



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



20 October - 02 November 2009

**DTRA**

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **Statement to the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Fifty-seventh Session**

U.S. Department of State, 13 October 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

Robert P. Mikulak, U.S. Representative to the OPCW Executive Council

The Obama administration is fully committed to examine all possible options for accelerating chemical weapons destruction at the two non-incineration sites, consistent with the Chemical Weapons Convention and its applicable safety, technical, and environmental requirements.

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

### **Bluegrass Destruction Plant Taking Shape**

Richmond Register, 26 October 2009, <http://www.richmondregister.com/>

The complex that will destroy the 523 tons of chemical agents stored at the Blue Grass Army Depot began taking shape in mid-September as workers began erecting the steel framework for two of its 11 buildings. (365 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

### **Nunn-Lugar Destroys 3<sup>rd</sup> Typhoon Submarine**

Press Release of Senator Lugar, 22 October 2009, <http://lugar.senate.gov/>

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar announced the following accomplishments for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program in September. (454 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS

### **Director General ElBaradei Addresses UN General Assembly**

IAEA, 02 November 2009, <http://www.iaea.org/>

Today, IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei addressed the United Nations General Assembly's 64<sup>th</sup> session in New York. Dr. ElBaradei outlined the ways in which the Agency has evolved over the last 12 years and the considerable progress which has been made in bringing the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology to developing countries ... (370 words)

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



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**DTRA**

## NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

### **South Korea Vows Efforts for Stronger NPT Regime**

*Yonhap*, 23 October 2009, <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr>

South Korea said Friday it will do its best to help global non-proliferation efforts as a country directly facing a nuclear threat ... (251 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **United States, North Korea Hold Nuclear Talks in New York City**

*Joong Ang Daily*, 26 October 2009, <http://joongangdaily.joins.com/>

In a rare occasion that could help advance the Washington-Pyongyang bilateral talks on ending a nuclear standoff, senior North Korean and American nuclear officials held a face-to-face meeting in New York early Sunday, Korean time (Saturday, EST). (501 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

### **Clinton Urges Support for U.S.-Russian Arms Control Treaty**

*Washington Post*, 22 October 2009, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

With a congressional battle looming, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton on Wednesday defended the administration's broad arms control agenda and said that reducing U.S. and Russian nuclear stockpiles would be a critical first step in preventing the spread of the deadly weapons to other countries. (659 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **U.S. Security Adviser in Moscow for Nuclear Arms Talks**

*The Associated Press*, 29 October 2009, <http://www.npr.org/>

Russia and the United States are scrambling to address disagreements over a new nuclear arms reduction treaty with little over a month left until the existing agreement between the Cold War adversaries expires. (348 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Medvedev, Obama to Discuss New Arms Control Deal in November**

*RIA Novosti*, 29 October 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>

The Russian and U.S. presidents will discuss a news arms control agreement in mid-November in Singapore, the Russian foreign minister said on Thursday. (273 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## FULL TEXT OF WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:



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**DTRA**

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U.S. Department of State, 13 October 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

Robert P. Mikulak, U.S. Representative to the OPCW Executive Council

(As delivered)

... As Dr. Tom Hopkins outlined in his remarks yesterday during the destruction informals, the United States has now destroyed over 65 percent of its chemical weapons—almost two thirds. It is also worth noting that on October 6, the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency announced the safe destruction of its two millionth munition since entry-into-force of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The Obama administration is fully committed to examine all possible options for accelerating chemical weapons destruction at the two non-incineration sites, consistent with the Chemical Weapons Convention and its applicable safety, technical, and environmental requirements. The United States understands our obligations under the Convention, and we are fully committed to meeting the Convention's objectives, including verified destruction of 100 percent of our stockpile as rapidly and as safely as possible. We are also committed to proactive disclosure of our Chemical Weapons destruction program, so that member states can evaluate our efforts for themselves.

Another of the obligations which we as member states agreed to fulfill when we joined the Convention is contained in Article VII of the Convention, which requires all member states to adopt the necessary measures to implement the Convention and for it to be fully enforced and effective within their territory.

Since the adoption of the Action Plan for Article VII in 2003, there has been a notable increase in the number of member states fully meeting their Article VII obligations, which we applaud. The work of the Technical Secretariat, as well as of member states, in providing encouragement, assistance and support to other member states has been an important factor in this increase. However, we realize that the work to fully implement Article VII is far from done, as evidenced in the Director-General's annual report on Article VII implementation before us this week. In addition to considering this report, which has already been initiated under the facilitation of Mr. Rami Adwan of Lebanon, the Council is charged with forwarding it to the Conference along with any recommendations.

 [back to top](#)

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



20 October - 02 November 2009

**DTRA**

Rather than repeating decisions from previous years, this Council should provide fresh recommendations to address the current situation. These recommendations should include clear, constructive, and achievable measures to assist and encourage member states wherever they are in the process of implementing Article VII. The United States stands ready to provide support and assistance to any member states requiring it, whether they still need to establish their National Authority, or are in final stages of completing implementing regulations, or are reviewing the status and effectiveness of their existing legislation and regulations. We call on other member states to do the same. We share a collective interest in seeing each member of this Organization enact and implement comprehensive legislation and regulations. Whenever another member state does so, another gap is closed and our collective security is enhanced.

Mr. Chairman,

This is the last Council session before this year's Conference. We have challenging work ahead of us this week, and we must do our utmost to reach decisions on the long list of items before us. I pledge my full support, as well as that of my delegation, for a productive and successful session of the Council ...

 [back to top](#)

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## Bluegrass Destruction Plant Taking Shape

*Richmond Register*, 26 October 2009, <http://www.richmondregister.com/>

The complex that will destroy the 523 tons of chemical agents stored at the Blue Grass Army Depot began taking shape in mid-September as workers began erecting the steel framework for two of its 11 buildings.

Soon after the Defense Department's explosives safety board approved design of the plant's blast containment building earlier in the summer, contractor Bechtel Parsons Bluegrass began putting structural steel in place for it, as well as the controls and support building, according to Jeff Brubaker, site manager for the Army's Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternative (ACWA) program.

The containment building must be blast proof, because that is where explosives and propellants will be separated from the chemical warheads. Work also is under way on the tanks that will store water for the complex's firefighting service, he said.

Members of the Madison Fiscal Court were taken on tour of the site on Thursday, Brubaker said. Now that construction has begun to accelerate, the site manager said the media and local officials will be given monthly briefings in addition to the quarterly updates given to the Chemical Destruction Chemical Advisory Board.

Prior to this month, roads, security fencing and lighting, the access control building and electrical transmission line and substation were completed, Brubaker said. Only 4 percent of the engineering design work for the plant remains to be done, he said. When most of that is complete, by mid-2010, construction will proceed at an even faster pace.

Without unforeseen delays, work is on track for destruction of chemical agents to begin in 2018. To date, 483 [people] are working on the project locally, with 139 employed elsewhere. Payroll for non-manual labor workers has reached \$32 million annually, generating about \$2 million in state and local payroll taxes, according to information provided by ACWA. The payroll for craft workers, usually on the job only when their skills are required, has been running about \$100,000 per week, according to agency.

As of September 30, the workers had surpassed 4.4 million job hours without a lost-time accident, Brubaker said. The construction safety record is "evidence of a safety culture in which this entire community can take pride," he said. "As you can see, safety is paramount here."

 [back to top](#)

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DTRA

## Nunn-Lugar Destroys 3<sup>rd</sup> Typhoon Submarine

Press Release of Senator Lugar, 22 October 2009, <http://lugar.senate.gov/>

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar announced the following accomplishments for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program in September:

- 1 nuclear weapons-capable submarine destroyed;
- 12 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) destroyed; and
- 5 nuclear weapons transport train shipments secured.

The submarine dismantled last month was the 3<sup>rd</sup> Typhoon-class and 32<sup>nd</sup> nuclear weapons-capable submarine destroyed under the Nunn-Lugar program. The six Soviet Typhoon submarines were the world's largest. It was one of the most feared weapons of the Cold War, prowling the waters off America's eastern seaboard with missiles targeted at the United States. The Typhoon could launch 200 independently targetable nuclear warheads, each with enough capacity to destroy a city the size of Indianapolis.

In August 1999, Lugar traveled to the SevMarsh shipyard near Severodvinsk, Russia, and became the first American to have an up-close look at the Typhoon submarines. The Russians did not allow American photographs of the visit but later mailed Lugar a photo of him standing in front of a Typhoon, a photograph the CIA studied closely since it was one of the best photos they had seen. A 300 dpi photo of Lugar and a Typhoon submarine is available at <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/typhoon/>. For more photos, visit <http://www.flickr.com/photos/senatorlugar/sets/72157622494597186/>.

In November 1991, Lugar (R-IN) and Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA) authored the Nunn-Lugar Act, which established the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. This program has provided U.S. funding and expertise to help the former Soviet Union safeguard and dismantle its enormous stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, related materials, and delivery systems. In 2003, Congress adopted the Nunn-Lugar Expansion Act, which authorized the Nunn-Lugar program to operate outside the former Soviet Union to address proliferation threats. In 2004, Nunn-Lugar funds were committed for the first time outside of the former Soviet Union to destroy chemical weapons in Albania, under a Lugar-led expansion of the program. In 2007, Lugar announced the complete destruction of Albania's chemical weapons.

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard now totals 7,514 strategic nuclear warheads deactivated, 767 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) destroyed, 498 ICBM silos eliminated, 143 ICBM mobile launchers destroyed, 651 submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) eliminated, 476 SLBM launchers eliminated, 32 nuclear submarines capable of launching ballistic missiles

 [back to top](#)

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



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**DTRA**

destroyed, 155 bomber eliminated, 906 nuclear air-to-surface missiles (ASMs) destroyed, 194 nuclear test tunnels eliminated, 463 nuclear weapons transport train shipments secured, upgraded security at 24 nuclear weapons storage sites, and built and equipped 18 biological monitoring stations. Perhaps most importantly, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus are nuclear weapons free as a result of cooperative efforts under the Nunn-Lugar program. Those countries were the third, fourth and eighth largest nuclear weapons powers in the world.

Lugar makes annual oversight trips to Nunn-Lugar sites around the world.

The Nunn-Lugar program: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/>

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/scorecard.html>

[back to top](#)

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**DTRA**

## Director General ElBaradei Addresses UN General Assembly

IAEA, 02 November 2009, <http://www.iaea.org/>

Today, IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei addressed the United Nations General Assembly's 64<sup>th</sup> session in New York, USA.

Dr. ElBaradei outlined the ways in which the Agency has evolved over the last 12 years and the considerable progress which has been made in bringing the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology to developing countries, improving their access to energy, health care, food and clean water.

While expressing disappointment that development areas of the Agency's work remain underfunded, and the continuing need for further legal authority to effectively undertake verification, safety and security activities, the Director General was heartened that recent political developments could lead to a world free of nuclear weapons.

"Nuclear disarmament, which failed to make any headway in the two decades since the end of the Cold War, is now back at the top of the international agenda and there is reason to hope that we may see a breakthrough," he said.

Making the case for increased funding, Dr. ElBaradei noted that, "Without development, there can be no security—the reverse is also true. By helping to address the root causes of instability and insecurity, including endemic conflicts, poor governance and poverty, we make it less likely that countries will feel the temptation to seek nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction."

The Director General advocated the use of diplomacy rather than military force and isolation in dealing with non-compliant states, and called for "a new system with effective global mechanisms for conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacemaking—an equitable and inclusive system in which security is not perceived as a zero sum game, or based on domination, or on a balance of power".

Addressing the issue of nuclear safety, the IAEA Chief said that although the possibilities of nuclear accidents cannot be eliminated, the risks can be reduced significantly by adoption and implementation of the IAEA safety standards by all countries. He expressed the hope that the standards will be made binding on all States.

This is Dr. ElBaradei's final address to the General Assembly as IAEA Director General. He also attended the Chief Executive Board meetings and met UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Dr. ElBaradei's term of office as IAEA Director General ends on November 30, 2009.

 [back to top](#)

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**DTRA**

## South Korea Vows Efforts for Stronger NPT Regime

Yonhap, 23 October 2009, <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr>

South Korea said Friday it will do its best to help global non-proliferation efforts as a country directly facing a nuclear threat ...

"Non-proliferation is a prerequisite for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula," Vice Foreign Minister Shin Kak-soo said in his speech at a meeting of the UN Association of Republic of Korea (South Korea).

Shin stressed Seoul's role in empowering the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) system.

"In a bid to join efforts toward a nuclear-free world, Korea will do its utmost to make next year's NPT Review Conference a turning point for the future of the NPT regime," Shin said. The conference is scheduled in New York in May following a summit of major countries the previous month.

"Moreover, the Nuclear Security Summit to be held next April prior to the NPT Review Conference will serve to further strengthen nuclear non-proliferation and security of nuclear materials in the world."

He said Seoul will pursue the denuclearization of North Korea in line with President Lee Myung-bak's recent "grand bargain" proposal through the six-party talks also involving the U.S., China, Russia, and Japan.

Under Lee's offer, the North would be given security assurances and various other incentives if it dismantles core parts of its nuclear program.

"The realistic way to resolve this thorny issue is that through the six-party talks. North Korea should carry out complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of its nuclear weapons program in return for security assurance and international assistance by the other five parties," Shin said.

 [back to top](#)

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DTRA

## United States, North Korea Hold Nuclear Talks in New York City

Joong Ang Daily, 26 October 2009, <http://joongangdaily.joins.com/>

In a rare occasion that could help advance the Washington-Pyongyang bilateral talks on ending a nuclear standoff, senior North Korean and American nuclear officials held a face-to-face meeting in New York early Sunday, Korean time (Saturday, EST).

The U.S. State Department said that Ri Gun, deputy North Korean negotiator to the six-party talks, met with Sung Kim, chief U.S. nuclear representative and special U.S. envoy on the North's nuclear disarmament.

The statement said the meeting took place in New York and added Kim took the opportunity "to convey our position on denuclearization and the six-party talks." No further details of their one-hour talk were available.

After emerging from the meeting, Ri told reporters, "I met with Sung Kim and discussed issues of mutual interest." Ri, who is also director general of American affairs at Pyongyang's Foreign Ministry, is in the United States to attend a forum called the Northeast Asia Cooperative Dialogue in San Diego, California, starting this week. He was in New York for seminars, and he is to return to New York Friday for more seminars set up by the Korea Society and the National Committee on American Foreign Policy.

The Ri-Kim talks came as North Korea continues to seek a direct, exclusive meeting with the United States. North Korean leader Kim Jong-il said earlier this month that the North would be willing to return to the six-party talks depending on the progress made at the Pyongyang-Washington bilateral meeting. The six-party dialogue, which involves the two Koreas, the United States, Russia, Japan and China, has been stalled since last December. The North declared it would never return to the six-party table and called the framework "dead." It followed by conducting its second nuclear test and has test-fired a barrage of missiles in defiance of the international community. The United States, which doesn't have diplomatic ties with Pyongyang, still hasn't decided on the time and place for its meeting with North Korea. The two sides have other differences.

The North wants to deal with the nuclear issue one-on-one with the United States. But Washington considers any possible bilateral meeting a chance to persuade the North to return to the six-party table and has insisted that any nuclear discussions must be carried out within the multilateral setting. Kurt Campbell, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, last week became the latest American official to claim that Washington would not sit down with Pyongyang unless the meeting helped resume the six-party talks.

 back to top

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



20 October - 02 November 2009

**DTRA**

“We would be prepared for, in the right circumstances at some point, some initial interaction [with North Korea] that would lead rapidly to a six-party framework,” he told a think tank forum in Washington. He also said “patience and caution” were necessary in taking up the North’s call for the bilateral meeting.

Even as it mulls over a possible meeting, the United States has said it has no intention of easing restrictions on North Korea just to secure that country’s return to the nuclear talks.

 [back to top](#)

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DTRA

## Clinton Urges Support for U.S.-Russian Arms Control Treaty

Washington Post, 22 October 2009, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

With a congressional battle looming, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton on Wednesday defended the administration's broad arms control agenda and said that reducing U.S. and Russian nuclear stockpiles would be a critical first step in preventing the spread of the deadly weapons to other countries.

Clinton took aim at President Obama's critics in what was billed as a major address on nuclear nonproliferation at the U.S. Institute of Peace. Speaking to a room packed with experts on nuclear issues, she urged support for a new U.S.-Russian arms control treaty and a global pact banning nuclear testing.

"Clinging to nuclear weapons in excess of our security needs does not make the United States safer," Clinton said. "And the nuclear status quo is neither desirable nor sustainable. It gives other countries the motivation—or the excuse—to pursue their own nuclear options."

Obama has won international recognition, including a Nobel Peace Prize, for his plans to strengthen the world's fragile nuclear nonproliferation system and move toward an eventual "world without nuclear weapons." But in coming months, his strategy will be put to the test in the Senate. Failure to win ratification of the U.S.-Russian pact and the test-ban treaty would weaken Obama's ability to persuade other countries to crack down on the spread of nuclear weapons.

Deepti Choubey, a nonproliferation expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said that Clinton's speech appeared aimed at showing that "the administration has a holistic approach for shoring up the nonproliferation regime, and you can't choose among these measures."

Clinton emphasized the "alarming" range of nuclear proliferation risks in the world today, including North Korea's weapons program and Iran's secretive efforts to enrich uranium. The Islamic republic says it is developing civilian nuclear energy, but other countries fear it could produce a bomb.

... Clinton said that it was easy to advocate a "go-it-alone" attitude toward nuclear weapons, "but we have seen the failed results of this approach," she added.

She acknowledged that negotiating a new deal to reduce U.S. and Russian nuclear stockpiles would not solve the Iranian or North Korean nuclear problems. But, she said, the pact would demonstrate to skeptics worldwide that the U.S. government was sticking to the Nuclear Non-

 [back to top](#)

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**DTRA**

Proliferation Treaty, the grand global bargain of 1968 in which the nuclear powers promised to gradually disarm and other countries pledged to forgo such weapons.

"It will help convince the rest of the international community to strengthen nonproliferation controls and tighten the screws on states that flout their nonproliferation commitments," Clinton said.

The U.S. and Russian governments are racing to complete the pact, which would replace the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). That 1991 treaty halved the superpowers' nuclear stockpiles and contains the only mechanisms allowing each side to verify the other's nuclear weapons. It will expire December 5.

Already, some U.S. senators have expressed concern about whether the new pact contains too many concessions. ... An even bigger challenge for the administration will be getting Senate approval of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, which did not win ratification in 1999.

Clinton said the pact would give the United States more power to challenge states engaged in suspicious testing activities. Other countries, she said, "rightly or wrongly view American ratification ... as a sign of our commitment to the nonproliferation consensus."

Critics have questioned whether it is possible to verify that countries are observing the treaty and have expressed concerns about whether it would prevent modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

In what aides called an important passage in her speech, Clinton said that a major, Pentagon-led review of U.S. nuclear strategy will be a "key milestone."

The review, which the State Department is helping to formulate, is expected to be complete by January.

"We must do more than reduce the numbers of our nuclear weapons. We must also reduce the role they play in our security," Clinton said, adding: "We can't afford to continue relying on recycled Cold War thinking."

[back to top](#)

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DTRA

## U.S. Security Adviser in Moscow for Nuclear Arms Talks

*The Associated Press, 29 October 2009, <http://www.npr.org/>*

Russia and the United States are scrambling to address disagreements over a new nuclear arms reduction treaty with little over a month left until the existing agreement between the Cold War adversaries expires.

Despite the narrowing timeframe, both sides expressed optimism at the end of a day of negotiations Thursday between U.S. National Security Advisor James Jones and Russia's foreign minister and National Security Council head.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Andrei Nesterenko said in televised remarks he was "sure" Jones' "successful" visit would help forge a new treaty. Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov said "intensive efforts" would be required to reach an accord but he struck a generally optimistic tone.

On leaving the Foreign Ministry, Jones told *The Associated Press* that the two had a "very good discussion on a number of bilateral issues," without elaborating.

President Barack Obama and his Russian counterpart Dmitry Medvedev agreed at a Moscow summit in July to cut the number of nuclear warheads each possesses to between 1,500 and 1,675 within seven years. But the Washington-based Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation recently noted several sticking points that may take negotiations into the 11<sup>th</sup> hour.

The obstacles include a divergence on the number of so-called delivery vehicles—a reference to missiles and bombers. Washington has reportedly proposed a limit of 1,100 such weapons platforms, while Russia wants less than half, a discrepancy too great to forge an agreement, the center concluded.

Other hurdles may include the issue of whether to include stockpiled weapons—those not operationally deployed—in the warhead count. The U.S. says no, while Russia would prefer blanket inclusion.

The U.S. has sought to separate the issue of arms reduction with plans to station a missile defense system in Central Europe, near Russia's western fringe, but Moscow—a bitter opponent of the idea—is unlikely to overlook them. Referring to arms reduction and missile defense, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov claimed "an objective interconnection between these two platforms of strategic stability has not disappeared," according to comments published Thursday in Russian daily *Vremya Novosti*. "It is wrong not to recognize this." ...

 [back to top](#)

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



20 October - 02 November 2009

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## Medvedev, Obama to Discuss New Arms Control Deal in November

RIA Novosti, 29 October 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>

The Russian and U.S. presidents will discuss a news arms control agreement in mid-November in Singapore, the Russian foreign minister said on Thursday.

"The presidents will meet in the middle of November in Singapore, where they will be briefed on the progress made," Sergei Lavrov said at a news conference after talks with U.S. National Security Adviser James Jones.

Asked whether the United States had submitted any new proposals, the minister said, "there are some proposals pointing to progress at the Geneva talks," but did not elaborate.

Jones met with Lavrov earlier in the day for nuclear disarmament talks, which the Russian minister described as "very timely."

The Kremlin said on Saturday that Dmitry Medvedev and Barack Obama discussed the progress towards a replacement for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and the presidents expressed the hope a new pact would be ready by early December.

START I, the basis for Russian-U.S. strategic nuclear disarmament, expires on December 5.

The latest round of talks took place in Geneva last week. The presidents will meet on the sidelines of this year's gathering of APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] leaders, hosted by Singapore on November 14-15.

The outline of the new pact was agreed during the presidents' bilateral summit in Moscow in July and includes cutting their countries' nuclear arsenals to 1,500-1,675 operational warheads and delivery vehicles to 500-1,000.

START I commits the parties to reduce their nuclear warheads to 6,000 and their delivery vehicles to 1,600 each. In 2002, a follow-up strategic arms reduction agreement was concluded in Moscow. The document, known as the Moscow Treaty, envisioned cuts to 1,700-2,200 warheads by December 2012.

 [back to top](#)

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