

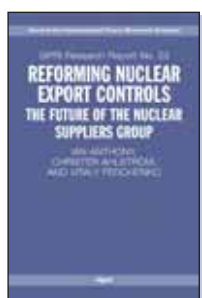
SIPRI RESEARCH REPORTS

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NEW IN 2006

Reforming Nuclear Export Controls

The Future of the Nuclear Suppliers Group



Ian Anthony, SIPRI, **Christer Ahlström**, Embassy of Sweden, The Hague, Netherlands, and **Vitaly Fedchenko**, SIPRI

The diversion to military programmes of materials and technologies obtained from foreign suppliers for peaceful purposes has played a prominent role in the known cases of nuclear proliferation. The need to

strengthen nuclear export controls has been identified by the G8 group of industrialized states and the European Union. This study examines the structure and activities of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) as an ad hoc group of 44 states committed to applying effective controls on the export of nuclear-related dual-use equipment and material.

In this context, the study raises the question of what kinds of nuclear activity are consistent with the obligations of states parties to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It examines the relationship and contradictions between Article IV of the NPT, which gives non-nuclear weapon states parties an 'inalienable right' to nuclear materials and technology for peaceful uses, and the rules and guidelines agreed by the NSG, which are intended to block access to nuclear material and technologies for military use. The study considers how these guidelines are interpreted in two specific cases: Iran and India. It examines the potential impact on decision making within the NSG of the tendency to divide the world into categories based on 'good' and 'bad' behaviour using political criteria rather than the record of each recipient vis-à-vis the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The study also discusses whether and to what extent other current processes and instruments intended to prevent nuclear proliferation — specifically the Proliferation Security Initiative and the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN '1540' Committee — can supplement export control decision making, or even supplant the role of the NSG.

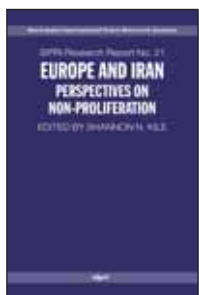
SIPRI Research Report No. 22

2006 | c. 150 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-929086-5 / 978-0-19-929086-4, PAPERBACK £12.99
0-19-929085-7 / 978-0-19-929085-7, HARDBACK £35.00

Europe and Iran

Perspectives on Non-Proliferation



Edited by **Shannon N. Kile**, SIPRI

The controversy over the scope and nature of Iran's nuclear activities has become an important and early test of the European Union's efforts to implement a more coherent, multi-functional strategy to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction. This Research Report brings together

European and Iranian perspectives on the nuclear controversy as well as on other key security challenges in the region. Using Iran as a case study, it examines the practical implications of the EU's recent decision to 'mainstream' non-proliferation policies into its relations with outside countries. The report also considers the special competences and comparative advantages which the EU can bring to regional initiatives aimed at preventing the spread of WMD capabilities.

SIPRI Research Report No. 21

2005 | 152 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

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0-19-929087-3 / 978-0-19-929087-1, HARDBACK £35.00

Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in the New Europe



Zdzislaw Lachowski, SIPRI

After the end of the cold war, confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) became a means to manage the changes that were taking place in Europe and to enhance cooperative relations among states based on partnership, mutual reassurance and transparency. The CSBMs have lost much of their

former function and are now designed to better respond to new risks and challenges in the field of security and help create stability, both in interstate relations and in areas of tension and conflict. The aim of CSBMs today is twofold: to strengthen the pan-European process of building confidence and security; and to develop measures and arms control-related arrangements below the continental level — at the regional, sub-regional, bilateral and intra-state levels.

This Research Report reviews the evolution and use of CSBMs and other norm- and standard-setting measures over the past 15 years, especially in times of crisis, and the attempts to streamline and improve their operation. CSBMs are now increasingly being used in the OSCE regional and sub-regional contexts. The report contains important reference material on military security endeavours of this type.

SIPRI Research Report No. 18

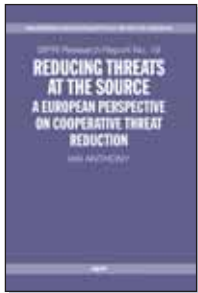
2004 | 224 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-829789-0 / 978-0-19-829789-5, PAPERBACK £12.99
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Reducing Threats at the Source

A European Perspective on Cooperative Threat Reduction



Ian Anthony, SIPRI

In 2002 the Group of Eight industrialized nations — in which Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK, the USA and representatives of the European Union participate — formed the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The G8

pledged to raise up to \$20 billion to carry out the Global Partnership projects over a 10-year period, initially in Russia but with the intention to expand the scope of projects to include other countries. These projects will help to specify the quantities and locations of weapons and materials and ensure that stocks are held under safe and secure custody to prevent diversion to unauthorized users or inappropriate uses. If the weapons or materials are not required, this practical assistance can also help to eliminate the surplus.

The G8 initiative is only one of a number of activities sharing the same basic features: tailor-made measures jointly implemented on the territory of one state by a coalition including states, international organizations, local and regional governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

This report reviews the current cooperative threat reduction activities with a particular focus on projects and approaches engaging European partners. It examines the organizing principles for cooperative threat reduction and the lessons learned from past project implementation. Finally, it examines how European countries might organize their cooperative threat reduction activities to increase their coherence and effectiveness.

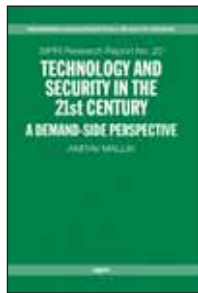
SIPRI Research Report No. 19

2003 | 120 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-927178-X / 978-0-19-927178-8, PAPERBACK £12.99
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Technology and Security in the 21st Century

A Demand-Side Perspective



Amitav Mallik, National Security Advisory Board, Government of India

The immense impact of technology on both warfare and security has been clearly demonstrated and has heightened concerns relating to the proliferation of military technology and its misuse by irresponsible actors. Technology control regimes are a vital

component of national security strategies. This report presents evidence of the increasing relevance of technology in the 21st century and a brief review of the control regimes, as well as the perspectives of progressive developing nations. It highlights the need for a new approach to the management of technology and security issues. Meeting future challenges to arms control and non-proliferation will require wider cooperation among nations in a rapidly changing and interdependent world in which some of the new technologies will further accentuate security sensitivities.

The report advocates the abandonment of cold war mindsets and makes a case for a broader cooperative approach to the management of technology controls. International cooperation will be vital for achieving the objectives of non-proliferation, disarmament and global socio-economic progress and will facilitate steps towards the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the dangers posed by terrorism, thereby fostering enhanced international peace and stability.

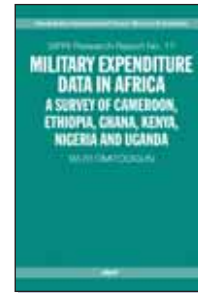
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Military Expenditure Data in Africa

A Survey of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda



Wuyi Omitoogun, SIPRI

This study examines the availability and reliability of official military expenditure data for a set of countries in West, Central and East Africa, using a combination of interviews with key actors in the military budgeting process and official documents in the selected countries. The author describes the opportunities

and challenges met in searching for reliable, disaggregated military expenditure data in these countries. The report concludes that data are available in many of these countries but that further research is needed to determine whether they reflect actual expenditure by these countries on all of their military activities.

SIPRI Research Report No. 17

2003 | 148 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

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Executive Policing

Enforcing the Law in Peace Operations



Edited by **Renata Dwan**, SIPRI

The United Nations peace operations in Kosovo and East Timor were responsible for the enforcement of law and order, establishing local police forces, and protecting and promoting human rights. This executive authority distinguished them from earlier missions where civilian police were deployed.

In *Executive Policing: Enforcing the Law in Peace Operations* seven authors examine the legal and political implications of this new role, the training of international police in a multinational and multicultural context, the use of community policing, the crucial issue of cooperation between the military and the civilian police components, and what was learned about planning for the handover to local authority.

SIPRI Research Report No. 16

2002 | 144 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

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