

NUNN-LUGAR REPORT

NEW NUNN-LUGAR BIOLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED IN UKRAINE

KIEV, Ukraine – U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar announced that the United States and Ukraine have signed an agreement to counter the threat of bioterrorism and to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, technology, materials and expertise.

This new Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction agreement was signed here on August 29, 2005, during a visit by Lugar, co-author of the program and U.S. Sen. Barack Obama (D-IL). Negotiations on the agreement have gone on for more than a year.

In May, Lugar wrote to



Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Dick Lugar (R-IN) and Committee member Barack Obama (D-IL) at a base near Perm where mobile launch missiles are being destroyed by the Nunn-Lugar program.

Ukrainian President Victor Yuschenko to advance the agreement.

In the May 16 letter to Yuschenko, Lugar wrote, "For several years, the United

States has sought to expand our cooperation to include preventing the spread of biological pathogens and expertise to terrorists. This high priority initiative includes a provision for a modern, safe

and secure diagnostic health laboratory and a national network of epidemiological monitoring stations equipped to rapidly detect, diagnose and respond to infectious disease outbreaks throughout Ukraine, whether naturally occurring or as a result of bioterrorism. Such cooperation is ongoing with Georgia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, and just last week, the government of Azerbaijan signed an agreement to cooperate in this area. Unfortunately, bureaucratic obstacles in your government continue to block conclusion of such an agreement between the Ukrainian Ministry of Health and the U.S. Department of Defense."

Intervention in recent days by Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko broke a log jam within Ukrainian government bureaucracy.

"We're going to cooperate in all aspects of the Nunn-Lugar program," Tymoshenko told Lugar in a meeting.

"You're giving us good news. We know that your intervention made possible

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Nunn-Lugar Transports Dangerous Germs to U.S.

BAKU, Azerbaijan – The Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program has transported 124 samples of 62 unique strains of causative agents of plague, anthrax, cholera and other dangerous diseases from here to Washington, DC.

The germs were moved to the U.S. Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, DC by U.S. military transport on September 2. U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar concluded the transport agreement during a meeting with Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev here on August 31.

"This is an important cooperation between our two governments to counter the threat of bio-terrorism and to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, technology, materials and expertise. This is also an

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...BIO WEAPONS AGREEMENT SIGNED

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the signing of the cooperative biological agreement," Lugar responded.

Under the agreement, the U.S. will assist Ukraine to:

pathogen collection and conducts work on many highly dangerous infections reported in Ukraine. These include pathogens causing diseases such as: Anthrax, Tularemia, Brucellosis, Listeriosis, Diphtheria, Cholera, Typhoid,

Lugar program will expand the study and capacity to diagnose the spread of avian flu in migratory birds, a major influenza concern around the world.

"When we think of the major threats to our national security, the first to come to mind are nuclear proliferation, rogue states and global terrorism. But another kind of threat lurks beyond our shores, one from nature, not humans -- an avian flu pandemic. An outbreak could cause millions of deaths, destabilize Southeast Asia (its likely place of origin), and threaten the security of governments around the world," Lugar and Obama wrote in a June 6 op-ed in *The New York Times*.

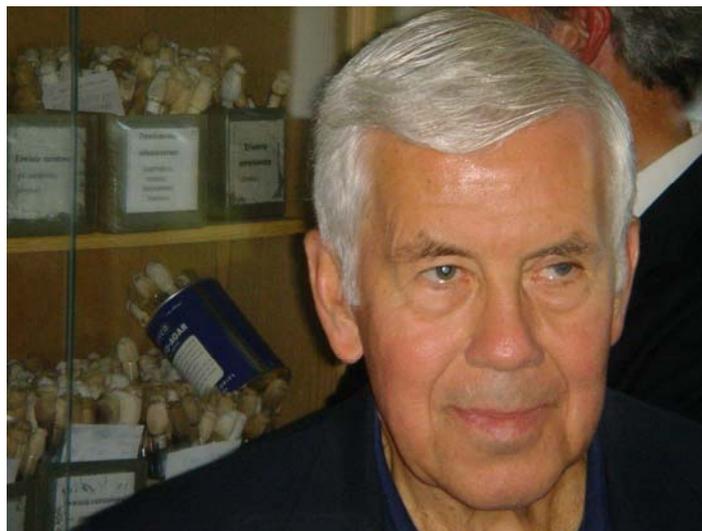
In response to this threat, Lugar and Obama wrote, "...the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved legislation directing President Bush to form a senior-level task force to put in place an international strategy to deal with the avian flu and coordinate policy among our government agencies. We urge the Bush administration to form this task force immediately without waiting for legislation to be passed."

Earlier in the trip, Lugar and Obama visited the Russian Research Institute of Phytopathology at Golitsino, a former biological weapons facility.

The Nunn-Lugar program, through the International Science and Technology Center, has employed 58,000 scientists that were previously involved in weapons of mass destruction programs in the former Soviet Union.

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*-Lugar and Obama
June 6 op-ed
The New York Times.*



Senator Lugar in front of pathogens that will be secured by the Nunn-Lugar program in a lab near Moscow.

- Upgrade the security for pathogens currently stored at various health laboratories throughout Ukraine;
- Significantly reduce the time required to accurately diagnose disease outbreaks in Ukraine and assess whether they are natural or the result of a terrorist act;
- Allow for cooperation to develop better diagnostic tools and treatments to protect both U.S. and Ukrainian populations against infectious diseases. This includes leveraging U.S. laboratory capabilities to improve detection of endemic diseases in Ukraine.

The signing came as Lugar and Obama visited the Kiev Central Sanitary and Epidemiological Station, one of the facilities that will be covered under the agreement.

The Station maintains a

and others.

Previously, scientists at the Station had been paid just \$100 per month. This year, 10 employees of the Center began participating in the first Science and Technology Center-Ukraine, affiliated with the Nunn-Lugar program. The Science and Technology Center-Ukraine employs scientists in peaceful work. Several other projects are being discussed.

"The Nunn-Lugar program looks forward to assisting the Central Sanitary and Epidemiological Station in strengthening biosafety and biosecurity, enhancing its molecular diagnostic capability and expanding research cooperation with the United States under this new agreement," Lugar said.

At the Anti-Plague Institute in Odessa, Ukraine, the Nunn-

LUGAR'S EXTRAORDINARY SUMMER OF DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

President Bush asked Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Dick Lugar to take a mission to Algeria and Morocco to complete the arrangements for freeing the last 404 Moroccan prisoners of war held in Algeria by the Polisario Front, some for more than two decades.

"The United States has long viewed the release of these prisoners as an important humanitarian goal and a constructive step for peace and stability in North Africa. Beyond its humanitarian importance, the release of the prisoners is a reminder of the need to maintain peace in the region and advance stability and economic cooperation. The United States strongly supports an Algerian-Moroccan rapprochement and a peaceful political solution to the question of Western Sahara, within a UN framework, that honors the principle of self-determination. Although our mission is purely humanitarian, I am hopeful that Algeria and Morocco can seize on this occasion to create a climate conducive to the settlement of the Western Sahara issue," Lugar said.

Lugar then traveled to Libya where he reaffirmed to Muammar al Qadhafi U.S. policy that relations with Libya

Cooperation, and Foreign Affairs, as well as the senior leadership of the General Peoples Congress and other



Senator Lugar greets POWs released in Tindouf, Algeria.

will continue to improve as the Libyan government continues to cooperate on key issues.

In a rare hour-and-a-half midday meeting with Qadhafi, Lugar emphasized elimination of the country's weapons of mass destruction programs, renunciation of terrorism and human rights developments as important steps toward normalizing relations. Lugar also met with the Ministers of Manpower and Labor,

senior officials.

"I welcomed the earlier historic Libyan decision to abandon its weapons of mass destruction programs and long-range missiles. I noted the dramatic improvement in U.S.-Libya relations and stressed the U.S. commitment to a continually improving relationship, as cooperation between our countries grows. We have important shared interests in combating

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...AZERBAIJANI PATHOGENS FLOWN TO U.S.

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important step in assisting both countries to rapidly detect, diagnose and respond to infectious disease outbreaks, whether naturally occurring or as a result of bioterrorism," Lugar said.

A Nunn-Lugar biological threat reduction agreement was signed between the U.S. Department of Defense and

the Azerbaijan Cabinet of Ministers in June 2005. In addition to the pathogen transfer, the two countries will work together improving security of the Azerbaijan central pathogen health laboratory. Nunn-Lugar funds will be used to enhance biosecurity and bio-safety. The program will also devise modern diagnostic and detection equipment to respond to dangerous disease outbreaks. Azerbaijani

scientists will receive training at U.S. laboratories. The program will also work with the Baku Anti-Plague Station.

The strains have been collected over many years from environmental, human and animal sources in Azerbaijan. The strains will be studied in joint research programs with the U.S. Department of Defense and Azerbaijani medical researchers.

...LUGAR'S ACTIVE SUMMER OF DIPLOMACY

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terrorism, increasing humanitarian assistance in Sudan, and working together in a number of other areas. In addition, I raised important ongoing issues related to human rights, terrorism, economic integration and development, and regional matters," Lugar said.

Since Libya renounced its weapons of mass destruction programs on December 19, 2003, the United States has been exploring ways to improve contacts with Libya while continuing to urge that government to resolve remaining issues related to human rights and other concerns. On September 20, 2004, President Bush terminated the national emergency with respect to Libya and revoked many executive order sanctions. The President noted that Libya had facilitated the removal of all critical elements of its nuclear programs, acceded to the Chemical Weapons Convention, and turned over its weapons of mass destruction documentation, among many other positive steps. As a result of this

presidential action, the United States unblocked Libyan assets that had been frozen, renewed airline connections to Libya, and paved the way for other commercial contacts. The United States



Senator Lugar and Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko in Kiev.

has also established a diplomatic interest section in Tripoli, though formal diplomatic relations have not

been reestablished.

Ukrainian leaders appreciate Lugar's help

In an extraordinary set of meetings, Ukrainian leaders,

society in the 14-year history of the country. They also thanked Lugar for his help in eliminating the country's weapons of mass destruction. Ukraine would have been the world's third largest nuclear power had Nunn-Lugar not secured and removed on of its warheads and missiles.

Lugar met with President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko, and Rada Speaker Volodymyr Lytvyn. He also met with Leonid Kravchuk, the first president of the country, and Leonid Kuchma, the second. Lugar had met with each numerous times to advance the Nunn-Lugar program in the country and during the elections of 2004, when President Bush asked Lugar to be his official representative because of Lugar's history of working with all the players in the country. He has served a similar mission in advocating democratic progress in the Republic of Georgia. In Azerbaijan on August 31, 2005, Lugar met with President Ilham Aliyev, cabinet ministers and oppositions leaders to express the importance of fair elections in November.

from the first president of the country to the opposition, praised U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar for his help in developing civic

Lugar, Obama Urge Destruction of Conventional Weapons Stockpiles

DONETSK, Ukraine – U.S. Senators Dick Lugar (R-IN) and Barack Obama (D-IL) called for the immediate destruction of 15,000 tons of ammunition, 400,000 small arms and light weapons, and 1,000 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) or shoulder missile launchers that are often sought by terrorists.

Lugar and Obama toured the Donetsk State Chemical Production Plant, a conventional weapons

destruction facility where the U.S. has taken the lead in a three-year NATO program to destroy the weapons. Another 117,000 tons of ammunition and 1.1 million small arms and light weapons are slated for destruction within 12 years.

So far, the U.S. has contributed \$2.1 million to the project, and Austria, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United

Kingdom have contributed \$1.2 million.

While the destruction is ready to begin, the Ukrainian Rada (parliament) first must pass a law exempting the foreign assistance from taxation. Lugar and Obama discussed this issue with Rada Speaker Volodymyr Lytvyn, Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko and President Viktor Yushchenko in meetings yesterday. All three leaders indicated they would promote action before the March 2006

parliamentary elections.

The visit underscores the importance of legislation Lugar and Obama have authored that would commit additional U.S. resources and expand authorities in cooperative threat reduction of conventional weapons around the world. The bill is part of the Foreign Relations Authorization Bill that is pending in the Senate and will be introduced as a free-standing bill by the senators this fall.

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<http://lugar.senate.gov>

...THE LUGAR-OBAMA DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

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"We discussed MANPADS, landmines and other very highly dangerous explosives. Ukraine has huge stockpiles leftover from previous times that are dangerous to people of this country as well as the possibility for proliferation to other countries," Lugar said. "We are working to obtain funds to secure and destroy these weapons in cooperative threat reduction. We are encouraging the U.S. and Ukraine to work together and to obtain more funds. We came here to see the problem and the solution with our own eyes."

By the late 1980's, 75 percent of all Ukraine's industrial capacity was used to produce Soviet weaponry, including strategic weapons. In June 1996, the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program successfully achieved the removal of all 1,240 deployed SS-19 and SS-24 strategic nuclear warheads from Ukraine.

"Vast stocks of conventional munitions and military supplies have accumulated in Ukraine. Some of this

stockpile dates from World War I and II, yet most dates from Cold War buildup and the stocks left behind by Soviet withdrawals from East Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland," Obama said. "We need to eliminate these stockpiles for the safety of the Ukrainian people and people around world, by keeping them out of conflicts around the world."

Estimates by the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency suggest a significant proliferation and public safety threat from the 7 million small arms and light weapons and 2 million tons of conventional ammunition stored in more than 80 depots across Ukraine. These depots were never designed to hold such large stockpiles and remain vulnerable to those seeking such weapons or their components, or to spontaneous detonation in some of the older and larger ammunition stockpiles.

In March 2005, the Foreign Relations Committee added the Lugar-Obama Disarmament Initiative to the Foreign Affairs Authorization

Act for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007. The initiative is modeled on the original Nunn-Lugar Act. Its purpose is to provide the Department of State with a focused response to the threat posed by vulnerable stockpiles of conventional weapons around the world, including tactical missiles and MANPADS. Such missile systems could be used by terrorists to attack commercial airliners, military installations and government facilities in the U.S. and abroad. Reports suggest that Al Qaeda has attempted to acquire these kinds of weapons. In addition, unsecured conventional weapons stockpiles are a major obstacle to peace, reconstruction and economic development in regions suffering from instability.

This bill declares it to be the policy of the United States to seek out surplus and unguarded stocks of conventional armaments, including small arms and light weapons, and tactical missile systems for elimination or safeguarding. It authorizes the Department of State to carry out an accelerated global effort to destroy such weapons and to cooperate with allies and international organizations

when possible. The Secretary of State is charged with devising a strategy for prioritizing, on a country-by-country basis, the obligation of funds in a global program of conventional arms elimination. Lastly, the Secretary is required to unify program planning, coordination and implementation of the strategy into one office at the State Department and to request a budget commensurate with the risk posed by these weapons.

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--U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar



Mines that are being destroyed near Donetsk, Ukraine.

“The experience of Nunn-Lugar shows that, with determination and hard work, we can deny terrorists access to these devastating weapons. The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon galvanized a consensus in our country that we must apply to what the 9/11 Commission called a ‘maximum effort’ to this task... We must work day and night to find and eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Success will come only with the persistent diplomacy and constant attention from the highest levels of our government.”

- U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar

LUGAR, OBAMA INSPECT RUSSIAN WARHEAD DESTRUCTION FACILITY

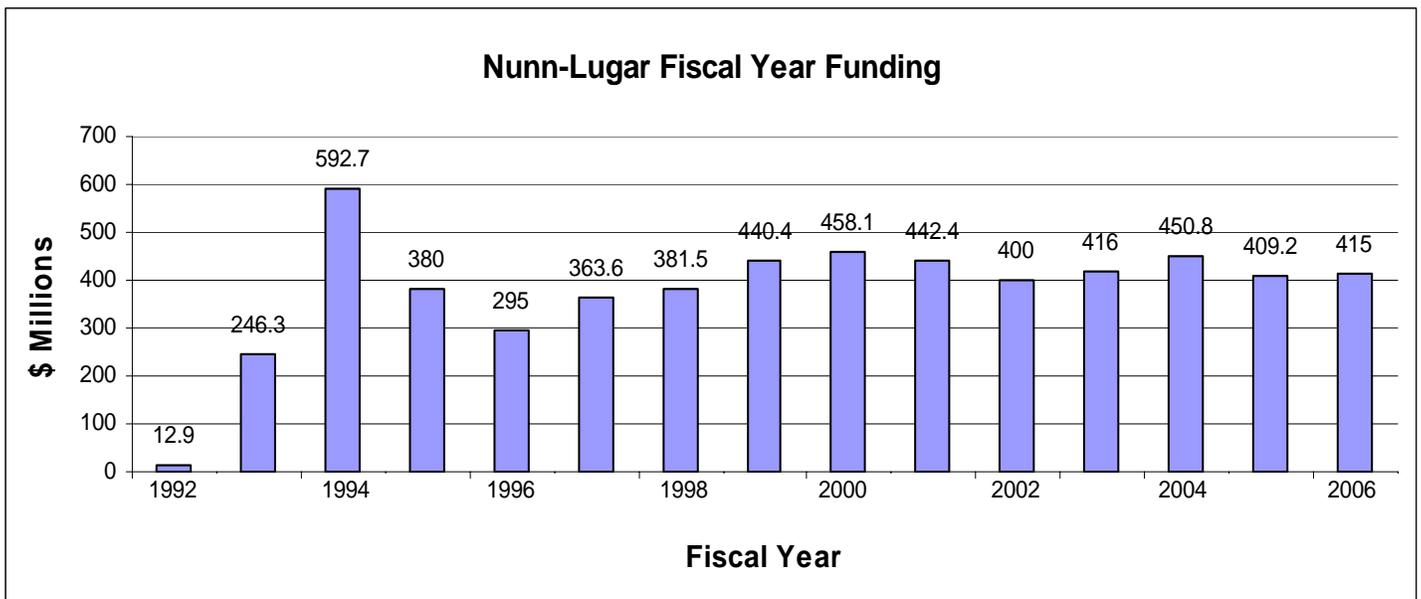
U.S. Senators Dick Lugar and Barack Obama had a rare look at a Russian nuclear warhead storage facility. Only a hand full of Americans have ever seen, let alone had the opportunity to inspect, a Russian warhead storage facility. The facility at Saratov is among the most tightly secured and secret places in the world.

Lugar and Obama were driven to the facility with Russian General Igor Valynkin in a van with curtains closed. Once at the facility however, Valynkin led the senators through an extensive inspection. It was Lugar’s second visit to the site.

Security equipment and procedures for the facility were provided by the Nunn-Lugar program.



Security for Russia’s warhead storage facilities has been developed by Nunn-Lugar. This tower is located at the Nunn-Lugar supported security training center near Moscow.



PHOTOS FROM THE LUGAR, OBAMA TRIP



The importance of the Caspian Sea patrols for weapons of mass destruction cannot be overstated. The Caspian stretches from Russia in the North to Iran in the South, and is a potentially significant smuggling route.

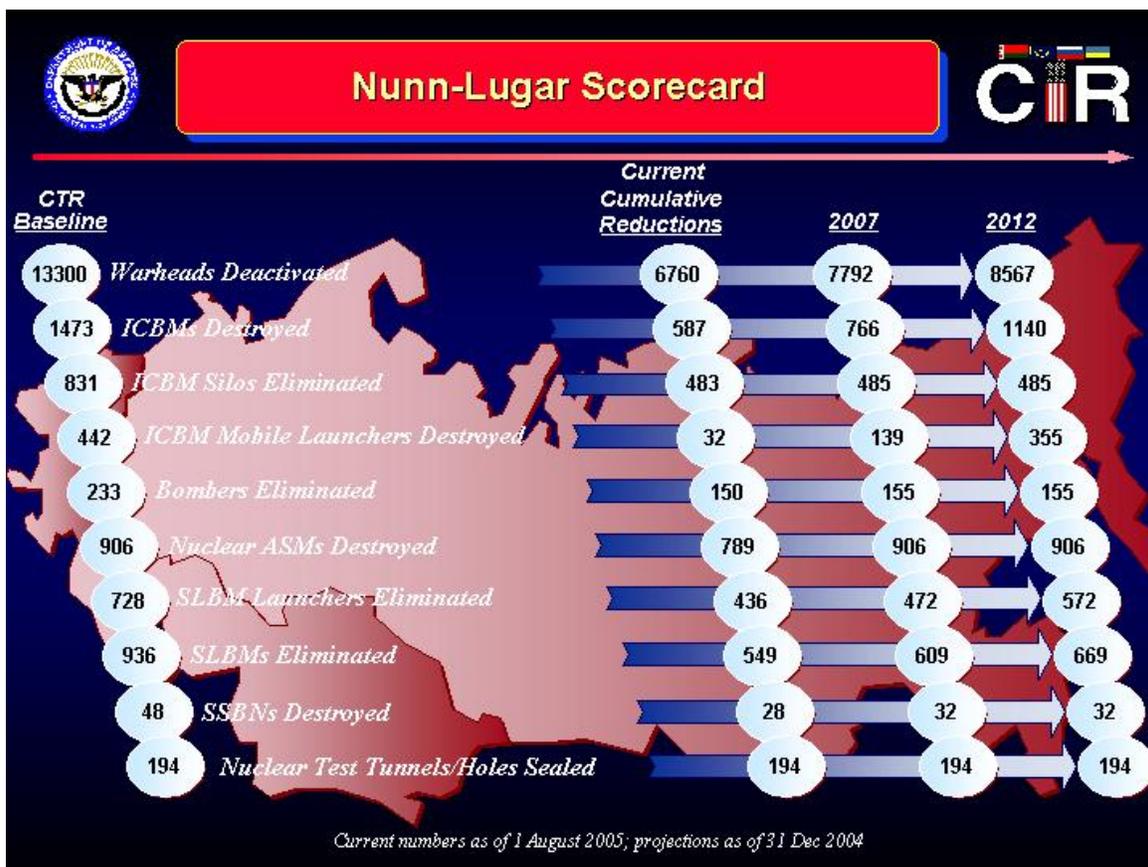
Baku is also the home of a new oil terminal, which is pumping one million barrels of oil a day through a pipeline to a port in Turkey on the Mediterranean. The Nunn-Lugar program has provided a boat, other equipment and training to Azerbaijan to assist in the inspection of ships.



Senators Lugar and Obama at a press conference in Kiev, attended by 80 people. Sixty reporters attended a press conference in Baku.

Lugar stands in front of a rocket shell that could have delivered nuclear bombs to the U.S. These mobile launched missiles are being destroyed near Perm, Russia, by the Nunn-Lugar Program.

THE NUNN-LUGAR PROGRAM



In 1991, Senator 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 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 1997, Lugar and Nunn were joined by Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) in introducing the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, which expanded Nunn-Lugar authorities in the former Soviet Union and provided WMD expertise to first responders in American cities. 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 October 2004, Nunn-Lugar funds were used for the first time outside of the former Soviet Union to secure chemical weapons in Albania, under a Lugar-led expansion of the program.

The latest Nunn-Lugar Scorecard shows that the program has deactivated or destroyed: 6,760 nuclear warheads; 587 ICBMs; 483 ICBM silos; 32 ICBM mobile missile launchers; 150 bombers; 789 nuclear air-to-surface missiles; 436 submarine missile launchers; 549 submarine launched missiles; 28 nuclear submarines; and 194 nuclear test tunnels.

Beyond the scorecard's nuclear elimination, the Nunn-Lugar program secures and destroys chemical weapons, and works to reemploy scientists and facilities related to biological weapons in peaceful research initiatives. The International Science and Technology Centers, of which the United States is the leading sponsor, have engaged 58,000 former weapons scientists in peaceful work. The International Proliferation Prevention Program has funded 750 projects involving 14,000 former weapons scientists and created some 580 new peaceful high-tech jobs. Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan are nuclear weapons free as a result of cooperative efforts under the Nunn-Lugar program. They otherwise would be the world's the third, fourth and eighth largest nuclear weapons powers, respectively.

Nunn-Lugar Funding by Mission Area

