

**A LIST OF
BILATERAL CIVILIAN
NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION
AGREEMENTS**

**VOLUME 1:
THE TREATY LIST PROJECT**

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To my wife, Meeta

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THE TREATY LIST PROJECT

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Among individuals whose support or contribution must be acknowledged are: Dr. W.H.Critchley, the former Director of the Strategic Studies program at the University of Calgary, for her willingness to support a long-term project; Laura Roselle of Stanford University; Holly Baines, Ivan Rascanin, Kelly Dyke, Jamie Larkam and Dabala Olana; Mahira Khan, who helped at an early stage; Doris Bus; and Ann MacInnis, who was my assistant in the earliest phase of the project and helped out thereafter. Michael Swisterski was crucial in developing the list of Internet sources. Kris Kotarski provided some translations. Julian Dawson closely examined US treaty sources for the 2009 version.

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The list is dedicated to my wife, Meeta.

The Treaty List Project

Civilian nuclear co-operation has been both a major area of international activity and, because of its implications for the spread of nuclear weapons and of nuclear weapons capabilities, an area of significant concern, for over four decades. While some nuclear co-operation occurred in the later 1940s, centered around the United States, Britain and Canada on the one hand (the Combined Development Trust and Combined Policy Committee) and the Soviet Union and its satellites on the other, this was directed in the first place especially to weapons development and secondly very much to efforts to limit severely, through policies of denial, nuclear development outside the initial two circles of the four states already named, these also seeking to hamper each other's activities. By the early years of the 1950s, however, some co-operation, not necessarily limited to military areas, was developing among other states. The American "Atoms for Peace" proposal in the United Nations General Assembly in December 1953, the subsequent creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency and, even before the Agency came into existence, the negotiation of a number of civilian nuclear co-operation agreements, opened the way to the creation of a very large number of nuclear co-operation agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, in the following decades.

The number of these co-operation agreements is perhaps surprisingly large. The ninth (1985) edition of the IAEA's listing, *Agreements Registered with the International Atomic Energy Agency*, easily contained nearly 1500 references to agreements involving the Agency as a party, although a number of these were amendments to existing agreements rather than new agreements. The list offered here, which focuses on bilateral interstate agreements, now has 2269 entries. This is up from 1775 in the 2003 version, reflecting the use of additional significant sources of information available through the internet. The sheer volume of civilian nuclear co-operation arrangements and agreements, even without reference to their economic, energy, technological, military and scientific content and implications, suggests the importance of civilian nuclear co-operation patterns and networks as facts of international life. Adding less formal arrangements and commercial arrangements among private parties would expand the network of co-operation even more.

This list of bilateral civilian nuclear co-operation arrangements has developed over several years as part of a larger examination of attempts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. It became clear at an early stage that the state of the international legal documentation concerning nuclear co-operation was far less than adequate, reflecting the disorganization in the larger realm of international treaty documentation at the time.¹ Initial efforts were able to draw on some existing sources for nuclear information, such as the *Göttinger Atomrechts Katalog*, *Eye on Supply*, the *Newsbrief* of the Programme for the Promotion of Nuclear Non-Proliferation, and the *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, as well as on more general treaty sources. Since this project began, the advent of the internet has in part remedied this situation, both in general terms and in nuclear specific terms. This is discussed further in the section on sources below. While the situation has indeed improved very substantially, problems still exist, and it is hoped that this list, while benefiting very significantly from the work of others, will still help to fill a gap.

An initial objective of the project was to develop a data set for the agreements collected, permitting their analysis in detail with respect to both content and patterns of co-operation.² Three general problems led to the abandonment of this initial ambition. First, while the texts of a large number of agreements were available, it became readily apparent that a very large number of texts of relevant agreements were not. Nuclear co-operation may take place in a number of guises, ranging from the specific supply of nuclear goods and services, to co-operation within the larger context of science and technology agreements, to safety and environmental co-operation and the like, etc. A focus specifically on supply agreements would not, on the one hand, capture the full extent of official co-operation, but on the other neither were the texts of all such agreements in fact available. None the less, one aspect of the project has been to collect actual texts where possible, and the **Source** portion of the list entry will provide some guidance here as well for users of the list. Second, even for such supply texts as were available, it quickly became clear that lack of standardized structure and language in the agreements, as well as changing practices over time, made coding the treaties a very complex and daunting task. It would be difficult, for example, to construct coding entries for the various possible ways in which a specific supply condition might be set up, much less to try to rank order such conditions in terms of strictness or some other criterion. Third, lack of data completeness would compound the difficulty of analysis – a problem which the current list also faces (see the discussion of “caveats” below). For example, it may not always be clear when a given agreement comes into force, or when it terminates, complicating efforts to examine the development of supply relations or of co-operation patterns over time.

However, this initial ambition has left its mark on the structure of the entries, and specifically on the way certain items such as dates have been handled. The construction of a simpler data set has not been abandoned as an eventual objective. Volume 5: List by Sequences, is a step in this direction. It is hoped that the next step, prior to the next revision of the list, will be the creation of such a data set. As well, researchers drawing on this list certainly are free to develop their own, suiting their own purposes.

The focus of the list is on bilateral civilian nuclear co-operation agreements. It has particularly been directed to agreements related to nuclear power. This has led to the exclusion of certain categories of agreements – for example, on nuclear defence, arms control and disarmament. Some listed agreements, e.g. concerning North Korea and also concerning Iran, may actually fall within these parameters, since their exact terms are not known, but they are placed in the list in part for interest’s sake. As well, agreements essentially financial in nature, or focusing on medical, industrial or agricultural uses of nuclear energy have been excluded. Liability or other such agreements have also been excluded. Agreements with respect to nuclear-powered vessels, including especially permission to enter ports, have been excluded. Multilateral agreements, including regional agreements, have been excluded, though in some cases these may have originated with a bilateral arrangement which is included. In some cases, multilateral participation in a program, such as the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s severe accident program, may take the form of bilateral agreements, and these are included. Initially, several

American grants for the acquisition of reactor and related equipment were also excluded, but as these were a feature of the early US “Atoms for Peace” program, they have been put into the 2009 version.

As the focus is on bilateral interstate co-operation, an attempt has been made to exclude purely private agreements. This, however, may be more difficult than might first seem the case. State agencies, for example, may reach agreements of interest with research institutes or with quasi-government actors such as Crown Corporations (e.g., Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.), or with private firms. Where it seemed called for, and the arrangement did not, if the terms were known, seem merely commercial, at least some of these have therefore been included in the 2009 revision. As well, the significance of the European Union and its component organizations and predecessors cannot be ignored: those agreements are included. While compiling the list, evidence of a large array of less formal connections, whether on the official or the private level, was also noted. It would be wrong to treat this list, therefore, as indicating the full extent of formal and informal nuclear co-operation in the world; it only taps one subset.

This list consists in the 2009 version of 2269 sequences. Data collection for this version stopped as of My 2008. Since this list is an ongoing project, users are invited to provide comments and suggestions, and additional information. The author may be reached at keeley@ucalgary.ca.

The Entries

Each entry is termed a sequence, and is assigned a four-digit **Sequence Number** for use in the data set. Within the early computer data set, amendments and related documents were assigned further identifying numbers, but these are not given for this list.

Each sequence is approached as a stream of agreements – possibly only one, but often more – based on and following from an initial agreement. The agreements following from an initial one will generally be amendments or extensions of that agreement. This is generally not a point of difficulty since, for example, the *United Nations Treaty Series* usually assigns amendments the same registration number, or a series such as that for the United States will contain a clear listing of agreements forming such a chain of documents. In some cases, however, the construction of such chains may not be entirely an obvious matter. In at least one case (Brazil-United States, sequence numbers 0154 and 0366) the United Nations listing gives the same registration number to what appear to be two different agreements. In some cases, it might not be clear whether an agreement renews or supersedes an earlier agreement, or is otherwise disconnected from it. There are also situations in which additional agreements, seem clearly connected to a base agreement whether or not they are listed that way, for example in the *UNTS*. However, they may involve subordinate agencies even if they follow in some sense from an initial, overall agreement. Where this has seemed reasonable, these, and apparent side agreements, have been treated separately – assigned different sequence numbers – from the initial agreement. Finally, in situations in which countries have had a series of periodic co-operation agreements (for example, for 1963-64, 1965-66, 1967-68, etc.), these have often

been reduced to one sequence rather than treated as discrete sequences. In many cases, the entries may carry a note directing the user to other, related sequences.

Because of information problems (see the discussion of sources), it may also be the case that additional information leads to a revision of the sequence numbers in the list, for example by clarifying the relationship among two agreements previously treated as a single sequence, or previously treated as separate sequences.

Parties are indicated first by country and then, if known, by state agency if one or more are involved. Each sequence is entered twice in the list, once for each party. If a specific agency is known to be the signatory, that is indicated in parentheses. See the section "Names, Succession and Secession" for further discussion of certain points with regard to this.

The next entry is the **Title or Description**. In some cases, the title of an agreement is available; in others, only the fact of an agreement may be known.

The dates given for an agreement are, if available, the dates of signature and the date on which a given agreement comes into force. In some cases, only approximations are known (the date of a report or an announcement: this may include a day, or may be a month, a year, or even a fiscal year.). In some cases, an agreement provides for a ratification process, but it is not known when (or at times even if) this process was completed. In others, no mention is made of ratification, but neither does the agreement clearly specify that it is to come into force on signature. Although one can argue that, in the absence of a provision governing entry into force, one can take the date on which consent to be bound is given,³ the course taken at least for this version of the list has been generally not to report a date in force under such circumstances. For any given pair of countries, the sequences, and agreements within a single sequence, are ordered by the date of signature. Note that in some cases the date on which an agreement may come into effect may actually beset as before the date in force.

The **Termination** entry covers a wide variety of situations. If there is no apparent provision in an agreement covering termination, this is reported. This differs, however, from a situation in which a termination date or the termination arrangements are unknown (for example, if the text is unavailable and such information as is available does not cover this point). It also differs from a situation in which the agreement provides essentially, in one way or another, for an indefinite duration. It should be noted here that an entry of "indefinite duration" is *not* intended to imply simply that an agreement has provisions for the extensions of safeguards beyond its actual or intended termination date. "Indefinite duration," instead, applies in circumstances such as the following: the agreement specifically uses this phrasing in its termination provisions; the agreement is for no fixed term, but may terminate with notice given, whether or not following an initial stated period; the agreement is for an initial fixed period, and then renews automatically, whether indefinitely or for a succession of fixed periods, unless notice is given.

Where a termination date is given, this refers to the sequence as a whole, and is the last day in force for the agreement sequence as specified in the last available informa-

tion; this does not rule out extensions or amendments that have not yet been listed, or abrogations of agreements before their specified terms. Where one sequence is specifically superseded by another, the termination date for the first is the day *before* the first day in force of the second. This convention was adopted to prevent a situation in which both agreements are apparently in force on the same date, a hold-over from the earlier, data-analysis orientation of the project

There may also be cases in which the duration of the agreement is known, but not the specific dates of entry into force or effect on the one hand, or of termination on the other. That information may be reported, but no specific termination date is given. Where an agreement provides for a clear duration and has come into force on a known date, it is given as terminating on the projected date. In some cases following from *United States Treaties in Force*, a year of termination is projected from the year in which a specific agreement ceases to appear in that source.

The **Source** entry gives the sources of the information on which the sequence entry is based. In a number of cases, the information is drawn from the text of the agreement itself, but in others it is drawn only from another listing or some other source of information. A list of sources is provided, with an indication, where possible, of whether or not a text is available from the sources noted. See the section “Sources” for a further discussion of sources. Sources are listed in the section “Source List.”

On occasion, an entry will also include a **Note**. This might elaborate a bit on the nature of a sequence, or some of the information provided, but very often will direct the reader to another sequence, which supersedes the sequence so noted or which could be grouped into a larger sequence with it, or which that sequence supersedes.

Names, Succession and Secession

Changes in the names and in the international legal personalities of signatories of agreements pose a problem for a list such as this. On the one hand, strict accuracy would require that agreements be noted under the correct names of the entities adhering to them. On the other, for the sake of convenience it is desirable that names not be multiplied unnecessarily, for ease of tracking. Additional complications arise in cases of state succession or in cases of secession, in which the resulting status of prior agreements of entities which have been absorbed, or which have broken up or disappeared entirely, may not always be clear. These problems arise with particular force with the absorption of the German Democratic Republic by the Federal Republic of Germany, the collapse of the USSR, and the dissolution of Yugoslavia. As well, the list includes two non-state actors which nonetheless have signed some agreements – the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and, most significantly, the European Union and its predecessors and/or components. This brief note will explain the naming conventions adopted in this list to handle these and other cases. It should be understood that no legal implications are intended.

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

The Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union was formed in 1921. It is still in existence. It is treated as a party separate from Belgium and from Luxembourg.

China: The People's Republic and the Republic of China

These are listed respectively as “**China (PRC)**” and “**China (ROC)**.” The United States, although withdrawing recognition from the Republic of China as a state or a government, continues to have agreements with it, through the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act with respect to agreements prior to January 1, 1979 (the date of US recognition of the People's Republic). Relations with Taiwan have continued through the device of agreements between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Co-ordination Council for North American Affairs, and other bodies. There are also instances noted in the list of agreements between various bodies or agencies in Taiwan and other states as well, even in the absence of formal recognition of the Republic of China.

Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic

Czechoslovakia, briefly renamed the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic at the end of the Cold War, broke into two successor states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as of December 31, 1992. The Czech Republic is here treated as a continuation of Czechoslovakia, while the Slovak Republic is treated as a new entity. All agreements signed by Czechoslovakia or the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic prior to the secession of the Slovak Republic are here listed as “**Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia)**.” All the prior agreements are therefore assigned to it. Those signed by the Czech Republic after December 31, 1992 are listed simply as “**Czech Republic**.” Both are covered under the heading “**Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia)**.”

Egypt and Syria

Egypt and Syria were briefly joined in the United Arab Republic between 1958 and 1961, when Syria seceded. All UAR agreements signed during that period are here assigned to Egypt, as are all agreements specifically signed by Egypt, while all agreements specifically signed by Syria are assigned to that country.

European Union

The “**European Union**” title here covers a variety of components and predecessor organizations: the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Economic Community, the European Community (or Communities), and the European Commission. For those wishing to separate out, e.g., Euratom agreements, these are indicated as “**European Union (Euratom)**,” while other of the predecessors and components are similarly indicated.

German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

These existed as two separate entities, and are treated as such, prior to October 3, 1990, when the GDR was absorbed by the Federal Republic. By the Treaty on the Establishment of German Unity, Article 11, the treaties and agreements of the Federal Republic of Germany continue in force; by Article 12, those of the German Democratic Republic shall be discussed with the other contracting parties, and shall eventually be confirmed or ended. See the text in *International Legal Materials*, 30:457. According to a report in the *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 86, No. 1 (January 1992), pp. 158-159, it seems accepted that most of the German Democratic Republic's treaties have been terminated by the unification. This has been adopted here as the general rule unless information to the contrary exists, with the last date in force being treated as October 2, 1990. The *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, 49:73, June 1992, notes that the Federal Republic of Germany gave notice that agreements between the German Democratic Republic and China (PRC), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Romania and the USSR would expire. Thus, while all GDR agreements of unknown duration have been listed as such, those with no specific termination provision or of indefinite duration (and without some other, known, termination date) have been treated here as having October 2, 1990 as their last day.

A particular case arises for sequence number 1504, between the GDR and the USSR. This concerns the "Vismut" uranium concern. An agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR, signed on May 16, 1991 and in force on December 20, 1991 but with effect from January 1, 1991, wound up the company. The initial agreement and related ones between the GDR and the USSR are listed under sequence number 1504. The agreement dissolving the Vismut company, between the Federal Republic and the USSR (i.e., "**Russia (USSR)**" – see below) is sequence number 2267.

Koreas: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea

These are listed as "**Korea (DPRK)**" and "**Korea (ROK)**."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Russia, and the Seceding States

Russia is treated as the successor to the USSR after December 1991 (though in some cases Russia as such appears to have signed agreements before then). Where known, those Soviet agreements specifically carried over to Russia are so noted, but the general rules adopted here with respect to Russia are that those agreements signed by the USSR are listed under "**Russia (USSR)**," and are treated as carried over unless noted otherwise, and those signed by Russia after the collapse of the USSR are listed simply under "**Russia**." Both are covered under the heading "**Russia (USSR)**." Article 26 of the Treaty Between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Russian Federation on Friendly Relations and Cooperation reads as follows:

The contracting parties confirm that the treaties and agreements concluded between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics remain in force.

The contracting parties will agree on which of these treaties and agreements have, or will become, null and void.

See the entry above with regard to the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning sequence numbers 1504 and 2267.

With respect to the seceding states covered in this list – Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Uzbekistan – these are treated as new entities. There are, however, cases in which agreements initially signed by the USSR were carried over to a seceding state. These are so noted for the seceding state involved, but are assigned a new sequence number. UNTS 41313, a Protocol between Sweden and Ukraine, signed March 23, 1999 and coming into force on March 23, 1999, provided that any agreement between Sweden and the USSR not specifically listed as continuing in force between Sweden and Ukraine should be considered as terminated. No nuclear-related agreements between Sweden and the USSR were listed.

Vietnam and South Vietnam

After the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, North and South Vietnam were united. North Vietnam is here listed simply as “**Vietnam**,” while South Vietnam is listed as “**Vietnam (South)**.” South Vietnam’s agreements are treated as extinguished.

Yugoslavia and its Successors

In Spring 1991, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in civil war. Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia were the seceding states of initial interest here, but Montenegro later seems to have separated from Serbia. Although Serbia (and Montenegro at the time) argued that they jointly continued the legal personality of Yugoslavia, reconstituted as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and thus were the successor to that state while the other states were secessionist, international opinion did not affirm that position. The United Nations Security Council noted the lack of acceptance of that position (S/Res/757 (1992)), and called on the Federal Republic to apply for UN membership (S/Res/777 (1992)). Opinions offered by the Conference on Yugoslavia Arbitration Commission argued that Yugoslavia had dissolved rather than constituent republics merely seceding, that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia could not be considered the sole successor but rather that all the constituent republics would succeed equally, and that the successor states would have to negotiate the terms of their succession. See *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 86, No. 3 (July 1992), pp. 569-607, and Vol. 86, No. 4 (October 1992), pp. 830-833, and *International Legal Materials*, Vol. 31, No. 6 (November 1992), for discussion and documentation. On July 31, 1992, Slovenia and Italy signed agreements by which Slovenia assumed relevant agreements between Italy and Yugoslavia (FBIS-EEU-92-160, p. 33).

The convention adopted here is that all agreements by Yugoslavia of unknown duration are listed as such, as are all those of known termination date. Those with no spe-

cific provision for termination, or of indefinite duration, are treated as having been extinguished with Yugoslavia.

Sources

The disarray characterizing international legal documentation has been noted above as one factor leading to the creation of this list. This has meant not only that a number of sources of varying character, specificity and dependability have been drawn upon in compiling this list, but also that, inevitably, there have been gaps in the availability of materials. Over time, the increasing availability of sources through the internet has changed the situation substantially, but not always in simple and beneficial ways.

When this project began, it drew only from hard copy sources, available from a sabbatical tip to the libraries of Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley, as well as drawing on holdings available at or through the University of Calgary, as well as some others. In the area of international collections and materials, the primary sources have been the *United Nations Treaty Series*, the *United Nations Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat*, Rohn's *World Treaty Index* (now at the University of Washington's Treaty Research Center) and the *Göttinger Atomrechts Katalog*. The UN information, while key, is also subject to significant publication lags and to variations in registration practices among the various countries. The Rohn list and the *Atomrechts Katalog* compensate to some degree for this, and the latter also covers some agreements among state agencies. Other useful collections or lists of an international character were the IAEA collection of safety agreements, *Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral Agreements Relating to Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Safety*, The American Society of International Law publication, *International Legal Materials*, the Nuclear Energy Agency's *The Regulation of Nuclear Trade*, the *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, C. D. Hunt's article, "Canadian Policy and the Export of Nuclear Energy," in the *University of Toronto Law Journal*, *Eye on Supply* and *The Nonproliferation Review*, and the *Newsbrief* of the University of South Hampton's Programme for the Promotion of Nuclear Non-Proliferation.

National treaty collections consulted included above all the American, Austrian, Brazilian, British, Canadian, French, West German, and Soviet. Other series, such as the Euratom collection, and other national collections, were consulted as available, but were not necessarily available in long runs. Other national sources included foreign ministry reports and reports of state atomic energy agencies, as available. In some cases, national lists, such as the Spanish *Censo de Tratados* or *United States Treaties in Force*, or the *Bulletin of the European Communities*, were also available, at least for some years.

Supplementing these national collections and lists were some private lists, especially the works by R. Pinto and H. Rollet on French agreements, the Yugoslavian *Répertoire*, Giuliano et al.'s *Corpo-Indice*, and the series of works by Slusser and Triska, Ginsburgs and Slusser, and Ginsburgs on the Soviet Union. *International Legal Materials* supplemented the official American data, as did the provision of some texts by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Atomic Energy Control Board for Can-

ada. Journals, and yearbooks of international law also served as useful supplements for national listings and collections.

Other materials drawn on include collections and studies by Jain and Poulouse, and chronologies developed by Mansoor, or available in such journals as the *Annuaire d'Afrique du Nord*, the *Annuaire Française de Droit International*, *Mahgreb Machrek*, and *Politique Etrangère de la France*.

While some sources were reliably available, others were simply those that came to hand – a method of opportunistic looting. The results were, of necessity, both incomplete and biased towards those countries and sources with material that would most readily fall into the hands of the compiler.

With the development of the internet, both official and secondary sources have become much more easily and reliably accessible. They have been drawn on very substantially for the 2009 version, although not as systematically as might be hoped. Future revisions will try to remedy this situation. However, it must also be noted that some internet sources are not necessarily stable over time: addresses and linkages may change, and in some cases even if a general source is stable, access specifically to treaty or agreement lists, documentation and data on that site may alter over time.

The results are, again, still incomplete and somewhat biased towards those countries and secondary sources that have the most accessible and developed websites, but they do, nonetheless, expand the scope of material available to a researcher.

Several national treaty collections and data sources are now available through the internet. Access is also available to a variety of national nuclear agencies. Among secondary sources, the Nuclear Threat Initiative, the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, *World News Connection* (successor to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service) and the Partnership for Global Security have been particularly important in providing broad and sustained coverage.

Caveats

A number of limitations of the list have been noted in the preceding pages. Users of the list should bear these in mind.

Most fundamentally, the list does not claim to be complete, in that it does not attempt to cover all forms of nuclear co-operation, and in that it is limited by data availability even for that subset of co-operation it attempts to cover. Limitations on the sorts of agreements covered in the list have also been noted. It may well be that case that a significant amount of nuclear-related co-operation is occurring under the guise of broader scientific-technical co-operation agreements. Where this is clear, it has been noted in the list, but there may well be other instances where only access to a text, or to further information about co-operation occurring under such an agreement, may clarify the matter.

A further basic complication is that, while it therefore does not cover all bilateral civilian nuclear co-operation, neither does the mere existence of an agreement necessarily mean that some meaningful co-operation actually occurred under that agreement. The list does not directly tap patterns of actual flows of nuclear goods, services and information. However, a pattern of agreements between two parties is likely a useful indicator of some substantial linkage. The problem of bias in data selection, following from better source coverage of some states as compared to others, must also be noted.

Additional problems follow from the nature of the information available used to construct the list. In many cases, including even some official sources, only incomplete information may be available. This is especially a problem with respect to dates, and might therefore affect efforts to examine the development of co-operation networks over time. A further effect of this, however, is that the nature of entry contents, and even the sequence structure of the list, might be affected as additional information becomes available. Further information may indicate, for example, that an agreement treated initially as separate is in fact an amendment of an earlier agreement, or that an agreement initially thought to be merely an amendment should in fact be treated as separate. There is thus some instability in the sequence numbers from one revision of the list to another.

Endnotes

1. See, e.g., A. Sprudz, *Treaty Sources in Legal and Political Research: Tools, Techniques and Problems – The Conventional and the New*. International Studies No. 3, The Institute of Government Research (Tucson, Ariz.: University of Arizona Press, 1971), pp. 10-48.
2. See J.F.Keeley, "Coding Treaties: An Example from Nuclear Co-operation," *International Studies Quarterly*, 29 (March 1985), pp. 103-108.
3. E.g., L.M. Muntzing (ed.), *International Instruments for Nuclear Technology Transfer* (La Grange Park, Ill.: American Nuclear Society, 1978), p. 6.

Source List

Official Sources

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| AAEC | Australia, Atomic Energy Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| AB | Argentina, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, <i>Boletín Informativo</i> |
| AEA | United Kingdom, Atomic Energy Authority, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| AEC | United States, Atomic Energy Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| AECB text | Canada, Atomic Energy Control Board, text of agreement |
| AECB Report | Canada, Atomic Energy Control Board, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| AECB-C | Canada, Atomic Energy Control Board, <i>Publications Catalogue</i> |
| AECB-R | Canada, Atomic Energy Control Board, <i>Reporter</i> |
| AFPCD | United States, Department of State, <i>American Foreign Policy: Current Documents</i> |
| AFM | Armenia, Foreign Ministry |
| AIUA | Uruguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>Actos Internacionales Uruguay-Argentina, 1830-1980</i> |
| AM | Argentina, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, <i>Memoria</i> |
| ANDRA | France, Agence National pour la Gestion des Déchets Radioactifs |
| APP | Australia, <i>Index to the Papers Presented to Parliament</i> |
| AR | Argentina, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, <i>Revista</i> |
| ARN | Argentina, Nuclear Regulatory Authority |
| ASNO | Australia, Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| Atom | United Kingdom, Atomic Energy Authority, <i>Atom</i> |
| ATS | Australia, Australia Treaty Series |

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| AustB | Austria, <i>Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Österreich</i> |
| BARC | India, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| Base Pacte | France, Base Pacte: Engagements Internationaux de France, |
| BEC | Commission of the European Communities, <i>Bulletin of the European Communities</i> |
| BELG | Belgium, Belgian Treaty Series |
| BFSP | United Kingdom, <i>British and Foreign State Papers</i> |
| BR | Brazil, Ministério das Relações Exteriores, <i>Relatório</i> |
| CAI | Brazil, <i>Coleção de Atos Internacionais</i> |
| CDEA | Canada, Department of External Affairs, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| CEA | France, Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique, <i>Annual Report</i> , http://www.cea.fr |
| CEA “Actualités” | France, Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique, “Actualités”, http://www.cea.fr |
| ChM | Chile, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</i> |
| CIA ME-SA | United States, Central Intelligence Agency, “Middle East-South Asia: Nuclear Handbook,” May 1988, http://www.foia.cia.gov |
| CNEA | Argentina, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica, <i>Memoria Annual</i> |
| CNEA 50th | Argentina, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica, 50th Anniversary Report |
| CNEN | Chile, Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, http://www.cchen.cl |
| CNRI | Czech Republic, Czech Nuclear Research Institute, http://www.nri.cz |
| CNSC | Canada, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> , http://www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca |
| ColM | Colombia, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>Memoria</i> |

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| CSZ | Czechoslovakia, <i>Sbirka Zakonu</i> |
| CTI | Canada, Canada Treaty Information, http://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca |
| CTS | Canada, Canada Treaty Series |
| DAI | Brazil, Foreign Ministry, Divisão de Atos Internacionais |
| DEAC | Denmark, Atomic Energy Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| DDDR | German Democratic Republic, <i>Dokumente zur Aussenpolitik der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik</i> |
| DFAIT | Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca |
| DFAIT PR | Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, News Release or Press Release |
| Dodatak | Yugoslavia, <i>Dodatak: Medunarodni Ugovori i Drugi Sporazumi</i> |
| EC | European Communities, <i>Collection of the Agreements concluded by the European Communities</i> |
| ECN | European Community, <i>European Community News</i> |
| ENREN | Argentina, Ente Nacional Regulador Nuclear, <i>Informe Annual</i> |
| ESA | Euratom Supply Agency, <i>Annual Report</i> , |
| EUR-LEX | European Union, EUR-LEX system |
| FPI | India, Lok Sabha Secretariat, <i>Foreign Policy of India: Texts of Documents, 1947-64</i> (New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1966) |
| FRGB | Federal Republic of Germany, <i>Bundesgesetzblatt, Teil II</i> |
| FZK | Germany, Forschungszentrum (or Kernforschungszentrum) Karlsruhe |
| HAEA | Hungary, Atomic Energy Authority, http://www.haea.gov.hu |
| HSK | Switzerland, Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency, <i>Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral Agreements Relating to Co-operation in the Field of Nuclear Safety</i> , Legal Series No. 15 (Vienna, IAEA, 1990) |

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| IAEA CNNP | International Atomic Energy Agency, Country Nuclear Power Profiles, http://www.iaea.org |
| IAEA GC | International Atomic Energy Agency, General Conference, Documents. |
| IAEC | Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> , http://www.iraqwatch.org |
| IAN | Colombia, Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares, <i>Informe de Labores</i> |
| IDEA | India, Department of Atomic Energy, <i>Annual Report</i> , http://www.dae.gov.in |
| IMEA | India, Ministry of External Affairs, http://www.mea.gov.in |
| India Bilaterals | India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| INFCIRC | International Atomic Energy Agency, <i>Information Circular</i> |
| INMR | India, Ministry of External Affairs, <i>Report</i> |
| ITS | India, India Treaty Series |
| JAEA | Japan, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, http://www.jaea.go.jp |
| JAERI | Japan, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute |
| JMOFA | Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, http://www.mofa.go.jp |
| JNC | Japan, Japan Nuclear Fuel Cycle Development Institute |
| Kazakh | KAZAKHPROM, Press Releases |
| KMFA | Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chronicles, http://portal.mfa.kz |
| KINS | South Korea, Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety, http://www.kins.re.kr |
| Korea.net | Website of the Republic of Korea, http://www.korea.net |
| NERI | United States, Department of Energy, Nuclear Energy Research Initiative, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| NRC | United States, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| NRC text | United States, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, text of agreement |

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| NTIS | United States, Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, <i>Government Reports and Announcements</i> |
| OJEU | <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> , http://eur-lex.eu |
| PAEC | Pakistan, Atomic Energy Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| PBT | Peru, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>Boletín Trimestral</i> |
| PEV | Venezuela, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>La Política Exterior de Venezuela</i> |
| PhAEC | Philippines, Atomic Energy Commission, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| PM | Peru, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>Memoria</i> |
| PMFA | Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Press Releases |
| Resenha | Brazil, Ministério das Relações Exteriores, <i>Resenha de Política Exterior do Brasil</i> |
| Rom | Romania, <i>Colectia de Hotariti ale Consiliului de Ministri si alte Acte Normative</i> |
| RomCol | Romania, <i>Colectia de Legi si Decreti</i> |
| ROSATOM | Russia, Federal Atomic Energy Agency |
| RTAF | France, <i>Recueil des Traités et Accords de la France</i> |
| SAAEB | South Africa, Atomic Energy Board, <i>Annual Report</i> |
| SCT | Spain, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, <i>Censo de Tratados Internacionales Suscritos por España, 16 Setiembre 1125 a 29 Noviembre 1975</i> |
| SKI | Sweden, Nuclear Power Inspectorate |
| SNSA | Slovenia, Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration, |
| STS | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <i>Sbornik deisvuiushchikh dogovorov, soglashenii i konventsii, zakiuchennykh s inostrannymi gosudarstvami</i> |
| SUJB | Czech Republic, State Office for Nuclear Safety, <i>Annual Report</i> |

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| TAEC | Taiwan (Republic of China) Atomic Energy Committee, http://www.aec.gov.tw |
| TFC | Canada, <i>Treaties in Force for Canada</i> |
| TIAS | United States, <i>Treaties and Other International Acts Series</i> |
| Tract | Netherlands, <i>Tractatenblad</i> |
| UKTS | United Kingdom, Treaty Series |
| UNTS | United Nations Treaty Series |
| UNTS (St) | United Nations, <i>Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat</i> |
| US DOE | United States, Department of Energy, http://www.energetics.com |
| USDS Dispatch | United States, Department of State, <i>Dispatch</i> |
| USDS | United States, Department of State, Treaty Actions, http://www.state.gov |
| US OCRWM | United States, Department of Energy, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, http://www.ocrwm.doe.gov |
| USSR 1958 | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, <i>Agreements on Co-operation and Aid in Utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes Concluded by the USSR with other Countries (1958)</i> |
| USSR PB(C) | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Embassy in Canada, <i>Press Bulletin</i> |
| USTF | United States, Department of State, United States Treaties in Force |
| UTCI | Uruguay, <i>Tratados y Convenios Internacionales</i> |
| VLA | Venezuela, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, <i>Libro Amarillo</i> |

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| AAN | <i>Annuaire d'Afrique du Nord</i> |
| ACR | <i>Africa Contemporary Record</i> |
| ACT | <i>Arms Control Today</i> |

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- AFDI *Annuaire Française de Droit International*
- AJIL *American Journal of International Law*
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- CNN Cable News Network, <http://www.cnn.com>
- CNNC China National News Corporation, News
- Cohen Avner Cohen, *Israel and the Bomb*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1998)
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- CR *China Report*
- CRS United States, Congressional Research Service, *Reports*
- CTIA E.R. Surrency, *Consolidated Treaties and International Agreements*. (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, Inc. 1991)

- CYIL *Canadian Yearbook of International Law*
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- DI *Rivista di Diritto Internazionale*
- ENSP/Alg Emerging Nuclear Suppliers Project, Monterey Institute of International Studies, *A Chronology of Algerian Nuclear Developments*, April 16, 1991
- ENSP/NK Emerging Nuclear Suppliers Project, Monterey Institute of International Studies, *A Chronology of North Korean Nuclear Developments*, May 13, 1991
- EOS Emerging Nuclear Suppliers Project, Monterey Institute of International Studies, *Eye on Supply*
- FAR *Foreign Affairs Record*
- FBIS-EEU United States, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, *Daily Report: Eastern Europe*
- FBIS-NES United States, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, *Daily Report: Near East-South Asia*
- FBIS-PRC
FBIS-CHI United States, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, *Daily Report: China*
- FBIS-SOV United States, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, *Daily Report: Soviet Union* (later *Daily Report: Central Eurasia*)
- FBIS-WEU United States, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, *Daily Report: Western Europe*
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- GAO/RECD United States, General Accounting Office, *Reports*
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- ICEO Center for Nonproliferation Studies, *International Export Control Observer*, <http://cns.miis.edu>
- IFR *Indian and Foreign Review*
- II *Information on Indonesia*
- IJIL *Indian Journal of International Law*
- ILM *International Legal Materials*
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- JPRS-LAM United States, Joint Publications Research Service, *Translations on Latin America*

- JPRS-NE United States, Joint Publications Research Service, *Translations on Near East*
- JPRS-Wldwde United States, Joint Publications Research Service, *Worldwide Report: Nuclear Development and Proliferation*
- K *Keesing's Archives*
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- MM *Maghreb Machrek*
- Munt L. Manning Muntzing (ed.), *International Instruments for Nuclear Technology Transfer* (La Grange Park, Ill.: American Nuclear Society, 1978)
- NBF *News Brief from France*
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| NI | <i>Nuclear India</i> |
| NISECO | Center for Nonproliferation Studies, <i>Newly Independent States Export Control Observer</i> http://cns.miis.edu |
| NLB | <i>Nuclear Law Bulletin</i> |
| NN | Partnership for Global Security, <i>Nuclear News</i> http://www.ransac.org |
| NPR | <i>Nonproliferation Review</i> |
| NTI | Nuclear Threat Initiative (various chronologies and profiles), http://www.nti.org |
| NTI Newswire | Nuclear Threat Initiative, Newswire, http://www.nti.org |
| NTI-IB | Nuclear Threat Initiative, <i>Issue Briefs</i> , http://www.nti.org |
| NYIL | <i>Netherlands Yearbook of International Law</i> |
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| PEF | <i>Politique Etrangère de la France</i> |
| PGS docs | Partnership for Global Security, Official Documents. http://www.ransac.org |
| PH | <i>Pakistan Horizon</i> |
| PIR | Center for Policy Studies, http://www.pircenter.org |
| PL | <i>Progressive Libya</i> |
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- RE *Revista Española de Derecho Internacional*
- RIIA Royal Institute of International Affairs, *Documents on International Affairs*
- RIL *Revista de Integración Latinoamericano*
- RL-USSR Radio Liberty, *Report on the USSR*
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- UWTRC University of Washington Treaty Research Center
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<http://www.wisconsinproject.org>
- WMDI *WMD Insights*
- WNC *World News Connection*
- YK Center for Policy Studies, *Yaderny Kontrol* <http://www.pircenter.org>
- YS *Yugoslav Survey*
- Zheb. Alexander Zhebin, "A Political History of Soviet-North Korean Nuclear Co-operation," in *The North Korean Nuclear Program: Security, Strategy, and New Perspectives from Russia*, eds. James Clay Moltz and Alexandre Y. Mansourov (New York: Routledge, 2000), pp. 27-37