



"I hope the PIR Center maintains its tradition of cooperation with authors, continuous attention to its readers' interests, and success in mastering new issues in the dynamically developing field of international security, WMD nonproliferation, and arms control."

*Yuri Gorlinskiy,
Director, "Systems Analysis" Scientific-Technological Complex
Kurchatov Research Institute*



"I hope the PIR Center remains the same well-organized, effective, and highly professional collective which it is today. I'm confident that the authority of the PIR Center will continue to grow."

*Victor Yesin,
Advisor to the Commander of the Russian Strategic Missile Forces
Department Head, Russian Security Council, 1996-2002*



"I would like to express my gratitude to the PIR Center staff for what it is doing and to wish it to keep its high reputation in the future."

*Viktor Koltunov,
Deputy Director, Institute for Strategic Stability*



"I hope that PIR Center will further strengthen its creative capacities, integrating academic and practical recommendations, and providing international political and intellectual context for nuclear security issues."

*Mikhail Margelov,
Chairman of the Russian Federation Council Foreign Relations Committee*



"Congratulating the PIR Center collective on its anniversary, I wish them interesting creative work, satisfaction in their accomplishments, and understanding and support in the realization of their concepts and initiatives."

*Igor Sergeev,
Assistant to the Russian President for Strategic Stability, 2001-2004
Russian Defense Minister, 1997-2001*

2004

PIROGUE

The Information Bulletin of the PIR Center



ON THE ROLE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF WMD NONPROLIFERATION

The PIR Center's first decade coincided with a time of turbulent and anxious public interest within Russia as well as in the rest of the world, focused on the looming threat of the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, means of their delivery, and on the entire problem of disarmament.

This widespread interest was directly stimulated, I believe, by the events of the early 1990s in the Persian Gulf, when the international community confronted the insidious attempts, by a state signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (I speak of Iraq), to develop surreptitiously a military nuclear program, for the production of nuclear weapons.

The general public was greatly concerned, that seemingly insurmountable international and legal barriers meant to protect the nuclear nonproliferation regime, and to provide a high hurdle against the further spread of nuclear weapons across the planet, had in reality been rather easily breached by Iraq and several other regimes, as well as by multiple Western suppliers.

In Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, and in several other countries, nongovernmental organizations and scientific research centers were created in order to function as active advocates of non-proliferation, by lobbying governments and legislatures. In fact, they made a great contribution toward the adoption of relevant laws, in particular, laws in the realm of export and customs control. I would like to make particular mention of the first initiative to create an international effort, the "Programme for Promoting Nuclear Non-Proliferation," which continues to be headed by Ben Sanders of the Netherlands.

In 1994 the PIR Center – the Center for Policy Studies – was established in Moscow. During the past ten years it has earned the respect of experts not only in Russia, but abroad as well.

Along with participating in NPT Review Conferences held every five years, nongovernmental organizations actively contribute to furthering the education of specialists from various professions, primarily young professionals, in the principle strategies of maintaining the international nuclear nonproliferation regime, the safeguarding of nuclear materials, as well as their control and accounting. The UN General Assembly resolution of 2001 on disarmament and education on non-proliferation within all UN nations, contributes to this important activity. The PIR Center's director participated as a consultant in the preparation of the UN study on this issue, as well as in the writing of the resolution itself.

Thanks to purposeful activities in the expansion of knowledge and promotion of a deep understanding of the importance of maintaining the regime for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, we can, without any exaggeration, say that today there are many hundreds, thousands, and even tens of thousands of young specialists who have mastered the bases of knowledge in this highly technical area. And their numbers continue to increase, as a result of the efforts of nongovernmental organizations the world over.



Roland Timerbaev,
Chairman of the PIR Center
Executive Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roland Timerbaev'.

Roland Timerbaev,
Chairman of the PIR Center Executive
Board

TEN YEARS LATER: TEN RESULTS

Non multa, sed multum. Not many things, but well. The PIR Center, the first Russian nongovernmental organization in the field of international security, was created with this motto in April 1994.

Today, ten years later, we have decided not simply to celebrate this anniversary. We wanted to calculate the Center's results: have we been able to do *well* in these past years, despite the fact that we have had *not many*, modest powers?

Our *first achievement*: We **survived**. Only those present at the creation of the PIR Center – both our colleagues themselves and our friends in the government and state structures, as well as the community of experts – can say how difficult, and, at times, how unexpected, this has been. But it turned out that we were not easily frightened.



Vladimir Orlov,
Director of the PIR Center



"PIR Center's activities embrace a wide range of problems that are very topical for Russia and the global community as a whole. Its staff's high level of professionalism enables the PIR Center to solve the tasks that it sets itself."

Fyodor Ladygin,
Head of the Russian Ministry of Defense
General Staff Main Intelligence
Directorate (GRU), 1992-1997

The *second achievement* is that we maintained our **independence**. The PIR Center's very existence disproves the thesis that under Russian conditions a non-governmental organization in the international security sphere is an oxymoron. We proved that working in a delicate issue area connected in part to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), while simultaneously preserving a position that is independent of the state and at times criticizes state policy, is not only not suicide, but is in fact the opposite – the only way to save face and maintain quality expertise that is not effected by either short-term trends or external pressure.

The *third achievement* is that we did not allow short-lived trends to crowd out **science**. Never forgetting that the truth is often born of arguments, we provided a platform for debates, but at the same time developed our own positions, staying away from conformism. It is not by chance that every one of our young associates is working on either a master's thesis or a dissertation



"The PIR Center has emerged as an internationally recognized institution that fulfills a crucial function in terms of providing a much-needed Russian perspective on the most pressing security challenges facing all of us."

Sam Nunn,
Senator,
Co-chairman of the Nuclear
Threat Initiative

Our *fourth achievement* is that we created a powerful **mouthpiece**. An institute without its own printed publication is like a bell without a clapper. We have *Yaderny Kontrol* Journal (Nuclear Control). Seventy-two issues is solid proof of a stable organization. A look at the content of these issues is even weightier proof. Among the authors are presidential aides, parliamentarians, military leaders, top diplomats, and nongovernmental Russian and foreign experts. Beginning as a journal on nonproliferation, *Yaderny Kontrol* is now the leading Russian publication on a whole complex of international security concerns. *Yaderny Kontrol* readers sit in Kremlin offices, on Smolenskaya ploshad (where the Foreign Ministry is located), at Znamenka (home of the Ministry of Defense), on Bolshaya Ordynka (at the Federal Atomic Energy Agency)... and beyond Moscow's Garden Ring. The *Yaderny Kontrol* issue you are holding in your hands is being read simultaneously in Russian and English in 115 world cities: from Vladivostok to Vancouver, and from Seversk to Los Alamos.



"I am always eager to read the materials published in *Yaderny Kontrol*, as they are of decisive practical interest."

Sergey Prikhodko,
Assistant to the Russian President

The fifth achievement is that we have mastered the universe of **the Internet**. We are among the leaders in distributing information and analysis on international security affairs on the Russian web. Our Internet presence has been transformed from *stories about PIR* to a *chronicle of nonproliferation*. News and commentaries are combined with analytical materials. The Disarmament and Nonproliferation Educational and Training (DisNET) Channel is in operation, with distance learning courses that have been approved by a number of Russian and CIS institutions of higher learning and have been converted into the *PIR Nonproliferation University Online*.

The sixth achievement is that we have become the sole Russian institute providing **educational programs** in the field of WMD nonproliferation and international security in the whole of Russia. Having begun seven years ago with a Master's degree program at the Moscow Physics Engineering Institute (MEPhI), we have added programs and visiting lecture courses in a whole series of Russian institutes of higher education. Today the PIR Center has career development courses to increase the qualification of young specialists and young instructors, a fellowship program for beginning government specialists, and internships for college and graduate students from Russia's regions. There are more than 350 graduates of our educational programs and career development courses working in Russia today.



"I am certain that the PIR Center's textbook Nuclear Nonproliferation will prove to be of invaluable help not only to diplomats, military men and lawyers who are professionally engaged in questions of nuclear nonproliferation, but also a valuable source of information for all who are interested in contemporary history and the development of world foreign affairs."

Sergey Kislyak,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Russian Federation

Our seventh achievement is that we are energetic participants in **partnerships** with other Russian nongovernmental organizations and in **international cooperation** and exchanges. We began with just a few research partners. Now their number is in the dozens, and the cities and countries where the PIR Center flag is flying are deliberately varied: St. Petersburg and Geneva; Nizhny Novgorod and Washington; London and Tehran; Monterey, California and Athens, Georgia.

The eighth achievement is that we conducted (together with our partners from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) the **largest conference in Europe** on WMD nonproliferation. In September 2003 more than 300 experts from 36 countries and international organizations met in Moscow at this unique forum, where government representatives, experts, and journalists met and discussed relevant issues.

The ninth achievement is that we not only established a comfortable **PIR Center office** in a quiet corner of Moscow, just two steps away from Tverskaya street, with an extensive library and other information resources, but also *exported* the PIR Center to the American continent, incorporating a non-profit Center for Policy Studies in Russia in California.

Our tenth achievement is that we formed a group of people who enable us to solve the most complicated substantive and organizational problems. The Center is **small but at the same time highly professional**. Could we have imagined when we established the PIR Center that ten years later four retired generals would be working in it? That there would be an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, or that three Russian Academy of Science academicians and 16 doctors of sciences would serve on the PIR Center's Advisory Board? At the same time, anyone who has been to PIR could not help but notice the presence of our youthful team.



"The PIR Center's activities are very positive from the point of view of forming public opinion on nonproliferation questions. Its staff is well qualified to expertly elucidate this topic."

Yuri Baluyevsky,
First Deputy Chief of the Russian
Armed Forces General Staff

The results we have achieved are an object of pride, but by no means a reason to rest on our laurels. We are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the PIR Center by holding the international conference "G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction," by publishing new issues of *Yaderny Kontrol* (in both Russian and English) and *PIR Study Papers*, and by holding the annual meeting of the institute's top administrative body – its Executive Board – with the question "what tasks and goals do we pursue next?" the main agenda.

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Vladimir Orlov,
Director of the PIR Center

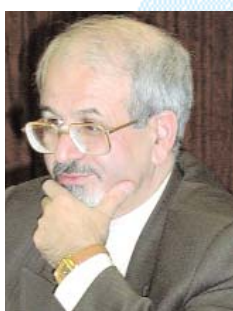
PIR CENTER EVENTS

In 2003 PIR Center experts took part in more than 60 events, visiting more than 16 cities in 9 countries. More than 90 meetings took place in the framework of PIR Center's research projects.

PIR Center experts actively engaged the diplomatic corps. In 2003, they conducted more than 40 meetings with representatives of more than 20 embassies, including the ones of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Finland, France, Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uzbekistan, and others.

Of course, the most outstanding event of 2003, conducted by the PIR Center together with the Carnegie Moscow Center was the Second Moscow International Nonproliferation Conference. Still, we do not want to diminish the importance of other events, which took place in 2003. Following the *PIRogue* tradition, we will present the most interesting of them. Those, who are interested in learning more about meetings, seminars, and conferences held by PIR Center, can visit our website at www.pircenter.org, which will provide you a comprehensive picture of PIR Center events in 2003.

On **January 10** PIR Center hosted a meeting with Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS) director Dr. Seyed Kazem **Sadjadpour**, Center for Strategic Research (CSR) director Seyed Rasoul **Mousavi**, and Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow third secretary Seyed Ali **Mousavi**.



IPIS Director Seyed Kazem Sadjadpour

Cooperation between the PIR Center and the Iranian Foreign Ministry's Institute for Political and International Studies under the two centers' Agreement on Cooperation, signed in December 2002, was discussed at the meeting. The two parties also agreed on conducting yearly seminars on international security issues.

PIR Center Director Vladimir **Orlov**, PIR Center Executive Board Chair Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Roland **Timerbaev**, PIR Center Senior Research Associate Dmitry **Yevstafiev**, PIR Center Education Programs Director Anton **Khlopkov**, Assistant to the PIR Center Director Elena **Polidva**, PIR Center Research Associate Ilya **Fabrichnikov**, and PIR Center Intern Andrey **Frolov** took part in the meeting.

On **January 20** the PIR Center Director Vladimir Orlov took part in the international conference "**Protecting Against the Spread of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons: An Action Agenda for the Global Partnership**" held in London.



Conference participants from left to right: Allan Poole (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada), Yukiya Amano (MFA, Japan), Peter Ammon (MFA, Germany), Mikhail LySENKO (MFA, Russian Federation)

More than 100 representatives of government and the expert community from the G8 countries and other, primarily European, countries took part in the conference, which was dedicated to the issue of how to strengthen and realize in practice the Global Partnership program.

The conference was held under the auspices of a program being realized by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (USA) together with 14 research institutes from Europe, Japan, and Canada, who belong to a consortium called Strengthening the Global Partnership that was created in November 2001 and has met twice a year since that time. The Russian participants in the group are the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the PIR Center.

On **February 23-26** a three-day seminar entitled "**New Approaches to Nuclear**



IAEA Director General Mohamed ElBaradei

Verification and Nuclear Security" took place in Vienna. It was organized by the IAEA together with the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the PIR Center, the Monterey Institute Center for Nonproliferation Studies, and Japan's Nuclear Material Control Center.

Attention was focused on the most topical challenges facing the nuclear nonproliferation regime, including Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and nuclear terrorism.

IAEA Director General Mohamed **ElBaradei** addressed seminar participants. He spoke to the most critical problems in the sphere of nonproliferation today. More than 100 government and nongovernmental experts, as well as personnel from the IAEA and other international organizations took part in the seminar.

On **March 13** a new issue of the *Yaderny Kontrol* journal was published. This time PIR Center offered its readers a completely new, unique product.



This journal has nearly doubled in size. It gained a full-color cover, and its design and makeup were substantially changed. *Yaderny Kontrol* will now come out on a quar-

terly basis. The breadth and quantity of key analytical articles have grown.

The *Yaderny Kontrol* editorial board tried to take into account readers' constructive sug-

gestions. The editorial board is pleased to improve and develop the journal for and together with its readers.

On **April 16** a round table entitled **"International Terrorism Using WMD: Myth or Reality?"** was held at Russia's



Anatoliy Korobeynikov
(Federation Council of the
Russian Federation Federal
Assembly)

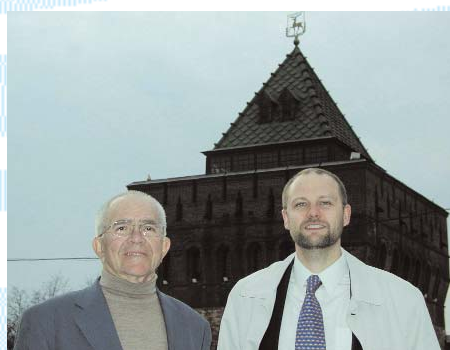
Federation Council. The meeting was organized by the PIR Center and the Federation Council Committees for International Affairs and Defense and Security. International Affairs Committee member and Head of the Federation Council Advisory Board on International Affairs **Anatoliy Korobeynikov**, the PIR Center Director **Vladimir Orlov**, and the PIR Center Senior Advisor **Vladimir Dvorkin** presented reports at the meeting.

During the discussion the participants debated several issues, including the urgency of WMD terrorism, the vulnerability of national infrastructure – particularly of big cities – to terrorist attacks using weapons and materials of mass destruction, as well as possible measures for preventing such attacks. The participants also adopted draft recommendations based on the results of the round table. They pointed out the need to join foreign countries in elaborating common standards of control over chemical and biological facilities, as well as directing Russian representatives to "appropriate European bodies" to facilitate the extradition of persons responsible for terrorist and criminal actions.

On **April 21-23** leading PIR Center experts, including the PIR Center Director **Vladimir Orlov**, the PIR Center Executive Board Chair Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary **Roland Timerbaev**, and the PIR Center Education Programs Director **Anton Khlopkov** visited Nizhny Novgorod at the invitation of Nizhny Novgorod State University's Department of International Relations.

The PIR Center experts gave an intensive lecture course, entitled **"Nuclear Nonproliferation: International Legal and Political Aspects,"** which included a comprehensive review of the history of the establishment and evolution of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime, the activities of international organizations in this sphere, regional aspects of nonproliferation, various problems related to the reduction of nuclear arsenals and disposal of excess nuclear materials, illegal trade in nuclear materials, and nuclear terrorism.

The course was attended by over 25 students in their fourth year at the Nizhny Novgorod State University (NNGU) Department of International Relations.



From left to right: **Roland Timerbaev** and **Vladimir Orlov** (both PIR Center)

As part of the lecture course, the PIR Center gifted the NNGU International Relations Department Library several books on nuclear nonproliferation issues, including the two-volume textbook *Nuclear Nonproliferation*, which was prepared and published by Center experts in 2002 and has been approved by the Russian Ministry of Education.

On **May 22** the PIR Center held a press conference on **"The G8 Summit in Evian: Will Russia Receive \$20 Billion?"**

PIR Center Director **Vladimir Orlov**, PIR Center Executive Board Chair Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary **Roland Timerbaev**, Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) Center for North American Studies Dr. **Elina Kirichenko** took part in the press conference.

In his address, **Roland Timerbaev** noted that "one of the priority topics at the G8 summit will be the strengthening of international regimes for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction." In the



Roland Timerbaev
(PIR Center)

words of the well-known Russian expert, "all of the G8 countries give this issue particular significance, and their differences of opinion regarding the ways to solve individual problems in this area do not undermine their common commitment to nonproliferation."

Vladimir Orlov emphasized that "the Global Partnership program has good prospects, and the levels of assistance that have been committed, in the amount of nearly \$20 billion, can be completely exploited through the practical realization of chemical weapons disposal and nuclear-powered submarine dismantlement, as well as such critical nonproliferation issues as the physical security of nuclear materials and nuclear weapons, and the retraining of nuclear physicists who formerly worked on military programs."

The conference was attended by representatives of the Russian and foreign media, including Russia's *Federal News Service*, *ITAR-TASS*, *Jingji Ribao*, *Guangmin Ribao*, *Georgian State Television*, the *Associated Press*, *Reuters*, *Agence France-Presse*, Germany's *Radio ARD* and *WDR*, as well as representatives of the Embassy of Ukraine.

On **June 10** the Board on a Sustainable Partnership for Russia (SUPR) was formed.

Eight leading Russian experts in the field of security and nonproliferation initiated the establishment of SUPR on the eve of the G8 summit in Evian.

"The main goal of the Board on a Sustainable Partnership for Russia should be aiding in the successful realization of the G8 Global Partnership program against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction," declared one of the project



Colonel General Yevgeniy Maslin (SUPR)

initiators, former 12th Directorate head Colonel General Yevgeniy Maslin.

A message to Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin proposing the creation of the Board was also signed by Russian

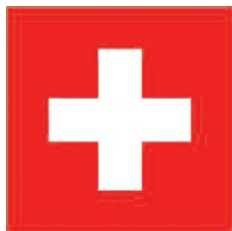
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Roland Timerbaev, former Head of the Fourth Central Scientific Research Institute of the Russian Ministry of Defense Major General Vladimir Dvorkin, and other leading Russian experts in the sphere of security and nonproliferation. The president's administration and secretariat of the Russian Federation government were acquainted with the proposal to create SUPR.

The main aims of SUPR include:

- The conveyance of wishes and recommendations meeting Russian interests to the attention of the international expert community, governments, and Global Partnership member states; counsel regarding ways to overcome existing problems;
- The promotion of Russian interests with regards both to the choice of priority areas for cooperation with Global Partnership member states and the attraction of additional funding for the realization of existing and new programs and projects;
- The analysis of information on rendered and planned assistance under the Global Partnership framework, and making Russian state bodies aware of this information;
- The coordination of the activities of organizations involved in increasing the qualifications of personnel working under the Global Partnership program, in order that in the future, after international assistance had ended, the soundness of projects created under the Global Partnership can be sustained;
- The shaping of public opinion in support of Global Partnership programs.

On **June 25** the PIR Center and the Confederation of Switzerland signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of nonproliferation education.

On June 10 and 24 Ambassador of Switzerland to the Russian Federation Philippe Welte, on behalf of the Directorate for Security Policy of the Swiss Confederation Department of Defense, Civil Protection and



Sports, and the PIR Center Director Vladimir Orlov, on behalf of the Center for Policy Studies in Russia, signed an agreement on cooperation in education in the area of the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

On **July 1** a PIR Center Club meeting was held. It was dedicated to the topic of **"The Prospects for Russia's Nuclear Exports."**



Atomstroyeksport General Director Viktor Kozlov

Atomstroyeksport General Director Viktor Kozlov gave a report, in which he devoted particular attention to his company's projects in India and China. The speaker noted that "construction, modernization, and reconstruction of NPPs abroad is one

of Russia's few dynamically growing high-technology exports, preventing the Russian Federation from becoming a resource appendage to industrially developed countries."

On **July 1** the PIR *Nonproliferation University Online* began its work.

The distance learning program began its work on the PIR Center website (URL: www.pircenter.org). The realization of the project is being supported by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and Sweden, as well as the U.S. Department of Energy and Swiss Ministry of Defense.



The project goal is the creation of a distance learning and advanced career training program (the Russian Disarmament and Nonproliferation Education and Training Online Resource Channel, or DisNET Channel) for a new generation of Russian diplomats, nuclear physicists, military, government experts, and journalists, and the formation in Russia of a community of young specialists in the field of nonproliferation (see page 14 for further details).

On **September 9** a session of the PIR Center Advisory Board was held at the PIR Center, focusing on the topic **"The Evolution of U.S. Nuclear Policy under the Bush Administration."** Monterey Institute of International Studies Center for Nonproliferation Studies Senior Research Associate Nikolai Sokov gave a presentation at the session.



CNS Senior Research Associate Nikolai Sokov

In his presentation, Dr. Sokov set forth the main directions of U.S. nuclear complex development, analyzing the development of the U.S. nuclear doctrine, as well as nuclear weapons' place in the context of the general "transformation" of the U.S. Armed Forces. Thus, in the opinion of the Center for Nonproliferation Studies Senior Research Associate, "nuclear weapons, from a comparatively self-contained and isolated component of the armed forces, are supposed to become one of the elements of the "new triad," an integral part of the offensive weapons structure."

On **September 23** a meeting with Scientific Adviser to the President of the Council of State of Cuba Fidel **Castro Diaz-Balart** and the Cuban Ambassador to Russia Jorge Marti **Martinez** was held at the PIR Center. The PIR Center was represented by its Director Vladimir **Orlov** and Deputy Director Anton **Khlopkov**.



Jorge Marti Martinez
(the Cuban
Ambassador to Russia)

During the conversation, possible ways of cooperation between the PIR Center and the Institute of International Relations (Havana, Cuba) were discussed. It was decided to conduct

in November 2004 in Havana a two-day seminar dedicated to WMD nonproliferation. Representatives from Russia, Cuba, Europe, Latin America, and the United States will take part in the seminar.

On **October 20-24** the “**Training-for-Trainers Program on WMD Nonproliferation**” was held at the PIR Center.

The course participants were teachers from nine Russian cities, representing the regional universities Amur State University, Urals State University, South Urals State University, Chelyabinsk State University, Nizhny Novgorod State University, Altay State University, Voronezh State University, Kuban State University, as well as the closed city of Ozersk.

The program's goals included the improvement of teaching about nonproliferation issues in Russia's regional universities, the increase in the geography of Russian universities providing studies in this area in their academic programs, and the formation of a nationwide community of Russian specialists in international security and WMD nonproliferation.

On **December 19** PIR Center Research Associate Daniil **Kobyakov** took part in the ceremony to mark the signing of a Technical Executive Agreement between the Russian Munitions Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland.

The document was signed by the Russian Munitions Agency General Director Viktor **Kholstov** on the part of Russia, and Polish Ambassador to Russia Stefan **Meller** on the part of Poland.

“The signing of the Technical Executive Agreement between the Russian



Viktor Kholstov (Russian Munitions Agency), Stefan Meller (Polish Ambassador to Russia)

Munitions Agency and the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a significant event in

the realization of the G8 Global Partnership program,” noted Russian Munitions Agency General Director Kholstov, speaking at the Technical Executive Agreement signing ceremony. Viktor Kholstov emphasized that “this new agreement with Poland allows us to broaden the range of countries assisting Russia under the Global Partnership, increasing the volume of funds allocated for the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles in the Russian Federation, and enabling us to use new, effective technologies to solve these tasks.”

On **November 25** a session of the PIR Center Club was held to discuss the topic of “**The Global Partnership: Nuclear-Powered Submarine Dismantlement and Minatom's International Projects.**” Deputy Minister of Atomic



Minatom Deputy Minister Sergey Antipov

Energy **Sergey Antipov** gave an address on these issues.

“The global community has recognized the complexity and scale of the nuclear submarine dismantlement problem, and is therefore taking active mea-

sures to develop international cooperation to solve this problem within the designated period of time, by 2010,” emphasized Sergey Antipov during his talk. In his report the deputy minister of atomic energy explained the main steps in the nuclear submarine dismantlement process, and touched on the prospects for international cooperation in this sphere.

Representatives from the embassies of the United Kingdom, Hungary, Israel, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Canada, Poland, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, the United States, and Japan, as well as employees of the *Washington Group*, *Atomstroyeksport*, *Arsenal*, and *Aspekt-konversiya* companies, Kurchatov Institute representatives, and PIR Center research associates were among those in attendance at the session.



From left to right are the participants of the program: **Valentin Galuzin, Timur Yuldashev, Andrey Palkin, Yuliya Yamineva, Oleg Mikhalev, Vladimir Orlov, Aleksey Belyantsev, Nina Malysheva, Andrey Lyamzin, Natalya Zhuravel**



The Founding of the PIR Center. The Establishment of the *Yaderny Kontrol* Journal

In the years since its establishment, *Yaderny Kontrol* has become the leading Russian journal covering topics like international security, WMD nonproliferation, and arms control. The journal is distributed to over 115 cities worldwide: from Murmansk to Delhi and from Vladivostok to London. Top ranking Russian and foreign government officials not only read the journal, they also publish articles in it addressing current challenges to international security.

Photo: Founder and Director of the PIR Center, Editor-in-Chief of the *Yaderny Kontrol* Journal Vladimir Orlov.

1994



The Formation of the PIR Center Advisory Board

At present, the PIR Center Advisory Board consists of six corporate and 67 individual members from Russia and abroad. These include three academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 16 doctors of science, and about 20 candidates of science. Six times each year the members of the PIR Center Advisory Board, including experts from the Russian Foreign Ministry of Russia, Minatom, Russian Ministry of Defense, NGOs, representatives of US and European research centers, gather to discuss critical issues of international security.

Photo: Member of PIR Center Advisory Board, Vice-President of the Russian Scientific Center "Kurchatov Institute" Academician Nikolai Ponomarev-Stepnoy.

1995



The Founding of the *PIR Study Papers* Journal

Starting in 1996, the scholarly journal *PIR Study Papers* has been published three times a year. The pages of the journal are devoted to studying the issues of international terrorism, including WMD terrorism, the G8 Global Partnership, and regional aspects of nonproliferation. The journal also publishes the preliminary and final results of PIR Center research projects. Among the recent issues of the journal: *Megaterrorism: A New Challenge for a New Century*, *The Iranian Nuclear Program and US-Russian Relations*, *Sub-Strategic Nuclear Weapons and Russia's Security Interests*.

Photo: Cover of the *PIR Study Papers* Journal.

1996

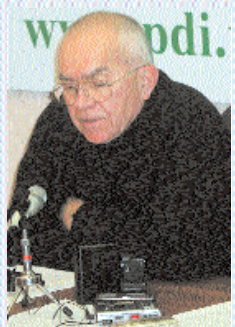


Nonproliferation Education Program Launched

Beginning with a lecture series for Master's degree students at the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, PIR Center now approaches its tenth anniversary with seven educational programs (one of which involves distance learning). More than 350 young Russian specialists have completed PIR Center educational programs. The selection of PIR Center Director Vladimir Orlov in 2001 as a UN expert on disarmament and nonproliferation education demonstrates international recognition of PIR Center's achievements in this area.

Photo: MEPhI Master's program graduate, currently – Deputy Director of PIR Center, Director of Educational Programs Anton Kholpkov.

1997



Press Conferences for Russian and Foreign Media

Since 1998, PIR Center has worked with the media to actively exploit "information technology" to spread the concept and values of WMD nonproliferation to a mass audience. In 2002 alone, PIR Center staff appeared in the media over 200 times. In total, over 10 years, PIR Center experts gave more than 1000 commentaries and interviews to Russian and foreign journalists. *More detailed information about PIR Center's media activities is presented on page 16.*

Photo: PIR Center Executive Board Chairman, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Roland Timerbaev at a press conference in the Institute for Development of the Press.

1998

PIR Center Web Page Launched

The current PIR Center Web Page is an informational portal on the issues of WMD nonproliferation and arms control. Users of the site can not only read analyses by Russian and foreign experts, but they can also locate Russian and international documents on these topics, familiarize themselves with the nonproliferation regime, and test their knowledge by taking distance learning exams. As a result, PIR Center has become a key information resource not just for researchers and specialists interested in nonproliferation, but also for teachers across Russia who are including the nonproliferation issue in their curricula.

Photo: PIR Center homepage.



1999

First Moscow International Nonproliferation Conference

The First Moscow International Nonproliferation Conference was held on October 6-7, 2000, with 205 participants from 24 countries. For the first time in Russia representatives of both nongovernmental organizations and government officials gathered to discuss contemporary challenges in the areas of nuclear security, missile technology proliferation, strategic arms reductions, chemical and biological weapons destruction, export control policy and implementation, and the coordination of international efforts to strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime. Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Yevgeniy Adamov addressed the conference, which was organized jointly by PIR Center and the Carnegie Moscow Center.

Photo: Fidel Castro **Diaz-Balart** (representative of Cuba at the Conference).



2000

The PIR Center Club Begins Work

Founded in 2000, the PIR Center Club began to gather its friends a year later. The PIR Center Club includes more than 30 major companies, diplomatic missions, media outlets, and research centers. The PIR Center Club is an intellectual forum for dialogue and debate between Russian and foreign specialists, politicians, and businessmen. The quarterly meetings of the club allow its members to discuss current challenges to international security, nonproliferation, and arms control in an intimate setting. Among the speakers at club sessions have been Russian Deputy Minister of Atomic Energy Sergey Antipov, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for nonproliferation Robert Einhorn, and others.

Photo: PIR Center Club member and Vice-President of Bechtel Don Hughes.



2001

Nuclear Nonproliferation Textbook Published

Nuclear Nonproliferation is a textbook on nuclear nonproliferation for Russian institutions of higher education (the Moscow State Institute of International Affairs, Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, Moscow Bauman Physical-Technical Institute, the Diplomatic Academy of the Russian Foreign Ministry, Tomsk State University, and other Moscow and regional institutions). The text is also useful for all young specialists and representatives of the media who are working on topics related to arms control and nonproliferation. In August 2000, the first edition of the textbook was published. A two-volume second edition was issued in April 2002. The textbook was written by PIR Center staff and members of the PIR Center Advisory Board.

Photo: Cover of the second edition of the textbook.



2002

Second Moscow International Nonproliferation Conference

The largest nonproliferation conference in European history was held in Moscow on September 19-20, 2003. The conference gathered over 300 specialists from 36 countries to discuss WMD nonproliferation issues. The PIR Center and the Carnegie Moscow Center jointly organized the conference, with funding from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Speakers addressing the conference included: Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Aleksandr Ryumantsev, U.S. Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham, UN Under Secretary General for Disarmament Nobuyasu Abe, Russian Presidential Assistant for Strategic Stability Igor Sergeyev, and Assistant to the Russian Prime Minister Natalya Kalinina.

Photo: UN Under-Secretary-General Nobuyasu Abe.



2003

THE SECOND MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE – UNITING CONTINENTS



Aleksandr Rumyantsev
(Russian Minister of Atomic Energy)

On **September 18-20** the **Second Moscow International Nonproliferation Conference** was held in the Metropol Hotel, gathering over 300 of the world's leading specialists from 36 countries to discuss urgent WMD nonproliferation issues

The conference was jointly organized by the two leading nongovernmental organizations in the field of nonproliferation, arms control, and international security – the Carnegie Moscow Center and the PIR Center for Policy Studies – with funding from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"Today's Moscow International Conference on Nonproliferation, in contrast to earlier ones, is occurring in changed circumstances. The range of threats to international security has increased and, most importantly, so has the possibility of their realization," stated Russian Presidential Assistant for Strategic Stability Igor **Sergeev** in his address to participants of the Second Moscow International Conference on Nonproliferation.

Speaking at the conference, UN Under Secretary General for Disarmament Nobuyasu **Abe** noted that "at the present time there is a great danger of the spread of WMD and means of their delivery."

Asking the eternal question "What is to be done?" about these threats, Carnegie Moscow Center Director Andrew **Kuchins** emphasized that "the answer lies in the effective combining of already existing international regimes."

"No one is going to denounce or revise the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," noted PIR Center director Vladimir **Orlov** in his speech to conference participants. "The Treaty represents a rare case when 11 small articles are protecting the world from the spread of nuclear weapons. If there were no such treaty, we would have had around 40 nuclear-weapon states by now. The NPT Treaty has been working well and there is no need to revise it. In 2005 we will simply review it to see how to increase its effectiveness."

In Under Secretary Abe's opinion, "the United States and the Russian Federation bear special responsibility for strengthening the nonproliferation regime as the world's two 'Superpowers.'" This view was shared by Andrew Kuchins, who noted that "only strong US-Russian cooperation can help to solve the WMD proliferation problem." Speaking to the conference, U.S. Secretary of Energy Spencer **Abraham** expressed his confidence that "the U.S. Congress will approve a budgetary request, put forward by DOE, to increase funding for nuclear security programs," which would help nonproliferation programs in Russia.

Answering questions from conference participants, Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Aleksandr **Rumyantsev** stressed that "Minatom has enough financial resources, both budgetary and accumulated as a result of commercial activities, to launch the process of strengthening the nonproliferation regime in Russia."

Other topics of discussion at the conference included the threat of terrorism with the use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, Iran's nuclear program, and the North Korean puzzle.

The proceedings of the Second Moscow International Conference on Nonproliferation were widely covered by the Russian and Western media. 83 journalists, representing 51 media outlets from 17 countries, took part in the conference.

Full information about the Conference, including participants list, speakers' biographies, texts of statements, is available at the PIR Center website at <http://www.pircenter.org/conf2003/eng/>.



Francois Rivasseau
(Ambassador of France to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva)



Ariel Levite (Atomic Energy Commission, Israel)



Yukiya Amano (MFA, Japan)



Spencer Abraham
(Secretary of Energy, USA)



Fawzi Hammad (Atomic Energy Commission, Egypt)



Vasantha Rao Raghavan
(Delhi Policy Group, India)



Mikhail Lysenko (MFA, Russia)



Nam Sung Huh (Korea National Defense University, South Korea)



Ali Asghar Soltanieh
(MFA, Iran)



PIR CENTER MONOGRAPHS

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

International verification of the existing accords on strategic arms limitation and reduction is the most important and the most complicated component of the disarmament process. It is also an absolutely necessary component. There can exist no disarmament without proper control. This has been proven by more than a half-century history of international negotiations in the nuclear field.

Since the first plans for the control process were created, the world has now come to a totally new understanding of the control process, its political capabilities and the technical and institutional methods to implement it. A vast amount of experience has been accumulated through the negotiation and implementation of a number of treaties for the limiting the capabilities and reducing the number of nuclear weapons. Humanity has now the opportunity to witness a dramatic reduction in the size of these arsenals. Yet the danger that nuclear energy may be used against mankind still remains and is even increasing. Therefore, there is a need for new, modern, competent analysis, reevaluation and assessment of the prospects for the future development of international monitoring systems. The goal is to make sure that nuclear energy – this brilliant discovery of the human mind – will continue to serve for the good of all mankind and never used as an instrument of destruction.

The monograph "**International Control of Atomic Energy**" prepared by Roland **Timerbaev**, Chairman of the PIR Center Executive Board, is a tribute to this issue.



WMD NONPROLIFERATION, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT RESEARCH CENTERS AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Recently, interest has grown significantly in Russia to the issues of nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery, as well as arms control and disarmament. Presently, many research centers and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been working in this area, and their numbers are continuously growing. In this regard, a need arises to familiarize Russia's executive power officials and lawmakers as well as Russia's public with activities of such organizations and research centers in a more detailed way.

This book, prepared by the Center for Policy Studies in Russia (PIR Center), contains information of the key areas of activity, structural organization and composition of such entities. The book also contains information on the most important programs and projects, educational activities, main publications and future plans, as well as necessary contact information.

The release of this book is aimed at facilitating interaction between nongovernmental organizations, including information and experience exchange.

It was compiled by Roland **Timerbaev**, the Chairman of the PIR Center Executive Board, and Anton **Khlopkov**, PIR Center Deputy Director.



THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Given the significant growth of the risk that WMD might fall into the hands of terrorist organizations, issues concerning the effectiveness of international legal mechanisms to prevent the spread of these weapons have become a top priority.

The year 2003 is a good year to evaluate the progress made since the inception of the CWC in destroying CW and preventing its spread. Obviously, the universality of the Convention together with its effective realization would contribute a great deal to preventing terrorist access to chemical weaponry.

So did the Convention become an effective mechanism for the liquidation of CW? Was it possible to achieve universality and create reliable verification measures? What are the key issues that must be addressed in order to strengthen the role of the CWC in averting the proliferation of CW and the fall of this type of weapon into

the hands of new states and terrorists? These questions cannot but disturb the community of experts concerned with issues of international security, disarmament, and WMD nonproliferation. This book by Assistant to the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation and Member of the PIR Center Advisory Board Natalya **Kalinina** is dedicated to answering these questions as well as many others

In order to obtain PIR Center publications you should contact the Trialogue company, an official partner of the PIR Center in distribution of printed publications of the Center, at phone (095) 764-9896.

YADERNY KONTROL EXPANDING ITS GEOGRAPHY

In 2004, *Yaderny Kontrol* Journal, together with the PIR Center is marking its 10th anniversary. Over the time of its existence the journal has become not just a "business card" of the PIR Center, but a leading Russian edition on international security issues.



Over the 10-year period:

- 72 issues have been published
- which in 4738 pages
- contained 504 articles
- by 282 experts
- from 15 countries of the world

During this period the journal "thickened" from 24 to 196 pages, became more colorful, increased its audience and the number of countries where it is read. In the beginning of 2004, North Korea became the 37th country where *Yaderny Kontrol* is read.

Preserving nuclear problems as its main focus, the journal also covers:

- Development of Russia's foreign and military policy
- Chemical and biological weapons issues
- Proliferation of WMD delivery means
- Military-technical cooperation
- Outer space issues
- Information security issues
- Non-traditional challenges to international and national security
- Different aspects of terrorism and the ways of its prevention

Despite the broadening of the topics covered and, as a result, of the number of authors, the editorial board managed to keep the authors, with whom the work on *Yaderny Kontrol* started ten years ago. In recent issues of the journal one can find articles by a professor from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations Yuri **Fedorov** and Director of the IMEMO Center for North American Studies Elina **Kirichenko**, who published their first articles in the journal in remote 1995.

"Continuity" exists in cooperation between *Yaderny Kontrol* and the heads of the Russian ministries and of the international organizations. In this case, change in personal composition of these agencies does not mean decrease of interest towards the journal. For example, a different times, the journal featured articles by ministers of atomic energy Viktor **Mikhailov**, Yevgeny **Adamov** and Aleksandr **Rumyantsev**; the IAEA Director-General Hans **Blix** of Sweden, and his successor – Mohamed **ElBaradei** of Egypt.



"If you asked me not as a minister, but as a scientist, I would ask myself a question: did we need to sign agreements in the framework of the Nunn-Lugar program. Wouldn't it be better to choose the way of giving Russia a free access to the world market and avoid taking money under the Nunn-Lugar program?"

Viktor **Mikhailov**
Russian Minister of Atomic Energy in 1992-1998,
Yaderny Kontrol, #2, February 1995, p.11

"At present there is significant forward movement in the development of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction initiative. Nevertheless, we must continue work on expanding the legal basis for cooperation, and create effective arrangements for the realization of international projects."

Aleksandr **Rumyantsev**,
Russian Minister of Atomic Energy in 2001-2004,
Yaderny Kontrol, #1, 2004, p. 23



"The news that an NPT member state (Iraq), which had agreed to full-scope safeguards, could get nuclear weapons in one year, became a shock."

Hans **Blix**
IAEA Director General in 1981-1997, *Yaderny Kontrol*, #22, October 1996, p. 5

"Revelations regarding Iraq's clandestine nuclear weapons programme, together with the IAEA's discovery of the failure by the DPRK to implement its NPT safeguards agreement, underlined the importance of strengthening the IAEA safeguards system."

Mohamed **ElBaradei**
IAEA Director General from 1997 – until present,
Yaderny Kontrol, #1, 2004, p. 11



The target audience of the journal are those people who have real influence over events in Russia and in the world: policy makers and experts, journalists, researchers, instructors, and those young specialists, who are still studying, but who will determine Russia's policy in 5-10 years (see Chart 1)

The increasing interest of government employees to the journal cannot but please us. This category of readers was the most numerous in 2004. Given that, the interest of atomic industry specialists to *Yaderny Kontrol* remains stable.

The journal is read in the State Duma and the Federation Council, Presidential Administration, Security Council, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Atomic Energy and other executive bodies.

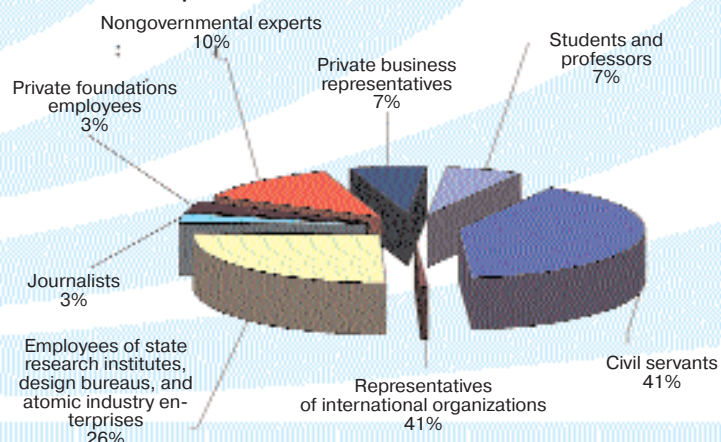


Yaderny Kontrol is a professional source of information
Anatoly **Kulikov**, Deputy Head of the State Duma Committee on Security

The year 2003 was marked by not only the change of design and another increase in volume of the *Yaderny Kontrol* journal but also by appearing of new names among its authors. Enlisting cooperation of young talented international security specialists from Moscow and from the regions – from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok – is a strategic choice of the editorial board and the development of the journal will continue in this direction in the coming years.

At the same time, the editorial board is planning to expand the number of publications by internationally renowned experts. Pieces by Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey **Kislyak** and US Under Secretary of State John **Bolton** will be published in the coming issues of *Yaderny Kontrol*. We are sure that these publications will be of interest to our readers.

Chart 1. *Yaderny Kontrol* readers in 2004

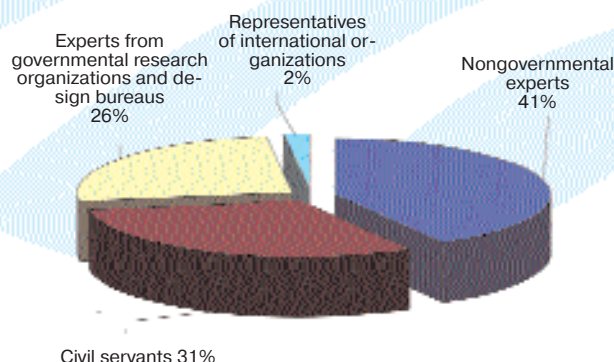


Characteristic feature of the journal is the presence of both facts and solid analysis by Russian and foreign authors

Yevgeniy **Avrorin**
Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences,
Scientific Director of Zababakhin Russian Federal Nuclear Center (VNIITF), Snezhinsk



Chart 2. *Yaderny Kontrol* authors in 1994-2004



HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO YADERNY KONTROL

In the Russian Federation and Commonwealth of Independent States:

• • ROSPECHAT Agency

Information on subscription for 2004 is in the catalog "GAZETY i ZHURNALY." Subscription index of the *Yaderny Kontrol* is 79280.

• • Trialogue Company

Payment may be made in any branch of Sberbank RF. The subscription coupon with the payment receipt should be forwarded to: Mailbox 137, Trialogue Company, Moscow 121019.

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PIR CENTER NONPROLIFERATION EDUCATION – EXPANDING HORIZONS

Over the course of seven years the PIR Center has undertaken educational activities to instill the values of the WMD nonproliferation regime in young specialists from Russian ministries and departments, scientific research organizations, central and regional institutes of higher learning, and nuclear enterprises. Since their establishment, these educational programs have graduated more than 350 young specialists, hailing from all parts of Russia, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.

In 2003 three new educational programs were initiated, allowing us to broaden substantially the audience for PIR Center lecture courses.

In founding the *Training-for-Trainers Program*, we proceeded from the proposition that the time had come for the “secondary” dissemination of knowledge, when graduates of Center educational programs could put together their own lecture programs, giving birth to a second wave of young nonproliferation specialists. The first such program took place in October 2003 (*for more details, see page 7*), and by the winter of 2004 there were lecture courses on nonproliferation and arms control at Urals and Nizhny Novgorod State Universities and in the closed city of Ozersk.

Another new PIR Center educational program is the *Program to Support Young Russian Specialists* (PIR Fellowship Program) in the field of WMD nonproliferation. The program’s main goal is to provide talented and capable young people the chance to concentrate on work in the area of nonproliferation, and contribute to the strengthening of the nonproliferation regime. In 2003 the Center sponsored the following fellowship recipients:



Vladimir Khlebnikov (MFA, Russian Federation)

- Vladimir **Khlebnikov** – an attaché in the Department for Security and Disarmament Affairs, Russian Foreign Ministry;
- Lyudmila **Mamedova** – a leading specialist in the Office of Cooperation with the Nations of North and South America, Department of International and Foreign Economic Cooperation, Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy;
- Tatyana **Alekseenko** – head of the Office of Organizational and Information Analysis Support, Export Control Department, Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade

Despite the importance of face-to-face educational programs, it is becoming ever clearer that distance learning is the way of the future. It permits an expansion of the audience for educational programs, while cutting expenditures. In 2003 the *Nonproliferation University Online* began to operate at the address: edu.pircenter.org.

Founded by PIR Center experts, it not only allows users to learn about nonproliferation issues in detail, but also lets them test their knowledge by way of a written examination.

Last year the PIR Center also conducted two lecture courses under the *Training Program for Young Researchers in the Field of Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction*: on **March 31-April 4** and **November 10-14**.

The lecture series was attended by 38 young specialists representing 16 cities and 28 Russian organizations, including the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics (or VNIIEF, in Sarov), All-Russian Research Institute of Technical Physics (or VNIITF, in Snezhinsk), Mayak Production Association (Ozersk), Siberian Chemical Combine (Seversk), Kurchatov Institute, Institute of Physics and Power Engineering (Obninsk), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Atomic Energy, Defense Ministry, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, State Customs Committee, the Russian Federal Inspectorate for Nuclear and Radiation Safety (Gosatomnadzor), Russia’s Institute for Strategic Studies, Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute, Moscow State Institute of International Relations, Far Eastern State Technical University, Nizhny Novgorod State University, Novouralsk State Technical Institute, Tyumen State University, Tomsk Polytechnical Institute, Irkutsk State University, Voronezh State University, Kazan State University, Urals State University, St. Petersburg State University, and Yaroslavl State University.



Valentin Galuzin (PO “Mayak,” Ozersk)



Lyudmila Mamedova (Ministry of Atomic Energy, Russian Federation)



From left to right are program participants: Aleksandr Brovkin, Dmitriy Zhegulov, Dmitriy Demyanyuk, Vladimir Solomadin, Vyacheslav Ivanov, Vassiliy Merzlikin, Anastasiya Burakova, Sergey Yermakov, Mikhail Gerasim, Aleksandr Bedritskiy, Ilya Barchenkov, Andrey Grebenshchikov, Aleksandr Pankratov, Aleksandr Sotnichenko, Vitaliy Tolkachev, Oleg Alekseev, Nadezhda Shotskaya



Natalya Sarayeva, Kseniya Bobrova (MEPhI students)

From **September 5 through December 19**, the Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI) conducted its most recent *Nuclear Nonproliferation Lecture Course* for Master's level students. The course was devoted to nuclear materials physical protection, control, and accounting issues. It was attended by 13 MEPhI Master's degree students, who passed an examination on course contents. Since its beginning, 74 students have participated in this course. Natalya **Saraeva**, who demonstrated the most knowledge among program participants, was invited to become a PIR Center intern.

A total of six undergraduate and graduate students went through PIR Center internships in 2003. These students came from Voronezh, Nizhny Novgorod, and Urals State Universities, as well as the Far Eastern State Technical University, Moscow Engineering and Physics University and Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

During their internships at the PIR Center, young experts had prepared several articles, which were later published in the *Yaderny Kontrol*, including:



Andrey Grebenshchikov (MGIMO)

Andrey Frolov. Russia, France and the Global Partnership. *Yaderny Kontrol*, #2, 2003.

Natalia Beloborodova. Global Partnership in Russian-Japanese Relations. *Yaderny Kontrol*, #3, 2003.

Anna Abaeva. Russia and the Countries of Scandinavia: the Expansion of the Global Partnership Program. *Yaderny Kontrol*, #1, 2004.

Andrey Grebenshchikov. The Problem of the North Korean 'Challenge': the View from Russia. *Yaderny Kontrol*, #2, 2004.

The *Visiting Lecture Course Program* continued its work last year as well. On **February 3-6** Tomsk Polytechnical University and the Siberian Chemical Combine (Seversk) were paid visits, and on **April 21-23** the lecture course was presented to students at Nizhny Novgorod State University.



Anna Abaeva (Nizhny Novgorod State University)

It is gratifying to note that the visiting lecture program is not only allowing PIR Center experts to bring the value of nonproliferation to students at regional institutes of higher education, but also to meet with institute leadership, regional media outlets, and scientific research organizations. During their visit to Vladivostok in March 2004, PIR Center experts held discussions with the leadership of the Far Eastern State Technical University and Far Eastern State University, Primorskiy Kray journalists – who were particularly interested in solutions to the North Korean nuclear crisis, and with Pacific Fleet representatives – even paying a visit to a *Kilo*-class diesel-electric submarine.



PIR Center experts visiting a *Kilo*-class submarine

For more detailed information on PIR Center educational projects, contact PIR Center Educational Project Coordinator Anna **Shuvalova**, tel. (095) 234-0525, or by e-mail at: shuvalova@pircenter.org.

PIR CENTER NONPROLIFERATION AND ARMS CONTROL LIBRARY

PIR Center library, created in 1998, contains books, periodicals, reports, video materials, CD-ROMs with information on nonproliferation and arms control both in Russian and in English. For the quick search of required books, cassettes and discs an electronic catalog with a modern search engine was developed. You can access the catalog via PIR Center website at www.pircenter.org/edu/lib.html.

PIR Center library includes:

- Book library (scientific monographs, reference literature, dissertations, reports, official documents);
- Periodicals library – more than 50 different journals in Russian and 65 in foreign languages;
- Electronic archives of media publications related to nonproliferation and arms control, starting from 1997;
- Audio library (records of conferences, seminars, and lectures by PIR Center experts), video library and CD-library.

The visitors of the library include students from Moscow-based higher education institutions (primarily MGIMO and MEPhI), reporters and columnists from the Russian mass media, experts from research institutions and centers, members of the PIR Center Advisory Board.

PIR CENTER AND THE MEDIA – A MUTUALLY ENRICHING PARTNERSHIP

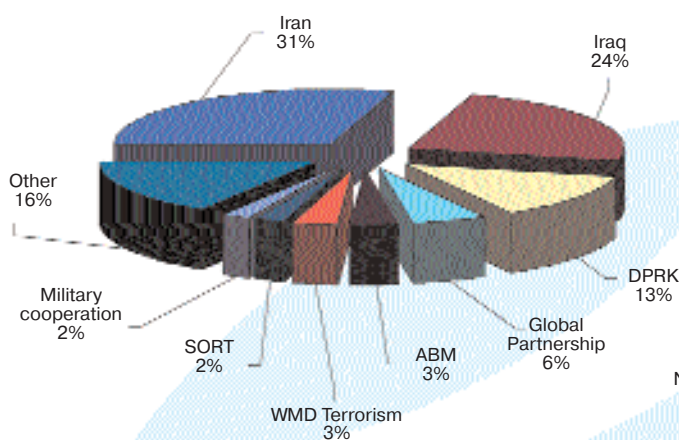
The year 2003 was marked by the increased interest of Russian media outlets in WMD nonproliferation issues – the number of commentaries by PIR Center experts in the Russian media increased by 39%. In all, PIR Center staff gave 175 interviews to media from 12 countries last year.

Journalists were most interested in the "Iranian nuclear program" – making up about one third of all requests to the PIR Center for comment. PIR Center commentary on the issue was included in the following articles:

- *Financial Times* (New Warning on Iran Nuclear Threat, June 16, 2003);
- *Los Angeles Times* (Iran Closes In on Ability to Build a Nuclear Bomb, August 4, 2003);
- *Christian Science Monitor* (Russia Grows Wary of Iran Nukes, June 10, 2003);
- *Moscow Times* (Asset or Liability? July 17, 2003).

Every fourth media representative was interested in the military action in Iraq, as well as questions about the existence of WMD in Saddam Hussein's arsenal.

Chart 1. Topics that PIR Center experts were asked by journalists in 2003.



ABM – U.S. national missile defense; SORT – Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty

The PIR Center "is a leading Moscow think-tank".



In order to obtain PIR Center experts' comments you should address Anna **Shuvalova** at phone: (095) 234-0525, fax: (095) 234-9558, or e-mail: shuvalova@pircenter.org

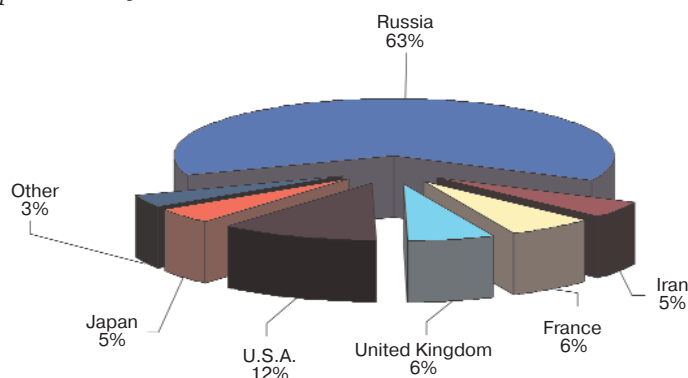
Newsweek

FT

The PIR Center "is an influential and respected Russian research institute".

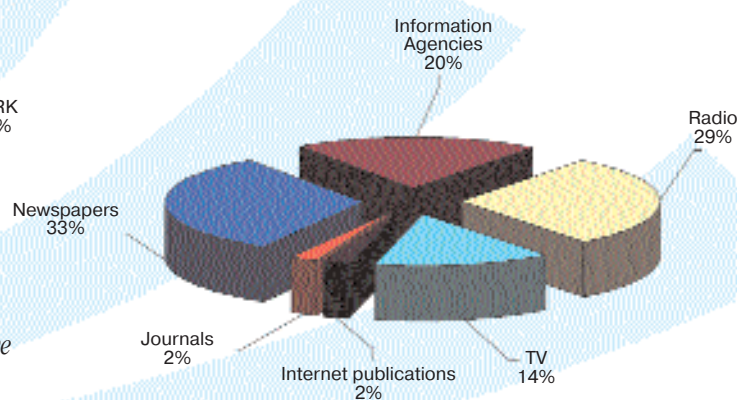
PIR Center experts were approached most often in 2003 by Russian journalists – 108 times. The U.S. media approached the PIR Center 20 times in 2003. The third place in quantity of media contacts was shared by France and the United Kingdom.

Chart 2. Countries of journalists who interviewed PIR Center experts in 2003.



In 2003 PIR Center expert commentaries were most often found in newspapers – 56 times. The interest of Russian and foreign radio stations was noticeably greater than the previous year – 51 interviews. Our experts discussed contemporary problems on all of Russia's central television stations, including the "First Channel," "Russia" channel, TV-Center, NTV, and REN-TV, of which the latter has become the most active in providing information about non-proliferation issues.

Chart 3. Interviews, by media type.



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PIR Center staff (from left to right): Konstantin Sirikov, Vyacheslav Zaitsev, Roland Timerbaev, Daniil Kobayakov, Irina Kotova, Vladimir Dvorkin, Vladimir Orlov, Roman Popov, Elena Polidva, Anton Khlopkov, Anna Shuvalova, Vassiliy Lata, Gennady Yevsafiev

PIROGUE

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Front cover (from top to bottom): participants of the Second Moscow International Nonproliferation Conference: Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Aleksandr Rumyantsev; Assistant to the Prime Minister of Russia Natalya Kalinina, US Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham, member of PIR Center Executive Board Col. Gen. (Ret.) Yevgeny Maslin.

THE PARTNERSHIP-IN-RESEARCH (P.I.R.) CLUB – AN INTELLECTUAL FORUM FOR DIALOGUE AND DEBATE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS, BUSINESSMEN, SCHOLARS, AND JOURNALISTS



Yuri Fedorov (MGIMO)

Founded in 2000, the P.I.R. Club brings together major companies and diplomatic delegations, the mass media and scientific research organizations.

The P.I.R. Club is:

- a meeting-place where diplomats, journalists, scholars and businesspeople can discuss current international security, WMD nonproliferation, and arms control issues in an intimate setting;
- effective, qualified familiarity with the wide spectrum of opinions in Russia and abroad on topical security questions;
- a home for dialogue and debate between foreign and Russian experts, politicians, and businessmen.



Francisco Gonzalez (US Embassy)

In 2003 31 experts were the members of the P.I.R. Club (19 individual and 12 corporate members), among them representatives of 12 embassies (Australia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States), the enterprises *Bechtel*, *NAC International*, and the *Washington Group*, the Kurchatov Institute, the All-Russian Research Institute of Technical Physics (VNIITF), the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics (VNIIEF), Japan's *Kyodo Shimbun*, and China's *Guangmin Ribao*.

In 2004 the P.I.R. Club was joined by the Russian enterprises *Aspekt-konversiya* and *Russian Insurance Center*, *Booz Allen Hamilton*, the U.S. Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and the Japanese information agency *NHK*.

Recently there were P.I.R. Club sessions on:



Anatoliy Antonov (MFA, Russian Federation)

"The Global Partnership Prepares for Evian" – April 10, 2003.

Speaker – Anatoly Antonov, Ambassador at Large, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The Prospects for Russia's Nuclear Exports" – July 1, 2003.

Speaker – Viktor Kozlov, Atomstroyeksport General Director.



Robert Einhorn (Center for Strategic and International Studies, USA)

"Iran and Nuclear Weapons" – September 16, 2003.

Speaker – Robert Einhorn, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), U.S. assistant secretary of state for nonproliferation in 1999-2001.

"The Global Partnership: Nuclear-Powered Submarine Dismantlement and Minatom's International Projects" – November 25, 2003.

Speaker – Sergey Antipov, Deputy Minister of Atomic Energy.

"Globalization of Islamic Terrorism" – February 8, 2004.

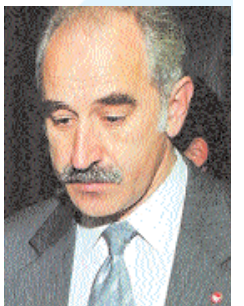
Speaker – Yevgeny Satanovsky, President of the Institute of Israeli and Middle Eastern Studies.



Onno Elderenbosch (Embassy of the Netherlands)



Henryk Litvin (Embassy of Poland)



Vladimir Shapovalov (Washington Group)



Sergey Antipov (Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy)



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