



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **Chemical Weapons Incinerator Now in Final Phase at Anniston**

*The Associated Press, 4 July 2009, <http://www.cwwg.org/>*

The Army's \$1 billion chemical weapons incinerator in Alabama started its final phase of work by taking apart dozens of old mortars filled with mustard agent, officials said Friday [July 3].

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

### **Mustard Munitions Processing Begins at ANCDF**

*Chemical Materials Agency, 6 July 2009, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>*

U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) officials announced today that chemical munitions demilitarization operations resumed Thursday afternoon, July 2, at the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF). (516 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Trace of Mustard Chemical Agent Vapor Detected at Umatilla**

*Chemical Materials Agency, 7 July 2009, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>*

Depot chemical operations monitoring workers detected trace amounts of HD mustard chemical agent vapor today inside a depot storage structure or "igloo" that houses bulk containers. The traces of mustard chemical agent vapor were detected during routine weekly monitoring. The vapor is likely due to a leaking bulk container. (319 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

### **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Signs Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty**

*CTBTO, 2 July 2009, <http://www.ctbto.org>*

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is the 181<sup>st</sup> state to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). (316 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS

### **NNSA Announces Removal of Last Highly Enriched Uranium from Romania**

*NNSA, 30 June 2009, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>*

The National Nuclear Security Administration today announced the final shipments of Russian-origin highly enriched uranium (HEU) nuclear fuel from Romania. (735 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS (CONT.)

### **Board Formally Appoints Yukiya Amano as IAEA Director General**

IAEA, 3 July 2009, <http://www.iaea.org/>

Ambassador Yukiya Amano of Japan today [July 3] addressed the Board of Governors following his successful bid to become the IAEA's next Director General later this year. (403 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **Addressing the Nuclear Threat: Fulfilling the Promise of Prague at the L'Aquila Summit**

White House Office of the Press Secretary, 8 July 2009, [www.whitehouse.gov/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/)

On April 5, 2009, in Prague, President Obama presented an ambitious three-part strategy to address the international nuclear threat .... 823 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

### **U.S. Willing to Discuss Revising Guidelines on Seoul's Missile Range**

Korea Times, 7 July 2009, <http://www.koreatimes.co.kr>

A senior U.S. military officer here said the United States would consult with South Korea to revise guidelines restricting Seoul's missile technology, according to officials of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) Tuesday. (500 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

### **Serbia's Djelic, IAEA's ElBaradei Sign Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Protocol**

Tanjug, 3 July 2009, <http://www.tanjug.rs/>

Serbian Vice President Bozidar Djelic and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General Mohamed ElBaradei signed Friday [3 July] Protocol complementary to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (162 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Washington to Host Nuclear Talks**

Financial Times, 10 July 2009, <http://www.ft.com/>

President Barack Obama on Thursday launched a new initiative in his strategy to reduce nuclear proliferation around the world, announcing that he will host a summit in Washington next year aimed at combating the illegal trade in fissile material. (506 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## OTTAWA CONVENTION

### **New 8<sup>th</sup> Edition of "To Walk the Earth in Safety" Shows Continued United States Progress in Clearing Landmines and Destroying Conventional Weapons**

State Department, 8 July 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has released the 8th edition of "To Walk the Earth in Safety," a report summarizing the accomplishments of the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program, the world's largest such operation. (335 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

### **Joint Understanding for the START Follow-on Treaty**

Office of the Press Secretary, 6 July 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

On July 6, Presidents Medvedev and Obama signed a Joint Understanding to guide the remainder of the negotiations. (268 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **U.S.-Russia Nuclear Agreement is First Step in Broad Effort**

The New York Times, 7 July 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com>

President Obama signed an agreement on Monday to cut American and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals by at least one-quarter, a first step in a broader effort intended to reduce the threat of such weapons drastically and to prevent their further spread to unstable regions. (774 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## Chemical Weapons Incinerator Now in Final Phase at Anniston

*The Associated Press*, 4 July 2009, <http://www.cwwg.org/>

The Army's \$1 billion chemical weapons incinerator in Alabama started its final phase of work by taking apart dozens of old mortars filled with mustard agent, officials said Friday [July 3]. Explosive charges were removed from more than 60 of the shells, which will be drained later, said incinerator spokesman Mike Abrams.

Workers will burn the liquid chemical once they have stored enough of it in tanks to operate an incinerator used to destroy liquids, he said, and they will incinerate the metal parts in a separate burner. "By design, it will be a couple of days before all of the systems ... are engaged and we see steady throughput," he said.

In all, more than 200,000 mortars and artillery shells and a few 1-ton containers of mustard agent must be destroyed, according to Abrams. They hold a total of 988 tons of the chemical.

The last of thousands of weapons filled with the dangerous chemical should be emptied, chopped up and burned by early 2012, when workers will then begin decontaminating and decommissioning the complex, located about 50 miles east of Birmingham. The incinerator previously destroyed all the nerve weapons stored at the Anniston Army Depot, leaving only the mustard-filled weapons. ...

The last of more than 360,000 weapons filled with nerve agents and stored in dirt-covered bunkers at the Anniston depot were destroyed in December. Work to destroy the mustard-filled weapons began late Thursday [July 2]. "Initial operations will be slow and deliberate as crews from all four shifts learn the nuances of processing mustard munitions," said incinerator site manager Tim Garrett.

Tons of chemical weapons have been stored at the Anniston installation for decades. Incineration work began in 2003 as part of the Army's \$34 billion program to destroy all of its chemical weapons dating from the Cold War. Anniston is home to the nation's only chemical weapons destruction plant located near a populated area, and the military provided safety gear to many of the 35,000 people who live within nine miles of the incinerator before work began. No major accidents have occurred.

Nationally, the Army said about 63 percent of the nation's stockpile of 31,500 tons of chemical weapons have been destroyed at seven sites in the last 19 years under [the CWC].

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## Mustard Munitions Processing Begins at ANCDF

Chemical Materials Agency, 6 July 2009, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) officials announced today that chemical munitions demilitarization operations resumed Thursday afternoon, July 2, at the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF). ANCDF is located at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama.

Anniston Chemical Activity (ANCA) employees safely moved the first containers with 4.2-inch mustard-filled munitions Monday, June 29. Large, sealed metal containers, called Enhanced Onsite Containers, are used to move chemical munitions from storage igloos to the ANCDF to ensure the safety of the work force and environment.

Conrad F. Whyne, CMA director, said, "We reviewed the efforts the Anniston team accomplished prior to their beginning operations. And we also reviewed the pre-operational reviews. We have concluded ANCA and ANCDF employees are ready and prepared to resume safe demilitarization operations."

ANCA Commander Lt. Col. Andrew M. Herbst said, "The ANCA Team is dedicated, skilled, and well trained. The team is eager to get back to the business of safely moving mustard munitions. Like the successful nerve agent campaign, the ANCA Team is well prepared to step up and support the final ANCDF disposal campaign."

ANCDF employees accepted the sealed containers of chemical munitions and safely staged them within the facility. After other munitions handlers manually placed the mortars on a conveyor system, ANCDF control room operators monitored robotic equipment that methodically disassembled, drained and demilitarized the first few mortars.

Timothy K. Garrett, ANCDF government project manager, said, "Our first day of mustard agent disposal operations was very successful. Initial operations will be slow and deliberate as crews from all four shifts learn the nuances of processing mustard munitions."

All 361,802 liquid nerve agent-filled munitions at Anniston Army Depot were safely processed between August 9, 2003 and December 24, 2008. Liquid mustard agent munitions may have thickened since manufacture. Garrett said, "Regardless, the Army's exhaustive lessons learned program has thoroughly documented experiences at other processing plants. The Anniston team is prepared to safely complete its mission of eliminating the chemical munitions stockpile at the depot."

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

Robert C. Love, Westinghouse Anniston site project manager, said, "Since the last VX-filled land mine was processed on Christmas Eve, the Westinghouse Anniston team has worked hard to decontaminate the plant, change and maintain equipment and learn revised procedures. It is time to begin our next and final disposal campaign."

More than 56 percent of the chemical agent that has been stored at Anniston Army Depot since 1963 has been safely destroyed. Nationally, the U.S. Army chemical munitions disposal activities have safely destroyed more than 63 percent of the entire U.S. stockpile.

The ANCDF is scheduled to be completely decontaminated and decommissioned once the Anniston mustard campaign is finished. The campaign may conclude in early 2012.

CMA's destruction of chemical weapons is complete at Newport, Indiana; Aberdeen, Maryland; and Johnston Island. With ANCDF's start of operations last Thursday, final chemical agent destruction operations are now under way at CMA's four remaining destruction sites in: Tooele, Utah; Umatilla, Oregon; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and Anniston, Alabama. ...

CMA continues to safely store chemical agent munitions near Richmond, Kentucky and at Pueblo, Colorado For more information about CMA, visit <http://www.cma.army.mil>.

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## Trace of Mustard Chemical Agent Vapor Detected at Umatilla

Chemical Materials Agency, 7 July 2009, <http://www.cma.army.mil/>

Depot chemical operations monitoring workers detected trace amounts of HD mustard chemical agent vapor today inside a depot storage structure or “igloo” that houses bulk containers. The traces of mustard chemical agent vapor were detected during routine weekly monitoring. The vapor is likely due to a leaking bulk container.

There was no danger to the public or environment. The igloos have a passive filtration system that prevents chemical agent vapor from escaping outside the structures. As a further protective measure after each leak is discovered, a powered filtration system was installed on the igloo. The leaking container will be identified, inspected, repaired as necessary, and decontaminated.

The depot is currently disposing of the HD mustard ton containers in its final agent disposal campaign after successfully destroying its stockpile of GB Sarin and VX nerve agents.

Mustard is a blister agent that freezes below 59 degrees Fahrenheit and is thawed above that temperature. As aging mustard bulk containers thaw out in warmer months of the year, they can leak. Those leaks are typically first discovered when depot monitoring workers routinely check for agent vapors from outside the igloo.

Mustard agent is a colorless to light yellow to dark brown oily liquid, depending upon the age and relative purity of the material. It has the odor of garlic or horseradish and its vapor is approximately 5.5 times heavier than air. Although mustard does not readily evaporate, it may pose both a liquid contact hazard and a vapor hazard to the eyes, skin or respiratory tract. The only type of mustard munition stored at the Umatilla Chemical Depot is bulk containers or “ton containers.” Those munitions have no explosive components.

Depot officials routinely notify the public when such incidents occur. Army officials also notify off-post emergency operations centers in Umatilla and Morrow counties, Oregon; Benton County, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Signs Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

CTBTO, 2 July 2009, <http://www.ctbto.org>

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is the 181<sup>st</sup> state to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The signing ceremony took place on 2 July 2009 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Thirty of the 33 states in Latin America and the Caribbean are now signatories to the CTBT and 28 of those have already ratified the Treaty. The three remaining non-signatories are Cuba, Dominica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Prior to today's signature, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had already shown its interest in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO). The country participated in a regional CTBTO workshop in Nassau, Bahamas, in November 2007 and in a CTBTO-related regional ministerial meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, in September 2008. A delegation from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines led by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Sir Louis Straker, is planning to come to Vienna, Austria, for an information visit later this month.

With 181 signatories, adherence to the CTBT is almost universal. To enter into force, however, the Treaty must be signed and ratified by the 44 states listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty. These states 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 ratified the Treaty, including three nuclear weapon states: France, Russia and the United Kingdom. The remaining nine states are China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and the United States.

A verification regime is being built to monitor compliance with the CTBT. Three hundred thirty-seven facilities worldwide will monitor underground, the oceans and the atmosphere for any sign of a nuclear explosion. Today, close to 250 facilities have been certified and incorporated into the network, and can send data to the International Data Center at the CTBTO in Vienna.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## **NNSA Announces Removal of Last Highly Enriched Uranium from Romania**

NNSA, 30 June 2009, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) today announced the final shipments of Russian-origin highly enriched uranium (HEU) nuclear fuel from Romania. The material was removed and returned to Russia by air for storage at two secure nuclear facilities, making Romania the first country to remove all HEU since President Obama outlined his commitment to securing all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years. This was also the first time NNSA has shipped “spent” HEU by airplane, a development that will help accelerate efforts to meet the President’s objective.

“With these shipments, all HEU has been successfully removed from Romania,” said NNSA Administrator Thomas D’Agostino. “This represents a major step forward in NNSA’s ongoing efforts to implement President Obama’s unprecedented nuclear security agenda by securing vulnerable nuclear materials worldwide and reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism. Not only do these shipments clean-out the last of the HEU in Romania, but the successful use of an airplane to return spent fuel to Russia opens new opportunities to accelerate our schedule of spent fuel shipments. We very much appreciate the efforts of Romania, Russia, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in this cooperative effort.”

The shipments are part of NNSA’s Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI), which also removed all U.S.-origin HEU from Romania in 2008. NNSA worked in close cooperation with Romania, Russia, and the IAEA to return the material.

In one shipment, 23.7 kilograms (52 pounds) of spent HEU stored at a research reactor in Magurele, Romania, was packaged into Russian TUK-19 specialized transportation casks. The casks were then secured in shipping containers, transported in an armed convoy from the reactor site to a nearby airport, loaded onto an Antonov-124 cargo plane, and flown to a secure facility in Russia near Chelyabinsk. In addition, 30 kilograms (66 pounds) of fresh HEU from a reactor in Pitesti was shipped by air to a secure Russian facility near Dimitrovgrad.

With the completion of these shipments, Romania is the 14<sup>th</sup> country to have all of its HEU removed. Previous countries to have all HEU removed include Brazil, Bulgaria, Columbia, Denmark, Greece, Latvia, Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Thailand. This results in permanent threat reduction because it eliminates bomb material at civilian sites. Each kilogram of HEU that is removed reduces the risk of a terrorist bomb.

In a speech in Prague earlier this year, President Obama outlined his commitment to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years and build on our efforts to detect

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

and intercept nuclear materials in transit. NNSA's Global Threat Reduction Initiative is a critical element of efforts to achieve those objectives.

The shipments from Romania are in accordance with a prioritized, accelerated schedule developed from the February 2005 Bratislava Joint Statement on Nuclear Security Cooperation, which specifically called for international cooperation to return HEU fuel from U.S. and Russian-designed research reactors in other countries and to take other steps to reduce the threat of global nuclear terrorism.

GTRI's mission is to reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials located at civilian sites worldwide. With the successful completion of these shipments, a total of approximately 862 kilograms (1,896 lbs) of Russian-origin HEU fuel have been returned from Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Libya, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Latvia, and Vietnam since the program began.

NNSA also agreed in September 2008 to work with the Romanian Frontier Police to equip selected sites with radiation detection equipment and provide training in use and response as part of the Second Line of Defense Program, which helps detect, deter, and interdict illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radiological materials. NNSA's International Nuclear Export Control Program has been working with the Romanian Border Police since 2004 to prevent illicit transfers of material, equipment, and technology related to weapons of mass destruction.

Established by Congress in 2000, NNSA is a semi-autonomous agency within the U.S. Department of Energy responsible for enhancing national security through the military application of nuclear science in the nation's national security enterprise. NNSA maintains and enhances the safety, security, reliability, and performance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing; reduces the global danger from weapons of mass destruction; provides the U.S. Navy with safe and effective nuclear propulsion; and responds to nuclear and radiological emergencies in the United States and abroad.

A fact sheet on NNSA's Global Threat Reduction Initiative is available online at <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2330.htm>.

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## Board Formally Appoints Yukiya Amano as IAEA Director General

IAEA, 3 July 2009, <http://www.iaea.org/>

Ambassador Yukiya Amano of Japan today [July 3] addressed the Board of Governors following his successful bid to become the IAEA's next Director General later this year. The Board officially appointed Mr. Amano at a meeting at IAEA headquarters in Vienna.

"I will dedicate my efforts to the acceleration and enlargement of the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world," Mr. Amano said. He pledged to work towards the enhancement of technical cooperation and its related activities and the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons. Expressing his pleasure at being appointed to the position of Director General, Ambassador Amano said he would devote himself to the "effective, efficient and impartial functioning of the Agency."

The Board meeting today was convened by Ms. Taous Feroukhi, the Board's Chair, and was open to all IAEA Member States. Many states presented statements to the Board, congratulating Mr. Amano and commending the service of outgoing Director General Mohamed ElBaradei.

The IAEA Director General is appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The General Conference meets in Vienna starting 14 September 2009. Ambassador Amano's term as Director General would begin 1 December 2009. Ambassador Amano, 62, is the Permanent Representative and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to International Organizations in Vienna, and Governor on the IAEA Board of Governors. He was selected as the next Director General by vote of the Board of Governors on 2 July 2009.

He has extensive experience in disarmament, nonproliferation and nuclear energy policy and has been involved in the negotiation of major international instruments. He has held increasingly senior positions in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, notably as Director of the Science Division, Director of the Nuclear Energy Division and Deputy Director General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs.

Ambassador Amano is to become the fifth Director General of the IAEA in its 52-year history. He will succeed Mohamed ElBaradei, who was first appointed to the office effective December 1997, and reappointed in 2001 and 2005. Dr. ElBaradei's present term as Director General runs until 30 November 2009. Other former IAEA Director Generals were Hans Blix, from 1981 to 1997; Sigvard Eklund, from 1961 to 1981; and Sterling Cole, IAEA Director General from 1957 to 1961.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## Addressing the Nuclear Threat: Fulfilling the Promise of Prague at the L'Aquila Summit

White House Office of the Press Secretary, 8 July 2009, [www.whitehouse.gov/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/)

On April 5, 2009, in Prague, President Obama presented an ambitious three-part strategy to address the international nuclear threat: 1) proposing measures to reduce and eventually eliminate existing nuclear arsenals; 2) strengthening the Nonproliferation Treaty and halting proliferation of nuclear weapons to additional states; and 3) preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons or materials.

Today, the G8 leaders endorsed that strategy and released a statement that:

### *Moving Toward a World without Nuclear Weapons*

- Calls on all States to meet in full their arms control, disarmament and nonproliferation commitments;
- Welcomes President Obama's announcement to seek ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
- Welcomes the adoption by the Conference on Disarmament of a program of work for the 2009 session and supports early commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty; and
- Underscores the commitment to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons and welcomes the nuclear disarmament measures taken by nuclear weapons states, including the announcement by the United States and Russia of their intent to conclude a legally binding agreement to replace START before it expires in 2009.

### *Strengthening the Nonproliferation Treaty*

- Underscores that the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) remains the cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime and calls upon States Parties to the NPT to contribute in a constructive and balanced way to the 2010 Review Conference;
- Emphasizes that International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and the Additional Protocol are essential tools for effective implementation of the NPT and endorses the Additional Protocol as a standard for nuclear supply arrangements;

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

- Agrees that stronger measures are needed to address non-compliance or unjustified withdrawals from the NPT, to include appropriate action by the UN Security Council and robust use of IAEA inspection authorities;
- Encourages the work of the IAEA on assurances of nuclear fuel supply and other multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle as effective means for broadening access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy while minimizing proliferation risks;
- Reiterates commitment to a comprehensive, peaceful and diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issues and strongly supports efforts for a negotiated solution;
- Urges Iran to comply with the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) and to cooperation with the IAEA;
- Strongly condemns the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on 25 May 2009 as well as the April 2009 ballistic missile launch in violation of UNSCR 1718; and
- Urges the DPRK to abide by UNSCRs 1695, 1718 and 1874 and to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner.

## *Securing Nuclear Weapons and Materials from Terrorists*

- Notes progress by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on mechanisms to strengthen controls on the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technology, equipment and facilities and urges the NSG to reach consensus this year;
- Supports the fulfillment of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 mandate and encourages all states to participate actively in the resolutions upcoming comprehensive review;
- Recognizes and pledges to support further the work of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism;
- Reiterates support for the Proliferation Security Initiative's role in countering WMD proliferation and the work of the Financial Action Task Force in combating proliferation finance; and

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

- Calls on all States to fully implement the nonproliferation measures in UNSCR 1540 and welcomes discussion in the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction of options to expand partners and include new fields of cooperation, such as prevention of WMD knowledge proliferation.

## Announcement of a Global Nuclear Summit in 2010

As the President stated in his Prague speech, nuclear terrorism is the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. He announced an international effort to secure vulnerable nuclear materials within four years, break up black markets, detect and intercept materials in transit, and use financial tools to disrupt illicit trade in nuclear materials.

In L'Aquila, the President formally announced his plan to host a Global Nuclear Security Summit in March 2010:

- The Summit would allow discussion on the nature of the threat and develop steps that can be taken together to secure vulnerable materials, combat nuclear smuggling and deter, detect, and disrupt attempts at nuclear terrorism.
- The planned outcome of the Summit would be a communiqué pledging efforts to attain the highest levels of nuclear security, which is essential for international security as well as the development and expansion of peaceful nuclear energy worldwide.
- Each attending nation will nominate its own Sherpa to prepare for this important event.
- We should not wait for an act of nuclear terrorism before working together to collectively improve our nuclear security culture, share our best practices and raise our standards for nuclear security.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## U.S. Willing to Discuss Revising Guidelines on Seoul's Missile Range

*Korea Times*, 7 July 2009, <http://www.koreatimes.co.kr>

A senior U.S. military officer here said the United States would consult with South Korea to revise guidelines restricting Seoul's missile technology, according to officials of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) Tuesday.

Marine Forces Korea Commander Maj. Gen. Frank Panter made the remarks during a meeting with chief secretaries to lawmakers belonging to the National Assembly's defense committee, they said. The meeting was held July 2 at the Yongsan Garrison at the invitation of USFK Commander Gen. Walter Sharp, the officials said.

Asked about the issue, Panter said if South Korea proposes to revise guidelines on missile capabilities, it could be a topic of the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) slated for later this month, a USFK official said, requesting not to be identified. Amid growing concern about North Korea's increasing asymmetrical capability in missile and nuclear programs, calls have grown in South Korea to revise a 2001 agreement that prevents Seoul from building missiles with ranges exceeding 300 kilometers.

After North Korea test launched an intercontinental ballistic missile rocket April 5, Prime Minister Han Seung-soo said, "We should review if it is right or not that our missile sovereignty is restricted." Han suggested the issue be discussed at the SCM as a main item on the agenda.

South Korea restricted its missile range to 180 kilometers in a 1979 agreement with the United States, which in return offered technology to support Seoul's prescribed missile systems. Wary of advances in North Korean missile capabilities, Seoul notified Washington in 1995 that it wished to adjust these restrictions.

After five years of consultations, the two sides agreed on new guidelines which permit the range of Seoul's missiles to 300 kilometers. At the same time, the U.S. declared it would support South Korea's membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

The MTCR is an informal and voluntary regime of more than 30 countries that seeks to limit missile proliferation by restricting exports of missiles having a range of 300 kilometers or more, and capable of delivering a 500 kilogram payload.

Right after North Korea test fired several missiles in 2006, including a Taepodong-2 ballistic missile, South Korea's defense minister announced an intention to develop a long-range

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

cruise missile, which doesn't violate the MTCR because that regime only applies to high-velocity, free flight ballistic missiles, and excludes slower, surface-skimming cruise weapons.

South Korea's state-funded Agency for Defense Development is believed to have developed a 1,500 kilometer range cruise missile, but government authorities have neither confirmed nor denied the development. Last Saturday, Pyongyang test fired seven short- and medium-range missiles off the eastern coast. Military authorities said the missiles had a range of between 400 and 500 kilometers.

North Korea is believed to have deployed more than 600 Scuds with a range of 320-500 kilometers and 200 Rodongs with a range of 1,300 kilometers near the Demilitarized Zone that divides the two Koreas. North Korea is also believed to be pushing ahead with the development of a 6,700 kilometer range intercontinental ballistic missile.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## **Serbia's Djelic, IAEA's ElBaradei Sign Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Protocol**

Tanjug, 3 July 2009, <http://www.tanjug.rs/>

Serbian Vice President Bozidar Djelic and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General Mohamed ElBaradei signed Friday [3 July] a Protocol complementary to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

After the Protocol is ratified in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, the IAEA will launch thorough controls across Serbia, that have so far been realized only in the Vinca Institute of Nuclear Science.

"Serbia welcomes inspection anytime and anywhere on its territory, so as to show that it has no programs for nuclear proliferation," Djelic told a press conference, and added that "development of nuclear weapons was never a policy of Serbia or Yugoslavia."

ElBaradei stated that Vinca has been a safety threat for a while now; therefore, it is necessary to relocate the wasted nuclear fuel.

ElBaradei said that he is very satisfied with the level of cooperation between Serbia and the IAEA, adding that he congratulates Djelic for his perseverance in view of nuclear fuel relocation.

[back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## Washington to Host Nuclear Talks

*Financial Times*, 10 July 2009, <http://www.ft.com/>

President Barack Obama on Thursday launched a new initiative in his strategy to reduce nuclear proliferation around the world, announcing that he will host a summit in Washington next year aimed at combating the illegal trade in fissile material.

As the United States and Russia outline plans to reduce nuclear stockpiles before the end of the year, Mr. Obama told his G8 counterparts in L'Aquila, Italy that the summit will be aimed at enhancing the security of material used in atomic energy programs.

According to Mr. Obama's senior advisers, the president wants the conference next March to look at ways of combating efforts by terrorist groups to traffic in these materials in black markets. They said the United States will invite all the "key players" to the summit, citing the permanent five members of the United Nations Security Council plus Japan, South Korea, Egypt, South Africa, Mexico and Brazil.

Mr. Obama's advisers say the president believes that nuclear terrorism is the biggest threat to U.S. security. "The more that nuclear power spreads around the world, the more important it is that we have adequate protections over nuclear materials," said Gary Samore, the president's chief adviser on nuclear nonproliferation.

Speaking at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, Mr. Samore made clear the Washington summit would be focused on nuclear security and would be distinct from the more broad ranging Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Conference to be held two months later. At the NPT review conference, the United States will want to ensure that there is a toughening of the rules to stop states that run civil nuclear energy programs diversifying into atomic weapons production.

Gordon Brown, UK prime minister, said in L'Aquila that a possible scaling back of Britain's nuclear deterrent could be part of the NPT review process. However, Mr. Brown said "Nobody is calling on us as part of [the NPT] to give up our nuclear weapons." In London, Mr. Samore reinforced the point, saying there is no U.S. pressure on the UK or France to cut warheads. "It's important obviously for the UK and other nuclear states to make clear their commitment to moving on nuclear disarmament. But in terms of nuclear weapons reductions it is for now a bilateral U.S.-Russia game."

He also welcomed the appointment of Yukiya Amano of Japan as the next director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He said Mr. Amano was "the perfect person to host the

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

agency when it needs to focus on its technical responsibilities for safeguards and nuclear security”.

John Holdren, chief scientific advisor to Mr. Obama, said on Thursday that uranium enrichment—a key process for generating nuclear energy, but can also be used to produce nuclear weapons—should be overseen by an international body. “I would like to see uranium enrichment round the world put under international control,” he said. He called enrichment one of the “vulnerabilities” in the global nuclear marketplace, along with fuel reprocessing, as spent fuel can also be reprocessed for reuse in power stations or for weapons.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## New 8<sup>th</sup> Edition of "To Walk the Earth in Safety" Shows Continued United States Progress in Clearing Landmines and Destroying Conventional Weapons

State Department, 8 July 2009, <http://www.state.gov/>

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) has released the 8<sup>th</sup> edition of "To Walk the Earth in Safety," a report summarizing the accomplishments of the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program, the world's largest such operation.

In 2008, the Department of State provided \$123.1 million in mine clearance and weapons destruction assistance to 35 countries. Among the report's success stories is Cambodia, where U.S. humanitarian mine action has contributed to a 72 percent decline in explosives-related casualties, a trend which should continue in the coming years.

PM/WRA recently celebrated the destruction of 1.3 million light weapons since 2001, a major milestone in reinforcing peace and the rule of law, while also destroying since 2003 over 30,000 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) missiles, which pose a threat to global aviation when in the hands of terrorists or insurgents.

This year, PM/WRA's Public-Private Partnership program has also increased to more than 60 members, in the United States and other countries, primarily non-governmental organizations, foundations, and civic and educational groups, which reinforce global mine action efforts.

This 50-page illustrated report describes efforts by the Department of State, Department of Defense, and U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund to clear mines and explosive remnants of war (most of which are of non-U.S. origin), teach mine risk education, and assist conflict survivors. The report also chronicles the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement's ([www.state.gov/t/pm/wra](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/wra)) continuing success in destroying at-risk conventional weapons around the world.

To receive a printed copy of "To Walk the Earth in Safety," send an e-mail with your name and full address, including postal or Zip code, to Stacy Davis in the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement at [DavisSB@state.gov](mailto:DavisSB@state.gov). Previous editions of "To Walk the Earth in Safety" are archived at <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/>.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

## **Joint Understanding for the START Follow-on Treaty**

*Office of the Press Secretary, 6 July 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis*

On April 1, Presidents Obama and Medvedev agreed in London that America and Russian negotiators would begin work on a new, comprehensive, legally binding agreement on reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms to replace the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which expires on December 5, 2009.

On July 6, Presidents Medvedev and Obama signed a Joint Understanding to guide the remainder of the negotiations. The Joint Understanding commits the United States and Russia to reduce their strategic warheads to a range of 1500-1675, and their strategic delivery vehicles to a range of 500-1100. Under the expiring START and the Moscow treaties the maximum allowable levels of warheads is 2200 and the maximum allowable level of launch vehicles is 1600.

These numbers reflect a new level of reductions of strategic offensive arms and delivery vehicles that will be lower than those in any existing arms control agreements. The new treaty will include effective verification measures drawn from the experience of the Parties in implementing START. The new agreement will enhance the security of both the U.S. and Russia, as well as provide predictability and stability in strategic offensive forces. A follow-on agreement to START directly supports the goals outlined by the President during his speech in Prague and will demonstrate Russian and American leadership in strengthening the Nonproliferation Treaty.

The U.S. and Russian negotiating teams met in April, May, June, and July, and will continue their work toward finalizing an agreement for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

DTRA

## U.S.-Russia Nuclear Agreement is First Step in Broad Effort

*The New York Times*, 7 July 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com>

President Obama signed an agreement on Monday to cut American and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals by at least one-quarter, a first step in a broader effort intended to reduce the threat of such weapons drastically and to prevent their further spread to unstable regions. Mr. Obama, on his first visit to Russia since taking office, and President Dmitri A. Medvedev agreed on the basic terms of a treaty to reduce the number of warheads and missiles to the lowest levels since the early years of the cold war.

The new treaty, to be finished by December, would be subject to ratification by the Senate and could then lead to talks next year on more substantial reductions.

The progress reflected an effort to re-establish ties a year after Russia's war with Georgia left the relationship more strained than at any time since the fall of the Soviet Union. The two sides agreed to resume military contacts suspended after the Georgia war and sealed a deal allowing the United States to send thousands of flights of troops and weapons to Afghanistan through Russian airspace each year.

They remained at loggerheads over American plans to build a missile defense system in Eastern Europe, which Washington describes as a hedge against an Iranian nuclear breakthrough and which Russia vehemently opposes as a threat in its backyard. But after hours of meetings at the Kremlin, the presidents agreed to conduct a joint assessment of any Iranian threat and presented a united front against the spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Obama hailed the arms agreement as an example for the world as he pursued a broader agenda aimed at countering—and eventually eliminating—the spread of nuclear weapons, a goal he hopes to make a defining legacy of his presidency.

While the United States and Russia together have 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, Mr. Obama also views Russia as an influential player in deterring nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea. "This is an urgent issue, and one in which the United States and Russia have to take leadership," Mr. Obama said. "It is very difficult for us to exert that leadership unless we are showing ourselves willing to deal with our own nuclear stockpiles in a more rational way."

Mr. Medvedev expressed willingness to help fight the proliferation of nuclear weapons in places like Iran and North Korea. "It's our common, joint responsibility, and we should do our utmost to prevent any negative trends there, and we are ready to do that," Mr. Medvedev said. ...

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.



## BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



30 June 2009 – 13 July 2009

**DTRA**

Most of the one-on-one talks between the presidents were consumed by Iran and missile defense, American officials said. Mr. Obama later told reporters that it was “entirely legitimate for our discussions to talk not only about offensive weapon systems, but also defensive weapon systems,” a statement that pleased the Russians, who have sought to link missile defense to arms cuts.

But Obama aides later said he still refused to link the new arms control treaty to any compromise on the missile defense project, begun by President Bush, which is under review by the new administration. ...

The nuclear agreement set the outline for a replacement for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START, which expires in December. Once a new treaty is enacted, Mr. Obama wants to open talks to cut arms more deeply.

Mr. Obama has vowed to ratify the long-stalled Comprehensive [Nuclear] Test-Ban Treaty [CTBT], secure vulnerable nuclear materials around the world within four years and hold a nonproliferation summit meeting in Washington next year. ...

Under Monday’s agreement, the START successor treaty would reduce the ceiling on strategic warheads to somewhere between 1,500 and 1,675 warheads within seven years, down from the current ceiling of 2,200 warheads by 2012. The limit on delivery vehicles—land-based intercontinental missiles, submarines-based missiles and bombers—would be somewhere from 500 to 1,100, down from the 1,600 currently allowed.

The Russians are pushing for deeper cuts in delivery vehicles because their missiles generally fit more warheads than American missiles. American officials said this treaty would not address warheads stored in reserve, an issue something the Russians have wanted to include in the past.

Russian officials at first resisted putting any target numbers in Monday’s agreement, but Mr. Obama pressed Mr. Medvedev last week for specific commitments, aides said. Negotiators now have until December to narrow the range further and define counting rules and verification measures.

The United States reported in January that it had 1,198 delivery vehicles, and the Arms Control Association estimates that it deploys 2,200 warheads. Russia reported 816 delivery vehicles, and the association estimates that it deploys 2,000 to 3,000 warheads.

 [back to top](#)

News articles and publications found on the DTIRP website are compilations of open source current news articles and commentary concerning significant arms control treaty and related national security issues. The publications aim to give a balanced representation of how the public, other government organizations, and the media may view these arms control and threat reduction programs and issues. They are intended to serve the informational needs of Department of Defense (DoD) officials in the continuing assessment of defense policies, programs and actions. Further reproduction or redistribution for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. The views and opinions expressed in these articles are not necessarily those supported by DoD, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the DTIRP.