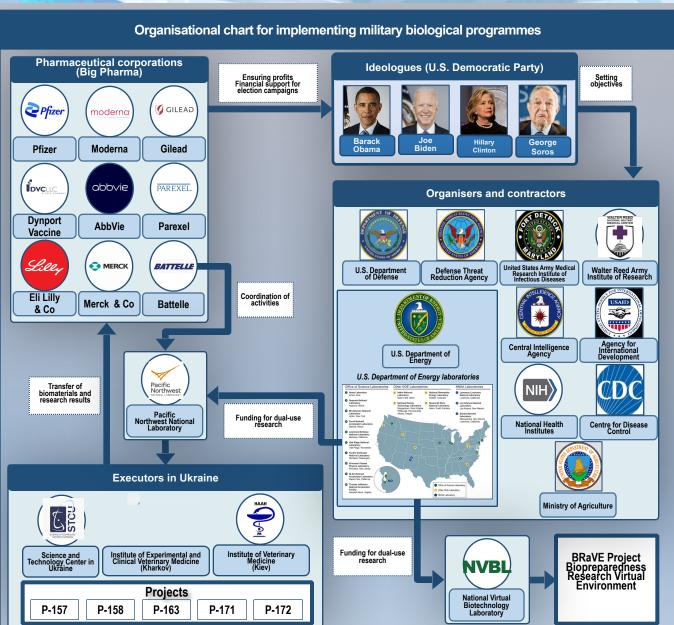
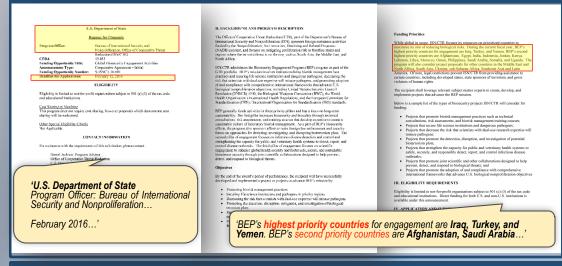


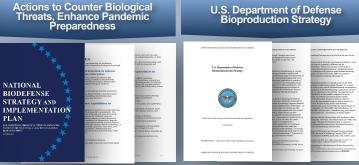
## Model for implementing military biological activities



# U.S. Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program in the Middle East region



## U.S. documents on military biology



Biodefense Posture Review



New structures for implementation of U.S. biological strategic plans

Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy,

Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy, OPPRP



# Continuing risks of implementing biological-military programmes in post-Soviet region and Middle East

## Implementing projects under the Biological Threat Reduction Program

Study on spreading highly dangerous pathogens through migratory birds

Study on prevalence of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever and hantaviruses

BLACK & VEATCH

Studying the spread of African swine fever in Ukraine in wild fauna and via consumer trade routes

BLACK & VEATCH

BTRP TO 04 Ukraine Phase IIb - Country Science Plan

Serological monitoring of glanders in Ukraine and evaluation of its diagnostic å

Ukraine Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP)

Program (BTRP) Phase IIb

HDTRA1-08-D-0007-0004

CDRL A017 Country Science Plan (CSP)

Prenared for

BLACK & VEATCH SPECIAL PROJECTS CORE

BLACK & VEATCH

**METABIOTA** 

Project Designation	Project Title	Planned	Ongoing	
CBR UP-1	Ecological-Epidemiological Evaluation of Prevalence of Natural Focal Infections Caused by Rickettsia spp. and Coxiella burnetii (C. burnetiii) in Different Landscape Zones of Ukraine			
CBR UP-2	Incorporating GIS, Remote Sensing, and Laboratory Diagnostics into Human and Veterinary Disease Surveillance for Tularemia and Anthrax in Ukraine (in Ukraine: Development of the Epidemiological Forecasting System for Zoonotic Diseases Employing GIS Technology)			
CBR UP-3	Epidemiologic Algorithms and Molecular Approaches for Differential Diagnosis of Severe Febrile Illness of Unknown Etiology in Ukraine			
CBR UP-4	Risk assessment of selected Especially Dangerous Pathogens potentially carried by migratory birds over Ukraine		v	Ī
CBR UP-5	Ecological-Epizootological Surveillance for Identifying the Prevalence and Genetic Diversity of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus, Hantaviruses, Tick-Borne Encephalitis Virus, Pseudorabies Virus, and Leptospira spp. in Ukraine			
CBR UP-6	Ecological and Epizootiological Evaluation of the Prevalence of Natural Focal Infections Caused by <i>Rickettsia</i> spp. and <i>Coxiella</i> burnetii in Different Landscape Zones of Ukraine			
CBR UP-7	Surveillance capacity building and determination of disease baseline for brucellosis in domestic and wild animal populations of Ukraine			
CBR UP-8	Prevalence of Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever virus and hantaviruses in Ukraine and the potential requirement for differential diagnosis of suspect leptospirosis patients		,	
CBR UP-9	The spread of African swine fever virus (ASFV) in domestic pigs and wild boar in Ukraine – Building capacity for insight into the transmission of ASFV through characterization of virus isolates by genome sequencing and phylogenetic analysis.		v	
CBR UP-10	Regional Field-to-Table Risk Assessment of the spread of African swine fever virus (ASFV) across Ukraine in wild fauna and via consumer trade routes – insight into the development of effective ASFV quarantine strategies and public policy		,	

Sequencing Capabilities at the Ukrainian Research an Anti-Plague Institute (URAPI) in Order to Foster and Analysis of the Threat of Spread of African Swine Feve (ASF) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) in Wild Boar Populations in Ukraine Molecular Characterization of Highly Pathogenic Avias Influenza Virus (HPAIV) and Virulent Newcastle Diseas Serological Monitoring of Glanders in Ukraine and Evaluation of Serological Methods for Laboratory Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostics Quality Assurance, Biological Safety, and Biological Security for Specified EDPs, with the Aim of Identifyin Potential Enhancements to the Veterinary System of Community Outreach to Support Understanding of AS Ecology and Epidemiology in Eastern Europe: Training and Implementation for Methods and Strategies for Grantsmanship in Action: Development and Subm of a National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant Application for Avian Influenza Research in Ukraine Analysis of the threat of spread of African swine f and classical swine fever in wild boar populations in

## Change of customers, contractors



**Defense Threat Reduction** Black&Veatch Agency of U.S. Department Special Projects Corp. of Defense



U.S. Department of



**United States Agency for** 



**Pacific Northwest National** 

## Foreign programmes to support Ukrainian researchers



The MSCA4Ukraine programme aims to support displaced Ukrainian



Long-term programme to support Ukrainian researchers of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences

(December 2022)

Projects implemented by the International Science and Technology Center in the post-Soviet region in Pentagon's interests

#### Researching and countering proliferation of highly hazardous infections

2410 Project 'Assessment of the natural resistance of the brucellosis pathogen in domestic and wild animals (possibility of brucellosis transmission to humans)' (completed in September 2022)

2513 Project 'Study of risk factors' and molecular characteristics of resistant and panresistant hypervirulent Enterobacteriaceae' (February 2020-October 2022)

2545 Project 'Modelling reassortment at the cellular, clinical, and phylogenetic levels in cases of bunyaviruses' (April 2022-March 2025)

## **Biosafety Enhancement Program in Afghanistan**



BIOSECURITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM (BEP) IN AFGHANISTAN

Nathan Green, Mo Salman, and Brett Goode BEP Afghanistan Team osecurity Engagement Program U.S. Department of State November 2015



#### Background

Mission: Deny terrorist and insurgent organizations access to expertise and especially dangerous pathogens that could be exploited as part of a bioterrorism attack against the U.S. homeland or national interests abroad

Biological Threat Driven:

· Active groups: Al-Qa'ida, Taliban, Haqqani

· Endemic High-Risk Pathogens

#### Division of Labor

- · Department of Defense Human Biosecurity
- State Department Veterinary Biosecurity



#### FY16 FOCUS AREAS



1) Improve Biorisk Management Practices

2) Develop Secure Sample Transportation in Kabul and Key Provinces (Kandahar, Nangarhar, Mazar-e Sharif, Kunduz)

3) Raise Awareness of Bioethics and Promote a Culture of Responsibility Among the Next Generation of Afghan Life

4) Engage Law Enforcement Sector to detect and disrupt

5) Improve Capacity for Disease Detection (focus on Select

### U.S. Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program in the Middle East region



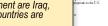
IL BACKGROUND AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

By the end of the award's period of performance, the recipient will have successfully developed and implemented a project or projects to advance III it's mission by:

'U.S. Department of State Program Officer: Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation...

February 2016..

'BEP's highest priority countries for engagement are Iraq, Turkey, and Yemen. BEP's second priority countries are Afahanistan, Saudi Arabia...





(May 2022)

 $BWC_{\text{/CONF,IX/WP,49}}$ 



# U.S.'s disregard for international law on biological weapons nonproliferation

# Questions submitted by the Russian Federation to the United States and Ukraine

BWC/cons/2022/WP.26

Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

2022 Meeting Geneva, 26 August and 5-9 September 2022 Item 6 of the agenda Respective outstanding questions by the Russian Feder

to the United States and to Ukraine concerning the fulfilment of their respective obligations under the Convention in the context

> Questions of the Russian Federation to the United States and Ukraine regarding the compliance with their obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) in the context of the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine

Submitted by the Russian Federation

Questions to Ukraine regarding compliance with obligations under Part 1 of Article I of the BTWC

I.Mechnikov Anti-Plague Institute in Odessa in the period from 2017 to 2018, if, according to the report of the commission of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there were over two thousand storage units of nathogenic biomaterials at that time, while in 2018 only or search work was officially conducted involving the tularemia strains in the collection of

Why, as of December 28, 2018, there was no documented information at the was not an evidence base regarding the need to maintain a large number of pathogen test tubes with the same strains of different passages presented to the committee?

What is the reason for the choice of pathogens studied in Ukraine as part of the health problems and can hardly be explained by preventi

"...I. Questions to the United States regarding compliance with obligations under Part 1 of Article I of the BTWC...



opulation immunization, in Ukraine the attention was not paid to actual health problems

How should the accumulation of especially dangerous infection strains and eir transfer to other countries help to improve the infectious disease situation?

Why is it necessary to store 422 containers with cholera bacteria at the toy Antiplague Institute in Odessa, if the genetic diversity of cholera-eausing bries is limited to only two serogroups?

Why was emphasis placed on the study of naturally occurring and especiall crous infections, which, according to the U.S. Centers for Discase Control lists, are considered to be potential pathogens for biological weapons?

Why is the study of pathogens of especially dangerous infections, including ose that overcome the protective effect of vaccines and possessing the ability to control em, instead of improving the system of epidemiological surveillance, developing antiidemic action plans, conducting public health education, establishing the supply of ecines and expanding immunization, the collection of information on the infection rate.

uestions to Ukraine regarding compliance with obligations inder Part 2 of Article I of the BTWC

what sind of the and neath-threatening research is referred to in the U (Circulation of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus and hantaviruses in Ukra potential need for differential diagnosis of patients with suspected leptospirosis)?

mework of the UP-2 project (Mapping of

"...II. Questions to Ukraine regarding the observation of the obligations under Part 2 of Article I of the Convention

teed Army Institute of Research, the Naval Medical Research Institute) within the numeration or minima projects UP-1 (Implementation of geoinformation systems, remote tetection and laboratory diagnostics while monitoring tradermia and anthrax in antirax-pidemiological and veterinary practice in Ukraine) and UP-27 What justifies the necessity if their involvement as participants in research atmed at solving, as declared, "purely except?" tasks?

of an unmanned aerial vehicle "Bayraktar Akinii" (request of December 15 1)? How does this request correlate with Ukraine's obligations under Part 2 of Article I

uestions for Ukraine regarding compliance with its

For what reasons was the proper level of biological protection in organization rorking with pathocens in the not ensured, and why is there a lack of

"...III. Questions to Ukraine regarding the observation of the obligations under Article IV of the Convention (BTWC)...

erials, were the activities of Ukrainian

#### cle IV of the BTWC

he U.S. Patent and Trademark Agency to gran

gens isolated in the territory of Ukraine, as nt "On cooperation in the field of prevention of owledge that may be used in the development

luction Program in Ulcraine, a limited and

implemented, intended to ensure a sanitary on of Ukraine? What are the objectives and ring a sanitary and epidemiological well-being indicators of its effectiveness?

ve improved over the past 10-15 years due to and epidemiological situation in Ukraine nited States: has the incidence of infectious

> '...IV. Questions for the United States regarding the compliance with obligations under Article IV of the BTWC...

#### GE.22-27003(E



## member-states

BWC/CONF.IX/WP.40

Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling

of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Consideration of issues identified in the review of the operation of the Convention as provided for in its Article XII and any possible consensus follow-up action

> Approach to Strengthening Measures for Emerging Infectious Diseases based on Lessons Learned from the Ebola

Submitted by Japan

#### I. Introduction

- 1. The 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa made it clear that the international nity should enhance caracity not only to provide humanitarian assicommunity should entained expancy not only to provide humanitarian assistance, trait and to regularly respond to infection endicates to receive the future and to early of the international regular to provide the control of the cont
- Under these circumstances, Japan identified lessons learned from the outbreak and in 2015 compiled "the Basic Guideline for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases." Various measures under the guideline have been effectively implemented through
- This working paper summarizes lessons learned from the Ebola outbreak that began in 2014 and identifies measures to tackle each lesson. In addition, the paper introduces the "Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Diseases Response Team (JDR- Infectious Diseases Response Team)," which was established after the Ebola outbreak in 2014. The UK also acknowledged, as one of the key lessons, the need for rapid response units and introduced their team at the Meeting of Experts in 2018. Japan agrees that such teams implement nternational assistance are important tools to respond against emerging infectious diseases for States Parties which have such teams or are considering to establish them, the paper

#### BWC/CONF.IX/WP.48

of the States Parties

Prohibition of the

and Stockpiling

heir Destruction

eview of the Convention

ns Convention

and Panama

gthening youth participation in the

urity arising from the deliberate release of biological agents or

between the ages of 10 and 24 numbers 1.8 billion (a quarter of

reent of whom reside in developing countries. Yet, many young ticular from the Global South, face barriers and challenge

s of violence against them. In a scenario of biological warfare

cal and psychological harm, young people are likely to suffer its ial, cultural, economic and political impacts. The COVID-19

nt. Engaging and training early career professionals in global

experience is needed to understand how policy can match

ecurity are needed to foster innovative solutions and

ical) and

onference of the States Parties on on the Prohibition of the

roduction and Stockpiling al (Biological) and and on Their Destruction

Measures to strengthen the BTWC proposed by foreign

tions and decisions of the Eighth Review stion of future review of the Convention

Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention or cing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment itegral Part of the Institutional Strengthening of the cal Weapons Convention"

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is the first multilateral disarmament ming an entire category of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), which was from 1969 until 1971 and does not have any gender-related provision.

2019, there has been an increased attention to gender considerations within th eapons Convention (BWC), including statements at the Meetings of Experts. of States Parties, UNGA Resolutions , research on potential sex-specific effects d impacts of biological weapons2, side events and informal exchanges exploring e of gender perspectives in the BWC. Gender is becoming a topical issue for the

(MX5)<sup>3</sup>, the 2020 Meeting of States Parties<sup>4</sup> and the Preparatory Committee for Review Conference<sup>5</sup>, Panama submitted a working paper entitled "Enhancing quality and Women's Empowerment as an Integral Part of the Institutional ting of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)", which sought to develop a inderstanding of the ways that gender equality and women's empowerment is it the institutional strengthening of the BWC.

a miles to the present working paper contains contrete language proposars in the final document of the Ninth Review Conference of the Biological Weapor in for enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment in this framework.









## Organisation for the Prohibition of



Based on the voting results, the Russian Federation was not included in the

#### **UN Security Council**



Results of voting on adopting the resolution:

voted - 15 against – 3 abstain – 10

#### Consultative meeting of BTWC member-states

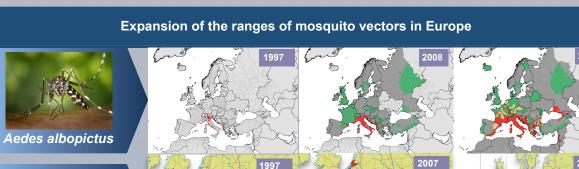


43 delegations spoke at the meeting: Voted for or took a neutral position - 22 Voted against - 21 states

- 1. Strengthening responses to emerging infectious diseases: Drawing lessons from the Ebola outbreak (proposed by Japan)
- 2. Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of the institutional strengthening of the BTWC (proposed by Panama)
- 3. Engaging the next generation in global biosafety and biosecurity: proposals for greater youth participation in the BTWC (proposed by Kenya and Pakistan)
- 4. Creation of SecBio an international platform for biosafety and biosecurity (proposed by France)



## Predicted further deterioration resulting from activities of U.S. biolabs



# Search for smallpox virus mimics

Aedes aegypti

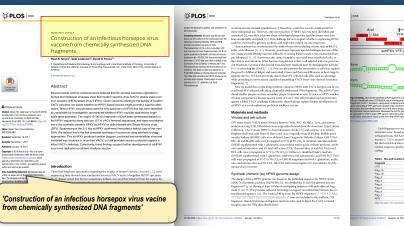
(WHO) passed a resolution (WHA 52.10)

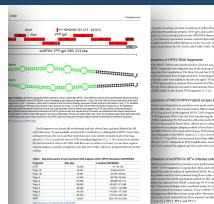
'On September 20, 2000, the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) entered into an agreement with OraVax (Cambridge, MA) to produce a new smallpox vaccine. Like the vaccine used to eradicate smallpox, the new vaccine will contain live vaccinia virus; however, it will be produced in cell cultures by modern vaccine production techniques'

'The results of the research now under way <...> will better prepare the United States <...> for the possibility that smallpox virus might be used as a terrorist weapon of mass destruction.

two groups of four cynomolgus macaques were exposed to two variola virus strains at a high dose (>108 PFU) by the aerosol route.'

## **Horsepox Virus Synthesis**





Creation of a modified virus that causes 80% mortality in model animals, based on the Omicron strain and the original Wuhan variant





Boston University's National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratories (NEIDL)

Home | News | U.S. | Sport | TV&Showbiz | Australia | Femail | Health | Science | Money | Travel | Video | Best Buys | Discount:

**EXCLUSIVE: 'This is playing with fire**it could spark a lab-generated pandemic': Experts slam Boston lab where scientists have created a new deadly Omicron strain with an 80% kill rate in mice

 Omicron's spike is highly mutated which made it the most infectious variant ever · Omicron is also far less deadly, causing mild disease in most affected animals

· Study intended to discover if spike protein determines deadliness of infection · 8 in 10 mice infected with the lab-created strain died at Boston University lab This compares with a 100% fatality rate in mice infected with the Wuhan strain

By CAITLIN TILLEY, HEALTH REPORTER FOR DAILYMAIL.COM and MANSUR SHAHEEN DEPUTY

f Share 🔗 🖸 💆 🔽 💢 📢 31k









## **BOSTON LAB MAKES NEW DEADLY COVID STRAIN**



# Persons involved in military biological dossier



**Kenneth Myers** 



**Robert Pope** 



**Joanna Wintrol** 



**Kevin Olival** 



**Karen Sailors** 



**Lewis Von Thaer** 



Mikhail Usaty



**Tatiana Kiryazova** 



Filippa Lentzos



**Gemma Bowsher** 



Irina Demchishina



**Daria Ponamorenko** 



**Thomas Wahl** 



**Denis Muzyka** 



**Viktor Gavrilenko** 



**Aleksandr Mezinov** 



Gina Haspel
Former Director of the Central
Intelligence Agency
2018-2021
Supervised the implementation of
military biological programs by the
CIA



Alex Azar
Former United States Secretary of
Health and Human Services
(2018-2021)



Anthony Fauci
Former Chief
Medical Advisor to the President of
United States and Former Director
of NIAID



Albert Bourla
Chairman and CEO of
Pfizer



Stéphane Bancel CEO of Moderna Therapeutics



Nita Madhav CEO of Metabiota 2019-2022



Peter Daszak
President of
EcoHealth Alliance



# Increasing risks of U.S. military-biological expansion

## U.S. Army Activities in the United States Biological Warfare Programs

# UNCLASSIFIED

U.S. ARMY ACTIVITY

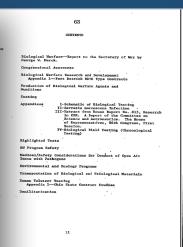
IN THE U.S.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE PROGRAMS

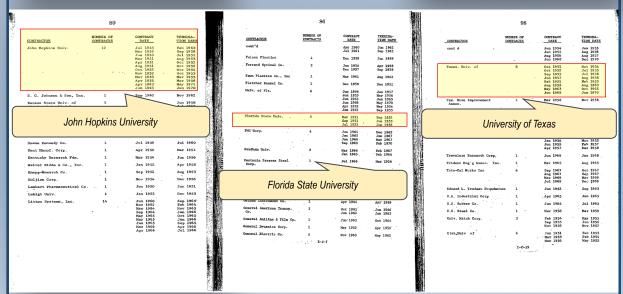
VOLUMEI

24 FEBRUARY 1977

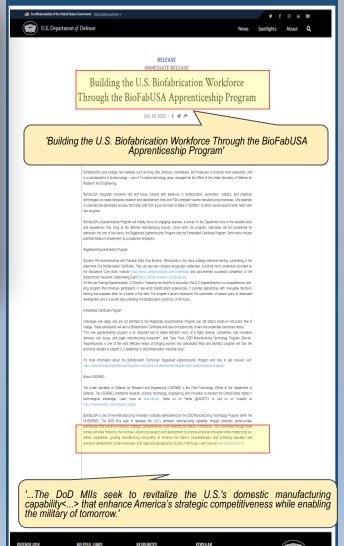
UNCLASSIFIED



			CONTENT OF	TERRINA-
_	CONTRACTOR	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	DATE	TION DAT
	Univ. of Arizona	2	Jun 1961 Jun 1963	Jul 1970 Dec 1963
	Univ. of Arkanese	, /	1056	Nov 1955
	Univer	sity of A	Arizona	
	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	4	Apr 1950 Aug 1950 Jan 1951 Dec 1952	Mar 1951 Jun 1952 Sep 1952 Oct 1955
	Associated Nucleonies, Inc.	. 3	Feb 1960 May 1961 Jun 1961	Dec 1960 Apr 1962 Aug 1962
	Atlas Fowder Co.	1	Nov 1966	Jul 1956
	Auburn Research Fnda.	1	Mar 1953	Dec 195
	AVON Comp.	1	Sep 1958 Jun 1961 Sep 1964 Jun 1968 Apr 1969	Sep 195 Jun 196 Jun 196 Oct 197 Jun 197
	Baltimore Biological Laboratory	1	Apr 1963	May 1960
	Esttele Mesorial Institute		Apr 1952 Apr 1952 Mar 1953 Apr 1953 Jul. 1954 Oct 1954 Jum 1956 Apr 1957 Dec 1962 Sep 1964 Jun 1965	Oct 1955 Mar 1954 Mar 1954 Mar 1955 Awg 1955 Sep 1955 Sep 1955 Jam 1966 Pab 1966 Aug 196
	Baylor College of Medicine	1	Aug 1966	Jun 197
	. Ben Venue Labs, Inc.	. 2	Sep 1953 Oct 1954	Jun 195 Oct 195
		I-0-3	*	



# Statement of U.S. Department of Defense on the launch of a training program in the field of bioproduction



## **Bioproduction Training Program**







#### Unlock Your Potential: Apply for the Apprenticeship

Program

Embark on a comprehensive journey that ignites your interest in the "science and technology driving the biofabrication field. Collaborating with industry experts and educators, A&MIII BioFabAUSA is shaping a forward-looking plan for the future workforce. Prepare yourself to navigate the intriguing realm of biofabrication with exceptional proficiency.

#### Eligibility Requirements

ØAge Requirement

Candidates must be 18 years of age or older.

#### ✓ Education

A high school diploma or equivalent is mandatory.

#### Work Authorization

Eligibility to work in the U.S. without sponsorship is a must.

#### ......

Practical Skills: Gain hands-on laboratory training and learn about Good Manufacturing Practice. Benefit from two months of In-person classes at local colleges for a supportive learning experience.

On-The-Job Training: Begin a year of paid on-the-job training to boost your professional growth and solidify your expertise

Meaningful Career Path: Create a path to an Impactful career with the potential to Innovate healthcare

#### Selection Process

Upon application, individuals will be considered for admission into one of the following two: tracks and may be invited for an interview with employers.

#### I Registered Annyantizashin Program

a. Dynamic Pre-Apprenticeship with Practical Skills - 2 months: Embark on a comprehensive two-month journey of classroom and hands-on instruction to learn biology, chemistry, soft skills, and industry-specific business knowledge. Immerse yourself in hands-on laboratory training and acquire knowledge about Good Manufacturing Practice. During these two months, you will attend in-person classes at local colleges, ensuring a supportive and interactive learning environment that prepares you for the workplace.

All participants who successfully complete the two months of classroom and hands-on instruction will earn a Biodinication Certificate and will have the apportunity to earn industry-recognized credentials, including: "In

A monthly stineed is provided to support each Apprentice during these two months of instruction

b. On-the-job Training (OIT) - 12 months: Following the two months of instruction, Apprentices begin one year of paid OIT and mentarship. Upon completion of the Apprenticeship, employers may choose to offer Apprenticeship, employers may choose to offer Apprenticeship, employers may choose to offer Apprenticeship.

Full-time compensation with benefits: Our program includes health insurance and vacation to support your

## "...I. Registered Apprenticeship Program: a. Dynamic Pre-Apprenticeship with Practical Skills - 2 months:

b. On-the-job Training (OJT) - 12 months...'