**GLOSSARY**

**Anarchy**: a system operating in the absence of any central government. Does not imply chaos, but in Realist theory the absence of political authority (Smith et al, 2008:577).

**Atomic Bomb**: A weapon that uses the fission of isotopes of uranium or plutonium to cause a powerful explosion. It can also be described generically as a "nuclear" weapon, since it relies on nuclear fission (Diehl and Moltz, 2002, 337).

**Atoms for Peace**: The U.S.-sponsored nuclear program launched in 1953 to share nuclear materials and technology for peaceful purposes with other nations. The program was a turnabout from previous U.S. nuclear policy, which sought to prohibit the dissemination of nuclear-related knowledge and technology (Gardner, 1994:131).

**Balance of Power**: in Realist theory, refers to an equilibrium between states; historical Realists regard it as the product of diplomacy (contrived balance) whereas structural Realists regard the system as having a tendency toward a natural equilibrium (fortuitous balance). It is a doctrine and an arrangement whereby the power of one state (or group of states) is checked by the countervailing power of other states (Smith et al, 2008:577).

**Baruch Plan**: The U.S.-sponsored initiative to outlaw nuclear weapons and to internationalize global stocks of fissile material for use in peaceful nuclear programs. After it was proposed in 1946, the US and the former USSR held negotiations on the program but never reached agreement. The initiative died in 1949 (Gardner, 1993: 131).

**Bipolarity**: term employed by IR scholars to describe the post-war order before the USSR fell apart in 1991, leaving the United States as the sole superpower (Smith et al, 2008: 577).

**Cold War**: extended worldwide conflict between communism and capitalism that is normally taken to have begun in 1947 and concluded in 1989 with the collapse of Soviet power in Europe (Smith et al 2009, 578). It was all-out confrontation in ideology, political system, economic system, military and strategy in worldwide.

**Community**: a human association in which members share common symbols and wish to cooperate to realize common objectives (Smith et al 2009, 578).

**Compliance**: if a state is in compliance it is living up to its obligations under a treaty. Many MEAs have some form of "monitoring and compliance procedure" to help ensure that this happens (Smith et al, 2008: 578).

**Concert (of Great Powers)**: the directorial role played by a number of Great Powers, based on norms of mutual consent.

**Confidence-Building Measures (CBM)**: Actions agreed to by states to reduce tensions
between them and to avoid conflict. Such measures can include communication agreements, limits on activities in certain areas, date exchanges, and inspections (Diehl and Moltz, 2002, 337).

**Constitutive theories**: theories that assume that our theories of the social world help to construct the social world and what we see as the external world. Thus the very concepts we use to think about the world help to make the world what it is (Smith et al 2008: 578).

**Constructivism**: an approach to international politics that concerns itself with the centrality of ideas and human consciousness and stresses a holistic and Idealist view of structures. As Constructivists have examined world politics they have been broadly interested in how the structure constructs the actors’ identities and interests, how their very interaction serves to either reproduce or transform that structure (Smith et al 2008:578).

**Counter-proliferation**: Military efforts to destroy, damage, or render unusable facilities, material, or troops associated with weapons of mass destruction (WMD), particularly against countries not currently possessing WMD (Diehl and Jones 2002: 338).

**Cosmopolitanism**: the ultimate source of meaning and value in human life resides with the individual (or perhaps with God). Cosmopolitans are disposed to favour very extensive accounts of universal human rights (Smith et al, 2008: 579).

**CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty)**: A treaty on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation that bans all nuclear tests at any place. Adopted in September 1996, but not yet entered into force.

**Decision-making procedures**: there identify specific prescriptions for behaviour, the system of voting, for example, which will regularly change a regime is consolidated and extended (Krasner 1985: 4-5).

**Diplomacy**: a communications process between international actors that seeks through negotiation to resolve conflict short of war. This process has been refined, institutionalized, and professionalized over many centuries (Smith et al, 2008: 579).

**Defensive realism**: a structural theory of Realism that views states as security maximizers (Smith et al: 2008, 579). More possibilities of inter-state cooperation than offensive realism.

**Democratic peace**: a central plank of liberal internationalist thought, the democratic peace thesis makes two claims: first, liberal polities exhibit restraint in their relations with other liberal polities (the so-called separate peace) but are imprudent in relations with authoritarian states (Smith et al, 2008:579).

**Deterrence**: actions threatening retaliation taken by a state or group of states to discourage a
potential enemy from initiating an attack. These actions, such as building and deploying nuclear weapons, should show an adversary that the costs of an attack would be too great and would outweigh any potential gains (Diehl and Moltz, 2002: 338). The threat or use of force to prevent an actor from doing something they would otherwise do (Smith et al, 2008: 579).

**Disarmament**: Disarmament is defined as the act of eliminating, reducing or depriving of arms or weapons systems, by unilateral, bilateral, plurilateral or multilateral measures and agreement. (UN, 2005).

**Enlightenment**: associated with rationalist thinkers of the 18th century. Key ideas include: secularism, progress, reason, science, knowledge, and freedom (Smith et al, 2008: 580).

**Empiricism**: the theory that all knowledge is derived from experience and observation (Soanes, 2001).

**Equality of states**: the principle that sovereign states enjoy legal equality in their international relations (Smith et al, 2008: 580). The discriminatory character of the NPT is against this principle.

**Epistemology**: the study of how we can claim to know something. It is about our theories of knowledge (Smith et al, 2008:580).

**FMCT (Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty)**: Aims to suppress the emergence of new nuclear weapons states by banning the production of fissile materials and to restrict the production of nuclear weapons by nuclear weapon states (MOFA, Japan, 2004:107).

**G8 (Group of Eight)**: established in 1975 as the G5 (France, Germany, Japan, the UK, and the USA); subsequently expanded as the G7 include Canada and Italy and since 1998 to include Russia. Government leaders meet in annual G8 summits, while finance ministers and/or their leading officials periodically hold other consultations.

**Global governance**: the evolving system of (formal and informal) political coordination – across multiple levels from the local to the global – among public authorities (states and intergovernmental organizations) and private agencies (NGOs and corporate actors) seeking to realize common purposes or resolve collective problems through the making and implementing of global or transnational norms, rules, programmes, and policies. The loose framework of global regulation, both institutional and normative, that constrains conduct. It has many elements: international organizations and law; transnational organizations and frameworks; elements of global civil society; and shared normative principles (Smith et al, 2008: 581).

**Global politics**: the politics of global social relations in which the pursuit of power, interests, order, and justice transcends regions and continents (Smith et al, 2008: 581).
Globalization: a historical process involving a fundamental shift or transformation in the spatial scale of human social organization that links distant communities and expands the reach of power relations across regions and continents. It is also something of a catch-all phrase often used to describe a single world-economy after the collapse of communism, though sometimes employed to define the growing integration of the international capitalist system in the post-war period (Smith et al, 2008:581).

Grotians (Theorists of international society)

Hegemonic stability theory: a Realist-based explanation for cooperation that argues that a dominant state is required to ensure a liberal, free-trade, international political economy.

Hegemony: a system regulated by a dominant leader, or political (and/or economic) domination of a region, usually by a superpower. In Realist theory, the influence a Great Power is able to establish on other states in the system extent of influence ranges from leadership to dominance. It is also power and control exercised by a leading state over other states.

Horizontal proliferation: The spread of nuclear weapons to additional states beyond those countries that currently posses them (Diehl and Moltz, 2002: 340).

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

Idealism: the belief that ideals can be achieved, even when this is unrealistic. Origion: Greek, ‘form, pattern’ (Soanes, 2001).

International law: the formal rules of conduct that states acknowledge or contract between themselves (Smith, 2008:583)

International politics: the politics among nations/states.

International society: the structure formed when different political communities accept common rules and institutions to govern their relations with each other (Smith, 2008: 583).

International system: a set of interrelated parts connected to form a whole. In Realist theory, systems have defining principles such as hierarchy (in domestic politics) and anarchy (in international politics). (Smith, 2008:583)

(International) institutions: persistent and having connected sets of rules and practices that prescribe roles, constrain activity, and shape the expectations of actors. Institutions may include organizations, bureaucratic agencies, treaties and agreements, and informal practices that states accept as binding. The balance of power in the international system is an example of an institution.(Haas, Keohane, and Levy, 1993: 4-5)

International order: the normative and the institutional pattern in the relationship between states. The elements of this might be thought to include such as sovereignty, the forms of
diplomacy, international law, the role of the Great Powers, and the codes circumscribing the use of force. It is a shared value and condition of stability and predictability in the relations of states (Smith et al, 2008:582).

**International organizations:** any institution with formal procedures and formal membership from three or more countries.

**International regimes:** these are set of implicit or explicit principles, norms rules, and decision making procedures around which actors’ expectations converge in a given area of international relations. They are social institutions that are based on agreed rules, norms, and decision making procedures. These govern the interactions of various state and non-state actors in issue-areas such as the environment or human rights. (Young 1997:6)

**International system:** a set of interrelated parts connected to form a whole. In Realist theory, systems have defining principles such as hierarchy (in domestic politics) and anarchy (in international politics) (Smith et al, 2008, 582).

**Justice:** just behaviour or treatment. The quality of being fair and reasonable (Soanes, 2001).

**Liberalism:** the modern ideology emphasizes liberty and freedom. Doyle lists four central claims. First, all citizens are juridically equal and have equal rights to education, access to a free press, and religious toleration. Second, the legislative assembly of the state possesses only the authority invested in it by the people, whose basic rights it is not permitted to abuse. Third, a key dimension of the liberty of the individual is the right to own property including productive forces. Fourth, the most effective system of economic exchange is one that is largely market driven and not one that is subordinate to bureaucratic regulation and control either domestically or internationally (Doyle, 1997:207).

**London Club:** see Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

**Mutually assured destruction (MAD):** condition in which both superpowers possessed the capacity to destroy their adversary even after being attacked first with nuclear weapons (Smith et al, 2008: 583). The balance of terror sustained by enormous amount of sophisticated nuclear weapons, its delivery system, and nuclear deterrence strategy of both sides.

**Nation:** a group of people who recognize each other as sharing a common identity, with a focus on a homeland (Smith et al, 2008: 584).

**National interests:** invoked by Realists and state leaders to signify that which is most important to the state – survival being at the top of the list (Smith et al, 2008: 584).

**National security:** a fundamental value in the foreign policy of states (Smith et al, 2008: 584).
Neo-liberalism: a positivistic international theory which accepted the realist assumption of state-system, but hold same liberal value and hopes for progress in international cooperation.

Neo-realism: a positivistic international theory which focus on the structure of power distribution (great powers) in international system where self-help is ordering principle under the condition of competitive state-relationship under anarchy.

Non-nuclear weapons state (NNWS): refers to a state that is party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, meaning it does not possess nuclear weapons.

Normative theory: systematic analyses of the ethical, moral, and political principles which either govern or ought to govern the organization or conduct of global politics. The belief that theories should be concerned with what ought to be rather than merely diagnosing what is. Norm creation refers to the setting of standards in international relations which governments (and other actors) ought to meet (Smith et al, 2008: 584).

Norms: specify general standards of behaviour, and identify the rights and obligations of states. Together, norms and principles define the essential character of a regime and these cannot be changed without transforming the nature of the regime (Smith et al: 584).

NPT: See Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons/ Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

NPT Review Conferences (NPT RC): Conferences held every five years since 1975 to assess the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1975, 80, 85, 90, 95, 2000, 2005).

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG): A group of nuclear supplier nations that works to coordinate trade policies in order to ensure that nuclear materials and technologies are used for peaceful purposes (Gardner, 1994: 134).

Nuclear weapons: A collective term for atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs; it thus covers bombs that get their explosive power from either or both atomic fission and fusion (Diehl and Moltz, 2002, 341).

Nuclear weapon state (NWS): refers to a state that is party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which has tested a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device before 1st January 1967. Only five states (the US, Russia, Britain, France, and China) are legally admitted as NWS.

Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ): these are agreements which establish specific environments or geographic regions as nuclear weapons free, although there may be varying requirements between zones (Smith et al, 2008:584).

Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation is defined as actions (e.g., diplomacy, arms control,
unilateral, bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral agreements, and export controls) taken to
prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to or
distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise.

**Offensive realism:** a structural theory of Realism that views states as security maximizers
(Smith et al, 2008, 585).

**Ontology:** the study of what is. It is about the nature of being (Smith et al, 2008, 585).

Polarity: a structural feature of balance-of-power systems determined by the overall nature of
the balance. Bipolar systems consist of *two* dominant powers, multipolar systems of *several*,
and unipolar systems of just one (Smith et al, 2008: 585).

**Order:** the arrangement of people or things according to a particular sequence or method; a
state in which everything is in its correct place; a state in which the laws regulating public
behaviour are followed (Soanes, 2001).

**Power:** the ability to do something; the ability to influence people or events; the right or
authority to do something; political authority or control; a country seen as having
international influence and military strength (Soanes, 2001).

**Positivism:** a system of philosophy that recognizes only things that can be scientifically or
logically proved (Soanes, 2001).

**Proliferation Security Initiatives (PSI):**

**Principles:** in regime theory, they are represented by coherent bodies of theoretical
statements about how the world works (Smith et al, 2008: 585). The biggest problem of the
NPT between NWS and NNWS can be seen as different interpretations and expectations of
principles.

**Realism:** the theoretical approach that analyzes all international relations as the relation of
states engaged in the pursuit of power. Realism cannot accommodate non-state actors within
its analysis (Smith et al: 586).

**Rules:** operate at a lower level of to principles and norms, and they are often designed to
reconcile conflicts which may exist between the principles and norms (Smith et al 2008;586).

**Sanctions:** penalties incurred by states which violate agreed international norms (Smith et al,
2008, 586).

**Safeguards:** In the nuclear field, mechanisms to prevent the theft or diversion of fissile
material. These can include antitamper technologies, such as tags and seals on containers
holding such materials, as well as certain procedures, such as the periodic inspections of
facilities, the use of cameras and motion detectors, and the requirement of a “two-man” rule
for the handling of any material (Diehl and Moltz, 2002: 342).
Security: the state of being or feeling secure; the safety of a state or organization. Origin-Latin *securus*. (Soanes, 2001).

Society of states: an association of sovereign states based on their common interests, values, and norms (Smith et al, 2008: 587).

Security community: A group of people which has become “intergrated”. By integration we mean the attainment, within a territory, of a “sense of community” and of institutions and practices strong enough and widespread enough to assure dependable expectations of “peaceful change” among its population, that common social problems must and can be resolved by processes of “peaceful change” (Deutsch et al. 1957).

Security regimes: these occur when a group of states cooperate to manage their disputes and avoid war by seeking to mute the security dilemma both by their own actions and by their assumptions about the behaviour of others (Jervis 1983).

Selfhelp: in Realist theory, in an anarchical environment, states cannot assume other states will come to their defence even if they are allies. Each state must take care of itself.

State: a legal territorial entity composed of a stable population and a government; it possesses a monopoly over the legitimate use of force; its sovereignty is recognized by other states in the international system.

State system: the regular patterns of interaction between states, but without implying any shared values between them. This is distinguished from the view of a ‘society’ of states.

Statism: in Realist theory, the ideology that supports the organization of humankind into particular communities; the values and beliefs of that community are protected and sustained by the state (Smith et al, 2008: 587).

Structure: in the philosophy of the social sciences a structure is something that exists independently of the actor but is an important determinant in the nature of the action. For contemporary structural Realists, the number of Great Powers in the international system constitutes the structure (Smith et al, 2008: 587).

International Theory: the paradigm and lens to see, explain and understand international relations.

Terrorism: the use of illegitimate violence by sub-state groups to inspire fear, by attacking civilians and/or symbolic targets. This is done for purposes such as drawing widespread attention to a grievance, provoking a severe response, or wearing down their opponent’s moral resolve, to affect political change. Determining when the use of violence is legitimate, which is based on contextual morality of the act as opposed to its effects, is the source for disagreement over what constitutes acts of terrorism (Smith et al, 200:587).
Theory: an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something. Origin: Greek *theoria* ‘speculation’ (Soanes, 2001).

Treaty of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is an international law, which set norms and rules of nuclear issues including (1) non-proliferation, (2) the peaceful use of nuclear energy and (3) arms control and disarmament in world politics. Since the NPT was signed in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, the treaty developed into a global security regime of 189 member-states (except Israel, India, and Pakistan) in the international society. The NPT has been regarded as the cornerstone of international order, justice, and security more than nuclear non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament but criticized for its discriminatory nature that only five states (the US, Russia, Britain, France, and China) are admitted as a Nuclear-Weapon State.

Unipolarity: theoretical notion that takes as its working assumption the fat that the United States has now become and is likely to remain the only major power in the world. It is a distribution of power internationally in which there is clearly only one dominant power or “pole”. Some analysts argue that the international system became unipolar in the 1990s since there was no longer any rival to American power (Smith et al, 2008:588).

Vertical proliferation: An increase in the size or destructive capacity of an existing nuclear weapons arsenal (Diehl and Moltz, 2002: 343).

War on terror: an umbrella term coined by the Bush administration and refers to the various military, political, and legal actions taken by the USA and its allies after the attacks on 11 September 2001 to curb the spread of terrorism in general but Islamic-inspired terrorism in particular (Smith et al, 2008: 588).

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD): a category defined by the United Nations in 1948 to include “atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons, and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effects to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons mentioned above (Smith et al, 2008:588-9). The term become more popular after the Cold War, which include missiles.

World government: associated in particular with those idealists who believe that peace can never be achieved in a world divided into separate sovereign states. Just governments abolished the state of nature in civil society, the establishment of a world government must end the state of war in international society.
World order: this is a wider category of order than the “international”. It takes as its units of order, not states, but individual human beings, and assesses the degree of order on the basis of the delivery of certain kinds of goods (be it security, human rights, basic needs, or justice) for humanity as a whole (Smith et al, 2008: 589).

Zangger Committee: A committee of NPT nuclear supplier nations set up in 1971 to interpret Article III.2 of the NPT, which deals with safeguards requirements for treaty parties. The committee is an ad hoc group and its findings are not binding on treaty parties. However, its work is respected and its recommendations accepted by most NPT nuclear supplier states (Gardner, 1994: 136).