



Innovation and Action for a Secure World



NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE



Former Senator Sam Nunn, NTI co-founder, co-chairman and chief executive officer, speaks at the International Atomic Energy Agency in 2006.

Joan Rohlfing, NTI president, addresses the Seoul 2012 Nuclear Industry Summit.





THE NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE is working to protect our lives, livelihoods, environment and quality of life now and for future generations from the growing risk of catastrophic attacks from weapons of mass destruction and disruption (WMDD)—nuclear, biological, radiological, chemical and cyber.

The world has entered a new and dangerous era. Technologies, scientific know-how and deadly materials once held only by a few countries are now widely available. A growing number of individuals, well-financed terrorist organizations and states are seeking and developing the capacity to build and use these weapons. Governments struggle to keep up with the threat.

Our operating model is unique. We design innovative threat reduction projects to directly reduce threats, to show governments the way and to build momentum and support for action on a larger scale.

We work with presidents and prime ministers, scientists and technicians, educators and students. We collaborate with partners worldwide. And we use our voice to raise awareness and advocate for creative solutions.

Founded in 2001 by former U.S. Senator Sam Nunn and philanthropist Ted Turner, NTI is guided by a prestigious, international board of directors. We rely on the generosity of donors to support our work.

The dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and disruption are among the most consequential facing the United States and the world. Reducing these dangers is challenging work. NTI is making a difference.

“

NTI is a role model of a private-public partnership in issues of security and of survival.”

Mohamed ElBaradei,
former director-general,
IAEA



What I like about the way NTI operates, they want to hear all the views and they try to bring them together in initiatives that unite us all."

Sergey Kislyak, ambassador of the Russian Federation to the United States

Our Hallmarks: Innovation and Cooperation

Our operating model is one of our hallmarks: Through innovative field projects that show governments how to reduce threats from weapons of mass destruction on a larger scale, we demonstrate proof-of-concept for our ideas.

As an independent and trusted partner, NTI has been able to transcend traditional thinking within global bureaucracies and expert communities to stimulate new ways to address threats from weapons of mass destruction.

NTI also has a track record of developing persuasive communications initiatives aimed at a range of audiences, from senior officials around the globe to ordinary citizens concerned about the safety and security of their children and grandchildren.

NTI Leadership

Former U.S. Senator Sam Nunn is co-chairman and chief executive officer of NTI. During his 24 years in the U.S. Senate, Nunn served as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. One of his key legislative achievements was the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, which provided assistance to Russia and the former Soviet republics for securing and destroying their excess nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

Joan Rohlfing became NTI's president and chief operating officer in 2010, after nine years as NTI's senior vice president for programs and operations. Earlier, she held leadership positions at the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Defense and with the Armed Services Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives.



NTI was founded by Ted Turner and Sam Nunn in January 2001. Charles B. Curtis served as president for nine years.

NTI produced Nuclear Tipping Point, a documentary about working toward the vision of a world without nuclear weapons and the steps to achieve it. The film has been screened at the White House, the U.S. Library of Congress, the UK Parliament and other venues around the globe.



SIGNATURE PROJECTS: NUCLEAR THREATS

With the end of the Cold War, the chances of global, all-out nuclear war declined significantly, but today new threats have emerged: Nine countries now have nuclear weapons, and more are seeking them; terrorists seek nuclear weapons and materials—including radiological material for “dirty bombs”; cyber is a new risk, potentially affecting command-and-control of nuclear weapons or safe operations of nuclear power facilities. To address these threats, NTI has initiated a host of groundbreaking projects.

Securing Weapons-Usable Nuclear Materials

In 2012, NTI launched a first-of-its-kind public benchmarking of nuclear materials security conditions in 176 countries. Updated in 2014 and for 2016, the NTI Index, prepared with the Economist Intelligence Unit, has helped to spark international action on priorities required to strengthen security.

The NTI Index and our Global Dialogue on Nuclear Materials Security are designed to shape outcomes of the global Nuclear Security Summits. The two projects

A8 017 THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 2012 New Study Ranks Countries on Security of Materials That Fuel Nuclear Arms

By WILLIAM J. BRAD

The 32 nations with materials that can fuel atom bombs are typically seen as security, which looks to the public like a closed world of barbed wire and armed guards. Behind the scenes, atomic insiders have long told horror stories of risky practices and security flaws that might let the crucial ingredients for nuclear weapons fall into the wrong hands.

Now, for the first time publicly, experts have surveyed the precautions each country has in place and ranked the nations from best to worst. The study is full of surprises and potential embarrassments: For instance, Australia takes first place in nuclear security and Japan comes in at No. 21, behind nations like Kazakhstan and South Africa.

The United States? It ties for 17th place with Belgium. Last place goes to North Korea, a pole star that the report finds to be seriously deficient on issues of atomic security, and next-to-last to Pakistan.

The edgy ranking is a joint endeavor of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a private advocacy group in Washington, and the Economist Intelligence Unit, a consultant in London that does risk analyses. Their goals are to stir debate on how to promote security and to encourage governments to strengthen protections against atomic terrorism.

“We’ll never get this job done if



we continue to operate behind closed doors,” Deepak Choubey, senior director for nuclear security at the Nuclear Threat Initiative, said Tuesday in an interview. The analysis was unveiled Wednesday morning and posted online at www.ntiindex.org.

In interviews, the nuclear analysts said they worked from public information that was often poorly known — for instance, general procedures for training guards and protecting sensitive sites.

“There was no spying,” said Leo Abruzzese, director of global forecasting at the Economist Intelligence Unit. “It was pieced to-

gether” from a wealth of obscure data.

Sam Nunn, the former Democratic senator from Georgia and a founder of the threat initiative, said the study “is not about congratulating some and chastising others.” Rather, Mr. Nunn said, its analyses and recommendations are meant to offer “a resource for improvement.”

Those financing the threat initiative and the study include the MacArthur Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The global assessment is an outgrowth of President Obama’s effort to get nations to take more responsibility in locking up bomb materials that are vulnerable to theft and covert sale. In 2010, he held a security summit meeting in Washington that drew attention to the danger. Experts warned that terrorists could buy or steal the makings for nuclear arms from the world’s secretive mine of atomic storage and production sites, which are sold to number in the thousands. A second summit meeting is scheduled for March in Seoul, South Korea.

The new analysis centers on security precautions for the two main fuels of nuclear arms — plutonium and highly enriched uranium. It did not try to assess pro-

hibal leaders worry that its growing atomic program seeks just that capability. The study team said that Iran was included in the analysis because of its possession of highly enriched uranium for a research reactor in Tehran.

Iran received an overall score of 46, its standing undercut by what the report judged to be corruption, political instability and poor procedures for nuclear control and accounting. Of 32 nations, it ranked 10th.

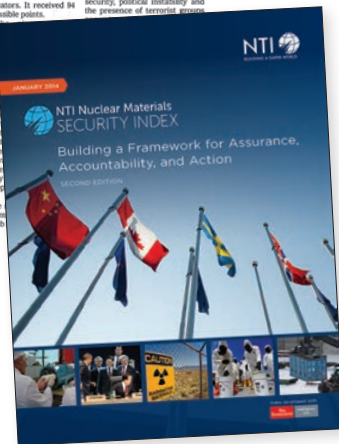
Pakistan, with a security score of 41 and a nuclear complex that is undergoing rapid growth, was faulted for poor transportation security, political instability and the presence of terrorist groups known to be active.

Among 79 nations that received a high status, the report said, 67 had measures in place to assure international terrorism.

The United States, a fairly good score, was praised for its policies of a gap in the days of the atomic age, the cause of its vulnerability.

A surprise with security of an index agency.

Iran, it claim making bomb



work to build global consensus about what matters most to secure some of the world's most dangerous materials and what actions best hold countries accountable, increase transparency and benchmark progress.

The editorial boards of both *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* voiced support for NTI's top recommendation: To develop a system of global standards and best practices for securing nuclear materials. Many countries at the Summits use the NTI Index to mark their progress and shape new commitments.

Working Toward a World Without Nuclear Weapons

In January 2007, former U.S. Secretaries of State George Shultz and Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry and NTI's Sam Nunn "sent waves through the global policy establishment" (as *The New York Times* described it) when they published the first in a series of op-eds, launching their global effort to reduce reliance on nuclear weapons, to prevent their spread into potentially dangerous hands and ultimately to end them as a global threat. For the first time, the vision to eliminate nuclear weapons became a strong national security position.

The response was dramatic. Leaders from 13 countries responded with similar statements in support of the vision and steps, and in 2009, the United Nations Security Council voted unanimously for a resolution "to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons." The vote included China, Russia, the United States, France and Great Britain.

The activities of the four—along with physicist Sidney Drell—are chronicled in *The Partnership: Five Cold Warriors and Their Quest to Ban the Bomb* (HarperCollins) by Philip Taubman.



George Shultz, flanked by Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn and William Perry, speaks to the press after a 2009 meeting at the White House.

NTI's Global Leadership Networks

To build on that global momentum, NTI helped create regional leadership groups and sponsored conferences in Europe, Asia and South America for former political leaders and experts to help advance the vision and steps toward a world without nuclear weapons. The groups include:

- › **Asia Pacific Leadership Network (APLN)**, with a membership of former prime ministers and foreign and defense ministers. APLN has representation from the nuclear weapons-possessing states of China, India and Pakistan.
- › **European Leadership Network (ELN)**, which is creating a vibrant European forum on nuclear and security issues among its membership of former senior European political, military and diplomatic officials.
- › **Latin America Leadership Network**, with key leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean.
- › **Nuclear Security Leadership Council**, a U.S.-based, nonpartisan group of former officials.
- › **Top Level Group (TLG)**, with senior United Kingdom parliamentarians from all three major political parties, including almost all of the former senior ministers of foreign affairs and defense over the last two decades.



Under Secretary of State Rose Gottemoeller at the first global gathering for the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and Verification. NTI conceived of the initiative and she noted, provides “intellectual energy and resources.”

Innovating Verification

A key step in working toward a world without nuclear weapons is addressing the tough questions on verification and enforcement. How can the elimination of weapons be verified? How can we be confident that civilian nuclear materials remain in peaceful use? To address these real-world challenges now and in the future, NTI gathered international technical experts from inside and outside governments. The group's recommendations on technical challenges, future opportunities and building international capacity are captured in a report series called "Innovating Verification: New Tools and New Actors to Reduce Nuclear Risks." An outcome of the project: The U.S. State Department launched a global initiative—with NTI as a partner—involving more than 25 countries with and without nuclear weapons to build capacity and tackle technical issues.

Establishing the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS)

In 2008, NTI helped conceive and create a first-of-its-kind organization to strengthen the security of nuclear materials worldwide: the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS), based in Vienna. WINS brings together nuclear security experts, the nuclear industry, governments and international organizations to focus on rapid and sustainable improvement of security at nuclear facilities around the world. WINS has been recognized by the Nuclear Security Summits as a key resource for sharing best security practices. WINS has more than 2,500 members from more than 110 countries, including representation from some of the largest nuclear companies in the world. WINS was created with generous support from the Peter G. Peterson Foundation.

Supporting Peaceful Nuclear Energy

Dozens of countries have expressed interest in pursuing nuclear power. Many are considering producing their own nuclear fuel by building uranium enrichment plants so that they don't have to rely on foreign suppliers. But the same enrichment technology can also be used to create material for a nuclear weapon.

To help prevent the spread of this technology, NTI in 2006 announced a commitment of \$50 million, backed by NTI advisor Warren Buffett, to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to help create a low-enriched uranium stockpile to support nations that make the sovereign choice not to build indigenous nuclear fuel-cycle capabilities.

The pledge required others to commit additional funds, and more than \$100 million was raised from the European Union, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Norway, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. The IAEA Board of Governors approved the creation of the fuel bank without objection, and the facility is being built in Kazakhstan.

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The Nuclear Threat Initiative has undertaken a large number of practical activities that have directly improved international security and U.S. security. They have done things that will ensure that nuclear material can never be in the hands of terrorists.”

William Tobey, former deputy administrator for defense nuclear nonproliferation, National Nuclear Security Administration

This initiative has been hailed as a breakthrough in global cooperation to enable peaceful nuclear energy, while reducing the risks of proliferation and catastrophic terrorism.



The U.S. team confers during the nuclear smuggling exercise held in Moscow in 2011.

Addressing the European Security Crisis

The Euro-Atlantic region faces its most serious crisis in decades. The region never developed a post-Cold-War military and political strategy that included Russia, and resolving these challenges and building a new security architecture requires strong political leadership and new thinking. NTI has gathered leaders from Europe, the United States, Russia and Ukraine to identify obstacles to cooperation and actions to take. NTI published a framework report, *Building Mutual Security*, under the leadership of three NTI board members, Des Browne, Igor Ivanov and Sam Nunn, with former German Deputy Foreign Minister Wolfgang Ischinger. Working with partners in Europe and Russia, we formed a Younger Generation Task Force on Ukraine and Euro-Atlantic Security with young professionals committed to bringing fresh ideas and vitality to building a new Ukraine and exploring new approaches to regional security.

Clarifying Risks for Governments

Are governments ready to cooperate in the case of a nuclear crisis? Do they even define “crisis” the same way? NTI conducted simulation exercises with former high-level national security officials from Russia and the United States to test readiness. What we found: If tested by a real nuclear smuggling threat, joint response may fail to prevent a nuclear attack. The U.S. and Russian government invited NTI to facilitate an official, government-to-government exercise, as a result of the project’s success. NTI is also working with a Chinese organization on a similar project to begin a dialogue on nuclear cooperation.

Securing Vulnerable Nuclear Materials in Belgrade

In 2002, NTI helped fund the removal of nearly 2½ bombs' worth of poorly secured, highly enriched uranium (HEU) from a nuclear institute outside Belgrade. News of the "dramatic, military-style operation" to address "one of the world's most dangerous nuclear repositories—a large and unusually vulnerable stash of the kind of weapons-grade uranium that would be prized by...terrorist groups such as al Qaeda" on the front page of *The Washington Post* spotlighted the threat. This operation reinforced the urgent need for action, and the U.S. government created the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI), which has since disposed of or repatriated more than 100 nuclear bombs' worth of HEU from dozens of countries.



An IAEA inspector applies seals to containers as a U.S. observer looks on.



“Biological threats—both manmade by weapons and bioterrorism and naturally occurring infectious disease threats like pandemic flu—also represent a huge threat to health and security. And from day one, Senator Nunn and Ted Turner were committed to also working in that important arena.”

Dr. Margaret Hamburg, former commissioner,
Food and Drug Administration

SIGNATURE PROJECTS: **BIOLOGICAL THREATS**

NTI works to prevent bioterrorism, improve health security and reduce tensions in some of the most conflict-prone areas on earth. Whether the biological threat is natural or intentional, disease surveillance is a key step in rapid detection and response. Because the response of a health system in one country could have a direct and immediate impact on a neighboring country, or even continent, NTI's projects foster cooperation among public health officials across political and geographic boundaries. At its launch, NTI set out an ambitious agenda: Create an effective global disease surveillance and response network to enable the United States and other nations to respond quickly and efficiently in the event of terrorist incidents involving biological or chemical agents. To start, NTI focused on creating and developing regional networks.

Regional Solutions and Cooperation

NTI helped create regional networks in the Middle East and southern Africa and supported a network in the Mekong Basin. These partnerships include public health officials and experts from multiple countries collaborating on new mechanisms for data sharing, training and multi-nation exercises to test and practice their capabilities. These partnerships demonstrate that even areas with difficult borders can find common ground to promote health security.

Israel, the Palestinian Authority and Jordan participate in the Middle East Consortium on Infectious Disease Surveillance (MECIDS). Formed in 2003, at a time when cooperative efforts on health matters in the region were scarce, MECIDS has been tested repeatedly, successfully addressing many real health

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This is the strength and the power of NTI: as a trust-based, honest broker among countries' governments and intergovernmental organizations.”

Dr. Suwit Wibulpolprasert,
Ministry of Health, Thailand

“

Having networks in place to move accurate and useful information among disease experts at the same speed the event is happening is revolutionary but essential for facing today's and tomorrow's global health challenges.”

Dr. Keiji Fukuda, assistant director-general, World Health Organization

emergencies, including outbreaks of avian influenza, the 2009 influenza pandemic and various food and waterborne disease outbreaks. Today, NTI is working with MECIDS to establish it as an independent, self-sustaining organization.

Improving Global Disease Detection and Response

The regional networks are models for international cooperation that promote flexible and coordinated response to future pandemic and bioweapons threats. By connecting regional networks, true global dialogue, cooperation and response become possible.

That's why NTI created CORDS—Connecting Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance—a first-of-its-kind global network that ties together regional disease surveillance groups. CORDS creates a platform for coordination and communication among regional infectious disease surveillance groups, the World Health Organization and other global partners to strengthen international health security. Participants include six networks based around the world. CORDS is headquartered in Lyon, France, a hub for global early disease surveillance.

WHO-NTI Emergency Outbreak Response Fund

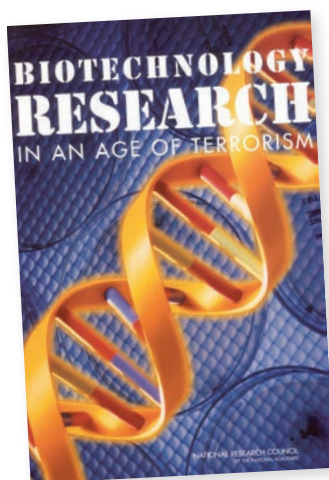
In 2002, NTI worked with the World Health Organization to create the WHO-NTI Emergency Outbreak Response Fund, which allows the WHO to dispatch teams of epidemiologists, within 24 hours, to disease outbreak sites around the globe.

The fund has supported rapid response to the SARS outbreak in Vietnam and China and to the Ebola outbreak in the Republic of Congo. “The WHO Global Outbreak Response Fund supported by NTI has helped our group react immediately to the [2004] tsunami disaster—moving staff to the regional office

as forward deployment to the most affected areas, Sri Lanka and Aceh. As a result of the fund, 100-plus experts are on standby to respond to any outbreak, and to support WHO and affected countries with technical advice, rapidly,” said Dr. Pat Drury, an official at the WHO. “The fact we have the Response Fund is a godsend.”

Ensuring Biotech Progress and Security

Biotechnology holds great promise to advance public health and support the economy. At the same time, some technologies that yield medical benefits also could be used to create biological weapons. In 2003, NTI funded, with the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, a landmark report from the U.S. National Academies which assessed this tension. The Fink Report (named for its chair, Gerald Fink) offered a framework for addressing the potential misuse of life sciences research.



A “bottom up” approach, it sought to reduce the threat of misuse by mobilizing the scientific community to police itself. The committee hoped to protect scientific enquiry from excessive government interference and to permit open communication to the maximum extent possible.

Following the publication of the Fink Report, the Department of Health and Human Services created the National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity and chartered it in March 2004.



NTI supported emergency relief in Myanmar through the Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance Network.



“NTI designs and implements projects that directly reduce threats and help show governments how to reduce threats faster, smarter and on a larger scale.”

Joan Rohlfing, NTI president

SIGNATURE PROJECTS: **CHEMICAL THREATS**

Even tiny quantities of chemical agents such as mustard gas and sarin can sicken and kill, and these agents could be potent weapons for terrorists. Once used extensively in warfare—in World War I and by Saddam Hussein during the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s—chemical weapons are now met with widespread international condemnation. Thousands of facilities housing toxic chemicals exist around the world, however, and could be vulnerable to a terrorist attack. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula has urged adherents to launch biological and chemical attacks against its enemies, and the conflict in Syria has generated deep concerns about reportedly significant amounts of nerve and blister agents. NTI has sponsored projects related to securing and destroying chemical weapons stockpiles like these.

Securing Poorly Guarded Chemical Weapons

In 2002, more than a decade after the end of the Cold War, nearly two million rounds of chemical nerve agents—enough to kill tens of millions of people—sat in dilapidated, poorly guarded buildings in the central Russian town of Shchuch'ye. The site was considered one of the most dangerous chemical weapons arsenals in the world. Both the lethality of the weapons and the absence of security at the site posed an enormous proliferation threat. Recognizing that these weapons could easily be stolen or funneled to terrorist groups, NTI issued a \$1 million challenge grant conditioned on being matched by new contributions. Canada and the United Kingdom met, and greatly exceeded, the challenge.

NTI funds supported construction of an 11-mile railway required to safely and securely transport the chemical munitions from the chemical weapons storage depot to the destruction facility. Weapons destruction began in April 2009.

“

NTI's investment in the chemical weapons destruction facility at Shchuch'ye will make the world a safer place.”

Former U.S. Senator
Richard Lugar



“Per dollar expended, NTI is the best buy on earth for increasing the probability that humanity will reach its glorious potential, one undoubtedly beyond the imagination of even an optimist like me.”

Warren Buffett

SIGNATURE PROJECTS: PUBLIC EDUCATION

Governments are largely responsible for solutions to the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction, but public understanding and a sense of urgency can prompt governments to act quickly and decisively. Public education is critical to NTI's mission, and NTI's programs reach audiences ranging from international experts and elected officials to high school teachers and young professionals. To increase our impact, we have partnered with organizations such as HBO, the Families of September 11, the Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting and the Council for Christian Colleges and Universities.



In-depth Data for Experts, Basics for the Public

NTI's website provides unmatched resources on nuclear, biological and chemical weapons for experts seeking data, as well as for citizens, students and others who want basic, accessible information. With annotated data from the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, the website is a "go to" resource valued by students, academics, media and government officials.

“

It is the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a non-governmental organization whose ideas and money have been leading governments and nations in keeping us safer for the last decade.”

Martin Schram, Scripps Howard News Service



Senator Nunn appeared on "The Colbert Report," where the host dubbed Nuclear Tipping Point "a great date movie."

Nuclear Tipping Point

In the documentary, *Nuclear Tipping Point*, George Shultz, William Perry, Henry Kissinger and Sam Nunn share the personal experiences that led them to write the series of *Wall Street Journal* op-eds in support of a world free of nuclear weapons and the steps needed to get there.

Introduced by General Colin Powell and narrated by actor Michael Douglas, the film also includes former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. *Nuclear Tipping Point* was produced by NTI to raise awareness about nuclear threats and build support for urgent action needed to reduce nuclear dangers.

President Obama hosted a White House screening of *Nuclear Tipping Point* immediately before the global Nuclear Security Summit in April 2010, and screenings continue today in various forums around the world.

The film is available online or on DVD through www.nucleartippingpoint.org, in English or with subtitles in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish. A teacher's guide for the film also is available.

Last Best Chance

Five years before *Nuclear Tipping Point* premiered, NTI produced *Last Best Chance*. This fictional docudrama stars former U.S. Senator Fred Thompson as a U.S. president facing the imminent threat of nuclear terrorism. The film—aired on HBO and featured on "Nightline" and "Meet the Press"—raised awareness about the threat posed by unsecured nuclear weapons and materials, especially from terrorists. The film is still used in training and classroom settings.





From left, Senator Lugar and Senator Nunn talk with Russian officials at Shchuch'ye, where NTI helped fund a chemical weapons destruction project.

NTI board member Igor Ivanov, a former Russian foreign minister, discusses nuclear smuggling at an NTI event in Moscow.



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NTI's critical work is possible only through the generous support of individuals, private foundations, corporations and international donors. As an accredited 501(c)(3) nonpartisan public charity, we rely on the financial contributions of our supporters to help us build a safer world.

Gifts to NTI help achieve a future safe from catastrophic threats. We focus on creating tangible results in a complex world by:

- › Developing and promoting innovative ways to increase the security of nuclear materials
- › Engaging the best and brightest from the policy, scientific and technical communities to inform new strategies to improve international security
- › Collaborating with global partners to create change around the world—from Moscow to Beijing, from London to Amman.

Your Gift Has a Global Impact

NTI has a substantial and internationally recognized track record of successfully raising awareness and leveraging action by the United States and other governments to address growing catastrophic threats. Our reputation for results—at the policy level and on the ground—has dramatically increased the demand for NTI's expertise and assistance, stretching our resources. As the geopolitical world evolves and new threats arise, sustaining and expanding our work on peace and mutual security becomes more urgent.

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I continue my monthly contributions to NTI because your organization's work is critical to achieving a world without nuclear weapons.”

Bill Griffeth, author of *Loose Nukes* and recurring monthly donor

Invest in a Secure Future

We invite you to join NTI to combat the most urgent security threats of the 21st century by financially supporting our work. Your tax-deductible gift contributes to our efforts to catalyze policy change and leverage U.S. and international action for a safer world. Every gift, large or small, fuels our ability to secure a future free of catastrophic threats. Because of the generosity of one of our partners, every gift will be matched dollar for dollar, effectively doubling the impact of your investment.

Please support our critical mission.

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Every donation is vital to helping NTI build a safer world. We gratefully acknowledge all supporters whose generosity makes our work possible, and in particular these leadership-level donors who have invested \$5,000 or more in our mission since NTI's founding in 2001.

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“

I was so impressed with...the work that they do that I have become a life-long financial supporter of their mission.”

Jeffrey Marquis, President,
Guest Services, Inc., donor
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Community Federation
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Foundation
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The John D. and Catherine T.
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Services, Inc.
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Kevin McCarty, West Monroe
Partners
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Robert Mesiroq
James Mintz, The James
Mintz Group
Morgan Stanley
Palden Namgyal, Atlas
Advisors LLC
Michael Nesland

Niemiec Family Fund
Norwegian Royal Ministry of
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Norwegian Royal Ministry of
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Nuclear Energy Institute
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Earl Rotman, Genuity Capital
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George Russell, The Russell
Family Foundation
The Saga Foundation
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Foundation
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Schaffner, Schaffner Family
Foundation
Paul Schnell, Skadden Arps
Slate Meagher & Flom LLP
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Foundation

Henry Schwartz, Jewish
Communal Fund
Marvin Schwartz, Donna
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Silberman Associates P.C.
Skoll Global Threats Fund
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Wigmore Foundation
Diane Schneider and Patrick
Wolff
The World Bank
Steve Wynn
Martin Zonnenberg



“Where would we be without it? Ten years of NTI has brought the world to a much more safe and much more secure environment.”

Ellen O. Tauscher, former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security

“The day after an attack, what would we wish we had done? Why aren’t we doing it now?”

Sam Nunn, NTI co-chairman and CEO



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