



www.g7.utoronto.ca

2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Final Compliance Report

22 May 2023 to 15 May 2024

Prepared by
Samraggi Hazra and Ambra Bisagni
and the G7 Research Group
www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

5 June 2024

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team.....	4
Summary.....	5
Final Compliance Score.....	5
Compliance by Member.....	5
Compliance by Commitment.....	5
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	6
Future Research and Reports.....	6
Table A: 2023 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*.....	7
Table B: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Final Compliance Scores.....	9
Table C: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Final Compliance Scores by Member.....	10
Table D: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Final Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	11
1. Regional Security: Sanctions.....	12
2. Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine.....	45
3. Non-Proliferation: Responsible Nuclear Supply Chain.....	72
4. Climate Change: Domestic Mitigation Measures.....	103
5. Climate Change: Emission Reduction Policies.....	127
6. Energy: Clean Energy Technologies.....	159
7. Energy: Low Carbon and Renewable Hydrogen Markets.....	223
8. Environment: Conservation Measures.....	298
9. Food and Agriculture: Healthy and Safe Diets.....	331
10. Food and Agriculture: Food Safety and Sustainable Production.....	358
11. Health: Life Expectancy.....	404
12. Human Rights: Forced Labour.....	480
13. Education: Inclusivity and Equity.....	499
14. Gender: Labour Markets.....	528
15. Labour and Employment: Job Creation.....	551
16. Digital Economy: Digital Ecosystem with Trust.....	578
17. Macroeconomics: Fiscal Sustainability and Price Stability.....	605
18. Crime and Corruption: Synthetic Drugs.....	643
19. Development: Official Development Assistance.....	662
20. Trade: Resilient Supply Chains.....	705

3. Non-Proliferation: Responsible Nuclear Supply Chain

“We will promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation, including the application of the [Additional Protocol].”

G7 Leaders’ Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

Background

The threat of nuclear war and its consequences has become a strong focus of attention for G7 members, especially since the enactment of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970. Led by the United Nations, the Treaty includes 21 articles that outline three key commitments.

The commitments made under each of the three “pillars” of the NPT are as follows:³⁴⁷

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. NNWS pledge not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and accept the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system to ensure the use or production of nuclear material is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Disarmament: Each state commits to ensuring that there are provisions for international cooperation and disarmament negotiations. This includes the ability to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons from a given region.

Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy: Bilateral and international research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is encouraged.

The treaty aims towards an ultimate goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting global peace and cooperation in the realm of nuclear energy. The NPT launched in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, with 191 signatories currently.³⁴⁸ The NPT is reviewed every five years, the most recent being the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in August 2022.³⁴⁹

Highlights of the G7’s governance of non-proliferation follow:

³⁴⁷ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

³⁴⁸ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), United Nations (Geneva) 1 July 1968. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text>

³⁴⁹ Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (Geneva) 28 August 2022. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/npt2020>

At the 1996 Moscow Safety and Security Summit Declaration, G8 members committed to prioritising nuclear safety, and international adherence to the IAEA safety standards. They emphasised support for non-proliferation efforts, and responsible management of nuclear materials.³⁵⁰

At the 1997 Denver Summit of the Eight, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment of prioritising safe use of nuclear energy as per their previous meeting. They noted developments made in the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management with the aim to facilitate international safety cooperation.³⁵¹

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitments made in the 1996 Moscow Summit, emphasising the importance for safe use of nuclear power.³⁵²

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders launched a new G8 Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. This was a 10-year, USD20 billion international security initiative aimed at supporting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Outlined were principles to prevent access to weapons of mass destruction from terrorists, and a commitment to expand cooperation to projects addressing non-proliferation. Finally, members agreed to establish a new G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group by the time of the next summit.³⁵³

At the 2003 Evian-les-Bains Summit, G8 leaders renewed their support for the IAEA and called for all States to establish procedures and standards for material storage and transportation to effectively prevent proliferation. In response to Iran's advanced nuclear program and North Korea's failure to comply with the IAEA, G8 members strongly urged dismantle of any nuclear weapons programs and implementation of IAEA Additional Protocols³⁵⁴

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members strengthened their support for the IAEA safeguards, establishing a new Special Committee of the IAEA Board of Governors. The members emphasized their support for the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), and the Global Partnership Against Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. With concerns regarding North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT and Iran's nuclear program, the members emphasized a need for diplomatic solutions and compliance with international obligations.³⁵⁵

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 members reiterated their support for international cooperation in organizations such as the PSI, the Global Partnership, and the Global Threat Reduction Initiative. They supported the full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).³⁵⁶

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 members reaffirmed their commitment and support for the Global Partnership. They urged states to accede to international treaties such as the NPT, the CWC, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).³⁵⁷

³⁵⁰ Nuclear Safety and Security Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 April 1996. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996moscow/declaration.html>

³⁵¹ The 1997 G7 Compliance Report: From Lyon 1996 to Denver 1997, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 April 1998. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/1997denver/compliance/index.html>

³⁵² G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

³⁵³ 2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Arms Control and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 July 2003. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2003compliance/Compliance%202002%20Arms.pdf>

³⁵⁴ G7 Nuclear Safety and Security Group: Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 December 2021. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/211209-nssg.html>

³⁵⁵ Non-Proliferation: Weapons of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 August 2004. Access Date: 28 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/08_2004_seaisland_final.pdf

³⁵⁶ Gleneagles Statement on Nonproliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf>

³⁵⁷ Statement on Non-Proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Access Date: 29 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/nonprolif.html>

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 members affirmed their support for the Global Partnership, as well as multilateral treaties such as the NPT, CWC and BTWC.³⁵⁸

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the three pillars of the NPT: non-proliferation, peaceful users of nuclear energy, and disarmament. They noted support of the commencement of international negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material, and supported ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).³⁵⁹

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 welcomed the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, and expressed concern regarding Iran's nuclear activities, and restated their support for the IAEA and the Global Partnership.³⁶⁰

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the NPT and highlighted the importance of nuclear safety considering the Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan at the time. They express support with the Financial Action Task Force and the PSI.³⁶¹

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their support for the IAEA's Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and pledged to work towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime based on international principles to ensure fair compensation for nuclear accident victims.³⁶²

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members reaffirmed commitment of the G8 to prioritise non-proliferation and disarmament, and emphasised support for international treaties, such as the NPT, the CWC and BTWC.³⁶³

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 reiterated its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament. The G7 also expresses its deep concern over North Korea's breaching of international law. The members call on North Korea to fully comply with UN Security Council Resolutions.³⁶⁴

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. The Nuclear Safety and Security Group 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 under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Institute for Nuclear Security, the European Commission, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.³⁶⁵

³⁵⁸ Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 16 January 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html>

³⁵⁹ L'Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2009. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html>

³⁶⁰ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 16 January 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

³⁶¹ Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 16 January 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html> pdf

³⁶² Group of Eight Declaration on Nonproliferation and Disarmament for 2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 May 2012. Access Date: 16 January 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-npt.html>

³⁶³ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

³⁶⁴ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

³⁶⁵ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Carbis Bay) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communique>

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 committed to strengthening the NPT, promote its expanded use and advance its implementation globally. In the context of Russia’s war on Ukraine, the G7 condemned Russia’s threats to use nuclear weapons and pledged to meet any use of nuclear weapons with severe consequences.³⁶⁶

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 condemned Russia’s threat or use of nuclear weapons against Ukraine and widely called for nuclear-weapon states to engage in dialogue on nuclear transparency. The members called for the entry of the CTBT.³⁶⁷

Commitment Features

At the 2023 Hiroshima summit, leaders committed to “promot[ing] a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, in accordance with the highest standards of nuclear non-proliferation, including the application of the [Additional Protocol].”³⁶⁸ The welfare target of this commitment is to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as countries continue to promote nuclear supply chains in low-carbon energy, science and technology fields.

Definitions and Concepts

“Promote” is understood to mean to “support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area.”³⁶⁹

“Reliable” is understood to mean “able to be trusted to do or provide what is needed.”³⁷⁰

“Responsible,” in the context of supply chains is defined by the OECD as “support[ing] peace and development and not conflict.”³⁷¹

“Supply chain” is understood to mean “the chain of processes, businesses etc. by which a commodity is produced and distributed.”³⁷²

“Nuclear supply chain” is understood to encompass, as defined by the IAEA “products and services to be able to produce nuclear energy”³⁷³ and “in all phases of a reactor’s lifecycle: design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning.”

“Application” is understood to mean “an act of putting something to use.”³⁷⁴

“Additional Protocol,” developed by the IAEA is “a protocol to a safeguard agreement that provides additional tools for verification.”³⁷⁵

³⁶⁶ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 16 January 2024.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communication.html>

³⁶⁷ G7 Leaders’ Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 28 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-disarmament.html>

³⁶⁸ G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 29 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

³⁶⁹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

³⁷⁰ Definition of Reliable, The Britannica Dictionary (Chicago). Access Date: 4 October 2023.

<https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/reliable>

³⁷¹ OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, OECD (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 4 October 2023. <https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Minerals-Edition3.pdf>

³⁷² Supply Chain, Merriam-Webster (Springfield). Access Date: 4 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/supply%20chain>

³⁷³ Management of the Nuclear Supply Chain, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 2 December 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/topics/management-systems/management-of-the-nuclear-supply-chain>

³⁷⁴ Application, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) Access Date: 29 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/application>

³⁷⁵ Additional Protocol, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 4 October 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/topics/additional-protocol>

General Interpretive Guidelines

Reliable and responsible nuclear supply chains is understood broadly as the peaceful use and trade of nuclear energy for the purposes of energy, science and technology development, and in such fields as low-carbon energy, medicine or isotope hydrology, and in pursuit of the UN's 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as identified in the G7's communiqué where this commitment was found. The G7 must pursue these efforts while ensuring the highest standards for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This is understood to mean the NPT, which, according to the IAEA is the "centrepeice of global efforts to prevent spread of nuclear weapons, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament."³⁷⁶

Compliance with the first part of the commitment, the promotion of a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain includes actions taken in accordance with the NPT. At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 members committed to advancing the Treaty across three pillars: (i) nuclear disarmament, (ii) non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and (iii) research, development, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For full compliance, the G7 member would promote reliable and responsible nuclear supply chains with a focus particularly on the third pillar as the commitment relates to the furthering of peaceful nuclear technology uses. Advancements in the low-carbon energy, science and technology fields are of particular importance, as set in the welfare target.

Compliance with the second part of the commitment, the application of the Additional Protocol includes adherence to negotiated terms between the individual state and the IAEA. At minimum, terms include providing the IAEA information about and inspector access to all parts of the state's nuclear fuel cycle, all buildings on the nuclear site and research and development activities. States must also accept IAEA inspector designations, issue multiple entry visas valid for one year accordingly, grant the right to use internationally established communications systems and allow for the collecting of environmental samples beyond declared locations when deemed necessary by the Agency. Full compliance requires full cooperation with the universal and specific terms laid out in the Additional Protocol in the pursuit of the responsible nuclear supply chain.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action in both areas of the commitment. Examples of strong actions with regards to the first part of the commitment include the sharing of research and development regarding peaceful uses of nuclear energy, furthering this research through investment, improved safety and preventative measures and active monitoring of market and environmental signals in order to pre-empt and prevent disruptions. Strong actions with regard to the second part of the commitment, for nuclear states include actively taking steps to adhere to additional protocols including: allowing for the collection of environmental samples, issuing IAEA inspector visas and actively cooperating to provide IAEA with the relevant access.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that takes weak action in the first part of the commitment. Examples of weak actions with regard to the first part of commitment include verbal reaffirmation of the commitment, bilateral or multilateral talks regarding nuclear research or supply chains without concrete action and attendance of meetings regarding improving the nuclear supply chain. Members cannot achieve a score of partial compliance if they do not comply with the second part of the commitment regarding cooperation with the IAEA to ensure non-proliferation in the pursuit of peaceful uses of nuclear technologies.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member does not take any action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain or to apply Additional Protocol or takes action that is antithetical to the commitment. Examples of actions antithetical to the first part of the commitment include safety incidents resulting from lack of due diligence, irresponsible procurement resulting in conflict or human rights violations and supply chain disruptions arising from preventable causes. Examples of actions antithetical to the second part of the commitment are any action of non-cooperation with the Additional Protocols and breaching of the

³⁷⁶ The IAEA and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 4 October 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/topics/non-proliferation-treaty>

NPT. In particular, the development of nuclear energy for non-peaceful uses and nuclear states sharing nuclear energy weapons or weapon research with non-nuclear states would be considered antithetical to the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has not taken any action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain or has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment.
0	The G7 member has only taken weak action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and has applied the Additional Protocol.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

*Compliance Director: Brinda Batra
Lead Analyst: Petrina van Nieuwstadt*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 31 May 2023, Rumina Velshi, President of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), issued a statement reiterating Canada’s ongoing support to maintain safe and secure nuclear facilities within Ukraine.³⁷⁷ The CNSC also reiterated its stance of solidarity with the Ukrainian nuclear regulator, its operator, and the people of Ukraine.

On 26 June 2023, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conducted a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Review of Canada’s capabilities related to nuclear incidents against the IAEA Safety Standards.³⁷⁸ The Director of the IAEA’s Incident and Emergency Centre, Carlos Torres Vidal, saluted Canada’s efforts towards the implementation of mature and complete nuclear energy programmes, particularly its radiation monitoring resources and compliance with operational guidelines.³⁷⁹

On 13 July 2023, the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement strongly denouncing North Korea’s successive launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 12 July 2023, 31 May 2023, and two ballistic missiles on 15 June 2023, all posing a significant threat as they landed within Japan’s Exclusive Economic Zone.³⁸⁰

On 15 August 2023, the CNSC signed a memorandum with Ukraine’s State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate to bolster nuclear safety through collaborative efforts and information exchange, supporting Ukraine’s nuclear stability amidst conflict and potentially regulating small modular reactors.³⁸¹

³⁷⁷ CNSC updates on the Invasion of Ukraine by Russia, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission. (Ottawa) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/resources/news-room/ukraine-media-kit.cfm#sec1>

³⁷⁸ Nuclear Safety Review 2023, International Atomic Energy Association (Ottawa) 5 July 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/gc/gc67-inf2.pdf>

³⁷⁹ IAEA Conducts Follow-Up Mission to Assess Canada’s Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response Framework, International Atomic Energy Agency (Ottawa) 5 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/iaea-conducts-follow-up-mission-to-assess-canadas-nuclear-emergency-preparedness-and-response-framework>

³⁸⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

³⁸¹ CNSC and the State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine enhance cooperation, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 21 August 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. [www.canada.ca. https://www.canada.ca/en/nuclear-safety-commission/news/2023/08/cnsc-and-the-state-nuclear-regulatory-inspectorate-of-ukraine-enhance-cooperation.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/nuclear-safety-commission/news/2023/08/cnsc-and-the-state-nuclear-regulatory-inspectorate-of-ukraine-enhance-cooperation.html)

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.³⁸² The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 29 August 2023, James Larson, Australia's Ambassador and Permanent Representative, delivered a joint statement on behalf of Canada and the Friends of the CTBT members, condemning the creation and promotion of nuclear testing and possession of nuclear weapons.³⁸³ The committee strongly urged defiant states, such as the North Korea, to take proactive steps that ensure the total, verifiable, and permanent dismantling of its nuclear weapons.³⁸⁴

On 16 October 2023, Canada, the United Kingdom and Japan published joint recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy.³⁸⁵ The Agile Nations working group produced five recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. The group recommends that fusion regulation should be proportionate to the hazards of fusion energy while remaining transparent and pro-innovation and nations should consider the public perceptions of fusion when considering regulation.

On 2 November 2023, Global Affairs Canada released a statement condemning the Russian Federation's decision to revoke its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).³⁸⁶ Canada called upon the Russian Federation to reverse its decision and uphold the ban against nuclear testing.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.³⁸⁷ They also denounced Russia's revocation of its ratification of the CTBT, affirming their support of the IAEA's continued presence and access to all of Ukraine's civil nuclear sites. The Ministers also condemned North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. Lastly, they reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.³⁸⁸ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

³⁸² G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

³⁸³ Statement on behalf of 'Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (New York City) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.international.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/2023/2023-08-29-joint-statement-nuclear-test-ban-declaration-commune-interdiction-essais-nucleaires.aspx?lang=eng>

³⁸⁴ With World Closer to Global Catastrophe than Ever Before, General Assembly President Urges Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Be Put into Force, United Nations Press (New York City) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/ga12522.doc.htm>

³⁸⁵ Agile Nations working group on fusion energy regulation: joint statement, Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (London) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 26 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agile-nations-uk-japan-and-canada-joint-recommendations-on-fusion-energy/agile-nations-working-group-on-fusion-energy-regulation-joint-statement>

³⁸⁶ Statement on Russia's decision to revoke its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/11/statement-on-russias-decision-to-revoke-its-ratification-of-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty.html>

³⁸⁷ G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html>

³⁸⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

On 28 November 2023, Natural Resources Canada released a joint statement between Canada and the French Republic emphasizing efforts to deepen cooperation in operating large nuclear power plants, advancing advanced nuclear reactors, bolstering nuclear supply chains, managing radioactive waste responsibly, ensuring safety, supporting workforce training and contemplating pathways for enhanced treaty relations in the nuclear energy domain.³⁸⁹

On 24 February 2024, Prime Minister Trudeau visited Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to build upon the G7 Joint Declaration of Support for Ukraine which outlines key security commitments to safeguard its sovereignty, ensure the safety of its citizens, and rebuild its economy.³⁹⁰ Within the agreement, Canada reiterated its support for preserving Ukraine's nuclear safety, security, and its transition to clean energy.³⁹¹

On 18 March 2024, Canada's House of Commons passed a non-binding motion to halt future arms shipments with Israel by international humanitarian law.³⁹² This motion was sponsored by the New Democratic Party, urging the governing Liberals to suspend the weapons trade with Israel as a measure to alleviate the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to advance implementation of the NPT across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. More specifically, Canada has issued many verbal statements condemning states that violate the NPT tenets of disarmament and non-proliferation. In terms of strong actions, on the pillar of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Canada has forged international agreements with France and Ukraine to strengthen peaceful and responsible uses of nuclear energy.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Raneem Zaitoun

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement strongly denouncing North Korea's successive launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 12 July 2023, 31 May 2023, and two ballistic missiles on 15 June 2023, all posing a significant threat as they landed within Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone.³⁹³

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.³⁹⁴ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United

³⁸⁹ Joint statement in the field of civil nuclear energy between The Government of Canada and The Government of the French Republic, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2023/11/joint-statement-in-the-field-of-civil-nuclear-energy-between-the-government-of-canada-and-the-government-of-the-french-republic.html>

³⁹⁰ Prime Minister Visits Kyiv and Announces Additional Support for Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Kyiv) 24 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2024/02/24/prime-minister-visits-kyiv-and-announces-additional-support-ukraine>

³⁹¹ Agreement on Security Cooperation between Canada and Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 24 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/crisis-crisis/agreement-ukraine-accord.aspx?lang=eng

³⁹² 44th Parliament, 1st Session – Vote No. 658, Parliament of Canada (Ottawa) 18 March 2024. Access Date: 28 April 2024. <https://www.ourcommons.ca/members/en/votes/44/1/658>

³⁹³ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

³⁹⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers met in Tokyo and issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.³⁹⁵ They also denounced Russia's revocation of its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, affirming their support of the IAEA's continued presence and access to all of Ukraine's civil nuclear sites. They also condemned North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. They also reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.³⁹⁶ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 28 November 2023, during the World Nuclear Exhibition in Paris, state-owned electric utility company, Électricité de France (EDF)'s chief executive officer Luc Remont announced the company's ambition to construct a minimum of one large reactor annually throughout the 2030s.³⁹⁷ EDF is currently engaged in the development of six new European pressurized reactor (EPR), two reactors in France, two additional EPRs at the Sizewell site in the United Kingdom, and projects in India, the Czech Republic, and Poland. Remont expressed the company's plan to accelerate the construction capacity for large reactors, aiming to increase the rate from the current one or two per decade to eventually reach one or even one and a half reactors per year.

On 28 November 2023, EDF disclosed its plans to enter into a set of collaboration agreements with partners from Canada, the Czech Republic, India and France.³⁹⁸ The aim is to ensure the establishment of local supply chains and essential suppliers for upcoming nuclear projects. As part of this initiative, EDF signed a letter of intent with Ontario Power Group during the World Nuclear Exhibition in Paris. This agreement sets the stage for a joint assessment to explore the potential development of EPR technology in the province of Ontario and other regions in Canada.

On 28 November 2023, Rafael Grossi, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), met President Emmanuel Macron in order to discuss the Ukraine war, nuclear non-proliferation, and an increased momentum for nuclear power.³⁹⁹ President Macron expressed his support of the IAEA's activities in Ukraine, where the Agency maintains a continued presence at all five nuclear power plants. The two leaders also discussed global non-proliferation issues, including the situation regarding Iran. President Macron and Director General Grossi agreed for the need to highlight nuclear power's potential to mitigate climate change at the upcoming 28th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international climate conference where the IAEA, France and Belgium will also announce the first-ever nuclear energy summit to be held in Brussels next year.

³⁹⁵ G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html>

³⁹⁶ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

³⁹⁷ EDF aims to build one nuclear reactor a year in 2030s, Reuters Institute (Toronto) 28 November 2023, Access Date: 28 November 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/edf-aims-build-one-nuclear-reactor-year-2030s-2023-11-28/>

³⁹⁸ EDF announces partnership with Canadian, Czech and Indian firms, Reuters Institute (Toronto) 27 November 2023, Access Date: 28 November 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/edf-announces-partnership-with-canadian-czech-indian-firms-2023-11-28/>

³⁹⁹ French President Macron and IAEA Director General Grossi Discuss Ukraine, Non-Proliferation, Increased Momentum for Nuclear Power, International Atomic Energy Agency Office of Public Information and Communication, 28 November 2023 (Vienna) Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/french-president-macron-and-iaea-director-general-grossi-discuss-ukraine-non-proliferation-increased-momentum-for-nuclear-power>

On 25 April 2024, the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee held its 12th meeting.⁴⁰⁰ Nuclear energy topics were discussed and further nuclear cooperation between the two members is expected.

On 8 May 2024, the Autorité de Sûreté Nucléaire (ASN), France's nuclear regulatory authority, granted British energy company EDF approval to commence the startup of the Flamanville 3 nuclear plant after a 12-year delay.⁴⁰¹ The plant, located in northwestern France, will undergo fuel loading, trials, and eventually begin operations. This decision follows a thorough review process involving nearly 600 inspections by the regulator. The ASN highlighted the importance of safety and compliance checkpoints throughout the commissioning process. This approval is part of France's broader nuclear strategy, which includes plans to build six new nuclear plants, although recent cost overruns and delays have raised concerns about the industry's capability to deliver projects on time and within budget.

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Discussions regarding non-proliferation and responsible nuclear power management enforce France's commitment to Additional protocols. With regards to the nuclear supply chain, the EDF has announced plans to establish nuclear reactors, supply chains and suppliers for upcoming nuclear projects.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Avishka Gautham

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile on July 12, 2023.⁴⁰² The ministers called on all United Nations member states to fully implement all resolutions of the UN Security Council (UNSC) members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7's commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.⁴⁰³ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments.

On 11 October 2023, the Federal Foreign Office expressed support for the International Partnership for Verification of Nuclear Disarmament.⁴⁰⁴ This international partnership investigates verification efforts for

⁴⁰⁰ The 12th Meeting of the Japan- France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (Results), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 April 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00299.html

⁴⁰¹ EDF gains approval for startup of Flamanville 3 nuclear plant, France, PowerTechnology (London) 8 May 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.power-technology.com/news/edf-flamanville-nuclear-plant/>

⁴⁰² G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

⁴⁰³ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

⁴⁰⁴ Internationale Partnerschaft für Verifikation nuklearer Abrüstung, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 11 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/sicherheitspolitik/abruestung-ruestungskontrolle/nukleare-abruestung-und-nichtverbreitung/ipndv/1050438>

nuclear disarmament in which Germany is currently participating in the development of a model verification system.

On 17 October 2023, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that Germany has implemented all six recommendations and 23 out of 25 suggestions from the prior evaluation of the country's nuclear and radiological safety framework.⁴⁰⁵

On 19 October 2023, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock presented a speech on the importance of nuclear non-proliferation and arms control at a side event of the 78th UN General Assembly.⁴⁰⁶ Minister Baerbock highlighted the dangerous nature of fissile materials and reaffirmed Germany's commitment to starting negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-Off-Treaty through resolutions at the General Assembly and at the Conference on Disarmament. Minister Baerbock also expressed Germany's commitment to reducing nuclear risks and preserving the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

On 27 October 2023, Germany, together with Canada and the Netherlands, introduced resolution "L. 12" at the United Nations General Assembly.⁴⁰⁷ This draft resolution was passed along with 20 other resolutions on nuclear weapons. Resolution "L.12" aims to ban the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons through a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty and calls on States in possession of fissile material to engage in transparency measures.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers met in Tokyo and issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.⁴⁰⁸ They also denounced Russia's revocation of its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, affirming their support of the IAEA's continued presence and access to all of Ukraine's civil nuclear sites. They also condemned North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. They also reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.⁴⁰⁹ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 19 March 2024, the German Foreign Office reported on the federal government's decisions to revise legislation on the Chemical Weapons Convention.⁴¹⁰ These revisions greatly reduce proliferation risks and demonstrate the German government's commitment to containing chemical, biological and nuclear risks.

⁴⁰⁵ IAEA Safety Mission Highlights Germany Has Addressed Recommendations of Prior Review, Encourages Continued Improvements, International Atomic Energy Agency (Berlin) 17 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023.

<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/iaea-safety-mission-highlights-germany-has-addressed-recommendations-of-prior-review-encourages-continued-improvements>

⁴⁰⁶ Speech by Foreign Minister Baerbock at the High-Level Event to advance the work on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2617496>

⁴⁰⁷ In Late-Day Meeting, First Committee Approves 21 Draft Resolutions on Nuclear Weapons, Requiring 78 Separate Recorded Votes, United Nations (New York) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023.

<https://press.un.org/en/2023/gadis3728.doc.htm>

⁴⁰⁸ G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html>

⁴⁰⁹ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

⁴¹⁰ Stärkung des Chemiewaffenübereinkommens durch neue deutsche Gesetzgebung, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/sicherheitspolitik/abruestung-ruestungskontrolle/chemiewaffenuebereinkommen/2649604>

On 19-20 March 2024, the 10th Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue (BETD) was held at the German Federal Foreign Office.⁴¹¹ The BETD delegations discussed the importance of international cooperation for a global energy transition and reiterated the importance of new technologies and renewable energies.

On 14 April 2024, German Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz condemned Iran's missile attack on Israel and expressed support for de-escalation efforts in the region.⁴¹² Chancellor Scholz reported on Germany's participation in the G7 meeting in Shanghai and conveyed the importance of preventing any further military aggression from Iran.

On 17 April 2024, the German Federal Government released its annual disarmament report.⁴¹³ This report provides details on relevant agreements and provisions, important developments and the focus of German arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation policy in 2023. It highlights the dangers of Russia's occupation of the Zaporizhzhia Power Plant and the country's withdrawal from numerous international treaties including the CTBT. Additionally, it condemns China's efforts to expand its nuclear capabilities and identifies the escalation of nuclear activity in North Korea and Iran as threats to both regional and global security. This report also reiterated Germany's commitment to the NPT and efforts towards arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation internationally.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Germany has taken actions related to applying Additional protocol including confirming support of non-proliferation and introducing proposals to that end. Germany has also consistently expressed support for the efforts of the IAEA and demonstrated its commitment to enforcing non-proliferation in countries such as Russia and North Korea.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Akhila Sandhu

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 6 June 2023, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani announced that Italy strongly condemns the bombing of the Kakhovka dam and will closely follow the developments in relation to the possible consequences on the safety of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant.⁴¹⁴ Italy's monitoring of the situation is a further step in actively monitoring environmental signals to prevent disruptions to the nuclear supply chain.

On 28 June 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced Italy's following and support of the efforts of Rafael Mariano Grossi, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to guarantee

⁴¹¹ Die Welt stemmt die globale Energiewende – Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue 2024, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/klimaussenpolitik/energie/-/2649064>

⁴¹² Federal Chancellor condemns attack on Israel: "Iran must put a stop to this aggression", Federal Government (Berlin) 14 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/statement-federal-chancellor-iran-2270880>

⁴¹³ Jahresabrüstungsbericht 2023, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 17 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024, <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/aussenpolitik/sicherheitspolitik/abruestung-ruestungskontrolle/-/2653206>

⁴¹⁴ Dichiarazione del Vice Presidente del Consiglio e Ministro degli Esteri Antonio Tajani sul bombardamento della diga di Kakhovka, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 6 June 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 October 2023.

https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/06/dichiarazione-del-vice-presidente-del-consiglio-e-ministro-degli-esteri-antonio-tajani-sul-bombardamento-della-diga-di-kakhovka/

nuclear safety in Ukraine.⁴¹⁵ Prime Minister Meloni asserted that it is the duty of the international community to prevent the use of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear plant as an instrument of war.

On 6 July 2023, Minister Tajani met with the leader of the Belarusian opposition in exile, Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, where he expressed concern about the announcement of the deployment of Russian tactical nuclear warheads in Belarus.⁴¹⁶ He condemns this action as putting the entire architecture of disarmament of the Non-Proliferation Treaty at risk, thereby affirming Italy's belief in the importance of nuclear disarmament.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on July 12, 2023.⁴¹⁷ The ministers called on all United Nations members to fully implement all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged its members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7's commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.⁴¹⁸ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 26 September 2023, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Giorgio Silli confirmed a voluntary Italian contribution to the IAEA of approximately EUR3 million for the Agency's technical cooperation fund, which assists in improving radiation safety and nuclear security worldwide.⁴¹⁹ The Undersecretary also called on Iran to fulfill its obligations under the Joint Plan of Action.⁴²⁰

On 13 October 2023, the IAEA Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Remediation review team released a statement confirming Italy had thoroughly prepared for the review mission, proactively shared relevant information and engaged in constructive discussions.⁴²¹ The team identified areas for improvement such as formal approval for the national radioactive waste management programme and the development of a Research, Development and Demonstration programme, however they acknowledged Italy's comprehensive training and development programmes for nuclear professionals as a good

⁴¹⁵ President Meloni's address to the Chamber of Deputies ahead of the European Council meeting on 29 and 30 June, Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 28 June 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/president-meloni-s-address-chamber-deputies-ahead-european-council-meeting-29-and-30-june>

⁴¹⁶ Incontro del Vice Presidente del Consiglio On. Antonio Tajani con la leader dell'opposizione bielorusa in esilio, Svetlana Tikhanovskaya, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 28 June 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/07/incontro-del-vice-presidente-del-consiglio-on-antonio-tajani-con-la-leader-dellopposizione-bielorusa-in-esilio-svetlana-tikhanovskaya/

⁴¹⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

⁴¹⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

⁴¹⁹ Partecipazione del Sottosegretario Silli alla 67ma Conferenza Generale AIEA, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 26 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2023. https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/09/partecipazione-del-sottosegretario-silli-alla-67ma-conferenza-generale-aiea/

⁴²⁰ Technical cooperation programme, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/services/technical-cooperation-programme>

⁴²¹ IAEA Mission Says Italy Committed to Managing Radioactive Waste Safely, Sees Areas for Improvement, International Atomic Energy Agency (Rome) 13 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/iaea-mission-says-italy-committed-to-managing-radioactive-waste-safely-sees-areas-for-improvement>

practice. The head of the IAEA's Waste and Environmental Safety Section Anna Clarke further affirmed Italy's commitment to the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.

On 18 October 2023, the Proliferation Security Initiative endorsing states, which includes Italy released a statement renewing their commitment to take all necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of ballistic missile-related items in the region of Iran and beyond.⁴²² The States outlined a plan to achieve this, which included actions such as undertaking effective measures to prevent the transfer of missile-related materials to and from Iran; adopting streamlined procedures for rapid exchange of information on Iran's proliferation activities; strengthening national legal authorities to address Iranian issues related to missile- and unstaffed aerial vehicles; and taking specific actions to support the prohibition of those vehicles and programs.

On 2 November 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement expressing Italy's strong disappointment at the Russian Federation's revocation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).⁴²³ The Ministry confirmed that Italy will continue to work to promote widespread adoption of the CTBT.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.⁴²⁴ They also denounced Russia's revocation of its ratification of the CTBT, affirming their support of the IAEA's continued presence and access to all of Ukraine's civil nuclear sites. The Ministers also condemned North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. Lastly, they reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 21 November 2023.⁴²⁵ The Ministers urged UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments and called on UN Member States to implement the relevant UNSC resolutions. They reiterated their condemnation on arms transfers from North Korea to Russia and urged North Korea and Russia to cease these activities immediately.

On 23 November 2023, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy Laura Boldrini criticized Italy's decision not to participate as an observer in the second Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons.⁴²⁶ Boldrini also noted that Italy has not yet approved the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which has been signed by 92 states and ratified by 68 countries. She expressed her hope that the Government will at least confirm its commitment to classify the topic of nuclear disarmament as one of Italy's priorities.

On 28 January 2024, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani issued a joint statement with President of the European People's Party Manfred Weber recommending that the

⁴²² Partecipazione del Sottosegretario Silli alla 67ma Conferenza Generale AIEA, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 26 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2023.

https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/09/partecipazione-del-sottosegretario-silli-alla-67ma-conferenza-generale-aiea/

⁴²³ Revoca della ratifica russa al Trattato per la messa al bando degli esperimenti nucleari, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 2 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 November 2023. https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/11/revoca-della-ratifica-russa-al-trattato-per-la-messa-al-bando-degli-esperimenti-nucleari/

⁴²⁴ G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html>

⁴²⁵ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

⁴²⁶ CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI 206, Parlamento Italiano (Rome) 23 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 November 2023.

https://www.camera.it/leg19/824?tipo=l&anno=2023&mese=11&giorno=23&view=filtered_scheda&commissione=03

European Union tackle long-term European projects such as an anti-missile and nuclear defense shield.⁴²⁷ They emphasized the necessity of collaboration with transatlantic partners in establishing these projects.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Italy has taken action to monitor environmental changes which may impact the nuclear supply chain and provided voluntary financial support to the IAEA to ensure nuclear security while actively cooperating with all IAEA actions and investigations. Italy has also consistently committed itself to specific actions to enforce nuclear non-proliferation in certain regions such as Iran while continually issuing verbal support for nuclear non-proliferation and a global responsible nuclear supply chain.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maggie Wang

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement strongly denouncing North Korea's successive launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 12 July 2023, 31 May 2023, and two ballistic missiles on 15 June 2023, all posing a significant threat as they landed within Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone.⁴²⁸

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.⁴²⁹ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 18 September 2023, Foreign Minister Kamikawa Yoko met with Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Rafael Mariano Grossi, signed a memorandum of cooperation on IAEA monitoring and assessment activities concerning Advanced Liquid Processing System Treated Water Discharges at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station.⁴³⁰ Minister Yoko expressed Japan's commitment to continue to share scientific research with the international community.

On 16 October 2023, Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada published joint recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy.⁴³¹ The Agile Nations working group produced five recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. The group recommends that fusion regulation should be proportionate to the hazards of fusion energy while remaining

⁴²⁷ La Lettera. Tajani – Weber: Un esercito e più investimenti strategici per l'Europa è l'ora della Difesa comune (La Stampa), Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 28 January 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 March 2024. https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/interviste/2024/01/la-lettera-tajani-weber-un-esercito-e-piu-investimenti-strategici-per-leuropa-e-lora-della-difesa-comune-la-stampa/

⁴²⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

⁴²⁹ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

⁴³⁰ Meeting between Foreign Minister Kamikawa and H.E. Mr. Rafael Mariano Grossi, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and Signing Ceremony of Memorandum of Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 September 2023, Access Date: 10 December 2023, https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/inec/page1e_000769.html

⁴³¹ Agile Nations working group on fusion energy regulation: joint statement, Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (London) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 26 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agile-nations-uk-japan-and-canada-joint-recommendations-on-fusion-energy/agile-nations-working-group-on-fusion-energy-regulation-joint-statement>

transparent and pro-innovation and nations should consider the public perceptions of fusion when considering regulation.

On 27 October 2023, the Committee on Disarmament and International Security approved a draft of 21 resolutions on Nuclear Weapons.⁴³² Of these 21 resolutions, the Government of Japan submitted the draft resolution titled “Steps to building a common road map towards a world without nuclear weapons,” which was adopted. This resolution called for the implementation of measures found in the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, as well as transparent communication at international deliberations regarding the matter.

On 8 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers met in Tokyo and issued a joint statement announcing their commitment to building international solidarity to address the global challenge of nuclear disarmament.⁴³³ They also denounced Russia’s revocation of its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, affirming their support of the IAEA’s continued presence and access to all of Ukraine’s civil nuclear sites. They also condemned North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons and development of nuclear programs, as well as arms transfers from North Korea to Russia. They also reaffirmed their stance that Iran must never develop a nuclear weapon, and that Iran must cease the escalation of its nuclear program.

On 9 November 2023, the second gathering of the Working Group within the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, acting as this year’s G7 President, in Nagasaki.⁴³⁴ Subsequently, a joint session unfolded involving the Global Partnership and the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group. During this collaborative session, participants engaged in a comprehensive exchange of perspectives on disarmament and non-proliferation.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea’s launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.⁴³⁵ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 23 January 2024, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Ishihara Hirotaka received a courtesy call from Executive Director of International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and exchanged views on efforts towards a nuclear weapon-free world.⁴³⁶

On 16 February 2024, Ambassador Kitagawa Katsuro met with Korean Director-General for Non-proliferation and Nuclear Affairs Youn Jong Kwon to further non-proliferation consultations between the two members.⁴³⁷ They reaffirmed to work together to address issues including North Korea’s nuclear and missile issues.

⁴³² In Late-Day Meeting, First Committee Approves 21 Draft Resolutions on Nuclear Weapons, Requiring 78 Separate Recorded Vote, United Nations (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 25 November 2023. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/gadis3728.doc.htm>

⁴³³ G7 Japan 2023 Foreign Ministers’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231108-statement.html>

⁴³⁴ The 2nd Meeting of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction Working Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 November 2023. Access Date: 26 November 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_003338.html

⁴³⁵ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

⁴³⁶ Courtesy Call on Special Advisor to the Prime Minister Ishihara by Executive Director of International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) Parke, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 January 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/pageite_000001_00129.html

⁴³⁷ 17th Japan-ROK Consultation on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 February 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00155.html

On 14 March 2024, Minister Kamikawa met with IAEA Director Grossi to discuss ALPS treated water, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and other international and regional issues.⁴³⁸ Minister Kamikawa expressed Japan's commitment to these ends.

On 21 March 2024, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiro Komura attended the First Nuclear Energy Summit in Brussels.⁴³⁹ He delivered a message expressing the prioritization of safety, supporting research and development and a EUR18.5 million contribution to the IAEA for its promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The summit was also an opportunity for bilateral discussions with world leaders on the topic of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and IAEA initiatives.

On 15 April 2024, the 12th meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee was held with the goal of strengthening bilateral cooperation between France and Japan with regards to nuclear energy.⁴⁴⁰ The meeting included discussions on nuclear energy policy, and nuclear safety, specifically mentioning Japan's current efforts to decommission the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, and the release of water treated through the Advanced Liquid Processing System.

On 24 April 2024, Japan and the United States co-proposed a UN Security Council resolution that aimed to reaffirm the obligation of States Parties to the Outer Space Treaty not to place nuclear weapons in orbit around Earth.⁴⁴¹ The resolution also called on all Member States not to develop nuclear weapons intended for orbital placement.

On 25 April 2024, the IAEA completed a review of the operational safety of Unit 3 at the Mihama Nuclear Power Plant in Japan.⁴⁴² The IAEA identified good performance and made recommendations that plant management expressed commitment towards.

On 25 April 2024, the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee held its 12th meeting.⁴⁴³ Nuclear energy topics were discussed and further nuclear cooperation between the two members is expected.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. Japan has participated in discourse regarding non-proliferation and has signed agreements of international cooperation.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Avishka Gautham

⁴³⁸ Foreign Minister Kamikawa has a meeting and a dinner with IAEA Director General Grossi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 March 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00213.html

⁴³⁹ Attendance of Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Komura at the First Nuclear Energy Summit (Summary), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 April 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00236.html

⁴⁴⁰ The 12th meeting of the Japan-France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (Results), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 April 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00299.html

⁴⁴¹ Statement from National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan on Russia's Veto of the UN Security Council Resolution on the Outer Space Treaty, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 April 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/24/statement-from-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivan-on-russias-veto-of-the-un-security-council-resolution-on-the-outer-space-treaty/>

⁴⁴² IAEA Concludes Long Term Operational Safety Review at Japan's Mihama Nuclear Power Plant, International Atomic Energy Agency (Mihama), 25 April 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/iaea-concludes-long-term-operational-safety-review-at-japans-mihama-nuclear-power-plant>

⁴⁴³ The 12th Meeting of the Japan- France Nuclear Cooperation Committee (Results), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 April 2024. Access Date: 8 May 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00299.html

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on July 12, 2023.⁴⁴⁴ The ministers called on all United Nations Member States to fully implement all the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged the UNSC members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7's commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 18 July 2023, eight projects under Nuclear Fuel Fund received GBP22.3 million.⁴⁴⁵ Project Westinghouse UK whose goal is to support existing UK fuel capability at their Springfields site in Lancashire has received a direct award of over GBP10.5 million.

On 18 July 2023, the UK government announced a grant funding package up to GBP157 million.⁴⁴⁶ Up to GBP77.1 million of funding to for companies to accelerate advanced nuclear business development in the UK and to support advanced nuclear designs to enter UK regulation, maximizing the chance of small and advanced modular reactors being built during the next Parliament. Up to GBP58 million funding for the further development and design of a type of advanced modular reactor and next generation fuel.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.⁴⁴⁷ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC members to follow through on their commitments.

On 29 August 2023, the US Air Force has secured funding for a project at RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk which could return American nuclear weapons to the UK.⁴⁴⁸ The UK's nuclear force is currently submarine-launched Trident missiles, but the potential return of US nuclear weapons would make the UK a more likely target in any nuclear war.

On 14 September 2023, Germany, France, the US and the UK gave a joint statement to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).⁴⁴⁹ They stated that Iran has not adequately addressed outstanding safeguards issues, and unless it complies with the IAEA's requirements, further actions may be taken by the Board to hold Iran accountable, potentially including a resolution. The statement also calls for

⁴⁴⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

⁴⁴⁵ Nuclear Fuel Fund (NFF): projects awarded funding, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (London) 18 July 2023. Access Date: 28 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nuclear-fuel-fund-nff-projects-awarded-funding>

⁴⁴⁶ British nuclear revival to move towards energy independence, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (London) 18 July 2023. Access Date: 28 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-nuclear-revival-to-move-towards-energy-independence>

⁴⁴⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

⁴⁴⁸ Airbase project could pave way for UK to host US nuclear weapons, The Guardian (London) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 20 October 2023. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/aug/29/surety-mission-50m-airbase-project-could-pave-way-for-uk-to-host-us-nuclear-weapons>

⁴⁴⁹ Safeguards Agreement with Iran: Quad statement at IAEA Board of Governors, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 14 September 2023. Access Date: 28 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/quad-statement-at-iaea-board-of-governors-on-the-safeguards-agreement-with-iran-september-2023>

transparency and cooperation from Iran to resolve these issues and commends the IAEA for its professional work on the matter.

On 7 September 2023, the UK rejoined European Union science research scheme Horizon, however, the UK will not be rejoining a nuclear research alliance known as Euratom R&D, but there is an agreement to cooperate specifically on nuclear fusion.⁴⁵⁰ Nuclear fusion research concerns nuclear safety, radiation protection and waste management. The UK will institute its own program focusing on nuclear fusion.

On 15 September 2023, UK Ambassador to the IAEA, Corinne Kitsell, gave a statement on behalf of Australia, the UK, and the US on the trilateral security partnership known as AUKUS.⁴⁵¹ Statement to transfer of the nuclear materials in the context of AUKUS and its safeguards in all aspects under Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

On 15 September 2023, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States expressed their commitment to cooperating with IAEA on Australia's naval nuclear propulsion program.⁴⁵² They acknowledged that ongoing discussions are taking place, including the development of an Article 14 arrangement, to ensure the highest non-proliferation standards are met.

On 14 October 2023, the UK's nuclear fusion site ended experiments after 40 years.⁴⁵³ The UK's government decided to pursue a domestic fusion energy strategy instead of associating with the EU's Euratom programme. The UK government has committed to spending GBP650 million on an alternative UK fusion programme between now and 2027. This includes a new prototype fusion energy plant in Nottinghamshire called STEP.

On 16 October 2023, the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada published joint recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy.⁴⁵⁴ The Agile Nations working group produced five recommendations on how to develop a regulatory framework for fusion energy facilities. The group recommends that fusion regulation should be proportionate to the hazards of fusion energy while remaining transparent and pro-innovation and nations should consider the public perceptions of fusion when considering regulation.

On 16 October 2023, 29th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference was held in London through the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA).⁴⁵⁵ The conference addressed the challenges and priorities of this new era in fusion energy, encompassing research, technology development, and preparation for industrial deployment.

On 16 October 2023, The UK's Nuclear Minister Andrew Bowie outlined details of the country's Fusion Futures Programme, which he said would see GBP650 million spent over the next five years on a package of

⁴⁵⁰ UK rejoins EU science research scheme Horizon, BBC (London) 7 September 2023. Access Date: 20 October 2023. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-66737714>

⁴⁵¹ AUKUS partners' statement to the IAEA Board of Governors, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 15 September 2023. Access Date: 26 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/statement-by-aukus-partners-to-the-iaea-board-of-governors>

⁴⁵² IAEA Board on naval nuclear propulsion: AUKUS Partners update, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 15 September 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/aukus-partners-update-the-iaea-board-on-naval-nuclear-propulsion>

⁴⁵³ UK's nuclear fusion site ends experiments after 40 years, BBC (London) 14 October 2023. Access Date 26 October 2023. <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-67101176>

⁴⁵⁴ Agile Nations working group on fusion energy regulation: joint statement, Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (London) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 26 October 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agile-nations-uk-japan-and-canada-joint-recommendations-on-fusion-energy/agile-nations-working-group-on-fusion-energy-regulation-joint-statement>

⁴⁵⁵ 29th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC 2023), International Atomic Energy Agency (London) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 20 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/events/fec2023>

measures, including the creation of 2200 training places, a new fuel cycle testing facility and funding to develop infrastructure for private fusion companies, notably at the UKAEA's Culham campus.⁴⁵⁶

On 16 November 2023, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) has raised concerns about development activities at RAF Lakenheath in Suffolk, fearing it may be intended for hosting nuclear weapons.⁴⁵⁷ CND argued that the US Air Force may be operating unlawfully by neglecting the risks associated with stationing nuclear weapons.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.⁴⁵⁸ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 27 November 2023, the UK government had lined up Mubadala, the Abu Dhabi fund run by Vice President Sheikh Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan to take a stake in the Sizewell C nuclear power plant project in Suffolk.⁴⁵⁹ The UK's government aims to revitalize the nuclear power industry and has launched Great British Energy.

On 11 January 2024, the UK government announced plans for a major expansion of nuclear power, aiming to build a fleet of reactors capable of producing 24GW by 2050, which would meet a quarter of the national electricity demand.⁴⁶⁰ The government reaffirms its commitment to nuclear power as a sustainable energy source, citing its importance for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and ensuring energy security.

On 28 February 2024, a statement by the United Kingdom was delivered by Lord (Tariq) Ahmad of Wimbledon at the United Nations on the Conference on Disarmament: High-level Segment.⁴⁶¹ The statement underscores the importance of existing disarmament, arms control, and non-proliferation instruments, advocating for global efforts to strengthen these mechanisms.

On 3-4 April 2024, the United Kingdom provided a report on the latest national developments in nuclear law during the Nuclear Law Committee (NLC) meeting.⁴⁶²

On 10 April 2024, the Atomic Weapons Establishment in Reading, Berkshire, is offering apprenticeships in security work, focusing on data skills through a 15-month Data Skills Academy program.⁴⁶³ Delivered by tech company Multiverse, the apprenticeships aim to train candidates in data wrangling and analysis techniques, emphasizing the importance of maintaining national security.

⁴⁵⁶ Nuclear fusion: New initiatives outlined at IAEA's FEC 2023 conference, World Nuclear News (London) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 20 November 2023. <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Nuclear-fusion-IAEA-sets-out-new-initiatives-at-FE>

⁴⁵⁷ RAF Lakenheath faces possible legal challenge over nuclear weapon fears, BBC (Suffolk) 16 November 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-suffolk-67439625>

⁴⁵⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

⁴⁵⁹ UAE approached to invest in Sizewell C nuclear power plant, The Guardian (London) 27 November 2023. Access Date: 30 November 2023. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2023/nov/27/uae-approached-to-invest-sizewell-c-nuclear-power-plant>

⁴⁶⁰ UK government sets out plans for 'biggest nuclear power expansion in 70 years', The Guardian (London) 11 January 2024. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/jan/11/uk-government-sets-out-plans-for-biggest-nuclear-power-expansion-in-70-years>

⁴⁶¹ UK Statement at Conference on Disarmament: High-level Segment, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 29 February 2024. Access Date: 29 February 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-statement-at-conference-on-disarmament-high-level-segment>

⁴⁶² Experts discuss latest developments in the nuclear law field, Nuclear Energy Agency (Paris) 22 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. https://www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_92327/experts-discuss-latest-developments-in-the-nuclear-law-field

⁴⁶³ Reading apprenticeships in security work open to people of 'all backgrounds', British Broadcasting Corporation (London) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 21 April 2024. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-berkshire-68770849>

On 12 April 2024, Labour leader Sir Keir Starmer reiterated his firm support for the UK's nuclear weapons, labeling them as crucial for national security.⁴⁶⁴ He also pledged to raise defense spending to 2.5 per cent of GDP, aligning with government ambitions, while emphasizing Labour's commitment to defense, including the Dreadnought submarines and AUKUS security pact. Despite criticism from Defence Secretary Grant Shapps, Starmer emphasized the party's evolving stance on defense.

On 18-19 April 2024, during the 147th session of the NEA Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy, Dr Fiona Rayment, Chief Science and Technology Officer for the United Kingdom's National Nuclear Laboratory and Chair of the High-Level Group on Improving Gender Balance in the Nuclear Sector (HLG-GB), provided an update on the groups' progress and plans.⁴⁶⁵

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. The United Kingdom has verbally expressed its commitment to non-proliferation, attended international conferences to discuss nuclear issues, provided funding to nuclear research and has demonstrated support for the Additional Protocol by implementing IAEA recommendations.

Thus, United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiia Bondarenko

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 5 June 2023, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced plans to acquire high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU) and invited public comment on two proposed draft solicitations for HALEU supply chain services.⁴⁶⁶ HALEU is critical to the development and deployment of advanced reactors in the US and the DOE maintains that a domestic supply will contribute to a clean energy economy.

On 12 June 2023, the US hosted a delegation from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to review the progress in US chemical weapons destruction.⁴⁶⁷ The US also provided updates on its tour of the Department of Defense's Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant in Richmond, Kentucky, and the status of the US stockpile destruction program.

On 15 June 2023, the DOE awarded USD56 million for 68 nuclear energy projects and student innovations in support of nuclear technology development.⁴⁶⁸ This money to US universities and a national laboratory will help fund critical nuclear research and increase access to nuclear energy.

⁴⁶⁴ Keir Starmer: Labour commitment to nuclear weapons unshakeable, British Broadcasting Corporation (London) 12 April 2024. Access Date: 21 April 2024. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-68790435>

⁴⁶⁵ NEA member countries convene for the 147th session of the NEA Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Energy Agency (Paris) 23 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. https://www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_92340/nea-member-countries-convene-for-the-147th-session-of-the-nea-steering-committee-for-nuclear-energy

⁴⁶⁶ US Department of Energy to Acquire High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium Material, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 5 June 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/us-department-energy-acquire-high-assay-low-enriched-uranium-material>

⁴⁶⁷ Visit of a Delegation from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Executive Council Visit, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 12 June 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.state.gov/visit-of-a-delegation-from-the-organization-for-the-prohibition-of-chemical-weapons-executive-council-visit/>

⁴⁶⁸ DOE Awards \$56 Million for Nuclear Energy Projects to US Universities and National Laboratories, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 15 June 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/doe-awards-56-million-nuclear-energy-projects-us-universities-and-national-laboratories>

On 26 June 2023, seven industry partners were awarded vouchers by the US government's Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear initiative.⁴⁶⁹ These vouchers will advance nuclear industry projects toward commercialization and support the development of nuclear advanced technologies.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 12 July 2023.⁴⁷⁰ The ministers called on all United Nations Member States to fully implement all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7's commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 27 July 2023, the Department of State released a statement from Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Non-proliferation Ambassador Adam Scheinman emphasizing the US commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in anticipation of the 2023 NPT Preparatory Committee meeting in Vienna.⁴⁷¹ Scheinman states that "the United States continues to work in good faith to advance all aspects of the treaty, to include the Article VI obligation to pursue good faith in negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament." He highlights US involvement in the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and the Creating an Environment for Nuclear Disarmament initiative. Additionally, Scheinman states that the US insists on full compliance with NPT non-proliferation safeguards and on the inclusion of the Additional Protocol as the standard for NPT verification and nuclear supply.

On 27 July 2023, the US Working Group on strengthening the NPT review process put forward four recommendations to improve transparency and coordination among States Parties.⁴⁷² These recommendations to the Preparatory Committee signal US compliance with Article VIII.3 of the NPT or its participation in the treaty review process.

On 31 July 2023, the Department of State Spokesperson Matthew Miller reaffirmed the US commitment to the NPT in a press statement.⁴⁷³ This statement announced the US's participation in the 2023 Preparatory Committee Meeting in Vienna and confirmed its commitment to upholding the three pillars of the NPT: non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and progress on disarmament.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.⁴⁷⁴ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments.

⁴⁶⁹ GAIN Vouchers Awarded to Accelerate Seven Advanced Nuclear Technologies, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/gain-vouchers-awarded-accelerate-seven-advanced-nuclear-technologies>

⁴⁷⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

⁴⁷¹ Doubling Down on the NPT, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.usanes2023.com/>

⁴⁷² Practical Steps to Improve the Process and Reinforce Best Practices, Working Group on Strengthening the NPT Review Process (Washington D.C.) 27 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023 [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Treaty_on_the_Non-Proliferation_of_Nuclear_Weapons_-_Working_group_on_further_strengthening_the_review_process_\(2023\)/09._WG-_USA.pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Treaty_on_the_Non-Proliferation_of_Nuclear_Weapons_-_Working_group_on_further_strengthening_the_review_process_(2023)/09._WG-_USA.pdf)

⁴⁷³ The United States Reaffirms Commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 31 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-reaffirms-commitment-to-the-treaty-on-the-non-proliferation-of-nuclear-weapons/>

⁴⁷⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement On the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

On 29 August 2023, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ambassador Bonnie Denise Jenkins commemorated and promoted the international day against nuclear tests in a statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York.⁴⁷⁵ This statement reaffirmed US support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and a ban on all nuclear explosive tests.

On 30 August 2023, the Department of State released a statement on its export controls and continued participation in major multilateral export control regimes.⁴⁷⁶ These regimes include the Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

On 24 September 2023, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ambassador Bonnie D. Jenkins participated in the 67th General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna, Austria.⁴⁷⁷ Jenkins discussed nuclear-related issues and emphasized the U.S.'s commitment to non-proliferation and countering weapons of mass destruction.

On 20 October 2023, the DOE hosted the 2023 US-Africa Nuclear Energy Summit in collaboration with the Nuclear Power Institute of the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission.⁴⁷⁸ This summit allowed for the exchange of research and critical dialogues on nuclear energy issues, with its focus on international cooperation, innovative solutions, and shaping policies. The summit was the first-ever US organized Pan-African event on the future of nuclear power in Africa and aimed to enhance cooperation towards sustainable energy growth in the region.

On 2 November 2023, Secretary of State Antony Blinken expressed US concern over Russia's plans to withdraw from the CTBT.⁴⁷⁹ Secretary Blinken stated that the US will "continue to emphasize the irresponsibility of Russia's recent rhetoric regarding nuclear weapon explosive testing and the CTBT" and reaffirmed the US's commitment to CTBT ratification and their zero-yield nuclear explosive testing moratorium.

On 9 November 2023, the Department of State co-hosted the launch of the Project Phoenix Workshop with the Slovak Ministry of Economy in Bratislava.⁴⁸⁰ This project demonstrates US commitment to maintaining the global non-proliferation regime by providing feasibility studies and technical assistance to support European partner countries in meeting their energy security and climate goals.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.⁴⁸¹ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

⁴⁷⁵ Statement of the United States to Commemorate and Promote the International Day Against Nuclear Tests at the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.state.gov/statement-of-the-united-states-to-commemorate-and-promote-the-international-day-against-nuclear-tests-at-the-high-level-plenary-meeting-of-the-un-general-assembly/>

⁴⁷⁶ Export Controls Policy, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 30 August 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.state.gov/nonproliferation-export-controls/>

⁴⁷⁷ Under Secretary Jenkins to Participate in the IAEA General Conference In Vienna, Austria, September 24-28, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.state.gov/under-secretary-jenkins-to-participate-in-the-iaea-general-conference-in-vienna-austria-september-24-28/>

⁴⁷⁸ African Nations Gather to Discuss the Future of Nuclear Energy in the Region, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/african-nations-gather-discuss-future-nuclear-energy-region>

⁴⁷⁹ Russia's Planned Withdrawal of Its CTBT Ratification, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023. <https://www.state.gov/russias-planned-withdrawal-of-its-ctbt-ratification/>

⁴⁸⁰ United States Launches Project Phoenix to Accelerate the Adoption of Advanced Clean Energy Technologies in Europe, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 November 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-launches-project-phoenix-to-accelerate-the-adoption-of-advanced-clean-energy-technologies-in-europe/>

⁴⁸¹ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

On 27 November 2023, the DOE announced that they would be spending USD275 million on seven projects to improve clean energy supply chains and accelerate domestic clean energy manufacturing across the country.⁴⁸² These projects demonstrate the country's commitment to clean energy by developing and building existing and emerging energy technologies.

On 1 December 2023, the US endorsed the Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy at the World Climate Action Summit at the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁴⁸³ This declaration aims to triple nuclear energy capacity globally by 2050 in hopes of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero. It promotes the inclusion of nuclear energy in energy lending policies and recognizes the importance of nuclear science and technology in monitoring and addressing climate change. US endorsement means a commitment to take domestic actions towards safe and responsible nuclear power plant operation, mobilizing investments in nuclear power, supporting the development and construction of nuclear reactors, and encouraging commitments from the private sectors and financial institutions. Additionally, US endorsement reaffirms the country's commitment to promoting a resilient nuclear supply chain under the highest standards of safety, sustainability, security, and non-proliferation.

On 4 December 2023, the DOE signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Mauritania on clean energy cooperation.⁴⁸⁴ This MOU aims to allow for greater cooperation in the deployment of clean energy technologies and the promotion of "green" or decarbonized steel production in Mauritania. These clean energy technologies will utilize Mauritania's wind and solar resources in order to transform the country's iron industry and significantly reduce carbon emissions.

On 7 December 2023, the US announced its plan to develop a reliable and secure global nuclear energy supply chain alongside Canada, France, Japan and the United Kingdom at the Net Zero Nuclear Summit.⁴⁸⁵ This plan commits USD4.2 billion in government-led investments to establish a resilient global uranium supply market and reduce Russian influence over the next three years. This plan aligns with the countries' commitment to triple nuclear energy capacity globally by 2050 and emphasizes the importance of delivering safe and secure nuclear technologies.

On 12 December 2023, the DOE announced the launch of the Office of Critical and Emerging Technology.⁴⁸⁶ This office will work to advance the work being done across the DOE and help to efforts related to critical science, energy, and security challenges. This commitment to the advancement and greater coordination of critical and emerging technologies reflects the US's commitment to developing nuclear technologies and promoting energy security.

On 9 January 2024, the DOE issued a new request for proposals concerning uranium enrichment services to help build a reliable domestic supply of fuels using HALEU.⁴⁸⁷ The department announced this request as part

⁴⁸² Biden-Harris Administration Announces Actions to Strengthen Clean Energy Supply Chains and Accelerate Manufacturing in Energy and Industrial Communities, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 27 November 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023.

⁴⁸³ At COP28, Countries Launch Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy Capacity by 2050, Recognizing the Key Role of Nuclear Energy in Reaching Net Zero, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 3 December 2023. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/cop28-countries-launch-declaration-triple-nuclear-energy-capacity-2050-recognizing-key>

⁴⁸⁴ DOE Signs Clean Energy Cooperation MOU with Mauritania, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-signs-clean-energy-cooperation-mou-mauritania>

⁴⁸⁵ At COP28, U.S., Canada, France, Japan, and UK Announce Plans to Mobilize \$4.2 Billion for Reliable Global Nuclear Energy Supply Chain, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 7 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/cop28-us-canada-france-japan-and-uk-announce-plans-mobilize-42-billion-reliable-global>

⁴⁸⁶ DOE Launches New Office to Coordinate Critical and Emerging Technology, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-launches-new-office-coordinate-critical-and-emerging-technology>

⁴⁸⁷ DOE Announces Next Steps to Build Domestic Uranium Supply for Advanced Nuclear Reactors As Part of President Biden's Investing in America Agenda, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 9 January 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-next-steps-build-domestic-uranium-supply-advanced-nuclear-reactors-part>

of President Biden’s “Investing in America” agenda which seeks to establish a domestic uranium supply for advanced nuclear reactors. A domestic uranium supply will allow for the expansion of nuclear power in the US and will help the country reach emissions targets by producing more reliable, clean energy.

On 10 January 2024, the EU and the United States released a joint statement denouncing North Korea’s provision of ballistic missiles to Russia.⁴⁸⁸ The EU and the US called upon North Korea to return to diplomacy and maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula.

On 13-14 February 2024, US Secretary of Energy, Jennifer M. Granholm, and Deputy Secretary of Energy, David M. Turk, attended an international meeting on climate and energy in Paris, France.⁴⁸⁹ This major gathering was attended by energy leaders from fifty countries with the aim to empower the IAEA and advance global clean energy transitions in celebration of the IAEA’s 50th Anniversary. The 2024 IAEA Ministerial Communique outlines the participating countries’ commitment to transitioning away from fossil fuels and includes a paragraph on the importance of nuclear energy considerations when working towards clean, secure, and reliable energy. The US also reiterated its support for the COP28 goal of tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030 by committing itself to advancing negotiations on energy at the 2024 G7 and G20 conferences. Following the meeting, Secretary Granholm launched the US-Iceland Energy and Climate Dialogue to help assist countries in Central and Eastern Europe in expanding their geothermal energy capacity and enhancing energy independence through a US-led 22 country Partnership for Transatlantic Energy and Climate Cooperation.

On 23 February 2024 the DOE announced USD24 million will be invested into supporting and expanding the US’s clean energy workforce through workforce training programs.⁴⁹⁰ This funding will help to enhance manufacturing efficiency and create new job opportunities in the clean energy sector. This announcement reflects the US’s commitment to clean energy and advancing efforts to secure safe renewable and nuclear alternatives to fossil fuels.

On 11 March 2024, the Department of State released a statement on the inclusion of USD1.5 billion towards countering Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine in President Biden’s Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request.⁴⁹¹ This budget request included a total of USD66 million towards security assistance activities in support of civilian security, the rule of law, demining and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction within Ukraine. It also called for funds to help bolster energy security and counter the influence of the Russia and China across Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. This budget request demonstrates the US’s support for non-proliferation and its commitment to international energy security.

On 15 March 2024, the 11th US-EU Energy Council met in Washington and released a joint statement that reaffirmed their commitment to transatlantic energy cooperation and the advancement of secure, diverse and resilient energy systems.⁴⁹² The Council highlighted the importance of promoting stability and transparency within global energy markets and working together to accelerate just energy transitions. The joint statement

⁴⁸⁸ Western allies denounce North Korea for providing ballistic missiles to Russia, Euronews (Brussels) 10 January 2024. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2024/01/10/western-allies-denounce-north-korea-for-providing-ballistic-missiles-to-russia>

⁴⁸⁹ International Energy Agency 50th Anniversary Achieves Breakthroughs on Civil Nuclear, Outreach to India, and Momentum Toward Global Goal on Energy Storage, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 16 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/international-energy-agency-50th-anniversary-achieves-breakthroughs-civil-nuclear-outreach>

⁴⁹⁰ Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$24 Million to Expand America’s Clean Energy Workforce and Enhance Manufacturing Efficiency, Office of Nuclear Energy (Washington D.C.) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-24-million-expand-americas-clean-energy-workforce>

⁴⁹¹ FY 2025 Budget: Supporting Ukraine and Ensuring Russia’s Strategic Failure, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 11 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.state.gov/fy-2025-budget-supporting-ukraine-and-ensuring-russias-strategic-failure/>

⁴⁹² Joint Statement on the 11th United-States-European Union Energy Council, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-the-11th-united-states-european-union-energy-council/>

also acknowledged the work of the US-EU Task Force on Energy Security which has significantly reduced Russian fossil fuel reliance and achieved a 99 per cent natural gas storage filling level before the winter of 2023-2024. Additionally, the Council reinforced its support for Ukraine, condemned Russia's irresponsible actions regarding Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and stressed the importance of energy relations with partner countries in surrounding regions. This joint statement articulates the US's continued support for energy security and promotion of responsible nuclear supply chains.

On 20 March 2024, the Department of State released a press statement on the US's decision to impose sanctions on procurement networks supporting Iran's ballistic missile, defense and nuclear programs.⁴⁹³ These networks are based in Iran, Türkiye, Oman and Germany and are complicit in Iran's harmful proliferation of weapons. The US condemns these networks and Iran's military-industrial base for destabilizing the Middle East and facilitating Russia's ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine. This statement reflects the US's strong stance on nuclear energy security and non-proliferation in Iran.

On 29 March, the DOE announced USD4 billion in tax credits towards supporting domestic clean energy manufacturing alongside the US Department of Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).⁴⁹⁴ This announcement demonstrates the US's commitment to clean energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions through secure and resilient alternative energy sources like nuclear power.

On 15 April 2024, the Department of State delivered its 2024 Report on Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments to Congress.⁴⁹⁵ The compliance report assessed the US's compliance and adherence to all agreements on arms control, disarmament and nonproliferation including commitments to nuclear weapons. The US's annual submission and deliverance of this report reflects the country's commitment to complying with agreements like the NPT and promoting a responsible nuclear supply chain.

On 17 April 2024, the United States Mission to the United Nations issued a joint statement condemning the large-scale missile and drone attacks by Iran on the State of Israel.⁴⁹⁶ The statement condemned Iran's irresponsible use of weapons and called on regional parties to work together towards deescalating tensions in the Middle East.

On 19 April 2024, the Department of State identified and sanctioned four entities that have supplied weapons in support of Pakistan's ballistic missile program.⁴⁹⁷ Three of these entities were China-based and one was Belarus-based, and all were designated as blocked persons and prohibited from making any transactions or accessing any property or provisions within the US or involving US persons. These sanctions demonstrate the US's commitment to nonproliferation and disrupting the proliferation networks of weapons of mass destruction.

⁴⁹³ Imposing Sanctions on Networks Supporting Iran's Ballistic Missile, Defense, and Nuclear Programs, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.state.gov/imposing-sanctions-on-networks-supporting-irans-ballistic-missile-defense-and-nuclear-programs/>

⁴⁹⁴ Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$4 Billion in Tax Credits to Build Clean Energy Supply Chain, Drive Investments, and Lower Costs in Energy Communities, Office of Energy (Washington D.C.) 29 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-4-billion-tax-credits-build-clean-energy-supply>

⁴⁹⁵ Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.state.gov/imposing-sanctions-on-networks-supporting-irans-ballistic-missile-defense-and-nuclear-programs/>

⁴⁹⁶ Joint Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Attack on the State of Israel, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York City) 17 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://usun.usmission.gov/joint-statement-on-the-islamic-republic-of-irans-attack-on-the-state-of-israel/>

⁴⁹⁷ US Imposes Sanctions on Suppliers to Pakistan's Ballistic Missile Program, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-imposes-sanctions-on-suppliers-to-pakistans-ballistic-missile-program/>

On 24 April 2024, the United States and Japan co-proposed a UNSC resolution that aimed to reaffirm the obligation of States Parties to the Outer Space Treaty not to place nuclear weapons in orbit around Earth.⁴⁹⁸ The resolution also called on all Member States not to develop nuclear weapons intended for orbital placement.

On 25 April 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration has announced key actions aimed at strengthening America's electric grid, boosting clean energy deployment, and manufacturing jobs, and cutting pollution from the power sector.⁴⁹⁹ The Department of Energy has made strides in securing the U.S. nuclear fuel supply chain, closing requests for the purchase of high-assay low-enriched uranium, and producing the first 100 kilograms of civilian HALEU in the United States. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to enhance domestic capabilities and reduce reliance on imports, aligning with commitments made at COP28 to develop a safe and secure global supply chain for nuclear energy.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. The US has taken efforts to verbally express its commitment to non-proliferation, has attended international conferences to discuss nuclear issues, funded efforts to encourage a responsible nuclear supply chain and has supported and applied Additional Protocol.

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

Analyst: Akhila Sandhu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol.

On 22 May 2023, the European Union and Korea launched a Green Partnership, committing to cooperation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁵⁰⁰ Together, they announced their intention to strengthen cooperation on the research and development of advanced technologies, safely operating nuclear power, safely disposing of radioactive waste and decommissioning nuclear power plants.

On 30 June 2023, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announced the delivery on 29 June 2023 of five decontamination units for Ukraine's State Emergency Services, procured with support from the EU.⁵⁰¹ This delivery will aid in ensuring nuclear safety and security in Ukraine following the breach of the Kakhovka dam, and the ongoing threat to Ukraine's Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant.

On 12 July 2023, the IAEA released a statement confirming the delivery of information technology equipment, power supply systems, infrared sensors and portable tritium detectors to Ukraine's Rivne and South Ukraine

⁴⁹⁸ Statement from National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan on Russia's Veto of the UN Security Council Resolution on the Outer Space Treaty, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 April 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/24/statement-from-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivan-on-russias-veto-of-the-un-security-council-resolution-on-the-outer-space-treaty/>

⁴⁹⁹ FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces Key Actions to Strengthen America's Electric Grid, Boost Clean Energy Deployment and Manufacturing Jobs, and Cut Dangerous Pollution from the Power Sector, The White House (Washington D.C.) 25 April 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/25/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-key-actions-to-strengthen-americas-electric-grid-boost-clean-energy-deployment-and-manufacturing-jobs-and-cut-dangerous-pollution-from-the/>

⁵⁰⁰ EU and Republic of Korea launch a Green Partnership, European Council (Brussels) 22 May 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/05/22/european-union-republic-of-korea-green-partnership/>

⁵⁰¹ Update 168 – IAEA Director General Statement on Situation in Ukraine, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 30 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/update-168-iaea-director-general-statement-on-situation-in-ukraine-0>

nuclear power plants, and the State Enterprise Eastern Mining and Processing Plant, which was procured with the support of the EU.⁵⁰² This delivery will aid in improving the reliability of the nuclear supply chain in Ukraine.

On 13 July 2023, President Charles Michel condemned North Korea's nuclear programme and missile tests.⁵⁰³ President Michel also affirmed that the EU and Japan are working together to bolster peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

On 13 July 2023, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile on July 12, 2023.⁵⁰⁴ The ministers called on all United Nations Member States to fully implement all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and urged UNSC members to follow through on their commitments. The ministers also reaffirmed the G7's commitment to working with all relevant partners toward the goal of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to upholding the rules-based international order.

On 14 July 2023, Josep Borrell, High Representative for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the EU, released a statement condemning North Korea's launch of a intercontinental ballistic missile on 12 July 2023.⁵⁰⁵ He called on North Korea to abandon irreversibly all its nuclear weapons, programmes, and other weapons of mass destruction. He also called for the international community to unite in upholding the international non-proliferation architecture and to prevent North Korea from further escalating military tensions in the region.

On 24 August 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch using ballistic missile technology on 24 August 2023.⁵⁰⁶ The ministers reiterated their demand that North Korea completely and irreversibly abandon its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs and any other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs and fully comply with all obligations under the relevant UNSC resolutions. They called for a swift and united international response by the UNSC and urged the UNSC Members to follow through on their commitments.

On 10 October 2023, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the EU agreed to hold a regular and structured GCC-EU regional security dialogue and establish joint working groups when needed to coordinate efforts on nuclear, missile and drone proliferation.⁵⁰⁷ The EU and the GCC Ministers also reaffirmed their support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and renewed their call for Iran to immediately fulfil its nuclear obligations and commitments and fully cooperate with the IAEA.

On 11 October 2023, the IAEA released a statement confirming the completion of its 27th and 28th deliveries of equipment and other items designed to enhance nuclear safety and security in Ukraine, which was procured

⁵⁰² Update 173 – IAEA Director General Statement on Situation in Ukraine, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 12 July 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/update-173-iaea-director-general-statement-on-situation-in-ukraine>

⁵⁰³ Press remarks by President Charles Michel following the EU-Japan summit, European Council (Brussels) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/07/13/press-remarks-by-president-charles-michel-following-the-eu-japan-summit/>

⁵⁰⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the launch of an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230713-north-korea.html>

⁵⁰⁵ North Korea/DPRK: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 July 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/07/14/north-korea-dprk-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-the-launch-of-an-inter-continental-ballistic-missile/>

⁵⁰⁶ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/230824-north-korea.html>

⁵⁰⁷ Co-Chairs' Statement of the 27th GCC-EU Joint Council and Ministerial Meeting, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 October 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/10/co-chairs-statement-of-the-27th-gcc-eu-joint-council-and-ministerial-meeting/>

with funds provided by the EU, including the European Commission.⁵⁰⁸ Among the equipment was two Starlink terminals and a mobile helium leak detector which will support reliable communications to and from the site and increase safety of the Ukrainian nuclear power plants.

On 17 October 2023, the Council of the European Union confirmed their decision to maintain the restrictive measures under the EU non-proliferation regime on Iran past Transition Day on 18 October 2023.⁵⁰⁹ The Council also agreed to maintain sectoral and individual measures related to Iran nuclear proliferation, as well as arms and missile embargoes.

On 23 October 2023, EU Foreign Ministers including High Representative Borell and Jutta Urpilainen, European Commissioner for International Partnerships, held the 19th EU-Central Asia Ministerial Meeting alongside the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan.⁵¹⁰ The Ministers reaffirmed their belief in the importance of a peaceful resolution of conflicts without the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and stressed the importance of the international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation architecture. The Ministers also highlighted their support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

On 27 October 2023, the IAEA released a statement confirming its 30th delivery of equipment to Ukraine, which was produced with financial contributions from Canada, the European Union, and the United Kingdom.⁵¹¹ The delivered equipment, which consists of survey meters with a neutron detection capacity, portable dissolved hydrogen analyzers, vibro-analyzers, and related accessories, will support nuclear safety and security in the Ukraine.

On 2 November 2023, the Council of the EU released a statement condemning Russia's revocation of its ratification of the CTBT.⁵¹² The Council called on Russia to continue to respect the object and purpose of the Treaty and called on all States to immediately sign and ratify the CTBT. The Council then reaffirmed its commitment to promoting the universal adoption of the CTBT and working towards a world free of nuclear testing.

On 14 November 2023, the Council of the EU released a statement announcing that projects under the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) are producing concrete deliverables in nuclear surveillance.⁵¹³ The Council also confirmed that several PESCO projects have taken measures to rapidly increase the availability

⁵⁰⁸ Update 187 - IAEA Director General Statement on Situation in Ukraine, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/update-187-iaea-director-general-statement-on-situation-in-ukraine>

⁵⁰⁹ Iran: Council maintains restrictive measures under the non-proliferation sanctions regime after the JCPOA Transition Day, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 17 October 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/17/iran-council-maintains-restrictive-measures-under-the-non-proliferation-sanctions-regime-after-the-jcpoa-transition-day/>

⁵¹⁰ Joint Communiqué of the 19th European Union-Central Asia Ministerial Meeting, 23 October 2023, Luxembourg, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 October 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/10/23/joint-communique-of-the-19th-european-union-central-asia-ministerial-meeting-23-october-2023-luxembourg/>

⁵¹¹ Update 191 - IAEA Director General Statement on Situation in Ukraine, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/update-191-iaea-director-general-statement-on-situation-in-ukraine>

⁵¹² Russia: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the revocation of the ratification to the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/11/02/russia-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-the-revocation-of-the-ratification-to-the-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>

⁵¹³ Defence Cooperation: Council assesses progress in PESCO and launches its strategic review, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/11/14/defence-cooperation-council-assesses-progress-in-pesco-and-launches-its-strategic-review/>

and effectiveness of their capabilities in the face of the challenges presented by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

On 22 November 2023, G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 21 November 2023.⁵¹⁴ The ministers reiterated their call for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and urged UNSC members to implement their resolutions.

On 23 November 2023, the European Union released a statement condemning North Korea's launch of a military satellite using ballistic missile technology on 21 November 2023.⁵¹⁵ The EU urged North Korea to irreversibly abandon all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes and urged North Korea and Russia to refrain from any exchanges of missile technology. The EU also confirmed its readiness to work with relevant partners towards the complete denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

On 4 December 2023, under a European Union directive for independent reviews of national frameworks and programmes for managing radioactive waste and spent fuel, the Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Remediation review team concluded that the Netherlands has established an effective programme for managing its spent fuel and radioactive waste.⁵¹⁶ One observer from the European Commission participated on this review team, aiding this review.

On 19 December 2023, the Council of the EU released a statement condemning North Korea's launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile on 18 December.⁵¹⁷ The EU called upon North Korea to cease these launches and to comply immediately with its obligations under UNSC resolutions. The EU urged North Korea and Russia to abide by the successive UNSC resolutions which prohibit arms exports or imports involving North Korea.

On 10 January 2024, the EU and the United States released a joint statement denouncing North Korea's provision of ballistic missiles to Russia.⁵¹⁸ The EU and the US called upon North Korea to return to diplomacy and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

On 13 February 2024, the EU reiterated its commitment to collaborate with Armenia in ensuring nuclear safety, and to enhance Armenia's energy production from renewable sources.⁵¹⁹

⁵¹⁴ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on the Launch Using Ballistic Missile Technology by North Korea, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/231122-north-korea.html>

⁵¹⁵ DPRK/North Korea: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the satellite launch, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 November 2023. Access Date: 29 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/11/23/dprk-north-korea-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-the-satellite-launch/>

⁵¹⁶ IAEA Mission Finds Effective Management of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste in the Netherlands for Current Needs, International Atomic Energy Agency (The Hague) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/iaea-mission-finds-effective-management-of-spent-fuel-and-radioactive-waste-in-the-netherlands-for-current-needs>

⁵¹⁷ DPRK/North Korea: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile, Council of the EU (Brussels) 19 December 2023. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/12/19/dprknorth-korea-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-the-launch-of-an-inter-continental-ballistic-missile/>

⁵¹⁸ Western allies denounce North Korea for providing ballistic missiles to Russia, Euronews (Brussels) 10 January 2024. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2024/01/10/western-allies-denounce-north-korea-for-providing-ballistic-missiles-to-russia>

⁵¹⁹ Joint press statement following the 5th meeting of the EU-Armenia Partnership Council, Council of the EU (Brussels) 13 February 2024. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/02/13/joint-press-statement-following-the-5th-meeting-of-the-eu-armenia-partnership-council/>

On 15 March 2024, the 11th US-EU Energy Council released a joint statement reaffirming its commitment to transatlantic energy cooperation and the advancement of secure, diverse and resilient energy systems.⁵²⁰ The Council highlighted the importance of promoting stability and transparency within global energy markets and working together to accelerate just energy transitions. The joint statement acknowledged the work of the US-EU Task Force on Energy Security which has significantly reduced Russian fossil fuel reliance and achieved a 99 per cent natural gas storage filling level before the winter of 2023-2024. Additionally, the Council reinforced its support for Ukraine, condemned Russia's irresponsible actions regarding Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and stressed the importance of energy relations with partner countries in surrounding regions. This joint statement articulates Germany's continued support for energy security and promotion of responsible nuclear supply chains as an EU country.

On 22 April 2024, representatives from the European Union participated in a meeting of the Nuclear Law Committee along with participants from 23 member countries of the Nuclear Energy Agency, and representatives from China, the United Arab Emirates, the IAEA and representatives from the nuclear insurance industry to discuss the practical impact on nuclear liability in respect of nuclear installations in Ukraine.⁵²¹

On 25 April 2024, the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) released a joint statement calling on Iran to abide by its obligations under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.⁵²² The MEPs urged the Iranian authorities to abide by these requirements and address all related outstanding issues.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain and to apply Additional Protocol. The EU has provided substantial financial assistance towards promoting a reliable and responsible nuclear supply chain, particularly in Ukraine, and has committed to collaboration with other states on promoting nuclear non-proliferation. The EU has continually verbally supported international disarmament and non-proliferation architecture.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maggie Wang

⁵²⁰ Joint Statement on the 11th United-States-European Union Energy Council, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-the-11th-united-states-european-union-energy-council/>

⁵²¹ Experts discuss latest developments in the nuclear law field, Nuclear Energy Agency (Paris) 22 April 2024. Access Date: 27 April 2024. https://www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_92327/experts-discuss-latest-developments-in-the-nuclear-law-field

⁵²² Parliament condemns Iran's attack on Israel and calls for de-escalation, European Parliament (Brussels) 25 April 2024. Access Date: 27 April 2024. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20240419IPR20548/parliament-condemns-iran-s-attack-on-israel-and-calls-for-de-escalation>