



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



31 July – 14 August 2012

**DTRA**

## ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

### **Negotiating Nuclear Cooperation Agreements**

*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 07 August 2012, [www.carnegieendowment.org](http://www.carnegieendowment.org)*

The United States is currently negotiating bilateral 123 Agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation under Section 123 of the U.S. Atomic Energy Act ... and trying to limit the spread of uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing (so-called ENR) capabilities worldwide.

(1,035 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **U.S. General Asks for Cut in Nuclear Stockpile**

*Boston.com, 06 August 2012; <http://articles.boston.com>*

For the first time, a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is suggesting the U.S. nuclear weapons reserve is too large and is becoming too expensive to maintain. (1,057 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **Hiroshima Marks Anniversary of Atomic Bombing**

*Yahoo News, 06 August 2012; <http://news.yahoo.com>*

A bell tolled to mark a moment of silence while people joined hands in prayer as tens of thousands marked the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on Monday.

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

## BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

### **Test Vaccine Successfully Protects Monkeys from Nipah Virus**

*National Institute of Allergy and Infection Diseases, 08 August 2012; <http://www.niaid.gov>*

Researchers have successfully tested in monkeys a vaccine against Nipah virus, a human pathogen that emerged in 1998 during a large outbreak of infection and disease among pigs and pig farmers in Southeast Asia. This latest advance builds upon earlier work by the scientists, who found that the same vaccine can protect cats from Nipah virus and ferrets and horses from the closely related Hendra virus. (342 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

**Army: No Major Environmental Effects from Detonating CW Munitions at Pueblo**  
*Global Security Newswire, 13 August 2012; <http://www.nti.org/gsn>*

The U.S. Army on Monday said it has concluded that there would be "no significant environmental impacts" from deploying and using an explosive detonation system to eliminate some munitions stored at the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Colorado. (234 words)

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**Concrete Work Complete on Blue Grass CW Destruction Building**

*The Richmond Register (KY), 10 August 2012; <http://www.richmondregister.com>*

Construction workers recently completed the final concrete placement on the main weapons-processing building for the chemical weapons destruction plant being built at the Blue Grass Army Depot. The placement represents the culmination of a nine-year design-and-construction effort. (234 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

**UN Secretary General Urges Nations to Ratify CTBT**

*Global Security Newswire, 14 August 2012; <http://www.nti.org/gsn>*

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon is highlighting this month the need to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [CTBT] into force. (255 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM (CTR)

**Lugar Visits Moscow to Press for Renewal of Cooperative Threat Reduction**

*The Hill, 06 August 2012; <http://www.thehill.com>*

Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) left for Moscow on Monday [August 6] as part of a three-nation trip during which he'll press for extending his signature Nunn-Lugar [Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)] disarmament agreement, which expires next year. (255 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

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## **NEW STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (NST)**

### **First Borey Class Subs to be Deployed in Pacific**

*Ria Novosti, 08 August 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>*

Russia's first two Borey class strategic submarines will be ultimately deployed with the Pacific Fleet, First Deputy Defense Minister Alexander Sukhorukov said on Wednesday. (142 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **Russian Military Exercise to Include Live Firing of Iskander Missiles**

*Ria Novosti, 07 August 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>*

The Kavkaz-2012 military exercises, which will take place in southern Russia in September, will involve the live firing of Iskander ballistic missile complexes, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, Colonel General Alexander Postnikov, said on Tuesday.

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

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## Negotiating Nuclear Cooperation Agreements

*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 07 August 2012, [www.carnegieendowment.org](http://www.carnegieendowment.org)*

The United States is currently negotiating bilateral agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation under Section 123 of the U.S. Atomic Energy Act – so-called 123 Agreements – with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, and Vietnam. At some point – thus far no decision has been taken when – the United States will begin a fifth such negotiation, with Taiwan.

The negotiations with South Korea and Taiwan are to renew agreements set to expire in 2014, while the others are new. All five states want to deploy nuclear power reactors for electricity generation in the coming years and they seek benefits that would accrue from a formal legal framework for conducting its nuclear trade and diplomacy with the United States.

Although the Atomic Energy Act establishes criteria that 123 Agreements must meet in order to conform to U.S. law without special Congressional consideration, for all of these negotiations to succeed the language and terms written into the five agreements will have to differ quite significantly. Why? Because the interest calculus and leverage balance of the two parties in each case won't be the same.

Progress in negotiating these agreements has been held up because of a contentious two-year interagency debate in the United States over how to proceed in trying to limit the spread of uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing (so-called ENR) capabilities worldwide. In 2009, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) concluded a 123 Agreement that said it would not “engage in activities within its territory” for ENR. The UAE agreement also indicated that the no-ENR provision was to be included in future 123 Agreements for countries in the Middle East.

Some administration officials, supported by lawmakers, sought to universalize the UAE no-ENR provision as a “gold standard” for all future agreements, but others preferred instead to apply it on a limited case-by-case basis.

Since 2004, when the Bush administration proposed that ENR technologies be restricted to the few states currently having them – which include the United States – many countries have objected that this would violate their “rights” to peaceful nuclear development, expressed in both the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) statute and in Article IV of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The United States sought to codify this ban in nuclear trade guidelines upheld by the 46-member Nuclear Suppliers Group, but had to settle for a criteria-based approach adopted by the group in June 2011. Last fall, the U.S. House of Representatives introduced legislation that

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would set forth a blanket requirement that countries entering into nuclear cooperation with the United States forego ENR.

But neither Congress nor the administration at a senior level has set a firm policy course on what should be required in future 123 Agreements, leaving it up to negotiators themselves to follow recommendations arising from lower-level internal deliberations. In practice, this means that there has been a strong difference of views between the State Department, which at high levels supports making the “gold standard” a requirement in all 123 Agreements, and the Department of Energy, which favors a more differentiated approach also favored by the U.S. nuclear industry.

Currently, there is an interagency understanding that the State Department will aim to negotiate no-ENR provisions into nearly all future 123 Agreements and that any exceptions to the no-ENR outcome must be jointly authorized by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Secretary of Energy Steven Chu. [...]

U.S. resolve to include a no-ENR pledge in the body of new bilateral agreements will be seen by some countries as ... unacceptable. Incorporating ENR terms into side-letters or preambles may be less offensive. That approach would also more easily facilitate including reciprocal commitments by the United States into its 123 bargains with foreign countries. These might include guaranteeing nuclear fuel supply through participation in the U.S. fuel bank, facilitating the country's access to other back-up sources of nuclear fuel, and, in the future, perhaps even taking back U.S.-origin spent fuel.

The outcome of any negotiation for a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement will depend on the leverage both sides bring to the table. When the United States negotiated most of the 22 such agreements in force today, it was the world's leading provider of nuclear technology, equipment, and fuel. [...] [N]uclear newcomers today don't need to buy American.

The vendor field is populated by firms in Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Niger, Russia, and South Korea, and in the future they will be joined by others in China and India. Governments in these countries do not seek to establish a no-ENR requirement as a condition for foreign nuclear cooperation.

Some of them, Australia and Canada for example, have strong nonproliferation track records. Countries now seeking to form foreign industrial partnerships to set up nuclear power programs have numerous options and they will favor arrangements that provide them the most freedom and flexibility.



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Equity in international nuclear affairs matters. By negotiating with its partners voluntary political agreements, including side benefits to limit the application of sensitive technologies, instead of trying to legally compel them to make concessions that are politically onerous, the United States can serve its nonproliferation and security interests while avoiding the challenge to U.S. credibility that would follow from rigid application of a one-size-fits-all policy.

The United States should show nonproliferation leadership by generally discouraging countries without enrichment and reprocessing capabilities from embarking in this direction. But negotiators need policy guidelines that provide for flexibility and encourage them to create incentives to get desired results. To some extent, the current policy may be informed by the insight that trying to negotiate no-ENR terms into the operative text of an agreement may fail, and that other approaches may be more productive. It also reflects the reality that U.S. leverage on nuclear trade is declining.

In any case, negotiators and especially U.S. lawmakers – who must review and approve any new agreement – should not make the perfect the enemy of the good. If at the end of the day the United States must choose between having no agreement with a country and having an agreement without an unconditional and legally binding commitment to forego ENR, in specific instances, where the United States has little leverage and little to offer, the latter choice may be the right choice. [...]

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## U.S. General Asks for Cut in Nuclear Stockpile

*Boston.com*, 06 August 2012; <http://articles.boston.com>

The Pentagon calls the stockpile an “active reserve.” Others call it a hidden nuclear arsenal. International arms control treaties do not apply to it and officials rarely discuss it publicly. But now, the nation’s backup supply of nuclear weapons may be next up for major cuts.

For the first time, a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is suggesting the U.S. nuclear weapons reserve is too large and is becoming too expensive to maintain. “We have more backup systems in terms of weapons systems than we actually have deployed,” General Norton A. Schwartz, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, told the *Boston Globe* in a recent interview. “Some of that is a reasonable hedge [but] there is probably room for reductions.”

The call by Schwartz to consider cutting the stockpile is supported by the findings of a report co-written in May by retired Marine Corps General James Cartright, who had been in charge of all nuclear weapons. The report recommended that the United States during the next 10 years reduce its nuclear force to a total of 900 weapons, half of them on alert and half in reserve.

An offer to substantially reduce the reserve arsenal, arms control specialists said, could be a bargaining chip in future negotiations with Russia, which considers the arsenal a threat to the nuclear parity that is central to ensuring stability between the two former foes.

Cartright’s report indicates that the U.S. arsenal of reserve warheads is about 2,800 – significantly larger than the deployed force, which is about 1,700 warheads mounted in silos, aboard submarines, and available to be dropped from aircraft. Russia has about 2,000 warheads in reserve.

The size of the reserve stock is a legacy of the Cold War, when the United States and the Soviet Union, locked in a global nuclear standoff, maintained tens of thousands of warheads in the event of an all-out nuclear exchange. Having a large reserve was considered an insurance policy against the possibility that the weapons on alert might malfunction or the remote possibility that a surprise attack could wipe out U.S. silos and nuclear bomber bases.

Both countries are steadily reducing their deployed forces; the weapons now on alert, for example, are slated to come down to no more than 1,550 by 2018 under a treaty with Russia.

Any move to substantially cut the U.S. nuclear reserves probably will bring strong opposition from members of Congress with nuclear weapons contractors in their districts. Opposition is also expected from some national security experts who think the United States must maintain

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overwhelming nuclear superiority to deter nations like Iran believed to be seeking nuclear weapons, and ensure smaller nuclear powers like China do not try to reach parity.

A third group has argued that the large U.S. arsenal is also needed to guarantee the security of dozens of U.S. allies without nuclear arms. In a critique published this month, Mark Schneider of the National Institute for Public Policy said relying on a substantially smaller arsenal of deployed and reserve weapons akin to the Cartwright proposals would be too risky. “This smaller, less-ready force will be tasked with deterring or defeating a difficult and toughening set of targets,” wrote Schneider, a former Pentagon Director of Strategic Defense.

Thus far, the backup systems – in the form of different types of warheads stored at air and naval bases – have received little attention even though arms control specialists maintain they remain destabilizing.

Russia views the larger U.S. reserve arsenal as a particular threat and has kept its own stockpiles high in response, said Daryl Kimball, executive director of the Arms Control Association, a nonpartisan Washington think tank.

Russia has also maintained a larger arsenal of smaller, tactical nuclear arms for battlefield use. The United States could trade reductions in its reserve stocks for cuts in Russia’s tactical weapons, Kimball said. There is also a mounting financial incentive to reduce the stockpile.

On average, the weapons – the U.S. military maintains seven types of nuclear warheads – are several decades old and require upgrades to ensure their reliability and safety. Additional measures are taken to ensure they are not vulnerable to sabotage or theft.

“We can save money and logistics costs if we could get at the reserve,” said Jon Wolfsthal, who until last spring served as a top adviser to Vice President Joe Biden on arms control and nonproliferation.

Cartright’s report said there is little strategic value in having so many warheads. The current overall stockpiles “vastly exceed what is needed to satisfy reasonable requirements of deterrence between the two countries as well as vis-à-vis third countries whose nuclear arsenals pale in comparison quantitatively,” said the report, published by Global Zero, an international coalition seeking to eliminate nuclear weapons.

“The deployed forces of 450 warheads would be de-alerted and require a small number of days [24-72 hours] to become launch ready,” it added. “Most of the 450 reserve warheads could be taken from storage and loaded on delivery vehicles within weeks to months.”

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The White House is studying the prospects for dramatic new reductions in the overall arsenal, according to officials knowledgeable about the review. Kimball said he believes in the next round of U.S.-Russian reductions, the Obama administration wants the next agreement to address not just deployed weapons but also the backup stocks. But that would require some key decisions that the administration and Congress have been unwilling to do, experts say.

For one, the United States needs more capacity to dismantle nuclear weapons. A facility in Amarillo, Texas, is now upgrading the warheads for the active force as well as destroying older weapons. "We are running that dismantlement program at full capacity," Schwartz said.

But Wolfsthal, who is now deputy director of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, estimates that the dismantlement capacity could be swiftly increased at the Texas facility, known as Pantex, for a fraction of the cost to maintain and upgrade the reserve weapons.

For example, he said, it will cost roughly \$10 billion during the next decade to upgrade the inventory of B-61, the primary thermonuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal. "For 1 percent of that you could speed up dismantlement by half," he said. "You can dismantle them quickly if we spend a little more but no one has taken on that issue."

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## Hiroshima Marks Anniversary of Atomic Bombing

*Yahoo News, 06 August 2012; <http://news.yahoo.com>*

A bell tolled to mark a moment of silence while people joined hands in prayer as tens of thousands marked the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on Monday. Ageing survivors, relatives, government officials and foreign delegates attended an annual ceremony at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park commemorating the U.S. bombing of the city nearly seven decades ago, as a rising tide of anti-nuclear sentiment swells in post-Fukushima Japan.

"On this day, in this city, let me proclaim again: there must never be another nuclear attack -- never," said Angela Kane, UN high representative for disarmament affairs, reading a message from Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. "Such weapons have no legitimate place in our world. Their elimination is both morally right and a practical necessity in protecting humanity."

An American B-29 bomber named Enola Gay dropped an atomic bomb on August 6, 1945, turning the western Japanese city into a nuclear inferno and killing an estimated 140,000 in the final chapter of World War II. At 8:15 am (2315 GMT Sunday) on Monday, the time of detonation, the toll of a bell set off the minute of silence as pedestrians came to a standstill and bowed slightly, linking hands under a scorching sun.

Some 50,000 people attended the official ceremony, while thousands of others joined demonstrations, marches, forums, and concerts held across the city, a long-time focal point for the global movement against nuclear weapons. Among the attendees were the ambassadors of nuclear-armed France and the United States, as well as Clifton Truman Daniel, 55, grandson of former U.S. President Harry Truman, who authorized the bombing of Hiroshima and the port city of Nagasaki three days later.

The Allied Powers have long argued that the bombings brought a quick end to the war by speeding up Japan's surrender, preventing millions more casualties from a land invasion planned for later in the year. Daniel is the first Truman relative to attend the anniversary event in Japan. [...]

Many atomic bomb survivors, known as "hibakusha", oppose both military and civil use of nuclear power, pointing to the tens of thousands who were killed instantly in the Hiroshima blast and the many more who later died from radiation sickness and cancers linked to the attack. "We want to work together with people in Fukushima and join our voices calling for no more nuclear victims," said Toshiyuki Mimaki, 70, an atomic bomb survivor. [...]



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## Test Vaccine Successfully Protects Monkeys from Nipah Virus

National Institute of Allergy and Infection Diseases, 08 August 2012; <http://www.niaid.gov>

Researchers have successfully tested in monkeys a vaccine against Nipah virus, a human pathogen that emerged in 1998 during a large outbreak of infection and disease among pigs and pig farmers in Southeast Asia. This latest advance builds upon earlier work by the scientists, who found that the same vaccine can protect cats from Nipah virus and ferrets and horses from the closely related Hendra virus.

Both viruses have a high fatality rate in humans – more than 75 percent for Nipah and 60 percent for Hendra. Infections by these viruses target the lungs and brain, and disease outbreaks have occurred regularly in the past decade. Nipah outbreaks have occurred in Malaysia, Singapore, Bangladesh and India. Hendra outbreaks have remained confined to Australia since its emergence there in horses and humans in 1994. Certain fruit bats, also known as flying foxes, spread the viruses; so far, only Nipah is known to spread from person-to-person.

The research group developed a vaccine based on a Hendra virus surface protein, the G glycoprotein, a known target for triggering a protective host immune response. In this study, they used the recently developed African green monkey model of Nipah disease to test three different doses of the vaccine in combination with an adjuvant. All nine vaccinated animals survived a lethal Nipah virus challenge given 42 days after the initial vaccination.

Christopher Broder, Ph.D., of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USU) and Katharine Bossart, Ph.D., a former USU graduate student now at Boston University, developed the vaccine. Heinz Feldmann, M.D., Ph.D., of Rocky Mountain Laboratories, part of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the National Institutes of Health, and Thomas Geisbert, Ph.D., of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, oversaw the research in African green monkeys.

The group is planning additional studies to gather more data to include in an application for possible review by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to license the vaccine for use in humans. The vaccine is in commercial development in Australia for use in horses.

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## **Army: No Major Environmental Effects from Detonating CW Munitions at Pueblo** *Global Security Newswire, 13 August 2012; <http://www.nti.org/gsn>*

The U.S. Army on Monday said it has concluded that there would be "no significant environmental impacts" from deploying and using an explosive detonation system to eliminate some munitions stored at the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Colorado.

A chemical neutralization plant is being built to eliminate most of the installation's stock of hundreds of thousands of weapons loaded with mustard blister agent.

However, roughly 13,000 of the 780,000 munitions are believed problematic to feed through the neutralization facility due to rusting, leaks or other issues, according to previous reporting. Those troublesome weapons would instead be eliminated via "explosive destruction technology," according to a press release from the Army's Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives [ACWA] program.

The ACWA program and Pueblo Chemical Depot finished the environmental analysis in April, after which it was opened for public comment. An assessment of the comments determined that further work on the environmental findings was not demanded under the National Environmental Policy Act, the release states.

The United States was required as a member state to the Chemical Weapons Convention to eliminate banned warfare materials by April 29 of this year. About 90 percent of the U.S. chemical arsenal has been destroyed, but disposal operations have yet to begin at Pueblo and the second ACWA site at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky. Demilitarization efforts are now expected to conclude in 2019 in Colorado and four years later in Kentucky.



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## Concrete Work Complete on Blue Grass CW Destruction Building

*The Richmond Register (KY), 10 August 2012; <http://www.richmondregister.com>*

Construction workers recently completed the final concrete placement on the main weapons-processing building for the chemical weapons destruction plant being built at the Blue Grass Army Depot.

The placement represents the culmination of a nine-year design-and-construction effort, according to a news release from the Blue Grass Chemical Stockpile Outreach Office.

Workers have installed nearly 2,095 tons of heavy reinforcing steel and encased the infrastructure in more than 12,400 cubic yards of concrete, the release stated. “This is a major construction milestone for the facility,” said Chris Higginbotham, the Outreach Office manager.

“The Munitions Demilitarization Building is where the Blue Grass chemical weapons stockpile will be disassembled, the explosives removed and the agent and explosives neutralized. It will house several pieces of advanced equipment designed specifically for this facility and is designed and built to withstand an unlikely weapon explosion or chemical leak.”

The structure’s unpack areas and explosive containment rooms have walls more than 2 feet thick and a steel-reinforced concrete foundation up to 3.5-feet thick, he said. “Workers are now beginning a new phase of construction involving the installation of additional structural steel, piping, millions of feet of electrical cable and specialized process equipment,” Higginbotham said.

The Outreach Office will take media representatives on a tour of the facility Monday to view construction progress.

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## UN Secretary General Urges Nations to Ratify CTBT

*Global Security Newswire*, 14 August 2012; <http://www.nti.org/gsn>

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon is highlighting this month the need to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [CTBT] into force.

In a special message to observe the International Day against Nuclear Tests on August 29, Ban said atomic detonations, in addition to ruining the surrounding habitat, "breed mistrust, isolation and fear." Since 1945, there have been more than 2,000 nuclear trial blasts around the planet.

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty has been ratified by 157 states, including 36 of the 44 "Annex 2" nations that must adopt the accord before it can enter into force. The holdouts are China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan and the United States.

"I once again call on the leaders of all those states that have not yet signed and ratified the CTBT to do so without delay. I urge them to visit the site of a nuclear test, contaminated beyond remediation; speak to those who were exposed to the fallout, many of whom suffer still," the UN chief said. "The human and environmental consequences of nuclear testing should compel these leaders to take the necessary action to prevent this from ever happening again."

Ban applauded efforts by Kazakhstan, where hundreds of atomic detonations took place for decades under the Soviet Union, to raise international awareness about the negative effects of testing through the establishment of the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

"This ambition goes beyond narrow self-interest or regional rivalries; it is a global imperative meant to serve all humankind," he continued.

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



31 July – 14 August 2012

**DTRA**

## Lugar Visits Moscow to Press for Renewal of Cooperative Threat Reduction

*The Hill*, 06 August 2012; <http://www.thehill.com>

Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) left for Moscow on Monday [August 6] as part of a three-nation trip during which he'll press for extending his signature Nunn-Lugar [Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)] disarmament agreement, which expires next year.

Lugar is also slated to travel to Ukraine and Georgia as part of his annual oversight visits to verify the implementation of the CTR program. He authored this program with then-Senator Sam Nunn (D-Georgia) in 1991 to provide countries of the former Soviet Union with funding and expertise to dismantle their weapons of mass destruction programs.

"My visit comes at a time of considerable stress in our bilateral relationship with Russia, great challenges in Ukraine and tremendous opportunity in Georgia," he said in a statement announcing the trip. "The constant basis for cooperation against existential threats in all three nations has been the Nunn-Lugar program, which has endured despite great differences and dramatic changes.

"Renewing the umbrella agreement with Russia is important to continuing the WMD destruction that is in both of our national interests. The Nunn-Lugar program is also a critical element of our military-to-military and security cooperation with Russia, Ukraine and Georgia as we face global security challenges."

In Ukraine, Lugar is expected to verify that the last rocket motors left over from Soviet days are being eliminated, while urging the continued reduction of biological weapons. In Georgia, he will review the country's partnership with the U.S. Army.

Lugar, the top Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was defeated in the Republican primary earlier this year.

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



31 July – 14 August 2012

**DTRA**

## First Borey Class Subs to be Deployed in Pacific

*Ria Novosti, 08 August 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>*

Russia's first two Borey class strategic submarines will be ultimately deployed with the Pacific Fleet, First Deputy Defense Minister Alexander Sukhorukov said on Wednesday. The Yury Dolgoruky and the Alexander Nevsky vessels are undertaking test runs in the White Sea and are expected to be commissioned by the end of 2012.

"I am absolutely certain that the first two subs will be initially placed with the Northern Fleet and will be redeployed to the Pacific Fleet after all the infrastructure there is ready," Sukhorukov said. Two more Borey class submarines are under construction at the Sevmash shipyard in the port city of Severodvinsk on the White Sea.

The Russian Navy is expected to receive at least ten Borey class submarines by 2020. The submarines, to be armed with Bulava ballistic missiles, will constitute the core of Russia's strategic submarine force after 2018.

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



31 July – 14 August 2012

**DTRA**

## Russian Military Exercise to Include Live Firing of Iskander Missiles

*Ria Novosti*, 07 August 2012; <http://en.rian.ru>

The Kavkaz-2012 military exercises, which will take place in southern Russia in September, will involve the live firing of Iskander ballistic missiles, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, Colonel General Alexander Postnikov, said on Tuesday.

“Some elements of high-accuracy weapons operated by the Ground Forces will be involved, including Iskander missile systems,” Postnikov told journalists.

Sea- and air-launched cruise missiles, as well as anti-ship systems will also be fired during the drills, which will take place on September 17-23 and involve some 8,000 Russian troops.

The live firing of high-accuracy weapons is aimed at testing the efficiency of their fire-control systems, Postnikov said.

He assured that the military will put all the necessary security arrangements in place ahead of the drills. “We understand the conditions in which the exercises will take place, and preventive security measures will certainly be taken. We have all the capabilities to ensure this,” he added.

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