



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

Kentucky Chemical Weapons Disposal Work Stays on Schedule

Global Security Newswire, 03 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

A U.S. lawmaker last week successfully removed language from legislation that could have pushed back the beginning of chemical weapons disposal at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky by as much as two years, the Associated Press reported. (346 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

Feds Argue against Colorado CW Disposal Deadline

Global Security Newswire, 09 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

The U.S. government is continuing its court battle to squash efforts by the state of Colorado to force the Defense Department to destroy all chemical weapons at the Pueblo Chemical Depot within seven years, Defense Environment Alert reported yesterday. (333 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

New CTBTO Test Facility Opened in Austria

Xinhua General News Service, 02 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

A new testing facility used at Conrad Observatory in Austria to monitor the planet for nuclear explosions was opened by the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO on Wednesday [June 2].

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

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CCW)

States Parties to Two CCW Protocols Benefit from Newly Structured Experts Meetings – Promoting Synergy between Amended Protocol II and Protocol V

UN Conference on Disarmament, 30 April 2010, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The cooperative interaction between experts of the States parties to CCW Protocol II and CCW Protocol V has created a dynamic atmosphere which further strengthened the implementation of both treaty regimes under the umbrella of the 1980 CCW. (858 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CCM)

International Conference on Cluster Treaty to Open in Santiago, Chile

States News Service, 03 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Governments that join the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions should adopt strong national legislation to implement the ban agreement, Human Rights Watch said in a report released today. (544 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Cluster Munitions Convention in Chile

MercoPress, 09 June 2010, <http://en.mercopress.com/>

Representatives from over 80 countries are in Santiago this week to participate in the largest global conference on the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CMC) since the 2008 treaty banning the use of the weapons opened for signatures in Oslo, Norway. (910 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

FISSILE MATERIAL CUTOFF TREATY (FMCT)

No End Seen to Deadlock at Conference on Disarmament

Global Security Newswire, 07 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

The international Conference on Disarmament [CD] is back in session, but leading diplomats and observers say that without an unexpected breakthrough, the body will remain a forum for talk rather than action on its long-standing goal of negotiating a fissile material cutoff treaty.

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

PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Endorse the Proliferation Security Initiative

State Department, 08 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

On Tuesday, May 11, 2010, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines announced its endorsement of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Statement of Interdiction Principles through the conclusion of a ship boarding agreement (SBA). (228 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

Conference on Disarmament Hears from Russian Federation and United States on Newly Signed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

UN Conference on Disarmament, 03 June 2010, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Conference on Disarmament this afternoon held the first plenary of the second part of its 2010 session, hearing statements from the Russian Federation and the United States about the newly signed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. (524 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

Conrad, Minot AFB Leadership Map out START Strategy

Senator Kent Conrad, 01 June 2010, <http://conrad.senate.gov/>

Senator Kent Conrad met with Colonel Doug Cox, commander of the 5th Bomb Wing, Colonel Fred Stoss, commander of the 91st Missile Wing and other leaders at Minot Air Force Base today to discuss the impact the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) might have on the air base. (336 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Eight Nations Hold 7,540 Deployed Nukes, Report Finds

Global Security Newswire, 03 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

Eight nations at the beginning of 2010 held an estimated 7,540 operational nuclear weapons, a figure that is down somewhat from last year due largely to the withdrawal by Russia and the United States of fielded warheads, according to a yearly report released yesterday by a Sweden-based think tank. (638 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Gates' Comments on Arms Treaty Ease Malmstrom Concerns

Great Falls Tribune, 05 June 2010, <http://www.greatfallstribune.com/>

Local and federal officials are pleased Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls apparently would not lose many of its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles if and when the proposed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia is ratified. (862 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)(CONT.)

Kerry, Lugar Announce Second Series of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearings on the New START Treaty

Congressional Documents and Publications, 10 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John Kerry (D-MA) and Ranking Member Richard Lugar (R-IN) today released a schedule for the second round of hearings on the New START Treaty. (482 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

TREATY ON OPEN SKIES

Treaty on Open Skies Review Conference, June 7-9, Vienna, Austria

State Department, 04 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

The United States is serving as the Chair of the Review Conference for the Treaty on Open Skies in Vienna, Austria, June 7-9, 2010. (248 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Closing Statement at the Open Skies Review Conference

States News Service, 09 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation

The United States, as the originator of the concept, is quite proud of the collective achievement demonstrated during the five years since the previous Review Conference, as well as since the entry into force. (957 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

FULL TEXT OF 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Kentucky Chemical Weapons Disposal Work Stays on Schedule

Global Security Newswire, 03 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

A U.S. lawmaker last week successfully removed language from legislation that could have pushed back the beginning of chemical weapons disposal at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky by as much as two years, the Associated Press reported.

An initial version of the House of Representatives 2011 defense authorization bill contained a measure that would have drastically altered the terms of a contract with the firm constructing a neutralization facility that would be used to eradicate chemical warfare materials housed at Blue Grass.

The company, Bechtel-Parsons Bluegrass, would have been obligated to pay the costs of a variety of unanticipated expenses at one fixed price. Under the terms of the present contract, the firm can be paid back by the government for moderate contingencies when they surpass cost projections.

An amendment to the bill by Representative Ben Chandler (D-Ky.) removed the measure.

"We've been dealing with delay after delay for decades, and it is time to stop the setbacks and broken promises," Chandler said in a statement.

It was not clear with whom the language had originated, AP reported. Altering the contract could have led to a suspension of work at the site or even driven the company to abandon the project, said Craig Williams, head of the Kentucky-based Chemical Weapons Working Group. Company officials did not provide a comment on the matter.

"For some reason, it seems to be the whipping boy of some people's agendas," Williams said of Blue Grass. "Previously we've had all sorts of problems with funding requests coming to Congress from the Pentagon."

The Obama administration also "strongly" objected to the proposed wording, writing in an accompanying document to the bill that "pursuit of a fixed price contract at this time would result in protracted negotiations and substantial delays in completing construction."

Blue Grass stores 523 tons of mustard blister agent and the nerve agents sarin and VX. Chemical disposal operations at the depot are projected to be completed in 2021. A proposed five-year spending request from the Obama administration would provide \$1.3 billion to fund disarmament work in Kentucky.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Feds Argue against Colorado CW Disposal Deadline

Global Security Newswire, 09 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

The U.S. government is continuing its court battle to squash efforts by the state of Colorado to force the Defense Department to destroy all chemical weapons at the Pueblo Chemical Depot within seven years, Defense Environment Alert reported yesterday.

The Colorado Public Health and Environment Department filed a lawsuit seeking court backing for its demand that the Pentagon eliminate 2,600 tons of mustard agent at Pueblo by the end of 2017. It lost a first ruling in federal court late last year and appealed in March to the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Obama administration responded last week, contending that federal law supersedes state regulations in cases in which national and state statutes conflict.

"This case is a rare example of an instance where it is physically impossible to comply with a state law and a federal law at the same time," reads the federal response.

Congress has also demanded that all U.S. chemical weapons be destroyed by 2017, and disposal operations at Pueblo are tentatively scheduled to be completed that year.

Colorado waste rules do not allow the extended housing of chemical shells at Pueblo, according to the health department. However, federal statute essentially mandates that the mustard-agent munitions be stored at the depot until they can safely be eliminated. The Supremacy Clause mandates that state law give way to federal law in cases such as this, according to the federal response.

The Colorado appeal contended that the federal district court that first considered the case was wrong to reject its suit before deciding whether the housed munitions constitute hazardous waste. The state also said the court had not designated where a legal conflict occurred that required imposition of the pre-emption rule.

"The scope of relief is irrelevant to pre-emption analysis if a plaintiff bases his complaint on a state law that directly conflicts with federal law," states the U.S. response. "In such a case, the plaintiff cannot demand any relief, even relief he thinks is consistent with Congress's intent."

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

New CTBTO Test Facility Opened in Austria

Xinhua General News Service, 02 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

A new testing facility used at Conrad Observatory in Austria to monitor the planet for nuclear explosions was opened by the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) on Wednesday.

The observatory is located near Muggendorf in Lower Austria, about 50 kilometers southwest from Vienna. It is capable of detecting and locating nuclear tests thousands of kilometers away by processing infrasound technology and automatically sending collected data to the data center at the CTBTO in Vienna.

Federico Guendel, director of the International Monitoring System (IMS) which is part of the CTBTO, said that the opening ceremony "is also the opportunity to highlight the importance of infrasound science and technology for nuclear tests verification."

Experts from the CTBTO explained that infrasound consists of low frequency waves below the ability of the human ear to hear. Such waves can be caused by exploding volcanoes and earthquakes, as well as conventional explosions and nuclear tests. Infrasound with its characteristics was first used for collecting data from volcanoes and earthquakes, and subsequently became a useful means for detecting nuclear tests.

At the time the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty was signed in 1996, the CTBTO employed infrasound together with three other verification technologies including radionuclide, seismic and hydroacoustic monitoring. These are used to monitor anti-treaty behavior including nuclear tests that occur in the world.

At present, 42 infrasound stations around the world have been built, sending data in near real time to the International Data Centre (IDC) at the CTBTO in Vienna to be processed there.

Experts said that seismic and infrasound detection equipment with the latest technology has been built on the grounds of the Conrad Observatory, with higher sensitivity and capacity of resisting disturbance. The newly started observatory has strengthened the comprehensive nuclear ban monitoring network.

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

States Parties to Two CCW Protocols Benefit from Newly Structured Experts Meetings – Promoting Synergy between Amended Protocol II and Protocol V

UN Conference on Disarmament, 30 April 2010, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The cooperative interaction between experts of the States Parties to CCW Protocol II on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (as amended on May 3, 1996) and CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War has created a dynamic atmosphere which further strengthened the implementation of both treaty regimes under the umbrella of the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).

Officially opened by Ambassador Germán Mundaraín Hernández of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in his capacity as President-designate of the Twelfth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II on April 19, the Group of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II (April 19-20) and the Meeting of Experts of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V (April 21-23) this year structured their informal open-ended meetings using one program of work throughout the entire week. Subsequently, the meetings were officially closed by Ambassador Peter Woolcott of Australia in his capacity as President-designate of the Fourth Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V on Friday, April 23, 2010.

During the week-long meeting the experts discussed various substantive issues based on the mandate given to the two expert-level meetings by the Conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the two Protocols in November 2009. The Coordinators mandated to conduct the work of the two experts meetings mutually co-chaired some sessions in a collaborative and cooperative spirit dealing with issues or a combination of issues of mutual interest under the two respective Protocols.

The experts continued from the previous year to explore the issue on improvised explosive devices in all its aspects under the Coordinator Mr. Reto Wollenmann (Switzerland). The broad topics of prevention, protection of civilians, and the humanitarian dimension resulting from improvised explosive devices use was discussed, drawing on various national experience on improvised explosive devices incidents and the scale of the problem, such as those in Afghanistan, Colombia, and the Philippines. Linking the problems related to improvised explosive devices with the issue on Victim assistance, the Coordinator Ms. Stephanie Karner (Austria) assisted by Ms. Danijela Žunec Brandt (Croatia) made headway on States' implementation of the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance and States' responses to the victim assistance questionnaire. This year's major theme under this topic was the socio-economic inclusion of victims and survivors of explosive remnants of war.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

A review of the operation and status of Amended Protocol II, notably the consideration of matters arising from the annual national reporting by States Parties as well as development of technologies to protect civilians against indiscriminate effects of mines was also discussed under the Coordinator Mr. Abderrazzak Laassel (Morocco). The issue on the legal possibility and feasibility of terminating the original unamended CCW Protocol II was the focus of discussion.

The topic on clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war, under the Coordinator Ms. Renata Alisauskiene (Lithuania) focused on various national experiences to shed further light and share experience on implementing treaty obligations on this particular issue. Evaluation and achieving results in explosive remnants of war clearance programs was one of the highlights of this year's discussion. Donor states were invited to make use of the explosive remnants of war database to identify all possible sources of support for explosive remnants of war-related activities as well as to advise on their own activities. Sessions were co-chaired with the Coordinator on National Reporting and Recording, Retaining and Transfer of Information of the Use of Explosive Ordnance, Mr. Henrik Markuš (Slovakia) and the Coordinator on Cooperation and Assistance and Requests for Assistance, Mr. James C. O'Shea (Ireland) to maximize the forum's potential to match needs with resources. In this regard, national experience in giving and receiving assistance was shared by a number of states

The issue on generic preventive measures under the responsibility of the Coordinator Capt. (Navy) Eric Steinmyller (France) highlighted some valuable national experience with regard to good management and storage of ammunition and explosive ordnance, or the lack thereof, which further accentuated the importance of implementing high standards of preventive measures at the national level.

The Web-based Information System for Protocol V (WISP.V) under the responsibility of the Coordinator Mr. Gyula Somogyi (Hungary) was examined. The experts exchanged ideas and conveyed suggestions in order to clarify a number of practical questions before the system begins its development stage. The discussion was based on a previously introduced logical flowchart that created the basic outline of the system.

The experts meetings also welcomed five new Parties to Protocol V since the Third Conference in November 2009. The following are the new States Parties and their dates of accession: Belgium (January 25, 2010), Cyprus (March 11, 2010), Italy (February 11, 2010), Saudi Arabia (January 8, 2010), and Qatar (November 16, 2009).

The Coordinators will report on the work done under their respective responsibilities to the Twelfth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, which will

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

be held on November 21, 2010, and the Fourth Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V, which will be held on November 22 and 23, 2010, respectively, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

International Conference on Cluster Treaty to Open in Santiago, Chile

States News Service, 03 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Governments that join the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions should adopt strong national legislation to implement the ban agreement, Human Rights Watch said in a report released today.

The 41-page report, "Fulfilling the Ban," lays out the essential elements of strong national legislation to implement the convention. Such legislation should establish criminal penalties for banned activities, as well as require states to meet their "positive" obligations, including by creating mechanisms for destroying stockpiles; clearing unexploded submunitions; assisting victims; providing international assistance; reporting these activities publicly; and promoting the convention.

"Joining the treaty is just the first step," said Bonnie Docherty, senior researcher in the arms division at Human Rights Watch. "Strong national laws are crucial to making the ban on cluster munitions really work."

The report comes in advance of the biggest international gathering on the convention since it opened for signature in Oslo in December 2008. The meeting is scheduled for June 7 through 9 in Santiago, Chile. A total of 106 states have signed the convention, of which 36 have ratified.

The Convention on Cluster Munitions comprehensively prohibits the use, production, and transfer of cluster munitions; provides strict deadlines for clearing affected areas and destroying stockpiled cluster munitions; and requires assistance to victims of the weapon. It also obliges countries that join the treaty to take measures at the national level to carry out the treaty's requirements. To date, at least eight countries have enacted laws to implement the convention: Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom. Other states in the process of drafting national implementation legislation include: Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, South Africa, and Sweden.

The report also makes recommendations about how States Parties should deal with potentially controversial issues, such as joint military operations with countries that have not joined the convention, the transit of cluster munitions through a State Party by countries that have not joined, and a prohibition of public and private investment in cluster munition production.

"Weak national legislation could undermine the convention's ability to eliminate cluster munitions and their humanitarian harm," Docherty said. "Explicit prohibitions on helping other countries with activities banned by the convention should be a top priority."

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Some states have indicated that in their view assistance in joint operations is permitted so long as they themselves do not use cluster munitions or expressly request the use of the weapons.

About 80 countries and 120 campaigners from around the world are expected to gather in Santiago to discuss how to universalize and implement the treaty. The Convention on Cluster Munitions will enter into force and become binding international law on August 1. The Chile meeting is crucial for preparation of the convention's First Meeting of States Parties, scheduled for Vientiane, Laos, from November 8 through 12.

Cluster munitions were banned because of their indiscriminate impact at the time of use and the long-lasting danger they pose to civilians after use. These munitions, which can be fired by artillery and rocket systems or dropped by aircraft, typically explode in the air and spread dozens, even hundreds, of tiny submunitions over an area the size of a football field. In addition, submunitions often fail to explode on initial impact, leaving duds that act like landmines for months or years to come.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Cluster Munitions Convention in Chile

Mercopress, 09 June 2010, <http://en.mercopress.com/>

Representatives from over 80 countries are in Santiago this week to participate in the largest global conference on the Convention on Cluster Munitions since the 2008 treaty banning the use of the weapons opened for signatures in Oslo, Norway.

Also present at the conference were 125 campaigners, including cluster bomb survivors, and members of non-governmental organizations representing over 50 countries.

Chile, along with Norway and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), are hosting the three-day conference, which takes place at a Santiago hotel. Monday, Norway's Secretary of State, Mina Gerhardsen, thanked Chile for organizing the conference "especially in light of the recent earthquake."

The convention takes full effect on August 1 and hopes to influence non-signatory countries including the United States, Argentina, and Brazil through the discussions held in Santiago this week.

The convention, formally endorsed in May 2008 by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, has the signatures of 106 countries, of which 36 have already ratified, meaning they have passed legislation to destroy their stockpiles of cluster munitions and prioritize cluster bomb victim assistance.

"The success of this conference will rely on international cooperation and assistance to ensure that cluster munitions will not cause further harm in the future," UNDP representative Enrique Ganuza said.

Chile has signed the convention and has nearly completed the ratification process.

Cluster munitions, or cluster "bombs," are large weapons containing dozens or hundreds of smaller bombs that are released upon impact when airdropped or ground-launched.

Many of these smaller bombs fail to detonate when launched and instead explode at later dates, often maiming civilian passersby. Cluster bombs present the most serious threat to civilians since antipersonnel mines, which were banned in 1997, in terms of loss of human life, land contamination, and debilitating injury.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

One of the cluster bomb victims present at the conference, Soraj Gulam Habib, from Afghanistan, lost both of his legs when he stumbled upon an un-detonated bomb in 2002. He was 11 years old. Habib delivered the opening address to the Conference.

From his wheelchair, he implored the countries present to realize the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions and similar weapons. “When I woke up on a hospital bed, I looked down and I had no legs. My life had become one of darkness and isolation,” he said. Now 19, Habib said, “I am ready to talk about what happened to me, and about what should be done to help me and other survivors.”

Over the next three days, campaigners and government representatives will work together and discuss key issues surrounding implementation of the cluster munitions ban treaty, including victim assistance, clearance of contaminated territories, monitoring and compliance, and bilateral cooperation and assistance.

Bounkeut Sangsomasak, of Laos (officially Lao PDR), the most-affected country by cluster bombs, has spearheaded the campaign against the use of cluster bombs and has used his country as a model for the successful destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions weapons. Conference leaders including Ganuza and Thomas Nash, convention coordinator, pointed to Lao PDR’s success and dedication to the eradication of cluster munitions and its condemnation of their continued use.

Chile, a former producer and stockpiler of cluster munitions, has signed the treaty and the convention coordinator is currently calling on Chile to outline specific plans for the destruction of its stockpiles. In Latin America, 19 countries have signed the convention. Brazil, a current producer of cluster bombs, and Argentina, who is present at the conference, have yet to sign, but face increasing regional and international pressure to join the convention.

Labbé strongly urged non-signatory countries to join the Convention before August 1st. “For some countries and their perceptions of security, they feel that they are sacrificing a means of defense. Chile’s concept is different. You need to find ways to ensure your level of security without resorting to weapons that are inhumane.”

Territories contaminated by cluster bombs still exist in the north of Chile, along the Bolivian border. The areas are unrestricted and pose a serious danger to civilians living near the minefields. In the 1980s, under General Pinochet, Chile manufactured cluster munitions weapons and sold them to Iraq during the Gulf War. Carlos Cardoen, the producer of the munitions, made a sizeable fortune which was later diversified into several different enterprises, including vineyard, a major tourism complex and an impressive regional museum.

 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Large swaths of land in northern Chile were used as military testing grounds to test cluster munitions weapons before they were sold to Iraq.

“An estimated 70 percent of Chilean victims from munitions weapons and other accidents receive no aid from the government,” said Elir Rojas, the co-founder of the Weapons and Mining Accidents Victims Group of Chile. “The Chilean government claims that there are no cluster bomb victims in Chile, but then the victims say, ‘Who am I then? Am I a ghost?’” he said.

Thomas Nash, convention coordinator, expressed optimism that cluster bombs were well on their way to becoming a stigmatized weapons system. His hope is that cluster bombs become an internationally unacceptable means of warfare. “There are some countries, like the United States, that just don’t like signing treaties. Well, we’ll just get everybody else to sign. If the entire world signs, it will become unacceptable for other countries to use or stockpile cluster munitions,” he said.

“This is not a global crisis without an end in sight. This can be solved and we need to set the tone. The work starts here,” Nash added.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

No End Seen to Deadlock at Conference on Disarmament

Global Security Newswire, 07 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

The international Conference on Disarmament [CD] is back in session, but leading diplomats and observers say that without an unexpected breakthrough, the body will remain a forum for talk rather than action on its long-standing goal of negotiating a fissile material cutoff treaty.

U.S. President Barack Obama has been involved in trying to break the impasse, a signal of Washington's fears about the destructive prospect of more nations or even terrorists obtaining material for nuclear weapons.

The logjam of more than a decade on such a critical issue calls into question whether the Geneva-based entity can ever again be an effective negotiating body for arms control matters. A large part of the question mark on the conference's future is its cumbersome structure, which is preventing the fissile material cutoff treaty (FMCT) from being negotiated despite near-unanimous support for starting talks.

The conference has more than 60 member states, but one nation and one ambassador stand in the way of beginning negotiations on a treaty that would prohibit production of plutonium or highly enriched uranium for weapons purposes. "I will not agree to a treaty that bans future production" only of fissile material, Pakistan's ambassador to the body, Zamir Akram, told Global Security Newswire. "If you want to use the term, yes we have blocked FMCT, but there are other issues which we have not blocked."

The fissile material pact is the only treaty the rest of the [CD] has agreed is ready to be formally negotiated. Pakistan opposes it primarily because the treaty would allow existing stocks of fissile material to remain untouched. Akram said that would "freeze the existing asymmetry of the nuclear stockpile that exists between Pakistan and India," its nuclear rival. [...]

With the United States pushing for the deal, the issue has been brought up "from the highest levels to the working levels," Akram said. The [CD] blockage is important enough that it was discussed when Obama met with Pakistani Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani on the sidelines of the April nuclear summit in Washington – without any apparent breakthrough. [...]

Negotiating the treaty is not only a major goal of Obama administration nuclear policy, but would end roughly a dozen years of procedural wrangling that has rendered the [CD] ineffective in even holding negotiations on major threats from weapons of mass destruction.

The conference, according to the United Nations, was "established in 1979 as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community." It has been stymied

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

for years for a variety of reasons, including: differences on arms control priorities between states with nuclear weapons and those that do not possess them; varying positions among declared nuclear powers China, Russia and the United States; and the Bush administration's wariness of treaty verification procedures.

Last year, Obama's new U.S. embrace of FMCT verification procedures, along with his vision of a world without nuclear weapons, brought hope to conference delegations. They were able to adopt a program of work that addressed FMCT negotiations and talks on nuclear disarmament, among other issues. [...]

U.S. diplomats say renewed reluctance led Pakistan to block the fissile material treaty again, using procedural moves to ensure that negotiations never began. [...] That tantalizing yet frustrating development for U.S. and other diplomats over the short-lived FMCT breakthrough reveals a major concern about the conference's structure. The body essentially reinvents itself on an annual basis. Developments from the previous year's session don't carry over even a couple of months into the new year.

The conference held its first session of 2010 from mid-January to late March, then resumed work on May 31. As the late spring session of the conference begins, it must again adopt a program of work that lays out the issues to be considered before laying the ground to begin negotiations on a fissile material pact. [...] In an effort to at least spur some forward activity, diplomats are hoping to introduce a halfway measure today: informal discussions on the treaty and other issues the Conference on Disarmament has been exploring for years. The notion is being pushed by Belgium, which holds the rotating presidency of the conference early this month and says it has the support of its presidential successors.

In order to widen the appeal, it is designed as "a package" of discussions on broad agenda items, involving experts on the four core issues the CD has long considered. In addition to the fissile material pact, the issues are nuclear disarmament, negative security assurances and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. [...]

The Obama administration plans to have a delegation from Washington, including some top arms control and nonproliferation officials, this week participate in the FMCT exchanges. [...]

In its final draft, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) review conference expressed "deep concern that after more than a decade, the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to commence negotiations and substantive deliberations ... and urges it to begin work without delay."

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

In an attempt to break the deadlock, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said this spring he is considering hosting a ministerial-level conference session in New York in September, a time when world attention and leaders begin focusing on the United Nations for the General Assembly opening.

If steps to revive the Conference on Disarmament fail, there have been growing voices suggesting a fissile material cutoff treaty actually be taken out of the body and negotiated elsewhere. [...]

The Obama administration is examining that possibility, the U.S. official said: "As a government, we're always brainstorming." The official also noted "a downside that is a very obvious one to taking it out of the CD. If you go to another forum and say, it doesn't include Pakistan and this and that, is it really going to produce a treaty that would be useful?" [...]

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Endorse the Proliferation Security Initiative

State Department, 08 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

On Tuesday, May 11, 2010, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines announced its endorsement of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Statement of Interdiction Principles through the conclusion of a ship boarding agreement (SBA).

Officially titled “Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Concerning Cooperation to Suppress the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, their Delivery Systems, and Related Materials by Sea,” the SBA acknowledges that proliferation and terrorism seriously threaten international peace and security, and that trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related items by States and non-state actors of proliferation concern must be stopped.

The United States welcomes Saint Vincent and the Grenadines participation in the PSI and looks forward to working with the government to advance the nonproliferation goals of the PSI and its Statement of Interdiction Principles.

PSI participants commit to undertake measures to interdict illicit transfers of WMD-related items, exchange relevant information, and strengthen national legal authorities. With the addition of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 97 countries on six continents are PSI participants, having endorsed the PSI Statement of Interdiction Principles. The United States believes there should be the broadest possible participation in the PSI by all responsible states, to further strengthen international cooperation against trafficking in WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials.

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Conference on Disarmament Hears from Russian Federation and United States on Newly Signed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

UN Conference on Disarmament, 03 June 2010, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Conference on Disarmament this afternoon held the first plenary of the second part of its 2010 session, hearing statements from the Russian Federation and the United States about the newly signed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. The Conference also heard statements on the outcome of the eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) held in New York last month and its impact on the Conference on Disarmament, the situation in the Korean peninsula, and the work of the Conference.

Anatoly Antonov, Director of the Department for Security Affairs and Disarmament of the Russian Federation, said in preparing that treaty, the 15 years of experience in implementing the previous Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty had been taken into account. While many provisions of the initial treaty had needed serious review, the two parties had attempted to maintain the good elements it contained. Rose Gottemoeller, United States Assistant Secretary of State, said the treaty was not just about Washington and Moscow; it was about the entire world. The spirit of negotiations had been one of mutual respect. The new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty reflected the willingness of their Governments to engage mutually in enhancing their nuclear non-proliferation goals.

Brazil, in its presentation on the outcome of the eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which had taken place at the United Nations in New York this May, said that the final document read that the Conference on Disarmament should, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced Program of Work, immediately establish a subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament; immediately begin discussion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and immediately begin negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons of other nuclear explosive devices. [...]

Pakistan noted that the President planned to conduct informal meetings on fissile material during the last week of his Presidency. While informal meetings formed an important part of the Conference's work, the application of the Conference's rules of procedures was essential in this regard. As there was no agreement on the President's proposal, the Rules of the Conference did not allow for its implementation. The President could not implement his proposal when there was no agreement for this among the membership. The Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty was being pushed as a test of the Conference's credibility. This could not be done at the cost of Pakistan's 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Alex Van Meeuwen, President of the Conference on Disarmament, said that, on the consultations with regard to the Program of Work, he had continued to meet with delegations during the intersessional period and that he would continue until the end of his Presidency. For the moment he had no new elements to notify the conference with. Next week informal meetings on items one and two of the Agenda would be held. He would also continue his informal consultations with the delegations. Organizing informal meetings was fully under the purview of the Presidency in his opinion. [...]

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Conrad, Minot AFB Leadership Map out START Strategy

Senator Kent Conrad, 01 June 2010, <http://conrad.senate.gov/>

Senator Kent Conrad met with Colonel Doug Cox, commander of the 5th Bomb Wing, Colonel Fred Stoss, commander of the 91st Missile Wing and other leaders at Minot Air Force Base today to discuss the impact the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) might have on the air base.

The administration released the details of the New START treaty last month to Congress. The treaty is an agreement between the United States and Russia to reduce the number of nuclear weapons across the globe. It serves as a blueprint for the U.S. nuclear arsenal and, as negotiated, preserves America's powerful nuclear triad – intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) and nuclear-capable bombers (heavy bombers). Senate consent is required to ratify the arms reduction treaty.

"The New START treaty confirms that Minot Air Force Base remains a vital pillar of our national security," Senator Conrad said. "Minot is set to play an even greater role in keeping America and our allies safe."

Senator Conrad is the founder and chairman of the Senate ICBM coalition and has long worked to protect the nation's ICBM force. The current fleet of Minuteman III missiles is located at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana, F.E. Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming, and Minot Air Force Base, which is home to 150 Minuteman III missiles as well as two squadrons of B-52H bombers.

Prior to meeting with Colonel Cox and Colonel Stoss, Senator Conrad inspected the base's flight line and helped send off a squadron of B-52 bombers for a deployment to Andersen Air Force Base in the U.S. territory of Guam. The Guam base provides support for U.S. forces in the southwest Pacific and Indian oceans and also serves as a training center.

"The men and women of the United States Air Force – especially those at Minot Air Force Base – are working around the clock to safeguard our nation. The New START treaty recognizes their hard work and the irreplaceable role of our nuclear forces in the national defense," Senator Conrad 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Eight Nations Hold 7,540 Deployed Nukes, Report Finds

Global Security Newswire, 03 June 2010, <http://www.globalsecuritynewswire.org/>

Eight nations at the beginning of 2010 held an estimated 7,540 operational nuclear weapons, a figure that is down somewhat from last year due largely to the withdrawal by Russia and the United States of fielded warheads, according to a yearly report released yesterday by a Sweden-based think tank.

The five official nuclear powers [recognized under the NPT] – China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States – together with India, Pakistan and Israel have an estimated 22,500 nuclear weapons when counting armaments that are in storage, set for disassembly or not yet ready for deployment, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute [SIPRI] stated in its annual yearbook.

The five nuclear powers "appear determined to remain nuclear powers and are either modernizing or about to modernize their nuclear forces" the authors wrote. Additionally, "India and Pakistan are expanding their nuclear strike capabilities, while Israel appears to be waiting to see how the situation in Iran develops."

North Korea has conducted two nuclear tests "but there is no public information to verify that it has operational nuclear weapons," the report says. The country is thought to possess enough processed plutonium to build seven warheads.

Russia and the United States continue to possess the lion's share of nuclear weapons: an estimated 12,000 and 9,600 warheads, respectively. Washington holds 2,468 deployed strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, compared to Moscow's 4,630.

Both states have moved to meet the requirement under the 2002 Moscow Treaty to draw down their deployed forces to no more than 2,200 strategic nuclear warheads by 2012. The United States has already met that goal. The pending replacement to the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty would require each side to further draw down their operational arsenals to 1,550 strategic warheads.

France holds 300 deployed warheads while the United Kingdom possesses 144, SIPRI researchers said.

China has 240 nuclear weapons that are not believed to be fielded on launch systems. While there are no affirmative reports that Beijing has moved in the last few years to alter the size of its nuclear force, the nation "has been changing the delivery systems for those warheads as part

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

of its long-term modernization program aimed at developing a more survivable force and more flexible nuclear deterrence and retaliatory options," according to the report

India, Israel and Pakistan are not thought to have fully fielded their nuclear arsenals.

Islamabad is projected to have between 70 and 90 nuclear weapons that can be carried on bombers or ballistic missiles. While its existing weapons use highly enriched uranium, there is credible information to suggest Islamabad is making progress in developing a plutonium capability.

"Plutonium-based warheads would normally be lighter and more compact than those using HEU to achieve the same yield," according to the report. "Such warheads could either be fitted onto smaller missiles, possibly including cruise missiles, or would give already deployed ballistic missiles longer ranges."

Two new plutonium-producing reactors under construction, one of which might now be operational, would complement an existing plant that can produce up to 12 kilograms of material each year, the report says. "These new reactors will increase Pakistan's plutonium-production capability several-fold, provided that the country has sufficient capacity to reprocess spent fuel," it adds.

New Delhi is conservatively calculated to possess between 60 and 80 nuclear warheads that could be delivered by aircraft or missiles. India is continuing work on missiles that could be launched from submarines or surface naval vessels, the report says.

Under its long-standing policy of nuclear ambiguity Israel does not disclose information about its suspected arsenal. It is thought to hold an estimated 80 plutonium bombs that could be delivered by ballistic missiles or bombers, researchers said. There are unconfirmed reports that Jerusalem has developed artillery shells or other tactical nuclear weapons and that it possesses nuclear-capable cruise missiles that could be launched from sea, according to the SIPRI report.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Gates' Comments on Arms Treaty Ease Malmstrom Concerns

Great Falls Tribune, 05 June 2010, <http://www.greatfalls Tribune.com/>

Local and federal officials are pleased Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls apparently would not lose many of its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles if and when the proposed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Russia is ratified.

"It appears Malmstrom would lose only 10 of its 150 missiles if START is approved," said Steve Malicott, president of the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce. "That size of reduction would have a negligible impact on Malmstrom's staffing and its considerable economic impact on the area."

U.S. Senators Jon Tester and Max Baucus, both Montana Democrats, also welcomed the news, responding to recent comments by Defense Secretary Robert Gates.

"Under the new START treaty, Malmstrom will continue to be a vital part of our nation's nuclear deterrence mission for years to come," Tester said Thursday. "Max and I worked hard to convince the Obama administration Malmstrom is vital to national security and the economy of Montana. I'm pleased the message was heard loud and clear."

Gates revealed the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommendation to meet the treaty's weapons limits in an editorial in which he urged the Senate to ratify the treaty.

"The treaty preserves the U.S. nuclear arsenal as a vital pillar of our nation's and our allies' security posture," Gates wrote in a May 13 op-ed piece in the Wall Street Journal. "Under this treaty the U.S. will maintain our powerful nuclear triad – ICBMs, submarine launched ballistic missiles [SLBMs] and [heavy] bombers."

Gates said the joint chiefs – top generals and admirals representing each military branch – recommend keeping up to 420 land-based ICBMs, 14 submarines carrying up to 240 SLBMs and up to 60 nuclear-capable bombers.

That would result in a 6.6 percent reduction from the current 450 ICBMs, a 28.6 percent cut in the current 336 SLBMs and a 36 percent slice in nuclear-capable bombers, a congressional aide said. Bombers can be converted to carry conventional bombs.

Malmstrom, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming, and Minot AFB, North Dakota, each have 150 ICBMs protected in underground silos spread throughout sprawling missile fields in their respective states.

 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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

One squadron of 50 missiles maintained by Malmstrom was deactivated a few years ago, resulting in a loss of 500 military jobs at the Great Falls base. That came after a Pentagon study concluded the U.S. didn't need as many ICBMs to meet defense needs.

Gates did not specify how the reduction of 30 ICBMs would be carried out, but Malicott, who spent 26 years in the Air Force, said he has heard from Pentagon and industry sources that the military plans to spread the loss by trimming 10 missiles from each of the three ICBM bases.

Military officials believe it's important to keep all three ICBM bases strong in order to retain the capacity to train a full set of missile operations and maintenance crews, Malicott said.

A Tester aide agreed that's probably the military's reasoning because the recent Nuclear Posture Review conducted by key leaders discussed the importance of maintaining the configuration of three ICBM bases, each with three missile squadrons. Each missile squadron currently has five flights of 10 missiles apiece, for a total of 50 missiles per squadron.

Malicott said the chamber's Central Montana Defense Alliance has worked with Montana's congressional delegation and a coalition of senators from missile states to communicate the key role that land-based missiles play.

ICBMs are the least expensive operating system within the nuclear triad, he said. He added that they also provide the greatest deterrence to attack, since an enemy would have to knock out more than 400 buried missiles spread over huge areas to prevent U.S. retaliation.

Baucus spokeswoman Carolyn Bunce said her boss and Tester met with and sent letters to several key Obama administration officials and generals to make the case for a force structure calling for continued strong reliance on land-based ICBMs.

"By making smart reductions in the submarine force structure in line with the Navy's recommendations, we will continue to invest in ICBMs, which are the most stabilizing leg of the nation's nuclear arsenal," Bunce said. "Max is committed to working with military officials, Senator Tester, the administration and folks in Great Falls to determine the best path to keep Malmstrom strong."

In concluding his argument for Senate ratification of the START treaty, Gates said it "has the unanimous support of America's military leadership."

"For nearly 40 years, treaties to limit or reduce nuclear weapons have been approved by the U.S. Senate with strong bipartisan majorities," he said. "This treaty deserves a similar reception

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

and result, on account of the dangerous weapons it reduces, the critical defense capabilities it preserves, the strategic stability it maintains and, above all, the security it provides to the American people."

It is not clear when the Senate will vote on whether to ratify the treaty, Tester said.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has held a couple of hearings on the treaty but probably won't vote to move it to the full Senate until July or early August, he said.

Treaty ratification requires a two-thirds vote in the Senate, or 67 votes. Under the U.S. Constitution, only the Senate, not the House of Representatives, plays a role in treaty ratification.

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Kerry, Lugar Announce Second Series of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearings on the New START Treaty

Congressional Documents and Publications, 10 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John Kerry (D-MA) and Ranking Member Richard Lugar (R-IN) today released a schedule for the second round of hearings on the New START Treaty. The Committee has held five hearings thus far with current and former administration officials, including Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Michael Mullen, former Secretaries of State James Baker and Henry Kissinger, and former Secretaries of Defense James Schlesinger and William Perry.

Chairman Kerry and Ranking Member Lugar are pursuing an aggressive schedule of hearings and are planning a full Committee vote on the treaty before the August congressional recess.

"President Obama has made nuclear arms control and nonproliferation the cornerstone of his new National Security Strategy, which states: 'The American people face no greater or more urgent danger than a terrorist attack with a nuclear weapon'. Ratifying the New START Treaty is essential to addressing this threat, making America safer, and bolstering the global coalition against nuclear proliferation," said Kerry. "With every passing day we lose crucial visibility into Russia's nuclear arsenal and credibility as a world leader on this vital issue. It is imperative that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee act expeditiously to move the New START Treaty to the Senate floor. Over the next two months, Senator Lugar and I will conduct a second series of hearings that will give this treaty the thorough vetting it deserves. We plan to hold a vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the New START Treaty prior to the August recess and are confident that our colleagues from both sides of the aisle will join us in supporting the treaty to strengthen our national security".

Lugar stated, "This timeline for Committee consideration is imperative so that we can restart inspections, invigorate our relationship with Russia and continue our leadership in global nonproliferation. The Committee must work swiftly to deal with legitimate and important concerns expressed by Senators. To this end, I have submitted more than 100 questions for the record to the Administration on the treaty and its national security implications, and called for a full range of views to be considered in our hearings".

During the first series of hearings, Clinton, Gates, and Mullen testified about the urgent need to ratify the New START Treaty. Baker, Kissinger, Schlesinger, and Perry reaffirmed the importance of ratifying this treaty.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

On Tuesday, the Committee held a closed hearing with Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary of State for Verification and Compliance; and Ted Warner, the Secretary of Defense's Representative to Post-START Negotiations, in order to allow members to discuss classified content pertaining to New START.

Chairman Kerry and Ranking Member Lugar plan to conduct at least eight more hearings featuring witnesses who were integral to negotiating the treaty as well as officials who will address specific concerns such as missile defense, modernization, and verification.

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

Treaty on Open Skies Review Conference, June 7-9, Vienna, Austria

State Department, 04 June 2010, <http://www.state.gov/>

The United States is serving as the Chair of the Review Conference for the Treaty on Open Skies in Vienna, Austria, June 7-9, 2010. Assistant Secretary Rose Gottemoeller from the Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation, is leading the U.S. interagency delegation, including co-Chair Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Celeste Wallander.

The 34 State Parties to the treaty, stretching from Vancouver in the west to Vladivostok in the east, will assess implementation of the treaty during the previous five years and discuss future challenges and goals. Technology enhancements for the sensors and aircraft will be the primary focus of discussion.

The Treaty on Open Skies is one of the most wide-ranging international arms control efforts to date to promote openness and transparency in military forces and activities. As such, the Treaty provides a key mechanism in support of U.S. Euro-Atlantic security objectives as recently outlined by Vice President Biden and Secretary Clinton.

The Treaty on Open Skies established a regime for unarmed aerial observation flights over the territories of its State Parties. The treaty is designed to enhance mutual understanding and confidence by giving all participants, regardless of size, a direct role in gathering and sharing information through aerial imaging of military forces and activities of concern to them.

The treaty requires that a Review Conference be held every five years. The first conference to review the treaty was held in 2005.

For more information about the treaty please see the State website:

<http://www.state.gov/t/vci/cca/os/index.htm> and the OSCE website:

http://www.osce.org/conferences/open_skies_2010.html

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010



Closing Statement at the Open Skies Review Conference

States News Service, 09 June 2010, accessed via Lexis Nexis

Remarks by Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation

Good afternoon Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is an honor for me to join you for the final day of the Second Review Conference for the Open Skies Treaty. First, I want to thank my colleague, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Wallander, for taking over the Chair on the first two days on rather short notice. I wish I could have participated in the entire conference, but I was asked to testify before the Senate yesterday on the New START Treaty.

I understand that your discussions this week have confirmed the commitment of all delegations towards the future implementation of the treaty. The United States, as the originator of the concept, is quite proud of the collective achievement demonstrated during the five years since the previous Review Conference, as well as since the entry into force.

Today, I would like to take the opportunity to reaffirm to all States Parties, the commitment of the United States toward continued robust implementation of the treaty. The United States believes that it is essential for the Open Skies Treaty to remain a vital instrument in our Euro-Atlantic conventional arms control toolbox.

As U.S. Vice President Biden said on May 6 regarding advancing Europe's security, first, we need to work together to broaden our commitments to reciprocal transparency about all our military forces, including both conventional and nuclear forces, and other defense assets in Europe, including missile defenses. The Open Skies Treaty is one of our most successful and valuable regimes to fulfill this task. In this regard, Open Skies serves not only its members, but the security of all OSCE participating States as well.

The United States is aware that there are significant challenges ahead in navigating decisions affecting the future of our Open Skies programs, the practical decisions related to the transition from film cameras to digital sensors and the fiscal decisions associated with the improvement of our assets and resources. We understand the financial constraints that many of our partners are facing with respect to funding future sensor replacements and flight operations. Indeed, the United States faces many of those same constraints as we consider our own operations under the treaty.

We have heard clearly in the last few days that there is a strong will among the States Parties to robustly implement this Treaty. The United States welcomes the opportunity to work with all of you in the coming months to chart a new course for this Treaty that will ensure its continued success. More importantly, the results of continued observation flights will contribute toward our

 [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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

security and stability as a group of nations. This is the ultimate goal of the treaty, and one we must pursue vigorously on behalf of the people of our countries that we are representing here today.

Political will to make changes is not enough, however. Actions and leadership are necessary to put that will into practice, and will require careful analysis to ensure efficient use of resources. The United States has recently launched a study to examine options for how to put these aspirations into action. Let me outline our focus for the study:

- Relying on old film cameras is no longer adequate. As you saw this week, using all treaty sensors provides results that can be used for many security issues of interest to our governments. We are examining options on moving to digital sensors in all treaty categories;
- We are studying options for future Open Skies aircraft. We want to maintain a fleet of aircraft and the supporting infrastructure that will enable us to modernize our implementation of the Open Skies Treaty in the most cost effective way possible. The Open Skies fleet if you will, must be refreshed in the coming decade or flights will no longer be possible;
- We want to work with partners to make sure all have an opportunity to participate in observation flights one of the key sources of confidence-building among the Parties. Options for more shared flights and broader utilization of active quotas available under the treaty will also be considered;
- We support expanding the membership of the treaty within the OSCE community. We firmly believe that the security and stability of the entire OSCE area could be enhanced by broader participation in the treaty;
- We will examine the benefits derived from the treaty with a broad variety of government agencies to ensure that the imagery and other sensor data collected serves our evolving security needs. We will encourage new thinking about applying Open Skies toward emerging challenges and threats, including those transnational threats under discussion in the OSCE.

How do we move forward together? We are interested in working with States Parties on a Five-Year Transition Plan that allow us to report to the next Review Conference that the treaty is alive and well-positioned for the future.

[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



02 June – 14 June 2010

DTRA

- We will ask the OSCC to take up the tasks identified in the Final Document [that we are adopting today];
- We want to talk to States Parties about the possibilities for sharing resources in the future, and options for collaboration on aircraft, sensors and data systems;
- We invite all States Parties to a workshop on future digital sensor options to be held this summer in Dayton, Ohio;
- We will continue to provide leadership and technical expertise for the Informal Working Group on Sensors as well as the Informal Working Group on Notifications and Formats.

My esteemed colleagues, I invite you to join us on the next segment of this journey. If we continue to work together in the cooperative spirit that defines Open Skies, I am convinced that we can prepare and fulfill a five-year plan that will guide our national decision-making and our collective actions to garner the resources necessary. Please join us. [...]

[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.