



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



29 January – 11 February 2008

**DTRA**

## ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

### **North Korea's Kim Says Will Stick to Disarmament Deal**

*Reuters, 30 January 2008, <http://news.google.com/>*

North Korea is committed to a nuclear disarmament pact and disagreements stalling its progress can be overcome, reclusive leader Kim Jong-il told a Chinese official, Chinese state media. (437 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **International Chemical Weapons Inspectors Complete 12th Annual Inspection of Blue Grass Army Depot Chemical Stockpile**

*Army Chemical Materials Agency, 30 January 2008, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>*

International chemical weapons inspectors from four different countries conducted a verification inspection of the chemical weapons stockpile maintained by the Blue Grass Chemical Activity (BGCA) to ensure continuing compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). (290 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **More Money Directed to Chemical Weapons Disposal**

*Global Security Newswire, 5 February 2008, <http://www.nti.org/>*

The U.S. Defense Department has increased its fiscal 2009 funding request by nearly \$50 million to eliminate chemical weapons stored in Colorado and Kentucky. (261 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST – BAN TREATY (CTBT)

### **Colombia Ratifies the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty**

*CTBTO, 30 January 2008, <http://www.ctbto.org/>*

Colombia ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) on January 29, 2008. This brings the total number of Treaty ratifications to 144. (343 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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## CONVENTIONAL FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY (CFE)

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*RIA Novosti, 30 January 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Ending the deadlock over the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE) depends on NATO taking the right steps, Russia's envoy to the military alliance said on Wednesday. (230 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

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Russia and NATO have adopted a program for cooperation this year, Russia's permanent representative at NATO, Dmitry Rogozin, stated. (241 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS

### **Russia Calls on Iran to Freeze Uranium Enrichment Program**

*BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 3 February 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Moscow urges Tehran to freeze its uranium enrichment program and resume the implementation of the additional protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] safeguards agreement. (433 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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*Agence France Presse, 11 February 2008, <http://www.spacewars.com/>*

The UN's latest widely-awaited report on Iran's nuclear program could be delayed by disagreements between atomic watchdog chief Mohammed ElBaradei and his technical staff, diplomats said Monday. (544 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## OTTAWA CONVENTION

### **Iraq Plans Mine-Clearing Operation**

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A clearing operation slated for mid-2008 will remove nearly 25 million unexploded land mines in some 4,000 minefields, the Iraqi environment minister said. (163 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

### **Russia Says U.S. Approach to Nuclear Talks 'Disappointing'**

*Agence France Presse, 3 February 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Russia is disappointed by Washington's approach to talks on renewing the START I arms treaty, which expires next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Kislyak said. (296 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## VIENNA DOCUMENT 1999

### **Foreign Experts Inspect Military Facilities in Moldova**

*ITAR-TASS, 4 February 2008, accessed via Open Source Center*

Experts from Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany on Monday started inspecting military facilities in Moldova in accordance with the Vienna document of 1999 on military confidence-building measures. (173 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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Reuters, 30 January 2008, <http://news.google.com/>

North Korea is committed to a nuclear disarmament pact and disagreements stalling its progress can be overcome, reclusive leader Kim Jong-il told a Chinese official, Chinese state media said on Thursday.

Moving to denuclearize North Korea, whose October 2006 nuclear test alarmed the United States and its regional allies South Korea and Japan, is a priority for U.S. President George W. Bush in his last year in office.

Kim met the head of the Chinese Communist Party's international liaison department, Wang Jiarui, on Wednesday and received a message from Chinese President Hu Jintao, Xinhua news agency said.

Wang used the rare meeting to press North Korea and other countries to push forward a stalled six-country disarmament deal that had set an end-2007 deadline for the North to fully list its nuclear activities.

Kim responded that his country remained committed to the deal, which offers the North energy and aid as well as improved diplomatic standing in return for the initial disarmament steps.

"The [North Korean] side's stance of advancing the six-party talks and implementing the various agreements jointly reached has not changed," Kim said, according to the Xinhua report in Chinese.

"The difficulties that have currently arisen are temporary and can be surmounted," Kim added.

North and South Korea, the United States, China, Japan and Russia reached the disarmament deal last year, setting the year-end deadline in October.

The North began taking apart its Yongbyon nuclear plant in November as part of the deal but missed the end-2007 deadline to release a list of its fissile material and nuclear weapons.

Wang's meeting with Kim came before U.S. diplomat Sung Kim heads to Pyongyang on Thursday to try to push the deal forward.

Kim indicated that he wanted the other parties to do more in implementing the agreement, but the report did not spell out specific demands.

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"As long as all the parties follow the principle of action-for-action and conscientiously adhere to their promises, the talks can overcome obstructions and constantly advance," he told Wang.

If North Korea makes an acceptable nuclear declaration, the United States is expected to ease trade restrictions on the impoverished state. It would also move to take North Korea off a blacklist of states that sponsor terrorism.

China's Communist Party has long had close but sometimes volatile ties with its hardline Communist neighbor, and officials are often keen to stress they want to keep healthy ties with the North.

Wang was no exception. He passed on "warm greetings" from President Hu. China wanted to "constantly push neighborly and friendly cooperative relations between China and [North Korea] to a new stage", he told Kim.

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Army Chemical Materials Agency, 30 January 2008, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

International chemical weapons inspectors from four different countries conducted a verification inspection of the chemical weapons stockpile maintained by the Blue Grass Chemical Activity (BGCA) this week to ensure continuing compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) inspectors, operating under the authority of the CWC treaty, inventoried and verified all chemical weapons stored at Blue Grass Army Depot. The Inspection Team Chief hailed from South Korea, while other members were from Slovakia, France, and Burkina Faso.

Lieutenant Colonel Tom Closs, Commander of the Chemical Activity, commented, "The 100% inspection went very well despite all the winter weather this week. It caused us to spend extra time ensuring all safety precautions were completely in place and verified before beginning the enormous task of inventorying over 100,000 chemical munitions."

The international inspectors were accompanied by a United States Escort Team and employees from the Blue Grass Chemical Activity and the Blue Grass Army Depot. The Blue Grass team organized the operations schedule and implemented significant safety precautions to allow for maximum time in the igloos counting the chemical weapons.

Closs went on to say, "Despite the weather, the inspection was successfully completed in record time thanks to great preparation and planning by our employees, the professionalism of the international team, and the efficiency of their national escorts. I'm proud of our team and our role in demonstrating U.S. compliance to this important treaty. This is an important milestone for us every year and I'm very pleased it went so well."

This inspection was the twelfth time that Blue Grass Chemical Activity has been inspected as part of the CWC. Blue Grass was the first United States chemical weapons stockpile site to be inspected.

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The U.S. Defense Department has increased its fiscal 2009 funding request by nearly \$50 million to eliminate chemical weapons stored in Colorado and Kentucky, the Louisville Courier-Journal reported yesterday.

After receiving a letter from Senator Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Defense Secretary Robert Gates agreed to increase the budget request for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program from \$351 million to \$398 million, according to a McConnell release.

Funding would be split between the Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky and the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Colorado. Chemical weapons neutralization plants have yet to be built at the two sites, but lawmakers ordered last year that operations be completed no later than 2017. Weapons disposal is finished or under way at all other U.S. sites that store materials banned by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

In a letter to McConnell, Gates said the Pentagon is considering strategies for meeting the treaty's mandate that the United States finish off its chemical stockpile by April 2012, the Courier-Journal reported. In any case, all weapons would be eliminated "not later than 2017," the defense secretary stated. Previous estimates have placed the end date at 2023.

"The bottom line is, more dollars plus an earlier deadline, equals quicker and safer disposal," McConnell said.

Preliminary construction has begun at Blue Grass and the foundation for the disposal plant is scheduled to be poured in March, said environmental activist Craig Williams, head of the Chemical Weapons Working Group. Once the facility is built, disposal operations for 523 tons of mustard and nerve agents are expected to last about two years.

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## Colombia Ratifies the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

CTBTO, 30 January 2008, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

Colombia ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) on January 29, 2008. This brings the total number of Treaty ratifications to 144.

"This is an extremely important event," Tibor Tóth, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), said. "Colombia's ratification creates a tipping point and brings the Treaty one step closer to taking effect. We welcome Colombia's move and expect other ratifications from Annex 2 countries to follow suit."

Colombia belongs to the group of 44 countries listed in Annex 2 of the CTBT whose ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force. These 44 countries participated in the negotiations of the Treaty in 1996 and possessed nuclear power or research reactors at the time. Thirty-five of these States have now ratified the Treaty, including the three nuclear weapon States France, Russia and the United Kingdom. The nine remaining States are China, North Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and the United States.

"All peace loving countries must ratify the CTBT," Ambassador Rosso José Serrano Cadena, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Colombia to the CTBTO, added. "We are sure that this will happen. Also the Latin American and Caribbean region are now close to becoming a complete CTBT continent."

"This is in the spirit of the Tlaltelolco Treaty," Tóth said, referring to the first nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty from 1967, now encompassing all of Latin America and the Caribbean. "In the last six months, Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Barbados and now Colombia have ratified the CTBT, making 28 out of 33 countries in the region ratifying States." The five remaining States are Cuba, Dominica, Guatemala, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions. A verification regime is being built to monitor compliance with the Treaty. Three hundred thirty-seven facilities world wide will monitor the underground, the oceans and the atmosphere for any sign of a nuclear explosion. Today, over 220 facilities, including the Colombian primary seismic station PS14, have been included in the global alarm system.

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## Russian Envoy Says Breaking CFE Treaty Deadlock Depends on NATO

*RIA Novosti, 30 January 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Ending the deadlock over the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE) depends on NATO taking the right steps, Russia's envoy to the military alliance said on Wednesday.

Russia imposed in December last year a unilateral moratorium on the CFE treaty and said it would resume its participation after North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries ratify the document.

"The [CFE] treaty will come back into effect if our partners understand that the key to the Treaty is in their hands, not in ours," Dmitry Rogozin said at his first Russia-NATO Council meeting of envoys.

"If everyone understands that standards for concluding treaties on arms reduction must be common for all sides, we will unblock this issue by the end of the year."

NATO countries "have enough time to ratify the adapted CFE Treaty," the diplomat added.

The adapted version of the Treaty, aimed at regulating the deployment of non-nuclear weapons on the continent, was signed on November 19, 1999, and has so far been ratified only by Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

NATO countries' refusal of the updated version of the Soviet-era CFE, has proved a major stumbling block in Russia-NATO relations.

Rogozin warned that, "If the balance of powers changes in a way that could threaten our security, we as a sovereign and independent state could revise a number of other agreements, which are morally outdated and harm our security."

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### **Russia, NATO Unfreeze Cooperation Program for 2008**

*ITAR-TASS, 8 February 2008, accessed via Open Source Center*

Russia and NATO have adopted a program for cooperation this year, Russia's permanent representative at NATO, Dmitry Rogozin, told Itar-Tass over the telephone on Friday. He had taken part in the session of the Russia-NATO Council's ministerial level conference in Vilnius. The Russian representative said that discussion of that program was not on the Council's official agenda, but merely coincided with it in time.

The United States blocked the adoption of the Russia-NATO Council's program for cooperation by the United States, which linked the adoption of that document to Russia's return to the fold of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE).

Rogozin said Russia's compromise proposals had been submitted to NATO for consideration earlier, and Thursday was the last day when NATO member-states could present their objections or arguments.

"No objections followed and the 2008 cooperation program was adopted automatically, by default. The NATO leadership has confirmed this," Rogozin said.

The new version of the program incorporates the position of Russia, which confirms its commitment to the idea of firm control of armed forces in Europe.

"Our attitude to the CFE treaty is confined to the demand for the full ratification of its adapted version," Rogozin said. "In this way the Russian position was accommodated in full and so were the positions of our partners. As a result there emerged a very successful compromise that allowed everybody to save face and restore the operation of the Russia-NATO Council to normal."

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## Russia Calls on Iran to Freeze Uranium Enrichment Program

*BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 3 February 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Moscow urges Tehran to freeze its uranium enrichment program and resume the implementation of the additional protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] safeguards agreement.

"Iran must fully cooperate with the IAEA's Board of Governors. For instance, it must resume the implementation of the so-called additional protocol to the safeguards agreement, freeze the uranium enrichment program and take some other measures until all difficult questions are resolved," Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Kislyak told Interfax.

"All this is quite possible if the relevant political decisions are made," Kislyak said.

Kislyak reminded the agency that Russia had repeatedly offered Iran to use the Russian uranium enrichment center to satisfy the needs of Iran's nuclear energy sector.

"This proposal is still on the table," he said.

He stressed: "If Iran uses the center, this will allow us to reliably, calmly and predictably resolve all problems concerning Iran's nuclear energy sector."

"However, Iran prefers to develop its own enrichment capabilities, and it has been doing so secretly for many years. This is one of the reasons why its nuclear program causes concerns," Kislyak said.

He said that Iran's only nuclear power plant was being built in Bushehr. It would be using Russian-made fuel and the first consignment had already been delivered, he said.

"This provides a guarantee to Iran that almost all its needs in fuel in the foreseeable future will be met by Russia," Kislyak said.

"Iran will not need more fuel in the next few decades because no other nuclear power plants are to appear soon in that country," he stressed.

"In these circumstances, Iran could calmly start a serious negotiating process with the international sextet of mediators [the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and Germany], broaden cooperation with the IAEA on the basis of resolutions by the IAEA Board of Governors and settle all issues which are still hovering over its nuclear program," Kislyak said.

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At the same time, assessing Iran's cooperation with the IAEA, Kislyak said: "Tehran is moving in the right direction, at least as far as work with the IAEA on clarifying remaining questions about its past activities is concerned."

"Strictly speaking, our Iranian colleagues could have started this work a long time ago without losing so many years on confrontation, first with the IAEA's Board of Governors and then with the UN Security Council," Kislyak said.

However, he said that "the first important step has been made in meeting demands put forward by the IAEA".

"We welcome this step. We hope that the Security Council too will be able to welcome this process," Kislyak said.

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## Disagreements Could Delay Iran Nuclear Report

AFP, 11 February 2008, <http://www.spacewars.com/>

The UN's latest widely-awaited report on Iran's nuclear program could be delayed by disagreements between atomic watchdog chief Mohammed ElBaradei and his technical staff, diplomats said Monday.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has not announced a publication date, but diplomats close to the Vienna-based watchdog expected it to come out around February 20.

The release could now be put off by a few days because of differences between ElBaradei and his technical staff over the report's findings, one Western diplomat told AFP on condition of anonymity.

Another diplomat, who similarly insisted on not being identified in view of the confidentiality of the information, suggested the same thing.

"I've heard that some of his technical staff are not happy," said the diplomat, who has knowledge of the IAEA's workings.

"There's a concern that most of the big issues are going to be declared as resolved when there's still a feeling that they're anything but."

ElBaradei had hoped to wrap up consultations with the technical team – on which he bases his report – by the end of this week, but that deadline appears to have been extended into next week, the diplomat said.

The report, which will then be put to the IAEA's board of governors at a meeting from March 3-7, is crucial to UN Security Council deliberations over whether to impose further sanctions on Iran.

While Western powers such as the United States are keen for tougher sanctions, non-allied countries such as South Africa have said they want to wait for ElBaradei's report first.

ElBaradei's previous report in November found that Iran had made important progress in answering some of the key questions surrounding its controversial nuclear drive.

Under a so-called "work plan" drawn up by ElBaradei and Tehran, Iran initially had until the end of last year to resolve all outstanding issues.

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These included Iran's past experiments with plutonium; its use of uranium-enriching P1 and P2 centrifuges; questions about particles of arms-grade enriched uranium found by IAEA inspectors at Tehran's Technical University; and most importantly, the possible military use of Iran's nuclear technology.

That deadline passed. But then, following a trip to Tehran in mid-January, EIBaradei gave Iran another four weeks.

The repeated extension to the deadline has led many Western countries to accuse Tehran of deliberately stringing the process out.

Some observers have argued that in his pursuit of a diplomatic solution, EIBaradei is not being tough enough, thereby playing into Iran's hands.

Western diplomats fear that even if all the questions about Iran's past nuclear activities are cleared up, the IAEA's knowledge of what it is currently doing is diminishing -- a point acknowledged by EIBaradei himself.

In light of that, the key, for the West, is that Iran should heed UN demands and suspend uranium enrichment, a process which is used to make nuclear fuel, but also the fissile material for an atomic bomb.

Tehran steadfastly refuses to do so and has defied two rounds of UN sanctions and the threat of a possible third.

In Tehran on Monday, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad again insisted that Iran had an inalienable right to nuclear energy and would "not back down an inch" in the international nuclear standoff.

The Iranian leader once again declared that the Iranian nuclear dossier was "closed."

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## Iraq Plans Mine-Clearing Operation

*UPI Energy, 4 February 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

A clearing operation slated for mid-2008 will remove nearly 25 million unexploded land mines in some 4,000 minefields, the Iraqi environment minister said.

The Iraqi environment minister, Narmin Othman, said, "Iraq has about 25 percent of the world's unexploded land mines" left over from the Iran-Iraq war, the first Gulf War and the 2003 U.S.-led invasion, the United Nations' humanitarian news publication, IRIN, reported Monday.

The Iraqi government established a Mines Commission to assess the quantity and whereabouts of land mines, develop legislation regarding their use and develop contracts for companies experienced in mine removal, the minister said.

Security in the country prevented the implementation of many of the measures, Othman said, but beginning in August the ministry began working with international agencies to develop a strategy.

Othman said the Iraqi government plans to sign the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines at the end of February and expects the Environmental Ministry to outline a report detailing mine-clearance plans in the next six months.

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*Agence France Presse, 3 February 2008, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

Russia is disappointed by Washington's approach to talks on renewing the START I arms treaty, which expires next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Kislyak said in an interview published on Sunday.

"Today the situation is disappointing. Our colleagues have a different view of the task at hand," Kislyak was quoted by the Russian news agency Interfax as saying when asked about consultations with the United States on renewing the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

START I was drawn up by the United States and the Soviet Union to limit each side's intercontinental nuclear arsenals and was ratified in 1994 after modifications to take account of the Soviet collapse.

It has a 15-year lifespan and so expires in December next year, although there is an option to renew.

Kislyak said Moscow wanted to take all "useful elements" from the treaty serving both sides' interests and reach a new accord that would "maintain reliability, stability and predictability in the strategic sphere."

The U.S. side set more store by another strategic weapons treaty, the 2002 Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), he said.

In contrast, "at the moment, we're more worried about the future, namely what will happen after 2009 in our relations with the United States in the strategic sphere," he said.

Russia and the United States have been at loggerheads over U.S. plans to extend a missile defense system to the Czech Republic and Poland. Washington says the plans are directed at "rogue states" such as Iran but Moscow says they threaten Russia's security.

Russia last year abandoned the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty that set limits on troop levels on the continent. President Vladimir Putin has also threatened to abandon the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty, which eliminated Russian and US shorter and medium range nuclear missiles.

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



29 January – 11 February 2008

**DTRA**

## Foreign Experts Inspect Military Facilities in Moldova

*ITAR-TASS, 4 February 2008, accessed via Open Source Center*

Experts from Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany on Monday started inspecting military facilities in Moldova in accordance with the Vienna document of 1999 on military confidence-building measures, the press service of the Moldovan Defense Ministry said.

For three days the experts will inspect military facilities in Chisinau, Beltsy, Ungeny, and Kakhule as well as part of the security zone in the Dniester region.

Under the Vienna document, all military units and facilities, including Russian ones, deployed in the area, will be examined by the inspectors, the Defense Ministry said.

In 2007, five groups of experts inspected Moldova, including four under the Vienna document and one under the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

Moldova joined the Vienna document in 1999 immediately after its approval at an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) security forum. The Vienna document is an instrument of arms control in Europe. It requires OSCE member states to provide information about their armed forces, military budgets and planned military activities in advance.

Inspections are carried out annually in accordance with the quotas established for each OSCE member state.

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