Implementation of article VI of the NPT and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament

Report submitted by Greece

Greece views regular reporting on the implementation of article VI of the NPT and of paragraph 4 (c) of the Decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament” produced by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as one of the fundamental elements of a genuinely strengthened review process. Greece is of the view that regular reporting helps to achieve transparency and, at the same time, to promote increased confidence in the overall NPT regime. Greece believes that, transparency, confidence-building and the irreversibility of commitments made in the area of disarmament by States parties to the Treaty, contributes to strengthening the principles of the NPT.

Greece subscribes to the consensus reached in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference on the issue of regular reporting by all States parties, and wishes to show its commitment to the above-mentioned principles by presenting its report on the implementation of article VI of the Treaty and of paragraph 4 (c) of the Decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament” produced by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference.

1. Greece does not possess any weapons of mass destruction. Greece is a State party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). Greece has always called in multilateral and bilateral settings, especially as a member of NATO and the European Union (EU), for the universal adherence to and implementation of all these regimes.

2. Greece sees the NPT as the cornerstone of all efforts to nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The NPT remains essential to international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.
and is considered as a Treaty that reflects the need to see gradual nuclear disarmament in the wider context of irreversible and verifiable global disarmament. Greece undertakes focused diplomatic efforts, together with its allies and partners, to achieve the globalization of the Treaty.

3. Greece, as a non-nuclear weapon state, believes in the need for prudent nuclear disarmament and hopes for a gradual implementation of article VI of the NPT. Nuclear disarmament must be pursued under international control, while insisting global stability, security and peace. In this context, Greece welcomes the significant reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe since the end of the cold war.

4. Greece believes that article VI goal of nuclear disarmament can be achieved through a series of balanced steps including the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Greece strongly supports the early entry into force of the CTBT and has been calling, both in its bilateral contacts and in all multilateral settings, for as many signatures and ratifications as possible, particularly of the countries of the annex I of the Treaty. Greece supports in the International Monitoring System with monitoring station in the island of Crete. Furthermore, Greece has been taking part in Facilitation Conferences (in the framework of article XIV of the CTBT) for the entry into force of the Treaty, and has been actively engaged in several other political initiatives in support of the CTBT.

5. Greece is supporting every effort for the early initiation of negotiations in Geneva for the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) as well as for the further progress on the conclusion of nuclear weapons-free zones.

6. Greece supports the work of the IAEA in the area of verification and considers that the conclusion of Addition Protocol is essential to enable the IAEA to provide credible assurance that nuclear activities are used for peaceful purpose.