



# 2015

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

### Chronology of events relating to the NPT since 2010

#### 12-13 April 2010

US President Barack Obama hosted the first Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, DC. Leaders from 47 countries, as well as representatives from the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Union, and the United Nations, attended the Summit. Participants issued a Communiqué and Work Plan, which outlines political commitments to enhance nuclear security and to secure vulnerable nuclear materials. Subsequent summits were held in Seoul in 2012 and The Hague in 2014.

#### 3-28 May 2010

The Eighth NPT Review Conference was held in New York. The Conference adopted a final document, which include conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions pertaining to the three pillars of the Treaty – nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy – as well as on implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.

#### 29 August 2010

The first International Day Against Nuclear Testing, established by the General Assembly in 2009 pursuant to resolution A/RES/64/35, was commemorated.

#### 3 December 2010

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors authorized the establishment of a reserve of low enriched uranium to be owned and managed by the IAEA to help ensure a supply of such material for power generation.

#### 5 February 2011

The Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty) entered into force.

#### 11 March 2011

Following a tsunami triggered by an earthquake, three of six reactors at the Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant shut down and subsequently the core of the reactors melted. The accident measured a Level 7 on the International Nuclear Event Scale and was the most severe nuclear incident since Chernobyl.



# 2015

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

### **26 April 2011**

The UN Security Council extended for 10 years the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004).

### **26-27 May 2011**

The 37th G8 summit renewed the mandate of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which had been originally set to expire in 2012.

### **September 2011**

The IAEA Board of Governors adopted the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety. It was subsequently unanimously endorsed by the IAEA General Conference.

### **30 June-1 July 2011**

The nuclear-weapon States met for their second follow-on meeting to the NPT Review Conference to review the progress they have made toward fulfilling the commitments they made there. Subsequent conferences were held in Washington D.C., 27-29 June 2012, Geneva, 18-19 April 2013, Beijing, 14-15 April 2014, and London, February 2015.

### **23-24 November 2012**

The conveners of the Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction issued separate statements regarding the postponement of the 2012 Conference.

### **12 February 2013**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced that it had conducted its third nuclear test explosion.

### **4-5 March 2013**

Norway hosted the first conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in Oslo with 128 governments, international organizations, and civil society participants in attendance.

### **8 March 2013**

Lithuania acceded to the Outer Space Treaty as its 102nd member. The Treaty, which entered into force 10 October 1967, stipulates that States Parties agree not to place objects carrying nuclear weapons into orbit, or to test or install nuclear weapons on celestial bodies.



# 2015

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

### 14 June 2013

The Russian Federation and the United States signed a new bilateral framework on threat reduction to succeed the 1992 Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Agreement, which expired on 17 June 2013.

### 26 September 2013

The Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization established a Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.

### 26 September 2013

The General Assembly held its first High-level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament, established by resolution A/RES/67/39.

### October 2013

The General Assembly establish, in resolution A/RES/67/53, a group of governmental experts, with a mandate to make recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to but not negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein.

### 11 November 2013

Iran and the IAEA agreed on a Framework for Cooperation intended to allow the parties to resolve all outstanding issues in a step-by-step manner. As the first step, the two sides agreed to six practical transparency measures to be enacted within three months. The parties agreed on a second set of measures in February 2014 and on a third set in May 2014.

### 24 November 2013

The E3+3 and the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed on a Joint Plan of Action, which provided for mutual confidence-building measures to be implemented by the parties over a six-month period while they continue to negotiation a comprehensive agreement to restore international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. The interim agreement entered into force on 20 January 2014.

### 1 January 2014

The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization began receiving data from China's International Monitoring System stations. China, a



# 2015

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

signatory to the CTBT, is one of eight remaining Annex 2 States that must ratify the Treaty in order for it to enter into force.

### **13-14 February 2014**

Mexico hosted the second conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in Nayarit. Delegations representing 146 States, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and civil society organizations, participated in the Conference.

### **24 April 2014**

The Marshall Islands announced that it was taking legal action against the nine countries in possession of nuclear weapons at the international court of justice at The Hague for failing to comply with their commitment to disarm.

### **6 May 2014**

The five nuclear-weapon States signed the Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone Treaty, which entered into force 21 March 2009.

### **19 June 2013**

US President Barack Obama delivered a speech in Berlin, Germany, indicating that the US has determined it can reduce deployed strategic nuclear weapons by one-third below the limit of 1,550 warheads stipulated in the New START.

### **2 September 2014**

Congo became the most recent state to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. A total of 162 states had ratified the Treaty as of this date.

### **26 September 2014**

The first International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, established by the General Assembly pursuant to resolution A/RES/68/32, was commemorated.

### **8-9 December 2014**

The third conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons was held in Vienna. 158 States and numerous international organizations, NGOs, and civil society organizations attended. At the close of the meeting, Austria issued a Pledge, which contained a commitment, together with interested States, to identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.



# 2015

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

### **4 December 2014**

The US Department of State and the Nuclear Threat Initiative launched a “non-traditional partnership” to engage nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon states in developing new disarmament verification approaches.

### **2 January 2015**

Palestine announced its submission of instruments of accession to the NPT.

### **5 March 2015**

Forty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of NPT.