

## **Fact Sheet: Safe and Secure Dismantlement of Nuclear Weapons in the New Independent States**

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The U.S. Congress established the Nunn-Lugar program authorizing Department of Defense funds to be spent in the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union for the nonproliferation and safe and secure dismantlement (SSD) of nuclear weapons. The Defense Department will commit a total of about \$961 million in the form of 38 implementing agreements with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus in fiscal year 1994. SSD assistance facilitates the denuclearization of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine, and the dismantlement of weapons in Russia. Preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is another important goal; the U.S. will continue to use its assistance for this critical problem as well.

### SSD PROJECTS BY COUNTRY, JUNE 1994

	<u>Obligations</u> <u>(\$ millions)</u>		<u>Obligations</u> <u>(\$ millions)</u>
<b><u>RUSSIA</u></b>		<b><u>KAZAKHSTAN</u></b>	
Armored blankets	5.00	Emergency response	5.00
Railcar security	21.50	Communications	2.30
Emergency response	15.00	Export controls	2.26
Material controls	30.00	Material controls	5.00
Storage containers	50.00	Military to military contacts	0.40
Facility design	15.00	SNDV dismantlement	70.00
Facility equipment	75.00	Defense conversion	<u>15.00</u>
Export controls	2.26	Subtotal	<b>99.96</b>
Science center	25.00		
Chemical weapons	25.00	<b><u>BELARUS</u></b>	
SNDV dismantlement	130.00	Emergency response	5.00
Military to military contacts	9.20	Export controls	16.26
Arctic nuclear waste	20.00	Communications	2.30
Chemical demilitarization lab	30.00	Environmental restoration	25.00
Defense conversion	<u>40.00</u>	(Project Peace)	
Subtotal	<b>492.96</b>	Defense conversion	20.00
		SNDV dismantlement	6.00
<b><u>UKRAINE</u></b>		Military to military contacts	<u>1.50</u>
Emergency response	5.00	Subtotal	<b>76.06</b>
Communications	2.40		
Export controls	7.26	<b><u>GENERAL</u></b>	
Material controls	12.50	Support/assessment	15.00
Science center	10.00		
SNDV dismantlement	185.00		
Military to military contacts	3.90	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$961.04</b>
Reactor safety	11.00		
Defense conversion	<u>40.00</u>		
Subtotal	<b>277.06</b>		

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**Russia.** The U.S. has signed 12 agreements with Russia totaling \$374 million in assistance. The two top priorities for this assistance have been strategic nuclear delivery vehicle [SNDV] dismantlement and construction of a storage facility for fissile material removed from dismantled weapons. Recent discussions have focused on concluding agreements on export control.

**Ukraine.** Following completion of the SSD umbrella agreement in October 1993, the U.S. signed five implementing agreements with Ukraine in November and December: export control, government-to-government communication links, material controls and accounting, strategic nuclear delivery vehicle dismantlement, and emergency response. After Ukraine signed the Trilateral Statement in January 1994, providing for the transfer of all nuclear weapons in Ukraine to Russia for dismantlement, the U.S. agreed to an additional \$100 million in assistance to facilitate implementation. This assistance, including heavy equipment such as cranes, facilitates the removal of warheads from Ukraine to Russia for dismantlement.

**Kazakhstan.** In December 1993, the U.S. and Kazakhstan signed an umbrella agreement and implementing agreements on export control, government-to-government communication links, material controls and accounting, strategic nuclear delivery vehicle dismantlement, and emergency response for a total of \$85 million. In March 1994, an additional agreement for \$15 million in defense conversion assistance was signed. The two sides also signed a joint letter of intent that calls for a U.S.-led survey of the damage at the former nuclear test site near Semipalatinsk. This survey will be conducted in July 1994.

**Belarus.** Following Belarus' ratification of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the U.S. offered \$65 million in SSD assistance in addition to the \$11 million provided by agreements already concluded. As a result, the U.S. has signed agreements with Belarus totaling \$70 million and continues to explore with Belarus the best use of the remaining \$6 million.