



BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



06 October - 19 October 2009

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ARMS CONTROL (GENERAL)

Nuclear Arms Control Treaty Program Participates in Large Scale Calibration Test

U.S. Fed News, 07 October 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

The U.S. Army's Nuclear Arms Control Treaty (NACT) program participated in a large scale sensor calibration test in August. (423 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Sandia's Z Machine Meets 2009 Goal: Simulations Enable Stockpile Stewardship without Nuclear Tests

NNSA, 13 October 2009, <http://nnsa.energy.gov/>

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) today announced that the Z machine at Sandia National Laboratories met its goal for the fiscal year by conducting 51 test shots in the last three months, more than doubling the number of shots for the same period last year. (361 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Tiny Sensors in Development for Chemical, Biological Threat Detection

Global Security Newswire, 15 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

The U.S. Army is funding the development of a new system that could be used to uncover biological and chemical weapons materials, a Missouri university announced this week. (134 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC)

Biological Weapons Convention must Be Fixed, Experts Say

Global Security Newswire, 08 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

The Biological Weapons Convention must become stronger or risk falling into irrelevancy, experts said this week. (1,077 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

United Nations and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Work to Strengthen Barriers against Biological Weapons

UN Office of Geneva, 15 October 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will jointly host a workshop on the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) in Riyadh on 20 and 21 October 2009. (562 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

CMA Destroys Its Two Millionth Munition

CMA, 06 October 2009, <http://www.cma.army.mil>

Today, the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) announced the safe destruction of its two millionth munition since Entry-Into-Force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

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

Russia Reports Eliminating 42 Percent of Chemical Warfare Materials

Global Security Newswire, 15 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

A senior Russian official said yesterday the nation has destroyed nearly 42 percent of its full depository of chemical warfare materials, Interfax reported. (295 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Chemical Weapons Convention Body Readies Next Leader

Global Security Newswire, 16 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

A veteran Turkish diplomat appears set to become the next head of the international agency that oversees the Chemical Weapons Convention (see GSN, July 22). Ahmet Üzümcü was approved today by consensus of the 41-state Executive Council to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (539 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Trinidad and Tobago Sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

CTBTO, 09 October 2009, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

Trinidad and Tobago signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) today.

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

U.S., Russia must Lead on Arms Control [OPINION]

Politico, 13 October 2009, <http://www.politico.com/>

By: Brent Scowcroft and Joseph Nye and Nicholas Burns and Strobe Talbott

The United States faces the urgent challenge of using the year ahead to limit the risks of nuclear proliferation and to lower the level of nuclear weapons in the world. (1,452 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)



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COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR)

Lugar Legislation Included in Final Defense Authorization Bill

Press Release of Senator Lugar, 15 October 2009, <http://lugar.senate.gov/>

U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar today welcomed the inclusion of language similar to the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Improvement Act of 2009 into the final National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 that will soon be considered by both the House of Representatives and Senate. (589 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

Draft Proposes Cutting Number of Warheads to Less than 1,000 by 2025

Tokyo Kyodo World Service, 16 October 2009, accessed via Open Source Center

An international panel on nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament has compiled a draft report calling for reducing the number of nuclear warheads in the world to less than 1,000 by 2025 from the present more than 20,000, panel sources said Friday. (667 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

Russia, Unites States certainly Have Chance to Agree on New START Treaty—Medvedev

Moscow ITAR-TASS, 09 October 2009, accessed via Open Source Center

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev stated that Moscow "certainly has a chance" to conclude with Washington a new START treaty. (438 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

Russia to Do Its Best to Sign Arms Cuts Deal with United States by December

RIA Novosti, 19 October 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Russia will do its best to sign a new strategic arms reduction treaty with the United States by December, President Dmitry Medvedev said prior to his visit to Belgrade scheduled for Tuesday [October 20]. (224 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

FULL TEXT OF WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:



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Nuclear Arms Control Treaty Program Participates in Large Scale Calibration Test

U.S. Fed News, 07 October 2009, accessed via Lexis Nexis

The U.S. Army's Nuclear Arms Control Treaty (NACT) program participated in a large scale sensor calibration test in August. The August 26 calibration event monitored the results of a scheduled detonation of out-of-date explosives at the Israeli Sayarim Military Range as part of normal munitions disposal. The detonation yielded a blast of approximately 100-tons by the Israel Defense Forces.

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command has been responsible for NACT since 2002 when the mission was transferred from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to the U.S. Army SMDC.

Under the NACT program, USASMDC/ARSTRAT, acting on behalf of the U.S. government, is responsible for construction, operation, maintenance, sustainment and life-cycle management of 41 facilities, 38 fully mission capable and three yet to be constructed.

The NACT Program reports to the Treaty Manager at the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The command also works closely with other components of the Arms Control Interagency including the Department of the Army, Department of Energy, National Labs, and the Department of State.

The 100-ton explosion provided a target of opportunity to capture infrasound ground truth data and characterize infrasound propagation in the Middle East region for infrasound sensor and array calibration and the infrasound propagation modeling, signature analysis and characterization.

The NACT Program infrasound calibration objectives include capturing a ground truth infrasound calibration dataset for the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East Region to improve the infrasound monitoring, signature and event analysis capabilities. Another objective is to characterize the infrasonic propagation in the region: travel times, spectra and amplitudes, depending on explosion magnitude, device design and atmospheric conditions.

To achieve these objectives, the USASMDC/ARSTRAT NACT program deployed technical and support teams to establish temporary infrasound arrays and acoustic sensors. The temporary arrays were deployed in Israel, Greece and Cyprus at distances of 50-500 km. More of a propagation effect was expected in Greece and points west (Tunisia, Sicily) than points north (Cyprus). The timeframe for this event was important as propagation is seasonally affected. Atmospheric conditions are favorable for these locations during the summer season.

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The planned detonations were conducted by the Israeli Defense Forces personnel under the strict auspices and in accordance with all pertinent Israeli Sayarim Range regulations and safety guidelines and in full compliance with all local requirements and permits. The Sayarim Range is an active military range where U.S. and foreign personnel have regularly participated and collaborated on internationally sponsored programs. The USASMDC/ARSTRAT team has additionally contracted a U.S. government explosive's officer/expert to review safety and range activity planning.

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The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) today announced that the Z machine at Sandia National Laboratories met its goal for the fiscal year by conducting 51 test shots in the last three months, more than doubling the number of shots for the same period last year. This re-establishes the Z machine shot rate capability after its refurbishment in 2007. The data from Z machine firings, which are used in supercomputer applications to simulate the effect of nuclear weapons, are a critical part of the NNSA's Stockpile Stewardship Program.

"The Z machine is an integral part of our commitment to maintaining a safe, secure and reliable stockpile without nuclear testing," said NNSA Administrator Thomas D'Agostino. "I congratulate the Sandia Z machine team for their work in getting to this goal. Their commitment to nuclear security is one of the reasons we can verify the effectiveness of the stockpile each year."

The Z machine is the world's largest and most powerful laboratory Z-pinch X-ray source. With the 2007 refurbishment of the Z machine, X-ray energies greater than 2 million joules and X-ray powers exceeding 300 trillion watts have been produced, as well as producing pressures greater than those at the center of the Earth. Working in concert with the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory—the world's largest laser—and the Omega laser at the University of Rochester, Z machine is helping to advance the frontiers of science and discovery while addressing our nation's critical national security priorities.

Recent Z machine research was featured at the Sixth International Conference on Inertial Fusion Sciences and Applications held in September in San Francisco, California. This included a proposed way to efficiently harvest energy from a staccato, nanosecond burst of controlled fusion reactions. Sandia's Z machine has already melted a diamond, shot tiny plates faster than the earth moves through space, and routinely reaches the temperature of the sun. It has also created temperature and pressures that have allowed astronomers to better estimate aspects of the core of Jupiter, the surface of Neptune, and the X-ray patterns around black holes in space.

[For more information on recent Z machine work, see:

<http://www.sandia.gov/LabNews/070316.html#two>

<http://www.sandia.gov/news/resources/releases/2009/neptune.html>

<http://www.sandia.gov/news/resources/releases/2008/zopens.html>

<http://www.sandia.gov/news/resources/releases/2007/rapid-fire-pulse.html>

<http://www.sandia.gov/news/resources/releases/2006/diamonds.html>



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Tiny Sensors in Development for Chemical, Biological Threat Detection

Global Security Newswire, 15 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

The U.S. Army is funding the development of a new system that could be used to uncover biological and chemical weapons materials, a Missouri university announced this week.

Researchers at the Missouri University of Science and Technology have received nearly \$530,000 to develop pinhead-sized detection devices, along with the means to produce the sensors and field them in a conflict situation.

Zeolite, a crystal with a molecular arrangement and unique traits that enable it to identify and hold specific chemicals, is being used to create the sensors.

The tiny devices would be deployed on the battlefield using small "motes"—mechanisms energized by batteries, capable of carrying about 12 sensors and using wireless networks to communicate. The motes could be operated through remote control, ensuring military personnel are not exposed to lethal chemical agents.

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Biological Weapons Convention must Be Fixed, Experts Say

Global Security Newswire, 08 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

The Biological Weapons Convention must become stronger or risk falling into irrelevancy, experts said this week.

While the treaty embodies the "necessary" norm against the use of disease as a weapon of warfare "it's not sufficient" and suffers from shortcomings that need to be tackled by member nations, according to Jonathan Tucker, a senior fellow with the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies.

Among the inadequacies that hinder implementation are the "relatively limited" number of states that adhere to the compact and the nonbinding results that stem from the annual meetings of member nations, Tucker said.

The treaty also has no provisions for verification of its rules, which led to the document being "blatantly disregarded" in the past ... said Gigi Kwik Gronvall, a senior associate at the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Biosecurity.

Both offered their comments Tuesday during a panel discussion at a biodefense conference organized here by the center.

The Biological Weapons Convention entered into force in 1975 and today has 163 member nations. It prohibits the development, production and stockpiling of weaponized disease agents such as anthrax, smallpox or plague.

The pact has not been as widely accepted as other nonproliferation agreements, Tucker said. He compared it to the Chemical Weapons Convention, which entered into force in 1997—more than 20 years after its biological weapons counterpart—and boasts 188 States Parties.

A key reason for the divergence in the number of member states the existence of an implementing body, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, that has "actively recruited or pressured countries to join" the Chemical Weapons Convention, Tucker said. The biological convention, meanwhile, has an "institutional deficit," he told the audience.

Today, the treaty's Implementation Support Unit, (ISU) which helps coordinate activities related to the agreement, is composed of three people at the U.N. Office at Geneva, according to Tucker. He said that a congressionally mandated panel on weapons of mass destruction recently urged the United States to support an "appropriate increase" in the "size and stature" of that office.

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The U.S. Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism also recommended that Washington propose a new "action plan" for achieving universal adherence to the treaty for adoption at the 2011 BWC review conference. The sessions are held every five years to review the workings of the treaty.

Another problem dates back to the 2001 collapse of negotiations that would have stood up a BWC verification regime, leaving the compact "without a clear direction for future efforts," Tucker said. That year the Bush administration moved to abandon six and a half years of negotiations toward an inspections protocol.

The "political vacuum" left over about how to strengthen the compact has only been partially filled by the intercessional conferences, separate annual meetings of experts and States Parties that have focused on implementation of the treaty, Tucker said.

Those conferences have been useful in focusing the international community's attention on biosecurity issues, but they are reaching a point of "diminishing returns" because they do not have a direct impact on implementation of the convention, he told the audience. Those sessions address a different each issue year. This year's topic was disease surveillance and next year participants will address investigations of the alleged use of biological weapons.

The convention is also in danger of being overtaken by technology, Kenneth Luongo, president of the Partnership for Global Security, said during the panel discussion.

"We have to figure out how to deal with that because the BWC in a sense was dealing with governments that were producing biological materials for warfare," he said. Today "we're dealing with a primarily private sector owned industry that's producing biological agents for profit and not for warfare." He added that most private sector biological research is devoted to pharmaceuticals and medical countermeasures.

The arms control model that was applied to the nuclear sector, focused on state production of fissile material, might not be applicable to biological agents, where a far greater number of private institutions are producing materials that might be of concern, Luongo told the audience. "I think we have a lot of different stakeholders here. That's going to be a challenge."

He referred to a report that examined the global biotechnology sector in 2008. More than 4,700 companies were found to have spent about \$30 billion on research that year, while the U.S. National Institute of Health spent slightly more than \$5 billion.

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While U.S. President Barack Obama's statements on nuclear proliferation have been "well-informed" and backed by years of consensus within the scientific community, there is not the same kind of agreement on biological dangers, according to Luongo. He did not elaborate.

The White House in August convened a summit with roughly 40 biological scientists and research analysts to inform the administration's strategy on bioterrorism, including how it should approach the treaty and its 2011 review conference.

Luongo said that in the future BWC member states should work on confidence-building measures instead of standing up a verification regime, which would be a "difficult concept" for some states and focused on a "small percentage of the research that we're worried about."

"The idea is to have a framework where we agree on the dangers and a range of solutions, but not mandate behavior," he said. Another option to strengthen the treaty would be for the United States to prepare a U.N. Security Council resolution similar to one passed last month, according to Luongo. That document, numbered 1887, was aimed at promoting nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament.

"I'm wondering whether or not we need an 1887-B on the bio side," Luongo said during the panel discussion. He did not say what specifically such a resolution would involve, only that it should outline a range of activities countries could take to adhere to the compact and allow for future negotiations about implementation.

Tucker said that existing confidence-building declarations—annual reports issued by countries to detail their biodefense activities or disease outbreaks on their soil—could be made mandatory to enhance transparency. Fewer than half of the state parties issue the report today and the documents often are printed in a nation's native language and not translated, he said. In addition, the reports are not made public or given to nongovernment organizations that could play a useful "watchdog" role. Thought is being given now as to how to make confidence-building statements "more relevant," according to Tucker. He added that the 2011 review conference could take up the matter.

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United Nations and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Work to Strengthen Barriers against Biological Weapons

UN Office of Geneva, 15 October 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will jointly host a workshop on the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) in Riyadh on 20 and 21 October 2009.

The workshop will be held in the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh, and will be opened by His Highness Prince Dr. Turki bin Muhammad bin Saud Al-Kabir, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Multilateral Relations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Participants will include officials and technical experts from a range of government agencies (including ministries of foreign affairs, defense, health, and interior) in Saudi Arabia and the other Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Experts from the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) based in London will also play a key role in the workshop.

The workshop will discuss the biological weapons threat, especially as it relates to the Gulf region, and examine the risks to human, animal and plant health, food safety and economic stability. It will consider the response of the international community to the biological weapons threat, focusing on the BWC as well as Security Council Resolution 1540. Participants will discuss approaches to effective national implementation of the BWC, including coordination among domestic agencies and participation in the annual confidence-building measures, as well as international cooperation through the BWC intersessional work program and the Implementation Support Unit, and possible regional initiatives. The workshop will also examine recent scientific and technological developments relevant to the biological weapons threat, and discuss options for effective oversight of science and technology.

The Head of the Implementation Support Unit, Mr. Richard Lennane, welcomed the workshop as an excellent example of a practical regional initiative to combat the threat posed to international security by biological weapons and bioterrorism. "The Government of Saudi Arabia, which has long participated actively in the intersessional work program of the BWC, is making a valuable practical contribution to strengthening barriers against biological weapons in its region. I am confident that this workshop will serve as a model for similar joint initiatives between the ISU and BWC States Parties in other regions," he said.

The results of the workshop will be reported to the annual BWC Meeting of States Parties to be held in Geneva from 7 to 11 December 2009.

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The BWC prohibits the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons. More formally referred to as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the treaty opened for signature in 1972 and entered into force in 1975. It currently has 163 States Parties, with a further 13 States having signed but not yet ratified. All GCC member states are States Parties to the BWC.

The BWC Implementation Support Unit is based in the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in Geneva. It was established by the Sixth Review Conference of the BWC in 2006 to support and coordinate the efforts of the BWC States Parties to implement their obligations under the treaty. The ISU is mandated to provide administrative support for BWC meetings; to facilitate communication among States Parties and with relevant organizations; to support national implementation efforts; to act as a clearing-house for offers of and requests for assistance; to administer the BWC confidence-building measures; and to support universalization activities.

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CMA Destroys Its Two Millionth Munition

CMA, 06 October 2009, <http://www.cma.army.mil>

Today, the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) announced the safe destruction of its two millionth munition since entry-into-force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The United States ratified the CWC in 1997, joining more than 180 countries pledging to rid the world of chemical weapons.

This is a major achievement for CMA and is testimony to the expertise and commitment of its work force. This accomplishment was reached while maintaining the safety of CMA's work force, the public and the environment. CMA reached the millionth munition destroyed in 2001.

CMA Director Conrad F. Whyne said of the accomplishment, "The professional, dedicated government and contract workers at all of our locations are making great strides to safely eliminate our chemical weapons stockpile, making our nation and the world safer."

CMA has come a long way to reach this destruction benchmark. The neutralization sites at Aberdeen, Maryland, and Newport, Indiana, as well as the incineration site at Johnston Atoll, have successfully destroyed their stockpiles of chemical warfare materiel and are closed or being closed. The four remaining sites at Anniston, Alabama, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Tooele, Utah, and Umatilla, Oregon, use incineration, a proven safe and effective treatment. In addition, CMA's Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project (NSCMP) has made substantial progress assessing and treating chemical materiel separate from the national stockpile.

NSCMP also beat the treaty deadline for destruction of the nation's chemical warfare production facilities.

CMA is committed to the safety of the public, its work force and the environment. CMA's four remaining destruction sites are on pace to complete operations in time to meet the 2012 CWC deadline. CMA continues to safely store chemical agent munitions near Richmond, Kentucky, and Pueblo, Colorado. For more information about CMA, visit <http://www.cma.army.mil>.

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Russia Reports Eliminating 42 Percent of Chemical Warfare Materials

Global Security Newswire, 15 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

A senior Russian official said yesterday the nation has destroyed nearly 42 percent of its full depository of chemical warfare materials, Interfax reported.

A total of 16,705 metric tons of chemical agents have been destroyed to date, Sergei Serbin, head of the international cooperation office for Russia's chemical weapons storage and disposal department, said during a conference near the disposal plant at Shchuchye in the Kurgan region. Russia at one point held 40,000 metric tons of material, the world's largest stockpile of substances banned by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

"The disposal is proceeding as planned," Serbin said during the event. "The yearly target for Russia has been accomplished by 77 percent. As for the Shchuchye facility, it has destroyed 86 percent of the yearly target."

Nearly 776 of the 5,450 metric tons of sarin nerve agent stored at Shchuchye have been destroyed.

Difficulties were anticipated as the plant began operations last May, Serbin said. "Naturally there were some, but nothing extraordinary happened, and the equipment is being adjusted. The facility is stable now, and there is even some power reserve," he said.

Six chemical weapons disposal plants have opened so far in Russia. The nation intends to dispose of 45 percent of its chemical arsenal by the end of this year and to have disposed of all chemical weapons by April 29, 2012, the deadline set by the convention.

The second part of the Shchuchye disposal plant is likely to come online in the latter half of 2010, Serbin said. With the addition of the new section, the facility would be able to destroy 1,700 metric tons of material each year, he added.

"Construction efforts are in progress and equipment is being installed. The facility will have two segments with a similar capacity," he said.

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Chemical Weapons Convention Body Readies Next Leader

Global Security Newswire, 16 October 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org/>

A veteran Turkish diplomat appears set to become the next head of the international agency that oversees the Chemical Weapons Convention (see GSN, July 22). Ahmet Üzümcü was approved today by consensus of the 41-state Executive Council to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

His candidacy must still go before the OPCW Conference of State Parties during its next meeting from November 30 to December 4 in The Hague, Netherlands. Upon receiving final approval, Üzümcü would begin a four-year term in July 2010. He would replace Rogelio Pfirter of Argentina, who has served as OPCW director general since 2002.

The 58-year-old envoy beat out six other candidates seeking the top spot with the organization established to ensure that the 188 Chemical Weapons Convention member states are not developing, producing, stockpiling or using chemical warfare materials such as mustard blister agent or the nerve agents sarin and VX.

Along with Turkey, candidates had been put forward by Algeria, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Delegates from the 41 nations this week conducted a series of straw polls to select their preferred applicant. After the fourth poll yesterday, only three candidates remained and Üzümcü had emerged as the clear leader, said OPCW spokesman Michael Luhan.

The other two contenders, who were not identified, withdrew from consideration this morning. "It was fairly clear by this morning that he had established himself as the only candidate who could be recommended to the Conference of States Parties by consensus," Luhan told *Global Security Newswire*. "He definitely, I think, impressed upon the delegations and capitals the feeling that he had real leadership qualities and gravitas."

Pfirter also lauded the smooth selection effort and the Executive Council decision. "With its consensus decision today the Executive Council reaffirmed the OPCW as an example of successful multilateralism, and has recommended a candidate of sterling personal and professional qualities to lead the organization into the future," he said in a press release.

"At the same time, I wish to extend my appreciation to the other six candidates, and to their States Parties, for the exceptional grace and wisdom they demonstrated in the course of the selection process. This is indeed a proud moment for the OPCW, one that demonstrates the

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maturity and profound unity of purpose which the organization has attained in its mission to create a world free of chemical weapons,” [Pfirter said].

This would be the first orderly transition of leadership at the organization since its inception in 1997. The first OPCW chief, Jose Bustani, was forced out of his job in 2002 in a campaign widely seen as being led by the United States (see GSN, April 23, 2002).

Üzümcü could not be reached for comment this afternoon. He now serves as Turkey's envoy to the UN Office at Geneva. His postings date back to 1976, and include stints at the Turkish representative to NATO and the Conference on Disarmament.

Chemical disarmament expert Paul Walker said he has met Üzümcü twice, and has been impressed by his knowledge of international security and nonproliferation issues, particularly related to the work of the organization he would lead. Üzümcü would also apparently be the first Turkish official to lead a major international organization, he said. ...

[Mr. Üzümcü's resume is available online at:

http://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/EC/57/en/Ambassador_Ahmet_Uzumcu_CV.pdf]

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Trinidad and Tobago Sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

CTBTO, 09 October 2009, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

Trinidad and Tobago signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) today. The signing ceremony took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Overall, the treaty enjoys near-universality with 182 states now having signed and 150 of them having ratified it.

Cuba and Dominica are the only remaining Latin American and Caribbean States that have not yet signed the treaty. Among the region's 33 states, 29 have already ratified the treaty. The last state to do so was Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which ratified the treaty on 23 September 2009.

Trinidad and Tobago participated in the high-level conference to promote the entry into force of the CTBT, which took place in New York in September 2009. The CTBT's entry into force was also supported at the recent United Nations Security Council summit meeting on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, which was convened at the Heads of State level.

The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions. The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is building a verification regime to monitor the planet for compliance with the Treaty. When complete, 337 facilities worldwide will monitor underground, the oceans and the atmosphere for any sign of a nuclear explosion. To date, close to 250 facilities have been certified and send data to the International Data Centre at the CTBTO in Vienna, Austria.

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U.S., Russia must Lead on Arms Control [OPINION – 4 pages]

Politico, 13 October 2009, <http://www.politico.com/>

By: Brent Scowcroft and Joseph Nye and Nicholas Burns and Strobe Talbott

The United States faces the urgent challenge of using the year ahead to limit the risks of nuclear proliferation and to lower the level of nuclear weapons in the world. Achieving these goals is crucial to a peaceful century. President Barack Obama has undertaken a variety of initiatives to reduce American and Russian nuclear arsenals, dissuade states that have forgone nuclear weapons from acquiring them, stop the production of fissile material for military purposes, tighten measures to keep nuclear weapons from ever being used, prevent dangerous technology from falling into the hands of terrorists and promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

In late September, leaders at the United Nations and the G-20 summit in Pittsburgh committed themselves to all these goals. Yet in the midst of those meetings, President Obama, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and French President Nicolas Sarkozy revealed that Iran had been secretly building a second enrichment facility with the potential to produce weapons-grade uranium. That ominous development dramatized the urgent need for renewed political will in support of arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament.

The U.S. and Russia must lead the world in reducing the risks associated with nuclear weapons. Since they possess 96 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, they can, together, significantly lower the global stockpile while at the same time setting an example for other states and catalyzing progress on multilateral agreements.

The U.S. and Russia are negotiating in Geneva to produce a strategic arms reduction treaty to replace START I, which expires in December. If those talks are successful, the U.S. Senate will consider the new treaty for ratification next year.

Meanwhile, the administration is weighing when to resubmit the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, which was rejected by the Senate on October 13, 1999—10 years ago today.

In the U.S., international agreements regulating the size and composition of national defenses have often been controversial, and a new strategic arms treaty and CTBT will be no exception. Arms control and nonproliferation agreements earn the support of the citizenry and Congress only when a president makes a convincing case that such treaties are in the national interest. The new strategic arms treaty, which is still a work in progress, and CTBT have already aroused expressions of skepticism or outright opposition from key legislators and opinion makers. Ratifying both will be to the international advantage of the United States.

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The CTBT is especially important to the goal of reducing nuclear weapons. Its ratification by the U.S. and eight other holdout countries will considerably strengthen the global nonproliferation regime in numerous ways. By actively seeking ratification, the U.S. will be more able to persuade Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty member states to erect stronger barriers against the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

When ratified, the CTBT will expedite agreement on more rigorous export controls, measures to protect against the theft of dangerous materials and know-how and measures to discourage the spread of enrichment and reprocessing facilities. Implementation of the CTBT's international monitoring system will add significantly to U.S. national capabilities to detect covert nuclear testing worldwide. It will also impede the ability of countries with nuclear weapons to develop and deploy more advanced nuclear systems, including taking steps to miniaturize and otherwise make more usable their offensive nuclear capabilities.

The ratification of a new strategic arms treaty and CTBT will be difficult. The administration will need to convince the Senate that the two agreements serve an integrated strategy for enhancing American and world security. With respect to the CTBT, ratification will require addressing concerns—including ensuring the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear stockpile—that led several still-serving senators to vote against the treaty a decade ago.

The Nobel Peace Prize Committee cited Obama's dedication to arms control and nonproliferation when announcing last Friday his selection as this year's laureate. If he creates a positive, mutually reinforcing dynamic in the way he presents and sequences the two treaties, it will give momentum and coherence to follow-on negotiations and the agreements that they produce.

Obama's success in managing the domestic politics of defense and diplomacy will be an important factor in his effectiveness as a world leader during the years ahead. He will host a global nuclear security summit in Washington in April, with the aim of strengthening international resolve to combat nuclear smuggling and terrorism.

In May, the U.S. will be a key participant in a conference in New York at which the 189 member states of the NPT will review its status and prospects. When the NPT entered into force in 1970, it was intended to limit the number of nuclear weapons states to five (the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China). Since then, three states that never signed the NPT have acquired nuclear weapons (India, Israel and Pakistan). In addition, North Korea violated its treaty obligations and exploded two crude devices. Iran's suspected nuclear weapons program underscores the danger of the global nonproliferation regime's unraveling, with potentially disastrous consequences.

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Averting that danger will require multiple, coordinated and sustained efforts for many years to come, but ratification of a new U.S.-Russia arms reduction treaty in 2010 and engagement in the Senate on CTBT will help. For example, a new arms reduction agreement will give substance to the “reset” in the U.S.-Russian relationship, and that, in turn, could translate into a more constructive Russian position on Iran in the United Nations Security Council and elsewhere. Progress in the Senate on CTBT will advance U.S. credibility for efforts to put controls on nuclear weapons.

In our view, the following principles and propositions would be helpful in guiding administration policy, Senate consideration and public debate toward ratification of the two treaties:

- Because of the limited time for completing a new strategic arms treaty, it should remain simple and contain counting rules and verification provisions suitably updated but modeled on START I. It should be seen as a bridge to a more ambitious treaty in the future.
- In order to ensure that the START process does not stop with the successor treaty, the U.S. should seek from Russia a commitment to follow-on negotiations that will advance the near-term goals of significant reductions in strategic forces, improved “crisis stability” (less likelihood that nuclear weapons would be used in a political or military confrontation) and greater transparency (exchange of and access to information about capabilities on both sides).
- The follow-on to the new strategic arms treaty should induce decreased levels of and reliance on nuclear weaponry of all ranges, including tactical nuclear weapons in which Russia has a considerable advantage.
- In the long term, the process should open discussions with China, France and Britain to better understand the conditions for transparency and verification, since that will help bring them into a multilateral arms control regime.
- The successor treaty should—both in what it mandates and in what it permits—reinforce the U.S.’s defense commitments to its allies, including extended deterrence.
- While the treaty will be bilateral, the U.S. and Russia should encourage negotiations with, between and among other declared and demonstrated nuclear powers (China, Britain, France, India, and Pakistan) and reiterate their joint support for international

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efforts to induce North Korea to rejoin the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon state and Iran to abide by its obligations as a non-nuclear member state of the NPT.

- While the successor treaty will deal only with strategic offensive weapons, the U.S. and Russia should set in motion future discussions to negotiate regulation of missile defenses in order to preserve the stability of mutual deterrence as strategic offenses are, over time, significantly reduced.
- Since the debates over the new treaty and CTBT are likely to overlap in both time and substance, sequencing their submission for ratification will be a complex and consequential calculation for the administration. It would be useful to see progress in the Senate on CTBT before the NPT review conference in May, but the priority consideration should be to have sufficient affirmative votes in the Senate—even if that means putting off ratification until the fall or later—since a second defeat for the treaty would be a devastating blow both to the U.S. and to the cause of nonproliferation.
- In order for CTBT to be ratified, senators, including some who voted against it in 1999, will have to be convinced that it is now verifiable. That will require extensive briefing on how the technology of verification has improved over the past decade. The administration should also seek research-and-development funds for further improvements.
- The administration's presentation of CTBT to the Senate should be accompanied by assurances that the treaty will maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile in a manner that maintains the credibility of deterrence, including extended deterrence to allies.

Brent Scowcroft was national security adviser to Presidents Gerald Ford and George H.W. Bush; Strobe Talbott was deputy secretary of state in the Clinton administration; Nicholas Burns was undersecretary of state for political affairs in the George W. Bush administration; and Joseph Nye was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs in the Clinton administration. Scowcroft and Nye are co-chairmen and Burns is executive director of the Aspen Strategy Group, and Talbott is president of the Brookings Institution. They wrote this article on the basis of a joint Aspen Strategy Group/Brookings seminar.

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Lugar Legislation Included in Final Defense Authorization Bill

Press Release of Senator Lugar, 15 October 2009, <http://lugar.senate.gov/>

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar today welcomed the inclusion of language similar to the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Improvement Act of 2009 into the final National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 that will soon be considered by both the House of Representatives and Senate.

“The conferees on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 have included important authorities that will improve U.S. national security through the Nunn-Lugar program,” Lugar said. “I am pleased with the flexibility in authorities and increases in funding the Nunn-Lugar program has been given in this important bill and I urge its passage.”

Lugar introduced the Nunn-Lugar program improvement legislation, S. 873, on April 23, 2009 (<http://lugar.senate.gov/press/record.cfm?id=311928>).

Under the conference report, Nunn-Lugar would have more flexibility to meet unexpected threats or in locations around the world in which certain laws would bar the use of such funds. The Defense Department would have authority to spend up to 10 percent of annual Nunn-Lugar program funds notwithstanding any other law to meet these urgent threats where certain laws unnecessarily prevent the United States from addressing proliferation challenges under the Nunn-Lugar program.

The final bill would also include an important authority that allows the Secretary of Defense to accept funds from foreign governments, international organizations, multinational entities, and other entities to contribute to a fund for activities carried out under the Nunn-Lugar program. Such contributions could not be accepted without enactment of this authority.

The final bill also includes an increase of \$20 million over the amount requested for Nunn-Lugar in fiscal year 2010 for a total of \$424.1 million. This important increase in funding will permit Nunn-Lugar to take on new tasks in new countries, principally in the area of biological threat reduction.

“Over the last 16 years, the Nunn-Lugar program has made tremendous progress on the destruction and dismantlement of massive Soviet weapons systems and the facilities that developed them. In the future, the program will be asked to address much more complex and diverse security threats in a larger number of countries,” Lugar said.

In November 1991, Lugar (R-IN) and former Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA) authored the Nunn-Lugar Act, which established the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. This program has

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provided U.S. funding and expertise to help the former Soviet Union safeguard and dismantle its enormous stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, related materials, and delivery systems. Under a Lugar-led expansion of the program in 2003, Congress authorized the Nunn-Lugar program to operate outside the former Soviet Union to address proliferation threats. In 2004, Nunn-Lugar funds were committed for the first time outside of the former Soviet Union to destroy chemical weapons in Albania. In 2007, Lugar announced the complete destruction of Albania's chemical weapons.

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard now totals 7,514 strategic nuclear warheads deactivated, 752 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) destroyed, 498 ICBM silos eliminated, 143 ICBM mobile launchers destroyed, 643 submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) eliminated, 476 SLBM launchers eliminated, 31 nuclear submarines capable of launching ballistic missiles destroyed, 155 bomber eliminated, 906 nuclear air-to-surface missiles (ASMs) destroyed, 194 nuclear test tunnels eliminated, 444 nuclear weapons transport train shipments secured, upgraded security at 24 nuclear weapons storage sites, and built and equipped 18 biological monitoring stations. Perhaps most importantly, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus are nuclear weapons free as a result of cooperative efforts under the Nunn-Lugar program. Those countries were the third, fourth and eighth largest nuclear weapons powers in the world.

Lugar makes annual oversight trips to Nunn-Lugar sites around the world.

The Nunn-Lugar program: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/>

The Nunn-Lugar scorecard: <http://lugar.senate.gov/nunnlugar/scorecard.html>

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Draft Proposes Cutting Number of Warheads to Less than 1,000 by 2025

Tokyo Kyodo World Service, 16 October 2009, accessed via Open Source Center

An international panel on nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament has compiled a draft report calling for reducing the number of nuclear warheads in the world to less than 1,000 by 2025 from the present more than 20,000, panel sources said Friday.

The International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament, which was established at the initiative of Australia and Japan, worked out the draft ahead of its final meeting scheduled to be held Sunday through Tuesday in Hiroshima, the world's first atom-bombed city.

The draft report titled "Eliminating Nuclear Threats," a copy of which was obtained by Kyodo News, calls for achieving, as a medium-term action agenda item to 2025, "a world with no more than 1,000 nuclear warheads." However, some representatives to the panel have expressed doubts if the target can be incorporated in the final report, the sources said.

The draft report tones down some key points from the previous draft which was discussed in the previous session in Moscow in June. It extends the target year for U.S. President Barack Obama to work out a new nuclear doctrine to 2012 from the spring of 2010 in the previous draft.

The previous draft urged Obama to work out such a doctrine before the review conference of parties to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty which is scheduled to be held next May.

As part of a "short-term action agenda to 2012 achieving initial benchmarks," the draft urges nuclear states to "achieve early movement on nuclear doctrine, with all nuclear-armed states declaring that the sole purpose of retaining the nuclear weapons they have is to deter others from using such weapons against them or their allies." It also postpones the adoption of "every nuclear armed state committed to no first use" to the midterm action agenda through 2025.

Behind such setbacks is Japanese representative Yoriko Kawaguchi's reluctance to accept a proposal that urges the United States to limit the role of nuclear weapons to deterring only nuclear attacks and that seeks a no first-strike commitment at an early stage, the sources said.

The Japanese representative has expressed reservations about the proposal due to concerns over a weakening of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, the sources said.

The short-term action agenda also includes such calls for reducing the U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals, and bringing into force the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. It also proposes that "all nuclear armed states give strong negative security assurances to non-nuclear

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weapon states," and "prepare the ground for a multilateral disarmament process." As part of the "medium-term action agenda—to 2025: Getting to the minimization point," the draft discusses a proposal to "develop and build support for a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention to legally underpin the ultimate transition to a nuclear weapons-free world."

In the "longer-term action agenda beyond 2025: Getting to zero," the draft proposes to "create the military conditions in which conventional arms imbalances, missile defense systems or any other national or intergovernmental organization capability is not seen as so inherently destabilizing as to justify the retention of a nuclear deterrent capability."

It also proposes to "create the international legal regime and enforcement conditions that will ensure that any state breaching its prohibition obligations not to retain, acquire or develop nuclear weapons will be effectively penalized."

Following discussions at the Hiroshima session, the commission will release the final report in early January on a road map for a world free of nuclear weapons as called for in April in Prague by U.S. President Obama.

Among other commission members are former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, former U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry, Carnegie Moscow Center director Alexei Arbatov, and former Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations Wang Yingfan.

Japanese representative Kawaguchi served as Japan's foreign minister under Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi between 2002 and 2004.

The International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament held its first meeting in Sydney in October 2008.

Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd and then Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda agreed in July 2008 to establish the commission.

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Russia, Unites States certainly Have Chance to Agree on New START Treaty— Medvedev

Moscow ITAR-TASS, 09 October 2009, accessed via Open Source Center

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev stated that Moscow "certainly has a chance" to conclude with Washington a new START treaty. "There is certainly a chance to agree on the issue, as the current U.S. administration showed a quite normal interest in the issue," the president said at a meeting with Channel One director of the news programs Kirill Kleimenov. "It was a failure with the previous one (U.S. administration), as they did not consider it as a U.S. foreign political priority," Medvedev recalled. "I had a meeting in London, then the U.S. president arrived in Moscow, where we agreed on several documents on how we should work on a new strategic offensive arms reduction treaty," the Russian president said.

According to the Russian leader, "The active work is underway, a big authoritative delegation went from Russia to Europe in order to continue the coordination of this document together with American experts." "The current START treaty expires on December 5, 2009. Principally we set a task to our negotiators to come to agreement timely. I think that the chances are quite high," he remarked. "But both sides should show wisdom, the willingness to listen to each other and the understanding of some current realities. But it is doubtless that this issue is extremely important," the president went on to say.

"We should seek ultimately for a nuclear-free world. Surely, today it is a common task, which many people consider absolutely unattainable. However, the world without nuclear weapons is all the same that ideal, which we should have on the agenda," Medvedev believes. "We have nuclear powers, which possess nuclear weapons on so-called conventional grounds. These are the actual members of 'the nuclear club' and deny their possession of nuclear weapons, but all are aware that these countries have nuclear weapons," the Russian president said. "We are absolutely reluctant to the enlargement of this 'nuclear club', because otherwise the situation may just get out of control. The non-proliferation task is the most important task," he elaborated.

"Simultaneously with the non-proliferation issue we should deal with the limitation and reduction of strategic offensive potentials—both carriers and nuclear warheads," he believes. "We have all chances today to move this process forward, and we will deal with it. I urge our American partners to do the same," Medvedev underlined.

The negotiations on a new START treaty were launched in 2006. The major disagreements concern missile defense issues and the problem of withdrawing out of control carriers, from which nuclear warheads were removed and are stored. According to the Russian side, the treaty should stipulate the controllable levels of warheads and strategic carriers.

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Russia to Do Its Best to Sign Arms Cuts Deal with United States by December

RIA Novosti, 19 October 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Russia will do its best to sign a new strategic arms reduction treaty with the United States by December, President Dmitry Medvedev said prior to his visit to Belgrade scheduled for Tuesday [October 20].

"Talks to work out a new, legally binding Russian-American agreement to reduce and limit the strategic offensive armaments are currently being held in Geneva," he told Serbian online publication Vecernje Novosti.

"We are doing everything necessary to achieve the signing of a relevant document by December," Medvedev said.

Medvedev and his U.S. counterpart Barack Obama agreed in July in Moscow on the outline of a deal to replace the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which expires on December 5, including cutting their countries' nuclear arsenals to 1,500-1,675 operational warheads, and delivery vehicles to 500-1,000.

The START treaty obliged Russia and the U.S. to reduce nuclear warheads to 6,000 and their delivery vehicles to 1,600 each. In 2002, a follow-up agreement on strategic offensive arms reduction was concluded in Moscow. The document, known as the Moscow Treaty, [obligated the parties to reduce warheads to between] 1,700-2,200 ... by December 2012.

Moscow and Washington have been involved in a series of closed-doors talks to prepare a new arms reduction deal by December. Both sides have expressed hope that the new agreement would be signed before the expiration of the current treaty.

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