

electricity demand, high initial investment costs and shortage of capital. In addition, restrictions have been imposed on nuclear supplies ever since India, a non-party to the NPT, took advantage of the lenient pre-NPT safeguards applied to its nuclear activities to explode a nuclear device.

In 1977, a group of nuclear suppliers, the so-called London Club, drew up a list of materials, equipment and technology which should "trigger" IAEA safeguards when exported to non-nuclear weapon states not party to the NPT (the parties having already accepted the requirement for safeguards on all their nuclear activities). The Guidelines for Nuclear Transfers agreed by the London Club require the recipients of the trigger-list items to provide effective physical protection for these items, and to pledge not to use them for the manufacture of nuclear explosives. The safeguards requirements apply to any "replicated" facility, that is, of the same type as the imported facility but constructed indigenously within a specified period.

Retransfers of trigger-list items are to be subject to the same conditions as those attached to the original transfer. In the event of the diversion of materials or a violation of the supplier/recipient understandings, the members of the London Club should consult promptly on possible common action. Moreover, "restraint" is recommended in the transfer of sensitive facilities, such as uranium enrichment and plutonium reprocessing plants. Significantly, this restraint is to be exercised not only with respect to non-parties, but also with respect to parties to the NPT. In 1978 the US unilaterally set even sterner restrictions on nuclear supplies by adopting the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act (NNPA).

Spokesman of many countries, especially from the Third World, have criticized the restrictive measures taken by the suppliers as an infringement of the right to nuclear supplies implied in NPT Article IV. Their argument is that, once governments have accepted the safeguards provided for in Article III, no further limitation should be placed on peaceful nuclear programmes. The Committee on Assurances of Supply which was set up by the IAEA to consider and advise on "ways and means in which supplies of nuclear material, equipment and technology and fuel cycle services could be assured on a more predictable and long-term basis in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation" has not, as yet, produced agreed principles of international cooperation. Also the UN conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which met in Geneva in March-April 1987, failed to work out such principles, mainly because non-parties to the NPT refused to take account of nuclear-weapon proliferation concerns related to supplies of nuclear material and equipment.

Peaceful Nuclear Explosions

Under Article V of the NPT, the potential benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear explosions are to be made available by the nuclear weapon parties to non-

STATES PARTY TO THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY AS OF MAY 1989*

Afghanistan	Germany, Federal	Panama
Antigua and Barbuda	Republic of	Papua New Guinea
Australia	Ghana	Paraguay
Austria	Greece	Peru
Bahamas	Grenada	Philippines
Bahrain	Guatemala	Poland
Bangladesh	Guinea	Portugal
Barbados	Guinea-Bissau	Qatar
Belgium	Haiti	Romania
Belize	Holy See	Rwanda
Benin	Honduras	Saint Lucia
Bhutan	Hungary	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bolivia	Iceland	Samoa
Botswana	Indonesia	San Marino
Brunei Darussalam	Iran	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bulgaria	Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Burkina Faso	Ireland	Senegal
Burundi	Italy	Seychelles
Cameroon	Jamaica	Sierra Leone
Canada	Japan	Singapore
Cape Verde	Jordan	Solomon Islands
Central African Republic	Kenya	Somalia
Chad	Kiribati	Spain
Colombia	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Sri Lanka
Congo	Korea, Republic of	Sudan
Costa Rica	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Suriname
Côte d'Ivoire	Lebanon	Swaziland
Cyprus	Lesotho	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Switzerland
Democratic Kampuchea	Libya	Syria
Democratic Yemen	Liechtenstein	Thailand
Denmark	Luxembourg	Togo
Dominica	Madagascar	Tonga
Dominican Republic	Malawi	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Malaysia	Tunisia
Egypt	Maldives	Turkey
El Salvador	Mali	Tuvalu
Equatorial Guinea	Malta	Uganda
Ethiopia	Mauritius	USSR
Fiji	Mexico	United Kingdom
Finland	Mongolia	United States
Gabon	Morocco	Uruguay
Gambia	Nauru	Venezuela
German Democratic Republic	Nepal	Vietnam
	Netherlands	Yemen Arab Republic
	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
	Nicaragua	Zaire
	Nigeria	
	Norway	

* Kuwait has signed but so far not ratified the Treaty. Taiwan has signed and ratified the Treaty, but is no longer recognized as a state by the United Nations.