⁰

On 2 November 2022, Director of Nuclear Power and Decommissioning Chris Heffer attended the Eleventh Annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue in Tokyo alongside Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi.⁴²⁰¹ Director Heffer participated in five sessions, each addressing varying nuclear issues. The UK offered to share its experiences with space-constrained decommissioning sites and in setting up the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers in issuing a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA’s efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia’s seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴²⁰² On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India’s early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran’s Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of

⁴¹⁹⁷ Joint Statement on FIRST Program Cooperation at the 2022 NPT Review Conference, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-first-program-cooperation-at-the-2022-npt-review-conference/>

⁴¹⁹⁸ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴¹⁹⁹ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-mpdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaea-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

⁴²⁰⁰ Over £700k in contracts awarded to fund innovations that remotely monitor legacy nuclear sites, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (Moor Row) 2 November 2022. Access Date: 4 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/over-700k-in-contracts-awarded-to-fund-innovations-that-remotely-monitor-legacy-nuclear-sites>

⁴²⁰¹ Eleventh annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue: summary of discussions, Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (London) 17 January 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eleventh-annual-japan-uk-nuclear-dialogue/eleventh-annual-japan-uk-nuclear-dialogue-summary-of-discussions>

⁴²⁰² G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

On 18 November 2022, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States released a joint statement welcoming the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution on Iran.⁴²⁰³ The signatories echoed the contents of the resolution by stating that Iran must work with the IAEA to provide technically credible explanations for the presence of uranium particles identified at three undeclared locations.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.⁴²⁰⁴ The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

On 2 February 2023, Secretary Cleverly and Secretary of State for Defence Ben Wallace hosted Australia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Richard Marles and Minister for Foreign Affairs Penny Wong.⁴²⁰⁵ The parties reaffirmed their commitment to work transparently with the IAEA towards an approach that will strengthen the non-proliferation regime, in light of the Australia-UK-US security alliance on nuclear submarines.

On 3 February 2023, the UK issued a joint statement in response to the IAEA's latest report on Iran's implementation of its nuclear commitments, alongside Germany, France and the US.⁴²⁰⁶ The signatories called on Iran to comply with its legally binding obligations under its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and to cooperate with the Agency in the application of effective safeguards at the Fordow Enrichment Plant.

On 24 February 2023, G7 leaders restated their concern about Russia's rhetoric regarding nuclear weapons and expressed support for the IAEA's actions to bolster nuclear safety in Ukraine.⁴²⁰⁷

On 27 February 2023, the UK delivered a statement at the Conference on Disarmament, where the representative urged Russia to comply with the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and called for the beginning of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.⁴²⁰⁸ Moreover, the UK pressed for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and expressed concern over the proliferation activities of North Korea and Iran. The UK representative also stated that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through gradual multilateral disarmament negotiated within the framework of the NPT and that the UK is working with other states on verification and irreversibility challenges.

⁴²⁰³ Joint Statement by France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the IAEA Board of Governors resolution on Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2564244>

⁴²⁰⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴²⁰⁵ Australia-UK ministerial consultations (AUKMIN) 2023: joint statement, Government of the UK (London) 2 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/australia-uk-ministerial-consultations-aukmin-2023-joint-statement/australia-uk-ministerial-consultations-aukmin-2023-joint-statement>

⁴²⁰⁶ Statement by France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States on the IAEA's Latest Report on Iran's Nuclear Programme, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/statement-by-france-germany-the-united-kingdom-and-the-united-states-on-the-iaeas-latest-report-on-irans-nuclear-programme>

⁴²⁰⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement, UK Prime Minister's Office (London) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 5 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g7-leaders-statement-24-february-2023>

⁴²⁰⁸ UN Conference on Disarmament 27 February 2023: Minister for Europe statement, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 27 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/un-conference-on-disarmament-27-february-2023-minister-for-europe-statement>

On 7 March 2023, the UK issued a joint statement in response to the latest IAEA report on Iran's implementation of its nuclear commitments, alongside France and Germany.⁴²⁰⁹ Inter alia, the parties called on Iran to re-apply the Additional Protocol as a confidence-building mechanism, urged Iran to re-install all necessary IAEA monitoring equipment and noted Iran's changes to its centrifuge configuration.

On 8 March 2023, during a meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors, the UK announced GBP1.5 million in extrabudgetary funding to support the modernization of the IAEA laboratory in Seibersdorf and to support IAEA projects in Isotope Hydrology.⁴²¹⁰ Additionally, the government expressed excitement in hosting the 29th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference in October 2023.

On 8 March 2023, the Ministry of Defence tabled a report in Parliament entitled "The United Kingdom's Future Nuclear Deterrent: The 2022 Update to Parliament."⁴²¹¹ In the report, the UK states their ongoing process of replacing their sovereign nuclear warhead to meet their obligations under the NPT and that they are finalizing plans to dismantle intermediate-level radioactive waste associated with their decommissioned submarines.

On 9 March 2023, during the IAEA Board of Governors meeting, the UK announced an additional GBP570,000 in funding to support the IAEA's nuclear security work in Ukraine and welcomed the establishment of a permanent IAEA presence at the ZNPP in January.⁴²¹²

On 10 March 2023, Prime Minister Sunak met with France's President Emmanuel Macron as part of the 36th France-United Kingdom Summit.⁴²¹³ In the Joint Statement, the leaders reaffirmed their support for the NPT, reaffirmed their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and committed to further develop their Joint Nuclear Commission. Prime Minister Sunak also urged Russia to comply with the New START Treaty and condemned nuclear-related activities by Iran and North Korea. More concretely, the two nations agreed on a bilateral energy partnership with a civil nuclear cooperation component, and to relaunch the "Treasuries Dialogue," where the two nations would discuss, inter alia, the role of export credit instruments in bilateral nuclear cooperation.

On 13 March 2023, as part of a joint statement with Australia and the US, the UK announced an arrangement for Australia to acquire a conventionally-armed, nuclear-powered submarine capability through the Australia-United Kingdom-United States enhanced security partnership.⁴²¹⁴ The agreement establishes a framework for Australia to acquire nuclear submarines in close consultation with the IAEA to ensure nuclear non-proliferation.

On 19 March 2023, G7 foreign ministers condemned in the strongest terms the launch of yet another intercontinental ballistic missile by North Korea, citing its threat to regional and international peace and

⁴²⁰⁹ E3 statement to the IAEA Board of Governors on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, March 2023, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/e3-statement-to-the-iaea-board-of-governors-on-the-joint-comprehensive-plan-of-action-march-2023>

⁴²¹⁰ Nuclear Technology Review 2023: UK National Statement to the IAEA Board of Governors, UK Mission to the UN in Vienna (Vienna) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/nuclear-technology-review-2023-uk-national-statement-to-the-iaea-board-of-governors>

⁴²¹¹ The United Kingdom's future nuclear deterrent: the 2022 update to Parliament, UK Ministry of Defence (London) 8 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-united-kingdoms-future-nuclear-deterrent-the-2022-update-to-parliament/the-united-kingdoms-future-nuclear-deterrent-the-2022-update-to-parliament>

⁴²¹² IAEA Board of Governors: Agenda Item 7: Nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine - UK National Statement, UK Mission to the UN in Vienna (Vienna) 9 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/iaea-board-of-governors-agenda-item-7-nuclear-safety-security-and-safeguards-in-ukraine-uk-national-statement>

⁴²¹³ UK-France Joint Leaders' Declaration, UK Prime Minister's Office (London) 10 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-france-joint-leaders-declaration/uk-france-joint-leaders-declaration>

⁴²¹⁴ FACT SHEET: Trilateral Australia-UK-US Partnership on Nuclear-Powered Submarines, The White House (Washington D.C.) 13 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/03/13/fact-sheet-trilateral-australia-uk-us-partnership-on-nuclear-powered-submarines/>

security.⁴²¹⁵ The ministers reiterated the demand for North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and comply with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs). Ministers called for all UN members to effectively implement all UNSCRs and consider further significant measures by the UN Security Council against North Korea.

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries including the UK released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴²¹⁶ The statement regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not “accurately reflect” discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴²¹⁷

On 6 April 2023, in a joint statement with France, the UK reaffirmed its commitment to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).⁴²¹⁸ On the topic of nuclear testing, the countries expressed their concern over Russia’s announcement that it will ensure its preparedness to conduct a nuclear test and demanded North Korea’s cease conducting any further nuclear tests. On the topic of the CTBT, the countries called for the universalization and entry into force of the treaty.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. In its verbal statements, the United Kingdom has opposed harmful rhetoric that threatens the ideals of nuclear disarmament. In terms of strong actions, in support of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the UK is implementing capacity-building projects under the auspices of the FIRST program, provided financial support to the IAEA lab in Seibersdorf, dismantled intermediate-level radioactive waste in the UK and is a party to the AUKUS nuclear submarine deal. Secondly, with respect to nuclear non-proliferation, the UK has concretely called for immediate negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and has provided financial support to the IAEA’s efforts with respect to ZNPP.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Vivek Sapru

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 1 August 2022, the US Department of State released a joint statement with the UK and France reaffirming the importance of the NPT.⁴²¹⁹ The statement furthers the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by denouncing provocative nuclear rhetoric, calling for stronger nuclear safeguards and urging Iran to re-implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

⁴²¹⁵ North Korea: G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/north-korea-g7-foreign-ministers%E2%80%99-statement-launch-intercontinental-ballistic-missile_en

⁴²¹⁶ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴²¹⁷ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴²¹⁸ Draft Joint Statement by France and the United Kingdom, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their ratification of the CTBT (6 April 2023), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/news/article/draft-joint-statement-by-france-and-the-united-kingdom-on-the-occasion-of-the>

⁴²¹⁹ Ministerial Statement of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 1 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/ministerial-statement-of-the-french-republic-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-united-states-of-america/>

On 25 August 2022, the US Department of State released a joint statement that noted that the signatories are engaged in capacity building projects under the Foundational Infrastructure for the Responsible Use of Small Modular Reactors (SMR) Technology program and reaffirmed the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.⁴²²⁰

On 25 August 2022, President Joe Biden announced a four-year extension of the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and South Africa concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁴²²¹ This extension permits the sharing of nuclear technology and non-restricted nuclear information for peaceful purposes.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, the Department of State expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.⁴²²² Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 27 September 2022, the Department of State granted the non-profit organization, Civilian Research and Development Foundation Global USD3.9 million to promote the new US-UK initiative, Sustained Dialogue on Peaceful Uses.⁴²²³ This initiative aims to use nuclear technology to increase food security, fight cancer and tackle challenges related to climate change.

On 29 September 2022, during the first-ever US-Pacific Islands Summit, the US joined summit participants in a joint statement that reaffirmed US support for the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, as well as its commitment to address the ongoing public health and environmental impacts of past US nuclear testing on Pacific nations such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands.⁴²²⁴

On 22 October 2022, G7 Nonproliferation Directors General issued a statement condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).⁴²²⁵ Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 27 October 2022, the Under-Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Bonnie Jenkins announced the “Winning an Edge Through Cooperation in Advanced Nuclear” program, which aims to

⁴²²⁰ Joint Statement on FIRST Program Cooperation at the 2022 NPT Review Conference, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-first-program-cooperation-at-the-2022-npt-review-conference/>

⁴²²¹ Memorandum on Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement to Extend the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of South Africa Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, The White House (Washington D.C.) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/08/25/memorandum-on-presidential-determination-on-the-proposed-agreement-to-extend-the-agreement-for-cooperation-between-the-united-states-of-america-and-the-republic-of-south-africa-concerning-peaceful-use/>

⁴²²² Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴²²³ United States Awards \$3.9 Million to Establish a Sustained Dialogue on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Science and Technologies, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-awards-3-9-million-to-establish-a-sustained-dialogue-on-the-peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-science-and-technologies/>

⁴²²⁴ Declaration on U.S.-Pacific Partnership, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://au.usembassy.gov/declaration-on-u-s-pacific-partnership/>

⁴²²⁵ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-npdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

increase US-Japanese cooperation on the sharing of nuclear reactor technologies such as SMRs.⁴²²⁶ This program aims to promote partner countries' energy security and climate goals.

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴²²⁷ On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement, and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions related to North Korea.

On 18 November 2022, the United States issued a joint statement welcoming the IAEA Board of Governors resolution on Iran, alongside France, the United Kingdom and Germany.⁴²²⁸ The signatories echoed the contents of the resolution by stating that Iran must work with the IAEA to provide technically credible explanations for the presence of uranium particles identified at three undeclared locations.

On 1 December 2022, President Biden issued a joint statement with French President Emmanuel Macron. President Biden stated that they would work with international partners to address issues surrounding Iran's legal obligations under its Non-Proliferation Treaty Safeguards Agreement, reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and their opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and stated their intent to expand the areas of nuclear-related technical cooperation under their Mutual Defence Agreement.⁴²²⁹ On the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the two leaders also noted the recent meeting of the US-France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership and stated they planned to set up a nuclear energy working group under the Partnership. The group will prioritize deepening civilian nuclear cooperation and contributing to a reliable nuclear supply chain in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation.

On 2 December 2022, the Department of State announced Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Bonnie D. Jenkins will join her counterparts at the year-end plenary meeting of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) in Sydney.⁴²³⁰ Plenary participants will discuss the complex task of disarmament verification, review existing work and will set out a work plan for 2023. The US will host the next meeting of the IPNDV in April 2023.

⁴²²⁶ United States and Japan Announce WECAN — Winning an Edge Through Cooperation in Advanced Nuclear — Partnership to Help Countries Meet Their Energy Security and Climate Goals, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 19 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-and-japan-announce-wecan-winning-an-edge-through-cooperation-in-advanced-nuclear-partnership-to-help-countries-meet-their-energy-security-and-climate-goals/>

⁴²²⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

⁴²²⁸ Joint Statement by France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the IAEA Board of Governors resolution on Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2564244>

⁴²²⁹ Joint Statement Following the Meeting Between President Biden and President Macron, The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/01/joint-statement-following-the-meeting-between-president-biden-and-president-macron/>

⁴²³⁰ International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) Sydney Plenary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 December 2022. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/international-partnership-for-nuclear-disarmament-verification-ipndv-sydney-plenary/>

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.⁴²³¹ The leaders condemned the reported abduction and abuse of Ukrainian personnel at the facility, and expressed their support of the IAEA efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone.

On 14 December 2022, the Departments of State and Energy announced an additional USD4 million in funding to the IAEA's Rays of Hope initiative,⁴²³² an addition to a prior USD23 million investment. These funds will be used to increase African nations' access to nuclear medicine and radiotherapy in the form of packages of specialized equipment and training.

On 15 December 2022, Under Secretary of State Jenkins and Kenyan Foreign Minister Alfred Mutua signed a Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Strategic Civil Nuclear Cooperation.⁴²³³ This memorandum aims to provide a framework for civil nuclear cooperation and engagement between experts from government, industry, national laboratories and academic institutions.

On 27 January 2023, following the US-Italy Joint Commission Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation, the national representatives present issued a joint statement which, inter alia, endorsed continued research cooperation on issues including nuclear physics and the energy transition.⁴²³⁴

On 3 February 2023, in a joint statement with France, Germany, and the UK, the US called upon Iran to comply with its obligations under the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in light of Iran changing the configuration of a number of its centrifuges without prior notice to the IAEA.⁴²³⁵

On 3 February 2023, Secretary Blinken met Korean Foreign Minister Park Jin, where they reaffirmed the goal to bring about the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and noted a meeting earlier last week where both parties agreed to further deepen information sharing on North Korean nuclear activity.⁴²³⁶

On 16 February 2023, the US and the Gulf Cooperation Council released a joint statement on Iran which, inter alia, called on Iran to fully cooperate with IAEA investigations and to reverse course of its alleged production of highly enriched uranium.⁴²³⁷

⁴²³¹ G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴²³² FACT SHEET: Cancer Moonshot Announces New Actions Aimed to Reduce the Cancer Burden in Africa as Part of the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, US Departments of State and Energy (Washington D.C.) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/12/14/fact-sheet-cancer-moonshot-announces-new-actions-aimed-to-reduce-the-cancer-burden-in-africa-as-part-of-the-u-s-africa-leaders-summit/>

⁴²³³ The United States of America and the Republic of Kenya Sign a Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Strategic Civil Nuclear Cooperation, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 15 December 2022. Access Date 3 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-of-america-and-the-republic-of-kenya-sign-a-memorandum-of-understanding-concerning-strategic-civil-nuclear-cooperation/>

⁴²³⁴ Joint Statement on U.S.-Italy Science and Technology Cooperation, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 January 2023. Access Date: 5 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/01/joint-statement-on-u-s-italy-science-and-technology-cooperation/

⁴²³⁵ Statement by France, Germany, The United Kingdom and the United States on the IAEA's latest report on Iran's nuclear program, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/statement-by-france-germany-the-united-kingdom-and-the-united-states-on-the>

⁴²³⁶ Secretary Antony J. Blinken and Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Park Jin at a Joint Press Availability, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/secretary-antony-j-blinken-and-republic-of-korea-foreign-minister-park-jin-at-a-joint-press-availability-2/>

⁴²³⁷ Joint Statement by the United States and Gulf Cooperation Council Members on Iran, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 February 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-by-the-united-states-and-gulf-cooperation-council-members-on-iran/>

On 24 February 2023, pursuant to Executive Order 14024, the Department of the Treasury sanctioned businessman Walter Moretti for procuring equipment for Russia's nuclear weapons laboratories among other sensitive technologies and equipment.⁴²³⁸

On 2 March 2023, President Biden signed "National Security Memorandum 19 to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism and Advance Nuclear and Radioactive Material Security worldwide."⁴²³⁹ This comprehensive new strategy integrates US policies that counter weapons-of-mass-destruction terrorism and sets out unified cross-government priorities. More specifically, inter alia, the memorandum establishes the first comprehensive policy for securing radioactive materials, and produces new domestic guidelines for the management and security of nuclear material.

On 7 March 2023, the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation released a press statement articulating it was bolstering its programs and initiatives in support of National Security Memorandum 19.⁴²⁴⁰ These programs include, inter alia, encouraging countries to make political commitments to the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, providing technical and financial support to the IAEA to facilitate activities related to global nuclear safety and developing a new framework for cooperation on global counter radiological and nuclear terrorism efforts.

On 13 March 2023, as part of a joint statement with Australia and the UK, President Joe Biden announced an arrangement for Australia to acquire a conventionally-armed, nuclear-powered submarine capability through the Australia-United Kingdom-United States enhanced security partnership.⁴²⁴¹ The agreement establishes a framework for Australia to acquire nuclear submarines in close consultation with the IAEA to ensure nuclear non-proliferation.

On 19 March 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement on North Korea's 16 March intercontinental ballistic missile launching.⁴²⁴² The ministers condemned North Korea's missile launches and its irresponsible and destabilizing rhetoric regarding the use of nuclear weapons. The ministers also called on North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and weapons programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs).

On 28 March 2023, Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament Bruce Turner called on Russia to return to full implementation of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, reiterated the US view on

⁴²³⁸ Targeting Key Sectors, Evasion Efforts, and Military Supplies, Treasury Expands and Intensifies Sanctions Against Russia, The Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 24 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1296>

⁴²³⁹ FACT SHEET: President Biden Signs National Security Memorandum to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism and Advance Nuclear and Radioactive Material Security, The White House (Washington D.C.) 2 March 2023. Access Date: 3 March 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/03/02/fact-sheet-president-biden-signs-national-security-memorandum-to-counter-weapons-of-mass-destruction-terrorism-and-advance-nuclear-and-radioactive-material-security/>

⁴²⁴⁰ The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation Advances the National Security Memorandum to Counter WMD Terrorism and Advance Nuclear and Radioactive Material Security, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 7 March 2023. Access Date: 21 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/the-bureau-of-international-security-and-nonproliferation-advances-the-national-security-memorandum-to-counter-wmd-terrorism-and-advance-nuclear-and-radioactive-material-security/>

⁴²⁴¹ FACT SHEET: Trilateral Australia-UK-US Partnership on Nuclear-Powered Submarines, The White House (Washington D.C.) 13 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/03/13/fact-sheet-trilateral-australia-uk-us-partnership-on-nuclear-powered-submarines/>

⁴²⁴² G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-by-the-united-states-the-republic-of-korea-and-japan-special-representatives-for-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/>

the importance of nuclear risk reduction as one of many tools to reduce the risk of escalation and reaffirmed the importance of a fissile material production moratorium.⁴²⁴³

On 31 March 2023, a group of 41 countries including the US released a Joint Statement during the Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety.⁴²⁴⁴ The statement regretted that the Summary Report for the Review Meeting did not “accurately reflect” discussions on the risks to nuclear safety posed by Russian attacks on the ZNPP.⁴²⁴⁵

On 3 April 2023, Assistant Secretary Eliot Kang of the Department of State Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation expressed the immediate need for negotiations on a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, noting that China is the only nuclear weapon state that has not declared a moratorium on the use of fissile materials for use in nuclear explosive devices.⁴²⁴⁶

On 6 April 2023, in a joint statement with South Korea and Japan, the US condemned North Korea’s repeated ballistic missile launches and its escalatory and destabilizing rhetoric regarding the use of nuclear weapons.⁴²⁴⁷

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. In addition to verbal statements reaffirming the three core pillars of the NPT, the US also took concrete actions by extending an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with two partner countries, participating in AUKUS and providing financial support to cooperative activities including those related to SMRs. On non-proliferation, the US expressed support for immediate negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and sanctioned an individual accused of engaging in nuclear proliferation. On nuclear disarmament, the US expressed support for a South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kfir Harel

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars.

On 29 August 2022, High Representative of the European Union Josep Borrell expressed the EU’s regret regarding the lack of substantial outcomes from the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.⁴²⁴⁸ Borrell additionally emphasized the EU’s regard for the NPT as a cornerstone of peaceful nuclear development,

⁴²⁴³ U.S. AMBASSADOR BRUCE TURNER’S REMARKS TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ON NUCLEAR RISK REDUCTION, U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Geneva (Geneva) 28 March 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023.

<https://geneva.usmission.gov/2023/03/28/u-s-ambassador-bruce-turners-remarks-to-the-conference-on-disarmament-on-nuclear-risk-reduction/>

⁴²⁴⁴ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴²⁴⁵ Joint Statement Eighth and Ninth Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, US Department of State (Vienna) 31 March 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-eighth-and-ninth-review-meeting-of-the-convention-on-nuclear-safety/>

⁴²⁴⁶ ISN Assistant Secretary Eliot Kang’s Keynote Address to CSIS-FKI Webinar, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 April 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/isn-assistant-secretary-eliot-kangs-keynote-address-to-csis-fki-webinar/>

⁴²⁴⁷ Joint Statement by the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan Special Representatives for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 6 April 2023. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-by-the-united-states-the-republic-of-korea-and-japan-special-representatives-for-the-democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-dprk/>

⁴²⁴⁸ Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty: Statement by the High Representative Josep Borrell on the occasion of the closure of the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 29 August 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons-treaty-statement-high-representative-josep-borrell-occasion_en

nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, with renewed calls for action in the face of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

On 21 September 2022, as part of a joint statement, the EU expressed its concern for the safety and security risks posed by the Russian invasion to nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes in Ukraine, as well as their personnel.⁴²⁴⁹ Signatories cited heightened risk of a nuclear accident, noted the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference unanimous decision to prohibit armed attack or threat thereof to nuclear installations and conveyed their intent to support the IAEA “nuclear safety and security assistance plan” for Ukraine.

On 22 October 2022, G7 members a statement in condemning Russia’s seizure and militarization of Ukraine’s Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP).⁴²⁵⁰ Signatories condemned Russia’s threats to the safe and secure operation of the nuclear facility and urged Russia to remove all Russian personnel.

On 27 October 2022, Chair of the Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports Michal Karczmarz participated in the 77th Session of the UN General Assembly Meeting as an observer and expressed the EU’s concern at the ongoing decline in “international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation architecture” as a result of the Russian invasion.⁴²⁵¹ Mr. Karczmarz stressed the EU’s disapproval regarding the stalemate condition of the Conference on Disarmament and called for the appointment of a special coordinator to take the lead in expanding Conference membership and bringing concrete solutions to the table for Conference members to consider. Mr. Karczmarz encouraged members of the United Nations to make their full contributions to the organization’s disarmament machinery and emphasized its importance in providing sound, political and financial support to various non-proliferation and disarmament agreements.

On 31 October, 2022, EU member states voted to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems in the region of the Middle East at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which would promote regional security through commitment to nuclear, chemical and biological non-proliferation.⁴²⁵² The EU further reiterated their full support for the NPT and readiness to assist processes which would help establish this nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ), citing past examples of facilitating dialogue among States in the region.

On 2 November 2022, High Representative Borrell and the Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian held a telephone conversation regarding the prospects for reviving the Iran Nuclear Deal, which would have Iran dismantle much of its nuclear program and reopen facilities to extensive international inspections in compliance with the NPT pillars regarding nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.⁴²⁵³

⁴²⁴⁹ Joint statement on the safety and security of civil nuclear facilities in armed conflicts, 21 September 2022, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/09/joint-statement-on-the-safety-and-security-of-civil-nuclear-facilities-in-armed-conflicts-21-september-2022/

⁴²⁵⁰ G7 NPDG Statement in support of the IAEA’s efforts to promote Nuclear Safety and Security at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/g7-mpdg-statement-in-support-of-the-iaeas-efforts-to-promote-nuclear-safety-and-security-at-the-zaporizhzhya-nuclear-power-plant-in-ukraine/

⁴²⁵¹ Disarmament Machinery Impasse ‘Cause and Consequence’ of Competing Strategic Priorities, Ruthless Pursuit of Military Advantage, First Committee Told, United Nations (New York City) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/gadis3700.doc.htm>

⁴²⁵² EU Explanation of Vote: UN General Assembly 1st Committee: Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, EEAS Press and Information Team to the UN (New York) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-explanation-vote-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-establishment-nuclear_en

⁴²⁵³ Iranian, EU top diplomats discuss renewal of Iran nuclear deal — statement, Tass News Agency (Tehran) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 20 November 2022. <https://tass.com/world/1531785>

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers issued a Joint Statement. On the Russian invasion of Ukraine, they stated their support for the IAEA's efforts to establish a Safety and Security Zone around the ZNPP and condemned Russia's seizure and militarization of the plant.⁴²⁵⁴ On international arms control efforts, G7 members committed to strengthening disarmament and non-proliferation efforts and expressed support for India's early entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. On Iran, G7 members called on Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA regarding Iran's Safeguards Agreement and to make critical decisions regarding the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. On North Korea, G7 members strongly condemned the unlawful launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles in 2022, reiterated that North Korea dismantle its nuclear program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and called upon all states to effectively implement all UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) related to North Korea.

On 5 November 2022, High Representative Borrell condemned North Korea's increase in ballistic missile launches, which marked repeated violations of UNSCRs regarding global non-proliferation.⁴²⁵⁵ The EU demanded that North Korea comply with the NPT by verifiably and irreversibly abandoning all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as terminating all nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. The EU further called on all UN members to implement strict sanctions to prevent North Korea from "procuring materials, knowledge and finance that support its illegal weapons programmes."

On 17 November 2022, the EU condemned Russia's "unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression" against Ukraine, which threatened the safety and security of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and prevented the IAEA from properly conducting IAEA safeguard verification activities in Ukraine.⁴²⁵⁶ The EU stated its continued concern regarding the attacks on and illegal seizure of the ZNPP by the Russian armed forces, citing the violation of the vital pillars for nuclear safety and security, and calling for Russia to withdraw and relinquish control of all nuclear facilities within Ukraine's borders to Ukrainian authorities. The EU reaffirmed its support for IAEA work, including efforts to establish a nuclear safety and security protection zone around the ZNPP and stressed the need for new legally binding international rules which prohibit armed attacks against peaceful nuclear installations. The EU further demonstrated its disapproval of Russia's illegal actions by rescinding funding for IAEA projects which would benefit Russia or Belarus and refusing to participate in IAEA meetings occurring in Russia or Belarus.

On 18 November 2022, the EU, along with various candidate and European Free Trade Association countries, reaffirmed its strong support for the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, and encouraged all stakeholders, especially the States of the region, to engage in meaningful consultations which would advance the implementation of the 1995 NPT Resolution on the Middle East.⁴²⁵⁷ The EU also voiced its disappointment regarding the issue of Israeli Nuclear Capabilities being raised once more before the Board, emphasizing a consensual approach in achieving progress towards the 1995 Resolution.

On 12 December 2022, the Council of the EU imposed additional restrictive measures on eight persons and four entities that are responsible for or involved in the development of ballistic missiles in North Korea, in

⁴²⁵⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement, Ministry of External Affairs and International Cooperation (New York City) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/11/g7-foreign-ministers-statement/

⁴²⁵⁵ DPRK: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the recent launch of multiple missiles, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 5 November 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/11/05/dprk-north-korea-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-recent-launch-of-multiple-missiles/>

⁴²⁵⁶ EU Statement at IAEA BoG on Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards in Ukraine, as delivered on 17 November 2022, European External Action Service Press and Information Team to the United Nations and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (Vienna) 17 November 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations/eu-statement-iaea-bog-nuclear-safety-security-and_en

⁴²⁵⁷ EU Statement at IAEA BoG on the application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East and Israeli Nuclear Capabilities, European External Action Service Press and Information Team to the United Nations and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (Vienna) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations/eu-statement-iaea-bog-application-iaea-safeguards_en

particular, providing support and funds for North Korea's nuclear-related and ballistic-missile-related programmes.⁴²⁵⁸ The restrictive measures include an asset freeze, a travel ban to the EU and a prohibition to make funds or economic resources available to those targeted in response to the continued development of ballistic missiles in violation to the relevant UNSCRs. The Council continues to condemn the marked increase in illegal missile launches by North Korea, including an intercontinental ballistic missile launched on 18 November and its undermining of the international non-proliferation agenda.

On 12 December 2022, G7 leaders issued a statement reiterating their condemnation of Russia's seizure and militarization of Ukraine's ZNPP.⁴²⁵⁹ The leaders expressed support of the IAEA's efforts to establish a "Safety and Security Zone."

On 20 December 2022, High Representative Borrell held a discussion with Minister Abdollahian on behalf of the EU regarding the unacceptable developments inside Iran, namely the country's worrying military support to Russia and stalled efforts towards the nuclear deal.⁴²⁶⁰ Moreover, the EU reaffirmed its intentions to keep communications open and work with Iran to restore the 2015 nuclear deal as an effective option for nuclear non-proliferation in the region.⁴²⁶¹

On 2 February 2023, the EU, along with various candidate countries, again reaffirmed its support for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.⁴²⁶² The EU called upon nuclear weapon states to ratify the relevant protocols of international peace and security treaties which would help establish NWFZs following the requisite consultations, and upon states in existing NWFZs to sign and ratify the relevant treaties to advance the implementation of the NPT. Inter alia, the EU urged all Middle East states to accede to and abide by the NPT, sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-ban Treaty and conclude a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, the Additional Protocol and a Small Quantities Protocol, if necessary, with the IAEA. The EU further called upon all relevant Parties to build an inclusive and consensus-based process in establishing a Middle East NWFZ and affirmed their willingness to assist through facilitating dialogue among States of the region and the EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centers of Excellence Initiative.

On 3 February 2023, as part of a joint statement at the 24th EU-Ukraine Summit, President of the European Council Charles Michel and President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen reiterated the EU's condemnation of Russia's actions at Ukraine's ZNPP and emphasized their continued support for the IAEA's work assisting Ukraine in maintaining nuclear safety and security.⁴²⁶³ The EU further reaffirmed a united front against Russia's weaponization of nuclear energy.

On 18 February 2023, in response to North Korea's newest long-range missile launch, the EU reiterated its condemnation of North Korea's undermining of international non-proliferation architecture and its call for

⁴²⁵⁸ DPRK/North Korea: EU imposes additional restrictive measures on eight persons and four entities responsible for or involved in the development of ballistic missiles, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 22 December 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/12/12/dprk-north-korea-eu-imposes-additional-restrictive-measures-on-eight-persons-and-four-entities-responsible-for-or-involved-in-the-development-of-ballistic-missiles/>

⁴²⁵⁹ G7 Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/12/12/g7-leaders-statement-4/>

⁴²⁶⁰ Iraq – more than a linchpin, can actively contribute to regional stability, The European External Action Service (Brussels) 23 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/iraq-%E2%80%93-more-linchpin-can-actively-contribute-regional-stability_en

⁴²⁶¹ EU tells Iran to halt repression, support for Russia, Reuters (Amman) 20 December 2022. Access Date: 23 December 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/world/iranian-eu-nuclear-negotiators-meet-jordan-iranian-media-2022-12-20/>

⁴²⁶² Nuclear Weapons Free Zones - Thematic debate - EU Statement, EEAS Press and Information Team to the UN (Geneva) 2 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-geneva/nuclear-weapons-free-zones-thematic-debate-eu-statement_en

⁴²⁶³ Joint statement following the 24th EU-Ukraine Summit, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/02/03/joint-statement-following-the-24th-eu-ukraine-summit/>

North Korea to cease all ballistic missile launches and engage in complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization.⁴²⁶⁴ The EU further declared the launch to be dangerous and required an appropriate response by the UN Security Council.

On 21 February 2023, High Representative Borrell declared the EU's strong disapproval of President Putin's decision to suspend Russia's obligations under the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which the EU regards as a crucial contribution to international and European nuclear security.⁴²⁶⁵ The EU demanded that Russia fulfill its obligations through New START inspections and participation in the Bilateral Consultative Commission, citing an undermining of European security infrastructure and a setback to arms control efforts.

On 24 February 2023, High Representative Borrell gave a statement on the anniversary of Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, strongly condemning Russia's destruction of Ukrainian civilian nuclear infrastructure like the ZNPP using missiles.⁴²⁶⁶

On 28 February 2023, during an informal meeting of EU Council of Energy Ministers, 11 EU countries signed a declaration in Stockholm reaffirming their joint desire to strengthen and structure European cooperation in the field of nuclear energy as a key tool in generating baseload electricity and ensuring security of energy supply as well as promoting nuclear research and innovation.⁴²⁶⁷ EU Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson took part in the meeting.

On 16 March 2023, the Council of the EU adopted an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility for the army of North Macedonia worth EUR9 million, which included radiological and nuclear training equipment in order to strengthen the EU's security and stability engagement with its Western Balkan partners.⁴²⁶⁸

On 19 March 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a statement condemning in the strongest terms the launch of yet another intercontinental ballistic missile by North Korea, citing its threat to regional and international peace and security.⁴²⁶⁹ The ministers reiterated the demand for North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and comply with all relevant UNSCRs. The ministers also called for all UN members to effectively implement all UNSCRs and consider further significant measures by the UN Security Council against North Korea.

On 23 March 2023, during an exchange of views with UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, the European Council reiterated its urgent demand for Russia to cease actions endangering the safety and security of peaceful nuclear facilities in Ukraine and expressed the EU's full support for the work of the IAEA.⁴²⁷⁰

⁴²⁶⁴ DPRK: Statement by the Spokesperson on the latest missile launch, The European External Action Service (Brussels) 18 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/dprk-statement-spokesperson-latest-missile-launch_en

⁴²⁶⁵ Arms Control: Statement by the High Representative on Russia's obligations under New START Treaty, The European External Action Service (Brussels) 21 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/arms-control-statement-high-representative-russia-s-obligations-under-new-start-treaty_en

⁴²⁶⁶ One year of war against Ukraine: Acting together to ensure international law will prevail, Delegation of the European Union to Algeria (Algiers) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/algeria/one-year-war-against-ukraine-acting-together-ensure-international-law-will_en

⁴²⁶⁷ Eleven EU countries launch alliance for nuclear power in Europe, EURACTIV (Brussels) 1 March 2023. Access Date: 4 March 2023. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/eleven-eu-countries-launch-alliance-for-nuclear-power-in-europe/>

⁴²⁶⁸ European Peace Facility: Council adopts assistance measure in support of the army of North Macedonia, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/03/16/european-peace-facility-council-adopts-assistance-measure-in-support-of-the-army-of-north-macedonia/>

⁴²⁶⁹ North Korea: G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, EEAS Press Team (Brussels) 19 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/north-korea-g7-foreign-ministers%E2%80%99-statement-launch-intercontinental-ballistic-missile_en

⁴²⁷⁰ European Council conclusions on Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/03/23/european-council-conclusions-on-ukraine/>

On 26 March 2023, High Representative Borrell cautioned Belarus on allowing Russia to station tactical nuclear weapons, declaring it an irresponsible escalation and threat to European security and further threatening EU sanctions against Belarus if it decides to comply with Russia's request.⁴²⁷¹

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. It has made numerous verbal statements supporting the pillars and sentiment of the Treaty in various conferences, and taken steps to enforce its compliance through the introduction of framework, negotiations, and condemnation of non-complying states. In terms of strong actions, the EU's involvement in reviving the Iran nuclear deal implicates one pillar of the NPT: non-proliferation. Its commitment to establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East, as well as the restrictive measures imposed on North Korea regarding its nuclear and ballistic-weapon programmes and the threat of sanctions against Belarus for Russian tactical nuclear weapons implicate another pillar: nuclear disarmament.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Catherine Wu

⁴²⁷¹ EU threatens more sanctions if Russia moves nukes to Belarus, Euronews (Paris) 26 March 2023. Access Date: 9 April 2023. <https://www.euronews.com/2023/03/26/putin-says-russia-will-station-tactical-nukes-in-belarus-sending-a-clear-warning-to-the-we>