



Trust-building for nuclear disarmament

<u>Trust</u> = clear shared vision + mutual benefits + concrete plans

+ ability for implementation

Case 1: Nuclear demolition in Pervomaisk (1994)



for a step to be a

nuclear free state

The U.S. to Ukraine

-technical & financial support for dismantling its nuclear arsenals -ensuring Ukraine's sovereignty

Ukraine to Russia to the U.S.

-transportation of nuclear materials as a fuel for nuclear power plants in case the U.S. required it

For Russia

-less risk to be attacked by neighbouring states

Nuclear disarmament was completed under the condition of verifying benefits for each country

Case 2: Iran Nuclear Deal (2015)



What Iran has to do in the 15 years

- -retire most of centrifuges, facilities and nuclear stockpile
- -be able to enrich Uranium to 3.67%
- -accept inspectors from the UN

Trust based on economic strategy worked but the deal failed to ensure permanent credibility

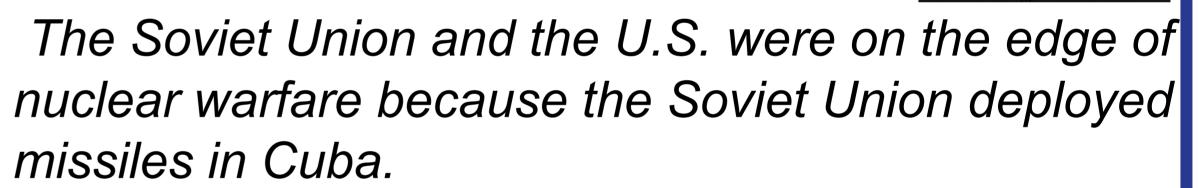
Case 3: Cuban Missile Crisis

Nikita Khrushchev

 $(1894 \sim 1971)$

4th President of the Soviet Union

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



He offered withdrawal of missiles in return for the pledge that the U.S. would not attack it. It's partly because of...

A visit to the U.S.(1952)

Cultural Exchange

- -Interaction with citizens
- -Visiting dance halls and local supermarkets



Experience with people affected his decision making

Conclusion

- -Trust-building plays an important role for nuclear disarmament
- -Economical benefits raise credibility of relationships
- -Cultural experiences affect decision making of leaders
- -We should actively have exchanges with people in other countries



