

## ISN Offices

**Multilateral Nuclear and Security Affairs (MNSA)** - formulates and directs U.S. policy relating to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), controls on fissile material, and other multilateral nuclear issues.

**Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security (NESS)** - develops U.S. policy related to peaceful nuclear cooperation, the future of the international nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear safety, nuclear export controls, and the physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities.

**Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)** - engages worldwide with countries, facilities, and scientists to keep weapons of mass destruction (WMD) expertise, materials, and equipment out of the hands of proliferators and terrorists.

**Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF)** - rapid-response fund to exploit nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult (e.g., missile destruction, removal of fissile material).

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT)** - helps partner nations assess the risks they face from WMD terrorism; offers technical assistance in building a layered defense-in-depth to combat nuclear terrorism, including via the Global Initiative to Counter Nuclear Terrorism (GCINT).

**Missile Threat Reduction (MTR)** - combats the proliferation of ballistic and cruise missiles capable of delivering WMD via the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and associated export controls, interdiction, sanctions, and direct diplomacy with missile-possessing and technology-supplying countries.

**Conventional Arms Threat Reduction (CATR)** - leads USG efforts to curb the proliferation of advanced conventional weapons (ACW) such as Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), major weapons systems (tanks, aircraft, missiles), sensors and lasers, and precision-guided munitions.

**Missile Defense and Space Policy (MDSP)** - provides research, analysis, options, and recommendations related to missile defense, strategic early warning cooperation, and national security space policy.

**Export Controls Cooperation (ECC)** - helps other countries improve their nonproliferation export control systems, including directly via the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program and by coordinating and strengthening nonproliferation export control assistance efforts of other USG agencies and other countries.

**Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction (CB)** - leads efforts to roll back these weapons programs via the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and impedes proliferation of these weapons via the Australia Group regime, interdiction, and sanctions.

**Counterproliferation Initiatives (CPI)** - develops, implements, and improves counterproliferation efforts, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative and other efforts to interdict or deny shipments of WMD and their means of delivery, and promoting observance of UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

**Regional Affairs (RA)** - leads the Bureau's work on diplomatic responses to nuclear threats posed by Iran, North Korea, and Syria. Develops and supports strategic dialogues with India, Pakistan, China. Pursues regional nonproliferation strategies in key areas such as the Middle East and East Asia (including via the ASEAN Regional Forum).

**Strategic Planning and Outreach (SPO)** - supports the Bureau's interaction with Congress, the media, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and coordinates public diplomacy and outreach efforts in support of nonproliferation.

### Photos from cover:

1) A train with spent nuclear fuel in a special container in the last car slowly passes the huge cooling towers as it leaves the nuclear power plant in Biblis, Germany, Tuesday, April 10, 2001. The train is headed for the nuclear reprocessing plant in La Hague, western France.

2) Filipino participants in chemical suits spray water on their colleagues to decontaminate them during a field exercise on Radiological Dispersal Devices in suburban Taguig, south of Manila, Philippines on Wednesday Jan. 24, 2007. The "Weapons of Mass Destruction First Responder Operations" seminar is sponsored and provided by the U.S. Department of State's anti-terrorism assistance program and is one of several training conducted in the Philippines to aid the country in its fight against terrorism.

3) North Korean missile unit takes part in a massive military parade in Pyongyang, North Korea.

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## BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

### An Introduction and Overview



1) AP Photo/Frank Rumpenhorst

2) AP Photo/Astron Favila  
3) AP Photo

# What Do ISN Officers Do?

**Spearhead** efforts to promote and enhance international consensus on preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), missiles for WMD delivery, and advanced conventional weapons through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.

**Develop and Implement** diplomatic responses to specific bilateral and regional WMD proliferation challenges, including Iran and North Korea.

**Address** proliferation threats posed by proliferant states and terrorists by improving physical security and export controls, using interdiction and sanctions, and redirecting relevant technology and expertise.

**Work** closely with a vast array of international organizations around the globe, including the UN, the G-8, NATO, the European Union, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

**Support** efforts of the international community to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of WMD by terrorists.

**Lead** U.S. participation in international nonproliferation efforts, ranging from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to the Missile Technology Control Regime to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

The International Security and Nonproliferation Bureau also supports the work of several advisory offices, including the Special Advisor for Nonproliferation and Arms Control, the Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation, and the Coordinator for Threat Reduction Programs. In addition, the ISN Bureau supports the Secretary's International Security Advisory Board (ISAB), which provides insight and advice on all aspects of arms control, disarmament, international security, and related aspects of public diplomacy.

# ISN Issue Areas:

## Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy

### Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT):

ISN is implementing President Obama's vision of a world free of nuclear weapons by enhancing compliance with the NPT, strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), supporting U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and helping negotiate a verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT).

### Civil Nuclear Cooperation:

ISN supports nuclear cooperation with 48 countries, the IAEA and Taiwan.

## Threat Reduction via Global Engagement

### Export Controls:

ISN conducts bilateral and regional cooperative efforts in over 50 countries worth nearly \$400M, including more than 1,400 technical exchanges and workshops. We also leverage UN Security Council Resolution 1540 to assist over 60 countries in creating legislative measures to combat proliferation.

### Technology Security and Scientist Redirection:

ISN also engages scientists and engineers with WMD applicable expertise to decrease the risk of them working with proliferators or terrorists. The Bureau also works to improve the security of dangerous biological pathogens and chemicals.

## Counterproliferation

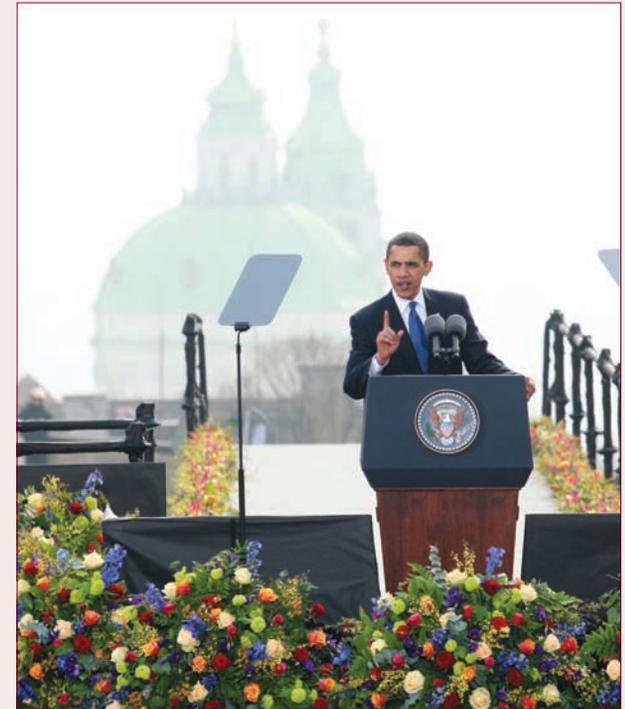
### Interdiction:

ISN leads interagency efforts to stop shipments of WMD, missile, and conventional weapons technology worldwide. The Bureau leads diplomatic efforts under the 95-country Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), which has conducted over 38 exercises involving over 70 nations. ISN has negotiated PSI ship-boarding agreements with nine nations.

### Non-Nuclear Nonproliferation:

ISN leads U.S. participation in the Chemical Weapons Convention, Biological Weapons Convention, Missile Technology Control Regime, and Wassenaar Arrangement (conventional nonproliferation regime).

Engineers clean equipment around the spent fuel storage pool during a routine inspection at the nuclear power plant Krümmel near Geesthacht, Germany. (AP Photo)



U.S. President Barack Obama delivers his vision of a world without nuclear weapons in Prague, Czech Republic April 5, 2009. (State Department Photo, Embassy Prague)



Homeland Security officers help to direct a new \$6 million ship container screening system at the Port of Baltimore Thursday, June 2, 2005, in Baltimore. The system uses an X-ray to look inside steel cargo containers, and is able to scan a 40 foot container in about 30 seconds. (AP Photo/Chris Gardner)