

Can Lead the Change: Its Position in the International System of Nuclear Arms Control

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CTBT's Article II, Subsection 8 provision could provide an interesting framework for leading different collaborative initiatives aimed at achieving nuclear weapon control, reduction or elimination goals. These goals should be settled in a new context in which new deployment of nuclear warhead in NATO members, the starting new nuclear race, the possibility of constructing undetectable computer simulation based new weapons, and the potential nuclear arm proliferation. For supporting this CTBTO role, it is reviewed the main UN agreed treaty resolutions. A comparison of the faculties provided in these treaties will help to appreciate the relevance of CTBTO leading provision. Two main diplomatic models are available currently. The first one oriented to prohibit total or partially nuclear weapons by resolution (The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), free nuclear weapon zones and bilateral and trilateral agreements, among others); the second, the negotiations framed within the Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. These two frameworks could be compatible. Our claim is that the CTBTO can lead or contribute decisively in leading negotiations in both frameworks. Additionally, a list of successful strategies that were used for creating nuclear momentum is made, and some possible collaborative initiatives are discussed.

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Promotional text

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