



2010 REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Chronology

3-28 May 2010

Chronology of events relating to the NPT since May 2005

2–27 May 2005

The Seventh NPT Review Conference was held in New York. The Conference was unable to agree to a substantive outcome and adopted a Final Document that only outlined the procedural arrangements and proceedings of the Conference.

8 July 2005

The Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material adopted an amendment, extending obligations under the Convention to cover nuclear facilities.

18 July 2005

India and the United States issued a joint statement, under which India agreed to separate its civil and military nuclear facilities and place all its civil nuclear facilities under comprehensive safeguards and the United States agreed to work toward full civil nuclear cooperation with India.

19 September 2005

The Six-Party Talks agreed to a Joint Statement on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

21–23 September 2005

The fourth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was held in New York. States parties adopted a Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the CTBT.

27 April 2006

The Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1673 extending the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for two years.

31 July 2006

The Security Council adopted resolution 1696, in which it demanded that the Islamic Republic of Iran suspend enrichment and reprocessing activities.

1 June 2006

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission published its report entitled “Weapons of Terror: Freeing the World of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Arms”.

3 June 2006

Montenegro succeeded to the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon State.

8 September 2006

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan signed the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone in Central Asia (Semipalatinsk Treaty).

9 October 2006

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea conducted its first nuclear explosive test.

14 October 2006

The Security Council adopted resolution 1718, in which it imposed sanctions on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in response to the 9 October nuclear test explosion.

27 December 2006

The Security Council adopted resolution 1737, in which it decided that the Islamic Republic of Iran shall suspend specified nuclear-related activities and cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The resolution imposed sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

3 January 2007

Former US Secretary of State George P. Shultz, former Defence Secretary William Perry, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and former Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn published an article in the *Wall Street Journal* entitled "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons". This article inspired editorial from former Statesmen in Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Poland.

13 February 2007

The Six-Party Talks agreed to initial actions for the implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement.

24 March 2007

The Security Council adopted resolution 1747, in which it imposed additional sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with its nuclear programme.

30 April 2007

The revised text of the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention was presented by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms and the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation at an event to also launch the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.

25 June 2007

UK Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Margaret Beckett, delivered a speech entitled "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons?" at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Non-Proliferation Conference.

7 July 2007

The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism entered into force, after opening for signature on 13 April 2005.

18 July 2007

The IAEA verified that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shut down its nuclear facilities.

21 August 2007

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA agreed to a work plan, which provided procedures and a timeline for resolving outstanding issues.

3 October 2007

The Six-Party Talks agreed to second-phase actions for the implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement.

3 March 2008

The Security Council adopted resolution 1803, in which it imposed additional sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with its nuclear programme.

21 March 2008

In a speech in Cherbourg, French President Sarkozy announced a number of nuclear disarmament measures, including a reduction of its airborne component by one-half, limiting its entire arsenal to fewer than 300 warheads, de-targeting and new transparency steps.

8 April 2008

Australian former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, Sir Gustav Nossal, former Government Minister Dr Barry Jones, former Defence Force chief General Peter Gration, former chief of the army and for-

mer governor of Western Australia Lieutenant-General John Sanderson and Associate Professor Tilman Ruff published an article entitled "Imagine there's no bomb" in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

25 April 2008

The Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1810 extending the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for three years.

26 June 2008

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted a declaration of its nuclear programme to the chair of the Six-Party Talks.

27 June 2008

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea demolished the cooling tower of its 5 MW(e) reactor at Yongbyon.

30 June 2008

Former UK Foreign Secretaries Lord Douglas Hurd, Sir Malcom Rifkind, Lord David Owen and Former NATO Secretary-General Lord George Robertson published an article in *The Times* supporting the campaign for a non-nuclear weapons world.

24 July 2008

Former Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Massimo D'Alema, Former Foreign Minister and current President of Italian Chamber of Deputies Gianfranco Fini, Former Minister for European Affairs Giorgio La Malfa, Former Defence Minister Arturo Parisi and former Secretary General of Pugwash Francesco Calogero published an open letter in the *Corriere della Sera* calling for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

1 August 2008

The IAEA Board of Governors approved by consensus a safeguards agreement for India, which would apply safeguards to India's designated civilian nuclear facilities. The IAEA and India signed the agreement on 2 February 2009.

6 September 2008

The Nuclear Suppliers Group agreed to an exemption to its guidelines to allow for the transfer of certain nuclear-related items to India.

24 September 2008

The Fourth Joint Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT convened in New York and issued a joint statement that was endorsed by 96 States.

27 September 2008

The Security Council adopted resolution 1835, in which it called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply fully with its obligations under the respective resolutions of the Security Council.

24 October 2008

The Secretary-General announced his Five-Point Proposal for Nuclear Disarmament.

5 December 2008

At the initiative of France, the European Union presented to the United Nations General Assembly a set of initiatives related to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

13 January 2009

Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former President Richard von Weizsaecker, Former Federal Minister Egon Bahr and Former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher published "For a Nuclear Weapons-Free World: A German View" in the *International Herald Tribune*.

21 March 2009

The Treaty on the Central Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Semipalatinsk Treaty) entered into force.

1 April 2009

The Russian Federation and the United States issued a joint statement in which they agreed to negotiate a replacement to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.

3 April 2009

Former Polish President Aleksander Kwaśniewski, former Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and former President Lech Wałęsa published an article entitled "The Unthinkable Becomes Thinkable: Towards Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" in *Gazeta Wyborcza*.

5 April 2009

During a speech in Prague, US President Barack Obama expressed the commitment of the United States "to seek the peace and security of world without nuclear weapons."

11 April 2009

Japanese Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone proposed "11 benchmarks" for global nuclear disarmament, which include steps to be taken by the nuclear-weapon States and by all States, in addition to measures to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

25 May 2009

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted its second nuclear test explosion.

4 June 2009

Former Norwegian Presidents Odvar Nordli, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Kåre Willoch and Kjell Magne Bondevik, and former Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg published an article entitled "A Nuclear Weapon-Free World" in *Aftenposten*.

12 June 2009

The Security Council adopted resolution 1874, in which it imposed additional sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in response to the 25 May nuclear test explosion.

29 June 2009

The Global Zero campaign published a draft action plan to achieve the elimination of all nuclear weapons by 2030.

16 July 2009

The United Kingdom released a report entitled "The Road to 2010", in which it proposed a three-stage process to enable further progress toward nuclear disarmament, including transparency and control, arms reductions and steps to zero.

14 August 2009

The Treaty on the Africa Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Pelindaba Treaty) entered into force.

24 September 2009

The Security Council adopted resolution 1887 during its first summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

24–25 September 2009

The sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was held in New York and adopted a Final Declaration.

1 October 2009

The E3+3 and the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed to three "understandings" with respect to addressing issues related to the Iranian nuclear programme.

14 October 2009

Former French Prime Ministers Alain Juppé and Michel Rocard, Former Defence Minister Alain Richard, and retired General Bernard Norlain published an article entitled "For Global Nuclear Disarmament, the Only Means to Prevent Anarchic Proliferation" in *Le Monde*.

2 November 2009

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea reportedly completed the restoration of its radio-chemistry laboratory (reprocessing plant) at Yongbyon.

2 December 2009

Former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, former Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep, former Defence and Foreign Minister Hans van Mierlo and former Justice Minister Frits Korthals Altes published an article entitled "We must play an active role to establish a nuclear weapon free world" in *NRC Handelsblad*.

5 December 2009

The Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms expired.

8 December 2009

The Secretary-General announced his Action Plan for Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.

15 December 2009

The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament released its report entitled "Eliminating Nuclear Threats: A Practical Agenda for Global Policymakers".

2–4 February 2010

The Global Zero campaign convened a summit in Paris at which it brought together 200 international political, military, business, and faith figures to support the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons.

19 February 2010

Former Belgian Foreign Ministers Willy Claes and Louis Michel, and former Prime Ministers Jean-Luc Dehaene and Guy Verhofstadt, published an article entitled "Toward a Nuclear Weapons Free World" in *De Standaard*.

5 March 2010

Fortieth anniversary of the entry into force of the NPT.

26 March 2010

Announcement by the Russian Federation and the United States of America that they have agreed to a successor to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START).

8 April 2010

The Russian Federation and the United States signed the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, under which they would be required to limit their deployed strategic warheads to 1,550 and their strategic delivery systems to 800, of which 700 may be deployed.

12–13 April 2010

The United States convened a Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C., which agreed to a work plan containing voluntary measures to reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism.

13 April 2010

The Russian Federation and the United States signed a new protocol to the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement of 2000, which provides for the disposition of 34 tons of plutonium in each country declared excess of military needs.
