



Statements on the Russian Federation's readiness to use WMD in Ukraine



US President
Joe Biden

On March 22, 2022, he stated.
"...this is a clear sign that he
(Putin) is considering using
both (chemical and biological
weapons)...."



US State Department
spokesman
Ned Price

On April 12, 2022,
said Russia might use
chemical weapons due to
alleged failures of in a special
military operation in Ukraine



NATO Deputy Secretary General for
Intelligence and Security
David Kettler

6-7 April 2022.
at an alliance council meeting
argued that Russia could use
chemical or biological weapons
in a special operation in Ukraine
to ensure a radical turn in its
favour



President of Poland
Andrzej Duda

On March 13, 2022.
in an interview with the BBC said,
"... on a scale not seen in the
world since the Second World
War. If you ask me if Putin can
use chemical weapons, I think
Putin can use anything now...".

NATO regarding Russia's "threat" to use chemical weapons
the US State Department considered positively the transfer of up to 400 sets of personal protection equipment,
390 NBC reconnaissance devices and 15 'Stryker' reconnaissance vehicles.



Staging scenarios prepared by the Pentagon about the use of weapons of mass destruction by the Russian Federation

I

"False-flag incident"

objective declared:
to impose responsibility on Ukraine and
NATO countries
(most probable)



Kharkov

*(there are radiation hazardous and
biohazardous facilities)*



Kiev

(there are biohazardous facilities)



Incidents at nuclear
power facilities

II

"Maximum stealthy use of weapons of mass destruction in small quantities"

objective declared:
to neutralise the will power and the capacity
to resist within the fulfilment of a particular
task
(probable)



Mariupol

*(use of tactical nuclear weapons, chemical
weapons to "smoke out" nationalist
groups from bomb shelters at the
Azovstal plant)*

III

"Open use of weapons of mass destruction on the battlefield"

objective declared:
to provide a crucial change in case of failure
(least probable)



Slavyansk, Kramatorsk

*(turned into fortress cities, use of
biological weapons)*



Designated international bodies to carry out investigations

Investigation of biological incidents



Secretary-General
Antonio Guterres

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction

United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism to Investigate Alleged Use of Biological Weapons

International Committee of the Red Cross



ICRC



President
Peter Maurer

International non-profit humanitarian organisation, part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Assembly of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Investigation of chemical incidents



OPCW



Director-General
Fernando Arias Gonzalez

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Investigation and Identification Unit (attributive functions)

Investigation of radiation incidents



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms For Peace

Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident

Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

Incident and Emergency Centre



Purposes of WMD provocations



**Exclusion of the Russian Federation from membership in the Security Council
United Nations and other international organizations**



**The prosecution of all those "involved" through the mechanisms of the
International Criminal Court**



Coercion of Non-Aligned States to Sanctions against the Russian Federation



Full embargo on energy from the Russian Federation

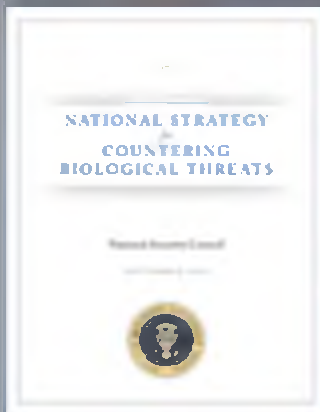


Specifics of U.S. national legislation in the biological field



Priority of national legislation over international legislation

Withdrawal of military-biological programs from national jurisdiction



Monopoly interpretation of international agreements

Attributive powers to dependent organizations



Ratification of international agreements with numerous reservations

Reducing the key regulatory role of the UN in BTWC control mechanisms

Supporting and financing dual-use programs

PUBLIC LAW 107-56—OCT. 26, 2001

UNITING AND STRENGTHENING AMERICA BY PROVIDING APPROPRIATE TOOLS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND OBSTRUCT TERRORISM (USA PATRIOT ACT) ACT OF 2001

SEC. 817. EXPANSION OF THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS STATUTE.

Chapter 10 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in section 175—
 - (A) in subsection (b)—
 - (i) by striking “does not include” and inserting “includes”;
 - (ii) by inserting “other than” after “system for”;
 - and
 - (iii) by inserting “bona fide research” after “protective”;
 - (B) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);
 - and
 - (C) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) **ADDITIONAL OFFENSE.**—Whoever knowingly possesses any biological agent, toxin, or delivery system of a type or in a quantity that, under the circumstances, is not reasonably justified by a prophylactic, protective, bona fide research, or other peaceful purpose, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. In this subsection, the terms ‘biological agent’ and ‘toxin’ do not encompass any biological agent or toxin that is in its naturally occurring environment, if the biological agent or toxin has not been cultivated, collected, or otherwise extracted from its natural source.”;

(2) by inserting after section 175a the following:

“(4) The term ‘lawfully admitted for permanent residence’ has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)).

“(c) Whoever knowingly violates this section shall be fined as provided in this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both, but the prohibition contained in this section shall not apply with respect to any duly authorized United States governmental activity.”; and

(3) in the chapter analysis, by inserting after the item relating to section 175a the following:

“175b. Possession by restricted persons.”.

Patriot Act



Other short titles Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools to Restrict, Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001

Long title An Act to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and across the globe, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools, and for other purposes.

Acronyms (colloquial) USA PATRIOT Act

Nicknames Patriot Act

Enacted by the 107th United States Congress

USA Freedom Act



Other short titles Uniting and Strengthening America by Fulfilling Rights and Ensuring Effective Discipline Over Monitoring Act of 2015

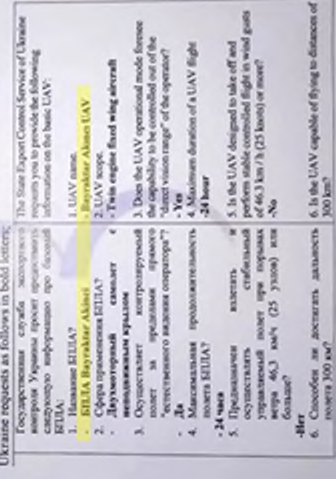
Long title An Act To reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes.

Acronyms (colloquial) USA FREEDOM Act

Nicknames Freedom Act

Enacted by the 114th United States Congress

Technical means of delivery of biological formulations and toxic chemicals



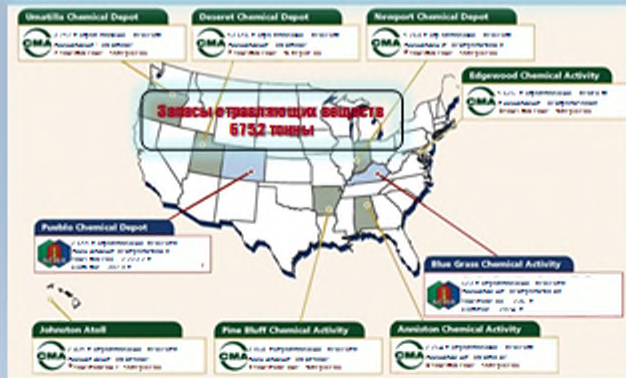


Cases of US use of all types of weapons of mass destruction

The Russian Federation completed the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons in 2017.



Соединенные Штаты Америки продлили уничтожение запасов химического оружия до конца 2023 г.



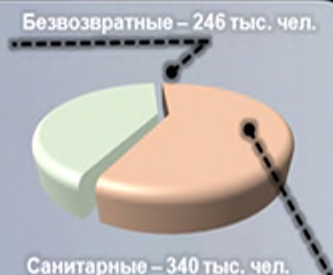
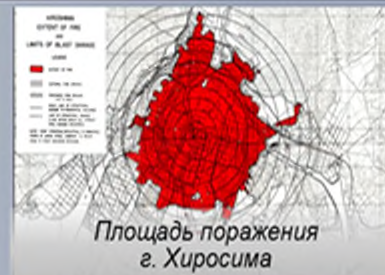
The United States is the only state in world history that has used all three types of weapons of mass destruction

II Мировая война
(6 и 9 августа 1945 г.)



Стремление достичь политического превосходства военными средствами

Ядерное оружие

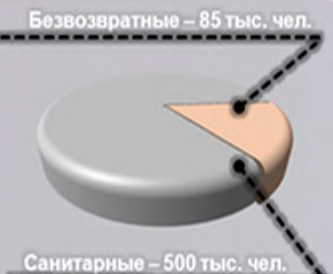


Война во Вьетнаме
(1965 - 1975 гг.)



Уничтожение экономики аграрного государства военными средствами

Химическое оружие



Ирак, Сирия
(2013 г., 2017 г.)



Достижение военного превосходства при минимальном риске для своих войск

Зажигательные средства

