

U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism

Российско-Американская инициатива по предотвращению ядерного терроризма

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ИСКРАН

NEWS:

Elbe Group Discusses Strategic Stability, Hybrid Warfare and Terrorism

The [Elbe Group](#) of retired U.S. and Russian generals from the military and intelligence services, of which General Ryan is a co-founder, held an online meeting in October to discuss a range of issues relevant for bilateral relations. The October 26 meeting focused on strategic stability and hybrid warfare. The latter was discussed for the first time in an Elbe Group setting.

The meeting participants also discussed such traditional challenges to the international security as terrorism: “Terrorism (international and domestic), in all its manifestations, still remains a common threat requiring joint efforts, especially with regard to nuclear terrorism,” reads the joint statement that U.S. and Russian participants adopted at the of their meeting. The statement also urged U.S. and Russia to “become leaders in reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world” as well as to “return to maintaining an on-going dialogue between both military and special services.” Russian participants included former Deputy Prime Minister General of the Army (ret.) Anatoly S. Kulikov, former Head of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff General of the Army (ret.) Valentin V. Korabelnikov, former Head of 12th Main Directorate of the Defense Ministry General Colonel (ret.) Vladimir V. Verkhovtsev and executive director of the Russian section of the Elbe Group Victor Kulikov. U.S. participants included former Commander in Chief of STRATCOM General Eugene Habiger, former Commander of U.S. Forces in Afghanistan General John W. Nicholson, former U.S. Ambassador to NATO General Douglas Lute, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency Lieutenant General Michael Maples, former Chief of CIA’s Operations for Counterterrorism Robert Dannenberg, director of the Intelligence Projects at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Paul Kolbe; former Director of Intelligence and Counterintelligence at the Department of Energy Rolf Mowatt-Larssen and former Defense Attaché to Moscow Brigadier General Kevin Ryan. Mowatt-Larssen and Ryan participate in the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.

Mowatt-Larssen’s Book Details Lessons He Learned While Tracking Al-Qaida’s WMD Programs

Belfer Center senior fellow and U.S. intelligence veteran Rolf Mowatt-Larssen has published [his memoirs](#), entitled “A State of Mind: Faith and the CIA.” Among other episodes, the book details

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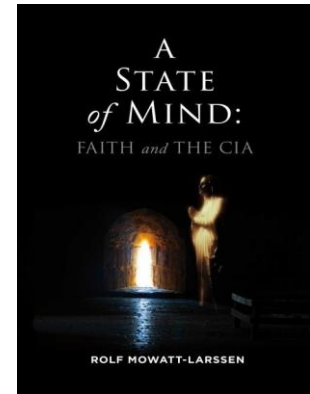
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Mowatt-Larssen’s encounter with counterterrorism expert John O’Neill, who was so convinced of the danger that al-Qaida posed to the World Trade Center that he quit the FBI to become WTC’s chief of security in August 2001, and then perished on Sept. 11 while saving lives. It was



when Mowatt-Larssen was tracking al-Qaida’s WMD programs that he learned the most important lesson from an U.S. expert, according to William Tobey’s October 2020 review of [the memoirs](#). “Anyone who tells you that it’s easy for terrorists to build a nuclear weapon is wrong. Anyone who tells you it’s impossible for terrorists to build a nuclear weapon is dead wrong,” a U.S. expert told

the author of the book. Mowatt-Larssen managed to recreate the gut-wrenching fear and disarray that pervaded the U.S. government as he accepted his new assignment chasing al-Qaida’s WMD programs, according to Tobey, who directs the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.



Experts on New START Extension and Other Nuclear Priorities of Biden Presidency

Harvard Kennedy School Professor Matthew Bunn predicted in October 2020 that a Biden administration would continue past efforts to ensure that nuclear weapons and materials around the world are secure and kept out of terrorist hands. He also noted that Biden has made clear that he would extend the new START treaty and has indicated that he may return to the Iran nuclear deal and take a fairly tough line on North Korea’s nuclear program. However, a simple extension of New START won’t prevent new capabilities and technologies from “complicat[ing] the strategic stability math,” according to Belfer Center associate Kevin Ryan. “Whether we save START or not, our real efforts must be focused on creating a new paradigm for strategic arms control—one that is based not on counting weapons but on preventing their use,” General Ryan wrote in a February 2020 [op-ed](#) for *The Hill*. The Elbe Group, of which General Ryan is a co-founder, also gave their support to extending the START treaty during their October 26 meeting via Zoom. Regardless of who is in the White House in January 2021, U.S. strategy won’t undergo significant changes, according to Pavel Zolotarev, who favors extension of New START without preconditions. This retired general—who directs military studies at the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies—[told](#) Russian media in October 2020 that only after the bilateral treaty is extended can the U.S. and Russia try to transition to “multilateral” arms control. In an October 2020 interview, Alexey Arbatov, head of the International Security Center at the Russian Institute of World Economy and International Relations, also said that he [advocates](#) for the extension of New START, as [did](#) this center’s senior researcher Vladimir Dvorkin. In Arbatov’s



Ryan

Zolotarev

Arbatov

Dvorkin

[view](#), it would be easier for Russia to obtain such an extension if Biden moves into the White House in January 2021. Bunn, Zolotarev, Arbatov and Dvorkin participate in the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.

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Kazakhstan’s Last HEU Eliminated

The last remaining batch of unirradiated highly enriched uranium (HEU) in Kazakhstan has been eliminated, building on years of cooperation in nuclear security between the United States and the Central Asian nation, the U.S. Department of Energy [reported](#) in September 2020. The U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration and Kazakhstan’s Ministry of Energy worked together to remove 2.9 kilograms of unirradiated HEU from the IGR research reactor, transport it hundreds of miles to a secure facility for processing and downblend it to low-enriched uranium. This activity fulfilled an agreement worked out between the two countries at the 2019 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) general assembly.

William Potter Joins Russian Academy of Sciences

William C. Potter, the founding director of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, has been elected as Foreign Member to the Russian Academy of Sciences’ section on Global Issues and International Relations. Dr. Potter is only the second American—after Dr. Henry Kissinger in 2016—ever elected to the RAS Global Issues and International Relations Section, according to a [statement](#) released by the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey in November 2019.



COVID, Nuclear Security On Agenda of IAEA’s 64th General Conference

The agenda of IAEA’s [64th General Conference](#), which took place in Vienna in September 2020, included [nuclear security](#), and its participants adopted resolutions on “nuclear and radiation



safety, nuclear security and strengthening” among others, according to [this UN agency](#). In his opening statement, IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi stated that IAEA would support countries in fighting the coronavirus as a top priority. Resolutions were also adopted requesting the IAEA to continue carrying out its functions during the COVID-19 pandemic in all domains of its mandate. NNSA Administrator Lisa E. Gordon Hagerty represented the U.S. at

the conference. Hagerty was [joined](#) by Christopher Ashley Ford, Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation. The conference saw the U.S. delegation present an [address](#) by U.S. President Donald Trump, in which he said that the U.S. “champions the highest standards of safety, security and nonproliferation.” The Russian delegation was [led](#) by Rosatom

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director general Alexey Likhachev, who, in his statement, detailed his corporation's efforts to tackle the coronavirus challenge and its progress in bringing new reactors online, including commissioning the world's first floating NPP.

Mayak Aims to Process Entire range of SNF

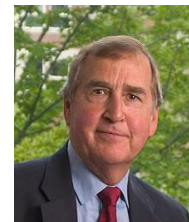
Rosatom's Central Design and Technological Institute has presented the design documentation and a digital 3D model of the new Mayak processing facility for spent nuclear fuel (SNF) of water-graphite reactors, according to the September/October 2020 issue of the Russian Nuclear Security Update (RNSU). Once this facility is completed, Mayak will have achieved one of its key performance indicators—the ability to process the entire range of SNF from power reactors, according to RNSU.

Atomguard Reports Foiling Unauthorized Access

Rosatom's security company, Atomguard, has reported several attempts of unauthorized access to Rosatom closed cities, according to the September/October 2020 issue of the Russian Nuclear Security Update (RNSU). In September 2020, Atomguard detained a person without any ID documents or security pass while trying to enter the closed city of Novouralsk. Rosatom guards also detained two residents of the closed city of Novouralsk trying to steal pieces of railroad track adjacent to a Rosatom non-nuclear site, according to RNSU. In addition, Atomguard personnel detained a man who tried to enter the closed city of Zheleznogorsk using a forged security pass in September 2020.

Allison: US Vital Interest in Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism Will Continue to Guide Its North Korea Policy

Former director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Graham Allison [warned](#) in a September 2020 article that North Korea remains extremely dangerous in the next U.S. presidential term. Preventing the sale of North Korean nuclear weapons to terrorists or states will remain a vital U.S. interest which will continue to guide Washington's policy towards the Hermit Kingdom, according to Professor Allison, who also shared his views on U.S. policies towards North Korea's nuclear and missile programs during an online [debate](#) hosted by the Center for National Interest entitled "Time to Accept North Korea as a Nuclear Weapons State" in October 2020. Professor Allison participates in the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.



Learning from COVID-19 to Prepare for Nuclear Attack

The COVID-19 pandemic can help to illuminate the scope of consequences to which a nuclear incident can lead, according to a paper published by experts from the Universities of Birmingham and Leicester in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. The [paper](#) argues that the aftermath of a nuclear incident or attack would far outweigh the impact on health services, disruption to normal life and the suspension of civil liberties that humanity has experienced

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during COVID-19. A nuclear attack would severely impact the basic infrastructure of government, finance, communications and food supply, according to a [September 2020 summary of the paper](#) by the University of Birmingham.

Hecker, Kassianova Encourage Young US and RF Professionals to Explore Lessons of Nuclear Accidents

Professor Siegfried Hecker of the Stanford University's Center for International Security and Cooperation and this center's researcher Alla Kassianova have [asked](#) young



American and Russian participants in the [Young Professionals Nuclear Forum](#), which was launched in 2016 by this center and Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, to look at what went wrong across the spectrum of accidents at Chernobyl in Soviet Union, Three Mile Island in the United States and Fukushima in Japan. One of the lessons that these young men and



women inferred from examining these three accidents was that “international cooperation is essential to ensure nuclear safety because one country's nuclear accident is everyone's,” according to an account of their deliberations, which Hecker and Kassianova [published](#) in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists in August 2020. Professor Hecker participates in the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.

Experts Weigh in on 75th Anniversary of Hiroshima Bombing

“As Ronald Reagan put it famously in a favorite one-liner: A nuclear war cannot be won, and must therefore never be fought. This remains a central constraint in relations between the U.S. and what Washington calls its two 'great power rivals:' China and Russia,” according to former director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Graham Allison. “It is precisely because serious constraints on geopolitical competition are unnatural that each generation must internalize the lessons of the nuclear age,” Professor Allison [told](#) the Belfer Center's communications department on the occasion of 75th anniversary of Hiroshima bombing in August 2020. Another Harvard Kennedy School professor, Matthew Bunn, noted in an interview with the same department that “the memory of the horrors of nuclear war should motivate us all to take action to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used in war again—and to find a path that will someday allow us to eliminate the dangers nuclear weapons pose to humanity.” Pavel Zolotarev, director of military-political studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, also weighed in on the anniversary, arguing that the U.S. could have done without dropping two nuclear bombs on Japan. “We need to keep in mind what nuclear weapons are and to refrain from crossing the line,” General Zolotarev [said](#) in an August 2020 interview.

A New Look at IAEA's Nuclear Security Recommendations

Matthew Bunn, Laura S. H. Holgate, Dmitry Kovchegin, Nickolas Roth and William H. Tobey have teamed up to [analyze](#) the fifth revision of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities. In their July 2020 take on

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these 2011 revisions, these U.S. nuclear security experts also offered recommendations, which they framed as a “cohesive group of mutually reinforcing measures” designed to strengthen physical protection systems. Among other things, the authors called for protecting against the full range of threats, including insider threats, and for consolidation and minimizing stockpiles.



Bunn

Holgate

Kovchegin

Roth

Tobey

Azerbaijan Has Threatened to Strike Armenia’s NPP With Missiles

In July, the Azerbaijani military issued a threat to strike Armenia’s nuclear power plant. “The Armenian side must not forget that our army’s state-of-the-art missile systems allow us to strike the Metsamor nuclear plant with precision, which could lead to a great catastrophe for Armenia,” a spokesman for the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry [said](#) on July 16. In his subsequent address to the 75th United Nations General Assembly, Armenian prime minister Nikol Pashinyan [claimed](#) that the statement amounted to a threat of “nuclear terrorism.” The speech was delivered two months before Azerbaijani forces launched a wide-scale offensive on Karabakh in September 2020. [Thousands](#) of Syrian militants reportedly participated in the offensive, including former or current members of [jihadist](#) groups Russia has designated as terrorists, such as [the Islamic State](#) (IS), [Ahrar al-Sham](#), which had [worked with IS](#) until 2014, and [Jabhat Fateh al-Sham](#), which was [affiliated with al-Qaeda](#) until 2016. Al-Qaeda is known to have sought nuclear weapons while the Islamic State was [reported](#) to have come in possession of ingredients for radiological weapons.

IAEA Notified of 189 Incidents Of Material Being Out Of Regulatory Control in 2019

The IAEA reported in [June 2020](#) that it had received notifications of 189 incidents of nuclear and other radioactive material being out of regulatory control, including some cases of trafficking and other criminal activities, in 2019. The incidents were submitted to the IAEA’s Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) by 36 countries. As of 31 December 2019, the ITDB contained a total of 3686 confirmed incidents reported by participating states since 1993. Of these, 290 incidents involved a confirmed or likely act of trafficking or malicious use, according to the IAEA’s [2020 Fact Sheet](#).

Russia To Retrieve More Radioactive Debris from Bottom of Ocean

By 2030, the Russian government will raise seven pieces of radioactive debris—including nuclear submarines—from the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, documents received by [Bellona](#) confirm. Of particular importance, the documents say, are the K-159 and K-27 nuclear submarines, the nuclear reactors of which were still full of nuclear fuel when they went down, [Bellona reported](#). Meanwhile, the Lepse nuclear service ship, long considered one of the most

dangerous Soviet-era radiation hazards in northwest Russia, has finally been emptied of the spent nuclear fuel in its holds.

Researchers Propose Fast Way to Detect Weapons Grade Materials

A new algorithm could enable faster and less expensive detection of weapons-grade nuclear materials at borders, [according](#) to researchers from Los Alamos National Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Heriot-Watt University and other universities.

Yoann Altmann and his co-authors claim in their article, which was published in [Nature Scientific Reports](#) in April 2020, that “the new approach using gamma-ray data ... is able to identify weapons-grade plutonium, masked by naturally-occurring radioactive material in a measurement time of a few seconds.”

Keeping Nuclear Power Plants Out of Reach of Terrorists During the Coronavirus Pandemic

Nickolas Roth of Stimson Center, William Tobey of the Belfer Center and Simon Saradzhyan of the Belfer Center have co-written an [article](#) in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists on “How to Keep Nuclear Power Plants Operating Safely During the Coronavirus Pandemic.” The article calls on nuclear operators and their security contractors to “take additional measures to prevent the [Islamic State](#), [al-Qaeda](#) and [other violent extremist actors](#) from exploiting opportunities to stage attacks.” The U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism and Russia Matters [published](#) a more detailed version of this April 2020 commentary, which asserts that “agencies responsible for ensuring nuclear security should have contingency plans to make sure that units involved in ensuring adequate levels of nuclear security remain adequately staffed to foil any attacks by non-state actors.” Saradzhyan participates in the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.

Bunn, Tobey and Roth Testify on Prevention of Nuclear Theft, Call for Cooperation With Russia

Nickolas Roth of the Stimson Center, Matthew Bunn of the Belfer Center and William H. Tobey of the Belfer Center have provided a joint written testimony on funding for nuclear theft-preventing programs to the U.S. House of Representatives’ Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies. The March 2020 [testimony](#) reminds us that “[a] nuclear explosion detonated anywhere by a terrorist group would be a global humanitarian, economic and political catastrophe.” In their testimony, the three experts warn that some nuclear facilities and materials around the world remain dangerously vulnerable to theft and offer recommendations on how to reduce this vulnerability. Among other things, they recommend funding participation of U.S. experts in exchanges of best practices in the sphere of nuclear security with their Russian counterparts. “Finding a path to a reformed approach to U.S.-Russian nuclear security cooperation would be important for U.S. security, Russian security and world security,” they write. In March 2020, Russia Matters [catalogued](#) remaining channels of communications between the U.S. and Russia on government and non-government levels. Track 1 channels included communication during regular meetings of the

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United Nations Security Council, the G20, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. They also included communications per the U.S.-Soviet Agreement on the Establishment of Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers of 1987.

Budapest Memorandum Parsed

December 2019 saw the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs host a [conference](#) entitled “Ukraine’s Nuclear Disarmament: 25 Years After the Budapest Memorandum.” The conference, organized by the center’s Project on Managing the Atom, [revisited](#) the history of the Budapest Memorandum, considered the repercussions of its violation for international security and the broader nonproliferation regime, and drew lessons for the future.

One of the [valuable insights](#) about the Budapest Memorandum’s security assurances was that, as



former U.S. diplomats explained, Washington was simply not prepared in the early 1990s to accept a legally binding document with provisions akin to North Atlantic Treaty’s Article 5 for Ukraine. James Timbie, part of the State Department negotiating team who readied the

memorandum for signing, remembers “vividly” that then-Secretary of State James Baker was “adamant” that the U.S. would not provide Ukraine with security guarantees.

All conference participants who had been involved with the Budapest Memorandum noted how arduous the negotiations leading to it had been. In his remarks, Belfer Center director and former Secretary of Defense Ash Carter also praised the “Russian and Ukrainian custodians” of the deadly arms. Carter, who helped conceive and oversee what became known as the [Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program](#), also pointed out that practical and political complications plagued the whole process of mustering U.S. support for early post-Soviet nuclear cuts and security efforts. Professor Graham Allison, who served in the Defense Department and also participated in conceiving U.S. efforts to support nuclear security in the post-Soviet neighborhood, recalled how, as the Soviet Union careened towards demise, the U.S. came to face a challenge of “the first-ever, first [and] only disintegration of a nuclear power.”



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IAEA Holds A Ministerial on Nuclear Security

A ministerial-level [International Conference on Nuclear Security](#), which was held by the IAEA in Vienna in February 2020, culminated in the passing of a declaration that asserted that nuclear security is a state responsibility and encouraged national adoption of “threat mitigation and risk reduction measures,” according to [Arms Control Association](#). The declaration also highlighted actions that states should take, including minimizing stockpiles of highly enriched uranium (HEU), where “technically and economically feasible.” In the document, the states pledged support for the IAEA to continue assisting and fostering cooperative efforts in an information security and protecting against cyberattacks, according to Arms Control. “From a possible cyber attack on a nuclear power plant to the illicit trafficking of radioactive materials, nuclear security is a growing international concern,” the IAEA said in a press release at the conference.

Assessing Progress on Nuclear Security

Matthew Bunn of the Belfer Center and Nickolas Roth of the Stimson Center presented a [paper](#) at the aforementioned 2020 International Conference on Nuclear Security to assess progress on nuclear security action plans that participants in the previous Nuclear Security Summit in 2016 had agreed upon. The two experts concluded in their February 2020 paper that these plans did not lead to “much new action” as “much of what has been done was already planned or underway when the Action Plans were written.” They also recommended establishing one additional senior-level forum for discussing the next steps in nuclear security and another forum for discussing non-sensitive threat information.

In addition, Professor Bunn presented another [paper](#) at the Vienna conference. The paper, entitled “The Need for Creative and Effective Nuclear Security Vulnerability Assessment and Testing,” notes that “organizations need to find ways ... to find nuclear security weaknesses and suggest ways they might be fixed.”

12th GUMO Officer On Trial for Embezzlement Russian military prosecutors have brought a case of four former defense ministry servicemen charged with embezzling nuclear funds to court, Kommersant reported [in January](#) 2020. The four will stand trial on charges of pocketing 350 million rubles from the ministry’s “nuclear complex” budget, according to this source. According to Kommersant, one of the suspects is Oleg Sobolev, who served as a chief accountant of a military unit based in the Moscow region’s Sergiyev Posad district, part of the ministry’s 12th Main Directorate (12th GUMO).

Lukashenko: Pompeo Alerted Me to Nuclear Materials at Border

Belarusian leader Alexander Lukashenko has [disclosed](#) that U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, when still director of the CIA (i.e. sometime between Jan. 17 and Apr. 18, 2019), shared intelligence with the Belarusian authorities that allowed the latter to apprehend “people with nuclear materials on the border.”

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US and Russia Reported HEU and Plutonium to IAEA

The [International Panel on Fissile Materials](#) reported in December 2019 that a number of countries submitted their 2018 civilian plutonium and HEU declarations to the IAEA. The U.S. declared 49.3 tons of separated plutonium. This is a decrease of 0.1 tons from the previous year. Russia reported owning 61.3 tons of civilian plutonium, an increase of 2.3 tons over the amount held in 2017.

IAEA Bank Receives LEU

The IAEA [reported](#) in December 2019 that it had received the second and final shipment of low-enriched uranium at a purpose-built facility in Kazakhstan housing the IAEA LEU Bank. Kazakhstan's JSC Kazatomprom delivered 28 cylinders of LEU to the facility at the Ulba Metallurgical Plant in the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk.

GICNT Hosted 8 Multilateral Activities in 2019

The use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials remained a terrorist threat in 2019, according to the [U.S. State Department's Country Reports on Terrorism 2019](#). In 2019, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism partner nations hosted eight multilateral activities that raised awareness of the threat of terrorist use of nuclear and radioactive materials and provided opportunities for countries to share information, expertise and best practices, according to the report released in June 2020.

NOTABLE STATEMENTS ON NUCLEAR TERRORISM AND NUCLEAR SECURITY:

- Dartmouth University Professor Nicholas Miller: “The more countries with nuclear weapons, the more likely that a weapon gets used. That could be a deliberate attack, accident or nuclear terrorism.” ([Defense One](#), March 25, 2020)
- [IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi](#): “Nuclear and radioactive material is a magnet for groups with malicious intent that see in this material a possibility to create panic and bring distress and pain to our societies.” “A nuclear security incident in one country could have effects far beyond that country’s borders, so it is vital that all of us remain ahead of the curve in guarding against nuclear terrorism and other malicious acts.” ([News.un.org](#), February 10, 2020, [IAEA](#), Feb. 17, 2020)
- National Nuclear Security Administration’s Associate Administrator Jay Tilden and Executive Director of National Nuclear Security Administration’s Office of Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation Dallas Boyd: “Continued focus, analysis and action are necessary to ensure that terrorists are never able to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against innocent people. Any outcome short of that standard will represent a policy failure with few parallels in modern history.” ([Bulletin of Atomic Scientists](#), Jan. 2020).

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- Former Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev: “All the nuclear states need to make decisive steps toward a world free of nuclear weapons. Nuclear deterrence will not protect the world from a nuclear accident or from nuclear terrorism, but would keep it under a constant threat.” ([Asahi Shimbun](#), Dec. 17, 2019)
- Bard College Professor Christopher McIntosh and Bard College fellow Ian Storey: “We need to look at the strategic and organizational dynamics in play within terrorist groups in a clear-eyed way.... States have somehow muddled through the initial stages of the nuclear revolution with a set of reasonably intelligible and predictable strategies to match their capacities. There is no good reason to presume that a nonstate actor wouldn’t do the same.” ([Bulletin of Atomic Scientists](#), Nov. 2019).
- Centre for Air Power Studies fellow Manpreet Sethi: “When U.S. and Russian threat perceptions converged on nuclear terrorism between 2010 and 2015, it contributed to the success of the [nuclear security] summit process. ...Just as the summit process drew attention to the challenge of nuclear terrorism, a nuclear risk reduction summit could help address nuclear use risks and thus contribute to international security and global stability.”([Arms Control Association](#), Sept. 2020)

PHOTO CREDITS:

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The Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism includes the following institutions:

В рабочей группе по осуществлению Американско-Российской инициативы по предотвращению ядерного терроризма состоят следующие организации:

- *Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University [W. Tobey, william_tobey@hks.harvard.edu, 1-617-496-0518]*

- **Белферовский центр науки и международных отношений** Института государственного управления имени Джона Ф. Кеннеди Гарвардского университета. [Уильям Тоби, william_tobey@hks.harvard.edu, 1-617-496-0518]

- *Center for International Security, Institute for World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences [imemoran@imemo.ru, 7-499-120-52-36]*

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