



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

Three Nations Finish Effort to Protect Kazakh Nuclear Test Site

Global Security Newswire, 17 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

Kazakhstan on Monday announced the completion of a multilateral initiative to safeguard sensitive atomic materials at a Soviet-era nuclear test site on its territory, Interfax reported. (423 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

Ebola Antibody Treatment Protects Monkeys from Lethal Disease

USAMRIID, 15 October 2012, <http://www.usamriid.army.mil>

A new Ebola virus study resulting from a widespread scientific collaboration has shown promising preliminary results, preventing disease in infected nonhuman primates using monoclonal antibodies. (526 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Compounds in Tea Could Fight Bioterrorism

BioPrepWatch, 12 October 2012, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com>

A simple cup of tea could contain a significant weapon that would serve well in the fight against bioterrorism, according to recent research. (233 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

OPCW Director-General Discusses Future Challenges

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, 17 October 2012, <http://www.opcw.org>

The [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)] Director-General, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, met Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt during a visit to the United Kingdom on October 15-16, 2012. The Hon. Mr. Burt currently serves as Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. (338 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Chemical Arms Disposal 50 Percent Complete at Russian Site

Global Security Newswire, 16 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

Russia has eliminated over 50 percent of the chemical warfare materials housed at Pochep in the country's Bryansk region, Interfax reported on Monday. (128 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Member States Elect New CTBTO Executive Secretary

CTBTO Website, 23 October 2012, <http://www.ctbto.org>

The Member States of the highest decision-making body of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) today elected a new Executive Secretary. (211 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

Russia Scours Budget for Funds to Replace U.S. Disarmament Assistance

Global Security Newswire, 19 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The Russian government is poring over its finances to see where it can shift monies to continue disarmament projects in light of its stated intention not to renew the expiring Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction [CTR] program with the United States, the Kommersant newspaper reported on Wednesday. (409 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Russia No Longer Wants U.S. Aid on Nuclear Arms Security

Washington Post, 10 October 2012, <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

Russia has told the United States that it will not extend the Nunn-Lugar weapons reduction and security agreement after it expires at the end of May, saying it no longer needs to receive foreign aid and is concerned about leaks of nuclear security information. (320 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

FISSILE MATERIAL CUTOFF TREATY (FMCT)

Nuclear Powers Confer on Fissile Material Cutoff

Nuclear Threat Initiative, 11 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The United States has launched discussions with the four other recognized nuclear powers as well as other states on moving toward establishment of a potential international ban on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, Washington's delegate to the UN First Committee said on Wednesday in remarks published by the United Nations [UN].

(363 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NST)

Russia to Commission First Borey Class Nuclear Submarine in 2013

Ria Novosti, 22 October 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Russia's first Borey class strategic nuclear submarine will be commissioned in 2013, Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov said on Monday. (239 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

OPEN SKIES TREATY (OST)

France Makes Open Skies Surveillance Flights over Russia, Belarus

Ria Novosti, 15 October 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

French observers will conduct inspection flights over Russia and Belarus under the Open Skies Treaty, while Russian inspectors will do the same over the territory of Norway, a Russian Defense Ministry spokesman said. (216 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Three Nations Finish Effort to Protect Kazakh Nuclear Test Site

Global Security Newswire, 17 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

Kazakhstan on Monday announced the completion of a multilateral initiative to safeguard sensitive atomic materials at a Soviet-era nuclear test site on its territory, Interfax reported.

"The American-Kazakh-Russian project [at the Semipalatinsk Test Site] will be closed in a ceremony in Kurchatov on October 17 and 18. We will mark the successful fulfillment of the trilateral project," Kazakh Foreign Ministry spokesman Altai Abibullayev told reporters. Abibullayev said an effort to identify and eliminate dangerous residual substances at the site came after it was decommissioned and atomic armaments were transferred out of the area.

"Between 1995 and 2000, the nuclear testing infrastructure was being removed from the testing ground by Russia and the United States. In 2000, the project switched to a trilateral format," the official stated. The area of more than 7,140 square miles hosted roughly 500 nuclear-bomb trials over four decades, according to Interfax.

A U.S. State Department official noted the protection effort had support from the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Initiative, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency "and many other international partners."

"The United States views Kazakhstan as a partner and leader in the area of nonproliferation, and we look forward to continuing our important bilateral work to advance nuclear security efforts and counter nuclear smuggling," Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Simon Limage said in a statement written for delivery during a trip to the former Soviet state. "We are pleased by the progress that Kazakhstan has made toward strengthening regional nuclear security cooperation by pledging to establish a Nuclear Security Training Center for material accounting, control and physical protection, which will also include a component on combating illicit nuclear trafficking," Limage added in the remarks published on Tuesday.

The diplomat commended Kazakhstan's participation in activities under the auspices of the International Science and Technology Center [ISTC], an organization established to prevent the spread of [weapons of mass destruction (WMD)] expertise.

"The main purpose of my trip here to Kazakhstan was to begin negotiations on a protocol which will ensure the continuation of this valuable nonproliferation organization and allow us to relocate the headquarters to Kazakhstan," he said. "Kazakhstan's regional leadership on nonproliferation issues makes it in an ideal location for the organization's new headquarters."

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

"The ISTC Governing Board has already decided to upgrade the status of the ISTC branch office in Almaty to that of a "main office" in preparation for the relocation of its headquarters and we hope to soon receive a formal letter from the government of Kazakhstan inviting the ISTC to move its headquarters from Russia to Kazakhstan," Limage stated.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Ebola Antibody Treatment Protects Monkeys from Lethal Disease

USAMRIID, 15 October 2012, <http://www.usamriid.army.mil>

A new Ebola virus study resulting from a widespread scientific collaboration has shown promising preliminary results, preventing disease in infected nonhuman primates using monoclonal antibodies.

In this week's online edition of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), the research team describes a proof-of-concept for using a "cocktail" of monoclonal antibodies, or mAbs, to prevent lethal disease in rhesus macaques. When administered one hour after infection, all animals survived. Two-thirds of the animals were protected even when the treatment, known as MB-003, was administered 48 hours after infection.

Ebola virus, which causes hemorrhagic fever with human case fatality rates as high as 90 percent, has been responsible for numerous deaths in central Africa over the past several months. In addition to being a global health concern, the virus also is considered a potential biological threat agent. Currently there are no available vaccines or treatments approved for use in humans.

The work is the culmination of more than a decade of effort between government and industry partners. According to lead investigator Gene Olinger, Ph.D., a virologist at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), this consortium of investigators has taken very distinct technologies and combined them to develop a cutting-edge medical countermeasure against a lethal viral disease.

"It is rare that an antiviral compound prevents Ebola virus infection with limited to no morbidity in treated animals at any point of treatment following infection by this lethal virus," said Olinger. "Until recently, attempts to utilize antibodies to provide protection against Ebola virus have been met with failure. The level of protection against disease that we saw with MB-003 was impressive."

In addition, the production method used in this study offers the potential to make an economical and effective medical countermeasure, according to the authors. Initially developed as a monoclonal antibody cocktail in the mouse model, MB-003 was successfully humanized and then produced in the tobacco plant-based production system.

"We were pleased to see how well the humanized mAbs of MB-003 performed," said Larry Zeitlin, Ph.D., president of Mapp Biopharmaceutical and senior author on the study. "We also were pleasantly surprised by the superiority of the plant-derived mAbs compared to the same mAbs produced in traditional mammalian cell culture."

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Further improvement in antibody efficacy was developed at Kentucky BioProcessing (KBP). Using a fully automated production system that operates in accordance with good manufacturing practices (GMP), antibody is produced in a tobacco plant system. This new development process significantly decreases the amount of time required for production, increases the quantity of antibody produced, and slashes the cost of manufacturing, according to Barry Bratcher, chief operating officer of KBP and co-author on the PNAS study.

“Our GMP facility can generate a new antibody lot in two weeks to rapidly address new threats and new outbreaks,” said Bratcher. Olinger said efforts are underway to advance MB-003 to clinical safety testing as his team at USAMRIID continues to determine the true therapeutic capability of the cocktail.

Multiple agencies contributed funding for this and related studies, including the National Institutes of Health, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Transformational Medical Technologies Initiative, and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Compounds in Tea Could Fight Bioterrorism

BioPrepWatch, 12 October 2012, <http://www.bioprepwatch.com>

A simple cup of tea could contain a significant weapon that would serve well in the fight against bioterrorism, according to recent research.

The popular English beverage demonstrated the ability to deactivate toxins and kill certain lethal microorganisms. A main component of black tea was found to neutralize ricin, an extremely toxic substance that was used in multiple attempted attacks of bioterrorism, *Personal Liberty Digest* reports. The research was conducted by Simon Richardson, a senior lecturer in biopharmaceutical sciences at the British University of Greenwich's School of Science, and his team.

"One cup of char (the British slang for tea) won't cure you if you have been poisoned, but compounds extracted from tea could, with further research, provide an antidote to poisoning following a terrorist attack," Richardson said, according to *Personal Liberty Digest*. "I've been working on neutralizing ricin poisoning for about six years as a by-product of my work in drug delivery...The next stage, as well as securing more funding, is seeing if other components of tea have a greater effect."

Ricin is one of the waste byproducts from the extraction of oil from castor beans [and] could be used as a terrorist agent to expose people to its deadly effects via food, air, or water. In 1978, Bulgarian journalist and activist Georgi Markov was killed by a man using an umbrella designed to inject a poison ricin pellet under Markov's skin.



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

OPCW Director-General Discusses Future Challenges

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, 17 October 2012, <http://www.opcw.org>

The [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)] Director-General, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, met Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt during a visit to the United Kingdom [UK] on October 15-16, 2012. The Hon. Mr. Burt currently serves as Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

In their meeting, Director-General Üzümcü briefed Mr. Burt on a number of challenges related to the future of the OPCW. He provided him an update on preparations that are being undertaken for the Third Review Conference, which will be held in The Hague from April 8-19, 2013, and discussed OPCW-related issues and concerns in the Middle East. The Foreign Office Minister reaffirmed the UK's continuing strong commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and support for the work of the OPCW.

During his visit to the UK the Director-General also attended a two-day conference at Wilton Park entitled The Chemical Weapons Convention: Third Review Conference and Beyond. The purpose of the conference was to assess the challenges to the chemical weapons prohibition regime and promote frank dialogue on these issues prior to the Third Review Conference.

In his opening remarks, Director-General Üzümcü highlighted two dominant factors that will impact the OPCW in coming years: the Organization's imminent transition caused by its success in achieving chemical disarmament, and the circumstances of the global financial crisis.

"The future needs to be viewed not merely from the perspective of cost savings but how the transition can be made smooth and orderly and how the management's knowledge, experience and responsibility to deliver can be best harnessed," the Director-General told the conference. "Collaboration rather than prescription, and a pro-active rather than passive approach, must define our collective (efforts) in dealing with the transition."

The Director-General noted that by 2018 much fewer of the OPCW's resources will be devoted to verification of chemical weapons destruction activities. The blueprint for the future of the Organization will have to be established before that, he added, and the opportunity to do so is offered by the forthcoming Review Conference next year.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Chemical Arms Disposal 50 Percent Complete at Russian Site

Global Security Newswire, 16 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

Russia has eliminated over 50 percent of the chemical warfare materials housed at Pochep in the country's Bryansk region, Interfax reported on Monday. The area's chemical arms disposal site as of Monday had processed 3,758.79 metric tons of agents from the stocks, which include munitions filled with sarin, soman, and VX nerve agents.

"That is 67,079 items, which is more than 50 percent of the total stockpile [7,498.15 metric tons] in storage in Pochepskiy District of Bryansk region," said Russian Federal Department for Safe Storage and Destruction of Chemical Weapons head Valery Kapashin.

The facility's achievements since its 2010 launch are commendable, according to Kapashin. The disposal effort's advancement "clearly demonstrates our country's unwavering determination to honor its international obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention," the official said.

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Member States Elect New CTBTO Executive Secretary

CTBTO Website, 23 October 2012, <http://www.ctbto.org>

The Member States of the highest decision-making body of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) today elected a new Executive Secretary.

Lassina Zerbo from Burkina Faso has been selected from the five candidates considered by Member States for the position. Zerbo has served as Director of the CTBTO's International Data Center Division since November 2004. A geophysicist by profession, Zerbo has held academic positions in France and Canada and managerial positions with international mining companies, including Anglo American. On August 1, 2013, he will take over from the current Executive Secretary, Tibor Tóth, who has held the office since August 2005 and will remain in the position until July 31, 2013.

Member States also echoed the Final Declaration of last month's conference in New York to promote the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). They called on the eight states that have yet to ratify the treaty for it to enter into force to do so without delay. The recent decision by the Parliament of Iraq to ratify the CTBT was welcomed.

The finishing line is not far away. We should keep pushing to secure more signatures and ratifications. With persistence, perseverance, and political leadership we will get to that finishing line.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Russia Scours Budget for Funds to Replace U.S. Disarmament Assistance

Global Security Newswire, 19 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The Russian government is poring over its finances to see where it can shift monies to continue disarmament projects in light of its stated intention not to renew the expiring Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction [CTR] program with the United States, the Kommersant newspaper reported on Wednesday.

Under the bilateral CTR program, Washington in the last two decades has supplied Moscow with in excess of \$7 billion in technical advice, machinery, and monetary aid for its efforts to destroy Soviet-era nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction. Unhappy with the terms of the bilateral agreement – particularly a clause that indemnifies the U.S. government and its contractors from liability stemming from any disarmament-related accident – the Kremlin has said it will not renew the accord when it expires next June.

A source in the Russian Defense Ministry said Moscow is also frustrated by a requirement that it permit U.S. officials to inspect machinery financed by Washington to ensure it is being put to proper usage, according to the paper. The source argued the United States through these inspections has learned more about Russia's strategic weapons than it otherwise would have.

The U.S. State Department is still hopeful a compromise can be reached to continue Cooperative Threat Reduction past next year. Washington is worried a lapse of the CTR initiative could lead to break-downs in other U.S.-Russia joint efforts to eliminate and stop the spread of unconventional arms, the paper quotes a U.S. department source saying.

Of particular concern in that area would be a 2010 bilateral agreement on the elimination of excess weapon-usable plutonium and a 1996 two-way accord on safeguarding and accounting for atomic materials. The two deals' "implementation depends on the legal mechanisms embodied into the Nunn-Lugar program," according to the anonymous State Department source.

The unidentified Russian Defense Ministry insider said the Russian government would have to find between \$300-\$400 million annually to carry on CTR-related activities without U.S. assistance. "We will request the Finance Ministry to allocate such amount to us," the source said. "However, we will not receive it fully with a big degree of probability."

The Russian military did not budget for disarmament efforts currently covered by the CTR initiative until 2020, according to the ministry insider. "If the money is not allocated, the speed of liquidation will be reduced. Or we will have to reduce the volumes of purchasing of armaments and to liquidate the weapons of mass destruction on the saved money."

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Russia No Longer Wants U.S. Aid on Nuclear Arms Security

Washington Post, 10 October 2012, <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

Russia has told the United States that it will not extend the Nunn-Lugar weapons reduction and security agreement after it expires at the end of May, saying it no longer needs to receive foreign aid and is concerned about leaks of nuclear security information.

The 21-year-old cooperative program was designed to help secure the nuclear and chemical weapons arsenal of the Soviet Union after the bloc's collapse. At a cost of about \$500 million a year, it has ensured the shipment of nuclear weapons out of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, deactivated more than 7,600 nuclear warheads, destroyed 902 intercontinental ballistic missiles and 33 submarines and secured 24 nuclear weapons storage sites.

Russia has become increasingly uncomfortable in the role of a nation that receives outside assistance, and conservatives in the United States have pointed out that the program frees up Russian money that can be spent on new armaments.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that Russia is not abandoning efforts to secure weapons of mass destruction, saying in a statement issued Wednesday evening that the country wants to create a new framework for nuclear security.

"We have received an offer from the American side for the next renewal of the 1992 agreement," the statement said. "Our American partners know that their proposal is not consistent with our ideas about what forms and on what basis further cooperation should be built. To this end, in particular, we need another, more modern legal framework."

The move comes just a few weeks after Russia announced it was expelling the U.S. Agency for International Development, the American foreign-aid program. Earlier this week, [the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)] also announced that it will wind up its operations in Russia by the end of the year.

On Wednesday evening, Interfax quoted Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov as saying there was no connection between the shutdown of the aid programs and the end of the weapons agreement. [...]



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Nuclear Powers Confer on Fissile Material Cutoff

Nuclear Threat Initiative, 11 October 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The United States has launched discussions with the four other recognized nuclear powers as well as other states on moving toward establishment of a potential international ban on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, Washington's delegate to the UN First Committee said on Wednesday in remarks published by the United Nations.

The announcement came weeks after the international Conference on Disarmament [CD] concluded its 2012 proceedings without overcoming a deadlock that has stymied the body's ability to negotiate new nonproliferation treaties for more than 15 years. Pakistan this year again prevented mandatory consensus on a conference work plan that would have included a focus on beginning study of a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT).

Negotiating such a pact "is a logical and absolutely essential next step in the path towards global nuclear disarmament," said Rose Gottemoeller, U.S. Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security.

"The CD remains our preferred venue for negotiating an FMCT, since it includes every major nuclear-capable state and operates by consensus, ensuring everyone's national security concerns are protected," the State Department quoted Gottemoeller as saying to the UN First Committee.

"A year ago the United States initiated consultations among the P-5 and others on unblocking FMCT negotiations in the CD, and to prepare our own countries for what we expect would be a challenging negotiation," she said. The P-5 refers to permanent UN Security Council nations and nuclear powers China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

"This 'P-5 Plus' has potential to move FMCT forward," Gottemoeller stated. "That said, our patience on this issue is not infinite and we will push for what is in the best interest of global security. We will work hard to convince others that commencement of negotiations is not something to fear."

There has been talk of taking up the fissile material accord in other venues where it might have a better chance of progressing toward existence. That talk has not as yet turned into action. The important role of the Conference on Disarmament was a subject highlighted by several other governments this week at the United Nations, according to a Tuesday UN press release. [...]

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

Russia to Commission First Borey Class Nuclear Sub in 2013

Ria Novosti, 22 October 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Russia's first Borey class strategic nuclear submarine will be commissioned in 2013, Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov said on Monday.

The Yury Dolgoruky submarine was expected to join the Russian Navy by the end of this year, but tests carried out during the latest sea trials revealed a number of technical flaws. Software glitches in the automated launch control system prevented further tests of the Bulava ballistic missile, the submarine's main weapon.

"We are expecting the Yury Dolgoruky submarine to enter service in 2013," Serdyukov told Russian lawmakers at a meeting on defense issues. The second Borey class submarine, the Alexander Nevsky, could join Russia's Pacific Fleet in 2014, the minister said.

The Borey class submarines are expected to form the core of Russia's strategic submarine fleet, replacing the aging Project 941 (NATO Typhoon class) and Project 667 class (Delta-3 and Delta-4) boats. Russia is planning to build eight Borey and Borey-A class submarines by 2020. Two more Borey class submarines are under construction at the Sevmash shipyard in the White Sea port city of Severodvinsk.

A Borey class strategic submarine is 170 meters (580 feet) long, has a hull diameter of 13 meters (42 feet), a crew of 107, including 55 officers, a maximum depth of 450 meters (about 1,500 feet) and a submerged speed of about 29 knots.

All the Borey class strategic submarines will carry the Bulava ballistic missiles, up to 16 ballistic missiles with multiple warheads.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



11 October 2012 – 24 October 2012

DTRA

France Makes Open Skies Surveillance Flights over Russia, Belarus

Ria Novosti, 15 October 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

French observers will conduct inspection flights over Russia and Belarus under the Open Skies Treaty, while Russian inspectors will do the same over the territory of Norway, a Russian Defense Ministry spokesman said.

“In the period from October 15-20, a French mission will conduct a surveillance flight on board a C-130H surveillance aircraft over the territory of the Russian Federation under the international Treaty on Open Skies, and a group of Russian inspectors on board an Antonov An-30B will conduct a surveillance flight over the territory of Norway between October 15-19,” the spokesman said.

He also said that the French mission will be conducting flights on board the aircraft that is not intended to carry weapons and was certified by international experts and specialists, including from Russia.

The Open Skies Treaty, signed in 1992 on an initiative of U.S. President George H.W. Bush, established a regime of unarmed aerial observation flights over the territories of its 34 Member States to promote openness and the transparency of military forces and activities.

The treaty entered into force on January 1, 2002 and its regime covers the national territories (land, islands, and internal and territorial waters) of all the treaty Signatory States. It is an important element of the European security structure.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.