

ARCHITECTS OF A SAFER WORLD

2013-2014 | ANNUAL REPORT



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Photo credit: Associated Press



LETTER FROM OUR CO-CHAIRMEN

It has been a challenging time for the risk reduction agenda. We saw renewed global attention and progress on reducing the nuclear threat as a result of the third Nuclear Security Summit in the Netherlands, but we also saw serious setbacks to crucial cooperation between the United States, Europe and Russia because of the troubling and dangerous developments in eastern Ukraine.

These developments, however, underscore the importance of our mission and inspire us to keep working.

Fifty-three world leaders attended the March 2014 summit in the Netherlands. Together, they recognized the shared responsibility of the nuclear security mission and called for key elements of a global nuclear materials security system that would hold all states accountable to international standards and best practices.

This outcome is especially positive from our perspective. We have worked since 2012 to promote a global system to secure all materials, to employ international standards and best practices, to give states the capacity to assess nuclear security globally and hold each other accountable, and to develop consensus among world leaders on how the system would work. The Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) worked closely with the Dutch hosts, along with other governments, to advance this

Months after Ukrainian unrest began, the ongoing conflict threatens security and stability throughout the Euro-Atlantic region.



“NTI HAS BEEN REALLY IMPORTANT TO OUR WORK. IN FACT, IT’S A VERY POWERFUL EXAMPLE OF THE WAYS IN WHICH THOSE WHO GENERATE IDEAS CAN HAVE A REAL IMPACT ON POLICY.”

*Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall,
White House National Security
Council Official*



Forty bishops, policy specialists, Catholic scholars and students explored policy and moral challenges in moving toward a world without nuclear weapons at a colloquium supported by NTI.



**“UKRAINE MUST NOT
BECOME A NEW BERLIN
WALL IN EUROPE.”**

*Statement from Des Browne,
Wolfgang Ischinger, Igor Ivanov,
Sam Nunn and Adam Daniel Rotfeld*

agenda in the build-up to the 2014 summit. We are pleased that there is broader understanding of the need for a global system, and the concept now has the momentum to build wider support and implementation by the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit in the United States.

Also positive from our perspective, many countries at the Netherlands Summit used the NTI Nuclear Materials Security Index to mark their progress and make new security commitments. Released in January 2014, the second edition of the NTI Index offers a public assessment of nuclear materials security conditions in 176 countries. Our top recommendation—the need for a global system—was supported by strong editorials in both *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*.

CRISIS IN UKRAINE

In early 2014, Russia took over Ukraine’s Crimean Peninsula. In addition to creating urgent dangers, the crisis further frayed relations between Russia and the West and undermined cooperation on our nuclear agenda.

These destabilizing events underscored the need for a new approach to Euro-Atlantic security, which was the subject of NTI’s 2013 report, *Building Mutual Security in the Euro-Atlantic Region* by NTI board members Des Browne, Igor Ivanov and Sam Nunn, along with former German Deputy Foreign Minister Wolfgang Ischinger. Briefed to top Russian, European and U.S. leaders, the report takes up the pivotal question of the post-Cold War era: How can Russia, the United States and Europe overcome the historical animosities of the Cold War and move decisively toward a new security strategy for the 21st century? Though written before Ukraine erupted, the report includes medium- and long-term approaches that we believe can contribute to solutions for the region.



The 2014 NTI Nuclear Materials Security Index called for global action to secure dangerous materials from terrorists.

CREATING NEW MOMENTUM

At a time when governments are increasingly stuck in status quo policies, NTI has fostered action by states and organizations to reduce nuclear dangers. For example, in November 2013, NTI organized a meeting in Singapore with more than 30 high-profile global leaders from five continents to outline steps to develop consensus on responding to nuclear dangers. The meeting of members from four regional leadership networks supported by our Nuclear Security Project helped foster a sense of urgency to address nuclear issues.

We are heartened by the energy behind the series of global conferences on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. As Dr. Patricia Lewis of Chatham House has written, “The fact that it has taken decades to discuss the problems [nuclear weapons] create through a humanitarian framework demonstrates how adept our societies are at forgetting, disguising, and denying the overwhelming and the terrifying.” NTI’s ongoing support for the faith community’s important voice on these issues dovetails with these current moral and ethical discussions.

ACHIEVING GOALS IN BIOSECURITY

NTI realized one of our priority goals to address the biological threat—establishing a global disease surveillance network to boost the world’s ability for rapid detection and response to infectious disease outbreaks, whether natural or intentional. In January 2013, the new network, called CORDS (Connecting Organizations for Disease Surveillance), was launched as an independent organization, with significant support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Skoll Global Threats Fund. Today, CORDS is helping its member networks prepare for and manage the Ebola threat in Africa and throughout the world.



“POLAND HAS TAKEN CONCRETE STEPS TO MINIMIZE THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM AND TO STRENGTHEN THE CHAIN OF NUCLEAR SECURITY, WHICH IS ONLY AS STRONG AS ITS WEAKEST LINK. THANKS TO THIS, POLAND RANKED SIXTH IN THE NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE INDEX.”

Polish Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski at the Nuclear Security Summit



Photo credit: University of Indianapolis



"YOU COULD SENSE A HIGHER PURPOSE AND
A SERIOUSNESS OF PURPOSE."

—Steve Inskip, National Public Radio, moderating a panel celebrating the
Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

Left: At the University of Indianapolis, NPR's Steve Inskeep interviewed Sam Nunn and NTI Board Member Richard Lugar on diplomacy in a dangerous world.

Right: NTI Co-Chairmen Sam Nunn and Ted Turner lead an April 2014 board meeting as board member Michael Douglas looks on.



PLANNING FOR OUR FUTURE

In March of 2014, NTI board member and former UK Defense Minister Des Browne agreed to serve as NTI vice chairman. Des, together with NTI Chief Executive Officer Sam Nunn and Joan Rohlfing, NTI's president, will help guide NTI's long-term strategic direction and build NTI's institutional sustainability.

The road we are on—to reverse reliance on nuclear weapons globally as a vital contribution to preventing their proliferation into potentially dangerous hands, and ultimately ending them as a threat to the world—is sometimes filled with moments of exhilaration and at other times, discouragement. Whether the day's news is bright or dark, we are dedicated to reducing global threats and risks. We are encouraged by the positive and powerful impact of NTI and our tangible achievements.

We owe much to our supporters, who have put their faith in us. We want to thank all of our funders, in particular our longstanding supporters Warren Buffett, Carnegie Corporation of New York, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Peter G. Peterson Foundation and George Russell. We also appreciate the thousands of individuals globally who support us with their words of encouragement and their contributions. We are honored and inspired to be your partners in building a safer world.



Des Browne, former UK defense minister, became NTI vice chairman in March 2014.


Sam Nunn


Ted Turner

THE THREAT: COMPLACENCY IS THE ENEMY

6 |

IT IS A PARADOX OF THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD THAT A MASSIVE NUCLEAR EXCHANGE IS LESS LIKELY, BUT A NUCLEAR ATTACK IS MORE LIKELY. MANY SCENARIOS COULD LEAD TO A CATASTROPHIC EXPLOSION.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM: INTEREST AND ACCESS

Al Qaeda has repeatedly tried to purchase nuclear material or weapons. U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel called the Al-Qaeda inspired group Islamic State, also known as ISIS and ISIL, “as sophisticated and well-funded as any organization we’ve seen.”

(2,000)

metric tons of weapons-usable nuclear materials are stored at hundreds of sites around the world—some poorly guarded and vulnerable.

MORE COUNTRIES SEEK WEAPONS

(9)

countries have

(16,300)

nuclear weapons, including North Korea. Iran may be next.

ACCIDENTAL, MISTAKEN OR UNAUTHORIZED LAUNCH

The United States and Russia keep

(1,800)

nuclear weapons on “hair trigger” alert, ready for immediate launch.

In a crisis, leaders would have minutes to check facts and decide whether to launch them. Systems are not perfect. People make mistakes. Technology

has flaws. Sabotage is possible. This is not theoretical;

close calls

have been documented.

CATASTROPHIC SCENARIOS

EROSION IN U.S. STEWARDSHIP (2012)

In 2012 an 82-year-old nun and two others broke into the main U.S. storage vault for weapons-usable highly enriched uranium, spending two hours inside before they were caught.

(in 2013 and 2014) the Associated Press described a “string of recent training failures, security missteps, leadership lapses, morale problems and stunning breakdowns in discipline” among Air Force nuclear personnel.

CYBER THREAT (in 2013)

Air Force Gen. C. Robert Kehler, then-head of America’s nuclear forces, said he was

“**very concerned** with the potential of a cyber-related attack on our nuclear command-and-control system, or on the weapons themselves.”

THE INDIA–PAKISTAN NUCLEAR RIVALRY

These nuclear-armed nations harbor long-held hostilities, have fought each other in numerous wars and continue to face a bitter territorial dispute. India has faced significant terrorist attacks, and in an unprecedented attack

(in 2014)

the Taliban stormed the airport in Pakistan’s capital.

NEW NUCLEAR POWER (more than 30)

countries want nuclear power. But making fuel for nuclear power plants involves the same technology as making materials for nuclear weapons. Without action to reduce proliferation and security risks, more countries could be like Iran,

on the brink of being able to build nuclear weapons.

SECURING NUCLEAR MATERIALS

THE ELEMENTS OF A PERFECT STORM ARE IN PLACE: AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF WEAPONS-USABLE NUCLEAR MATERIALS STORED AT SITES AROUND THE WORLD, THE EXPANSION OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW TO BUILD A CRUDE NUCLEAR BOMB, AND THE DETERMINATION OF TERRORISTS TO DO IT.

Photo credit: Associated Press



The rise of the Islamic State, known as ISIS or ISIL, reignites fears of terrorist access to nuclear materials or weapons.

The solution: Secure all weapons-usable nuclear materials. Remove them from vulnerable locations. Eliminate them, where possible. Work for a global system that ensures all countries have effective security in place.

Securing vulnerable nuclear materials has been a priority for NTI since our founding. In 2013, much of our work focused on providing advice and support to governments participating in the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit, held in March. Fifty-three world leaders attended the event, and many countries made new commitments to secure dangerous nuclear materials and prevent them from ending up in the hands of terrorists.

NTI's work followed two tracks: a public initiative that focused worldwide attention on the status of nuclear materials security and a behind-the-scenes effort to shape Summit agendas and outcomes.

In January 2014, NTI published the second edition of the ***NTI Nuclear Materials Security Index***—a public accounting of nuclear materials security conditions in 176 countries.

The NTI Index highlighted progress since 2012 and reported on seven countries that had removed all or most of their stocks of weapons-usable nuclear materials. Global coverage included both *The New York Times* and *Washington Post* editorial boards voicing support

for NTI's top recommendation—to develop a system of global standards and best practices for securing nuclear materials. Also gratifying, many countries used the NTI Index at the summit to mark their progress and make new commitments.

If an important goal of the Index is to highlight the need for a global system, the purpose of **NTI's Global Dialogue on Nuclear Security Priorities** is to help design it, then make it a reality. The Global Dialogue brought together officials and experts from around the world to develop a consensus on what an effective system should look like.



The *NTI Nuclear Materials Security Index* was featured on the PBS NewsHour.



"IT IS TIME FOR A NEW APPROACH. GOVERNMENTS CAN NO LONGER ACT IN ISOLATION, AS THOUGH NUCLEAR SECURITY WERE EXCLUSIVELY A 'SOVEREIGN' RESPONSIBILITY."

—Joan Rohlfing

Left: At the launch of the 2014 NTI Index, NTI President Joan Rohlfing calls for a global system to secure nuclear materials.

Right: NTI's Global Dialogue on Nuclear Security Priorities included officials and experts who tackled the problem of what an effective global nuclear security system might look like.



The Hague Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Summit called for a strengthened and comprehensive international nuclear security architecture, reflecting key principles developed through NTI's Global Dialogue process. The idea for a global system now has growing momentum and support from key countries to widen implementation ahead of the 2016 summit in the United States.

LOOKING AHEAD

As what may be the final Nuclear Security Summit approaches in 2016, NTI will continue to work with governments to turn the consensus on key principles of a global nuclear security system into action.

NTI STAFF SERVE IN KEY NUCLEAR SECURITY ROLES

NTI President Joan Rohlfing spoke at the nuclear industry events organized in conjunction with the Nuclear Security Summit in 2010 and advised the organizers in 2012 and 2014. She serves on the international board of advisors for the 2016 Industry Summit as well. At the parallel 2014 NGO Summit, NTI Vice President Page Stoutland briefed the NTI Index.

In July 2013, Corey Hinderstein, vice president for international programs, chaired a plenary session at the IAEA-sponsored "International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts." There, she used NTI-developed concepts to guide discussions and provide input into the conference proceedings.



RELATED GRANTS



James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of (CNS) and Center for Energy and Security Studies (CENESS)

To support a US-Russian partnership to develop a paper that assesses steps to convert to the use of low-enriched uranium in medical isotope production. **\$20,000 (CNS); \$21,060 (CENESS)**



Institute for Science and International Security

To provide, in support of NTI's Nuclear Materials Security Index, a comprehensive estimate of global fissile material stocks, highlighting where stockpiles are growing or are in dangerous regions or locations; to provide briefings on the project's findings. **\$165,000**



World Institute of Nuclear Security (WINS)

To support a research program on international assurances and requirements for an effective and credible assurance program; to produce a report and present it at NTI's third Global Dialogue meeting. **\$25,000**



As NATO navigates how to cooperate with Russia in times of crisis, NTI's Building Mutual Security work addresses the most significant obstacles.

In March 2013, the four NSP principals published the fifth in a series of op-eds in *The Wall Street Journal*, calling for urgent attention to the nuclear threat and outlining key areas for President Obama and world leaders to address. Recommendations included:

- **Securing nuclear material to prevent catastrophic nuclear terrorism**, citing the need for a comprehensive global materials security system.
- **Changes in “prompt launch” posture to increase decision time for leaders.** The United States should work with nuclear-armed nations worldwide to remove all nuclear weapons from prompt launch status.
- **Following up the New START treaty** by examining whether to go below New START levels for warheads and launchers, guided by strict reciprocity and demonstrable verification and

with adequate and stable funding for our nuclear arsenal. The United States and Russia should also consolidate and reduce their stockpiles of tactical nuclear weapons.

- **A new verification and transparency initiative** should involve U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories and global scientific experts developing essential technologies and innovations for reducing and controlling nuclear weapons and materials. The principle of enhanced transparency could also be applied to missile defense.
- **A joint enterprise.** The Nuclear Security Summits could provide a model for leaders to create a joint enterprise with common objectives to achieve progress on specific steps.

The op-ed received widespread attention in the media, in the Twitterverse, and among decision-makers. President Obama’s June 2013 speech in Berlin reflected themes from the op-ed.



“THE CONTINUING RISK POSED BY NUCLEAR WEAPONS REMAINS AN OVERARCHING STRATEGIC PROBLEM, BUT THE PACE OF WORK DOESN'T NOW MATCH THE URGENCY OF THE THREAT.”

George P. Shultz, William J. Perry, Henry A. Kissinger and Sam Nunn, The Wall Street Journal



"WE NEED TO ACT BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE."

—K Shanmugam, Foreign Minister, Singapore



Left: Sam Nunn greets Singaporean Foreign Minister K. Shanmugam at an NTI meeting of global leaders and experts working to reduce nuclear risks.

Right: Des Browne and Joan Rohlfing host European Leadership Network member Federica Mogherini, Italy's Foreign Minister and the newly appointed European Union Foreign Policy chief.

GATHERING GLOBAL NETWORKS

In 2013, the NSP helped form new regional networks in Latin America and the United States. Like groups in Asia and Europe, members include high-profile current and former officials committed to a world without nuclear weapons and the steps to achieve it. The NSP now supports regional networks on five continents which lead dialogue, outreach and action on nuclear issues.

In November, NTI gathered members from all the regional networks in Singapore. The first-of-its-kind meeting included 30 leaders and experts from 20 countries and was hosted by Shultz, Perry and Nunn. "This meeting is historic—demonstrating in thought and action how nuclear

weapons and proliferation issues must be tackled seriously and cooperatively by countries around the world," Shultz observed.

Our work with analytical partners also continued. Policy institutions worldwide are exploring political and technical questions related to the vision and steps. In 2013, the NSP created a new relationship with the Arab Institute for Security Studies in Jordan.

NEW SOLUTIONS FOR THE EURO-ATLANTIC REGION

In April 2013, three NTI board members, Des Browne, Igor Ivanov, and Sam Nunn, joined former German Deputy Foreign Minister Wolfgang Ischinger in publishing *Building Mutual Security in the Euro-Atlantic Region*. The report was prepared in consultation with a group of more than 30 former senior political and military leaders

MY JOURNEY AT THE NUCLEAR BRINK

A new NTI project launched in 2013 focuses on the life's work of NTI emeritus board member and NSP principal William J. Perry.

The heart of the project is Perry's memoir, tentatively titled, *My Journey at the Nuclear Brink*. The book tells of his experiences in the nuclear weapons arena, from advising the White House during the Cuban Missile Crisis to serving in the Clinton Administration. He describes how those experiences shaped his thinking and led him to dedicate his career to reducing the dangers of nuclear weapons and working for their ultimate elimination.

In addition, Perry is developing educational materials to reach younger audiences, including an online course for students around the world.



“GLOBAL VERIFICATION EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN BY COUNTRIES NOW WILL BOOST GLOBAL CONFIDENCE, BUILD POLITICAL WILL AND ADDRESS CURRENT NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION AND SECURITY CHALLENGES.”

—From *Innovating Verification: New Tools & New Actors to Reduce Nuclear Risks*, NTI

and experts from Europe, Russia and the United States.

The authors address the most significant obstacle to regional cooperation: a corrosive lack of trust, fueled by historical animosities and uncertainties in the European and global security landscape. They propose integrated dialogue and action in six areas—nuclear forces, missile defenses, prompt-strike forces, conventional forces, cybersecurity and space—with specific steps to reduce dangers.

The report was released in English and Russian and distributed among officials at the highest levels of government in the United States, Russia and Europe. In September, the co-chairs traveled to Brussels to present the report to senior NATO officials and national delegations. Events in Ukraine underscore the need for a new approach to Euro-Atlantic security, and the authors are committed to continue working toward solutions.

INNOVATING VERIFICATION: NEW TOOLS & NEW ACTORS TO REDUCE NUCLEAR RISKS

At a time when a path forward on arms control is hard to envision, NTI partnered with senior leaders from the U.S. Departments of Defense, Energy and State and the governments of Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom to identify areas that could help lay groundwork for deep reductions in nuclear weapons globally. Among the challenges:

- Key players are excluded from some verification arrangements, or in some cases, do not yet have the necessary expertise to participate.
- No mechanism exists for accounting for individual warheads or for all weapons-usable nuclear material.
- Advances in big data and information analysis create an opportunity to shed light on key verification activities and developments but are untested and not yet tailored to the nuclear mission.

To address these issues, NTI's Verification Pilot Project created three working groups with more than 40 technical and policy experts from a dozen countries. Their report series, *Innovating Verification: New Tools & New Actors to Reduce Nuclear Risks*, was published in mid-2014.



Above: NTI's report series, *Innovating Verification*, offers creative ideas for ensuring that countries live up to their nuclear commitments.

Left: Members of NTI's Verification Pilot Project visit Sedan Crater, the site of a 104-kiloton nuclear test explosion at the Nevada National Security Site.

BUILDING POLITICAL WILL

NUCLEAR SECURITY LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

(20)
INFLUENTIAL
LEADERS

- Convened by interim co-chair Admiral Gary Roughead (USN-Ret)

UNITED KINGDOM TOP LEVEL GROUP

(26)
MEMBERS OF
U.K. PARLIAMENT

- Cross-party participation
- Chaired by Alistair Burt MP

LATIN AMERICAN LEADERSHIP NETWORK

(14)
SENIOR POLITICAL,
MILITARY AND
DIPLOMATIC
LEADERS

- Convened by Irma Arguello, founder of Nonproliferation for Global Security Foundation (NPSGlobal)



RELATED GRANTS



Arab Institute for Security Studies

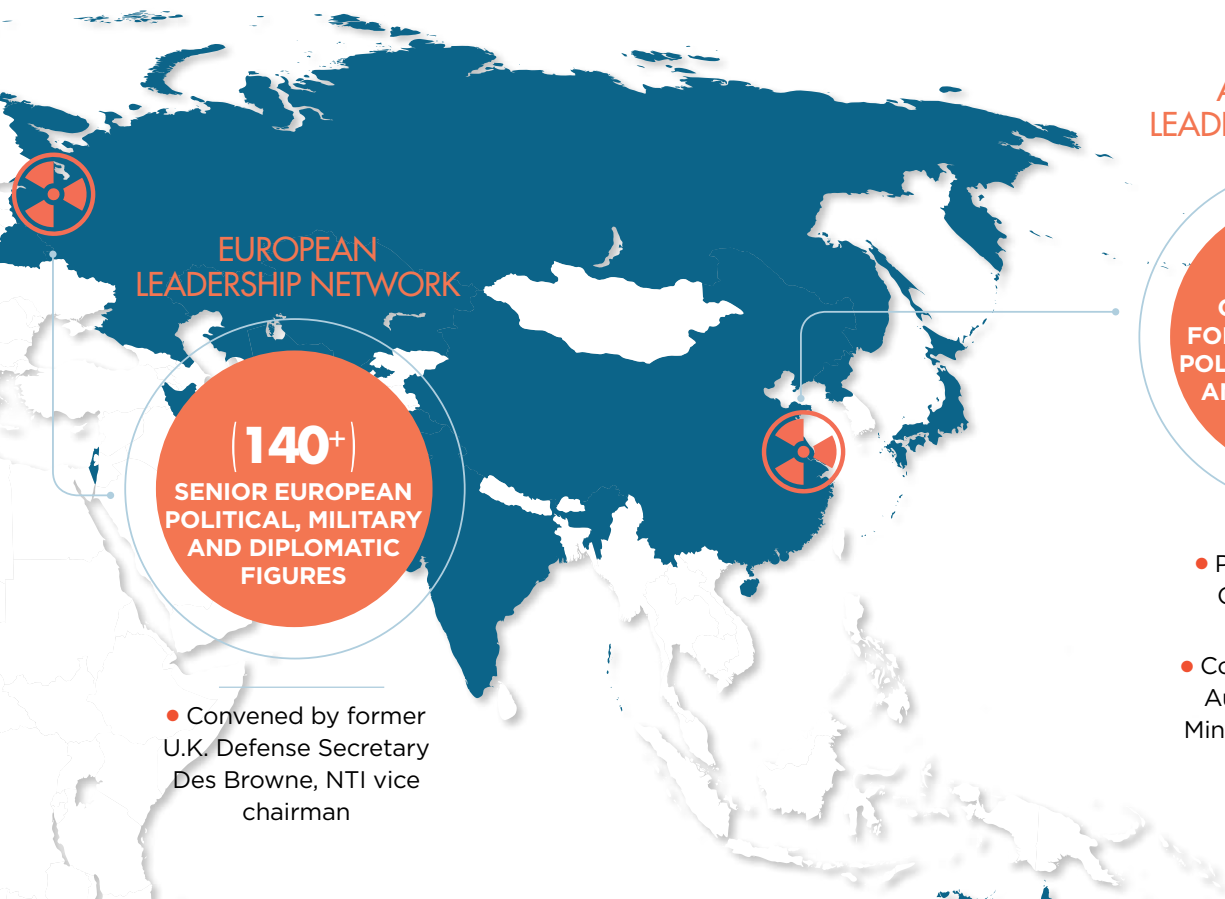
To launch "Nuclear Forum: Views from the Middle East," an online forum that publishes and disseminates policy papers on emerging nuclear security issues; to organize workshops to foster relations across the Middle East and discuss nuclear policies. **\$142,000**



Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO)

To host workshops with leading Russian policy experts to examine nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament in the Middle East and how to revive the nonproliferation regime on the Korean Peninsula; to produce Russian and English publications. **\$100,000**

AND PUBLIC AWARENESS



ASIA-PACIFIC LEADERSHIP NETWORK

(40+)
CURRENT AND FORMER REGIONAL POLITICAL, MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC LEADERS

- Participation from China, India and Pakistan
- Convened by former Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans



Australian National University
To develop the Asia Pacific Leadership Network by increasing outreach, expanding partners and conducting a series of strategic meetings on nonproliferation and nuclear security. **\$250,000**



Center for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM)
To produce policy papers and host working groups on the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism in light of Turkey's planned nuclear energy program and how best to address those threats. **\$128,000**



China Arms Control and Disarmament Association
To support a research program on confidence-building measures implemented between the United States and the Soviet Union/Russian Federation and lessons that may be applicable to the China-U.S. dialogue. **\$100,000**



European Leadership Network
To foster relations and build European partnerships with security and defense institutes; to support a NATO-Russia task force and a working group on Europe's role in nonproliferation and addressing nuclear threats. **\$250,000.**



NPS Global Security
To develop the Latin American Leadership Network by expanding the network to new members and countries, raising its profile and supporting outreach and engagement. **\$248,930**



PIR Center (Russian Center for Policy Studies)
Maintain online education module, publish a nuclear nonproliferation textbook and facilitate capacity-building activities to engage youth in Russia in a discussion on the nuclear threat. **\$80,000**



Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM)
To convene meetings, hold consultations and produce papers focusing on the regional aspects of building trust between NATO and Russia; analyze NATO's Deterrence and Defense Posture Review; support a regional dialogue; and raise awareness in northern and eastern Europe. **\$169,000**



Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)
To conduct analysis of the future UK nuclear force and the UK's role in multilateral disarmament discussions and of the P5 process and its contribution to future NPT efforts and events. **\$149,961**

BUILDING GLOBAL ARCHITECTURE

NTI HAS CONCEIVED, NURTURED AND LAUNCHED NEW GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SOLUTIONS, SUCH AS THE WORLD INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY AND THE IAEA INTERNATIONAL FUEL BANK. IN BIOSECURITY, NTI HAS HELPED CREATE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOCUSED ON DISEASE SURVEILLANCE—A CRITICAL STEP FOR RAPID DETECTION AND RESPONSE TO A BIOLOGICAL THREAT, WHETHER NATURAL OR INTENTIONAL. IN 2013, THE GOAL WE SET AT OUR 2001 LAUNCH—AN EFFECTIVE, GLOBAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE NETWORK—WAS REALIZED.

Photo credit: Associated Press



The quickly spreading Ebola virus in Africa demonstrates that diseases know no boundaries.

GLOBAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE NETWORK LAUNCHED

In 2013, NTI co-lead the formal launch of CORDS (Connecting Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance), an organization dedicated to improving disease surveillance worldwide, at a premier international public health conference held annually in Thailand.

NTI cultivated CORDS from a pilot program into a unique, international non-governmental organization that links disease surveillance networks in different regions of the world. CORDS today has the support of the World Health Organization WHO, the World Organization for Animal Health and the Food and Animal Organization of the United Nations. As David Rockefeller noted at the CORDS launch, “Together, we are once again proving the power of original thinking, close collaboration across disciplines and borders, and a determined commitment to solutions.”

The Rockefeller Foundation, along with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Skoll Global Threats Fund, is supporting CORDS as an independent organization.

MIDDLE EAST NETWORK: PROGRESS AMID TENSION

NTI created and continues to support the Middle East Consortium for Infectious Disease Surveillance (MECIDS). Formed in 2003, when cooperative efforts in the region were scarce, MECIDS includes participation from Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority. Despite significant tensions in the region in 2013, MECIDS participants continued to share official health data and information without interruption. Together, they conducted training on preventing the spread of infectious disease, performed field work on food-borne diseases and coordinated their response to an unexpected outbreak of swine flu in the West Bank.



“THE FUEL BANK IS NOT JUST A GOOD IDEA; IT’S AN URGENTLY NEEDED TOOL TO HELP PREVENT A GROWING NUCLEAR THREAT. WE NEED TO MOVE SWIFTLY, RESOLVE THE ISSUES AND OPEN THE BANK.”

Sam Nunn, International New York Times, July 11, 2014



"TOGETHER, WE ARE ONCE AGAIN PROVING THE POWER OF ORIGINAL THINKING, CLOSE COLLABORATION ACROSS DISCIPLINES AND BORDERS, AND A DETERMINED COMMITMENT TO SOLUTIONS."

—David Rockefeller, Jr.

Photo credit: IAEA



Left: David Rockefeller, Jr., board chair of the Rockefeller Foundation, voiced support for CORDS at a global health conference in Thailand.

Right: In 2013, the IAEA continued consultations to establish the NTI-IAEA fuel bank as a supplier of last resort in the event that political events disrupt the marketplace.

PEACEFUL POWER WITHOUT THE RISK

NTI has worked with the IAEA on a significant initiative to prevent the dangerous spread of uranium enrichment technology, which can be used to create peaceful nuclear fuel but also to develop bomb-making materials. Backed by a generous \$50 million gift from Warren Buffett and an additional \$100 million from more than 30 governments, the IAEA approved a “fuel bank” to serve as a backup in case fuel supplies are disrupted—for nations that rely on the international market to provide material for their nuclear power reactors. The goal: Provide a credible option for new states to rely on the international market for their nuclear fuel. Fuel bank implementation is under way, with a possible site for the bank being developed in Kazakhstan.



RELATED GRANTS



Middle East Scientific Institute for Security/RSS (Scientific Secretariat Support) MECIDS

To support the MECIDS Scientific/ Technical Secretariat in Amman. **\$81,000**



Search for Common Ground

To support the MECIDS Administrative Secretariat. **\$108,160**

To support training for Palestinian health officials; meeting support; international health regulations with WHO participation; in-country training. **\$91,500**



Connecting Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance (CORDS)

To provide the executive director with staff to serve as liaison with the State Department, Department of Defense and the White House; perform research and writing; advise on global communications and conferencing. **\$24,320**



Ministry of Health, Jordan/ Tel Aviv University

To support MECIDS country coordinators and provide in-country training activities. **\$78,250 each**



Al Quds University

To provide laboratory equipment to enhance the participation of the Palestinian Authority in MECIDS. **\$20,300**

To support MECIDS coordination with the Palestinian Authority. **\$51,750**

REFRAMING THE DEBATE

TO BUILD A SAFER WORLD,
NTI IDENTIFIES UNEXPECTED
SOLUTIONS, CREATES NEW
VOICES AND OFFERS NEW WAYS
OF LOOKING AT PROBLEMS TO
GENERATE CHANGE.

Photo credit: Associated Press



U.S.-Iranian relations saw dramatic change in 2013. Talks on Iran's nuclear program are putting the nonproliferation regime to the test.

NEW SOLUTIONS FOR THE FUEL CYCLE

Although nuclear power can help address global climate change, the 2011 Fukushima accident in Japan and ongoing proliferation crises in North Korea and Iran raise key questions about how the world produces fuel for nuclear power plants. The same facilities that make fuel—either low enriched uranium or plutonium—for power generation can also be used to make fuel for nuclear weapons. NTI and the Center for Strategic and International Studies created a partnership to examine safer alternatives.

In a speech to the 2013 American Nuclear Society annual meeting, Sam Nunn posed the question, “Do we really believe that we can live securely in a system that poses so few constraints on any state’s ability to produce weapons-usable nuclear materials?”

The NTI-CSIS study engaged a spectrum of stakeholders to build consensus on common goals and influence policymaking on the nuclear fuel cycle. Drawing from top officials and experts worldwide, the project developed a new vision for the fuel cycle. The approach—involving, among other steps, greater cooperation and

diversified partnerships for new enrichment facilities and long-term waste storage and repositories—is designed to address the inherent inertia and concerns about additional burdens that have stalled past efforts to improve security.

As Nunn said, “We have to find a path away from the current paralyzing mentality of ‘haves versus have-not’ states and recognize that all states have to make changes for our individual and collective security.”

The report is scheduled to be released in 2014.



A new NTI social media campaign highlights true stories about nearly catastrophic close calls with nuclear weapons.

ENCOURAGING MORAL AND ETHICAL PERSPECTIVES

NTI works with the faith community to develop understanding of the nuclear threat and encourage action. NTI supported activities that contributed to the National Association of Evangelicals adopting, as part of its platform, the vision of a world without nuclear weapons and the steps to get there. In 2013, with NTI support, the Council of Christian Colleges and Universities sponsored a trip to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to explore the theological and moral aspects of nuclear weapons.

Participants called the trip “life changing” and “transformational.” Individuals described its “significant impact... intellectually, politically, and spiritually.” One said the trip “forced me to reconsider how I taught the history of the dropping of the atomic bombs.” The participants also made wide-ranging commitments to bring the messages to their peers and students.

RESOURCES EXPAND WITH NEW TECHNOLOGIES

The more access that global policymakers, experts, students and academics have to credible information on WMD threats, the greater the possibility for informed policy judgments. NTI’s public education initiatives focus on ensuring open access to data, news and analysis. In 2013, NTI supported *Global Security Newswire*, offering independent, daily news updates on nuclear, chemical and biological threats. The NTI website features in-depth analysis and data developed by the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS). New offerings take advantage of the latest tools, such as Google maps and 3D imaging. In 2013, we also expanded our social media presence to improve awareness of these and other NTI resources.

Right: At the American Nuclear Society’s winter meeting, Sam Nunn calls on the nuclear industry to lead on safety and security.



RELATED GRANTS



Herbert Scoville Jr. Peace Fellowship

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"THE CATASTROPHIC USE OF ATOMS FOR TERRORISM
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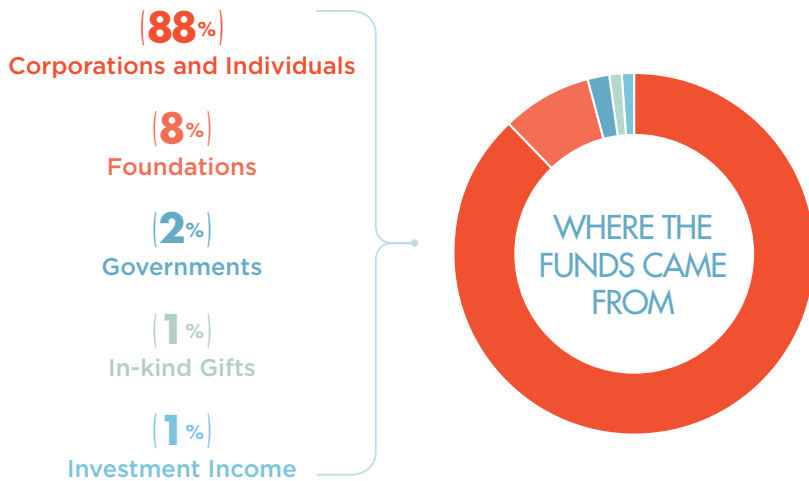
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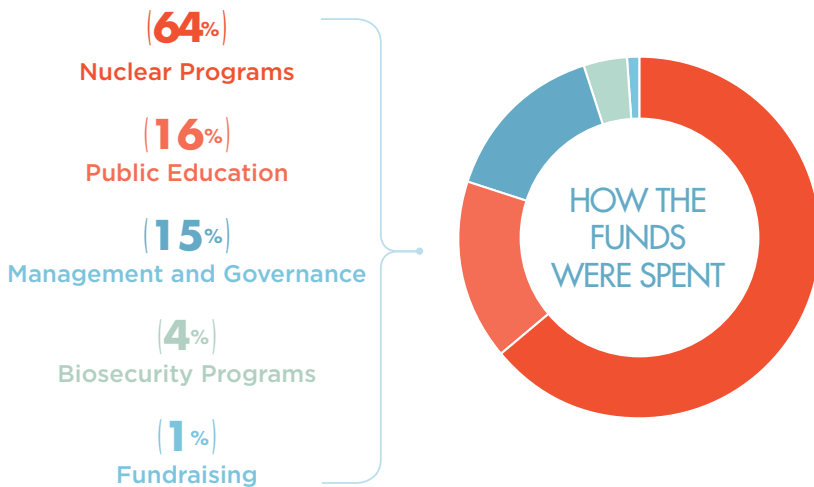
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2013 FINANCIAL INFORMATION



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2013 EXPENDITURES

Nuclear Programs	\$9,149,621
Public Education	\$2,265,681
Management and Governance	\$2,263,772
Biosecurity Programs	\$572,977
Fundraising	\$9,450

Total Expenditures \$14,261,501

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