



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



20 June - 03 July 2012

**DTRA**

## ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

### **Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations Begin July 2**

*Arms Control Association, 30 June 2012; [www.armscontrol.org](http://www.armscontrol.org)*

Thousands of civilians around the globe are slaughtered each year by weapons that are sold, transferred by governments or diverted to unscrupulous regimes, criminals, illegal militias, and terrorist groups. (1,113 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Second Successful Test for Ballistic Missile Defense System**

*Missile Defense Agency, 27 June 2012; [www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)*

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and U.S. Navy sailors in the USS Lake Erie (CG-70) successfully conducted a flight test of the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system, resulting in the intercept of a separating ballistic missile target over the Pacific Ocean by the Navy's newest missile defense interceptor missile, the Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) Block IB. (363 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **U.S., China Hold Fifth Round of Security Dialogue**

*Zee News, 26 June 2012; <http://zeenews.india.com>*

After a gap of more than four years, the United States and China held the fifth round of security dialogue during which the two sides discussed about arms control, nonproliferation, disarmament and other international security issues. (110 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

### **Texas A&M to Receive Biosecurity Center**

*Statesman Online, 18 June 2012; [www.statesman.com](http://www.statesman.com)*

The U.S. government on Monday designated the Texas A&M University System as one of three national biosecurity centers, a decision that will attract hundreds of millions of dollars in new investment and be a catalyst for the biopharmaceutical industry in Texas. (625 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)



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## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **Russia Authorizes \$1.5 Billion More for Chemical Arms Destruction**

*Global Security Newswire, 29 June 2012; [www.nti.org/gsn](http://www.nti.org/gsn)*

Russia has authorized approximately \$1.54 billion in new funds for a program dedicated to destroying the nation's chemical weapons, Interfax reported on Thursday. (196 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

### **P5 Reiterate Commitment to CTBT**

*Project for the CTBT, 01 July 2012; [www.projectforthectbt.org](http://www.projectforthectbt.org)*

During a June 30<sup>th</sup>-July 1<sup>st</sup> NPT Review Conference follow-up meeting, the P5 reaffirmed their continued commitment to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The following is an excerpt from the Final Joint Press Statement of the P5: (268 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Nuclear Weapons Supercomputer Reclaims World Speed Record for U.S.**

*The Telegraph, 25 June 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>*

The new IBM cluster system, Sequoia, took number one spot in the world's fastest 500 supercomputers, a closely-watched measure of international technological prowess.

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

## COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

### **Cooperative Threat Reduction Renewal Not a Given**

*Global Security Newswire, 20 June 2012; [www.nti.org/gsn](http://www.nti.org/gsn)*

The renewal of a key weapons security agreement between the United States and Russia is not a sure thing despite preliminary assurances from an Obama administration official, issue experts warn. ... The end of the CTR agreement "would be a disaster for U.S. security."

(1,045 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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## NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

### **Third P5 Conference: Implementing the NPT**

*U.S. Department of State, 29 June 2012; [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)*

The five Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) nuclear-weapon states, or “P5,” met in Washington on June 27-29, 2012, to continue discussions on issues related to all three pillars of the NPT – nonproliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament, including confidence-building and verification experiences. (988 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NST)

### **Bulava, Dolgoruky to Join Russian Active Force**

*Global Security Newswire, 29 June 2012; [www.nti.org/gsn](http://www.nti.org/gsn)*

Russia's Bulava ballistic missile and the Borei-class submarine Yuri Dolgoruky are set to enter the nation's active military force after July 29, ITAR-Tass quoted Russian General Staff Chief Gen. Nikolai Makarov as saying on Friday. (199 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Bulava Enters Service**

*Ria Novosti, 25 June 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>*

The Bulava sea-based ballistic missile has de facto entered service, Navy chief Vice Adm. Viktor Chirkov said on Monday. (165 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **New START Implementation – Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller**

*U.S. Department of State, 21 June 2012; [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)*

As you know, New START celebrated its first birthday this past February. Its ratification and entry into force would not have been possible without the strong bipartisan support of this body. We are grateful to senators on both sides of the aisle for supporting a treaty that has done so much to strengthen global and national security. (1,414 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **New START Enhances National Security [OPINION]**

*The Hill's Congress Blog, 20 June 2012; [www.thehill.com](http://www.thehill.com)*

New START Treaty is one year old, and the results are in. (777 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:



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Thousands of civilians around the globe are slaughtered each year by weapons that are sold, transferred by governments or diverted to unscrupulous regimes, criminals, illegal militias, and terrorist groups. In response to this global problem, diplomats from the United States and over 100 other countries will meet at the United Nations in New York for four weeks beginning on Monday July 2<sup>nd</sup> to try to hammer out a legally-binding, global Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). The goal is to establish common standards for the import, export, and transfer of conventional arms and ammunition.

The Arms Trade Treaty won't stop all illicit arms transfers, but it has the potential to significantly and positively change behavior by requiring states to put in place basic regulations and follow common sense criteria that reduce irresponsible international arms transfers and hold arms suppliers more accountable for their actions.

### *The Unregulated Global Trade in Arms*

[...] An unregulated arms trade increases the availability of weapons in conflict zones. Arms brokers can exploit these conditions to sell weapons to criminals and insurgents, including those fighting U.S. troops. According to a recent report published by Oxfam, more than \$2.2 billion worth of arms and ammunition has been imported since 2000 by countries operating under arms embargoes. The figures show the extent to which states have been flagrantly flouting the 26 UN, regional, or multilateral arms embargoes in force during this period.

While the United States and a few other countries have relatively tough regulations governing the trade of weapons, many countries have weak or ineffective regulations, if they have any at all. Making matters worse, only 52 of the world's 192 governments have laws regulating arms brokers; less than half of these have criminal or monetary penalties associated with illegal brokering. This patchwork of national laws and the absence of clear international standards allows irresponsible arms brokers to operate in the black holes of the international regulatory system and circumvent the jurisdiction of countries like the United States. Amazingly, there are more international laws on the trade of bananas than conventional weapons, like AK-47s.

### *A Historic Opportunity*

Human rights, development, security, and religious organizations across the globe are working together to press key governments – particularly the United States – to act and to act responsibly on the ATT during the July 2-27 talks. To help prevent the next humanitarian



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disaster fueled by the illicit arms trade, they are pressing President Obama and other global leaders to spare no effort to seize the historic opportunity to negotiate a robust, bulletproof ATT.

In a letter to President Obama delivered last month, the organizations call on the U.S. government to secure a treaty "with the highest possible standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms." The letter was endorsed by leaders representing 51 human rights, development, religious, and security organizations, including: Amnesty International USA; Arms Control Association; Friends Committee on National Legislation; Human Rights Watch; NAACP; Oxfam America; National Association of Evangelicals; and others.

ATT campaigners will soon deliver a global petition at the UN calling on states to negotiate an effective global Arms Trade Treaty.

## *Key Issues*

To ensure an effective treaty, the United States and other key states must reach agreement on:

- **Strong Criteria Explicitly Linked to Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law** – The ATT must prevent states from transferring conventional arms in contravention of UN arms embargoes and when it is determined there is a substantial risk the items will be used for serious violations of international human rights law or international humanitarian law.
- **Comprehensive Coverage** – The ATT must apply to the broadest range of conventional arms possible – from military aircraft to small arms – as well as all types of international trade, transfers, and transactions in conventional weaponry. To help prevent "merchants of death" like the notorious Viktor Bout, the ATT should also specifically require that national laws regulate the activities of international arms brokers and other intermediaries.
- **Include Ammunition in the Scope of the treaty** – The world is already full of guns. It is the constant flows of ammunition that feeds and prolongs conflicts and armed violence. The exclusion of ammunition from the scope of the treaty would greatly reduce its ability to achieve many of its most important goals.

U.S. officials have said the administration supports the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the treaty. On ammunition, Ann Ganzer, director of the Office of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction at the Department of State said: "We do not have a problem with the



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regulation of ammunition. The United States licenses the manufacturing, import, and export of ammunition. The issue comes in with some of the other requirements of the treaty – reporting requirements."

## *Myths and Realities*

Unfortunately, here in the United States, the value of an ATT has been obscured by the misleading lobbying efforts of the National Rifle Association and its proxies in Congress who allege that the still-to-be-negotiated treaty will clash with legal firearms possession in the United States. That is not the case.

Second Amendment Nonsense: [...] Allegations that an ATT would infringe on the right of U.S. citizens to legally possess firearms amount to irresponsible demagoguery. [...] The 2009 UN General Assembly resolution establishing the ATT negotiation process explicitly acknowledges the exclusive right of states "to regulate internal transfers of arms and national ownership, including through national constitutional protections."

The Arms Trade Treaty will level the playing field by keeping unscrupulous operators in other countries from doing what our laws already prohibit. Advocates of legal civilian gun possession should recognize the value of an ATT in reducing the carnage created by illicit and irresponsible international arms transfers.

Small Arms and the ATT: A second concern expressed by Senator Moran is the likely the inclusion of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition within the scope of the treaty. Moran claims this makes the treaty too "broad" and therefore unenforceable.

This argument ignores the fact that the U.S. government already controls the export and import of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition. It is in the interest of the United States to ensure that other states are required to follow similar practices. The Obama administration – and the vast majority of other states – are on record in support of including small arms and light weapons in the scope of the treaty.

## *Time to Come Together Around a Common Sense ATT*

Congress should support the Obama administration's effort to secure an effective Arms Trade Treaty that raises the arms transfer standards of other states closer to those of the United States. No one, except maybe illicit arms dealers and human rights abusers, should oppose common-sense international law regulating the arms trade.



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## Second Successful Test for Ballistic Missile Defense System

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The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and U.S. Navy sailors in the USS Lake Erie (CG-70) successfully conducted a flight test of the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system, resulting in the intercept of a separating ballistic missile target over the Pacific Ocean by the Navy's newest missile defense interceptor missile, the Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) Block IB.

At 11:15 pm Hawaii Standard Time, June 26, the target missile was launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility, located on Kauai, Hawaii. The target flew on a northwesterly trajectory towards a broad ocean area of the Pacific Ocean. Following target launch, the USS Lake Erie detected and tracked the missile with its onboard AN/SPY-1 radar. The ship, equipped with the second-generation Aegis BMD 4.0.1 weapon system, developed a fire control solution and launched the SM-3 Block IB missile.

The USS Lake Erie continued to track the target and sent trajectory information to the SM-3 Block IB missile in-flight. The SM-3 maneuvered to a point in space, as designated by the fire control solution, and released its kinetic warhead. The kinetic warhead acquired the target, diverted into its path, and, using only the force of a direct impact, engaged and destroyed the threat in a hit-to-kill intercept.

Today's test event was the second consecutive successful intercept test of the SM-3 Block IB missile and the second-generation Aegis BMD 4.0.1 weapon system. The first successful SM-3 Block IB intercept occurred on May 9, 2012. Today's intercept is a critical accomplishment for the second phase of the President's European Phased Adaptive Approach consisting of the SM-3 Block IB interceptor employed in an Aegis Ashore system in Romania in 2015.

Initial indications are that all components performed as designed resulting in a very accurate intercept. This was the 23<sup>rd</sup> successful intercept in 28 flight test firings for the Aegis BMD program. Across all Ballistic Missile Defense System programs, it is the 54<sup>th</sup> successful hit-to-kill intercept in 68 flight tests since 2001.

Aegis BMD is the sea-based midcourse component of the MDA's Ballistic Missile Defense System and is designed to intercept and destroy short to intermediate-range ballistic missile threats. The MDA and the U.S. Navy cooperatively manage the Aegis BMD Program.

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After a gap of more than four years, the United States and China held the fifth round of security dialogue during which the two sides discussed about arms control, nonproliferation, disarmament and other international security issues.

Acting Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, Rose Gottemoeller led the U.S. delegation while Chinese delegation was led by Assistant Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu for the fifth round of the U.S.-China Security Dialogue on Monday.

The first round took place in 2003 and the last round in 2008. "The two sides had constructive discussions on arms control, nonproliferation, disarmament, and other international security issues," the State Department said in a statement.

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The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced the award in Washington. The announcement was broadcast to an Austin audience of Aggies that included A&M System Chancellor John Sharp. "What has just been announced is a once-in-a-generation research grant that will profoundly enhance the security of our nation," Sharp told the Austin group. "Simply put, this is one of the biggest federal grants to come to Texas since NASA was placed here some years ago."

Just as the Johnson Space Center put Houston at the center of space exploration in the 1960s, officials expect the A&M biosecurity center to elevate the state's biotechnology efforts. "Texas will become the hub of the third coast in biopharmaceuticals," Sharp said. While Texas is a well-known center for medical research, it is outside the nation's main drug development centers on the East and West coasts.

The \$285 million award includes about \$176 million in federal grants over five years – and the potential for much more over the 25-year duration of the contract. The initial \$176 million from the federal government is the largest share of about \$400 million in combined federal dollars designated for the three biosecurity centers.

Emergent Manufacturing Operations Baltimore LLC is receiving \$163 million over eight years for the Maryland center, and multinational drug company Novartis is getting \$60 million over four years for a center in North Carolina, according to federal officials.

Sharp noted that the Texas A&M System is the only university that was designated as a primary contractor for the job. Texas is chipping in for the A&M System's biosecurity center. State government is expected to pledge \$40 million, including \$15 million from Texas' Emerging Technology Fund. The Texas A&M System will contribute \$20 million, and commercial interests will add \$50 million.

Monday's award could lead to the creation of 1,000 jobs and an economic impact of \$1.3 billion, mostly in construction, over the first five years, according to A&M officials. The A&M System will



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collaborate with drug giant GlaxoSmithKline, one of the world's largest vaccine makers, to move some of its manufacturing operations to the College Station campus. Other subcontractors could include Lonza Houston, Kalon Biotherapeutics and the Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

The Center for Innovation in Advanced Development and Manufacturing at A&M will become operational by December 2015, according to Terry Fossum, chief science officer for the project. Once assembled, the research team will develop, test and find ways to quickly manufacture new vaccines and therapies for public health emergencies from pandemics to terrorist attacks, such as "dirty bombs" made with radioactive material.

"Establishing these centers represents a dramatic step forward in ensuring that the United States can product lifesaving countermeasures quickly and nimbly," said Kathleen Sebelius, the secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The idea for the three biosecurity centers came in the wake of the 2009 H1N1 influenza scare. At the time, according to federal officials, only one company had manufacturing facilities solely in the United States to produce the H1N1 vaccine.

The centers will make the U.S. less dependent on other countries for vaccines, according to federal officials. Together, the three centers will be capable of producing a quarter of the nation's pandemic influenza vaccine within four months of the onset of an outbreak, according to the Department of Health and Human Services. [...]

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Russia has authorized approximately \$1.54 billion in new funds for a program dedicated to destroying the nation's chemical weapons, Interfax reported on Thursday. The additional funding is to be spent between now and the close of 2015, State Chemical Disarmament Commission Chairman Mikhail Babich said at a commission meeting.

Moscow has said it intends to have all of its original stockpile of 40,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents eliminated before 2015 is over. As of the end of April, Russia had destroyed 62 percent of its chemical stockpile, according to previous reports.

"Updated parameters of the federal program have been approved by the Finance Ministry and other departments," Babich was quoted by Interfax as saying. "We must complete the mission" no later than the end of 2015, he added.

The newly allocated funding is to be used on supporting structures for the areas surrounding chemical disarmament facilities, Babich said. "We have a consolidated position with the authorities in regions, where the plants are situated," the official stated.

"The after-effects of the disposal of chemical weapons will be cleaned up within five years, and the plants may [then] be used for civilian purposes," the chairman said.

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“The P5 states recalled their commitment to promote and ensure the swift entry into force of the CTBT and its universalization. They called upon all states to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapons-test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty pending its entry into force.”

Of the P5 members, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom have signed and ratified the CTBT. China and the United States have signed the treaty, but not ratified it.

The CTBT cannot enter into force until all states considered part of Annex 2 (states that participated in the 1996 Conference on Disarmament and possessed nuclear power or research reactors at that time) have ratified the treaty. Nine Annex 2 states, including China and the United States, have not ratified the treaty, thus preventing its entry into force.

Now, it is important that the P5 governments and others back up their CTBT words with action.

On March 29, National Security Advisor Tom Donilon reiterated the Obama administration's support for prompt U.S. ratification and entry into force, and [former] Under Secretary of State Ellen Tauscher said on May 10 that the administration has begun to explain the administration's case to the Senate. It will take some time to lay the groundwork for ratification, but a sustained effort can achieve Senate approval before the 2015 conference.

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## **Nuclear Weapons Supercomputer Reclaims World Speed Record for U.S.**

*The Telegraph*, 25 June 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>

The new IBM cluster system, Sequoia, took the number one spot among the world's fastest 500 supercomputers, a closely-watched measure of international technological prowess.

The machine, which runs the Linux operating system and was first announced in 2009, has been installed across 4,500 square feet of the U.S. Department of Energy's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, to carry out simulations of nuclear weapons tests.

"Supercomputers such as Sequoia have allowed the United States to have confidence in its nuclear weapons stockpile over the 20 years since nuclear testing ended in 1992," the laboratory said in a statement.

Sequoia was measured at 16.32 petaflops, or 16 thousand trillion calculations per second, and is said to be capable of 20 petaflops. It unseated the reigning champion, the K Computer, built by Fujitsu in Japan, which is capable of more than 10 petaflops.

"While Sequoia may be the fastest, the underlying computing capabilities it provides give us increased confidence in the nation's nuclear deterrent," said National Nuclear Security Administration administrator Thomas D'Agostino.

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The renewal of a key weapons security agreement between the United States and Russia is not a sure thing despite preliminary assurances from an Obama administration official, issue experts warn.

Madelyn Creedon, assistant Defense secretary for global strategic affairs, told a Senate panel last week that the United States is looking to extend the so-called umbrella agreement that allows the United States to do work under the Cooperative Threat Reduction initiative in Russia.

The agreement, which has authorized the Russian component of a program that has eliminated 7,619 strategic nuclear warheads and 902 ballistic missiles, among other accomplishments, is due to expire in June of 2013. "So far our very preliminary discussions have been positive," said Creedon, who added that she believed that the agreement would ultimately be extended. "But if we don't have that agreement then pretty much the work stops."

This scenario – the umbrella agreement expiring and work under the so-called Nunn-Lugar program in Russia coming to a halt after two decades – is not outside the realm of possibility, according to issue experts who follow the program closely. "I think it really could go either way," Matthew Bunn, an associate professor at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government who served as an adviser on nuclear security issues during the Clinton administration, told *Global Security Newswire*. "I could imagine a scenario where everyone just agrees on language and it goes through and nobody pays much attention," he said. "I could also imagine a huge blowup on this topic."

The umbrella agreement, originally forged in 1992, was last renewed in 2006 when Russia at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour agreed to extend the original pact without making substantial changes. The agreement came within hours of expiration due to Moscow's concerns over the pact's liability provisions. Under the original deal, the U.S. government and its contractors are shielded from virtually all liability stemming from any incidents that could occur in the course of the Cooperative Threat Reduction initiative's work with nuclear and chemical weapons. U.S. entities are not only shielded from liability for accidents, but also intentional acts of sabotage for which they otherwise would be considered responsible.

In the past, other nuclear accords between the United States have been allowed to lapse amid disputes over such liability issues. For example, the Nuclear Cities Initiative and the Plutonium Science and Technology agreements – initially signed in 1998 – were not renewed when they expired in 2003.

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The liability provisions in Nunn-Lugar and other such pacts were “negotiated essentially when the Soviet Union had just collapsed and Russia’s lawyers weren’t really paying attention yet,” Bunn said. As Russia’s position in the world strengthens the likelihood that it will hold up renewal agreements over such issues increases, he and other observers say.

“It really depends on how much the political level, as opposed to the technical level [of the Russian government], decides to get involved,” Bunn said. “At the political level the Russians have been saying for years now, ‘We’re not on our knees anymore, we don’t need assistance. If you want to do cooperation as equals, fine, but if you want to tell us what to do ... then we’re not interested.’” However, “at the technical level Russians have been saying ‘our facilities still needs this, that or the other thing and we would love if you would help us,’” Bunn adds. “So there’s been a real divide between the message from the facilities and from the message from the political level.” [...]

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency, which administers the DoD program, could also sustain “devastating” cuts if it is forced into cost-cutting sequestration pursuant to the Budget Control Act, DTRA Director Kenneth Myers said at last week’s hearing. Myers declined to elaborate, saying the agency has “no planning going on” to prepare for such reductions.

[...] According to the congressional staffer, who spoke on condition of anonymity due to a lack of permission to discuss the issue publically, “whatever the early indicators at a low level between Madelyn Creedon and her counterpart in the Russian bureaucracy, above Madelyn Creedon in the United States and above her counterpart in Russia, people will look at the bigger picture and see that the program has become less popular.”

The congressional staffer predicted there will be a “hardening of the Russian position” on the liability provisions as the umbrella agreement draws closer to expiration. The staffer described Russian officials as being “very tepid” about the issue in private conversations in recent years. “They aren’t nasty about it but they don’t really understand that there is great support for it and bottom line they don’t really feel that they need it,” the congressional staffer said.

Large-scale construction projects administered and funded by the Defense Department under the Nunn-Lugar program are mainly complete. The Mayak fissile material storage facility was completed in 2003 and the Shchuchye chemical weapons destruction facility was completed in 2009. The Defense Department’s Nunn-Lugar work has become increasingly globalized, with much of its resources devoted beyond Russia, Creedon noted last week. Areas of emphasis include Asia and Africa, where she said there is increasing concern over biological threats.



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Still, the U.S. Energy Department's [DOE's] National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA] continues to administer a broad array of initiatives in Russia that could suffer a blow if the Defense Department's umbrella agreement dissolves, Bunn warned. In addition to maintaining the Mayak facility, the Energy Department is involved with security upgrades and efforts to strengthen nuclear protective regulations in Russia.

The legal framework that enables this DOE work comes from the same umbrella [CTR] agreement, Bunn said. "These are being done by DOE, but it all falls under the Nunn-Lugar [CTR umbrella] agreement," said Bunn. "If that agreement expired, we'd be up a creek without a paddle."

Bunn contended that the Defense Department also continues to do "important stuff" in Russia under Nunn-Lugar. "For example, DoD is paying for dozens of shipments of nuclear weapons back to dismantlement facilities very year," Bunn said. "That's nontrivial stuff." The end of the umbrella agreement "would be a disaster for U.S. security," according to Bunn. "Vulnerable nuclear material anywhere is a threat to everyone everywhere."

Officials with the Russian Embassy, the Romney campaign and the Defense Department did not respond to requests for comment.

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## Third P5 Conference: Implementing the NPT

U.S. Department of State, 29 June 2012; [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

Following is the text of a joint statement issued by China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States of America at the conclusion of the Third P5 Conference: Implementing the NPT June 27-29, 2012 in Washington, DC.

The five Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) nuclear-weapon states, or “P5,” met in Washington on June 27-29, 2012, in the wake of the 2009 London and 2011 Paris P5 conferences to review progress towards fulfilling the commitments made at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and to continue discussions on issues related to all three pillars of the NPT – nonproliferation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament, including confidence-building, transparency, and verification experiences.

The P5 reaffirmed their commitment to the shared goal of nuclear disarmament and emphasized the importance of working together in implementing the 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan. The P5 reviewed significant developments in the context of the NPT since the 2011 Paris P5 Conference. In particular, the P5 reviewed the outcome of the 2012 Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the 2015 NPT Review Conference (RevCon), continued their discussion of how to report on their relevant activities, and shared views, across all three pillars of the NPT, on objectives for the 2013 Preparatory Committee and the inter-sessional period. The 2012 PrepCom outcome included issuance of a P5 statement comprehensively addressing issues in all three pillars.

The P5 continued their previous discussions on the issues of transparency, mutual confidence, and verification, and considered proposals for a standard reporting form. The P5 recognize the importance of establishing a firm foundation for mutual confidence and further disarmament efforts, and the P5 will continue their discussions in multiple ways within the P5, with a view to reporting to the 2014 PrepCom, consistent with their commitments under Actions 5, 20, and 21 of the 2010 RevCon final document.

Participants received a briefing from the United States on U.S. activities at the Nevada National Security Site. This was offered with a view to demonstrate ideas for additional approaches to transparency.

Another unilateral measure was a tour of the U.S. Nuclear Risk Reduction Center located at the U.S. Department of State, where the P5 representatives have observed how the United States maintains a communications center to simultaneously implement notification regimes, including under the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), Hague Code of Conduct

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Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOB), and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Vienna Document.

The P5 agreed on the work plan for a P5 working group led by China, assigned to develop a glossary of definitions for key nuclear terms that will increase P5 mutual understanding and facilitate further P5 discussions on nuclear matters.

The P5 again shared information on their respective bilateral and multilateral experiences in verification, including information on the P5 expert level meeting hosted by the UK in April, at which the UK shared the outcomes and lessons from the UK-Norway Initiative disarmament verification research project. The P5 heard presentations on lessons learned from New START treaty implementation, were given an overview of U.S.-UK verification work, and agreed to consider attending a follow-up P5 briefing on this work to be hosted by the United States.

As a further follow-up to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the P5 shared their views on how to discourage abuse of the NPT withdrawal provision (Article X), and how to respond to notifications made consistent with the provisions of that article. The discussion included modalities under which NPT States Party could respond collectively and individually to a notification of withdrawal, including through arrangements regarding the disposition of equipment and materials acquired or derived under safeguards during NPT membership. The P5 agreed that states remain responsible under international law for violations of the treaty committed prior to withdrawal.

The P5 underlined the fundamental importance of an effective International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system in preventing nuclear proliferation and facilitating cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The P5 discussed concrete proposals for strengthening IAEA safeguards, including through promoting the universal adoption of the Additional Protocol; and the reinforcement of the IAEA's resources and capabilities for effective safeguards implementation, including verification of declarations by states.

The P5 reiterated their commitment to promote and ensure the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and its universalization. The P5 reviewed progress in developing the CTBT's verification regime in all its aspects and efforts towards entry into force. Ways to enhance the momentum for completing the verification regime, including the on-site inspection component, were explored. The P5 called upon all states to uphold their national moratoria on nuclear weapons-test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty pending its entry into

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force. The moratoria, though important, are not substitutes for legally binding obligations under the CTBT.

The P5 discussed ways to advance a mutual goal of achieving a legally binding, verifiable international ban on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons. The P5 reiterated their support for the immediate start of negotiations on a treaty encompassing such a ban in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), building on CD/1864, and exchanged perspectives on ways to break the current impasse in the CD, including by continuing their efforts with other relevant partners to promote such negotiations within the CD.

The P5 remain concerned about serious challenges to the nonproliferation regime and in this connection, recalled their joint statement of May 3 at the Preparatory Committee of the NPT.

An exchange of views on how to support a successful conference in 2012 on a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction was continued.

The P5 agreed to continue to meet at all appropriate levels on nuclear issues to further promote dialogue and mutual confidence. The P5 will follow on their discussions and hold a fourth P5 conference in the context of the next NPT Preparatory Committee.

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## **Bulava, Dolgoruky to Join Russian Active Force**

*Global Security Newswire*, 29 June 2012; [www.nti.org/gsn](http://www.nti.org/gsn)

Russia's Bulava ballistic missile and the Borei-class submarine Yuri Dolgoruky are set to enter the nation's active military force after July 29, ITAR-Tass quoted Russian General Staff Chief Gen. Nikolai Makarov as saying on Friday.

The Yuri Dolgoruky can accommodate up to 16 Bulava missiles, according to ITAR-Tass. Each of the submarine-fired weapons can transport 10 independently targeted nuclear warheads over distances approaching 5,000 miles.

Russia on Thursday said its second Borei-class submarine, the Alexander Nevsky, would join the force before the end of this year, RIA Novosti reported. The ballistic missile vessel departed on June 21 for the White Sea, where it was to undergo sea testing together with the Yuri Dolgoruky.

"If a state commission reports on August 1 that all tasks envisioned by the trials program have been fulfilled, we will immediately start preparing documents for the submarine's commissioning," Russian First Deputy Defense Minister Alexander Sukhorukov stated.

The Defense Ministry indicated the Alexander Nevsky could enter active duty before the end of next month, Interfax reported on Thursday. After achieving the milestone, the submarine is due to fire a Bulava ballistic missile in a practice maneuver, RIA Novosti quoted Sukhorukov as saying.

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## Bulava Enters Service

*Ria Novosti*, 25 June 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>

The Bulava sea-based ballistic missile has de facto entered service, Navy Chief Vice Adm. Viktor Chirkov said on Monday. "The Bulava missile has de facto been adopted for service with the Navy and the de jure paperwork is being completed," Chirkov said.

The Bulava (SS-NX-30) SLBM, developed by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Technology, carries up to 10 MIRV warheads and has a range of over 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles). The three-stage ballistic missile is designed for deployment on Borei-class nuclear submarines.

Only 11 of 18 or 19 test launches of the troubled Bulava have been officially declared successful. However, some analysts suggest that in reality the number of failures is considerably higher. Despite several previous failures officially blamed on manufacturing faults, the Russian military has insisted that there is no alternative to the Bulava.

Last week the St. Petersburg City Court sentenced two university professors to long prison terms for selling military secrets to China, including data on the Bulava missile system.

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## New START Implementation – Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller

U.S. Department of State, 21 June 2012; [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

Mr. Chairman, Senator Lugar, and members of the Foreign Relations Committee, thank you for this opportunity to provide an update on the implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START).

As you know, New START celebrated its first birthday this past February. Its ratification and entry into force would not have been possible without the strong bipartisan support of this body. We are grateful to senators on both sides of the aisle for supporting a treaty that has done so much to strengthen global and national security.

When the treaty is fully implemented, it will result in the lowest number of deployed nuclear warheads since the 1950s, the first full decade of the nuclear age: 1,550 warheads deployed on 700 delivery vehicles, that is, intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and bombers. To illustrate the great distance we have traveled in reducing our nuclear weapons, I would like to mention that when the START treaty was signed in July 1991, the United States and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) each deployed approximately 10,500 nuclear warheads.

The current implementation process is providing ongoing transparency and predictability regarding the world's two largest deployed nuclear arsenals, while preserving our ability to maintain the strong nuclear deterrent that remains an essential element of U.S. national security and the security of our allies and friends.

The verification regime for New START is a detailed and extensive set of data exchanges and timely notifications covering all strategic offensive arms and facilities covered by the treaty, as well as on-site inspections, exhibitions, restrictions on where specified items may be located, and additional transparency measures.

In negotiating the treaty, both sides worked hard to find innovative new mechanisms to aid in the verification of the treaty and the results of that work are already evident. The regime provides for effective verification and, at the same time, is simpler to implement and lessens disruptions to the day-to-day operations of both sides' strategic forces.

These verification mechanisms are enabling us to monitor and inspect Russia's strategic nuclear forces to ensure compliance with the provisions of the treaty. For both the United States and Russia, accurate and timely knowledge of each other's nuclear forces helps to prevent the risks of misunderstandings, mistrust, and worst-case analysis and policymaking.



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To date, the implementation process has been positive and pragmatic. Under New START, we are continuing the professional working relationship that was established during the negotiation process in Geneva.

In the first treaty year, the United States and the Russian Federation kept pace with each other on conducting inspections. Both Parties conducted the yearly maximum of 18 inspections. So far this treaty year, the Russian Federation has conducted 8 inspections and the United States has conducted 7 inspections. These inspections have taken place at intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and heavy bomber bases; storage facilities; conversion or elimination facilities; and test ranges.

Through inspection activities, we have acquired new and valuable information. For example, New START includes intrusive reentry vehicle inspections that are designed to confirm the exact number of reentry vehicles (or warheads) on individual missiles selected for inspection. We are now able to confirm the actual number of warheads on any randomly selected Russian ICBM and SLBM – something we were not able to do under the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

Another new feature in the New START is that each ICBM, SLBM, and heavy bomber has been assigned a unique identifier (UIDs) – a license plate, if you will. These UIDs are helping both sides with a “cradle to grave” tracking of the location and status of strategic offensive arms from arrival at an operating base, movement between facilities, changes in deployment status, maintenance or storage, to eventual conversion or elimination.

Another aspect of treaty implementation is the exhibition process. The purpose of exhibitions is to demonstrate distinguishing features, to confirm technical characteristics of new types, and to demonstrate the results of conversion of the first item of each type of strategic offensive arms subject to this treaty. These exhibitions provide both Parties with an opportunity to see new types of strategic offensive arms, view distinguishing features, and confirm declared data. These exhibitions assist in the conduct of on-site inspections. They also serve to enhance transparency and provide a better understanding of each other's systems.

Both sides have conducted delivery vehicle exhibitions. In March 2011, the United States conducted exhibitions of its B-1B and B-2A heavy bombers. Following that, the Russian Federation conducted exhibitions of its RS-24 ICBM and associated mobile launcher. That was the first time we had a chance to see the RS-24, the new Russian mobile missile with multiple warheads. This exhibition provided us with a great amount of information we would have not otherwise had.

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In March 2012, the United States conducted the first of four one-time cruise missile submarine (SSGN) exhibitions. The purpose of these exhibitions is to confirm that the launchers on these submarines are incapable of launching SLBMs.

The United States and the Russian Federation have also been sharing a veritable mountain of data with each other. Since entry into force, we have exchanged over 2,500 notifications through our Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers (NRRC). These notifications help to track movement and changes in the status of systems. For example, a notification is sent every time a heavy bomber is moved out of its home base for more than 24 hours. Additionally, when the United States conducts a flight test of an ICBM or SLBM, the NRRC will notify the Russian National Center one day in advance of the flight test.

The Russians provide the same information for their launches. Our center receives from the Russian NRRC the incoming notification via our secure government-to-government communications link. We translate it, make secure telephonic alerts, and issue a State Department cable to concerned U.S. agencies within one hour.

On top of the individual notifications, we exchange a comprehensive database of strategic forces covered by the treaty every six months. This full account combines with the notifications to create a living, growing document that continuously tracks each side's strategic nuclear forces.

These data exchanges are providing us with an even more detailed picture of Russian strategic forces than we were able to obtain from earlier exchanges and the inspections allow us to confirm the validity of that data. Of course, the verification regime is backed up by our own National Technical Means of verification, our satellites and other monitoring platforms.

Another feature of the New START treaty implementation process is the Bilateral Consultative Commission (BCC). This compliance and implementation body has met three times since entry into force. The BCC has produced Joint Statements and agreements, memorializing shared understandings of technical issues related to implementation activities. As in the implementation of the treaty overall the environment in the BCC has been one of practical problem-solving on both sides of the table.

The latest session of the BCC was held in Geneva from January 24 to February 7, 2012. During the session, both sides continued their discussion on practical issues related to the implementation of the treaty. The United States and the Russian Federation reached agreement there on an outstanding issue from the negotiations – the exchange of telemetric information on

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an agreed number of ICBM and SLBM launches and the procedures for conducting demonstrations of recording media and/or telemetric information playback equipment. Since this agreement, both the United States and the Russian Federation have conducted demonstrations of telemetric information playback equipment and recording media to be used during telemetry exchanges. Telemetric information was exchanged between the Parties on April 6, 2012.

Our experience so far is demonstrating that the New START's verification regime works, and will help to push the door open to new, more complicated verification techniques for the future. Verification will be crucial to any future nuclear reduction plans and the United States has made it clear that we are committed to continuing a step-by-step process to reduce the overall number of nuclear weapons.

Further, the outstanding working relationship that developed during the negotiations has carried over into the implementation phase, creating an atmosphere of bilateral cooperation to resolve implementation questions as they have arisen. We look forward to reporting further success and additional updates as New START implementation progresses.

Thank you again for the opportunity to speak and I look forward to your questions.

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## **New START Enhances National Security [OPINION]**

*The Hill's Congress Blog, 20 June 2012; [www.thehill.com](http://www.thehill.com)*

The New START treaty is one year old, and the results are in. This treaty, the result of years of negotiations between the United States and Russia, works. New START enhances U.S. national security, bringing U.S. nuclear policies in line with the security challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Yet there are rumblings that some Senators are unhappy with nuclear weapons funding provisions and will seek to halt New START implementation as a result. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a New START hearing this week. The hearing will show that the treaty, regardless of funding issues, deserves support.

There are five key benefits to the New START treaty. First, New START enhances U.S. nuclear force planning. Without the treaty, the United States would be flying blind, with no way of understanding Russia's nuclear plans. The U.S. military would have to plan for a "worst case scenario" and spend more money on nuclear capabilities than necessary. With the treaty, the U.S. military can avoid wasting money on unneeded nuclear weapons at a time when military resources are stretched thin.

Second, New START verification measures enhance transparency regarding our U.S. and Russian deployed strategic systems. Data exchanges provide each side with information on numbers, locations, and other details of nuclear forces. On-site inspections and data exchanges allow the United States to verify the size and composition of the Russian nuclear arsenal. The treaty also guarantees that U.S. national technical means of surveillance, such as satellites, are not subject to Russian interference, and the United States will have a variety of tools at its disposal for monitoring Russian compliance.

Since the treaty entered into force over one year ago, the United States and Russia have each conducted 23 on-site inspections and exchanged thousands of data notifications. These verification measures provide critical insight into Russian nuclear forces. Our relationship with Russia has its ups and downs. The treaty's transparency means both nations can understand each other's strategic forces activities, no matter the state of U.S.-Russia relations.

Third, U.S. nuclear modernization is preserved under New START. Much has been made of nuclear modernization funding, or lack thereof, but the New START treaty itself does not stipulate the "right level" of modernization funding. Indeed, one of the benefits of the treaty is that it provides for strategic stability between the United States and Russia, without impacting U.S. or Russian force modernization programs or limiting funding for nuclear infrastructure upgrades.

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Under the New START treaty, Congress is free to fund necessary modernization efforts to keep the nuclear enterprise safe and secure, while policymakers are free to plan nuclear weapons reductions and adjust the nuclear force structure to reflect 21<sup>st</sup> century priorities.

Fourth, the treaty does not limit U.S. missile defense programs. Claims of a secret missile defense deal in the treaty are the stuff of fantasy, not reality. There is no secret missile defense deal as part of New START. U.S. negotiators understood that no treaty can limit U.S. missile defense programs. Since the ratification of New START the United States has advanced its missile defense plans while pursuing a missile defense cooperation agreement with Russia. A possible cooperation agreement would allay Russian concerns about U.S. missile defense initiatives but not limit U.S. plans.

Finally, the success of New START provides a sound basis for future nuclear negotiations. Reductions in tactical nuclear weapons, where Russia has a large advantage, could be the next step. The Congress attached a provision in the New START resolution of ratification directing the Administration to pursue reductions in U.S. tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Europe.

The treaty also sets the stage for a new treaty further reducing the strategic nuclear forces of both sides. Many agree that further reductions are desirable and practical, considering the success of New START, our excess strategic forces and their waning utility in the face of more urgent threats.

Former defense and national security officials, including former STRATCOM commanders, have endorsed this approach to updating U.S. nuclear policy. The recent Global Zero Commission brought some of these officials together, from General James Cartwright to Senator Chuck Hagel to Ambassador Thomas Pickering. The Commission Report highlighted the strategic irrelevance of nuclear weapons and called for steep nuclear reductions, using the New START treaty as a starting point.

The New START treaty still has its critics. But the charges leveled at the treaty are based partly on political rhetoric and partly on misunderstanding of the treaty provisions. An impartial look at the evidence sets the record straight. One year of New START implementation has enhanced U.S. interests. And it will continue to benefit U.S. national security as policymakers build on the treaty's success to bring U.S. nuclear policy into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



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