



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



27 September 2012 – 10 October 2012

**DTRA**

## ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

### **NATO Members to Discuss Alliance's Nuclear Policy**

*Ria Novosti*, 09 October 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

[The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's)] senior body on nuclear matters will hold a ministerial meeting on Tuesday to review the alliance's nuclear policy in the light of new developments, NATO press service said. (254 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **UN Disarmament Committee Begins New Session**

*Global Security Newswire*, 09 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The [United Nations (UN)] First Committee on Monday began its latest session of consideration of disarmament and international security matters. The United Nations panel handles issues related to "disarmament, global challenges, and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime," according to the UN website. (254 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

### **BWC Meeting of States Parties (December 10-14, 2012)**

*United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)*, 27 September 2012, <http://www.unog.ch>

The 2012 Meeting of States Parties [to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)] will be held in the Palais des Nations from December 10-14, 2012. (127 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **UN Official Suggests Formation of a Bioagent Watchdog**

*Security Management*, 01 October 2012, <http://www.securitymanagement.com>

In the existing Biological Weapons Convention [BWC], signatories agree that they will not produce or use biological weapons and that they'll also try and take measures to make sure no one else does, but one United Nations official says there should also be a global organization keeping an eye on facilities with the ability to manufacture biological weapons. (190 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **U.S. Demands Special Protections for High-Risk Bioagents**

*Nuclear Threat Initiative*, 03 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The Obama administration on Tuesday unveiled plans to impose special protective requirements for laboratories housing any of 11 agents or toxins on a newly established list of high-risk biological materials. (330 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **Commemorating the 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Entry-into-Force of the CWC**

*U.S. Department of State, 01 October 2012, <http://www.state.gov>*

[United Nations (UN)] Secretary-General Ban, [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)] Director-General Üzümcü, Foreign Ministers, Ambassadors, Distinguished Guests, it is indeed a privilege to be here today celebrating 15 years of successful implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC]. The Chemical Weapons Convention is a historic achievement in addressing the threat from weapons of mass destruction and has significantly contributed to international peace and security. (381 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

### **Chile, Netherlands, and Others Vie for CTBTO Top Job**

*Reuters Africa, 04 October 2012, <http://af.reuters.com>*

Chile, the Philippines, and the Netherlands are among countries lobbying for their candidates to head an international body set up to monitor a planned global ban on nuclear weapon tests, diplomats said on Thursday. (586 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **The Last U.S. Nuclear Test – 20 Years Later: Status and Prospects for the CTBT**

*U.S. Department of State, 26 September 2012, <http://www.state.gov>*

Twenty years ago – this past Sunday – the United States conducted its last underground nuclear explosive test. The test, called “Divider”, was followed by an official moratorium on explosive testing less than ten days later. Over the past two decades, the United States has developed the capability to ensure the safety, security, and reliability of its stockpile through the use of state-of-the-art technology and research while maintaining a moratorium on nuclear explosive testing. (1,469 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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## **NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NST)**

### **New START Treaty Aggregate Numbers of Strategic Offensive Arms**

*U.S. Department of State, 03 October 2012, <http://www.state.gov>*

Data in this Fact Sheet comes from the biannual exchange of data required by the Treaty. It contains data declared current as of September 1, 2012. Data will be updated each six month period after entry into force of the Treaty. (150 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## **VIENNA DOCUMENT (VDOC)**

### **Belarus, France to Expand Cooperation in Arms Control**

*Belarusian Telegraph Agency, 04 October 2012, <http://news.belta.by>*

A working meeting of representatives of the Armed Forces of Belarus and France concluded with a final document on the expansion of bilateral cooperation in arms control, BelTA learnt from the press service of the Defense Ministry of Belarus. (150 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## **FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:**



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[The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's)] senior body on nuclear matters will hold a ministerial meeting on Tuesday to review the alliance's nuclear policy in the light of new developments, NATO press service said.

The Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) is chaired by the Secretary General of NATO and is composed of members of the national delegations of all member countries, except France. The NPG meets several times a year to discuss aspects of NATO's nuclear policy, planning and force posture, and matters concerning the safety, security and survivability of nuclear weapons. Once a year the meetings are held at the level of Ministers of Defense.

NATO's nuclear policy is based on the concept of nuclear sharing, which involves basing nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS).

Three NATO members – the United States, the United Kingdom and France – possess nuclear arsenals. However, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey all host an estimated 200 U.S. nuclear tactical weapons on their territory.

In the new Strategic Concept adopted by Allies at the Lisbon Summit at the end of 2010, NATO committed to the goal of creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons.

The concept states that “any further steps” to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe “must take into account the disparity with the greater Russian stockpiles of short-range nuclear weapons.”

It also affirms that, “in any future reductions, [NATO's] aim should be to seek Russian agreement to increase transparency on its nuclear weapons in Europe and relocate these weapons away from the territory of NATO members.”

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The committee on Friday set its work plan for the session scheduled to continue through November 7. Topics of discussion include nuclear weapons, separate unconventional arms and other issues, according to a UN press release.

"Examination of those broad themes would focus on, among many others, nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, a fissile material ban, the illicit small arms trade, and the functioning of the disarmament machinery, in particular, the Conference on Disarmament," the release says.

A prohibition on production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons is intended to be a primary focus of the Geneva, Switzerland-based Conference on Disarmament, which for more than 15 years has failed to make any headway in establishing new international arms control accords.

General debate in the First Committee began on Monday with a renewed call by a coalition of states for global nuclear disarmament, the United Nations said.

"What does not exist cannot proliferate," said Swedish Ambassador to the United Nations Mårten Grunditz on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition – Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden.

Speakers from Iran, Nigeria, Haiti, Egypt and other nations also spoke on Monday. General debate resumed on Tuesday.



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The meeting will be chaired by Ambassador Boujemâa Delmi of Algeria. In accordance with the decision of the [BWC's] Seventh Review Conference, the Meeting of States Parties will consider the work of the Meeting of Experts held July 16-20, 2012, on the three standing agenda items: 1) cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X; 2) review of developments in the field of science and technology related to the convention; and 3) strengthening national implementation. [The States Parties will also consider] the biennial [agenda] item of how to enable fuller participation in the confidence-building measures (CBMs).

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International agencies exist to monitor states for nuclear (the International Atomic Energy Agency) and chemical weapons (the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons), said Piers Millet from the UN's Biological Weapons Convention, but he added that nothing similar exists in regard to potential biological threats.

Millet said these organizations make sure facilities that could make chemical weapons and enrich nuclear material in large amounts are not diverting them for other purposes. Millet made his comments at a forum held in the United Kingdom last week and reported by the BBC.

"The traditional approach of the international community to dealing with weapons is this - they recognize a threat, develop a treaty, and then they turn that treaty into some operational form, normally by trying to control technology associated with it," Millet said.

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*Nuclear Threat Initiative, 03 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>*

The Obama administration on Tuesday unveiled plans to impose special protective requirements for laboratories housing any of 11 agents or toxins on a newly established list of high-risk biological materials.

The changes to the select agents list require more stringent precautions at scientific facilities holding any of the newly designated "Tier 1" agents, which include anthrax, Ebola, Marburg virus and plague. The revision demands in part that affected installations establish an auxiliary power mechanism and no fewer than three physical "security barriers" for agent holding areas, as well as institute procedures limiting agent access to federally vetted personnel.

Establishment of the tier encompassing the most dangerous potential tools of bioterrorism was required under a 2010 presidential executive order.

The update requires "Tier 1" agent sites to conduct advance investigations of individuals under consideration to receive access to the materials. It also increases the minimum frequency for federal background probes of personnel in the sensitive positions, requiring checks at least once every 36 months rather than one time in each five-year period.

Affected institutions would have 180 days to comply with the new standards. Facilities housing such agents "in many cases ... already employ some or all of the required measures," the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said in the notice due to appear on Friday in the Federal Register.

The rule change "allows for the optimization of security measures for those select agents or toxins that present the greatest risk of deliberate misuse with the most significant potential for mass casualties or devastating effects to the economy, critical infrastructure or public confidence," the notice states.

Separately, the agency refined auditing requirements for all select agents. The revision requires workers to check any select agent holdings following transit, any recruitment or termination of a key manager, and after the disappearance of any assets overseen by a specific person.

The revision designates Charpare, Lujo and SARS viruses as select agents while striking a number of other biological materials from the list.

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## Commemorating the 15th Anniversary of Entry-into-Force of the CWC

U.S. Department of State, 01 October 2012, <http://www.state.gov>

Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller, Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, at the United Nations in New York

[United Nations (UN)] Secretary-General Ban, [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)] Director-General Üzümcü, Foreign Ministers, Ambassadors, Distinguished Guests, it is indeed a privilege to be here today celebrating 15 years of successful implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC]. The Chemical Weapons Convention is a historic achievement in addressing the threat from weapons of mass destruction and has significantly contributed to international peace and security.

From its inception, the Chemical Weapons Convention had two fundamental goals. The first was the destruction of all chemical weapons possessed by the States Parties to the Convention. Tens of thousands of tons of chemical agent have already been destroyed along with millions of associated munitions, and the chemical weapons awaiting destruction remain subject to international oversight. Looking beyond the destruction of remaining chemical weapons stocks, the Chemical Weapons Convention as its second goal embodies a commitment by all States Parties to ensure that chemical weapons never re-emerge to threaten international peace and security. In this regard, I congratulate the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW for maintaining a robust inspection regime and a strong professional commitment to achieving the goals of the Convention.

The continuing importance and unfinished mission of the Convention is underscored by the crisis situation taking place in Syria today. The United States congratulates all 188 States Parties who have chosen to join the Convention. Eight states including Syria have chosen to remain outside of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the United States calls upon all of them to join the Convention without delay.

As the United States begins its preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention next April, we look forward to working with international partners to ensure that the CWC remains an important instrument for ensuring global peace and security. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to you Mr. Secretary-General, and to you Mr. Director-General for your dedicated efforts to achieve the Convention's fundamental purpose set out in its preamble: "to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons."

Almost a hundred years ago on a World War I battlefield, the scourge of chemical weapons was unleashed upon humanity. The United States remains fully committed to the destruction of



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every last chemical weapon in the world, ensuring a permanent end to this tragic chapter in human history.

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## Chile, Netherlands, and Others Vie for CTBTO Top Job

*Reuters Africa, 04 October 2012, <http://af.reuters.com>*

Chile, the Philippines, and the Netherlands are among countries lobbying for their candidates to head an international body set up to monitor a planned global ban on nuclear weapon tests, diplomats said on Thursday.

Senior officials from Burkina Faso and Mongolia are also seeking the job as executive secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) in a vote expected later this month.

"It is quite open. There are five good candidates" with nuclear and disarmament experience, one European diplomat said about the campaign to succeed Tibor Toth, a Hungarian who now holds the post. Another envoy in Vienna predicted a close race.

The successful candidate will take over at a potentially important time for the future of the treaty, with proponents hoping the United States will finally ratify it and give it a much-needed momentum towards becoming international law.

It is one of eight countries – together with China, India, Pakistan, Israel, Iran, North Korea and Egypt – whose approval is needed for the pact that was negotiated in the 1990s and has so far been ratified by 157 states to take effect.

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon last week called on them to ratify it, saying they were "failing to live up to your responsibility" as a member of the international community.

"There is a direct link between ending nuclear testing and eradicating nuclear weapons," he said.

The United States and China are two of the world's five officially recognized nuclear weapons states, together with Britain, Russia and France.

India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel are also outside the separate Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), the 1970 pact to prevent the spread of nuclear arms. Iran is part of the NPT but the West accuses it of seeking to develop a capability to build atomic bombs. Tehran denies the charge.

Proponents say U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), rejected by lawmakers in 1999, could encourage others to follow.

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The administration of U.S. President Barack Obama – who seeks a second term next month – said last year it was preparing a push for approval, arguing the country no longer needs to conduct atom tests but does need to stop others from doing so.

More than 2,000 nuclear tests were carried out between 1945 and 1996, when the CTBT opened for signature, most of them by the United States and the then Soviet Union.

Since then, only India, Pakistan and North Korea have conducted such blasts, supporting the view by its backers that the treaty has already had a major impact.

At the time of the U.S. Senate vote on the CTBT 13 years ago, opponents argued that a permanent end to testing could erode the reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. The United States last carried out a nuclear test two decades ago.

The Arms Control Association, a Washington-based research and advocacy group, said nuclear testing was a "dangerous and unnecessary vestige" of the Cold War. But, "without positive action on the CTBT, however, the risk that one or more states could resume nuclear testing will only grow", it added.

The CTBT has a verification regime to detect any nuclear blasts, including more than 280 monitoring facilities across the globe – a system that helped track radioactive particles from Japan's Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011.

Toth's successor is due to be picked at an Oct. 22-23 meeting in Vienna of the more than 180 states which have signed the CTBT. In the absence of a consensus, a vote will take place.

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Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller, Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, at the American Security Project (<http://americansecurityproject.org>), in Washington, DC

Thank you for having me here today. This is an auspicious time for such an event. Twenty years ago – this past Sunday – the United States conducted its last underground nuclear explosive test. The test, called “Divider”, was followed by an official moratorium on explosive testing less than ten days later. Over the past *two* decades, the United States has developed the capability to ensure the safety, security, and reliability of its stockpile through the use of state-of-the-art technology and research while maintaining a moratorium on nuclear explosive testing.

[National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)] Administrator Thomas D’Agostino commented on the anniversary saying: “In April 2009, President Obama shared his vision of a world without nuclear weapons. As we work toward that goal, we have the world’s leading scientific facilities, the world’s fastest computers, and the world’s brightest minds working to ensure that we never again have to perform nuclear explosive testing on U.S. nuclear weapons.”

The effort that D’Agostino describes entails a number of programs and tools that work together to maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear stockpile in the absence of underground nuclear explosive testing. They include:

The Stockpile Stewardship Program (SSP), run by the NNSA, maintains the continued safety, security and reliability of the nation’s nuclear weapons in the absence of nuclear explosive testing. A key goal of the SSP is to increase scientific understanding of nuclear device performance, as well as the aging behavior of weapon materials and components to ensure a safe and effective nuclear deterrent.

Life Extension Programs (LEPs) extend the service life of the current weapons in the stockpile by using only nuclear components based on previously tested designs, thereby eliminating the need to conduct nuclear explosive tests. NNSA, in coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD), also performs alterations and modifications to the stockpile in order to sustain the warheads that underpin the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

Advanced simulation and computing capabilities provide greatly increased confidence in the ability to model and evaluate the performance and safety of nuclear weapons without nuclear explosive testing. Computers have become at least a hundred-thousand times more powerful, and modern integrated design codes now more realistically capture the behavior of real nuclear devices.



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Enhanced surveillance tools and models play critical roles in providing information essential to assessing weapon safety, security, and performance changes that would affect military effectiveness. The use of data from surveillance of our nuclear weapons enables us to predict how the weapons will perform over time without using underground nuclear explosive testing.

The Annual Assessment process of the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile is the authoritative method for the DoD and NNSA to evaluate the safety, reliability, performance and military effectiveness of the nuclear weapons stockpile, and it is a principal tool in our ability to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent without nuclear explosive testing.

Finally, infrastructure modernization is being conducted in accordance with the Nuclear Posture Review. NNSA has identified a path for sustaining the nuclear deterrent while modernizing the supporting infrastructure without nuclear explosive testing. This modernization is implemented by focusing on recapitalization and refurbishment of existing infrastructure for plutonium, uranium, tritium, high-explosive production, non-nuclear component production, high-fidelity testing and waste disposition

All of these programs will be described in greater length in fact sheets that the State Department and the NNSA produced together. The first fact sheet with these overview details will be available today. I'll pass around an advance copy now.

The last U.S. explosive nuclear test is not the only anniversary happening this week. Sixteen years ago, this Monday, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was opened for signature. The United States signed the treaty that same day.

U.S. ratification of the CTBT is in our national security interest. As stated in the April 2010 U.S. Nuclear Posture Review: "Ratification of the CTBT is central to leading other nuclear weapons states toward a world of diminished reliance on nuclear weapons, reduced nuclear competition, and eventual nuclear disarmament."

Since we have maintained a 20-year moratorium on explosive nuclear testing, our policies and practices are consistent with the central prohibition of the treaty. But ratification of the CTBT would be a significant affirmation of the importance the United States attributes to the international nonproliferation regime. More importantly, by hastening the day the treaty enters into force, U.S. ratification would concretely contribute to reducing the role of nuclear weapons in international security.

With a global ban on nuclear explosive tests, states interested in pursuing nuclear weapons programs would have to either risk deploying weapons uncertain of their effectiveness, or face

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international condemnation for conducting nuclear tests. The CTBT would also subject suspected violators to the threat of intrusive on-site inspections – a further deterrent to those states tempted to carry out a nuclear test in the hope that it can be covered up.

It has been 12 years since the Senate voted against ratification of the treaty. This Administration has been reviewing the lessons learned and it is clear the lack of support stemmed from concerns regarding the verifiability of the treaty and our ability to ensure the continuing safety and reliability of America's nuclear deterrent without nuclear explosive testing.

As I have already outlined with regard to our nuclear deterrent, our extensive surveillance methods and computational modeling developed under the Stockpile Stewardship Program over the last 15 years have allowed our nuclear experts to understand how nuclear weapons work and age even better than when nuclear explosive testing was conducted, as our national laboratory directors themselves affirmed to the Vice President.

The treaty's verification regime has also grown exponentially over the last decade. Today, the International Monitoring System (IMS) is roughly 85 percent complete and when fully completed, there will be IMS facilities in 89 countries spanning the globe. At entry into force, the full body of technical data gathered via the International Monitoring System will be available for verification purposes to all States Parties.

This system is already at work. It detected the two nuclear explosive tests announced by North Korea, and its capabilities will continue to improve as the system is completed. In addition, with the Fukushima nuclear crisis, we have seen the utility of the IMS for non-verification related purposes, such as tsunami warnings and tracking radioactivity from reactor accidents.

Entry into force also will bring to bear the option for an on-site inspection, which will help clarify ambiguities regarding a possible nuclear test. Taken as a whole, the treaty's robust verification regime, which supplements our own state-of-the-art capabilities for monitoring, our national technical means, will severely challenge any state trying to conduct militarily significant explosive nuclear tests that escape detection.

As we look towards ratification of the CTBT, we acknowledge that the process will not be easy. That said, the New START ratification process reinvigorated interest in the topic of nuclear weapons and arms control on Capitol Hill. I am optimistic that interest will continue as we engage with members and staff on this treaty.

I like to think of our efforts thus far as an "information exchange." We are working to get the facts out to members and staff, many of whom have never dealt with this treaty. We know that

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the key underlying issues are very technical in nature and we want people to absorb and understand the rationale behind it, that the treaty is in the U.S. national security interest. There are no set timeframes to bring the treaty to a vote, and we are going to be patient, but we will also be persistent.

To aid in further understanding of the treaty, the Administration commissioned a number of classified and unclassified reports, including an updated National Intelligence Estimate and an independent National Academy of Sciences report, to assess the ability of the United States to monitor compliance with the treaty and the ability of the United States to maintain, in the absence of nuclear explosive testing, a safe, secure and effective nuclear arsenal so long as these weapons exist. Those reports and related materials will provide a wealth of information as the Senate considers the merits of ratification of the CTBT.

Of course, we do not expect people to be in receive-only mode – we anticipate and look forward to many substantive questions that will undoubtedly come from the Hill.

Looking outward, the Administration has been calling on the remaining Annex 2 States to join us in moving forward toward ratification. There is no reason for them to delay their own ratification processes because the U.S. has not yet ratified.

This Administration realizes that this will be a difficult task on many levels, but it is nonetheless committed to moving this treaty forward, since the national security of the United States, and all states, will be enhanced when CTBT enters into force.

Thank you again for having me here and I am happy to take some questions



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## New START Treaty Aggregate Numbers of Strategic Offensive Arms

U.S. Department of State, 03 October 2012, <http://www.state.gov>

Data in this Fact Sheet comes from the biannual exchange of data required by the treaty. It contains data declared current as of September 1, 2012. Data will be updated each six month period after entry into force of the treaty.

Category of Data	United States of America	Russian Federation
<i>Deployed ICBMs, Deployed SLBMs, and Deployed Heavy Bombers</i>	806	491
<i>Warheads on Deployed ICBMs, on Deployed SLBMs, and Nuclear Warheads Counted for Deployed Heavy Bombers</i>	1,722	1,499
<i>Deployed and Non-deployed Launchers of ICBMs, Deployed and Non-deployed Launchers of SLBMs, and Deployed and Non-deployed Heavy Bombers</i>	1,034	884



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## Belarus, France to Expand Cooperation in Arms Control

*Belarusian Telegraph Agency, 04 October 2012, <http://news.belta.by>*

A working meeting of representatives of the Armed Forces of Belarus and France concluded with a final document on the expansion of bilateral cooperation in arms control, BelTA learnt from the press service of the Defense Ministry of Belarus.

The Belarusian delegation was led by Yuri Chernukha, chief of the National Agency for Control and Inspections, Defense Ministry department. Chief of France's Verification Center Col. Mouloud Bradaia led the French delegation.

The parties discussed the state of efforts in the conventional arms control in the [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)] region, shared views on the updates to the Vienna Document that aims to build confidence and security in the region.

The participants also reviewed the implementation of events of the bilateral cooperation in verification in 2012 and reconciled the cooperation plan for 2013, including mutual and simultaneous arms control measures in line with the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe [CFE] and the Vienna Document [VDOC].

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