

**Preparatory Committee for the 2010
Review Conference of the Parties to
the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
of Nuclear Weapons**

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FINANCING THE NPT REVIEW PROCESS

Working paper submitted by the United States of America

1. In recent years, the financial cost of the NPT regime has grown alongside the number of States Party. Recent NPT meetings uniformly have exceeded their estimated budgets, and the UN Secretariat has made clear its expectation that NPT expenses will continue to rise. It is in the interest of all States Party to address this growing, mutual concern.
2. There are, of course, a number of means through which to control conference costs. One obvious measure would be an agreement by States Party to rely on digital audio files as a record, rather than on hard copy summarized records, for all future NPT meetings.
3. States Party also could, on a voluntary basis, adopt administrative practices whose implementation, over time, would reduce conference costs. Examples would include voluntary limits on speaking time, and on the length of both official conference documents and national working papers.
4. Any of these steps immediately would reduce interpretation, translation, and publication expenses. We encourage States Party to initiate an informal dialogue through which to identify similar measures for Parties to consider following on a voluntary basis.
5. Finally, States Party should review the NPT Scale of Assessments (NPT/CONF.2005/51), which has basically remained static for some two decades.

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6. Two Parties, the United States and Japan, bear a combined assessment of 47.035 percent. No other Party bears an assessment running into double digits. The existing imbalance in the financial obligations of States Party is evident when individual contributions are compared. This list – which represents 2005 assessments -- is clearly not consistent with the relative scale of many Parties' economic capacities, nor with any plausible differential of benefits received from the NPT regime:

States Party	Percentage Share of Estimated Total Costs
United States of America	32.820
Japan	14.215
Russian Federation	8.000
France	7.140
Germany	6.325
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.130
Italy	3.567
Canada	2.054
Spain	1.840
Mexico	1.375
Republic of Korea	1.311
Netherlands	1.234
Australia	1.162
Brazil	1.112
China	0.910
Switzerland	0.874
Belgium	0.781
Sweden	0.729
Argentina	0.698

Austria	0.627
Denmark	0.524
Saudi Arabia	0.521
Norway	0.496
Finland	0.389
Greece	0.387
Portugal	0.343
Poland	0.337
Singapore	0.283
Turkey	0.272
Ireland	0.255
South Africa	0.213
United Arab Emirates	0.172
Chile	0.163
New Zealand	0.161
Thailand	0.153
Malaysia	0.148
Czech Republic	0.134
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.125
Kuwait	0.118
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.115
Colombia	0.113
Indonesia	0.104
Liberia	0.096
Hungary	0.092
Egypt	0.088
Philippines	0.069
Peru	0.067
Slovenia	0.060
Luxembourg	0.056
Algeria	0.055

Oman	0.051
Qatar	0.047
Romania	0.044
Slovakia	0.037
Uruguay	0.035
Morocco	0.034
Cuba	0.031
Nigeria	0.031
Cyprus	0.028
Syrian Arab Republic	0.028
Ukraine	0.028
Croatia	0.027
Dominican Republic	0.025
Iceland	0.025
Tunisia	0.023
Bahrain	0.022
Costa Rica	0.022
Guatemala	0.022
Kazakhstan	0.018
Lebanon	0.018
Lithuania	0.018
El Salvador	0.016
Trinidad and Tobago	0.016
Viet Nam	0.015
Ecuador	0.014
Panama	0.014
Serbia and Montenegro	0.014
Belarus	0.013
Bulgaria	0.012
Iraq	0.012
Sri Lanka	0.012

Latvia	0.011
Malta	0.010
Uzbekistan	0.010
Bahamas	0.009
Botswana	0.009
Estonia	0.009
Paraguay	0.009
Jordan	0.008
Mauritius	0.008
Bangladesh	0.007
Barbados	0.007
Myanmar	0.007
Bolivia	0.006
Cameroon	0.006
Gabon	0.006
Jamaica	0.006
Kenya	0.006
Zimbabwe	0.005
Albania	0.004
Andorra	0.004
Azerbaijan	0.004
Liechtenstein	0.004
Namibia	0.004
Senegal	0.004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.004
Turkmenistan	0.004
Uganda	0.004
United Republic of Tanzania	0.004
Yemen	0.004
Ghana	0.003
Nepal	0.003

Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.002
Georgia	0.002
Guinea	0.002
Monaco	0.002
San Marino	0.002
Afghanistan	0.001
Angola	0.001
Armenia	0.001
Benin	0.001
Bhutan	0.001
Burkina Faso	0.001
Cambodia	0.001
Central African Republic	0.001
Comoros	0.001
Congo	0.001
Eritrea	0.001
Guyana	0.001
Holy See	0.001
Kyrgyzstan	0.001
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001
Lesotho	0.001
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.001
Maldives	0.001
Marshall Islands	0.001
Mauritania	0.001
Mongolia	0.001
Mozambique	0.001
Nauru	0.001
Nicaragua	0.001
Niger	0.001
Palau	0.001

Republic of Moldova	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001
Samoa	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001
Suriname	0.001
Tajikistan	0.001
Timor-Leste	0.001
Togo	0.001
Tonga	0.001
Zambia	0.001

7. As one can see from this table of assessments, the estimated \$1,369,300 cost of the 2008 PrepCom, for instance, translates into no more than between \$13 and \$124 each for 69 States Party, and between \$136 and \$12,461 for 70 more. In other words, some 130 countries, more than 70 percent of States Party, each pay less than one percent of the total cost.

8. To rectify the existing imbalance of financial burdens and thereby ensure the continued financial health of the review process, the United States proposes that the 2010 Review Conference consider and adopt a revised Scale of Assessments for the NPT that would take effect upon the conclusion of the 2010 review cycle. Every State Party thus will have ample time to study the existing Scale and consider a new national assessment that reflects its current economic vitality, consistent with the principle of mutual respect for the equal sovereignty of States.

9. The United States believes that the NPT is an important component of the broader global on-proliferation regime, and deserves firm and generous support from all States Party. We are not proposing to reduce the amount we pay to support the regime, but we feel that fundamental principles of equitable allocation require that others provide support more consistent with their economic capabilities and the degree to which *all* States Party derive critical benefits from the NPT regime.
