



# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



07 April 2009 – 20 April 2009

DTRA

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

### **Russia Faces Chemical Weapons Disposal Funding Challenges**

*Global Security Newswire*, 13 April 2009, <http://qsn.nti.org>

A Russian official reaffirmed last week that the nation has not yet received the full amount of anticipated funding for its chemical weapons disposal work from other countries, a problem that is likely to be exacerbated by the global economic downturn, Interfax reported. (289 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

### **Probe Ends in No Depot Indictments**

*Richmond Register*, 15 April 2009, <http://www.richmondregister.com/>

A federal grand jury probe into alleged wrongdoing at the Blue Grass Army Depot's chemical weapons stockpile has ended with no indictments, according to a depot news release.

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

### **Army May Reconsider Shipping Depot Waste**

*The Pueblo Chieftain*, 10 April 2009, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

A group of civic leaders from around the state were told during a recent trip to Washington, D.C., that the Department of Defense will not try to ship the waste from neutralized mustard agent at the Pueblo Chemical Depot to another location for treatment. (436 words)

[Click here for full text.](#)

## COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)

### **CTBT in the Limelight at the Carnegie Conference on Nonproliferation**

*CTBTO*, 08 April 2008, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

Many participants at the Carnegie Conference on Non-Proliferation in Washington, D.C. ... alluded to the groundbreaking Prague speech of U.S. President, Barack Obama, and his powerful signal of support for the CTBT. (518 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Ex-U.S. Secretary of State Urges Republicans to Back CTBT**

*Associated Press*, 17 April 2009, <http://www.google.com/>

His fellow U.S. Republicans may have been right to vote down the [CTBT] a decade ago, but they'd be wrong to scuttle it again as President Barack Obama pushes for Senate ratification, former Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday [April 17]. (577 words)

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## CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CCW)

### **CCW Group of Experts to Continue Negotiations on Cluster Munitions**

United Nations, 9 April 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Group will continue to “negotiate a proposal to address urgently the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions, striking a balance between military and humanitarian considerations,” a decision by the 2007 Meeting of States Parties. (372 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **CCW Group of Experts of Amended Protocol II to Meet and Discuss Improvised Explosive Devices**

United Nations, 17 April 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Group of Experts ... shall review the operation and status of the Protocol ... as well as development of technologies to protect civilians against indiscriminate effects of mines. (426 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Meeting of Experts of CCW Protocol V to Meet and Discuss Its Implementation**

United Nations, 20 April 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Meeting of Experts of the States Parties to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) will take place from 22 to 24 April 2009 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. (430 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS

### **Obama's Nuclear Nonproliferation Plan Heralds Changes for DOE Labs**

The New York Times, 6 April 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/>

President Obama's plans for reducing the U.S. stockpile of nuclear weapons and production of fissile materials signal changes ahead for the nation's nuclear strategy and weapons labs. (1,039 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **North Korea Cleared of International Nuclear Observers**

Global Security Newswire, 17 April 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org>

A team of U.S. nuclear experts left North Korea today [April 17], one day after their counterparts from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were forced to exit the country, the Associated Press reported. (717 words) [Click here for full text.](#)



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## INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS (CONT.)

### **UN to Consider Russian Uranium Bank Proposal in June**

*RIA Novosti, 20 April 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>*

Russia's proposal to establish an international nuclear fuel center under the supervision of the IAEA will be discussed in June, the head of the UN nuclear watchdog told a conference in Beijing on Monday [April 20]. (232 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

### **India will not Sign NPT in Present Format**

*The Hindu, 06 April 2009, <http://www.hindu.com/>*

External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee has reiterated India's commitment to non-proliferation but said New Delhi would not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in its present format as it is discriminatory and in favor of the nuclear weapon states. (178 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)

### **South Korea Delays Joining Proliferation Security Initiative**

*Global Security Newswire, 20 April 2009, <http://qsn.nti.org>*

South Korea intends to conduct talks with longtime foe North Korea this week before announcing membership in the U.S.-led program to deter smuggling of weapons of mass destruction, the Yonhap News Agency reported. (278 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

### **Nunn-Lugar Program March 2009 Update**

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

U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar announced the accomplishments for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program in March ... (467 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

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## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START) (CONT.)

### **U.S. Confirms First U.S.-Russia Meeting on START Treaty April 24**

*ITAR-TASS, 16 April 2009, accessed via Open Source Center*

The U.S. Department of State has confirmed that the first meeting between Russian and U.S. experts on drafting a new strategic arms reduction treaty (START) will be held in Rome April 24. (212 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

### **Medvedev: New Russia-U.S. Arms Treaty Should Cover Delivery Vehicles**

*RIA Novosti, 20 April 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>*

A new Russian-U.S. arms reduction deal to replace the START treaty that expires in December should also cover delivery systems, the Russian president said Monday [April 20]. (210 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE REDUCTIONS TREATY (SORT)

### **Treaties on Nuclear Disarmament Between U.S., Russia**

*Xinhua, 14 April 2009, <http://news.xinhuanet.com/>*

U.S. President Barack Obama will submit a report to Congress on Wednesday [April 15] concerning implementation of the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty [SORT], also known as the Moscow Treaty. (294 words) [Click here for full text.](#)

## FULL TEXT OF BI-WEEKLY ARTICLES FOLLOWS:



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A Russian official reaffirmed last week that the nation has not yet received the full amount of anticipated funding for its chemical weapons disposal work from other countries, a problem that is likely to be exacerbated by the global economic downturn, Interfax reported.

"Due to the financial crisis the amount of international help will reduce, and Russia will have to rely on itself," Grigory Rapota, head of the state commission on chemical disarmament, said during an event Thursday near the disposal plant at Leonidovka.

Russia at the beginning of this year had received nearly \$584 million in outside support for chemical disarmament, 46 percent of the amount expected from nations participating in the Group of Eight Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Interfax reported. Some support comes in the form of technical assistance, Rapota said.

"There are certain obligations, which were assumed by the Chemical Weapons Convention states parties voluntarily and are reflected in chemical disarmament plans. And if these obligations are not being met, this puts us in a difficult situation," he said.

The international convention requires Russia to eliminate its chemical arsenal, which originally stood at 40,000 metric tons of warfare agents, by April 2012. The disposal program as of March 20 had destroyed 12,000 metric tons, 30.1 percent of the entire stockpile, Interfax reported.

Research and development work for Russia's chemical disarmament program could be one of the victims this year of a \$4.1 billion reduction in defense funding, Interfax reported.

"The budget funding of the scientific research for national defense purposes was decreased by [\$338 million], which resulted in the recall of 363 research and development projects in the field of national defense," a Russian Defense Ministry source said.

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A federal grand jury probe into alleged wrongdoing at the Blue Grass Army Depot's chemical weapons stockpile has ended with no indictments, according to a depot news release.

The depot and the chemical stockpile, managed by a separate Army command, were recently advised no indictments would be forthcoming, the news release stated.

Investigators found insufficient evidence to support allegations of criminal misconduct by stockpile employees, according to the release.

The grand jury probe was launched in late 2006 after some former employees accused stockpile managers of failing to follow accepted safety standards, according to a 2007 press release from Public Employees for Environmental Responsibilities (PEER).

Shortcuts allegedly taken in monitoring the air for potential chemical agent release and in the handling of waste water from stockpile operations were among the allegations. The grand jury looked into whether documents were falsified to hide improper practices, PEER officials said at the time.

Both the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection and the Army inspector general's office looked into the allegations. ...

Both Col. Joseph Tirone, who commands the military compound that sits between Richmond, Berea and Waco, and Lt. Col. David Musgrave, directly responsible for the chemical stockpile, said they were gratified the investigation had concluded with no finding of criminal misconduct.

"This result leads to helping allay public concerns over the procedures used to safeguard the chemical weapons stockpile at this installation," Tirone said.

Musgrave said, "The Army is committed to conducting its chemical weapons storage and disposal operations in as safe and transparent manner as possible consistent with national security considerations."

"It is reassuring to learn the inquiry resulted in finding no criminal wrongdoing at the Blue Grass Chemical Activity, and I hope the future holds no justification for such investigations to even be initiated," said Craig Williams, co-chair of the Chemical Destruction Citizen Advisory Board.

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## Army May Reconsider Shipping Depot Waste

*The Pueblo Chieftain*, 10 April 2009, <http://www.chieftain.com/>

A group of civic leaders from around the state were told during a recent trip to Washington, D.C., that the Department of Defense will not try to ship the waste from neutralized mustard agent at the Pueblo Chemical Depot to another location for treatment. State and local officials have been urging the Defense Department for two years to keep the mustard agent hydrolysate, a hazardous material, here and break it down through biotreatment.

Members of the Colorado Chemical Demilitarizations Citizens Advisory Commission have expressed worry that an accident in shipment or just refusal by other states or communities to allow it to pass through could cause more delays in the program. Pentagon officials have maintained it's cheaper to contract for treatment at another site but the commission members warn that savings could easily vanish if costly delays occurred.

[Former] U.S. Representative Ray Kogovsek, who now lobbies for local agencies, was at the meeting and said, "We got the definite impression that they want to do it here in Pueblo, to get rid of everything here in Pueblo. (But) they still will not take the (off-site) option off of the table.

"We had a lengthy discussion with them," he said, referring to the officials that included Frederick Celec, assistant to the secretary of defense for nuclear, chemical and biological defense programs and Kevin Flamm, manager of the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program. "It's almost impossible to get another state to accept it," Kogovsek said.

The Defense Department did prevail in court against environmentalists trying to block the shipment of nerve agent hydrolysate from Newport, Indiana, to an incinerator in Port Arthur, Texas, last year but Kogovsek said, "They would rather not go through that again."

Gail Klapper, director of the Forum, said that the officials indicated their intent to do the work locally but also called the biotreatment plan unproven technology and warned that there would be no money left to pay for off-site treatment if the local operation failed. The local option would call for a small plant similar to a municipal sewer treatment facility where bacteria would break down the hazardous chemicals and then the solids would be transported to a dump able to accept them. Biotreatment has been used by DuPont to break down the mustard agent hydrolysate from bulk mustard agent neutralized at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Irene Kornelly, chairwoman of the citizens committee, said, "There has always been the acknowledgement that if it doesn't work, whatever 'it' is, we're going to have to come up with Plan B but that has to be proven after they've tried to get it to work."

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## **CTBT in the Limelight at the Carnegie Conference on Nonproliferation**

CTBTO, 08 April 2008, <http://www.ctbto.org/>

“To achieve a global ban on nuclear testing, my administration will immediately and aggressively pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.” United States President Barack Obama, Prague, 5 April 2009.

Many participants at the Carnegie Conference on Non-Proliferation in Washington, D.C, United States, which concluded on 7 April 2009, alluded to the groundbreaking Prague speech of United States President, Barack Obama, and his powerful signal of support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The CTBT figured prominently at the conference, at which Deputy Secretary of State, James B. Steinberg, announced that U.S. Vice-President, Joseph Biden, had been designated to spearhead the efforts for achieving ratification of the Treaty by the United States Senate.

A special session of the conference entitled “The Future of the CTBT” was dedicated to the Treaty. Panelists included the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Tibor Tóth, Dr. Sidney Drell of Stanford University, and Ambassador James Goodby of the Hoover Institution. The well-attended panel was chaired by Daryl Kimball, Executive Director of the Arms Control Association.

Drell outlined the progress in the U.S. Stockpile Stewardship Program over the past decade, which has led to an increased level of confidence in the safety, security and reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the absence of nuclear testing.

Tóth explained how the progress achieved in the build-up of the CTBT’s verification regime, which was put to a real-life test in 2006 when North Korea declared that it had conducted a nuclear test, has reached a level at which even small underground nuclear tests can be detected anywhere on the planet.

Goodby outlined the role of the CTBT as an essential element of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, whose deterioration could be reversed with the entry into force of the CTBT.

Obama declared: “...it is time for the testing of nuclear weapons to finally be banned.” In the lively discussion that followed, many participants claimed that the prospects for U.S. ratification of the CTBT are now better than ever before. Many alluded to recent expressions of support by the U.S. President.

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On the CTBT, Obama stated in his Prague speech: “To achieve a global ban on nuclear testing, my administration will immediately and aggressively pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty. After more than five decades of talks, it is time for the testing of nuclear weapons to finally be banned.”

Obama’s speech calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the ban on nuclear weapon testing was in line with a joint statement of support issued by President Obama together with Russia’s President Dmitry Medvedev a few days earlier at the G20 Summit in London, United Kingdom. The two presidents committed their countries to promoting the CTBT in order to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world, declaring: “As a key measure of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament, we underscored the importance of the entering into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.”

The Obama-Medvedev joint statement was welcomed by many international leaders, including United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, IAEA Director-General, Mohamed ElBaradei, and Germany’s Foreign Minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

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## Ex-U.S. Secretary of State Urges Republicans to Back CTBT

Associated Press, 17 April 2009, <http://www.google.com/>

His fellow U.S. Republicans may have been right to vote down the nuclear test-ban treaty a decade ago, but they'd be wrong to scuttle it again as President Barack Obama pushes for Senate ratification, former Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday [April 17].

"They don't have to say they changed their mind," Shultz told a news conference. "They can say there's new evidence that we have, and on the basis of new evidence" they can support it.

Shultz and former Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev met with reporters at the end of a two-day conference dedicated to the goal of abolishing the world's nuclear arsenals. Some 100 former and current political, diplomatic, intellectual and other leaders had gathered under the sponsorship of the Italian Foreign Ministry, the U.S.-based group Nuclear Threat Initiative and Gorbachev's World Political Forum.

Gorbachev sounded optimistic for the abolitionist cause. "I will probably not reach the top of the mountain, but I can see it," the 78-year-old ex-Kremlin chief told the conferees. "I am sure as we go forward we will gain more support and more supporters."

Concluding the conference, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini said entry into force of the 1996 Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) would be a first step toward bolstering nuclear disarmament.

A 1963 Treaty bans nuclear tests in the atmosphere, oceans and space, but the CTBT would ban all nuclear weapons tests everywhere, including underground, both as a step toward disarmament and to block weapons proliferation.

In 1999, the Republican-controlled U.S. Senate rejected the pact almost entirely along party lines, voting 48 in favor and 51 against. Approval requires a two-thirds majority.

Opponents objected that the Treaty's monitoring system couldn't detect a cheater's small underground nuclear test, and that the soundness of the U.S. nuclear arsenal would come under question if tests could not be conducted.

Asked about the 1999 vote, Shultz, President Ronald Reagan's secretary of state in 1982-89, said his fellow Republicans "might have been right voting against it some years ago, but they would be right voting for it now, based on these new facts."

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The facts cited by Shultz included the development in the past decade of a vast global monitoring system of seismic and other technologies dedicated to detecting even small clandestine nuclear tests, in the interest of enforcing the Treaty if it takes effect.

"There is such a system now," Shultz said. "It detected the North Korean nuclear test"— North Korea's small nuclear blast of 2006.

As for the soundness of the U.S. arsenal, Shultz noted that American nuclear weapons laboratories have since 1999 instituted an annual certification of the safety, security and stability of U.S. warheads without testing.

"These are new pieces of information that are very important and that should be made available to the Senate," he said.

In a major speech April 5 on nuclear issues, President Obama said he aimed to "immediately and aggressively pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty."

The U.S. is one of nine nuclear-capable nations whose ratification is still required for the Treaty to take effect. The others are China, North Korea, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Egypt, Iran and Israel. Otherwise, 180 nations have signed the Treaty and 148 have ratified it, including nuclear weapons powers Russia, Britain and France.

Obama's Democrats now control the Senate by a thin margin. Analysts believe the Democrats would need at least eight Republican allies in support of the Treaty for it to win ratification.

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## CCW Group of Experts to Continue Negotiations on Cluster Munitions

United Nations, 9 April 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Second 2009 Session of the Group of Governmental Experts of the High Contracting Parties to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) will convene from 14 to 17 April at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

The Group will continue to “negotiate a proposal to address urgently the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions, striking a balance between military and humanitarian considerations,” a decision by the 2007 Meeting of States Parties. The Group was also requested to negotiate “as rapidly as possible and report to the next Meeting of the High Contracting Parties in November 2009.”

During the First 2009 Session in February Mr. Gustavo Ainchil of Argentina tabled a consolidated Chair’s text, which was annexed to the report of the meeting and will constitute the basis for the negotiations during the second session of the Group. The session aims at producing a final draft proposal to the next Meeting of the High Contracting Parties in November 2009.

The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions has been discussed within the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects since 2001, first—under a broader theme of explosive remnants of war, and since 2007—as the main item of the agenda of the Group of Governmental Experts.

The Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention that was held on 13 and 14 November 2008 decided that:

“The Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) will continue its negotiations, taking into account document CCW/GGE/2008-V/WP.1 and other present and future proposals by delegations, to address urgently the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions, while striking a balance between military and humanitarian considerations. The GGE should make every effort to conclude its negotiations as rapidly as possible and report to the next Meeting of High Contracting Parties. The work of the GGE will be supported by military and technical experts.”

For more information pertaining to the CCW, consult the official website of the CCW as part of the website of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) at: <http://www.unog.ch/ccw>.

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## CCW Group of Experts of Amended Protocol II to Meet and Discuss Improvised Explosive Devices

United Nations, 17 April 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

A Group of Experts established by the States Parties to Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) will convene on 20 and 21 April 2009 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

The Group of Experts—an informal implementation mechanism established by the Tenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II (Geneva, 12 November 2008)—shall review the operation and status of the Protocol, consider matters arising from reports by High Contracting Parties according to Article 13 (4) of the Protocol, as well as development of technologies to protect civilians against indiscriminate effects of mines. The Group shall also address the issue of improvised explosive devices.

Last year marked the Tenth Anniversary of the entry into force of Amended Protocol II (APII). This occasion provided the States Parties with an opportunity to review the status and operation of the Protocol with a view to enhance the efficiency and strengthen the effective implementation of the Protocol. Against this background, in an effort to revitalize the work under APII and to further enhance its implementation, there was interest among the States Parties to make the APII more results-oriented. Based on the positive experience from the implementation of CCW Protocol V, which had recently established its own implementation machinery, and the activities under Amended Protocol II in the early years of its existence when a Group of Experts met during the annual conferences to discuss a number of substantive issues, it was agreed to reestablish the APII Group of Experts which would focus on matters of particular interest, such as the use of improvised explosive devices, or the implementation of the Protocol at national level and the adoption of appropriate national measures and legislation. Furthermore it was decided that the meetings of the Group will be informal and organized on the model of and in conjunction with the annual meetings of experts of the States Parties to CCW Protocol V. Likewise, the CCW APII Group of Experts would report on its findings to the annual conferences of the States Parties to APII.

The work of the Group of Experts shall be considered by the Eleventh Annual Conference, which will be held in Geneva on 11 November 2009.

For more information pertaining to the CCW and the activities of the Group of Experts, consult the official website of the CCW as part of the website of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) at: <http://www.unog.ch/ccw>.

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## Meeting of Experts of CCW Protocol V to Meet and Discuss Its Implementation

United Nations, 20 April 2009, <http://www.unog.ch/>

The Meeting of Experts of the States Parties to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) will take place from 22 to 24 April 2009 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

The Meeting of Experts constitutes the key integral part of the implementation mechanism of Protocol V. High Contracting Parties to the Protocol meet annually to review the status and operation of the Protocol and the meetings of experts are organized prior to those annual conferences. The Meeting of Experts was established with the purpose of providing a forum for consultation and cooperation among the States Parties where those in need can discuss and receive assistance from those in a position to provide such assistance.

The discussions at the expert meetings are chaired by Coordinators who report on their work to the annual Conferences of the High Contracting Parties. The Second Conference last year decided that this year's Meeting of Experts should especially focus on the following issues:

- (a) Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war, pursuant to Article 3 of the Protocol, under the overall responsibility of the Coordinator, Ms. Renata Alisauskiene of Lithuania;
- (b) Victim assistance, pursuant to Article 8 (2) of the Protocol, under the overall responsibility of the Coordinator, Ms. Angela Robinson of Australia to be assisted by Ms. Danijela Žunec Brandt of Croatia, as Friend of the Coordinator;
- (c) Cooperation and assistance and requests for assistance, pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 of the Protocol, under the overall responsibility of the Coordinator, Mr. Gyula Somogyi of Hungary;
- (d) National reporting, pursuant to Article 10 (2) (b) of the Protocol and the Article 4 Generic Electronic Template, under the overall responsibility of the Coordinator, Mr. Henrik Markuš of Slovakia;
- (e) Generic preventive measures, pursuant to Article 9 and the Technical Annex of the Protocol, under the overall responsibility of the Coordinator, Colonel Jean-Christophe Le Roux of France.

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The session aims at sharing knowledge, consultation and cooperation among the States Parties. The results of which will be reported to the next Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V which will be held in Geneva in November 2009.

Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War entered into force on 12 November 2006. At the time, 26 CCW States Parties have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol, and today the number has increased to 55.

For more information pertaining to the CCW, consult the official website of the CCW as part of the website of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) at: <http://www.unog.ch/ccw>.

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## Obama's Nuclear Nonproliferation Plan Heralds Changes for DOE Labs

*The New York Times*, 6 April 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/>

President Obama's plans for reducing the U.S. stockpile of nuclear weapons and production of fissile materials signal changes ahead for the nation's nuclear strategy and weapons labs.

"The basic bargain is sound: Countries with nuclear weapons will move toward disarmament, countries without nuclear weapons will not acquire them, and all countries can access peaceful nuclear energy," Obama said in a speech yesterday [April 5] in Prague.

"If we are serious about stopping the spread of these weapons, then we should put an end to the dedicated production of weapons-grade materials that create them. That's the first step."

While much of the speech pointed to long-term goals, Obama said that in four years he aims to safeguard currently unsecured radioactive material on black markets through better detection of materials in transit and through "financial tools."

Obama particularly highlighted the U.S.-Russia collaboration, urging its expansion as well as the creation of new partnerships and higher standards. In a meeting last week, Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said they will begin negotiations in July to further reduce both nations' nuclear weapons stockpiles.

To further his goal, Obama said he will seek to "strengthen" the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty by providing resources for international inspections and establishing "real and immediate consequences for countries caught breaking the rules or trying to leave the Treaty without cause." He will also boost support for the nation's Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism to make them into "durable international institutions." Obama's blueprint budget released in February shows an increase in funds for nonproliferation programs.

Obama also said he plans to host a global summit on nuclear security within the next year.

Obama said he will "aggressively" push for the Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, which bans the testing of nuclear weapons. The United States has not tested a nuclear weapon since 1993 and has signed the Treaty but has yet to ratify it, along with China, North Korea, Pakistan and several other countries.

Laura Holgate, vice president for Russia/new independent states programs at the Nuclear Threat Initiative, said Obama's commitment and focus on nuclear nonproliferation should turn

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nonproliferation initiatives from an ad hoc effort to "more institutionalized mechanisms for nonproliferation."

As for Obama's four-year goal on securing nuclear material, Holgate said it will be "tough" but worthy.

"There is a lot to be done, unfortunately," Holgate said. "I think there has been a lot of damage done to the U.S. stature in the world. I think we need to repair that damage. It's a lofty goal, a worthy one, [and] certainly a goal the U.S. cannot accomplish on its own."

## DOE Impact

All of these goals will have serious consequences for the Energy Department's nuclear weapons labs, which have been the subject of intense debate recently.

DOE's nuclear weapons programs—including nonproliferation—received \$9 billion in funds for the past two years, which is about one-third of the department's budget. Almost two-thirds of the budget is used to maintain the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile.

Efforts to shrink the weapons stockpile or Obama's decision to cancel work on the advanced nuclear weapon known as the "reliable replacement warhead" in his recent budget puts into question NNSA's size and budget for the future, said Philip Coyle, a senior adviser at the World Security Institute and a former top official for nuclear operations and testing in the Defense Department.

"Assumptions made about how many nuclear warheads might be produced in the future are key to sizing the NNSA production complex for the future," Coyle said at a recent congressional hearing. "Now that the Obama administration has made a decision to halt the RRW, the production workload for complex transformation can be cut in half," he said.

A small nuclear weapons stockpile will mean less work and less funding for the nation's laboratories—an alarming scenario for the labs' thousands of scientists and other workers in places like New Mexico, California, Nevada, Tennessee and Idaho. Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-California) has said laying off the scientists in the labs could potentially be a national security threat, as scientists could be tempted to seek employment elsewhere.

The changing role of the labs and DOE's focus on renewable energy and technology have also prompted calls for a transfer of the nuclear weapons responsibility to the Defense Department

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or an independent entity. The Office of Management and Budget directed DOE, DoD and the National Nuclear Security Administration—the independent agency under DOE that manages the nuclear stockpile—to review such a move and report their findings in a report by September.

Lawmakers have been asking the administration to hold off on making any major decisions about the nuclear weapons labs until Obama officially releases his "nuclear posture review" in January 2010—although this could be a strong indication of what that report will find. They have also been emphasizing a lot of the other missions the labs work on, including nonproliferation and forensics.

## Nuclear Energy

Obama also emphasized that all countries that renounce nuclear weapons should have access to peaceful nuclear energy, listing the fight against global warming alongside the need to reduce nuclear weapons.

"We must harness the power of nuclear energy on behalf of our efforts to combat climate change and to advance peace opportunity for all people," Obama said.

The world must create an international fuel bank so countries can get fuel without having to enrich uranium themselves—a road that could lead to the capacity to create nuclear weapons, Obama said. Obama introduced legislation supporting such a bank when he was a senator. The International Atomic Energy Agency recently achieved a \$100 million financial benchmark laid out by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, which will match it with \$50 million contribution.

The United Arab Emirates has been praised for its decision to move forward with a civil nuclear program by promising not to seek enrichment capabilities. President George W. Bush signed a civil nuclear agreement with the country last year but did not submit it to the Senate. The Obama administration is still considering the agreement.

But others are concerned about the two dozen countries previously without a reactor currently showing interest in nuclear power, including Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

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## North Korea Cleared of International Nuclear Observers

*Global Security Newswire*, 17 April 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org>

A team of U.S. nuclear experts left North Korea today [April 17], one day after their counterparts from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were forced to exit the country, the Associated Press reported.

"We're just headed back to Beijing at this point, and then we'll get further directions," one of the four U.S. monitors said at the airport in Pyongyang. They were expected later today in Beijing.

Pyongyang expelled all foreign nuclear observers after being condemned by the U.N. Security Council for carrying out a rocket launch on April 5. [North Korea] said it would no longer participate in talks intended to eliminate its nuclear program and would resume operations at the plutonium-producing Yongbyon complex.

The U.N. and U.S officials had been monitoring disablement of key facilities at Yongbyon, which suspended operations under the terms of a 2007 deal in which North Korea agreed to denuclearization in exchange for energy aid and other concessions from China, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the United States. North Korea was in the second phase of work, which would have been followed by full dismantlement of Yongbyon.

The United States yesterday urged North Korea to allow the inspectors to return and resume their work, the Yonhap News Agency reported.

"Reversing this decision would be the most immediate (thing) that we would like to see happen, and then of course, getting back to the six-party framework," said State Department spokesman Robert Wood. "If we don't have our people on the ground, they're not able to monitor and observe what's happening, and that's deeply troubling to not only the United States but other members of the six-party talks and others in the international community," he added. "So that would be the ultimate priority right now; and then, of course, moving them back to the six-party framework."

Wood said there would be "consequences" for Pyongyang's actions, adding that Washington has expressed its opinion to the regime and to other interested governments. "I don't want to get into which channel we have had discussions with the North, but just to say that we have relayed our views to the North," he said.

Other nations are also reaching out to Pyongyang, AP reported.

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Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov next week is expected to deliver a letter from President Dmitry Medvedev to North Korean leader Kim Jong IL, according to the Chosun Ilbo newspaper.

China would also work to revive the talks, which have been stalled since last year over the question of verification of North Korea's atomic activities and holdings, said Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi. Beijing "hopes for the development of and improvement in relations between the United States and North Korea," he told the Japanese Nihon Keizai newspaper.

North Korea should explain the decision-making behind the rocket launch, Yang said. Pyongyang claimed the rocket carried a communications satellite into orbit, but some nations said that no payload reached space and that the launch was more likely another test of long-range missile technology.

"North Korea announced a satellite launch," Yang said. "It is appropriate for North Korea to explain why it took the action."

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State James Steinberg indicated yesterday that Washington hopes to conduct a strategy meeting this month with the four other nations negotiating with North Korea. There will be no direct U.S.-North Korean talks if they could have an adverse effect on the multilateral effort, he said.

The Obama administration also does not want to be seen as rewarding Pyongyang for being obstinate, diplomatic sources have told Reuters. However, Pyongyang might try to engage Washington by discussing the possibility of freeing two U.S. journalists taken into custody in March.

"(The matter) could spark a back-channel negotiation, which could ultimately open the door for bilateral talks later on," said South Korean analyst Yun Duk-min.

Experts reaffirmed that North Korea's threat to resume nuclear work does not imply immediate operations at Yongbyon, which has already produced enough plutonium for several weapons, Agence France-Presse reported. The nation would need between six and 10 months to make the complex fully operational, if it is now 70-80 percent disabled, said North Korean studies professor Kim Yong-hyun of Dongguk University in Seoul.

"It depends on their will. If they were in a hurry, the period could be shortened to less than six months," he said.

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## UN to Consider Russian Uranium Bank Proposal in June

RIA Novosti, 20 April 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>

Russia's proposal to establish an international nuclear fuel center under the supervision of the IAEA will be discussed in June, the head of the UN nuclear watchdog told a conference in Beijing on Monday [April 20].

The Chinese capital is currently hosting a three-day International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Energy.

"The Russian proposal to establish a fuel bank will be submitted to the Board of Governors in June," Mohamed ElBaradei said.

Russia proposed plans in early 2007 for a nuclear center in Angarsk, 5,100 km (3,170 miles) east of Moscow, to enable countries including Iran to develop civilian nuclear power without having to enrich their own uranium.

The planned network of uranium enrichment and storage centers would also be responsible for the disposal of nuclear waste.

Grigory Berdennikov, Russia's envoy to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors, said in March that Russia had decided to establish reserves of 120 metric tons of low-enriched uranium (LEU) to ensure stable fuel supplies to its nuclear power plants in case of emergency, including "insurmountable political difficulties."

Berdennikov pledged to give access to the reserves "to any IAEA member country that honors its non-proliferation commitments."

ElBaradei reiterated that the provision of high standards of security and commitment to non-proliferation regimes was a priority for the IAEA. He warned of "a dangerous combination" of old reactors, poor management and weak regulations in certain countries.

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## India will not Sign NPT in Present Format

*The Hindu*, 06 April 2009, <http://www.hindu.com/>

External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee has reiterated India's commitment to non-proliferation but said New Delhi would not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in its present format as it is discriminatory and in favor of the nuclear weapon states.

"Our position is very clear. We are totally in agreement that those who are signatories to the NPT, they must fulfill their treaty obligations. Because of this discriminatory nature, we are not signatories, but with the objectives of non-proliferation, we are with the rest of the world," he told journalists here on Sunday.

"We are second to none in propagating non-proliferation but we did not sign the NPT and we do not have any intention of signing the NPT because we disagree with the objective. We disagree with the gross discrimination which these treaties make between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states," he added.

He said nobody else other than the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) could judge whether the NPT signatories were fulfilling their Treaty obligations. "IAEA is the appropriate watchdog body in this area," he said.

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## South Korea Delays Joining Proliferation Security Initiative

*Global Security Newswire*, 20 April 2009, <http://gsn.nti.org>

South Korea intends to conduct talks with longtime foe North Korea this week before announcing membership in the U.S.-led program to deter smuggling of weapons of mass destruction, the Yonhap News Agency reported.

Seoul, wary of antagonizing its nuclear-armed neighbor, to date has been only an observer to the Proliferation Security Initiative [PSI]. However, in the wake of North Korea's rocket launch on April 5, the South had appeared set over the weekend to announce that it would graduate to full membership.

Pyongyang moved first, inviting Seoul to join discussions Tuesday on the two nations' shared industrial site at Kaesong, where a South Korean worker is being detained.

"There is no reason for us to reject the proposal," according to an official in the office of President Lee Myung-bak.

The PSI announcement would follow the meeting, Yonhap reported.

"We should firmly keep our principles, but also need to make a comprehensive and strategic decision when dealing with a situation," Lee reportedly said.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry said the nation still intends to join the initiative, but "we need to take into consideration factors such as inter-Korean relations in announcing the PSI participation."

North Korea is a known proliferator of missiles and other weapons technology. It is among the likely targets of the Proliferation Security Initiative, and has made clear its opposition to seeing South Korea join the program.

... [A]ccording to a spokesman for the General Staff of the North Korean People's Army, Pyongyang would assess "any pressure to be put upon it through 'total participation' in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) as a declaration of undisguised confrontation and a declaration of war against [North Korea]." ...

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## Nunn-Lugar Program March 2009 Update

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

U.S. Senator Dick Lugar announced the following accomplishments for the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program in March:

- 10 Strategic nuclear warheads deactivated;
- 2 Intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) silos eliminated;
- 4 nuclear weapons transport train shipments secured; and
- 1 biological monitoring station built and equipped in Kazakhstan.

On April 1, Lugar authored an op-ed on the National Interest's website calling for action on renewal of the START Treaty. "If we do not move quickly on talks to renew the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), the foundation of the U.S.-Russian strategic relationship is at risk of collapsing. The START verification regime is a proven system of on-site inspections and detailed data disclosure that provides each side with confidence that the other is living up to its obligations. Without it, the rug is ripped out from under the 2003 Moscow Treaty—which calls for dramatic reductions in Russian and American nuclear arsenals down to seventeen hundred warheads each—because it has no verification provisions of its own."

(<http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=21184>)

Also on April 1, Lugar was interviewed by Andrea Mitchell on MSNBC discussing the importance of the START Treaty and relations with Russia. Watch the interview via Lugar's YouTube page at [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7OeFLID0AVs&feature=channel\\_page](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7OeFLID0AVs&feature=channel_page).

In November 1991, Lugar (R-IN) and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-GA) authored the Nunn-Lugar Act, which established the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. This program has 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. In 2003, Congress adopted the Nunn-Lugar Expansion Act, which 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, under a Lugar-led expansion of the program. 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,

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- 143 ICBM mobile launchers destroyed,
- 633 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,
- 433 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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## **U.S. Confirms First U.S.-Russia Meeting on START Treaty April 24**

*ITAR-TASS, 16 April 2009, accessed via Open Source Center*

The U.S. Department of State has confirmed that the first meeting between Russian and U.S. experts on drafting a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) will be held in Rome on April 24.

Russian Foreign Ministry's official spokesman Andrei Nesterenko announced the date in Moscow several hours earlier.

"At this moment, Russia and the U.S. are actively formulating their positions for the forthcoming talks on a new full-format agreement" due to replace the old START, he said.

The meeting in Rome is called upon to set the scene for the beginning of a new negotiations process.

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and U.S. President Barack Obama, who had their first personal meeting in London on April 1, issued instructions to negotiators on both sides to report by July on the results the two countries' teams will have reached in what concerns the drafting of a text of the new Treaty.

The U.S. Senate appointed Rose Gottemoeller, the Assistant Secretary of State for Verification and Compliance, the chief U.S. negotiator.

She told Senate hearings where her candidacy was discussed that the drafting of a new Treaty on strategic arms reduction is one of the major foreign policy priorities for President Obama's Administration.

The previous START treaty that was signed July 31, 1991, expires on December 5 of this year [2009].

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## **Medvedev: New Russia-U.S. Arms Treaty Should Cover Delivery Vehicles**

*RIA Novosti, 20 April 2009, <http://en.rian.ru/>*

A new Russian-U.S. arms reduction deal to replace the START treaty that expires in December should also cover delivery systems, the Russian president said Monday [April 20].

"In our view, the treaty due to replace the START treaty should also limit the means of the delivery of nuclear warheads, and not only the number of warheads. I mean by this intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine ballistic missiles and heavy bombers carrying nuclear loads," Dmitry Medvedev said at Helsinki State University.

He also said the very "possibility of placing strategic nuclear armaments beyond national borders" should be ruled out, and spoke against deploying weapons in space.

The START treaty, signed in 1991, obliged Washington and Moscow to cut nuclear warheads to 6,000 and their delivery vehicles to 1,600 each. The treaty expires on December 5 this year.

In 2002, an additional agreement on strategic offensive reductions was concluded in Moscow. The agreement, known as the Moscow Treaty, envisioned cuts to 1,700-2,200 warheads by December 2012. However, that Treaty is largely considered by analysts to be less effective than the START treaty.

Medvedev also said that during his recent London meeting with U.S. President Barack Obama it had been agreed that negotiators would immediately start talks on a new strategic arms reduction treaty.

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# BI-WEEKLY TREATY REVIEW



07 April 2009 – 20 April 2009

**DTRA**

## Treaties on Nuclear Disarmament Between U.S., Russia

Xinhua, 14 April 2009, <http://news.xinhuanet.com/>

U.S. President Barack Obama will submit a report to Congress on Wednesday concerning implementation of the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), also known as the Moscow Treaty.

The Treaty was signed in Moscow on May 24, 2002, and came into force on June 1, 2003, committing the United States and Russia to reducing their deployed strategic nuclear forces to 1,700-2,200 warheads apiece by the end of 2012. U.S. and Russian delegations meet twice a year to discuss the implementation of the Treaty at the Bilateral Implementation Commission.

Since the 1980s, the United States and Russia (and its predecessor, the Soviet Union) have held rounds of talks and negotiations on nuclear disarmament and have signed several treaties, including the Moscow Treaty.

In July 1991, the United States and the former Soviet Union signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START I, which barred its signatories from deploying more than 6,000 nuclear warheads atop a total of 1,600 intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and bombers. The Treaty took effect in December 1994.

In January 1993, the United States and Russia signed the START II, stipulating that Russia should reduce its total deployed strategic nuclear warheads to 3,000 while the U.S. cut its arsenal to 3,500. The Treaty also banned the use of multiple-warheads on ICBMs. However, the Treaty, although ratified, has never entered into force.

With the current START I set to expire on December 5, 2009, no new deal has been reached by the United States and Russia.

On April, 1, Obama met his Russia counterpart Dmitry Medvedev in London. The leaders said in a statement that the two countries would "begin bilateral intergovernmental negotiations to work out a new, comprehensive, legally binding agreement on reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms to replace the START treaty."

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