

Halting the Spread of Nuclear Weapons

Tuesday, April 27, 2010

11:00 AM – 12:15 PM



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Speakers:

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[Brent Scowcroft](#), President, The Scowcroft Group, Inc.; former U.S. National Security Advisor

[R. James Woolsey](#), Venture Partner, VantagePoint Venture Partners; Of Counsel,
Goodwin Procter LLP; former Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Moderator:

[Albert Carnesale](#), Chancellor Emeritus and Professor, University of California, Los Angeles

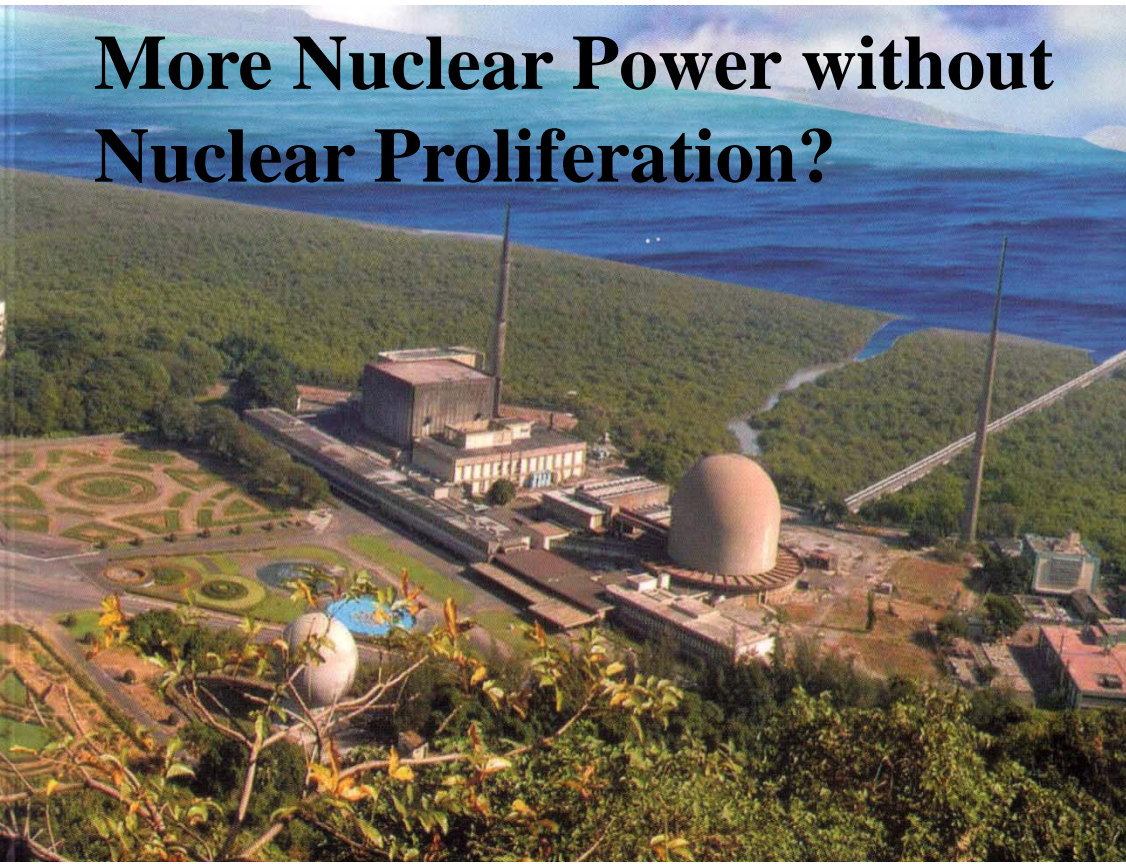
The Cold War may be consigned to the dustbin of history, but its most ominous legacy — a massive stockpile of nuclear weapons — lives on. Recent decades have seen the development of a dangerous black market in nuclear secrets and materials. Last year President Obama announced a commitment to seeking "the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons." But how will we get there? Can the world realistically head off the North Koreans and the Iranians in their quest to become nuclear powers? What are the most effective strategies for securing "loose nukes"?

Scott Sagan's slides

More Nuclear Power without Nuclear Proliferation?



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Nuclear power: Expansion vs. spread

States with nuclear power and aspiring nuclear power states

States
with
nuclear
power
and
aspiring
nuclear
power
states.

Americas	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central and South Asia	East Asia/Oceania	Middle East	Africa
Argentina Brazil Canada United States Mexico Bolivia Chile Dominican Republic El Salvador Haiti Jamaica Peru Uruguay Venezuela	Belgium Finland France Germany Netherlands Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	Armenia Bulgaria Czech Republic Hungary Lithuania Romania Russia Slovakia Slovenia Ukraine Belarus Croatia Estonia Greece Latvia Poland	India Pakistan Bangladesh Georgia Kazakhstan Mongolia Sri Lanka	China Japan Korea Indonesia Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Singapore Thailand Vietnam	Iran Bahrain Egypt Israel Jordan Kuwait Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria Turkey UAE Yemen	South Africa Algeria Ghana Kenya Libya Morocco Namibia Nigeria Senegal Sudan Tanzania Tunisia

Figure © Scott D. Sagan 2009.

Sources: the IAEA Power Reactor Information System, www.iaea.org/programmes/a2; Frank N. von Hippel, ed., "The Uncertain Future of Fission Power," review draft, www.fissilematerials.org; Polity IV Project, *Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2007*, www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm



Governance, corruption, and regime type

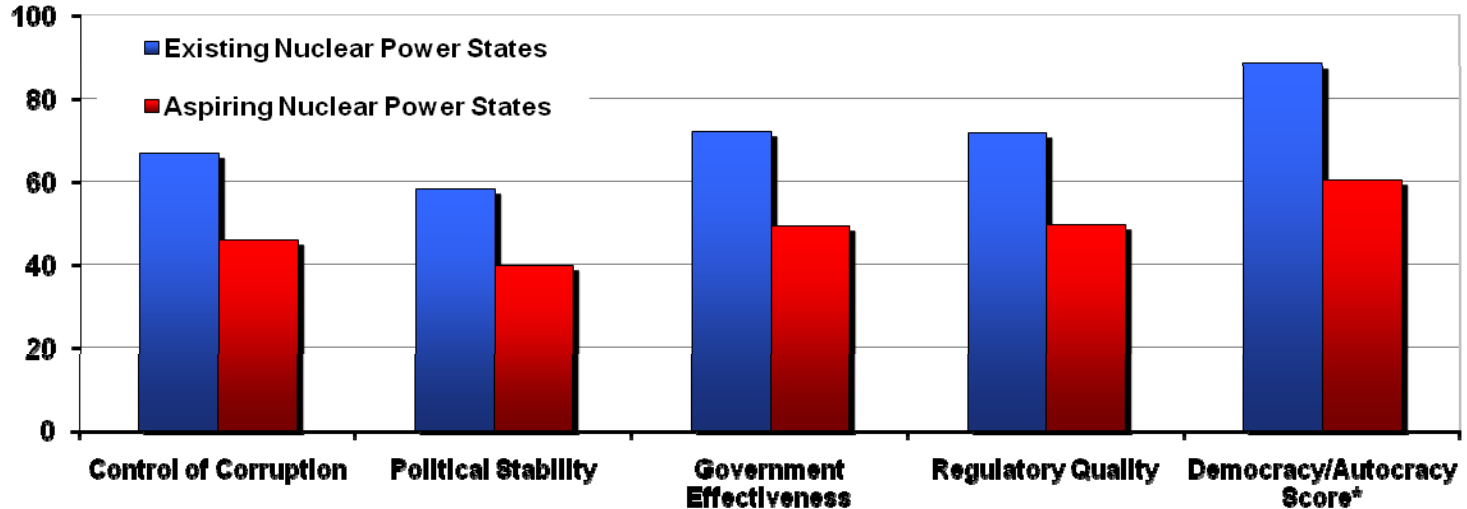


Figure © Scott D. Sagan 2009.

Sources: World Bank, *World Governance Indicators, 1996-2007*, info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index/asp; Polity IV Project, *Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2007*, www.systemicpeace.org/inscr.htm. * Measurement for Democracy/Autocracy Score is mean Polity IV 20-point score on a 100-point scale. Scores above 50 represent democracy; below 50 implies non-democracy.



Reducing proliferation risks

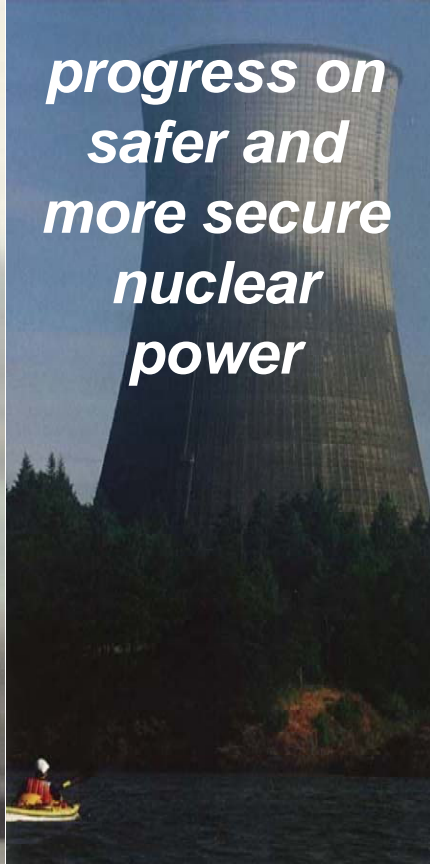
1. Strengthen the IAEA
Require Additional Protocol
2. Deter NPT Withdrawal
Return to Sender Agreements
3. Enforce NPT Commitments
Iran Options
4. Internationalize the fuel cycle
*Fuel Banks, Reprocessing Centers,
and Repositories*
5. Demonstrate NPT Article VI “Good Faith
Disarmament Efforts”
New START and the NPR



***Progress on
nuclear
disarmament
may be
necessary for***



***progress on
safer and
more secure
nuclear
power***



***And a successful
nuclear power
program may be
necessary for
successful
nonproliferation.***

