



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



18 May – 01 June 2010

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CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

EPA, Activists Question DoD Assessment of Chemical Disposal Project

Defense Environment Alert, 11 May 2010, <http://www.cwwg.org/>

EPA Region VIII and environmentalists are claiming key flaws in an environmental assessment (EA) the military conducted to evaluate the impacts of using a small-caliber, mobile destruction system to eliminate as many as 125,000 mustard rounds at a Colorado stockpile site.

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

Obama Still without Envoy for Major Arms Control Pact

Global Security Newswire, 21 May 2010, <http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/>

The United States has gone nearly 18 months without an ambassador to the international organization that monitors compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention. (1,310 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

Director-General Meets Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic and Opens International Conference on Chemical Weapons Demilitarization

OPCW, 28 May 2010, <http://www.opcw.org/>

Director-General Pfirter highlighted that the OPCW is regarded today as a model of effective multilateralism in the field of disarmament. (337 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Facility Wraps-Up Mortar Disposal Operations

Chemical Materials Agency, 28 May 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

Workers safely destroyed the last explosively-configured mustard agent-filled munition today at the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) located at Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD). (276 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

New Chemical Depot Weapons Plan Mulled

The Pueblo Chieftain, 28 May 2010, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

The latest controversial question regarding the destruction of chemical weapons at Pueblo Chemical Depot won't be back on the table until next month. (434 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Support for Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Continues to Grow with Recognition by Two more Countries

CTBTO, 25 May 2010, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

Two more countries, the Central African Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, will tomorrow legally enshrine their support for the CTBT. (651 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

CTR Program Deactivates Six more Nuclear Warheads

Global Security Newswire, 27 May 2010, <http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/>

The U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction program last month rendered inoperable six strategic nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union, U.S. Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) announced yesterday. (362 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

United States Closing Statement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference

State Department, 28 May 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security

Over the last four weeks, the Parties to the [NPT] have worked tirelessly and with great dedication to review the implementation of the NPT and reaffirm the international consensus it embodies. (905 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NEW START)

Some Skepticism but Little Opposition on Arms Treaty

The New York Times, 19 May 2010, <http://global.nytimes.com/>

The Obama administration encountered some Republican skepticism on Tuesday about its new arms control treaty with Russia but little outright opposition that might threaten the chances of ratification by the Senate. (606 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)(CONT.)

Prospects for U.S.-Russia Missile Defense Cooperation

State Department, 27 May 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Frank A. Rose, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation

This engagement strategy with Russia reflects the reality of our post-Cold War relationship. Russia is increasingly our partner in confronting issues like proliferation and other threats to regional and global peace and security. (1,884 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Medvedev Submits Russian-U.S. Arms Deal for Ratification

RIA Novosti, 28 May 2010, <http://en.rian.ru/>

President Dmitry Medvedev on Friday submitted the new Russian-U.S. strategic arms treaty for ratification to the lower house of Russia's parliament. (252 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Russian Senators See No Problems with New START Ratification, Expect Debates

Moscow Interfax, 28 May 2010, accessed via Open Source Center

The head of the International Affairs Committee of the Russian Federation Council, Mikhail Margelov, has no doubts that the [New START] will be ratified simultaneously by Russia and the United States. (274 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Duma Will Closely Examine START – Kosachyov

Moscow Interfax, 28 May 2010, accessed via Open Source Center

The State Duma will closely study and analyze in several aspects of [New START] submitted by President Dmitry Medvedev for ratification. (203 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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Defense Environment Alert, 11 May 2010, <http://www.cwwg.org/>

EPA Region VIII and environmentalists are claiming key flaws in an environmental assessment (EA) the military conducted to evaluate the impacts of using a small-caliber, mobile destruction system to eliminate as many as 125,000 mustard rounds at a Colorado stockpile site.

The EA addresses a number of mustard rounds significantly larger than was originally considered, while critics of the plan say it was hastily pulled together in an effort to show continuous U.S. progress in the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles in the face of international pressures to meet revised deadlines.

At issue is an EA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed construction and operation of either an explosive destruction system (EDS) or explosive destruction technology (EDT) to eliminate a potentially significant portion of the stockpiled chemical munitions at the Army's Pueblo Chemical Depot in Pueblo, CO. The Army and DoD's Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) Program proposed the technology in a February EA in order to "maintain continuity of U.S. chemical weapons destruction operations and facilitate complete destruction of the Pueblo Chemical Depot stockpile by 2017," according to the EA. The military is under a congressional mandate to destroy its stockpiled chemical weapons by 2017, five years after a deadline set by a treaty.

Critics of the EA are particularly alarmed over the speed at which DoD is considering the proposal and the major change from weighing the use of a mobile destruction system for only leaking and problem munitions – which may number up to 1,000 – to now evaluating its use for a much larger quantity of munitions – as many as 125,000 rounds.

At Pueblo, the ACWA program has long embraced a neutralization process at a permanent facility being constructed to destroy its stockpiled chemical weapons. But when the idea first arose to use a mobile system for a significant number of munitions, community members in both Colorado and Kentucky – another site using neutralization technology for destruction and the last site that will be the last to destroy its weapons – gave a cool reception (*Defense Environment Alert*, December 22, 2009).

The mobile systems under consideration include an EDS, which has long been used to destroy small caches of non-stockpiled items found around the country and uses explosives to break apart the rounds and then uses a neutralizing solution to destroy the chemical agent, a Sierra Club source says.

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EDTs are also under consideration and are relatively new devices that have been used in other countries for relatively low volumes of munitions. They use an explosive and high temperature to both break up the round and destroy the agent, the source says.

Activists say it is unclear what the driver is behind the push to try to ensure there is no gap in chemical demilitarization operations. Initially, activists were told of concerns within the Obama administration that the United States show the international community it is continuously destroying chemical weapons. A fact sheet posted on the ACWA website indicates that last October, the Office of the Secretary of Defense requested ACWA study how to maintain continuity of destruction operations following the completion of weapons being destroyed at various stockpile sites around the country through incineration and before the start-up of operations at the two ACWA sites.

Logically, the follow-up to the 2002 final environmental impact statement where ACWA chose the neutralization plant as the preferred method for destroying the large stockpile of mustard agent at Pueblo would have been an assessment of the impacts of using a mobile destruction system to destroy the leakers and reject munitions, EPA says in its April 28 comments on the EA. But "it appears that the purpose and need of the current EA was broadened to address an operational gap of approximately 2-3 years when the U.S. stockpile of chemical agents and munitions will not be actively destroyed (between 2012 and the startup of the [Pueblo neutralization plant] in 2014), and it also appears that the Army intends to continue use of EDT to process more than just leakers once the pilot plant is operational," EPA says.

EPA says the EA does not explain how the military's preference to use EDTs and EDSs to destroy munitions to fill the gap period "is an improvement" over the 2002 final EIS preference of using a neutralization facility.

EPA identifies several areas of concern – including over air quality, water resource, and environmental justice impacts, and waste management issues. These areas of concern "warrant further explanation, data, identification of requirements, and/or analysis to allow [U.S. Army Element]-ACWA to determine whether this project will have significant impacts and whether preparation of an EIS (or supplemental EA) is necessary," EPA says.

"Specifically, the February 2010 EA lacks the detailed data (such as the type and quantity of byproducts and emissions that would be produced from treatment by the EDS and each EDT) that is necessary to determine potential environmental impacts," EPA says. And the Sierra Club in comments submitted April 30 contends both the EA and FONSI "fall far short of meeting the minimum requirements of [the National Environmental Policy Act]."

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"The absence of essential, site-specific detail makes meaningful explanation and justification of any conclusions about relevant impacts impossible. Any attempt to proceed to implementation on the basis of this flawed NEPA analysis will be illegal."

The group says that at a minimum, the military must develop a supplemental EIS to address a project change this large. The Sierra Club source believes the EDTIEDS methods being proposed here would be more costly than using the neutralization technology that will already be built and is more dangerous.

A spokeswoman for ACWA says the program plans to assess the comments submitted and determine if they affect the FONSI. ...

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Obama Still without Envoy for Major Arms Control Pact

Global Security Newswire, 21 May 2010, <http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/>

The United States has gone nearly 18 months without an ambassador to the international organization that monitors compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The absence threatens to hurt U.S. standing with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons [OPCW], where in two years the Obama administration will have to explain why the United States missed the deadline for disposal of banned warfare materials, experts said.

"We're going to get such a black eye if we don't have the right representation there [soon]," said Eric Javits, who from 2003 to 2009 served as U.S. ambassador to the [OPCW] in The Hague, Netherlands.

The United States is running the risk of being "entirely bare" on OPCW representation once the last of his former staff departs at the end of June, Javits told Global Security Newswire.

This is especially problematic, he said, as the treaty deadline for the elimination of the U.S. chemical arsenal – April 29, 2012 – is fast approaching. Washington will need an experienced and knowledgeable mission staff to address complaints and concerns from other nations about the missed target date, Javits said.

"It is a critical moment in terms of implementation [of the treaty's mandates] with 2012 coming up and the U.S. obviously not going to meet that deadline," said Jonathan Tucker, a chemical weapons expert at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies. "It will require some delicate diplomacy to come up with a solution that can be sold to other countries and protect U.S. interests" – namely that the United States not be formally declared in noncompliance with the convention.

Since Javits stepped down in January 2009, there have been six meetings of the 41-nation OPCW Executive Council and a full session of states parties to the convention, according to Craig Williams, director of the Kentucky-based Chemical Weapons Working Group.

At the most recent meetings of OPCW policy bodies, the U.S. delegation has been led by arms control veteran Robert Mikulak, head of the State Department's Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction Office.

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Williams said he spoke with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in April about the lack of an OPCW nominee. "Although she seemed aghast – nothing has moved," he said in an e-mail message.

The State Department referred questions on the OPCW ambassador position to the National Security Council, where deputy spokesman Benjamin Chang said he could not predict whether it would be weeks or months before the White House formally nominated a permanent representative to the organization. The Obama administration is "actively seeking to fill the position of ambassador to the OPCW to ensure the U.S. maintains a strong leadership presence," Chang said.

"The United States is fully committed to the Chemical Weapons Convention and continues its support for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons," he said by e-mail. "We maintain an active delegation at the OPCW and continue to provide leadership at the OPCW through our State Department representatives."

The active delegation to the organization is now comprised of three or four people – down from the eight staffers that served under Javits, the former envoy said. The deputy chief of mission, Janet Beik, is set to leave this summer with the remaining U.S. mission staff soon to be assigned duties elsewhere as well.

"By the end of June I think they are all gone," according to Javits, who added that if any continuity in mission operations was to be maintained, a new ambassador must be nominated and approved as soon as possible.

Now, "we just have people coming in on Sunday night [from Washington] before the meeting starts for the week," he said. "It's an impossible handicap to really be able to martial a force."

Tucker told GSN that he views it as "really essential for the U.S. to have high-level representation in The Hague."

"I've heard that the U.S. delegation is extremely demoralized and very thin in terms of expertise," Tucker said. "The real institutional memory is not there so it's all the more reason to have a senior experienced person representing the United States."

He added later by e-mail, "Sending an official from Washington to attend meetings is not the same as having an ambassador on the ground."

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Javits said OPCW member states "look at the Americans basically as the leaders because we give the most money to the budget. That responsibility is enormous."

The United States needs an ambassador to regularly interface with his counterparts and with the deputy chiefs of missions of other nations, particularly those in the allied Western Europe and Other States conference block, so as to demonstrate "that we're not arrogant and secondly that we're deeply interested in the views of the others. ... That we don't just come carpetbagging by airplane every three months," Javits said.

Both he and Tucker said the Obama administration had found a potential nominee for the position. However, Chang declined to verify the name and the field expert did not return calls for comment. [...]

Disarmament Deadline Looms

The Chemical Weapons Convention prohibits the development, manufacturing, stockpiling, transference or use of chemical warfare materials like mustard blister agent and the nerve agents, sarin and VX. The convention entered into force in 1997 and now has 188 member nations.

Seven member nations – Albania, India, Iraq, Libya, Russia, the United States and an unidentified nation ... – have declared chemical weapons stockpiles. Albania, India and [the unidentified nation] have finished destruction of their chemical arsenals.

The United States, along with Russia, has until April 2012 to eliminate its original stockpile of 31,500 tons of chemical weapons agents. However, it has acknowledged that disposal operations are likely to continue ... after that date.

Past the 2012 deadline, the United States is anticipated to have two disposal sites that will not have destroyed their chemical arsenals – the Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky and the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Colorado. Pueblo is projected to finish disposing of its stockpiled mustard agent in 2017 and Blue Grass is forecast to fully eliminate its arsenal of mustard, sarin and VX agents in 2021.

While the news that the United States would not meet its deadline was a disappointment to the treaty body [OPCW] Javits said Washington was able to handedly beat back the most strident criticism because of the strong reputation the U.S. mission had within the chemical weapons organization. [...]



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Javits said he was able to explain that the reason the United States would not meet its obligations was not for lack of effort but because U.S. federal and state laws set certain environmental and safety standards that made it virtually impossible to speed up weapons disposal work in time to meet the 2012 target date.

Significant variations in funding levels in the past and setbacks in the development of disposal facilities at Pueblo and Blue Grass have also constrained the U.S. disposal effort. However, the Obama administration has moved to significantly ramp up funding to chemical disarmament operations at the two final sites – proposing \$511 million in funding for the next budget year.

Earlier attempts by some nations to "demonize" the United States over its anticipated deadline shortfall were not successful, Javits said. "But when you don't have that kind of [ambassadorial] presence you're going to allow the naysayers and the adversaries to gain ground." [...]

Possible consequences of the missed U.S. deadline range from international criticism to OPCW member states collectively or unilaterally imposing penalties on the United States such as suspending its voting rights within the organization and curtailing trade in certain dual-use industrial chemicals listed. The more aggressive sanctions, though, are not considered as likely to be levied against Washington.

Williams said the absence of a permanent U.S. ambassador to the convention organization also makes it difficult for Washington to press ... other chemical-weapon holders on their disarmament efforts and to emphasize issues such as chemical industry inspections. [...]

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Director-General Meets Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic and Opens International Conference on Chemical Weapons Demilitarization

OPCW, 28 May 2010, <http://www.opcw.org/>

The OPCW Director-General, Ambassador Rogelio Pfirter, visited the Czech Republic on May 25, 2010 to address the 13th International Chemical Weapons Demilitarization Conference. In the course of his visit the Director-General also met with the Czech Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Jan Kohout, together with Ms. Dana Drábová, Chairperson of the Czech National Authority, State Office for Nuclear Safety.

During their meeting the Foreign Minister reaffirmed the firm commitment of the Czech Republic to the objectives of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and expressed his appreciation for the work of the OPCW. Director-General Pfirter thanked the Czech Government for its commitment and strong support to the Organization, as reflected in the training of inspectors and chairing of the Scientific Advisory Board inter alia, and provided the Foreign Minister an update on the status of implementation of the Convention including the destruction of global chemical weapons stockpiles.

In his opening remarks to the conference, Director-General Pfirter highlighted that the OPCW is regarded today as a model of effective multilateralism in the field of disarmament, which he accredited to its Member States who have collectively turned the aspiration of a world free from chemical weapons into an achievable goal. In particular, the Director-General warmly welcomed the attendance for the first time of China and Iraq in the Conference. He cited the new perspectives they bring given their respective national experiences in the context of the weapons present on their territory that need to be destroyed under the terms of the CWC, adding that in both instances the destruction of such weapons poses unique challenges due to the conditions on the ground.

The international series of Chemical Weapons Disarmament conferences brings together the world's largest gathering of professionals involved in the demilitarization of chemical weapons, many holding senior positions within government, the armed forces, industry, academia and research and developments institutes across the globe. The aim of the conferences is to promote co-operation in addressing and providing potential technical and practical solutions to the key problems associated with chemical weapons disposal.

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Facility Wraps-Up Mortar Disposal Operations

Chemical Materials Agency, 28 May 2010, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

Workers safely destroyed the last explosively-configured mustard agent-filled munition today at the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) located at Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD).

Now that 4.2 inch mortar disposal operations have been completed, only bulk containers of mustard agent remain to be processed at the disposal facility.

With more than 26,000 safe On-Site-Container (ONC) deliveries to the TOCDF plant, more than one million munitions destroyed and nearly 90 percent of the original DCD stockpile eliminated, the Depot Commander feels confident in the abilities of the workforce. "Our DCD team is dedicated, skilled and well trained," said Col. Gerald L. Gladney. "I couldn't be more proud of what we have accomplished here today."

Gary McCloskey, vice president and general manager of the TOCDF system contractor, URS, said, "Our workers did an excellent job during this munitions destruction campaign, successfully resolving various processing challenges en route to the safe elimination of the mortars ahead of schedule. I congratulate them."

Following the successful destruction of mustard agent-filled 4.2 inch mortars, TOCDF Site Project Manager, Ted Ryba, said, "With only bulk containers remaining to be processed, we will have an opportunity to begin early decommissioning activities." TOCDF officials have already begun planning for these activities, which include removal of equipment previously used to disassemble projectiles and mortars and decommissioning of the deactivation furnace system (used to destroy the explosive components).

Despite making this mark and declaring victory, nearly 350 reject-munitions remain. These are munitions that could not be processed in the TOCDF and will remain in safe storage until plans to use an explosive detonation technology inside DCD's adjacent storage area are complete and ready to address these rounds.

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New Chemical Depot Weapons Plan Mulled

The Pueblo Chieftain, 28 May 2010, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

The latest controversial question regarding the destruction of chemical weapons at Pueblo Chemical Depot won't be back on the table until next month.

Irene Kornelly, chairwoman of the Colorado Chemical Demilitarization Citizens Advisory Commission, said Wednesday that she doesn't expect Pentagon officials to make a decision until mid-June and the commission doesn't meet until the last Wednesday in June.

Late last year, the head of the Defense Department agency assigned to destroy the Pueblo Chemical Depot's stockpile of 780,000 artillery shells and mortar rounds containing mustard agent said he'd been asked to see if using new explosive technologies on some of the weapons could speed up the process.

Kevin Flamm, manager of the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program, said a few weeks ago that his agency came up with several proposals, including one that would blow up as many as 125,000 weapons in sealed chambers, a move that could trim several months off the entire demilitarization process and keep American weapons-destruction work running continuously after the last incinerators at other locations shut down. The rest of the weapons would go through the water neutralization plant under construction.

ACWA developed an environmental assessment that showed no significant impact from the plan, but the Colorado commission didn't agree and neither did the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Weighing in with even more muscle was the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which stopped short of demanding a time-consuming environmental impact statement but did tell ACWA officials there were deficiencies in the assessment that needed to be addressed.

Commission members met Wednesday in Pueblo and received updates on other aspects of the project from Gary Anderson, the local ACWA manager.

Anderson said nearly all the buildings are up and enclosed, and now the interiors are being finished and in some cases equipment is being installed. It still will be several years before any weapons are destroyed because the highly specialized controls and robotics must be built and tested. Actual destruction is not expected to start until 2014 with a targeted completion at the end of 2017.

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Nevertheless, Anderson said that by 2011, most of the construction funding needs will be done. “We’re making really good progress on this,” he said.

Kornelly asked Anderson why only 29 percent of the 355-person non-manual work force hired by prime contractor Bechtel came from Pueblo. Anderson said there was a lack of interest locally in those jobs in spite of efforts to recruit people. He said commission members could help get the word out as the project’s liaison to the community. More than half of the construction workers come from Pueblo.

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Support for Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Continues to Grow with Recognition by Two more Countries

CTBTO, 25 May 2010, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

Two more countries, the Central African Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, will tomorrow [May 26] legally enshrine their support for the CTBT.

Their ratification of the Treaty will bring to 153 the number of countries bound by the global ban on all nuclear explosions. Presentation of the ratifications will take place in the exhibition “Putting an end to nuclear explosions” in the visitors’ lobby of the UN building in New York at 12:30 PM tomorrow, Wednesday, 26 May 2010. [...]

“Ratification by the two nations shows the significance of the role that every single State has to play in creating and sustaining momentum in favor of this Treaty,” said Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

“Following the great news from Indonesia that it will soon ratify the Treaty and reduce to eight the number of States whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force, these two additional ratifications bring us closer to the universality of the Treaty,” Tóth said.

The presentation tomorrow by the Central African Republic and Trinidad and Tobago of their complete adherence to the CTBT is occurring during the last week of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in New York.

Indonesia declared on the first day of the Review Conference it has started the process of ratifying the Treaty and expressed its hope the action would encourage other nations to ratify. Papua New Guinea said it is in the process of “formally ratifying the CTBT” and Guatemala expressed its wish to “promptly” ratify the Treaty.

“The CTBT, which makes no distinction between States with nuclear weapons or without them, is a bridge builder within the non-proliferation and disarmament regime,” said Tóth. “The impressive commitment to the CTBT can build confidence globally and regionally.”

The Central African Republic signed the CTBT on December 19, 2001. In the last decade its experts have participated in a number of CTBTO organized training events and workshops. Bangui, the nation’s capital and largest city, will host two CTBTO monitoring stations: a seismic station, PS11, currently being tested; an infrasound station IS12 is still in the planning stage.

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Of Africa's 53 States, 51 have signed the Treaty and 38 have also ratified it; Somalia and Mauritius have still to sign. Commitment by African States to the test-ban was also supported by the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) in July 2009, which bans research, any acquisition, possession or control as well as testing of nuclear weapons.

Trinidad and Tobago is the 30th State in Latin America and the Caribbean to ratify the CTBT. It signed the Treaty on October 9, 2009. Among the region's 33 States, Cuba and Dominica are the only remaining States that have yet to sign it. Guatemala is the only signatory State that has yet to ratify. All States in Latin America and the Caribbean are party to the 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) which bans the testing, use, acquisition by any means or possession of nuclear weapons.

The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions. 182 countries have signed the Treaty, of which 153 will soon have also ratified it. Of the 44 countries that have to ratify the Treaty for entry into force, 35 have already done so. The remaining nine are: China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK or North Korea], Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and the United States. On May 3, 2010, Indonesia stated it had initiated the CTBT ratification process.

The CTBTO is building a verification regime to monitor the planet for compliance with the Treaty. When complete, 337 facilities worldwide will monitor underground, the oceans and the atmosphere for any sign of a nuclear explosion. To date, 80 percent of the monitoring facilities send data to the International Data Centre (IDC) in the CTBTO headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

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CTR Program Deactivates Six more Nuclear Warheads

Global Security Newswire, 27 May 2010, <http://gsn.nti.org/gsn/>

The U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction program last month rendered inoperable six strategic nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union, U.S. Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) announced yesterday. The Nunn-Lugar initiative's April accomplishments also included elimination of two ICBMs, six mobile ICBM launchers and 75 metric tons of Russian chemical-weapon agent. In addition, the program safeguarded five nuclear-weapon train shipments.

Since being established in 1991 to secure and eliminate weapons of mass destruction in one-time Soviet states, the program has deactivated 7,539 strategic nuclear warheads and destroyed 781 ICBMs, 498 ICBM silos, 168 mobile ICBM launchers, 651 submarine-launched ballistic missiles, 476 SLBM launchers, 32 ballistic missile-capable submarines, 155 strategic bombers, 906 nuclear air-to-surface missiles and 194 nuclear test tunnels.

The program has also safeguarded 479 nuclear-weapon train shipments, boosted security at 24 nuclear weapons storage facilities and constructed 20 biological agent monitoring stations. It helped to remove all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, nations that once respectively held the world's third-, fourth- and eighth-largest nuclear arsenals. The initiative was also instrumental in the destruction of Albania's small arsenal of chemical warfare materials, its first effort outside the former Soviet Union. The program has eliminated 1,337 metric tons of Russian and Albanian chemical-weapon agent.

Meanwhile, Russia has eliminated roughly 6,900 metric tons of chemical warfare agents at its Maradykovsky facility, around 71 percent of the material once stored there, ITAR-Tass reported yesterday.

"The stocks of the toxic chemical agent sarin to the amount of 232.5 [metric] tons have completely been destroyed at Maradykovsky. Moreover, approximately 123.7 [metric] tons of mustard gas-lewisite mixtures out of the 150.6 [metric] tons stored there, which amounts to 78 percent of that type of chemical weapons, have been destroyed," the Kirov Region government stated.

Russia plans by July to wrap up disposal of mixtures of lewisite and mustard blister agents at the site. In September, the facility is expected to begin eliminating 500-kilogram munitions loaded with soman nerve agent. The nation has begun using a domestically developed disposal technique at the site to clean out the interiors of chemical shells in mass quantities. The method has undergone refinement since it was initially used in the 1980s and 1990s.

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United States Closing Statement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference

State Department, 28 May 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security

Mr. President, Committee Chairs, and distinguished delegates, over a year ago in Prague, President Obama set out a vision for the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons and outlined a realistic path to achieve that goal. Over the last four weeks, the Parties to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) have worked tirelessly and with great dedication to review the implementation of the NPT and reaffirm the international consensus it embodies.

Under the President's leadership, the United States has made every effort to renew that consensus. We have reaffirmed our NPT commitments to make progress toward nuclear disarmament and guarantee access to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to all those abiding by their nonproliferation commitments. This Treaty matters because it is the principal international legal instrument holding member states accountable, discouraging the spread of proliferation, and bringing the benefits of nuclear energy to all corners of the world. As President Obama said in Prague last year, "Rules must be binding. Violations must be punished. Words must mean something."

The Final Document this Conference adopted today advances President Obama's vision. It reflects our collective commitment to uphold and strengthen this cornerstone of the international nonproliferation regime. It also demonstrates our unified resolve to strengthen the Treaty's three pillars – disarmament, nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy – with the inclusion of recommendations for follow-on actions.

This forward-looking and balanced action plan establishes benchmarks for future progress and concrete actions.

It commits parties to work to achieve the President's vision to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons and recognizes the steps the United States and others have taken to advance this disarmament agenda.

It recognizes the achievement of the U.S.-Russia New START agreement and reflects our shared interest in achieving deeper reductions of all types of nuclear weapons and reducing their role in the international system.

It encourages the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the urgent need to get on with long-delayed talks on a fissile material cutoff treaty.

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It affirms that the Additional Protocol and comprehensive IAEA safeguards agreements represent the enhanced standard for verification of the NPT and essential for the IAEA to carry out its international safeguards responsibilities.

It emphasizes that peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be made available to all Parties in conformity with the NPT's nonproliferation provisions, and recognizes the importance of multilateral mechanisms for assurance of nuclear supply and related fuel cycle services.

And we are pleased to note that the President's report highlights the view of most in this hall that Parties are to be held responsible for violations of the NPT committed prior to withdrawal, and that consultations and actions by nuclear suppliers are needed to discourage abuse of the Treaty's withdrawal provision.

We note further that the final document calls on states to comply fully with the NPT in order to uphold the treaty's integrity and the authority of its safeguards system. In that regard, we recall Secretary Clinton's statement at the opening of this Review Conference, noting that "Iran is the only country in this hall that has been found by the IAEA Board of Governors to be currently in noncompliance with its nuclear safeguards obligations." We note that Iran has done nothing to enhance the international community's confidence in it by its performance in this Review Conference.

The final document also includes an agreement to hold a regional conference in 2012 to discuss issues relevant to a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems. We have long-supported such a zone, but we recognize that essential precursors must be in place for its achievement.

The Parties should know that we take seriously our commitments with respect to this regional conference, and we will work with the countries in the region to create conditions for a successful conference. We note, however, that our ability to do so has been seriously jeopardized because the final document singles out Israel in the Middle East section, a fact that the United States deeply regrets.

We also wish to call out the text concerning North Korea. The United States deplores North Korea's repeated defiance of international law and its international obligations and commitments. North Korea should understand that it will never achieve security or acceptance by the international community without the complete and verified abandonment of its nuclear weapons programs. North Korea's behavior, particularly its failure to implement its commitments under the Six Party Talks, to include its return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards at an early date,

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calls into question the utility of negotiations with North Korea. The Six Party Talks can be an effective mechanism only if North Korea takes early and irreversible steps to return to compliance with the NPT and its nonproliferation commitments and establishes through action its credibility as a negotiating partner.

In conclusion, we remain deeply grateful for the contributions made throughout this month that have resulted in such a thorough review and constructive outcome. However, the hard work is only now beginning. All of us are now charged to carry out the commitments made at this Conference. We look forward to working with our fellow Parties in other appropriate venues, including the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Conference on Disarmament, to ensure that the legacy of this Review Conference is one in which all of us can take pride.

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Some Skepticism but Little Opposition on Arms Treaty

The New York Times, 19 May 2010, <http://global.nytimes.com/>

The Obama administration encountered some Republican skepticism on Tuesday about its new arms control treaty with Russia but little outright opposition that might threaten the chances of ratification by the Senate.

As President Obama's national security team assured the Senate that the so-called New START treaty would not compromise American security, Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, offered his support and warned that failing to ratify it would be an "extremely precarious strategy."

The White House had been counting on Mr. Lugar's support to offset Republican criticism, and he spoke with some passion about the continuing threat from so many nuclear weapons, noting that a single one could devastate New York or Philadelphia. "If I become dogmatic or emotional about it," he said, "it's from some experience of seeing what could hit us."

Other Republican senators, though, remained unconvinced and accused the administration of either giving away too much or failing to accomplish enough. Some peppered Mr. Obama's senior advisers with questions about whether the administration had effectively let Russia wield veto control over future American missile defense programs, while others asked why the treaty did nothing to rein in tactical nuclear weapons.

The Obama team deflected the criticism, insisting that nothing in the treaty would inhibit missile defense plans and noting that it would re-establish a mutual inspection system that had expired last year. The advisers described the treaty as a critical step to improving relations with Moscow and bolstering solidarity against emerging nuclear powers [...].

"The U.S. is better off with this treaty than without it, and I am confident that it is the right agreement for today and for the future," Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates told the committee. Adm. Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, added that "this treaty has the full support of your uniformed military."

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton said the treaty would make it easier for the United States to rally the world against nuclear proliferation.

"I am not suggesting that this treaty alone will convince Iran or North Korea to change their behavior," Mrs. Clinton said. "But it does demonstrate our leadership and strengthens our hand as we seek to hold these and other governments accountable."

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The treaty, which would bar each side from deploying more than 1,550 strategic warheads or 700 launchers, is perhaps the most tangible foreign policy accomplishment of Mr. Obama's presidency to date, and winning ratification is one of his top priorities. The administration hopes the Senate will vote as early as this summer, but certainly by the end of the year. Russia's Parliament is waiting for the Senate before acting.

Senator John Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts and the committee chairman, was cautious about timing as he tried to build bipartisan consensus. "We should do it when we're ready," he said in an interview. "My goal would be to do it as soon as possible. Does that mean I'd like to get it done before the election? Absolutely. But the important thing is to get it done right."

Mr. Kerry said he would summon two former Republican secretaries of state, Henry A. Kissinger and James A. Baker III, to support the treaty. "The treaty's pretty tight," he said, "and the administration has done a pretty good job of including all the stakeholders."

But Senator Jim DeMint, Republican of South Carolina, said it was "absurd and dangerous" to think that the United States "should seek parity" with Russia given America's unique role in the world. "Russia doesn't have 30 countries counting on them for protection," Mr. DeMint said.

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Prospects for U.S.-Russia Missile Defense Cooperation

State Department, 27 May 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

Frank A. Rose, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation

I'd like to focus my remarks on the prospects for missile defense cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation. More specifically, I want to discuss three points:

- the threat posed by ballistic missile proliferation to U.S. deployed forces, allies, partners, and Russia;
- our efforts to work with Russia to promote understanding and cooperation on missile defense issues; and
- at a strategic level, the U.S. goal to pursue with Russia a new approach to strategic stability that integrates both defensive and offensive capabilities.

Let me begin by providing some background for the new U.S. approach to missile defense. This new U.S. approach has been driven by growth in the regional ballistic missile threat and new technology opportunities offered by increasingly capable missile defense systems such as sea-based Aegis SM-3 interceptors and new forward-based sensors for detecting and tracking missiles. The overwhelming ballistic missile threat to U.S. deployed forces and our friends and allies comes from short- and medium-range ballistic missiles. That said, states like North Korea and Iran also continue to pursue technologies to support long-range missile development, but there remains uncertainty about when a missile threat to the U.S. homeland will mature. Given these two key factors, the President's missile defense program will focus greater attention on countering the current threat to U.S. forces, Allies, and partners while maintaining our ability to defend the homeland.

This new approach was crystallized in the Ballistic Missile Defense Review Report or BMDR, released in February 2010. In particular, the BMDR says the Administration "has given a special emphasis to renewing cooperation with Russia on missile defense."

This engagement strategy with Russia reflects the reality of our post-Cold War relationship. Russia is increasingly our partner in confronting issues like proliferation and other threats to regional and global peace and security, including Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, the North Korean nuclear issue, and, most recently, North Korea's role in the sinking of the Cheonan. We seek ways to expand that cooperation; in particular, we believe that true cooperation on missile defense will do two things: enhance Russia's understanding about our capabilities and intentions, and provide meaningful security in response to the 21st century threats facing both our governments.

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The Ballistic Missile Threat

Current global trends indicate that ballistic missile systems are becoming more flexible, mobile, survivable, reliable, and accurate, while also increasing in range. Russia's geographic location puts it in proximity to two of the world's most active proliferators of ballistic missiles: North Korea and Iran. Both of these countries are developing longer-range missiles, both have pursued illicit weapons programs in defiance of the international community, and both have a tendency to put on large-scale missile launch displays as a means to intimidate their neighbors. [...]

I would note that, not only can these same missiles strike NATO territory, but they can also reach parts of Russia. [...]

North Korea and Iran are the most challenging of the ballistic missile threats facing the world community today. They continue these programs despite international efforts, including through UN Security Council Resolutions, to prevent them. However, they are not alone. The growth of regional threats today lies in the development, deployment, and proliferation of ballistic missiles and technologies, especially in short-, medium-, and intermediate-range missiles. Improvements in payloads, ranges, precision, and operational performance are evident as well. These disturbing trends reinforce the importance of building consensus with other governments about the effects of this proliferation on regional stability and security, and of the need for missile defense cooperation.

Working with Russia

In an effort to promote understanding and cooperation on missile defense issues, Presidents Obama and Medvedev agreed at the July 2009 Moscow Summit to conduct joint assessments of missile challenges and threats, which we now refer to as the Joint Threat Assessment, or JTA, for short.

The objective of these talks has been, at a minimum, to share with one another our respective threat perspectives and, if possible, to come to agreement on the nature of the common threats that we face. Our Governments have held three JTA sessions, in July and December 2009, and again this month. Further sessions are anticipated.

From the U.S. side, we have found these discussions to be informative and helpful. We recognize that reasonable governments can analyze and assess threats in different ways. Our hope is that through the JTA discussions, Moscow will gain a deeper understanding of why the United States is pursuing both development and deployment of ballistic missile defense in Europe and other regions of the world, and in such a relatively shortened timeframe.

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At the July 2009 Moscow Summit, our two Presidents also agreed to organize contacts between our two governments in a more structured and regular way. To do this they established the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission. Under the auspices of that commission, the Arms Control and International Security Working Group was established, co-chaired by Under Secretary of State Ellen Tauscher and Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Ryabkov. This working group is responsible for, among other matters, missile defense cooperation.

Within this forum, the United States has offered a number of proposals for bilateral missile defense cooperation. Specific areas of potential cooperation include, among other things:

- joint research and development;
- joint missile defense testing;
- joint modeling and simulations;
- missile defense exercises; and
- joint analyses of alternative U.S.-Russian missile defense architectures for defending against common, regional threats.

These recent proposals build on earlier initiatives that involved sharing missile warning data and providing timely launch notifications between our two countries.

Additionally, Russia made a proposal in 2007, reiterated by President Medvedev in 2008, to share data from the early warning radars at Qabala in Azerbaijan, and at Armavir in southern Russia, to monitor Iranian flight tests. The United States remains interested in exploring this Russian proposal further.

All of these discussions and activities can, and should be, pursued. In this way, we believe pragmatic missile defense cooperation can be achieved in a timely fashion, and allow us to respond to the current threat.

Missile Defense and Strategic Stability

For the United States, the goal of missile defense cooperation is to enlist Russia in a new structure of deterrence that addresses the emerging challenges that a small number of states seeking illicit capabilities pose to international peace and security. Moreover, the Administration seeks to develop a mutual understanding of a new approach to strategic stability that integrates both defensive and offensive capabilities. As noted in our recently released Nuclear Posture Review, the United States is working to reduce the role and number of U.S. nuclear weapons.

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Missile defenses are a key aspect of strengthening our non-nuclear defense and deterrence capabilities.

Here is where the recently signed New START Treaty comes into consideration. This Treaty addresses offensive nuclear force reductions by setting aggregate limits of:

- 1,550 warheads on deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), deployed submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), and nuclear warheads counted for deployed heavy bombers;
- 700 deployed strategic delivery vehicles; and
- 800 total deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and nuclear-capable heavy bombers.

The Treaty allows Russia and the United States flexibility in determining how to deploy their strategic forces within the Treaty's overall limits. The Treaty's verification regime builds on lessons learned from 15 years of implementing START, including on-site inspections, data exchanges, and extensive notifications. The Treaty also protects our ability to develop and deploy a prompt global strike capability, should we opt to pursue it.

Most importantly for our discussion today, the New START Treaty preserves our ability to develop and deploy ballistic missile defenses, which are necessary for the defense of the United States and our allies against limited attack and as part of our collaborative approach to strengthening stability in key regions. As we emphasize repeatedly, U.S. missile defenses are in no way aimed at Russia, but rather they are designed and planned to counter the growing ballistic missile threats from states like Iran and North Korea. U.S. missile defenses do not have the capability to defend against the sophisticated Russian deterrent, nor do we possess the sheer numbers of interceptors that would be required to counter Russian ICBM and SLBM forces. We will continue to provide Russia with transparency and predictability about U.S. missile defense policy, plans, and programs.

Taken together, we believe that this approach to strategic stability – nuclear force reductions in New START, a phased adaptive approach to missile defense that includes U.S.-Russian missile defense cooperation, transparency and confidence building measures (TCBMs), and engagement on a wide range of activities – will facilitate the two nations' commitment to deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals and to improve the overall relationship.

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NATO-Russia Missile Defense Cooperation

We believe that the most effective way to eliminate Russia's concerns regarding our European missile defense deployments is for the United States, NATO, and Russia to work together against common threats.

The United States strongly supports efforts to foster cooperation between NATO and Russia in the missile defense area, and we are working closely with our NATO allies and Russia to explore options to cooperate. Secretary of State Clinton noted this in her January 29th speech in Paris on the future of European security. She said, and I quote,

"We are engaged in productive discussions with our European allies about building a new missile defense architecture that will defend all of NATO territory against ballistic missile attack. And we are serious about exploring ways to cooperate with Russia to develop missile defenses that enhance the security of all of Europe, including Russia. Missile defense, we believe, will make this continent a safer place. That safety could extend to Russia, if Russia decides to cooperate with us. It is an extraordinary opportunity for us to work together to build our mutual security."

At the 60th anniversary of NATO, held last spring in Strasbourg-Kehl, NATO leaders reaffirmed their support for increased missile defense cooperation with Russia and their readiness to explore the potential for linking U.S., NATO, and Russian missile defense systems. [...]

In the coming months, the United States is committed to anchoring the Phased Adaptive Approach to European missile defense in a NATO context. At the NATO Summit in Lisbon this November, we look forward to an Alliance decision to adopt territorial missile defense as a NATO mission, and to expand NATO's Active Layered Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (ALTBMD) command and control system from protection of deployed forces to include territorial missile defense. We are committed to continuing cooperation with Russia in this sphere, and believe that NATO-Russia cooperation on missile defense should be built upon our successful record of cooperation on theater missile defense in the NATO-Russia Council. This includes a study launched in 2003 to assess possible levels of interoperability among NATO and Russian TMD systems, three command post exercises held from 2004-2006, and a computer-assisted exercise in 2008. By building upon this track record and adding the progress we've made in 2010 through the NATO-Russia Joint Review of 21st century threats, we hope to work with Russia so that they are ready to engage in substantial, substantive missile defense cooperation with NATO. [...]

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BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



18 May – 01 June 2010

DTRA

Medvedev Submits Russian-U.S. Arms Deal for Ratification

RIA Novosti, 28 May 2010, <http://en.rian.ru/>

President Dmitry Medvedev on Friday submitted the new Russian-U.S. strategic arms treaty for ratification to the lower house of Russia's parliament.

"Today I have submitted the strategic offensive arms reduction treaty with the United States for ratification," he said, urging Russian lawmakers to approve it simultaneously with the U.S. Senate.

Leonid Slutsky, first deputy head of the State Duma international relations committee, said the treaty could be ratified at the beginning of the fall session, which opens in September.

"All ratification procedures will proceed simultaneously with our American colleagues - senators of the U.S. Congress," Slutsky said.

He said parliamentary hearings could be held in the State Duma before July.

The new START treaty, signed on April 8 in Prague, replaces the 1991 pact that expired in December. The deal is expected to bring Moscow and Washington to a new level of cooperation in the field of nuclear disarmament and arms control.

The treaty stipulates that the number of nuclear warheads be reduced to 1,550 on each side over seven years, while the number of delivery vehicles, both deployed and non-deployed, must not exceed 800.

U.S. President Barack Obama told Medvedev on May 13 the United States had already submitted the document for ratification to the Senate.

On May 26, Obama called on the Senate Republicans at a closed-door meeting on Capitol Hill to cooperate in the soonest possible ratification of the strategic arms reduction deal with Russia.

The United States and Russian presidents earlier agreed that the ratification processes should be simultaneous.

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BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



18 May – 01 June 2010

DTRA

Russian Senators See No Problems with New START Ratification, Expect Debates

Moscow Interfax, 28 May 2010, accessed via Open Source Center

The head of the International Affairs Committee of the Russian Federation Council, Mikhail Margelov, has no doubts that the Russian-U.S. New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which President Dmitry Medvedev submitted to the State Duma for ratification on Friday, will be ratified simultaneously by Russia and the United States.

"I have no doubts that the treaty will be ratified both here and in the U.S., because, apart from military-strategy, this document also has political significance for building relations between our countries," Margelov told Interfax on Friday.

The two ratification processes will be simultaneously now, Margelov said. "I hope these processes are heading toward successful completion," he said.

The Federation Council's International Affairs Committee held an expanded meeting attended by U.S. officials on Thursday, Margelov said. "I have said already and will repeat once again that ratification will not be smooth either in the United States or here. Because opinions regarding the reduction of warheads are different, some view this exchange as appropriate, and others see the New START as undermining security," Margelov said.

Some members of the U.S. Republican Party believe that the treaty requires too radical of a reduction of nuclear warheads and that the document limits the development of the U.S. strategic missile defense system, Margelov said.

"Serious debates could also take place in our parliament. Nevertheless, I am sure that this document will be ratified," he said.

Viktor Ozerov, the head of the Federation Council's Defense and Security Committee, said he believes there should be no problems with the treaty's ratification by the upper chamber of the Russian parliament. "This treaty meets both Russia's and the United States' interests," Ozerov told Interfax.

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BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



18 May – 01 June 2010

DTRA

Duma Will Closely Examine START – Kosachyov

Moscow Interfax, 28 May 2010, accessed via Open Source Center

The State Duma will closely study and analyze in several aspects of the new Russian-U.S. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty submitted by President Dmitry Medvedev for ratification, head of the Committee of International Affairs in the Duma Konstantin Kosachyov has told Interfax.

"The document has to go through a complex procedure of full-scale and deep evaluation," he said.

He said several parliamentary hearings are planned to be held as well as several sessions of relevant committees – for international affairs, defense and, possibly, for security.

"We also intend to consult the so-called group of wise men that consists of former Soviet and Russian ambassadors who took part in the work on the previous START and the CFE Treaty," Kosachyov said.

He said that Duma deputies will hold a series of consultations "with representatives of corresponding government institutions, primarily the Defense Ministry and Foreign Ministry and possibly with other experts, including academics working on security issues."

Asked about the possible timeframe for ratification of the treaty Kosachyov said that it is premature to speak about it. "We expect to work intensively throughout June to the end of the spring session and then resume work at the fall session at the beginning of September," Kosachyov said.

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