



The world is at a tipping point.

The Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization with a mission to strengthen global security by reducing the risk of use and preventing the spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and to work to build the trust, transparency and security which are preconditions to the ultimate fulfillment of the Non-Proliferation Treaty's goals and ambitions.



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Nuclear Threat Initiative

2009 Annual Report

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Letter from the Co-Chairmen

In September of 2009, President Barack Obama did something no U.S. President had done in the history of the United Nations: He called for and presided over a UN Security Council Summit. In that session, he and his fellow heads of state voted on a resolution “to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons,” endorsing steps such as arms reductions, a ban on testing, negotiating a treaty to end production of nuclear weapons material and locking down all nuclear materials in four years.

The assembled heads of state approved it unanimously, and a British newspaper led its coverage with the line: “The world took its first concerted step toward getting rid of nuclear weapons today.” After the vote, world leaders rallied behind the effort.

President Medvedev of Russia called the resolution “a realistic program of action... that will dramatically improve the situation in the world.”

President Hu Jintao of China said, “To create a safer world for all, we must first and foremost remove the threat of nuclear war.”

French President Sarkozy said, “We fully support President Obama’s initiative” and spoke of “our commitment to a future world

with fewer nuclear weapons and perhaps one day, a world free of nuclear weapons.”

Then-British Prime Minister Brown said he is “committed to creating the conditions for a world free from nuclear weapons” and described “major steps toward disarmament” already taken by the United Kingdom.

Both of us were in the UN Chamber that historic day and proud that these heads of state were endorsing much of the Nuclear Threat Initiative’s work since its founding in 2001.

NTI has been working for nearly a decade to lock down weapons and materials, change Cold War postures, reduce nuclear arsenals and limit the spread of uranium enrichment facilities.

In its first year, the Obama Administration also released its *National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats* – forward movement on another critical issue for NTI. NTI has addressed the biological security threat since its inception, working to improve health security, prevent bioterrorism, promote cooperation and reduce tensions in the most conflict-prone areas on earth.

Today, with the global embrace of the vision of a world without nuclear weapons and the steps needed to get there, combined with the emergence of a common understanding of the biological threat, more leaders are supporting NTI’s long-term agenda of reducing dangers.

Last year saw significant forward movement on NTI issues. It was also a momentous year for its leadership. Charles B. Curtis, one of the visionaries of NTI and its founding president, stepped down in December 2009 as NTI’s president and chief operating officer, after nine years in that role.

Charlie has been at the center of every NTI accomplishment, with his expertise espe-

cially vital in conceiving the nuclear fuel bank and helping establish the World Institute for Nuclear Security. He was also an early and effective voice in highlighting the crucial role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in preventing the terrorist theft of nuclear weapons materials. He successfully called for greater global funding for the Agency and initiated a \$1.15 million grant from NTI that has led to an IAEA Nuclear Security Fund annual budget of more than \$25 million.

Although he will no longer run the day-to-day operations of NTI, Charlie's positive impact will continue as a board member and with the growth of the projects he launched during his tenure as president. Charlie's leadership was best summed up when he received *The Energy Daily* 2009 Leadership Award for Public Policy. The judges noted that "In addition to his professional accomplishments, Curtis is the rare Washington player who has earned across-the-board – and across-the-aisle – admiration as a skilled, thoughtful and principled public servant."

When they lose a founding leader, many organizations suffer a loss of vision and momentum. But not if you're lucky enough to name a successor who is herself a veteran and early architect of the organization.

In 2000, Joan Rohlfing helped develop the Scoping Study that led to the launch of

NTI. In nine years as senior vice president for programs and operations, Joan has mastered both the big vision and precise details of NTI's work – and she has done so by drawing on



Joan Rohlfing, NTI's president, and Charles Curtis, NTI's president emeritus.

wide-ranging experience, technical fluency and strategic vision, born of her work in the U.S. government.

Before joining NTI, Joan was senior advisor for national security to the secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and also director of DOE's Office of Nonproliferation and National Security. In the tumultuous aftermath of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in the spring of 1998, Joan took a nine-month assignment in New Delhi to advise the U.S. Ambassador on nuclear security issues. She has also served on the staff of the U.S. House Armed Services

Committee and at the U.S. Department of Defense.

While at NTI, Joan helped arrange and design a high-level military exercise



between India and Pakistan to increase understanding of consequences of nuclear war. She helped conceive the Nuclear Security Project, drawing on her expert understanding of the strategic role of nuclear weapons and how to reduce reliance without sacrificing security. Her contributions to NTI will be even more keenly felt as she assumes the role of president.

Both Charlie and Joan have helped shape and guide every major initiative of NTI since its inception. We are very grateful for their expertise and leadership during this critical time for our nation and the world.

While 2009 and early 2010 were notable for many positive milestones, we also want to recognize an important loss. Dr. Arnold Kanter, a great friend, a former top official at the U.S. State Department and an analyst who played an important consulting role at NTI, died in April 2010. We wish to acknowledge his many contributions to NTI, to our nation and to the larger international affairs community.

The world is at a tipping point – but it can tip in more than one direction. By taking steps today to reduce nuclear and biological dangers, we can trigger fresh momentum for more actions that tip us toward a more promising tomorrow.

This is our vision. We have deep gratitude for the support which enables NTI's work, whether it is in the form of one-time contributions from hundreds of individuals around the world who have been inspired by our work or grants from major foundations and donors like Warren Buffett, Pete Peterson, Frederick Iseman, George Russell, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. We hope many more will join us.

Visit www.nti.org to find out more about how you can help work for a safer world.



Ted Turner
Co-Chairman



Sam Nunn
Co-Chairman

2009 HIGHLIGHTS

Nuclear Security Project: In coordination with Stanford University's Hoover Institution, NTI supports the work of George Shultz, William Perry, Henry Kissinger and Sam Nunn in their global effort to reduce reliance on nuclear weapons, to prevent their spread into potentially dangerous hands and ultimately to end them as a threat to the world.

In January 2007, they published the first of a series of op-eds in *The Wall Street Journal*, titled "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons." The op-ed linked a vision of a world free of nuclear weapons with urgent and substantive steps designed to reduce nuclear dangers.

Through 2009 and 2010, momentum for the vision and steps accelerated. Major events advanced both policy and public awareness – from international events with high-level officials, to new studies, to the release of the NTI-sponsored documentary, *Nuclear Tipping Point*, which was screened at the White House, hosted by President Barack Obama.

Above all, the last year has brought dramatic, substantive steps by world leaders – highlighted at the Nuclear Security Summit, where the largest number of heads of state ever to meet in Washington signed a pact to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials in four years.

These developments were unthinkable a few years ago. Then, many experts dismissed the vision of a world without nuclear weapons as "wishful thinking." Today, consensus is building for the opposite view: What's wishful is thinking that we can keep on the same course and avoid a nuclear catastrophe.

World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS): NTI helped conceive and create this new, first-of-its-kind organization to strengthen the security of nuclear materials worldwide. With generous support from the Peter G. Peterson Foundation, 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. Cited at the Nuclear Security Summit as “an effective forum for sharing best security practices,” WINS now has more than 250 members from nearly 50 countries, including representation from some of the largest corporate nuclear concerns in the world.

Biological Threats: NTI supports regional networks in the Middle East and the Mekong Basin, which help strengthen health security by reducing the impact of infectious disease outbreaks, whether naturally occurring or intentional. The H1N1 pandemic tested the networks during 2009. While several regions of the world were left scrambling when the World Health Organization issued a high-level warning for H1N1, the NTI-supported networks were already



Former Secretary of Defense William Perry, former Senator Sam Nunn, former Secretary of State George Shultz, President Barack Obama and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger meet in the Oval Office.

prepared. The next step: To create a global network by connecting regional groups, which could make an enormous difference in strengthening global health security. NTI has begun this process of forming CHORDS or “Connecting Health Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance.”

International Fuel Bank: Forty countries have expressed interest in pursuing nuclear power. Many are considering producing their own nuclear fuel so that they don’t have to rely on foreign suppliers. But enriching uranium can also create material for a nuclear weapon. To encourage countries to procure nuclear fuel from outside suppliers, thus limiting the number of

countries with the capacity to make nuclear weapons materials, NTI proposed an international nuclear fuel bank to provide a “last resort” fuel reserve and pledged \$50 million, backed by NTI advisor Warren Buffett. The contribution was contingent on the IAEA receiving additional funding to jumpstart the reserve and the IAEA formally approving the reserve. In 2009, the financial commitment was met. NTI looks forward to additional progress that will make this concept become reality.



About NTI

“... a series of concrete achievements, successful steps towards making the world safer and more secure.”

Mohammed ElBaradei, former Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, describing NTI

NTI's work focusing on reducing threats from weapons of mass destruction was not entered into lightly. Responsibility for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons is primarily the domain of governments. Before creating NTI, a group of policy and technical experts spent six months asking the question, "Could a private organization make a difference?"

Ted Turner, Sam Nunn, founding NTI President Charles B. Curtis, current President Joan Rohlfing and other experts concluded that a private organization could, indeed, make a difference in reducing weapons threats.

NTI was then established in 2001. Thanks to the generosity of funders like Ted Turner, Pete Peterson and Warren Buffett, NTI has taken action on critical issues.

Taken direct action for a safer world

NTI:

- ▶▶ Helped remove nuclear bomb-making material from vulnerable nuclear sites, creating a catalyst for greater U.S. and global funding to secure loose nuclear bomb-making material
- ▶▶ Launched cooperative regional programs for disease surveillance
- ▶▶ Connected regional disease surveillance networks to bolster global health security
- ▶▶ Established an organization to develop and spread the world's best nuclear security practices
- ▶▶ Helped accelerate efforts to destroy chemical weapons.

Shchuch'ye, Russia

“NTI has shown that private resources can be leveraged to get governments around the world to do more, and I’m pleased to support its efforts.”

Warren Buffett, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. and Advisor to the NTI Board of Directors

Educated the policy community and the public

NTI:

- ▶▶ Commissioned the “Securing the Bomb” series which evaluates the security of nuclear weapons and materials globally
- ▶▶ Produced www.nti.org – a comprehensive, authoritative source of information on weapons threats for journalists, policymakers and those new to the subject
- ▶▶ Produced two films – *Last Best Chance* and *Nuclear Tipping Point* – to help raise public awareness of nuclear threats.

Influenced global security debates

NTI:

- ▶▶ Helped inject the issue of WMD threats into the 2004 and 2008 U.S. Presidential campaigns of both political parties
- ▶▶ Launched the Nuclear Security Project, helping trigger a new wave of action worldwide, to reduce nuclear dangers and move toward a world without nuclear weapons
- ▶▶ Laid policy groundwork that led to the global Nuclear Security Summit in 2010.

NTI is a non-profit, non-partisan, non-ideological global initiative, headquartered in Washington, DC, where people with different views work together to reduce dangers from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

Co-chaired by Ted Turner and Sam Nunn, NTI is governed by a board of directors with members from China, France, India, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Board members include a former U.S. secretary of defense, members of the legislative bodies of the United Kingdom and the United States, a member of the Jordanian royal family, a Nobel prize-winning economist, a world-renowned nuclear physicist, the former commander of U.S. strategic nuclear forces and other international security experts.

The organization's activities are directed by Co-Chairman Sam Nunn and President Joan Rohlfing, and informed by the advisors to the board of directors, who are leading figures in science, business and international security. NTI is staffed by experts in nonproliferation, international affairs, communications and public health, who have operational and international experience in their fields. Recognizing that governments have most of the resources and authority in the large-scale work of threat reduction, NTI focuses on leverage. It's not just what NTI can do that matters, but what NTI can persuade others to do. NTI invests funding and effort where it can help trigger government action, policy changes and funding increases. This includes NTI's direct action projects, which have been adopted and expanded by governments.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Mohammed ElBaradei, former director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has praised NTI for "a series of concrete achievements, successful steps towards making the world safer and more secure."

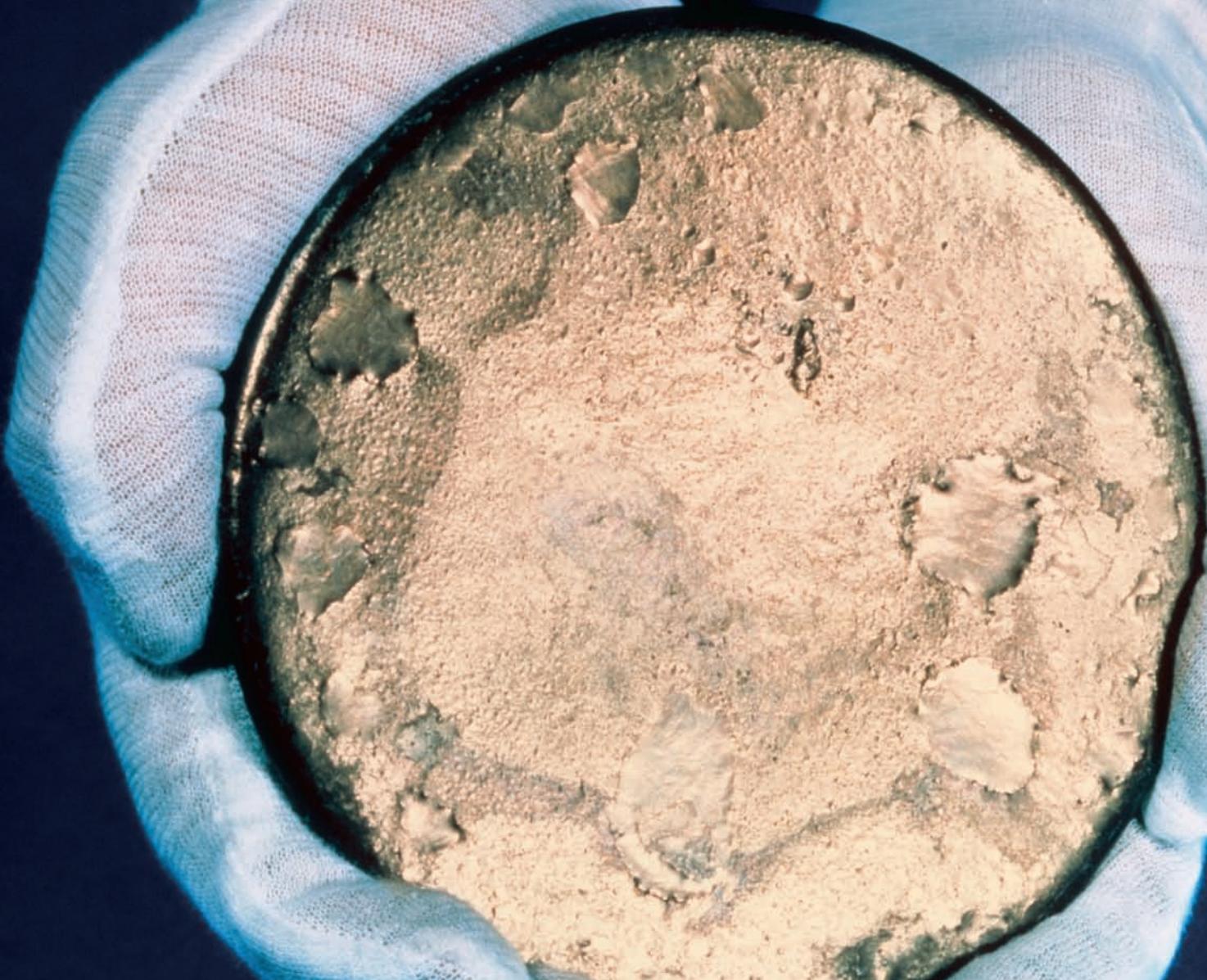
NTI also helps educate the public in ways that inspire people to take action, so that private individuals are now making an impact in areas previously thought to be the exclusive province of government. Investor Warren Buffett has said, "NTI has shown that private resources can be leveraged to get governments around the world to do more, and I'm pleased to support its efforts."

In the past, when citizens and activists learned about the threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, they were concerned – but they didn't believe they could have an impact, so they tuned out and moved on. Today, people worried about weapons threats can turn to NTI as a partner to work together for a safer world.



Warren Buffett

Nuclear



The Nature of the Threat

“The only value in possessing nuclear weapons is to make sure they can’t be used ever. I know I speak for people everywhere when I say our dream is to see the day when nuclear weapons will be banished from the face of the earth. That is my dream too.”

Senator John McCain, May 27, 2008

In the event of a nuclear attack, it doesn’t matter where the weapon detonates – the entire world will feel the impact.

Twenty years after the end of the Cold War, the chances of a nuclear attack are rising, not falling. There has been a fundamental change in the risks. The predictability and relative stability of a two-sided nuclear standoff has been lost.

Today, terrorists are seeking nuclear weapons and materials, and there can be little doubt that if they acquire a weapon, they will use it. Highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium are the key ingredients of a nuclear weapon. Right now, these materials are spread across approximately 40 countries. Even under tight security, nuclear material is at risk. In November of 2007, two teams of gunmen broke into the Pelindaba nuclear facility in South Africa, deactivated several layers of security and broke into the emergency control center, where they shot a guard. Fortunately, the guard was able to trigger an alarm, and the intruders fled. But what would have happened if the intruders had gained access to the HEU?

Poorly secured HEU or plutonium is a serious threat to international security – and so is the spread of the ability to produce these materials. Today, dozens of countries are considering developing the capacity to enrich uranium and reprocess plutonium to make fuel for nuclear power, but these same fuel cycle technologies could be used to produce nuclear weapons materials. If the technology to make these materials spreads, the threat of nuclear terrorism grows with it.

Furthermore, the number of nuclear weapons states is increasing – with North Korea the most recent addition to the list of nuclear weapons states and Iran moving closer. Others may soon follow. A world with 12 or 20 nuclear weapons states will be immeasurably more dangerous than today’s world.

The risk of expanding nuclear weapons states is starkly illustrated in South Asia. India and Pakistan have two large, mobilized armies. Both are fearful that the other might attack first, and one country believes it has to threaten the use of nuclear weapons to deter a conventional

“If nothing fundamental changes, then I would expect the use of nuclear weapons in some 10-year period is very possible.”

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger

attack. That is exactly where U.S. and the Soviet Union were for 40 years – except for three things: the two had more experience with the weapons, more sophisticated protocols for managing crises and more warning time.

Today, the United States and Russia continue to deploy thousands of nuclear weapons on ballistic missiles that can be launched immediately and hit their targets in less than 30 minutes. Russia’s erosion of conventional military capability means greater dependence on nuclear weapons, including tactical nuclear weapons.

While the overall risk of a U.S.-Russia nuclear war is down, the risk of an accidental, mistaken or unauthorized nuclear exchange between the United States and Russia may now be higher than during the Cold War.

Mistakes can and do happen – including in the U.S. military where there is evidence that attention to nuclear weapons security has diminished. In August of 2007 on North Dakota’s Minot Air Force Base, six U.S. nuclear weapons were taken out of the weapons bunker, loaded on a B-52, and flown across U.S. air space without the knowledge or authorization of anyone in the Air Force. If it can happen in the United States, it can happen anywhere.

The world has come to a nuclear tipping point. With no dramatic change of direction, the likelihood of a nuclear catastrophe will multiply in the decade ahead.

ADDRESSING THE THREATS

NTI works across the spectrum to address these urgent and emerging nuclear threats. Since its inception, NTI has worked to improve international policy and cooperation among states, international organizations, the private sector, academics and NGOs. An education and communications program ensures public awareness and support for programs to address WMD threats.

SECURING VULNERABLE MATERIALS

From its launch in 2001, NTI argued for the primary importance of securing nuclear materials to prevent nuclear terrorism. But NTI did more than talk.

In 2002, NTI committed \$5 million to seal a deal between the United States, Yugoslavia and Russia to remove nearly 50 kilograms of poorly secured HEU from a nuclear institute outside Belgrade. The material was moved to Russia, where it was blended down to a form of uranium that cannot be used in weapons. News of the operation ran on page one of *The Washington Post*. It helped bring fresh attention to the threat and prompted the U.S. Department of Energy to create a new program – the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) – to

“MR. BUFFETT’S EXCELLENT IDEA” **– *The New York Times***

According to the IAEA, approximately 40 countries are interested in building their first nuclear power plant. If they go forward, all of these countries will need nuclear fuel, and they will either get it by making it themselves or buying it from an existing supplier.

Many are considering developing their own production capabilities. But developing the ability to make nuclear fuel also gives countries the ability to produce nuclear bomb-making materials.

To help reduce the incentive for states to pursue this technology, NTI, with Warren Buffett’s backing, pledged \$50 million to the IAEA to help create a low-enriched uranium stockpile for the benefit of nations that choose to rely on external suppliers. The initiative, announced in 2006, gained immediate support in a *New York Times* editorial titled: “Mr. Buffett’s Excellent Idea.”

Any country that meets established criteria could access the fuel bank as a “last resort.” These countries would still rely on the global open market of nuclear fuel, but if there were political disruptions in their fuel supply, they could fall back on the fuel bank guarantee.

NTI’s pledge was based on two conditions: (1) other nations must provide \$100 million in matching funds and (2) the IAEA and its member states must approve the terms of the fuel bank’s operation.

The first condition has been met: The U.S. government contributed the first \$50 million. Four more followed – from Norway (\$5 million), the United Arab Emirates (\$10 million), the European Union (€25 million) and Kuwait (\$10 million).

The second condition is under discussion. NTI officials and other fuel bank supporters have had positive consultations with the IAEA. NTI is hopeful that the IAEA Board of Directors will reach a decision in 2010 to allow the IAEA to create the fuel reserve.

remove HEU from civilian facilities around the world. Since then, GTRI has committed more than \$1 billion and removed and repatriated more than 40 nuclear bombs' worth of HEU from dozens of other countries.

In addition, NTI and the government of Kazakhstan eliminated more than a dozen bombs' worth of HEU, leading to a decision by Kazakhstan President Nazarbayev to eliminate all HEU from Kazakhstan. NTI worked closely with GTRI and the government of Kazakhstan on planning and analysis for conversion of a research reactor from using HEU to using low enriched uranium.

NTI has deep relationships with Russian organizations and experts. Projects included developing options for blending down HEU and working with formerly closed nuclear cities to secure materials and develop economic alternatives to weapons development and maintenance. With its robust set of relationships in Russia, NTI is in a unique position to explore new ways of working with the country and provide support and lessons elsewhere around the globe.

In another initiative designed to help secure nuclear materials and keep them out of terrorist hands, NTI helped create and launch a new, first-of-its-kind organization to strengthen the physical protection and security of nuclear materials worldwide – the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS). WINS was launched in September 2008 with support from the U.S. Department of Energy, the government of Norway, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Institute of Nuclear Materials Management. In September of 2009, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1887 supporting the initiative, calling on all states to “share best practices” in order to “raise standards of nuclear security to reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism.” WINS now has 250 members from nearly 50 countries. NTI gratefully acknowledges the support of the Peter G. Peterson Foundation for this initiative.

A VISION OF A WORLD WITHOUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Once in a while, a big idea can begin to take hold outside of public view. This happens when a number of policy experts, elected officials and opinion leaders note certain trends, see the risks and opportunities, and begin independently to form the view that the world needs a new direction.

On January 4, 2007, Shultz, Perry, Kissinger and Nunn published the first of a series of *Wall Street Journal* op-eds, titled: “A World Free of Nuclear Weapons.”

The response was immediate.



Guests, including the four Nuclear Security Project principals, listen to discussion at the UN Security Council Summit, September 2009

In the press...

The *New York Times* said that the authors “sent waves through the foreign policy establishment.”

The *Economist* wrote, “They gave political cover to a renewed debate about whether nuclear weapons, credited with keeping peace between the big powers after the 20th century’s two world wars, are not part of the problem.”

In politics...

U.S. Presidential candidate, Senator McCain said, “The time has come to take further measures to reduce dramatically the number of nuclear weapons in the world’s arsenals.”

Then-Senator Obama said, “We’ll make the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons a central element in our nuclear policy.”

And a nuclear weapons expert told the *National Journal*, “The fact that McCain and Obama are both speaking about the elimination of nuclear weapons shows you how hard it is to overstate the importance of that op-ed by the four horsemen.”

In policy circles...

Russian President Medvedev said, “Russia is fully committed to reaching the goal of a world free from these most deadly weapons.”

UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown said, “We will be at the forefront of the international campaign, to ultimately achieve a world that is free from nuclear weapons.”

Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and other high-level Indian leaders affirmed the goal of disarmament.

Two-thirds of the living former U.S. secretaries of state, secretaries of defense and national security advisors endorsed the ideas in the op-ed.

Op-Ed Diplomacy

The Wall Street Journal op-ed generated enormous global momentum for moving toward a world without nuclear weapons. One of the most intriguing responses was a wave of like-minded opinion editorials from high-level, former officials around the world. By early 2010, former officials from 11 countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom) had joined together across party lines to publicly endorse the vision and agenda by speaking out on the pages of the press.

In Germany, former President Richard von Weizsacker, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and former Minister Egon Bahr wrote an opinion piece in the *International Herald Tribune* that stated: “We unreservedly support the

“The work of the new World Institute for Nuclear Security will complement the IAEA’s efforts, and the Department of Energy is proud to support it.”

U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu,
September 2009



Former Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini, Secretary Shultz and Senator Nunn meet in Rome.

call by Messrs. Kissinger, Shultz, Perry and Nunn for a turnaround on nuclear policy, and not only in their country.” The writers expressly cited their support for extending the START Treaty, for U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and for the elimination of all tactical nuclear weapons.

In France, former Prime Ministers Alain Juppe and Michel Rocard, former defense Minister Alain Richard, and former Air Force Commander Bernard Norlain, wrote an opinion piece in *Le Monde*, stating: “The success of non-proliferation is a primary necessity for peace, and it depends on more urgent initiatives on the part of the five nuclear powers recognized in the NPT. They have to engage in a process leading to complete disarmament with full involvement of the three de facto nuclear powers.”

Nuclear Security Project

It became clear that the WSJ declaration was the spark needed to light a global movement, and NTI launched the Nuclear Security Project to help feed the momentum. NTI serves as the coordinator of the Project, responsible for managing project activities and coordinating the joint work of the authors, in conjunction with Stanford University's Hoover Institution. The goal is to encourage governments – both directly and through their citizens – to embrace the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons and to take the specific steps that will lead us there.

The Nuclear Security Project is based on a few simple principles: We will not have a secure future if nuclear weapons and the materials to make them spread to dangerous hands. We can't stop the spread without widespread global cooperation. Cooperation won't work if the long-term vision is a world of nuclear haves and have-nots.

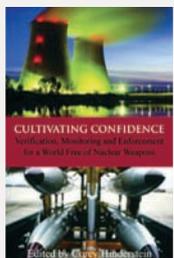
The Nuclear Security Project-related activities and milestones in 2009 and early 2010 included:

- ▶▶ NTI joined with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the World Political Forum in convening a conference to discuss the steps needed to move to a world free of nuclear weapons.
- ▶▶ The InterAction Council, a group of more than 40 former heads of state and government from around the world, expressly endorsed “the initiatives on nuclear disarmament by the four American statesmen...”
- ▶▶ In July, the G8 leaders endorsed the vision of a world without nuclear weapons, welcomed the start of U.S.-Russia arms reduction talks and exhorted nations to take the steps to create the conditions of a world without nuclear weapons.

- ▶ In May, President Obama met with Shultz, Perry, Kissinger and Nunn in the Oval Office to discuss nuclear policy. Speaking later with reporters, the President said that the Four “helped inspire” the policies of his Administration. (The Norwegian Nobel Committee, when naming President Obama as the winner of the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize, said that it “attached special importance to Obama’s vision of and work for a world without nuclear weapons.”)

CULTIVATING CONFIDENCE

The Nuclear Security Project emphasizes not just the vision, but also the steps — such as securing vulnerable nuclear materials, reducing arsenals and promoting a nuclear fuel bank.



Among a range of activities, NTI launched a series of studies to help close the analytic gaps between what is known and what must be understood in order to reach a world without nuclear weapons. One of these studies, focusing on verification, brought together international experts to advance understanding on a range of specific verification challenges. Papers developed by those experts are compiled in *Cultivating Confidence: Verification, Monitoring and Enforcement for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons* (Nuclear Threat Initiative, 2010).

Acknowledging today’s technical limitations, the book demonstrates how much is known — monitoring warhead dismantlement and fissile material production, for example.

This book also outlines what technical capacities are still needed and is an example of NTI’s efforts to “tackle the practical problems.” Hand-in-hand with building the political conditions for a world without nuclear weapons, NTI is working to identify the technological needs to verify and enforce it.

- ▶▶ In June, Senator John McCain cited the 2007 op-ed of the Four when speaking on the Senate floor about the unveiling of a statue of President Ronald Reagan in the Capitol. He quoted from President Reagan's speech to the Japanese Diet in 1983: "The only value in possessing nuclear weapons is to make sure they can't be used ever. I know I speak for people everywhere when I say our dream is to see the day when nuclear weapons will be banished from the face of the earth." Senator McCain added: "That is my dream too."
- ▶▶ In September, President Obama – acknowledging Shultz, Perry, Kissinger and Nunn, who were in the chamber – presided over a UN Security Council Summit, the first ever chaired by a U.S. President. The Presidents of China, Russia and France, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and all other members voted for a resolution "to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons."
- ▶▶ In September, at the UN General Assembly, the Four met with the foreign ministers of key powers to discuss the vision and the steps of a world without nuclear weapons.
- ▶▶ In January of 2010, *Nuclear Tipping Point*, a documentary capturing the story of the Four, premiered at Universal Studios in Los Angeles at a screening hosted by California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger.
- ▶▶ In February of 2010, the Four traveled to Berlin to meet with their German counterparts – former officials of very high rank who share the vision and agree on the steps toward world free of nuclear weapons. The German side included former President Richard von Weizsacker, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. German press, which covered the event heavily, noted the 590 years of life experience assembled between these leaders and called it "historic." Their trip included a private meeting with Chancellor Angela Merkel, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and also a panel at the American Academy in Berlin on "Reducing Urgent Nuclear Dangers."

ENDORISING THE VISION

By April 2010, these former high-level officials from around the world joined together, across party lines, to publicly endorse the vision by speaking out on the pages of the press.

AUSTRALIA

Malcolm Fraser, prime minister

Sir Gustav Nossal,
research scientist

Dr Barry Jones, Labor
government minister

General Peter Gration,
defence force chief

**Lieutenant-General John
Sanderson**, chief of the army
and former governor of Western
Australia

**Associate Professor Tilman
Ruff**, national president of
the Medical Association for
Prevention of War

BELGIUM

Willy Claes, minister of foreign
affairs, NATO secretary general

Jean-Luc Dehaene,
prime minister, member of the
European Parliament

Louis Michel, minister of foreign
affairs, member of European
Commission, member of the
European Parliament

Guy Verhofstadt, prime minister,
chairman Liberal Group in the
European Parliament

CANADA

Jean Chrétien,
prime minister

Joe Clark,
prime minister

Ed Broadbent, leader of the New
Democratic Party and member of
the Canadian Parliament

Lloyd Axworthy, minister of
foreign affairs

FRANCE

General Bernard Norlain,
commander of the French
Combat Air Force

Alain Richard,
minister of defense

Michel Rocard, prime minister

Alain Juppé, prime minister

GERMANY

Egon Bahr, federal minister
for special affairs

Hans-Dietrich Genscher,
foreign minister

Helmut Schmidt, chancellor

Dr. Richard von Weisäcker,
president

ITALY

Massimo D'Alema, prime
minister

Gianfranco Fini, speaker of the
Italian Chamber of Deputies

Giorgio La Malfa, minister of
European affairs

Arturo Parisi, minister of defense

Professor Francesco Calogero,
secretary general of the Pugwash
Conference

THE NETHERLANDS

Ruud Lubbers, prime minister

Max van der Stoep,
minister of foreign affairs

Frits Korthals Altes,
minister of justice

Hans van Mierlo
minister of defense and
foreign affairs

NORWAY

Odvar Nordli, prime minister

Gro Harlem Brundtland,
prime minister

Kåre Willoch, prime minister

Kjell Magne Bondevik,
prime minister

Thorvald Stoltenberg,
foreign minister

POLAND

Aleksander Kwasniewski,
president

Tadeusz Mazowiecki,
prime minister

Lech Walesa, president

SWEDEN

Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister

Hans Blix, minister for
foreign affairs

Karin Söder, minister for
foreign affairs

Rolf Ekéus, chairman of
the board of the Stockholm
International Peace Research
Institute

UNITED KINGDOM

Douglas Hurd, secretary of state
for foreign and commonwealth
affairs

Malcolm Rifkind, secretary
of state for defence and
secretary of state for foreign and
commonwealth affairs

George Robertson, secretary
of state for defence and NATO
secretary general

David Owen, secretary of state
for foreign and commonwealth
affairs

GRANTS APPROVED IN 2009 NUCLEAR

NTI works in partnership with other organizations in service of its projects. Grants to other organizations in 2009 are captured below.

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SUPPORT

U.S. Russian Nonproliferation Working Group

To support the continued work of the NPWG by: analyzing trends that undermine strategic stability, with specific attention to ways in which these may exacerbate short decision-time postures and alert systems; actively re-shaping the nuclear enterprise; and advancing analysis and debate about the additional near-term steps that the U.S. and Russia could take to significantly reduce nuclear dangers.

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA
\$296,000

NUCLEAR SECURITY PROJECT

To help build consensus for reversing reliance on nuclear weapons globally to prevent their spread into potentially dangerous hands, and ultimately end them as a threat to the world by closing analytic gaps and building momentum for action by leaders and experts in key countries around the world.

RUSI Partnership

To produce an analytic study and host a working group examining how changes in the declaratory policy of nuclear weapons states will affect international security and the role of nuclear weapons, to produce a report outlining the various options for NATO's nuclear policy looking to and beyond the 2010 NATO Strategic Concept, and to organize a seminar on the role of missile defense in debates on multilateral nuclear restraint.

*Royal United Services Institute
London, UK*
\$178,000

PRIF Partnership

To conduct studies on transparency in nuclear weapon states, enforcement mechanisms for a nuclear weapons free world, FMCT verification, and the stability of the NPT regime. In addition, PRIF advised the NSP in its activities in Europe.

*Peace Research Institute Frankfurt
Frankfurt, Germany*
\$57,200

PIR Center

To promote dialogue among Russia's security and nonproliferation community on Russia's nuclear agenda and role in arms control and disarmament efforts. Activities included workshops bringing together U.S. and Russian experts and publications in PIR's journal, *Security Index*, by U.S. and Russian co-authors. PIR also dedicated a section of the organization's website to discussion about the vision and the steps of a nuclear weapon free world.

*PIR Center
Moscow, Russia*
\$199,500

NPS Global Partnership

To engage governments in the Latin American region on nonproliferation and disarmament issues and raise awareness of nuclear threats among Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking audiences. Activities include production of research papers and hosting regional workshops on the role of Latin America in promoting a world free of nuclear weapons and options for balanced international management of the nuclear fuel cycle.

*Nonproliferation for Global Security Foundation
Buenos Aires, Argentina*
\$61,530

IPCS Partnership

To engage the strategic community in India on nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. Activities include convening seminars, conferences and discussions targeting the strategic community, legislators and young scholars in India and facilitating a track-two, trilateral dialogue between India, Pakistan and China on nuclear disarmament and a coordinated diplomatic approach for Asian nuclear threat reductions measures.

*Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies
New Delhi, India*
\$200,000

Expanding the Nonproliferation System

To develop a road map for a revived nonproliferation system that could integrate India, and eventually the other responsible non-NPT parties. The project includes creating a working group of analysts from the U.S. and India who will meet several times and produce a report or options paper to be briefed to governments in both the U.S. and India and other countries concerned about nonproliferation.

*Center for Strategic and International Studies
Washington, DC, USA*
\$85,000

OTHER GRANTS

Doomsday Clock Symposium

To support the Doomsday Clock Symposium that brings together *Bulletin* experts to evaluate the trends and prevailing wisdom regarding the state of global security, summarizes the information by setting the minute hand on the clock and outlines the agenda for substantive discussion about solutions that would push back the hand of the Clock. To help elevate the Doomsday Clock as a symbol of new awareness and engagement that – backed by sound scientific assessments – can tip public consciousness from confusion and inertia about disarmament to involvement and determination to act.

*Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
Chicago, IL, USA*
\$50,000

**“Revisiting Reykjavik:
Nuclear Weapons
Policies for the New
Century” Symposium**

To support the production of a one-day symposium that will help to engage the public in learning more about nuclear weapons and the threat that they pose today.

*Atomic Heritage
Foundation
Washington, DC, USA
\$15,000*

FCNL Education Fund

To support the efforts of the fund to produce a weekly email newsletter, *Nuclear Calendar*, that covers national and international events concerning nuclear weapons, disarmament and nonproliferation. The calendar serves to broaden involvement in nuclear weapons issues beyond the small circle of Washington policy analysts and government officials, enables citizens to participate in federal government's decision-making process and promotes attendance at public policy events.

*FCNL Education Fund
Washington, DC, USA
\$15,000*

Biological



The Nature of the Threat

“Advances within the life sciences hold extraordinary potential for beneficial progress, but they also can empower those who would use biological agents for ill purpose.”

President Barack Obama,
November 23, 2009

Just as the threat from unsecured nuclear weapons and materials is at a “tipping point,” the biological threat, in many ways, is even more precarious. In December 2008 the bipartisan Commission for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism concluded that unless the world community acts decisively and with great urgency, it is more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction will be used in a terrorist attack somewhere in the world by the end of 2013 – and that threat was more likely to be biological than nuclear.

As with the nuclear threat, prevention of a bioterror attack is paramount. Yet, preventing a biological attack is more complex, involving more actors, more regions, less cost and easier access to materials. The biothreat also is inextricably tied to the vast, positive opportunities in biotechnology.

What’s more, critical elements of an effective response to bioterrorism involve detection, diagnosis and immediate measures to treat and contain an outbreak after it has occurred. The bottom line: Diseases don’t respect borders.

NTI’s Global Health and Security Initiative (GHSI) responds to the full spectrum of biothreats, with activities focusing on best practices in the biological sciences and improving detection, diagnosis and response, particularly in conflict-prone regions. Although NTI’s work is rooted in security concerns, outcomes also improve capacity to respond to naturally occurring disease, providing broader public health and development benefits.

In 2009 GHSI also expanded its regional disease surveillance networks and continued collaboration with partners, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Rockefeller Foundation, to connect operational and nascent disease surveillance networks around the globe.

This work is founded on the understanding that surveillance is a key step in rapid detection of a disease outbreak and response to biological threats, whether natural or manmade.

The performance of health officials in one region could have a direct impact on the response a continent away.

The WHO recognized the urgency of this issue and adopted a set of global rules to prevent and respond to the international spread of disease to strengthen health security.

For individual countries to successfully meet this goal, they need increased capacity and cooperation. What's more, the uncertainties of emerging and reemerging diseases require novel surveillance capabilities that promote collaboration across sectors and country borders. Early identification and rapid response to disease outbreaks are crucial.

GHSI directly supports the international health community to prevent, detect and respond to biological threats. GHSI helped create regional partnerships in the Middle East and Southern Africa and helped support the Mekong Basin network. Partnerships involve public health officials and experts from multiple countries collaborating to detect and respond more effectively to infectious disease threats. They have created new mechanisms for data sharing. New lab collaborations have improved capacity. Table-top exercises allow participants to test cross-country cooperation.



Top experts gathered to improve and connect disease surveillance networks.

PREPAREDNESS: THE H1N1 CASE STUDY

In 2009 WHO raised its Pandemic Preparedness level to Phase V for the H1N1 virus (signifying “widespread human infection”). The Middle East Consortium for Infectious Disease Surveillance (MECIDS) and the Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance (MBDS) networks already had plans in place for pandemic influenza. MECIDS partners immediately activated lines of communication and implemented conference calls to share information and discuss the current status of cases in Israel. They convened an emergency board meeting in Jerusalem, inviting WHO and an Egyptian observer, as they refined joint plans for laboratory testing, public communications and screening travelers at borders and airports.

MBDS representatives – in China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam – were also prepared. Past national and regional tabletop simulation exercises on the threat of an avian influenza (H5N1) pandemic meant action plans and lessons were in place for the 2009 influenza threat.

EXPANDING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

In late 2008 GHSI helped launch the Southern African Center for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS), a consortium to enhance the region’s capacity for the detection, identification and monitoring of infectious diseases. Consortium members include medical and veterinary institutions of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, South Africa,

Tanzania and Zambia. In April 2009, the consortium held its first executive board meeting and inception workshop in Tanzania. Members draw on experiences from the NTI-supported networks in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and have created a structure and work plan for future growth.

CONNECTING HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS FOR REGIONAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE (CHORDS)

The regional disease surveillance networks are models for the kind of transnational cooperation that promote flexible and coordinated response to future pandemic and bioweapons threats. By connecting the regional networks – those supported directly by NTI, along with others – a true global network becomes possible, creating new levels of cooperation and security.

CHORDS is a platform for this global network, facilitating coordination and communication among regional infectious disease surveillance groups, WHO and other global partners to strengthen international health security.

CHORDS makes possible the exchange of data and information that will allow networks to build capacity and meet their commitments and develop core capabilities. In 2009, the vision was further defined, and the organization was officially launched.

Meetings in 2009 included participants from NTI-supported networks in Southern Africa, East Africa, the Middle East and the Mekong Basin. Participation via webcast and video from representatives in Kenya, Thailand, the Palestinian Authority and the United Kingdom helped expand the impact of the meetings.

In 2010, regional network members and health specialists from around the world have already met to determine how to further strengthen global capacity for disease surveillance.

Peter G. Peterson Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation have provided generous grants to help form CHORDS. In addition, Fondation Mérieux, based in Annecy, France, provided its facilities and hosted the 2010 conference as an in-kind donation.

NORTH KOREA TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSTIC PROJECT

After famines plagued North Korea in the 1990s, the country witnessed a resurgence of tuberculosis. The disease is surging in North Korea, and an unchecked epidemic would pose a direct threat to China and other neighbors. An unprecedented collaboration between American tuberculosis experts and doctors from the Ministry of Public Health in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has developed North Korea's first laboratory for diagnosis of drug-resistant tuberculosis.



Peter G. Peterson, through his family foundation, supports NTI's work on biosecurity and the nuclear threat.

“With the emergence of drug resistant forms of TB, international cooperation is essential, and the work in North Korea is vital to reduce biological risks and advance health security.”

Former Senator Sam Nunn

The project was launched in 2008 by members of the Stanford-led Bay Area TB Consortium, a group of medical professionals; Christian Friends of North Korea, a humanitarian group which has been operating in North Korea for 15 years; and NTI's GHSI.

In 2009 a technical laboratory team delivered and installed equipment and supplies at the Pyongyang TB Hospital laboratory. The team also conducted workshops in cooperation with scientists and doctors from North Korea's Ministry of Public Health. The donated equipment and supplies have enabled drug susceptibility testing services for tuberculosis patients and fill a critical gap in North Korea's TB control program. When the lab facility is completed in the capital of Pyongyang, it will give North Korea effective tools to diagnose TB, including drug-resistant forms of the disease.

BIOSECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

NTI supports the International Council for the Life Sciences (ICLS) which works to enhance biological security and reduce biological weapons proliferation risks. ICLS brings together global experts in the life sciences to identify critical biological risks to public safety and security and to ensure that the extraordinary advances in biotechnology benefit, rather than harm, society.

In 2009 ICLS and the Moroccan Ministry of Education, Higher Education, Training and Scientific Research co-hosted the Biosafety and Biosecurity International Conference. More than 100 experts in biosafety and biosecurity from 25 countries attended. The conference was sponsored by the Environment Agency of Abu Dhabi and the Royal Scientific Society of Jordan and built upon the work of the group's very successful conference held in Abu Dhabi in 2007.

Participants discussed the development of biosafety and biosecurity strategies in the Middle East/North Africa region, the creation of regional training centers, and a possible biosafety association for regional professionals in the biotechnology sector.

GRANTS APPROVED IN 2009 **BIOLOGICAL**

NTI works in partnership with other organizations in service of its projects. Grants to other organizations in 2009 are captured below.

STRENGTHENING GLOBAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

Middle East Consortium on Infectious Disease Surveillance

To improve regional capacity for infectious disease surveillance in the Middle East by developing a shared food-borne and water-borne disease surveillance system among Israel, the Palestinian Authority and Jordan, and by designing an infectious disease epidemiology course to build regional rapid response capabilities in the event of disease outbreaks. Funding is divided among the following organizations:

\$362,175

Cooperative Monitoring Center, Amman

Search for Common Ground

Al-Quds University

Jordanian Ministry of Health

Tel Aviv University

Enhancing the Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance Network (MBDS)

To strengthen national and sub-regional disease surveillance capacity in the Mekong Basin area (Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) by developing human resource and laboratory capacity within the region to respond quickly to infectious disease, creating equity in the national capacities to detect and respond to outbreaks, and preventing international health emergencies.

Mekong Disease Surveillance Network
\$209,400

University of Edinburgh
\$145,000

World Health Organization
\$213,254

National Avian and Human Influenza Coordination Office
\$88,600

SE Asia Field Epidemiology & Technology Network
\$130,150

International Society for Infectious Diseases
\$82,489

Control of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in North Korea

To develop a professional exchange with health specialists in North Korea and build laboratory and human capacity for control of drug resistant tuberculosis.

Stanford University School of Medicine
\$230,000

Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance

To assist in the development of a consortium that enhances the Southern Africa region's capacity for the detection, identification and monitoring of infectious diseases through the formation of the Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS). The consortium members include academic and research medical and veterinary institutions of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia.

Sokoine University of Agriculture
\$342,500

International Council for the Life Sciences

To support and sustain an organization to promote best practices and standards for biosafety and biosecurity among the Life Sciences Community to reduce the potential for accidents, or the intentional misuse of dangerous pathogens or technical information.

International Council for the Life Sciences
\$250,000

Chemical



The Nature of the Threat

“The opening of the Shchuch’ye site was an important development in 2009 because it will accelerate the destruction of millions of dangerous and obsolete chemical weapons.”

Daryl Kimball, executive director,
Arms Control Association

Even minute quantities of agents such as mustard gas, VX and sarin can sicken and kill and could be a very potent terrorist weapon against civilians. Used extensively in World War I and by Saddam Hussein during the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s, chemical weapons have met widespread international condemnation.

But with more than 6,000 commercial chemical facilities that use, produce or store toxic materials, chemical weapons remain a global threat. Many of these facilities are located near densely populated areas and could be vulnerable to a terrorist attack.

Inadequately secured chemical weapons stockpiles and commercial facilities are a weak link in the chain of global security, and one that could readily be exploited by terrorists – with deadly results. For that reason, securing and dismantling chemical weapons and securing or redirecting production facilities are essential.

In 2009, NTI did not engage in activities related to reducing threats related to chemical weapons but has sponsored projects in the past related to securing and destroying chemical weapons stockpiles, especially in Russia.

NTI supported the construction of a facility designed to destroy chemical weapons in Shchuch’ye, Russia, which opened in early 2009. The Siberian plant will eliminate many of Russia’s most lethal and proliferation-prone chemical weapons, approximately 1.9 million artillery shells filled with the nerve agents sarin, soman and VX. Following operational testing and certification, weapons destruction began in April 2009.

Part of the facility, a railway completed in September 2008, safely transports chemical munitions from storage in Planovy to the destruction facility. The Government of Canada funded the rail line construction and NTI contributed \$1 million toward the effort. The U.S. Department of Defense, through the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, provided most of the funding to build the Shchuch’ye facility, at a cost of approximately \$1 billion.



Public Education

Raising Awareness

When governments seem to understand the threats but move too slowly, one option is to make the dangers more vivid and the solutions more clear.

With the levers of change on these issues almost entirely in the hands of government, NTI's communications mission is to focus on outreach and education and convince others to take action. The goal, ultimately, is to persuade governments to take more urgent, aggressive steps to reduce and eliminate the threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

A concerned, informed, attentive public can be a powerful force, so public outreach and education are a crucial part of NTI's mission. NTI gathers facts, analyzes threats, addresses the barriers to change and proposes new policies. Communications activities shine a spotlight on the gap between the threat and the response, show what should be done to close the gaps and catalyze action to reduce the threats.

NTI's communications activities aim to:

- ▶▶ Increase the quality and accessibility of information about the threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and show what must be done to reduce the threats
- ▶▶ Help develop new thinking and new expertise to reduce the risk and prevent the spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons
- ▶▶ Promote dialogue and common-ground solutions to reduce imminent global dangers
- ▶▶ Educate beyond the small group of policymakers and issue experts and into the mainstream public debate.

NUCLEAR TIPPING POINT

When governments seem to understand the threats but move too slowly, one option is to make the dangers more vivid and the solutions more clear.

That's why NTI has produced two films on the nuclear threat. The first film, a docudrama called *Last Best Chance*, was released in 2005. It is still available at LastBestChance.org. In 2009 NTI developed a second film, a documentary called *Nuclear Tipping Point*.

Nuclear Tipping Point is a conversation with four men intimately involved in American diplomacy and national security over the last four decades. Former Secretaries of State George Shultz and Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of Defense Bill Perry and former Senator Sam Nunn share the personal experiences that led them to write three *Wall Street Journal* op-eds, in support of a world free of nuclear weapons and the steps needed to get there. *Nuclear Tipping Point* extends the argument, and the film's subjects make a stark argument for change.

The film is introduced by General Colin Powell, narrated by Michael Douglas and includes interviews with California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. *Nuclear Tipping Point* was written and directed by Ben Goddard.

The film had its public premiere in January 2010 at Universal Studios in Los Angeles at a screening hosted by Governor Schwarzenegger.

On April 6, one day before he was to fly to Prague to sign the New START Treaty with Russia, President Obama hosted a White House screening of *Nuclear Tipping Point* with Shultz, Perry, Kissinger and Nunn in attendance, along with Powell, Douglas, NTI Co-Chairman Ted Turner, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Energy and other key Administration officials and members of Congress.

To order a free DVD of *Nuclear Tipping Point*, visit nucleartippingpoint.org.

NTI ONLINE

NTI hosts a family of websites with essential educational and research tools for understanding WMD global threats and how they can be reduced or eliminated. NTI works with The National Journal Group, the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute and others to generate authoritative information useful to experts, journalists, policymakers and those new to the subjects.

The family of sites includes nti.org, a robust site with news and resources, updated daily. It features *Global Security Newswire*, a free, independent, daily news service covering worldwide developments in nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, terrorism and related issues written by the National Journal Group.

NTI also maintains a website for the Nuclear Security Project (nuclearsecurityproject.org), and websites for the films it has produced, with information on screenings, press coverage, ordering information and organizing local events. NTI recently created a profile on Facebook, the global social networking site, where people can get updates on NTI activities. Through this online presence, millions of people from more than 150 countries interact with NTI.

THE WORLD IS WATCHING *NUCLEAR TIPPING POINT*

Since the launch of the documentary *Nuclear Tipping Point*, screenings have been held nationwide, including in Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington and Boston. Internationally, screenings have been held in Israel, France, Japan and Argentina. Fifty thousand DVDs have been distributed – almost half through www.nucleartippingpoint.org. Here's what the media says:

- ▶▶ “It’s a scary movie, befitting a scary notion: What if crazed, suicidal zealots got their hands on a ‘loose nuke’...How would a nation retaliate against terrorists with, as Nunn puts it, ‘no return address’ – or protect itself from modern day kamikazes who, by definition, are undeterrable?”
– LLOYD GROVE, *The Daily Beast*
- ▶▶ “The most effective part of the film, and its purpose, are a series of simple interviews against a black backdrop in front of the camera with the four men, all deeply involved in nuclear-weapons policy and arms control...These are the words of men who lived with the Cold War that began in Oppenheimer’s day. Today, they are all in the twilight of their careers, no longer in public office. ...For now, they are sober and realistic in talking about the future, and we ought to listen to them carefully.”
– DAVID HOFFMAN, *ForeignPolicy.com*
- ▶▶ “In the realm of nuclear menace, the world is no longer playing by the rules (such as they were) of the Cold War. And if anybody understands that better than a group of veteran Cold Warriors, we haven’t yet heard from them.”
– DUSTY NIX, *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer (Georgia)*
- ▶▶ “What the documentary does best is convey a sense of urgency – the difference, as Nunn says, between cooperation and catastrophe. Although the calls for nonproliferation and the goal of no nukes have gained bipartisan support, the endorsement of President Obama, and the backing of the UN Security Council, what the documentary calls for is something akin to the No Nukes atmosphere of the 1980s, when Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev nearly agreed to eliminate their stockpiles.”
– TED JOHNSON, *Variety*
- ▶▶ “Sounds like a great date movie.”
– STEPHEN COLBERT, *The Colbert Report*



[TOP] Senator Nunn appeared on *The Colbert Report* to discuss *Nuclear Tipping Point*

Map from the *Nuclear Tipping Point* website

SECURING THE BOMB

In 2001, when U.S. and Russian efforts to secure nuclear weapons and material began to slow, NTI commissioned the first of a series of reports focusing on progress in locking down nuclear materials. The annual updates – now numbering eight in all – have won readership among journalists and policy experts, triggered legislation in Congress and helped frame the debate for political candidates. The reports, *Securing the Bomb*, are researched and written under the leadership of Dr. Matthew Bunn at the Project on Managing the Atom of Harvard University's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs.

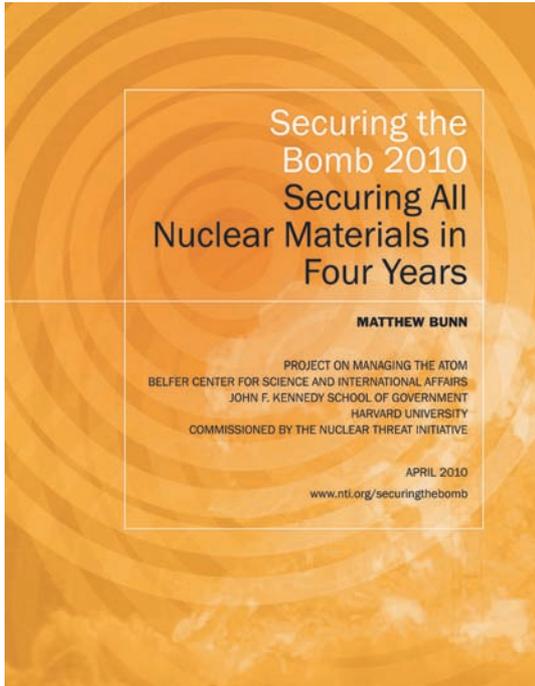
The 2010 report, released on the eve of President Obama's April 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, said that a faster, broader global effort will be needed to meet the goal President Obama set in Prague to "secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years." It also highlighted impressive progress: The United States has helped remove all HEU from nearly 50 facilities around the world, and 19 countries have removed all weapons-usable nuclear material from their soil.

Still, the report cited 18 documented cases of theft or loss of plutonium or HEU, and urged all countries to adopt clear and well-enforced rules on nuclear security that protect against a robust set of threats.

The report called for a greater sense of urgency, continuous engagement from global leadership, and clear metrics that give focus and traction to the global project, concluding:

- ▶▶ The U.S. and other countries should hold joint threat briefings, nuclear terrorism exercises and tests against insider and outsider threats to convince partners that nuclear terrorism is a real and urgent threat to each country's security.
- ▶▶ Countries should create mechanisms to hold themselves accountable, including establishing a baseline for the four-year effort, and each country should designate one official to be responsible for their state's efforts and to confer with officials from other countries.

Nunn said: "This report shows significant progress, but spells out clearly the required imperatives of a global effort. It makes clear that we need worldwide understanding of the threat, the scope and urgency of the essential work, as well as clear goals and accountability for progress."



GRANTS APPROVED IN 2009 COMMUNICATIONS AND EDUCATION

NTI works in partnership with other organizations in service of its projects. Grants to other organizations in 2009 are captured below.

Online Research Center and Library

To build, expand and update a comprehensive online research library with information, analysis and educational materials about the threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The library builds on the most comprehensive open-source nonproliferation databases in the world and brings together a range of expert opinion and analysis on these issues.

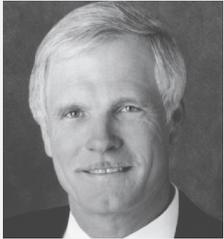
*Monterey Institute of
International Studies
Center for Nonproliferation
Studies
Monterey, CA, USA
\$639,000*



Not shown: Senator Pete Domenici, HRH Prince El Hassan Bin Talal, Pierre Lellouche, Senator Richard Lugar, Judge Hisashi Owada and Secretary William Perry

Board of Directors

TED TURNER



Throughout his career, Ted Turner has received recognition for his entrepreneurial acumen, sharp business skills, leadership qualities and his unprecedented philanthropy.

Whether in billboard advertisement, cable television, sports team ownership, sailing, environmental initiatives or philanthropy – Turner's vision, determination, generosity and forthrightness have consistently given the world reason to take notice.

Turner is co-chairman of NTI, a charitable organization working to reduce the global threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons; chairman of the Turner Foundation, Inc., which supports efforts for improving air and water quality, developing a sustainable energy future to protect the earth's climate, safeguarding environmental health, maintaining wildlife habitat protection and developing practices and policies to curb population growth rates; chairman of the United Nations Foundation, which promotes a more peaceful, prosperous and just world; and a partner in the Ted's Montana Grill restaurant chain, which operates in more than 55 locations nationwide.

Turner is also chairman of Turner Enterprises, Inc., a private company, which manages his business interests, land holdings and investments, including the oversight of two million acres in 12 states and in Argentina, and more than 50,000 bison head.

SENATOR SAM NUNN



Former U.S. Senator Sam Nunn is co-chairman and chief executive officer of NTI. He served as a U.S. Senator from Georgia for 24 years, from 1972 to 1996.

Nunn attended Georgia Tech, Emory University and Emory Law School, where he graduated with honors in 1962. After active duty service in the U.S. Coast Guard, he served six years in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. He first entered politics as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1968.

During his tenure in the U.S. Senate, Nunn served as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. He also served on the Intelligence and Small Business Committees. His legislative achievements include the landmark Department of Defense Reorganization Act, drafted with the late Senator Barry Goldwater, and the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, which provides assistance to Russia and the former Soviet republics for securing and destroying their excess nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

In addition to his work with NTI, Nunn has continued his service in the public policy arena as a distinguished professor in the Sam Nunn School of International Affairs at Georgia Tech and as chairman of the board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC.

JOAN ROHLFING



Joan Rohlfin became president and chief operating officer of NTI in January 2010, after serving nine years as NTI's senior vice president for programs and operations. She joined NTI in 2001 after holding a number of senior positions with the U.S. Department of Energy. She served as senior

advisor for national security to the secretary of energy and director of the Office of Nonproliferation and National Security. She took a nine-month assignment in New Delhi, India, in the wake of nuclear tests in South Asia, to advise the U.S. Ambassador on nuclear security issues.

Rohlfin also served on the professional staff of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee and at the U.S. Department of Defense. She began her national security career as a Presidential Management Intern in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, during which she also served in assignments with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the State Department. Rohlfin was awarded the Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellowship in 1993 and the Department of Defense Civilian Meritorious Service Medal in 1989.

CHARLES B. CURTIS



Charles B. Curtis is president emeritus of NTI and senior adviser to the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Before his nine years of service at NTI, Curtis served as the executive vice president and chief operating officer of the United Nations Foundation and was a partner in Hogan & Hartson, a Washington DC based law firm with domestic and international offices.

Curtis served as under secretary and, later, as deputy secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy from February 1994 to May 1997. He was chief operating officer of the Department and among other duties, had direct programmatic responsibility for all of the Department's energy, science, technology and national security programs.

Curtis is a lawyer with more than 15 years' practice experience and more than 18 years in government service. He was a founding partner of the Washington law firm Van Ness Feldman. Curtis served as chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from 1977 to 1981 and has held positions on the staff of the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission. He is a current member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

DR. ALEXEI ARBATOV



Alexei Arbatov is one of Russia's most important scholars and intellectual leaders in the fields of international relations and international security. He is the head of the Center for International Security of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences and is chair of the Nonproliferation Program of the Carnegie Moscow Center.

Arbatov has played a leading role in the politics of post-Soviet Russia, as a member of the Soviet delegation at START-1 negotiations, a member of the Russian Parliament (Duma) from 1994 to 2003 and as vice chairman of the liberal YABLOKO Party from 2001 to the present. While in Parliament, he was deputy chairman of the Duma Defense Committee.

The author of numerous books and articles on global security, disarmament and Russian military reform, Arbatov is a member of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission; the vice-president of the Luxembourg Forum; a member of the Governing Board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the international advisory board of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), and the board of the Center for Nonproliferation Studies of the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

SENATOR PETE DOMENICI



Former Senator Pete V. Domenici is a senior fellow at the Bipartisan Policy Center. He served as a United States Senator from New Mexico longer than any other person (1973 to 2009). During his 36 years in the Senate, Domenici served as chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate

Budget Committee and the Appropriations Subcommittee of Energy and Water Development. In addition, he served as chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

As chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittee, he promoted legislation to bolster U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the components to build such weapons. He worked in support of the evolving mission of the U.S. national laboratories and other high-technology research facilities.

Domenici supports greater U.S. energy independence, encouraging the development of the domestic oil and natural gas industries, while calling for a reduction in the country's reliance on foreign sources of energy. He has led national efforts to assure that nuclear energy, which now provides over one-fifth of our nation's electricity, remains a strong option for clean, reliable production.

SUSAN EISENHOWER



Susan Eisenhower serves as president of the Eisenhower Group, Inc., which provides strategic counsel on political and business projects. Eisenhower was a founding director and the first president of the Eisenhower Institute, where she became known for her work in the former Soviet

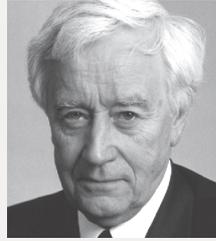
Union and in the energy field. She is currently the Eisenhower Institute's chairman of leadership and public policy programs.

Eisenhower has consulted for major corporations and has served on many government task forces, including the NASA Advisory Council, the Department of Energy's Baker-Cutler Commission on U.S.-funded nuclear nonproliferation programs in Russia, and the National Academy of Sciences' standing Committee on International Security and Arms Control. She is currently a member of the Secretary of Energy's Task Force on Nuclear Energy. Eisenhower has authored three books, two of which, *Breaking Free* and *Mrs. Ike*, appeared on regional bestseller lists. She has also edited four collected volumes on regional security issues, most recently *Partners in Space: U.S.-Russian Cooperation after the Cold War*.

Eisenhower has been a fellow at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government's Institute of Politics and a distinguished fellow at the Nixon Center. She currently sits on the board of the Energy Future Coalition and is an advisor to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Institute for 21st Century Energy and the Air Force Academy's Eisenhower Center for Space and Defense Studies.

She serves as a regular commentator on television and has provided analysis for CNN, MSNBC, Fox News, PBS, the BBC and all three network morning programs.

AMBASSADOR ROLF EKÉUS



Ambassador Rolf Ekéus is chairman of the board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. From 2001 to 2007, he served as high commissioner on national minorities for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He has held a number of diplomatic posts, including Swedish

ambassador to the United States from 1997 to 2000 and head of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM).

Ekéus has spent the last two decades working on international non-proliferation issues. From 1991 to 1997, he served as executive chairman of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq. In that post, he was responsible for work to eliminate the Iraqi infrastructure for nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

He served as ambassador and head of the Swedish delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and as permanent representative of Sweden to the Conference on Disarmament (1983 to 1989) and as chairman of the international negotiations on the Chemical Weapons Convention. He is a member of the board of the International Commission on Missing Persons. He also serves as chairman of the Swedish Pugwash Network. He was a member of the Advisory Board on Disarmament of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Canberra Commission on Nuclear Weapons and the Tokyo Forum on Disarmament.

His work in this field was recognized with the Wateler Peace Prize from the Carnegie Foundation in 1997.

GENERAL EUGENE E. HABIGER



General Eugene E. Habiger (U.S. Air Force, Retired) has more than 35 years of experience in national security and nuclear operations. In his previous assignment as the commander in chief of United States Strategic Command, he was responsible for all U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy strategic nuclear forces supporting the national security strategy of strategic deterrence. In this position, he established an unprecedented military-to-military relationship with his Russian counterparts, which resulted in extraordinary confidence building and openness. This initiative was the centerpiece of a *60 Minutes II* segment in February 2000 and a CNN special in October 2000.

Habiger is a distinguished fellow and policy adviser with the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security, where he assists with the Center's international programs aimed at preventing weapons proliferation and reducing nuclear dangers.

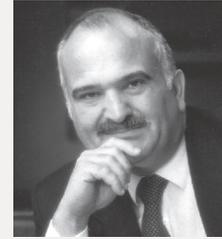
Prior to joining the Center, Habiger was the president/CEO of the San Antonio Water System, where he was responsible for the general operations of the System, along with the strategic long-range business and water resources planning for the ninth largest city in the United States.

He also worked as the Department of Energy's director of security and emergency operations. As the Department's "security czar," he was charged by the energy secretary with changing the security culture at the Energy Department and establishing a program to reenergize and restore confidence in the Department's security program.

He is a command pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours, primarily in bomber aircraft. During the Vietnam War, he flew 150 combat missions. He is also the chairman of the board of the Armed Services YMCA, serves on the Fisher House Foundation of San Antonio and is a senior fellow with the Gorbachev Foundation.

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HRH PRINCE EL HASSAN BIN TALAL



A pluralist, believing in consensus and respect for the others, His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal, believes in societies in which all people can live, work and function in freedom and with dignity. His Royal Highness has initiated, founded and is actively involved in a number of Jordanian and international institutes and committees. In 1983, he co-chaired the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI) calling for a New International Humanitarian Order. In addition to his work with NTI, he recently served as a member of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and chairs the Integrity Council for the Global Commons. The West Asia-North Africa Forum recently initiated by Prince Hassan, held its inaugural meeting in April of 2008. He is president and patron of the Arab Thought Forum, chairman of the Higher Council for Science and Technology, the Royal Scientific Society and the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies. Prince Hassan is the author of nine books.

He is president and patron of the Arab Thought Forum, chairman of the Higher Council for Science and Technology, the Royal Scientific Society and the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies. Prince Hassan is the author of nine books.

IGOR S. IVANOV



Igor S. Ivanov is a professor at Moscow State Institute for International Relations. Previously, he served as minister of foreign affairs, from 1998 to 2004, and secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation from 2004 to 2007. Ivanov holds the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipoten-

tiary. He took part in the work of several U.N. General Assembly sessions, many international conferences, and in particular, co-chaired the Bosnia settlement talks in Dayton, Ohio. From 1991 to 1993, he represented the USSR and then Russia as ambassador to Spain.

Ivanov also worked as a researcher at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences. He has a Ph.D. in history. He has published a number of books and articles on the history of Russian foreign affairs and foreign policy, which have been translated into many languages. He regularly attends political and scientific gatherings both in Russia and globally to speak on the most topical international issues. Ivanov has been honored with numerous Russian and foreign orders.

PIERRE LELLOUCHE



Pierre Lellouche has been a practicing attorney in Paris and a member of the French National Assembly since 1993. He served as President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (2004-2006) and as the National Secretary of his party (in charge of Defense), the Union Mouvement Populaire (UMP).

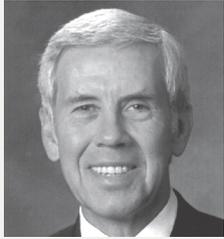
He was in charge of the Defense and Foreign Policy Platform of Nicolas Sarkozy during the French presidential campaign of 2006 to 2007. He is currently President Sarkozy's secretary of state for European affairs.

From 1989 to 1995, he was diplomatic advisor to French President Jacques Chirac, and he has held a number of positions in his party on foreign affairs and defense issues. Previously, Lellouche was deputy director of the French Institute for International Affairs, an organization which he co-founded. He has taught and published widely on political-military affairs, including serving as a columnist for *Le Point* and *Newsweek*.

He is a vice chairman of the Atlantic Partnership and served as a member of the Trilateral Commission and the Council of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Lellouche also serves as a member of the board of directors of the Foundation du Futur, and as a member of the editorial board of the *European Journal of International Affairs* and the *Journal of Arms Control and Security Studies*.

He is the author of several books including: *La France et l'OTAN — de la Guerre Froide à la Guerre d'Afghanistan* (2009), *Illusions Gauloises* (2006), *Le Nouveau Monde* (1992), *La République Immobile* (1998) and *La France et les Bombes* (2000). He was educated in Paris and at Harvard Law School, where he earned masters and doctorate degrees.

SENATOR RICHARD G. LUGAR



U.S. Senator Richard G. Lugar (R-Indiana) is the ranking Republican of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a well-known leader in international security issues. A proponent of free trade and economic growth, Lugar was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976 and won a sixth term in 2006 with

87 percent of the vote.

Lugar has been instrumental in Senate ratification of treaties that reduce the world's use, production and stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

In 1991, he forged a bipartisan partnership with then-Senate Armed Services Chairman Sam Nunn to create a cooperative program to destroy weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. To date, the Nunn-Lugar program has deactivated more than 7,500 nuclear warheads that were once aimed at the United States.

As chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Lugar built bipartisan support for 1996 federal farm program reforms, ending 1930's era federal production controls. He initiated a biofuels research program to help decrease U.S. dependency on foreign oil and led initiatives to streamline the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reform the food stamp program and preserve the federal school lunch program.

Combining his experiences on the Foreign Relations and Agriculture Committees and recognizing that energy security impacts every aspect of life in the United States, from the cars we drive and how much we pay at the gas pump to vulnerability to foreign terrorism and relationships with other countries, he has launched the Lugar Energy Initiative.

Lugar has received numerous awards and 41 honorary degrees. In 2006, Time magazine listed Lugar as one of the top 10 Senators. He manages his family's 604-acre Marion County corn, soybean and tree farm. Before entering public life, he helped run the family's food machinery manufacturing business in Indianapolis.

DR. JESSICA TUCHMAN MATHEWS



Dr. Jessica Tuchman Mathews is president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, an international research organization with offices in Washington, DC, Moscow, Beijing, Beirut and Brussels. Mathews, who holds a Ph.D. in molecular biology, has held positions in the executive and

legislative branches, in management and research in the nonprofit arena and in journalism.

She was a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations from 1993 to 1997 and served as director of the Council's Washington program. During that time her *Foreign Affairs* article, "Power Shift," was chosen by the editors as one of the most influential in the journal's 75 years. From 1982 to 1993, Mathews was founding vice president and director of research of the World Resources Institute, an internationally known center for policy research on environmental and natural resource management issues.

She served on the editorial board of *The Washington Post* from 1980 to 1982, covering energy, environment, science, technology, health and arms control issues. Later, she became a weekly columnist for *The Washington Post*.

From 1977 to 1979, she was the director of the Office of Global Issues of the National Security Council, covering nuclear proliferation, conventional arms sales policy, chemical and biological warfare and human rights. In 1993, she returned to government as deputy to the under secretary of state for global affairs.

DR. WILLIAM PERRY



William J. Perry, a senior fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, is the Michael and Barbara Berberian Professor at Stanford University. He is co-director of the Preventive Defense Project, also at Stanford University. His previous academic experience includes professor

(halftime) at Stanford from 1988 to 1993, when he was the co-director of the Center for International Security and Arms Control. He also served as a part-time lecturer in the Department of Mathematics at Santa Clara University from 1971 to 1977.

Perry was the 19th United States secretary of defense, serving from February 1994 to January 1997. His previous government experience was as deputy secretary of defense (1993 to 1994) and undersecretary of defense for research and engineering (1977 to 1981).

His business experience includes serving as a laboratory director for General Telephone and Electronics (1954 to 1964); founding and serving as the president of ESL (1964 to 1977); executive vice-president of Hambrecht & Quist (1981 to 1985); and founding and serving as the chairman of Technology Strategies and Alliances (1985 to 1993). He is on the board of directors of LGS Bell Labs Innovations and several emerging high-tech companies and is chairman of Global Technology Partners.

Perry received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Stanford University and his Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University, all in mathematics. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. From 1946 to 1947, Perry was an enlisted man in the Army Corps of Engineers and served in the Army of Occupation in Japan. He joined the Reserve Officer Training Corps in 1948 and was a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve from 1950 to 1955.

He has received numerous awards and decorations from U.S. and foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations and the military, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1997.

DR. NAFIS SADIK



Dr. Nafis Sadik is special advisor to the UN Secretary-General since 2001 and special envoy for HIV/AIDS in Asia and Pacific. She is a strong advocate and has consistently called attention to the importance of addressing gender, population and development issues and, particularly, the

inclusion of women in decision-making and carrying out of development policy. From April 1987 to December 2000, Sadik served as executive director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with the rank of under-secretary general. She was the first woman to head a major UN voluntarily funded program.

Sadik came to the United Nations after a distinguished career in Pakistan, where she served as director-general of the Central Family Planning Council. Since beginning her career as a physician in 1954, Sadik has taken on a number of increasingly challenging leadership roles in the family planning field. She first served as a civilian medical officer in charge of women's and children's wards in various Pakistani armed forces hospitals before directing hospitals and eventually heading the Planning and Training Division, the government agency charged with national family planning program.

Sadik was educated at Loreto College, Calcutta, India; received a doctor of medicine degree from Dow Medical College, Karachi, Pakistan; and completed further studies at Johns Hopkins University. She is the recipient of numerous international awards and honors, most notably, the 2001 United Nations Population Award for her contribution to population issues and improving the health of women and children of the global community.

RONALD L. OLSON



Ronald L. Olson is a partner in the Los Angeles office of Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP. Olson has practiced law with the firm since 1968. Olson also is a director of Berkshire Hathaway, Edison International, City National Corporation, The Washington Post Company and Western Asset Trusts. He serves as a director of several non-profits, including the RAND Corporation (formerly chair), the Mayo Clinic, the Council on Foreign Relations and the California Institute of Technology. Olson's practice involves a combination of litigation and corporate counseling. He counsels individual executives and boards of directors in a range of matters, including transaction and corporate governance issues.

Olson received his B.S. degree from Drake University in 1963, his J.D. from the University of Michigan in 1966, and a Diploma in Law from Oxford University, England, in 1967, at which time he was the recipient of a Ford Foundation fellowship.

Olson has received a number of awards for public service and for public service and pro bono activities

JUDGE HISASHI OWADA



Judge Hisashi Owada is currently the president of the International Court of Justice, The Hague. He was appointed as judge of the court in early 2003 and has been president since 2009.

Before being appointed to the court, Owada served as president of the Japan Institute of International Affairs, and professor of law and organization at the Waseda University Graduate School in Japan. He also served as advisor to the minister for foreign affairs of Japan and senior advisor to the president of the World Bank.

Owada previously served as vice minister for foreign affairs of Japan, permanent representative of Japan to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, and as permanent representative of Japan to the United Nations in New York.

In the academic field as a professor of international law and organization, Owada has taught at Tokyo University since 1963, and at the law schools of Harvard University, Columbia University and New York University. He is a member of the *Institut de Droit International* and currently professor at Leiden University. Owada is the author of numerous writings on international, legal and political affairs.

PROFESSOR AMARTYA SEN



Amartya Sen is a world-renowned economist, scholar, philosopher and author. He has done groundbreaking research in a number of areas, including social choice theory, political and moral philosophy and decision theory. Awarded the “Bharat Ratna,” the highest honor given by the

president of India, Sen’s work in economics has also been recognized with a Nobel Prize. He has been president of the American Economic Association, the Indian Economic Association, the International Economic Association and the Econometric Society.

Sen is Lamont University Professor and professor of economics and philosophy at Harvard University. Until recently, he was master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Earlier, he was the Drummond professor of political economy at Oxford University and a fellow of All Souls College. Prior to that, he was professor of economics at Delhi University and at the London School of Economics.

Sen has researched and written books in a number of wide-ranging fields, including economics, philosophy, decision theory and social choice theory. His work has covered welfare economics, theory of measurement, development economics, moral and political philosophy and the economics of peace and war. Sen’s books, which have been translated into many languages, include *The Argumentative Indian*; *Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny*; *Rationality and Freedom*; *Collective Choice and Social Welfare*; *On Economic Inequality*; *Poverty and Famines*; *Choice, Welfare and Measurement*; *Resources, Values and Development*; *On Ethics and Economics*; *The Standard of Living*; *Inequality Reexamined*; *Development as Freedom*; and *The Idea of Justice*.

Born in Santiniketan, India in 1933, Sen studied at Presidency College in Calcutta, India and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is an Indian citizen.

RT. HON. PROFESSOR SHIRLEY WILLIAMS



Rt. Hon. Professor Shirley Williams is co-founder of the Liberal Democrats and is a member of the UK House of Lords, where she was leader of the party from 2001 to 2004. She is professor emeritus of elective politics at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and advises the

Prime Minister on issues of nuclear proliferation. She is a member of the International Commission on Nuclear Non Proliferation and Disarmament, which has recently published its conclusions, “Eliminating Nuclear Threats.”

Williams began her career as a journalist for *The Daily Mirror* and *The Financial Times* and in 1960 became secretary of the Fabian society. She served as a member of the House of Commons, as well as a Labor cabinet minister of education and science. In 1981, she broke away from the Labor Party to co-found the Social Democratic Party, which in 1988 merged with the Liberal Party to form the Liberal Democrats, now the third party in British politics. She became Baroness Williams of Crosby in 1993 and was spokesperson for the Liberal Democrats on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in the Lords from 1998 to 2001.

Williams’ past endeavours include: directing the Harvard-based Project Liberty, which focused on Eastern Europe; member of the Advisory Council to the UN Secretary General on the Fourth World Women’s conference; member of the European Commission’s Comite de Sages on social and civil rights; and co-president of Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs), 2002 to 2006.

Williams is a governor of the Ditchley Foundation and the Kennedy School’s Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. She is a trustee of the Century Foundation in New York and the IPPR in London.

She is the author of several books including *Politics is for People* (1981), *A Job to Live* (1985), *God and Caesar* (2003) and *Climbing the Bookshelves* (2009).

PROFESSOR FUJIA YANG



Professor Fujia Yang, academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is an internationally renowned nuclear physicist who currently serves as the sixth Chancellor of the University of Nottingham, one of the United Kingdom's leading research universities, and the vice chairman of the Chinese

Association for Science and Technology.

Born in Shanghai, Yang graduated from Fudan University in 1958 with a degree in physics. He went from his initial appointment as a teaching assistant, to a professorial chair in physics, to the presidency of the University of Fudan from 1993 to 1999. He served as director of the Shanghai Institute of Nuclear Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences from 1987 to 2001, was chairman of the Shanghai Science and Technology Association from 1992 to 1996 and was the founding president of the Association of University Presidents of China from 1997 to 1999.

Yang's work has taken him to positions around the globe, including visiting professorships at the Neils Bohr Institute in Copenhagen, Denmark, The State University of New York at Stony Brook, Rutgers University and Tokyo University.

Yang served as a council member representing China on the Association of East Asia Research Universities and was a member of the International Association of University Presidents and the Association of University Presidents of the Pacific Rim. He holds honorary degrees from Soka University, Tokyo, Japan; the State University of New York; the University of Hong Kong; the University of Nottingham; and the University of Connecticut.

Advisors to the Board of Directors

WARREN E. BUFFETT



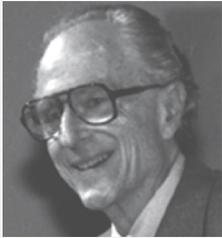
Warren E. Buffett, who has been concerned about the threats from weapons of mass destruction for four decades, serves as an advisor to NTI's Board of Directors.

Buffett is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., a holding company owning subsidiaries engaged in a number of diverse business activities and controlled by him since 1965. Berkshire Hathaway Inc.'s business activities include the underwriting of property and casualty insurance and a wide variety of manufacturing, retailing and service companies.

Buffett started out as an investment salesman and securities analyst, and early in his career, he created his own investment partnership.

Buffett also serves as a director of The Washington Post Company and is a life trustee of Grinnell College and The Urban Institute. Buffett attended the Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, DC, the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1950 received his BS from the University of Nebraska. He earned his MS in Economics from Columbia University in 1951.

DR. DAVID A. HAMBURG



David A. Hamburg is DeWitt Wallace Distinguished Scholar at Weill Cornell Medical College. He is president emeritus at Carnegie Corporation of New York, where he served as president from 1982 to 1997. A medical doctor, Hamburg has a long history of leadership in the research, medical

and psychiatric fields. He has been a professor at Stanford University and Harvard University, president of the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He was a member of the U.S. Defense Policy Board with Secretary of Defense William Perry and co-chair with former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict.

He was a member of President Clinton's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology. Most recently, Hamburg chaired two parallel committees at the United Nations and European Union on the prevention of genocide – one reporting directly to the UN secretary-general and the other to Javier Solana, secretary-general of the Council of the European Union.

Hamburg also serves on the board of the Carter Center, the advisory board of the Center for Preventive Action of the Council on Foreign Relations, the advisory council of Stanford's Freeman Spogli Institute of International Studies, the Harvard International Advisory Council and is distinguished presidential advisor on International Affairs, National Academy of Sciences. He is the author of a number of books including *Preventing Genocide: Practical Steps Toward Early Detection and Effective Action*. An educational documentary based on the book was completed in the spring of 2009 and an updated edition of the book has been published this fall.

Dr. Hamburg has received numerous awards including the Presidential Medal of Freedom (the highest civilian award of the United States).

DR. SIEGFRIED S. HECKER

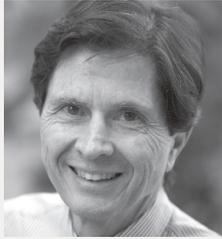


Siegfried S. Hecker is co-director of the Stanford University Center for International Security and Cooperation, senior fellow of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and professor (research) in the Department of Management Science and Engineering. He is also director emeritus at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, where he served as director from 1986 to 1997 and senior fellow until July 2005.

He received his BS, MS and PhD degrees in metallurgy from Case Western Reserve University. His current professional interests include plutonium research, cooperative nuclear threat reduction with the Russian nuclear complex and global nonproliferation and counter terrorism. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and served as a Councilor and serves on the National Academy of Sciences Committee on International Security and Cooperation Nonproliferation Panel. He is a foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, fellow of the American Physical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Metallurgical Society, ASM International and an honorary member of the American Ceramics Society. Among other awards, he received the Presidential Enrico Fermi Award, the Los Alamos National Laboratory Medal, the Department of Energy's E. Lawrence Award and the American Nuclear Society Seaborg Award.

He received his BS, MS and PhD degrees in metallurgy from Case Western Reserve University. His current professional interests include plutonium research, cooperative nuclear threat reduction with the Russian nuclear complex and global nonproliferation and counter terrorism. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and served as a Councilor and serves on the National Academy of Sciences Committee on International Security and Cooperation Nonproliferation Panel. He is a foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, fellow of the American Physical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Metallurgical Society, ASM International and an honorary member of the American Ceramics Society. Among other awards, he received the Presidential Enrico Fermi Award, the Los Alamos National Laboratory Medal, the Department of Energy's E. Lawrence Award and the American Nuclear Society Seaborg Award.

DR. DAVID HEYMANN



Dr. David Heymann is currently chair of the Health Protection Agency UK; head of the Centre on Global Health Security at Chatham House, London and professor of infectious disease epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Previously, he was the World Health Organization's Assistant Director-General for Health Security and Environment

and the representative of the Director-General for polio eradication.

From 1998 to 2003, he was executive director of the WHO Communicable Diseases Cluster and from October 1995 to July 1998 he was director of the WHO Programme on Emerging and Other Communicable Diseases. Prior to that, he was the chief of research activities in the WHO Global Programme on AIDS.

Before joining WHO, Dr. Heymann worked for 13 years as a medical epidemiologist in sub-Saharan Africa on assignment from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In this capacity he supported ministries of health in designing and implementing programs in infectious disease prevention and control, with emphasis on childhood diseases, malaria and the African haemorrhagic fevers. Prior to that, he worked in India for two years as a medical epidemiologist in the WHO Smallpox Eradication Programme.

FREDERICK ISEMAN



Frederick J. Iseman is chairman and chief executive officer of CI Capital Partners LLC (formerly Caxton-Iseman Capital), which he founded in 1993 in partnership with Caxton Associates. He is chairman of CI Capital Partners' portfolio companies in various industries.

Iseman has published articles in *The New York Times*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The New Yorker*, and other publications, and his writing has been anthologized in *The Inquiring Reader* (Holt, Rinehart). He is a board member of the International Rescue Committee and the Academy for Educational Development.

He graduated from Yale University and is now a member of the Yale University Council. He endowed Yale's Frederick Iseman Theater; established the Frederick Iseman '74 Directorship of the Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, with Ernesto Zedillo named as the inaugural director; as well as a graduate fellowship and a college textbook at the Yale Center for Genocide Studies.

Iseman is a member of the Chairman's Council of the Council on Foreign Relations and was a participating member of the Council on Foreign Relations' Independent Task Force on U.S. Nuclear Weapons Posture, chaired by Dr. William Perry and Brent Scowcroft. He is a member of the International Council of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University). In addition, Iseman is a member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera, the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Hall, the Board of Directors of the White Nights Foundation of America of the Mariinsky Theatre Opera and Ballet of St. Petersburg, Russia and a member of the Chairman's Council of the Museum of Modern Art. He resides in Manhattan with his two children.

GEORGE F. RUSSELL, JR.



George Russell built the Frank Russell Company from one part-time secretary in 1958 to one of the world's leading investment advisory firms. He served as chairman from 1958 until the firm was sold to Northwestern Mutual Life in 1999. Today, the company guides more than 1,900 clients in 44

countries with assets exceeding more than \$2.4 trillion, and manages \$171 billion in funds. The company is often recognized by the stock market index, "The Russell 2000."

Internationally known as an advocate for narrowing the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots," Russell has a focus on a number of challenges: the promotion of globalization, the destruction of nuclear waste, the strengthening of U.S.-Russian relations, ground-level humanitarian projects and bridging the current divide between Muslims and non-Muslims in America.

Currently, Russell is the chairman of One Nation (a project working to change the perceptions of Islam and Muslims in America), Nuclear Fuel Cycle Technologies, Inc., The Russell Family Foundation, Threshold Group; chairman emeritus of the EastWest Institute and The National Bureau of Asian Research; honorary co-chairman of the Business Humanitarian Forum; advisory council member of The University of Peace; and board member of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

NTI BOARD: WORKING FOR A SAFER WORLD

NTI is fortunate to have an accomplished group of board members who provide wise counsel and support to NTI in advancing its mission. Below are some of their specific activities that support NTI's goals to promote a safer world.

ALEXEI ARBATOV co-edited with Vladimir Dvorkin a groundbreaking new book, *Nuclear Proliferation: New Technologies, Weapons, Treaties*, published by the Carnegie Moscow Center.

FORMER SENATOR PETE DOMENICI has focused needed attention on nuclear energy and nuclear security issues through the Pete V. Domenici Institute for Public Policy at New Mexico State University.

SUSAN EISENHOWER is a key member of the Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future, which will provide recommendations for a safe, long-term solution to managing used nuclear fuel and nuclear waste.

AMBASSADOR ROLF EKÉUS has been tireless in his efforts to engage key non-nuclear weapon states on the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons and the importance of near-term threat reduction steps.

Board members have also weighed in, at critical moments, on the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START).

GENERAL EUGENE HABIGER has publicly supported New START, as has **WILLIAM PERRY**, who testified before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and co-authored with George Shultz a *New York Times* op-ed, "How to Build on the START Treaty." As ranking member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, **SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR** played a critical role in moving the treaty forward for ratification.

In 2010 **WILLIAM PERRY** was named joint chair of an independent panel selected to review the Department of Defense's Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR).

At the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, **JESSICA MATHEWS** formed the European-Atlantic Security Initiative (EASI), a high-level international commission that will lay the intellectual foundation for an inclusive Euro-Atlantic security system for the 21st century. **SAM NUNN** and **IGOR IVANOV** are EASI co-chairs.

BARONESS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS has played a visible and important leadership role in the United Kingdom and Europe on moving governments towards supporting nuclear non-proliferation and threat reduction agendas.

Officers & Staff*

*NTI Staff through June 30, 2010

Sam Nunn

*Co-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(See biography in Board of Directors section)*

Charles B. Curtis

*President Emeritus
(See biography in Board of Directors section)*

Joan Rohlfing

*President and Chief Operating Officer
(See biography in Board of Directors section)*

Deborah G. Rosenblum

Executive Vice President
Deborah Rosenblum became executive vice president of NTI in January 2010, after serving as senior director for strategic planning and operations since August 2009. Prior to NTI, she spent seven years as vice president of the Cohen Group, an international consulting firm. She served for 12 years in several senior level positions with the United States Department of Defense in the areas of homeland defense, peacekeeping operations and support, nuclear forces and counter-proliferation policy. During that time she represented the U.S. as negotiator with the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea on bilateral negotiations for their nuclear program. Rosenblum holds a BA from Middlebury College in Vermont and a Masters of International Affairs from Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs in New York.

Corey Hinderstein

Vice President for International Programs
Corey Hinderstein became vice president for international programs in December 2009, after serving as director for the international program since 2007. She came to NTI in 2006 from the Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS), where she was the deputy director. Her research has focused on the intersection of technical and policy issues related to nuclear proliferation and nuclear material security. Hinderstein is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Clark University and is a member of the executive committee of the Institute of Nuclear Materials Management.

Carmen MacDougall

Vice President for Communications
Carmen MacDougall joined NTI in May 2010. She had been a consultant with The Harbour Group, a public affairs firm in Washington, DC, and also directed communications for the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism. Earlier, she spent more than six years at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as vice president for communications. MacDougall held a number of positions at the U.S. Department of

Energy, including deputy assistant secretary for communications. Her private sector experience includes serving as vice president with Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide.

Page Stoutland, PhD

Vice President for Nuclear Materials Security Program
Dr. Page Stoutland joined NTI in 2010 from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), where he held a number of senior positions, including director of strategy within the global security principal directorate, program director for domestic security and division leader for radiological and nuclear countermeasures. In these positions, he had responsibility, respectively, for the development and implementation of the Global Security Strategic Business Plan, for the overall direction of LLNL's Domestic Security Program and oversight of LLNL's nuclear emergency response and research and development programs. Prior to joining LLNL, he held positions within the U.S. Department of Energy and at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Stoutland received a BA at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota and a PhD in chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley.

Charlotte S. Atkinson, ACA, CPA

Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
Charlotte Atkinson joined NTI from Deloitte, where she was an audit senior manager. She has more than ten years of experience auditing non-profits, financial services and service orga-

nizations. Atkinson is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. She is also a chartered accountant and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. She holds a BSc (Hons) in Physics from the University of Bristol and a Master's degree in International Studies from the University of Birmingham, UK.

Robert E. Berls, Jr., PhD

Senior Advisor, Nuclear Materials Security Program; Director of the Moscow Office

Dr. Robert Berls brings to NTI a background in Soviet/Russian energy and nuclear weapons issues. As a colonel in the U.S. Air Force, he served as air attaché at the U.S. Embassy in the 1980s. During the Clinton Administration, he was special assistant to the Secretary of Energy for Russia/NIS Programs. Before joining NTI, he was vice president for business development and government relations for a U.S. oil company.

Matthew Dupuis

Research Associate

Matthew Dupuis joined NTI in 2009 after working in the International Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. At CSIS, he worked on projects relating to strengthening multilateral cooperation to fight proliferation and identifying potential technical and political pathways for countries seeking nuclear weapons. He received a BA in communications and political science from Texas Lutheran

University in 2006. He is an MA candidate in security studies at Georgetown University.

Louise S. Gresham, PhD, MPH

Senior Director, NTI's Global Health and Security Initiative

Dr. Louise Gresham previously served as the senior epidemiologist for San Diego County's Health and Human Services Agency and has more than 20 years of experience conducting and supervising infectious disease surveillance and response activities. In addition she directed the San Diego State University Center for Public Health Security. Gresham brings expertise in national and international disease surveillance systems, including U.S. Mexico Border Infectious Disease Surveillance, the Middle East Consortium on Infectious Disease Surveillance and the Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance. Gresham holds an adjunct associate professor appointment at the Graduate School of Public Health, San Diego State University and is well published in peer-reviewed journals and texts.

Catherine O'Brien Gwin

Senior Director of Communications

Cathy Gwin came to NTI from the law firm of King & Spalding, where she served as former Senator Sam Nunn's director of communications and public policy. She previously served as Senator Nunn's press secretary in the U.S. Senate and the spokesperson for the Senate Armed Services Committee. She has a BA in Journalism from Auburn University.

Diane G. Hauslein

Director of Administration

Diane Hauslein joined NTI following a 21-year career in the field of legal management, including finance, human resources, facilities/equipment management, technology and marketing. Most recently, Hauslein served as the director of administration for the Washington, DC office of an international law firm co-managed by James Hall, former Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

Paul Kaczmarek

Grants Manager, NTI's Global Health and Security Initiative

Paul Kaczmarek holds a MA from the Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University and a BA in History from Holy Cross College. Before joining NTI, Kaczmarek worked in the field of refugee resettlement in the United States as an employment specialist and grants administrator.

Claire Lehman

Communications Manager

Claire Lehman previously served as a field organizer for the Barack Obama Florida Campaign for Change and at a private equity firm. She had held positions with NTI's Global Health and Security Initiative, the International Council for the Life Sciences and the International Institute of Strategic Studies-U.S. Lehman holds a BA from the University of Maryland.

Alexander Nikitin

Director of Online Communications

Prior to joining NTI, Nikitin pursued a PhD in Comparative Literature at Stanford University. He has held teaching positions at the Monterey Institute of International Studies and Carnegie Mellon University. He grew up in Russia and received his undergraduate education at Moscow State University and later at Dartmouth College. He has a BA from Dartmouth College. Nikitin is fluent in English and Russian, and proficient in French and Italian.

**Major Robert E. Schultz, USAF (Ret.),
PMP**

*Senior Program Officer, Nuclear
Materials Security Program*

Major Robert Schultz joined NTI after a military career in strategic nuclear operations and strategic offensive arms threat reduction. He brings extensive program implementation experience from the U.S. Department of Defense's Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction program, where he was involved in the disposition of Russian strategic missiles. He also served as a Minuteman ICBM flight commander and as an operations planner on the Strategic Air Command's Airborne Command Post "Looking Glass." Major Schultz is a certified project management professional (PMP) and holds a Master's Certificate in Applied Project Management from Villanova University.

Isabelle Williams

Program Officer, International Program

Isabelle Williams came to NTI from the Partnership for Global Security, where she managed the next generation nonproliferation program. She was previously research associate at the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute and held successive positions at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. She holds a BA (Hons) and a MA in International Studies from the University of Leeds, UK.

NTI ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**Catherine Crary**

Executive Assistant

Naomi Diehl

*Special Assistant to the President and
Coordinator for the Nuclear Security Project*

Valeria MacPhail

Director, Office of the Honorable Sam Nunn

Owen Masangkay

Finance Administrator

Carole Mize

Receptionist/Administrative Assistant

Michelle Nalabandian

Executive Assistant

Margie Passerini

Board Liaison/Development Associate

Natalia Petrie

Accounting Manager

Tempe Stephen

Special Assistant to the CEO—Washington DC

Tammy Ware

Executive Assistant

Caressa Williams

Executive Assistant

**NTI recognizes these former staff members
who contributed to our activities in 2009:****Tatiana Elleman**

Program Associate

Laura S.H. Holgate

*Vice President for Russia/New
Independent States (NIS) Programs*

Mark A. Kitchens

Vice President for Communications

Whitney Ray

Executive Assistant

Mariah Richardson

*Program Associate, Global Health
and Security Initiative*

Chelsea Shiery

Executive Assistant

Terence Taylor

*Vice President, Global Health
and Security Initiative*

Bryan K. Wilkes

Director of Programs and Outreach

Get Involved

Threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons are growing.

NTI is working to reduce these dangers. We need your help.

NTI has proven that private citizens can act. Your actions can make a difference.

Support NTI's work to combat the most urgent security threats of the 21st century. NTI takes direct action to help catalyze policy change and increase government attention and support. With your help, we can make a bigger difference.

If you support NTI, your generosity will be matched by others to make the biggest possible impact. Your gift will support projects in these areas:

Strengthening Nuclear Materials Security

Acquiring nuclear weapons and materials is the hardest step for terrorists to take and the easiest step for us to stop. Support NTI's efforts to lock down and secure these dangerous materials around the world.

Combating Biological Threats

A 1999 Al Qaeda memo recommended that the group's biological weapons program seek cover in universities. Support NTI's biosecurity work to promote science security and strengthen global disease surveillance, detection and response.

Raising Public Awareness

An informed public can put pressure on governments to act. Support NTI's efforts to highlight the gap between the threat from these weapons and materials and the global response.

www.nti.org/donate

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