

**REVIEWD WORK: NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AFTER  
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The novelistic literature can not speak of a consistent attention paid to non-proliferation, on the contrary subject does not rise above the level of articles in specialized journals and this with a minimum frequency. The meanings of importance of the nuclear arsenals - in itself does not generate the wars - can not be ignored by international policy, as emphasized by the author (pp. 61-75) of crises and with particular emphasis on the role of decision makers.

A revival of the spiral of nuclear proliferation will induce instability obviously international, for improving power policy of states possessing nuclear arsenals has been a reconfiguration of the balance of power or remodeling systemic international security architecture, a perspective that the author did not agree (pp. 104-105).

The current nuclear order, favor certain non-nuclear NATO states to other states that do not receive a non-nuclear "umbrella" of security which creates a situation of inequity in terms of security. In addition, there is a series of new developments that have an impact on proliferation: the possibility of broadcasting technology and the result of the existence of the gray market, as some states to produce nuclear weapons; the emergence of a "techno-nationalism" in the developing world; nuked on the regional conflicts in South Asia, Middle East and North-East Asia (pp. 120-125).

The author suggests that its findings that despite the international community's efforts, currently there is no mechanism to monitor disarmament, but there is a mechanism to verify non-proliferation IAEA monitored and supervised by the Security Council. Note that achieving a similar mechanism in the field of disarmament was strongly denied by the nuclear powers (134-137).

Non-proliferation is a major solution to nuclear threats, a variant of securing the interests of countries that allow finding various ways of achieving balance relations with powerful opponents (p.141).

Nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) is considered a living document that Reordering of universal nuclear safety, but there are some who charge that is full of injustice and not white covers several areas of the field (p. 148).

It questioned the legitimacy of the treaty because of problems unsolved. NPT finds legitimizes inequality between countries depending on the possession of nuclear weapons and regulates rights and obligations in order to limit and eventually eliminate this inequality, in a

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timeframe. As a result, most states signatory believes that non-proliferation is dependent on the progress of disarmament (pp.151-152).

Currently, there is an obvious contradiction between access to nuclear technology and the spread of nuclear weapons. Use of nuclear energy for military purposes, according to NPT, it is subject to rules on unfair that, on the one hand, enable the "Group of 5" to possess nuclear arsenals for an indefinite period, while 189 countries have this right .

The dual nature of nuclear technology trend nonproliferation born contradictory trends: on the one hand, the need for access to nuclear technology states neposesoare nuclear weapons (NNWS) and on the other hand, the general interest at the international level to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Thus, states possessing weapons (NWS) (P-5) want to limit access to military nuclear technology for NNWS which in turn, should not want to acquire nuclear weapons (159-161).

NPT as an expression of power relations during the Cold War, that the use of nuclear energy for military purposes, the date of signature contains an obvious asymmetry: P-5 nuclear weapon (disarmament) and over 180 states must not develop nuclear weapons ( neprolifeare and disarmament). Moreover, the end NPT, the balance of power revived or were new economic superpowers can not ignore the significance of their nuclear arsenals (pp.169-172).

NPT designed as a foundation for the edifice of international security proposes that NNWS undertake not to acquire nuclear weapons and the NWS is committed to refrain from exporting such weapons to other states. Treaty supports a process of periodic review every five years ended with a Final Statement. From the perspective of NNWS, the treaty is characterized by a fundamental asymmetry between NWS and NNWS being made permanent even in the review thereof by operating with double standards - some allowing others denying them possession of nuclear weapons.

Since 2000, Pillar I (proliferation) of nuclear terrorism is expanding by adding more disturbing and balance with Pillar II (disarmament). In view NNWS, whether for Pillar I (proliferation) there are rules and procedures for Pillar II (disarmament) there is something similar to creating obligations for NNWS and NWS not; on the other hand, the benefits of nuclear safety are not universal but the restrictions NPT uneven leaks, usually greater burden NNWS. It is noted that NNWS do not like assuming new obligations under Pillar I, considering themselves aggrieved and not because it would not be effective (p. 175).

In May 2015, the conference fails to be consensus on the final document for several reasons: one of the causes is the failure of a conference on Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, no plan of action for disarmament, lack of appetite USA and China to ratify the NPT, worsening US-Russian relations, US-China tensions, lack of solutions to overcome bottlenecks in the NPT review process.

In 2007, P-5 meet to negotiate on the transparency of nuclear and measures to increase confidence among NWS thereby promoting "The P-5" (the P-5 process) as a mechanism to show the fulfillment of obligations the NPT. As long as there is no progress ceasing efforts of bilateral and multilateral disarmament and arms control, "The P-5" of the NPT is in a delicate situation.

One can speak of two forms of pressure related to the "P-5" NNWS pressure on the NWS to meet its obligations on disarmament commitments and mutual pressures within the P-5 dependent on military competition. Ever more insistent, more NNWS accuses the process, that instead of offering only gradual progress and stagnation opacity insurmountable.

Making a glossary of nuclear terms necessary to harmonize definitions, translations, perceptions vocabulary arms control negotiations on resolving differences and positions involves

working group (format "P5 Beijing Conference"). It is estimated that in the end will glossary contains about 2,000 terms with relevance for arms control and disarmament; for a conference in 2015 is prepared a list of more than 200 terms. Also in the format "P5 Beijing Conference," considering the inclusion of qualitative data of the nuclear policies of the Member States P-5 (p. 179-181).

The book is a brief introduction and consequences of a nuclear accident and achievements nuclear security summit (pp. 183-207).

Work with bibliography and topical, with relevant conclusions and suggestions radiography is full of valuable substance from multiple perspectives necessarily covers an area of utmost importance Dynamics nuclear security architecture.