

# NONPROLIFERATION AS AN INTERNATIONAL REGIME

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International regimes are created to increase predictability of the international system by creating specific rules that states can/should follow

This is about **cooperation** in broad sense of the word

Definition of international regimes:

**“...principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actor expectations converge in a given issue-area.”**

(Stephen Krasner, 1982)

# Key features:

- Set of rules (code of conduct): legally binding, informal, tacit, etc.
- Voluntary limitation of sovereign freedom of action: participants follow the code even if it contradicts immediate interests
- Reciprocity: all members abide by the regime
- Comprehensiveness: all or majority of relevant actors participate

# CONDITIONS OF COOPERATION:

«Prisoner's Dilemma»

		Player A	
		Cooperate	Defect
Player B	Cooperate	3, 3	1, 4
	Defect	4, 1	2, 2

## Distribution of Preferences:

1. Defect, other cooperates – 4 points
2. Both cooperate – 3 points
3. Both defect – 2 points
4. Cooperate, other defects – 1 points

**OUTCOME:** in an attempt to minimize losses  
both defect

# SHADOW OF THE FUTURE:

## Multiple Interactions Changes the Order of Preferences

1. Both cooperate –  $3N$  points
2. Defect, other cooperates –  $4+2(N-1)$  points
3. Both defect –  $2N$  points
4. Cooperate, other defects –  $1+2(N-1)$  points

- With multiple rounds **losses from defection of the other in the first round are negligible** – can risk cooperation
- With multiple rounds **gain from defection in the first round is negligible** compared to subsequent loss from absence of cooperation



**Both sides have a reason to risk cooperation in first round and continue cooperation as long as it is mutual**



# Conditions for Emergence of Regime:

- Benefits from cooperation exceed benefits from defection under at least some scenarios
- Multiple interactions over time (shadow of the future)
- Transparency of interests, intentions, and distribution of preferences

*Two kinds of transparency:*

*-- "I" know intentions and preferences of the other side*

*-- The other side knows "my" intentions and preferences*

*Important not only to obtain, but also provide information*

# EMERGENCE OF COOPERATION:

*Problem of Collective Action (Problem of Commons):*

Joint use of a single resource

- Indivisible
- Finite

# EMERGENCE OF COOPERATION:

Two options:

Equal Participants

Hegemonic

# Distribution of Preferences Under Hegemonic Regimes

Weak Player

	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	10, 3	8, 5
Defect	12, 0	3, 1

Hegemon

# Distribution of Preferences

	Hegemon	Weak Player
<b>Both Cooperate</b>	$10N$	$3N$
<b>Defect on the Other</b>	$12+3(N-1)$	$5+(N-1)$
<b>Other Defects</b>	$8+3(N-1)$	$N-1$
<b>Both Defect</b>	$3N$	$\updownarrow N$

# Threshold of Stability for Hegemonic Regime

Weak Player

	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	11, 1	8, 5
Defect	12, 0	3, 1

Hegemon

Threshold is defined by indifference to presence or absence of cooperation (same gains/losses)

Options for Hegemon:

- *Increase Benefits for Weak Players*
- *Force Into Cooperation*

# TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL REGIMES

- International organization
- treaty (often includes an organization)
- Informal regime:
  - negotiated (executive agreement, joint statement)
  - informal (parallel declarations – i.e., moratoriums on nuclear testing)
- Tacit (presumed, not codified on paper)



## Functions of international organizations:

- Transparency (forum + rules + categories/volume of data)
- Resolution of conflicts, concerns, questions
- Rule-making (amendments to existing regime or creation of new regime)

## Features of the NPT:

- Hegemonic: created under leadership of two superpowers
- Based on consensus of majority of states
- Highly developed:
  - *treaty-based (legally binding)*
  - *includes an international organization (IAEA) as well as associated organizations (NSG, others)*
  - *linked to other regimes, including export control, MPC&A, disarmament, nuclear weapons free zones, etc.*