



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

Chemical Weapons “Indestructible” Russia Warns

Ria Novosti, 08 November 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Chemical weapons cannot be completely thrown out of the stockpiles of the world’s leading powers even though they are banned, the head of Russia’s Radiation, Chemical, and Biological Defense Forces, said on Thursday. (363 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Time to Move Forward on the Test-Ban Treaty

Arms Control Now, 13 November 2012, <http://www.armscontrolnow.org>

Following the November 2012 U.S. election, the prospects for achieving U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) have improved. Moving forward and gaining the necessary 67 Senate votes in support of ratification of the CTBT remains difficult, but is within reach. (845 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

Nunn-Lugar Eliminates Four Ballistic Missiles

Nuclear Threat Initiative, 20 November 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction program in September supported disposal of four submarine-fired ballistic missiles and 161.57 metric tons of chemical nerve agents, Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) announced on Monday. (544 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NST)

Moscow Insists on Making Nuclear Arms Reductions Multilateral

ITAR-TASS, 08 November 2012, <http://www.itar-tass.com>

Moscow insists on making further nuclear arms reductions multilateral, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov told the conference Nuclear Weapons and International Security in the 21st Century. (127 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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

OPEN SKIES TREATY

Russia to Make Open Skies Flight over Turkey

Ria Novosti, 12 November 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Russian military inspectors will begin a survey flight this week above Turkey under the international Open Skies Treaty, Russia's Defense Ministry said on Monday. A group of Russian experts will conduct the survey flight over the Turkish territory in an Anotonov An-30B aircraft during the period of November 12-16, a spokesman said. (175 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

PLUTONIUM MANAGEMENT DISPOSITION AGREEMENT (PMDA)

LANL Leads Effort in Nuclear Disarmament

New Mexico Business Weekly, 16 November 2012, <http://www.bizjournals.com>

Scientists at Los Alamos National Lab are working to help the United States meet the goals of a 2007 treaty with Russia to decrease the two nations' nuclear weapons stockpiles. (204 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NNSA Completes Milestones for Initial Steps in Plutonium Disposition

National Nuclear Security Administration, 16 November 2012, <http://nnsa.energy.gov>

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has announced that it recently completed two milestones toward production of early plutonium oxide feedstock for its Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility. (544 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

Thailand Endorses the Proliferation Security Initiative

U.S. Department of State, 19 November 2012, <http://www.state.gov>

The United States welcomes the Kingdom of Thailand's decision to endorse the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). President Obama has commended Thailand for its decision to participate in the Initiative, which advances our shared vision of a secure and peaceful Asia-Pacific where the rights and responsibilities of all nations are upheld. (183 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:



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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Chemical Weapons “Indestructible” Russia Warns

Ria Novosti, 08 November 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Chemical weapons cannot be completely thrown out of the stockpiles of the world’s leading powers even though they are banned, the head of Russia’s Radiation, Chemical, and Biological Defense Forces, said on Thursday. The Chemical Weapons Convention, in force since April 29, 1997, has been joined by 188 of the 195 [United Nations (UN)] member states.

“This type of weaponry cannot be completely excluded from the arsenals of warfare because analysis of the multi-billion [dollar] spending, both in the United States and other Western countries, on the development of new combat agents, which fall under the provisions of the Convention, shows that this work is ongoing,” force commander Maj. Gen. Yevgeny Starkov said in an interview with Rossiya 24 TV.

New means of protection against biological agents are being developed in the world, which are essentially dual use technology that can be used to produce new agents, he said. Some of these developments, especially in the area of genetic engineering, can hinder or neutralize the efforts to counter new agents, the general warned.

He offered no indication of whether that could affect Russia’s obligation to destroy 100 percent of its chemical weapons.

As of May this year, Russia [had] destroyed about 25,000 metric tons of its chemical weapons, or 62 percent of its stockpile. In 15 years Russia has destroyed about two-thirds of its 40,000-metric-ton stockpile, which had been the world’s largest. The goal is to destroy 100 percent of the chemical weapons in Russia by 2015.

Russia and the United States have 40,000 and 27,000 metric tons of chemical weapons, respectively. The United States said it has destroyed about 90 percent of its chemical weapons. The Department of Defense, however, postponed the deadline for destroying the remaining 2,000 metric tons first until 2021 and then until 2023.

As of January 31, 2012, more than 50,000 metric tons of chemical weapons, or 73 percent of the global stockpile, had been destroyed.

Myanmar and Israel have signed the Convention, but are yet to ratify it. Only Angola, North Korea, Egypt, Somalia, and Syria are still outside the Convention. The countries that have officially admitted to having chemical weapons are Albania, Libya, Iraq, India, Russia, the United States, and [another State Party].

 [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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Time to Move Forward on the Test-Ban Treaty

Arms Control Now, 13 November 2012, <http://www.armscontrolnow.org>

Following the November 2012 U.S. election, the prospects for achieving U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) have improved. Moving forward and gaining the necessary 67 Senate votes in support of ratification of the CTBT remains difficult, but is within reach.

Since the beginning of his first term, President Barack Obama and senior administration officials have consistently expressed support for the pursuit of U.S. reconsideration and ratification of the treaty. In March 2012, Obama said that: "... my administration will continue to pursue ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty." The 2012 Democratic Party platform also pledged to "work to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty."

In 2013, Democrats will have a 55-seat working majority, which means that the president and his allies would need to persuade at least a dozen pragmatic Republicans to secure two-thirds Senate support – an attainable goal.

The Case for the CTBT Is Stronger than Ever

Over the past decade, the concerns about the CTBT that were raised in 1999 have largely been addressed. Next year, only 12 senators who voted "no" on the treaty in 1999 will remain and a key CTBT opponent – Jon Kyl (R-Arizona) – is retiring. As the 2012 report by the National Academy of Sciences [NAS] on "CTBT:

Technical Issues Related for the United States" documents, maintaining an effective nuclear stockpile will require continued diligence, but it does not require nuclear test explosions. The stockpile stewardship program is more successful and better-resourced than ever before. The NAS report also confirms that with the combined capabilities of the International Monitoring System and U.S. national technical means, as well as tens of thousands of civilian seismic monitoring stations, no potential CTBT violator could be confident that a nuclear explosion of military utility would escape detection.

With the CTBT in force, other states would find it far more difficult to perfect more sophisticated and reliable warhead designs. It is also clear that U.S. ratification would trigger action by other key CTBT hold-outs, including China, India, and Pakistan, to ratify the treaty. Today, there is very substantial, bipartisan support from the national security community for the CTBT, including a large number of former skeptics. All of the United States allies have approved the CTBT and there is overwhelming global support for its early entry into force.



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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Next Steps

Winning Senate approval for the CTBT will not be easy. It will require the kind of effort the administration pursued to win support for New START. The Senate's 71-26 vote to approve New START in December 2010 shows that even controversial arms control agreements can be approved in a tough political climate when the executive branch devotes sufficient time and high-level attention, when key senators seriously consider the facts, and when U.S. military leaders speak up in support of the treaty.

To date, the Obama administration has not yet launched a systematic and high-level political effort for the CTBT. Following the 2012 election, there is no reason for further delay, but at the same time the process cannot be rushed. Preparing the ground for the CTBT will be a 1-2 year endeavor. Getting beyond 67 [votes] won't happen immediately. In fact, we will not likely know if it is possible until shortly before a vote on advice and consent.

One key reason for a serious, step-by-step approach is the fact that the Senate has not thought seriously about the CTBT in more than a decade. This presents opportunities and challenges. A substantial number of senators and staff are unfamiliar with the subject and need to take a close look at the new evidence regarding the treaty. Senators and their staff will need time to review the information, ask questions, and get responses.

To move forward, President Obama will need to signal to the Senate, the public, the news media, and to his own administration that he is serious. To do so, he should appoint a senior, high-level White House coordinator or a high-level task force to push the ratification campaign along. As far back as 2000, thoughtful CTBT advocates, including Gen. John Shalikashvili, have called for "a sustained interagency effort to address senators' questions and concerns" on the CTBT and other nonproliferation issues.

The Obama administration and CTBT proponents will need to aggressively counter misinformation being put forward by hard-line opponents of the CTBT. Undecided senators have a responsibility to base their judgments on the facts and not the outdated myths and misconceptions of pro-testing advocates.

The final result will depend on the politics of the moment and it will depend on the ability of CTBT proponents to make a strong case and bring forward the many U.S. military and scientific leaders who support the CTBT and to mobilize key political constituencies in support of the treaty. As President Dwight Eisenhower said five decades ago, on May 29, 1961, not achieving a nuclear Test-Ban "would have to be classed as the greatest disappointment of any administration, of any decade, of any party." [...]

 [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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Nunn-Lugar Eliminates Four Ballistic Missiles

Nuclear Threat Initiative, 20 November 2012, <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

The U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction [CTR] program in September supported disposal of four submarine-fired ballistic missiles and 161.57 metric tons of chemical nerve agents, Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) announced on Monday. The Nunn-Lugar program also assisted in the protection of six nuclear weapon train shipments and completion of five biological agent monitoring sites.

Since being established in 1991 to secure and eliminate weapons of mass destruction in former Soviet states, the CTR initiative has provided financial and technical assistance for deactivation of 7,610 strategic nuclear warheads and destruction of 902 [intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)], 498 ICBM silos, 191 mobile ICBM launchers, 688 submarine-launched ballistic missiles [SLBMs], 492 SLBM launchers, 33 ballistic missile-capable submarines, 155 strategic bombers, 906 nuclear air-to-surface missiles, and 194 nuclear test tunnels, according to a press release.

The [CTR] initiative has also provided protection for 596 nuclear weapon train shipments, boosted security at 24 nuclear weapon storage facilities and constructed 34 biological agent monitoring stations. It supported the removal of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, nations that once respectively held the world's third-, fourth-, and eighth-largest nuclear arsenals.

Much of the work has been done in Russia, which recently has indicated it does not intend to renew its CTR agreement, which expires in June 2013. The program has increasingly looked to work outside the former Soviet Union, and has already eliminated Albania's small chemical arsenal.

Lugar, who is in his final weeks in the Senate, received honors this month for his national security and disarmament efforts from the Friends Committee on National Legislation and [from] the public policy organization CNA [Center for Naval Analyses], the release states.

[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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Moscow Insists on Making Nuclear Arms Reductions Multilateral

ITAR-TASS, 08 November 2012, <http://www.itar-tass.com>

Moscow insists on making further nuclear arms reductions multilateral, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov told the conference Nuclear Weapons and International Security in the 21st Century.

“We proceed from the understanding that further steps in the field of nuclear arms reduction and limitation must be multilateral,” Ryabkov said. “This will make it possible to take them in a way that will strengthen international stability, maintain peace and equal and indivisible security, and also guarantee the verifiability and irreversibility of the measures being taken.”

Moscow regards stronger strategic stability between Russia and the United States as the necessary basis for accomplishing these tasks. “We are interested in advancing intensive international and multilateral dialogue on all tracks having a bearing on international security and strategic stability,” the diplomat 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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Russia to Make Open Skies Flight over Turkey

Ria Novosti, 12 November 2012, <http://en.rian.ru>

Russian military inspectors will begin a survey flight this week above Turkey under the international Open Skies Treaty, Russia's Defense Ministry said on Monday. A group of Russian experts will conduct the survey flight over the Turkish territory in an Anotonov An-30B aircraft during the period of November 12-16, a spokesman said.

"The flight will start from the [northwest] Turkish Eskisehir airfield on a previously approved route. Its maximum range will be 1,500 kilometers [930 miles]," he added. During the flight, Russian and Turkish specialists will operate surveillance equipment on board the aircraft as set out in the international Open Skies Treaty.

This will be the 35th survey flight this year made by Russian specialists over the territories of the Open Skies Treaty member states. Russia ratified the treaty in May 2001.

The Open Skies Treaty, which entered into force on January 1, 2002, establishes 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.

 [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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

LANL Leads Effort in Nuclear Disarmament

New Mexico Business Weekly, 16 November 2012, <http://www.bizjournals.com>

Scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory are working to help the United States meet the goals of a 2007 treaty with Russia to decrease the two nations' nuclear weapons stockpiles.

On Thursday, the National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA] said LANL, in its second year of production, has managed to disable weapons pits and create 200 kilograms of plutonium oxide that cannot be used for weapons. The NNSA is also working with the Savannah River Site [SRS].

The disassembly, conversion, and certification work is being done at LANL. From there, the material goes to the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility, where it then is transferred to civilian nuclear reactors and can no longer be used for weapons, according to the NNSA.

“The process achieved at LANL and SRS in support of plutonium disposition demonstrates the benefits of utilizing existing facilities in support of NNSA’s efforts to eliminate surplus weapons plutonium,” said NNSA administrator Thomas D’Agostino.

In 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov updated the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, which called for each country to dispose of at least 34 metric tons of excess weapons-grade plutonium. The combined amount of 68 metric tons represents enough material to make 17,000 nuclear weapons.

 [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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

NNSA Completes Milestones for Initial Steps in Plutonium Disposition

National Nuclear Security Administration, 16 November 2012, <http://nnsa.energy.gov>

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has announced that it recently completed two milestones towards production of early plutonium oxide feedstock for its Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility. In its second year in production, NNSA exceeded the FY 2012 goal of 200 kilograms of plutonium oxide production by disassembling nuclear weapons pits and converting them into plutonium oxide at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). NNSA also initiated operations at H-Canyon and HB-Line at the Savannah River Site (SRS) to begin plutonium oxide production. The oxide production at both LANL and SRS provides the initial feedstock for the MOX facility and demonstrates the first steps towards permanent plutonium disposition.

“The progress achieved at LANL and SRS in support of plutonium disposition demonstrates the benefits of utilizing existing facilities in support of NNSA’s efforts to eliminate surplus weapons plutonium,” said NNSA Administrator Thomas D’Agostino. “Feedstock for the MOX facility represents a critical component of the U.S. plutonium disposition strategy and will enable the U.S. to meet international nonproliferation commitments while advancing President Obama’s goal of permanently reducing the number of nuclear weapons across the globe.”

The disassembly, conversion, and certification, which were completed at LANL, are significant accomplishments in an ongoing effort to safely dispose of surplus weapons-grade plutonium. NNSA used the Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System (ARIES) at LANL to prepare, package, and certify the plutonium oxide product. Following a rigorous product certification process, Shaw AREVA MOX Services, the prime contractor for the design, construction and start-up of the MOX facility, has officially accepted a total of 442 kilograms of plutonium oxide from LANL for the MOX facility.

Savannah River Nuclear Solutions (SRNS) initiated repackaging and dissolution of the non-pit plutonium material in H-Canyon this month, marking a significant milestone for H-Canyon’s efforts to support the mission to produce early feed for the MOX facility. The H-Canyon Complex will eventually provide approximately 3.7 metric tons (MT) of plutonium oxide feedstock for the MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility from the excess defense plutonium currently stored at SRS.

Under an agreement between NNSA and the Department of Energy’s Office of Environmental Management (EM), the SRS H-Canyon and HB-Line, which are owned by EM and operated by the SRS management contractor SRNS, will process plutonium to meet the specifications for use in the MOX facility. Use of the SRS’s HB-Line and H-Canyon, the only operating production-scale, shielded chemical separation facilities in the United States, takes advantage of the

[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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

extensive plutonium experience among SRNS's H-Canyon and HB-Line staff and allows for the conversion of this plutonium into feed material that will be readily available for the MOX facility's first years of operation. The successful startup of the dissolution process is a key milestone in preparing the materials for conversion to MOX fuel.

Through the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, the United States and Russia have agreed to each dispose of at least 34 MT of surplus weapons-grade plutonium, enough total material for 17,000 nuclear weapons. Once at the MOX facility, the plutonium oxide from LANL along with the oxide already at SRS from H-Canyon will be blended with depleted uranium, fabricated into MOX fuel and irradiated in domestic nuclear power reactors. After the MOX fuel is irradiated in civilian reactors, it is no longer suitable for use in nuclear weapons.

 [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



08 November 2012 – 21 November 2012

DTRA

Thailand Endorses the Proliferation Security Initiative

U.S. Department of State, 19 November 2012, <http://www.state.gov>

The United States welcomes the Kingdom of Thailand's decision to endorse the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). President Obama has commended Thailand for its decision to participate in the initiative, which advances our shared vision of a secure and peaceful Asia-Pacific where the rights and responsibilities of all nations are upheld.

The United States looks forward to working with the Royal Thai Government to advance the nonproliferation goals of the PSI and its Statement of Interdiction Principles. Thailand is the 102nd state to become a PSI participant. Launched in Krakow, Poland in 2003, the PSI will mark its tenth anniversary in May 2013.

PSI participants commit to undertake measures, on a voluntary basis and consistent with their authorities and resources, to interdict illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction- and missile-related items, exchange relevant information, and strengthen legal authorities to conduct interdictions. They also conduct exercises, workshops, and other activities to improve their capacities to fulfill their PSI commitments.

The addition of each new participating state strengthens the initiative and helps ensure that it will remain a durable international effort in the years ahead.

 [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.