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perspectivePart IV: Proliferation challenges and international responses in the Middle East; 11 From bomb to fuel! Iran and the question of weapons of mass destruction; 12 Arab perspectives on the question of WMD proliferation in the Middle East; 13 An Egyptian perspective; Part V: The permanent five: Part of the problem or devising new solutions?; 14 An American perspective: The US response to proliferation in weapons of mass destruction; 15 UK perspectives on WMD proliferation, arms control, disarmament and WMD use by non-state actors  
16 Nuclear non-proliferation after Iraq: A French perspective17 Russia's perspectives on the world order and WMD proliferation; 18 China's perspectives on WMD proliferation, arms control, disarmament and related threats from non-state actors; Part VI: The other nuclear powers and the non-proliferation regime; 19 Nuclear disarmament, nuclear proliferation and WMD proliferation: An Indian perspective; 20 Israel's updated perspective on WMD proliferation, arms control, disarmament and related threats from non-state actors; Part VII: Broadening the scope of the non-proliferation regime  
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## Sommario/riassunto

The stated reason for invading Iraq was its alleged clandestine pursuit of weapons of mass destruction in defiance of UN resolutions. Even though the allegation was proven false, the international community remains preoccupied with the threat of the proliferation and use of such terrible weapons. This has three interlinked components: non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament. Some countries, from within the shelter of the NPT, could either develop a fully-fledged weapons capability, covertly and illegally, or else acquire all the materials and expertise needed for a weapons programme an

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