

export controls. Their nuclear plants are usually subject to international guarantees and it is easy to determine if they are attempting to build atomic weapons.

With regard to the "unpredictable proliferators", the whole range of non-proliferation techniques can be applied. In particular, everything possible should be done to control transfers of highly fissionable materials, especially now that arms reductions on the part of the superpowers are going to increase the amount of enriched uranium and plutonium available on the market. In so far as the highly industrialized states are concerned, nothing much can be done if they decide some day to acquire the bomb.

The main trends in non-proliferation at the present time are as follows.

- The Iraq crisis stimulated efforts to control exports. The London Nuclear Club (LNC) has experienced a revival. More and more countries support full guarantees. There are increasing efforts to promote non-proliferation in the framework of COCOM and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). Germany and Japan are inclined to use their influence to promote nuclear non-proliferation.
- The number of countries that have signed NPT is increasing, and countries that are unwilling to sign this treaty can create their own non-proliferation agreements, as Brazil and Argentina have done.
- There is a political will to reinforce the system of international guarantees.
- The United States is no longer the focal point of the non-proliferation system, which has broadened to include Europe and Japan as well.

However, Simpson also pointed out certain potential dangers in the non-proliferation system. In particular, the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of