

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Presidential Materials Division

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. Email	[Undeliverable email from Microsoft Outlook] (2 pages)	03/17/2017	P1/(b)(1), P3/(b)(3)
001b. Email	From Christopher Mizelle to Christopher Mizelle et al. (5 pages)	03/15/2012	P1/(b)(1), P3/(b)(3)
002. Email	From Christopher Mizelle to Christopher Mizelle et al. [duplicate of 001b] (5 pages)	03/15/2012	P1/(b)(1), P3/(b)(3)

### COLLECTION:

Biden Vice Presidential Records  
National Security Affairs  
Email  
OA/Box Number:

### FOLDER TITLE:

[SIPR 2012 Index search]

2023-0140-F

JLO686

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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**Statutory Closure(s) Per:**

50 USC 3507

50 USC 3024(m)(1)

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.  
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the  
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The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Counterterrorism Cooperation

When we met in June of last year, we pledged to cooperate in addressing terrorism, which has emerged as one of the greatest threats to global peace and security in the 21st century. Subsequent events, including the tragic bombing at Domodedovo Airport in January and the attempt to put bombs aboard cargo planes bound for the United States in October, underscore how important it is to strengthen our joint efforts in the struggle against this threat to the security and well-being of citizens in both our countries.

We have agreed to focus on all aspects of this challenge through cooperative actions of law enforcement, transportation security, intelligence sharing, combating terrorism finance, counterterrorism technology, and within the framework of multilateral fora such as the United Nations, Group of Eight, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and the soon-to-be established Global Counterterrorism Forum. Today, we are pleased to note several additional steps we are taking to strengthen our bilateral partnership.

Protection of the traveling public remains a key focus of our efforts. We intend to enhance our cooperation by putting in place measures to strengthen security in airports serving our two countries and enhance cooperation on other modes of transportation. We remain committed to constructively exploring additional steps we could take, both bilaterally and in multilateral fora. In particular, we intend to discuss how we can improve in-air security through the deployment of law enforcement personnel on select flights, the state-of-the-art in explosives detection measures, and how we can work together in multilateral organizations to improve global supply chain security.

We reaffirm our common view of the threat to global security posed by al Qaeda and advocate continued cooperation to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat this terrorist organization.

There can be no justification for terrorist activities, and no terrorist should feel safe from international efforts to bring them to justice. In this regard, the Russian Federation welcomed the decisions of the United States to separately designate Doku Umarov and his group Caucasus Emirates as Specially Designated Global Terrorists under Executive Order 13224, and to support Umarov's inclusion in the UN's Consolidated List pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1267. The United States is also announcing today that it has included Doku Umarov in its "Rewards for Justice" program, offering a reward of up to \$5 million for information that leads to the location of this key terrorist leader, who has claimed responsibility, among other things, for organizing the Moscow subway bombing and the attack on rail traffic between St. Petersburg and Moscow in 2010, and the Domodedovo airport bombing this year.

We are pleased with the cooperation we have established to date in this area, but remain cognizant of the need to deepen further means to promote international security, counter violent extremism, repel terrorist threats, protect the lives and rights of citizens, and bring terrorists to justice.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement on the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict by Dmitry Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation, Barack Obama, President of the United States of America, and Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic at the Deauville Summit of the Eight

We, the Presidents of the OSCE Minsk Group's Co-Chair countries -- France, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America -- are convinced the time has arrived for all the sides to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to take a decisive step towards a peaceful settlement.

We reiterate that only a negotiated settlement can lead to peace, stability, and reconciliation, opening opportunities for regional development and cooperation. The use of force created the current situation of confrontation and instability. Its use again would only bring more suffering and devastation, and would be condemned by the international community. We strongly urge the leaders of the sides to prepare their populations for peace, not war.

As a result of efforts by the parties and the Co-Chair countries at all levels, significant progress has been made. The latest version of the Basic Principles, as discussed in Sochi on March 5, lays a just and balanced foundation for the drafting of a comprehensive peace settlement. This document, based on the Helsinki Final Act and elements outlined in our joint declarations in L'Aquila in July 2009 and Muskoka in June 2010, provides a way for all sides to move beyond the unacceptable status quo.

We therefore call upon the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan to demonstrate their political will by finalizing the Basic Principles during their upcoming summit in June. Further delay would only call into question the commitment of the sides to reach an agreement. Once an agreement has been reached, we stand ready to witness the formal acceptance of these Principles, to assist in the drafting of the peace agreement, and then to support its implementation with our international partners.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement by the Presidents the United States of America and of the Russian Federation Regarding Cooperation on Visa Issues

Last June, when we met in Washington, we expressed our determination to establish stronger bilateral ties on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation. We are seeking to expand our economic and trade relations, and also to strengthen contacts between our citizens. As has been highlighted in many of the meetings of the Working Groups of the Presidential Commission, the current state of visa procedures between our countries does not correspond to the present level of collaboration nor to the development of bilateral relations that we hope is to come.

We continue to seek ways to facilitate travel between our countries, consistent with the laws and regulations of both countries. Over the past year, our officials have clarified the requirements for travel for purposes of tourism, work, and study, and we intend to streamline this process in order to make travel easier. As a first major step, we have instructed our officials to concentrate on visa liberalization on a reciprocal basis for the largest segments of our traveling nationals – business travelers and tourists, traveling both as individuals and in groups, and official representatives. Taking into account the significant progress achieved by our negotiators, we are working on a new agreement to issue, as a general rule without undue formalized invitations and justifications, multiple-entry visas for eligible business travelers and tourists of 36 month validity at a unified and reciprocal fee, as well as the issuance of 12-month, multiple-entry visas for official representatives of our countries. We aim to settle these issues and sign the agreement in the very near future, consistent with domestic procedures in both countries.

As relations between our countries grow stronger, and the ties become more intense, we will seek even greater simplification and liberalization of our countries' visa systems on a reciprocal basis, aimed at providing entry of U.S. citizens into Russia and of Russian citizens into the U.S. unencumbered by unnecessary formalities, in accordance with domestic legislation of each country. We are instructing our government agencies to work in this direction.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement of the President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Bering Strait Region

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation:

- Calling for protection of the shared natural and longstanding cultural heritage of Alaska and Chukotka;
- Recognizing the worldwide cultural and natural significance of the Bering Strait region, both as an ancient crossroads and as an area of present-day cooperation between our two countries;
- Noting that the Bering Strait region is important to the economies of both countries;
- Recognizing the many successes of the "Shared Beringian Heritage Program" in better understanding our shared history and sustaining the cultural vitality of the native peoples in the Central Bering Strait Region today;
- Confirming the mutual interest of both countries in deepening cooperation and strengthening ties, particularly in the region of our common boundary in the Bering Strait;
- Noting the important need to protect the rights of native peoples residing in Alaska and Chukotka, and to ensure that residents and native peoples engaged in cultural and traditional activities aimed at providing for their personal needs have continued access to natural resources in accordance with each nation's laws;
- Conscious of the importance of cooperation to protect nature and natural resources in the Bering Strait region and to apply effective strategies aimed at sustainable development of the Arctic regions of our countries;
- Understanding the significance of unique Arctic ecosystems of Alaska and Chukotka in the Bering Strait region; and
- Conscious of the effects of climate change and other pressures on the common natural and cultural heritage of the Bering Strait region;

Declare an intention to deepen cooperation between the United States of America and the Russian Federation in the cross-boundary Bering Strait region, including the expansion of interaction between the national agencies that are responsible for the specially protected natural territories/areas of both countries in the State of Alaska and the Chukotka Autonomous District, including their commitment to developing a dialogue with native peoples to help determine the specific goals and methods for such cooperation.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## **FACT SHEET: U.S.-Russia Agreements and Joint Statements**

On the occasion of the meeting in Deauville France between President Obama and the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, the White House is pleased to announce the following agreements between the United States and Russia:

### **Joint Statement on Counterterrorism Cooperation**

The Presidents pledged to cooperate in addressing terrorism, which has emerged as one of the greatest threats to global peace and security in the 21st century. They agreed to focus on all aspects of this challenge through cooperative actions of law enforcement, transportation security, intelligence sharing, terrorism finance, counterterrorism technology, and within the framework of multilateral fora such as the United Nations, Group of Eight, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and the soon-to-be established Global Counterterrorism Forum.

The Presidents also noted with satisfaction the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen and Russian Chief of Defense Makarov on May 6. This document commits our two militaries to enhanced cooperation on counterterrorism.

The text of the Joint Statement on Counterterrorism Cooperation can be found at: [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

### **Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Civil Aviation Security**

The Presidents announced an agreement that establishes a framework for reciprocal civil aviation security assessments at international airports where airlines operate service between the territories of the United States and the Russian Federation. This includes the observation of each country's aviation security activities and the exchange of security threat information to civil aviation, in support of bilateral efforts to enhance civil aviation security.

### **Joint Statement Regarding Cooperation on Visa Issues**

The Presidents reaffirmed their intention to strengthen contacts between our citizens, including seeking ways to facilitate travel consistent with the laws and regulations in both countries. They announced their intention to seek a reciprocal agreement to issue, as a general rule, multiple-entry visas for eligible business travelers and tourists of 36-month validity.

The full text of the Joint Statement Regarding Cooperation on Visa Issues can be found at: [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

### **Joint U.S.-Russia Report on Assessment of 21st Century Missile Challenges**

The United States and Russia have finished the joint threat assessment work outlined in the joint statements of President Obama and President Medvedev dated April 1 and July 6, 2009. The two year process entailed expert-level exchanges between U.S. and Russian security experts. This process was chaired by acting Assistant Secretary of State Vann Van Diepen and Deputy Secretary of the Security Council Valeriy Nazarov and Assistant to the Secretary of the Security Council Yevgeniy Lukyanov.

### **Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Bering Strait Region**

The Presidents announced their intention to cooperate broadly in the cross-boundary Bering Strait region. This will include enhanced contact between the government agencies responsible for the specially protected natural territories of both countries in the State of Alaska and Chukotka. They also expressed their intention to increase interaction and facilitate travel among the native peoples living in these two regions.



The text of the Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Bering Strait Region can be found at:  
[www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

**Joint Report by the Coordinators on Progress of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission**

The Presidents hailed another productive year in the work of the Presidential Commission, as reflected in the latest Joint Report. The Commission's second year has been focused on expanding our common agenda across 18 working groups, as well as producing new joint projects and initiatives related to our shared innovation agenda as well as in other priority areas that serve the national interest of both countries. The Commission's agenda is also growing to strengthen collaboration in areas that are important to the promotion of our mutual economic prosperity.

The achievements of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission are outlined in the Commission's annual report, which can be accessed at [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc).

**Working Group on Innovation**

The Presidents welcomed the creation of a new Bilateral Presidential Commission working group focused on innovation to be chaired by Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Robert Hormats and Presidential Advisor Arkady Dvorkovich. The group will focus on enhanced collaboration between our two countries on promoting innovation in our two societies.

**Working Group on Rule of Law**

The Presidents also welcomed establishment of a new Bilateral Presidential Commission working group focused on enhanced cooperation between the two nations' justice ministries. The Working Group will be chaired by Minister of Justice Konovalov and Attorney General Eric Holder. Topics for discussion within the working group include judicial assistance in civil cases, corrections, pretrial detention and alternatives to detention.

**Memorandum of Understanding on the Smart Grid Partnership Program**

The Presidents hailed a ground-breaking agreement finalized earlier this month that deepens collaboration on energy efficiency, "smart grid" technology and clean energy. The collaboration will help grow our economies while enhancing their sustainability.

The text of the Memorandum of Understanding on Smart Grid Cooperation can be found at:  
[www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

**Protocol of Intent on Cooperation for the Global Eradication of Polio**

The Presidents welcomed continued progress in our work to eradicate polio globally as called for in the February 2011 Protocol of Intent. This cooperation is benefiting sick children around the world. The U.S. and Russia have already undertaken our first joint immunization monitoring mission in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The Presidents furthermore declared their support for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and the goal of stopping transmission of the disease by the end of 2012.

The text of the Protocol of Intent on Cooperation for the Global Eradication of Polio can be found at:  
[www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

**Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperation in Medical Research**

The Presidents referred to the finalization earlier in the year of Memoranda of Understanding on biomedical research between the National Institutes of Health and Russian scientific institutions including the Russian Academy of Science and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research. These agreements focus on enhancing cooperation on biomedical research, with the latter focusing specifically on HIV/AIDs.

The text of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Basic Biomedical Research between the National Institutes of Health and the Russian Academy of Sciences can be found at:  
<http://www.globalhealth.gov/news/agreements/index.html>

The text of the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Institutes of Health and the Russian Foundation for Basic

**BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS**

**May 26, 2011**

The primary focus of the Presidential Commission's work in its second year has been dedicated to expanding our common agenda and to developing new opportunities for partnership between the United States and Russia. Since last June, over 150 meetings and exchanges have taken place under the auspices of the Commission's 18 working groups, producing new joint projects and initiatives in priority areas that serve the national interest of both countries.

Innovation is an important theme that runs across the Commission and has stimulated productive activities between our countries. We have exchanged business and economic delegations in aerospace, biotechnology, and information technology to start relationships that can help to increase trade and investment opportunities in both countries. Small business exchanges, educational partnerships, and competitive grants programs are working to promote entrepreneurship and the commercialization of innovations. Collaboration on issues such as patent protection and government procurement is focused on making government work better with our entrepreneurs and companies. A new initiative to provide advanced on-the-job training to young American and Russian business executives will help to bring our economies closer together.

Taken together these efforts are contributing to the growing economic prosperity of both our countries. Symbolic of such constructive cooperation, American companies, such as Microsoft, CISCO Systems, and Siguler Guff, are participating in Russia's Skolkovo Innovation Center Project, with over a billion dollars already committed. The opening of a Russian Innovation Center (representing Rusnano, Russian Venture Company, and Skolkovo) in the Silicon Valley will act as another bridge connecting American and Russian high tech companies, investors, and scientific research institutions. Aeroflot's recent agreement to purchase new Boeing airliners will sustain tens of thousands of jobs in the United States and in Russia. New partnerships are also being created between American and Russian companies in electronics, advanced medical technology, nanotechnology, paper and food processing, and mechanical engineering.

In the field of energy efficiency, American and Russian cities and utilities, such as in San Diego and Belgorod, are working together to maximize development of new Smart Grid technology and innovative energy savings performance plans. Our energy experts have also exchanged views on regulatory and policy approaches to stimulate energy efficiency and improve reliability across power distribution networks. American and Russian science institutions are collaborating to create new applications for nanotechnology in energy, environment, and health fields. We are also developing joint research projects and other initiatives to further drive innovation in clean energy solutions. New university partnerships and educational exchange opportunities, including within the framework of the Fulbright

Program, have been announced to expand collaboration on joint scientific research and increase entrepreneurial capacity. The Association of American Universities and the Association of Leading Russian Universities have launched a long-term, multi-disciplinary initiative to foster greater cooperation between American and Russian research universities.

The establishment of the U.S.-Russia Health Science Forum and cooperative agreements on biomedical sciences and HIV/AIDs will contribute to new medical advances that will benefit people around the world. American and Russian companies and non-governmental organizations are also spearheading efforts to provide health information to new mothers via text message. Having celebrated 50 years of human spaceflight just last month, U.S. and Russian space agencies are accelerating advances in innovation through our shared use of the International Space Station, data-sharing in earth and space science, and collaboration to study space exploration beyond low-Earth orbit.

As we strive to work together to accelerate innovation across our economies, we are also continuing to make significant progress in strengthening our security cooperation. Both sides have begun the full-scale implementation of the New START Treaty. Dialogue has continued on other questions connected to arms control and international security. We have concluded preparation of a joint report assessing 21<sup>st</sup> century missile challenges. Together with our partners, we have also been discussing efforts to strengthen and modernize the conventional arms control regime in Europe. Significant strides have also been made on our nuclear energy and nuclear security agenda. We have held consultations to discuss potential implications as a result of the accident at the Fukushima-1 nuclear power plant in Japan. We share the opinion that nuclear power remains a safe and reliable energy source. However, we are committed to strengthening international nuclear power safety. We will take active part in a high level IAEA Conference in June 2011 on strengthening international cooperation and examining the legal framework on nuclear safety.

We believe that further development of our cooperation to strengthen nuclear security should remain a priority. Since 2009, in accordance with our joint plans, almost 900 kg of Russian and U.S.- origin highly-enriched uranium has been repatriated from third countries. Research is underway regarding the feasibility of converting certain research reactors in Russia and the United States to low-enriched uranium fuel. We have also conducted a number of joint activities in the sphere of nuclear materials protection, control and accounting, exchange of best practices, and emergency response.

We note that the entry into force of the U.S.-Russia Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy opens new prospects and creates a firm legal basis for practical cooperation in nuclear energy. In particular, we have agreed to joint efforts in such directions as development of innovative technologies, trade in nuclear materials and technologies, advanced reactor development, conducting joint experiments, tests and research, scientific and technical exchanges, and solutions to environmental protection including nuclear waste disposal.

American and Russian foreign policy experts have consulted on recent crises in Libya and the Middle East and have continued close coordination on the Iran and North Korea nuclear programs. Cooperation has also deepened to support international forces in Afghanistan,

resulting in the transit through Russian airspace of more than 170,000 U.S. personnel (in over 1000 flights). Furthermore, we have also facilitated provision of crucial equipment to support the Afghan National Security Forces. In response to a request from the American side, four Russian helicopters were transferred from Chad to Sudan to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping forces during the period in which a referendum was being held in Southern Sudan.

Cooperation between American and Russian counternarcotics agencies has also intensified; as a result, in the last year over one ton of heroin was seized in Afghanistan and drug smuggling rings between the U.S. and Russia have been dismantled. We are also sharing expertise on drug demand reduction initiatives to include public health, schools, and criminal justice systems. Cooperative measures are being taken to counter terrorist threats to our transportation systems as well as to bring suspected terrorists and their supporters to justice. The United States this year took steps to disrupt the financial support network for global terrorist leader Doku Umarov and the Caucasus Emirate organization, demonstrating our resolve to root out global terrorist organizations. Relations between our military forces continue to improve. Following last-summer's inaugural joint counter-hijacking exercise, "Vigilant Eagle," we also agreed to strengthen operational coordination to combat terrorist threats, which led to the signing of a Memorandum on Counterterrorism Cooperation last May, as well as joint nuclear security and crisis mitigation-type planning. We also agreed to begin joint efforts to counter improvised explosive devices. In total, 67 events, exchanges, exercises, and consultations between our armed forces are planned for 2011. Similar channels have been opened between our defense policy experts on issues such as missile defense; defense reform; defense technology; logistics; and training, education, and human resources.

Under the Commission, our bilateral cooperation has also expanded in new directions, bolstering joint efforts to safeguard our planet and respond to new global challenges. Announcement last November of a new initiative to preserve the population of Russia's Amur tiger builds on strong environmental cooperation including between our NGOs to protect Pacific salmon and other wildlife common to both our countries. Successful experts' exchanges have also taken place on water conservation, hazardous waste disposal, agriculture and forestry management. New relationships between our national park services are paving the way toward development of a shared heritage area in the Bering Strait region and other cooperative arrangements between American and Russian national and regional parks. Russian and American health officials are also working together to eradicate the global spread of polio, including by carrying out joint immunization monitoring missions in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Cooperation between Russian and American emergency response agencies also continues to grow, to include wildfire prevention, disaster medicine, disaster forecasting/planning, and urban search and rescue in international disaster response.


Finally, the Commission has succeeded in strengthening ties between our citizens. Russian and American civil societies are joining efforts to protect children from exploitation; they are also exchanging ideas on promoting the effective integration of migrants and combating the ills of xenophobia and human trafficking. Additionally, they are collaborating to monitor corruption and establish new best practices in corporate governance as well as to

advise on issues such as prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration. New exchanges – from ballet to hip hop music to youth hockey – are also exposing Russians and Americans to the richness and talents of our respective cultures. Theater students in Los Angeles and Moscow have developed joint productions and university student leaders have engaged in discussions and debate on foreign and domestic policy. We are actively engaged to resolve the interruption in art exchanges between our nations and hope to resume this valuable dimension of our cooperation as quickly as possible.

Looking ahead over the next twelve months, we recommend an expansion of the Commission's mandate to include a new working group on innovation to provide greater focus on strategic policy measures to foster innovation and to improve collaboration on the pillars of innovation as identified by our Presidents last June. We also agree that rule of law is vital to create a flourishing economy and advise establishing a working group co-chaired by the U.S. Attorney General and Russia's Minister of Justice to expand our collaboration in this area.

**January 27, 2011** - The U.S. Government and the Government of the Russian Federation, through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation (MOHSD), signed a Protocol of Intent on Cooperation for the Global Eradication of Polio, in Geneva, Switzerland, January 27, 2011. The Protocol of Intent between the United States and Russia outlines a globally-based partnership on polio eradication among HHS, USAID and MOHSD, using their expertise in coordination with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) strategy to accelerate polio eradication. Potential collaborative efforts may include disease surveillance, support for immunization campaigns, technical assistance, advocacy efforts, and additional areas for potential partnership. This agreement builds upon previous successful U.S.-Russian cooperation on global health, including work together on HIV/AIDS in several countries in Africa.

For more information:

- News Release from HHS: U.S., Russia Partner to Eradicate Polio Around the World:  
<http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2011pres/01/20110127a.html>
- You Tube Channel: USA and Europe: USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah on US and Russian partnership to eradicate polio:  
[http://www.youtube.com/USAandEurope#p/u/21/e5IS\\_LIU\\_a0](http://www.youtube.com/USAandEurope#p/u/21/e5IS_LIU_a0) (YouTube) 

## Memorandum of Understanding

National Institutes of Health of the United States of America and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research of the Russian Federation

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), a component of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), a Federal Establishment under the Government of the Russian Federation, (collectively the Participants);

Recognizing the pandemic of HIV/AIDS and its impact in the world, and acknowledging the benefit of unified efforts to address public health problems of mutual concern, the Participants intend to expand and strengthen cooperation on Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention.

These efforts are to be under the auspices of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission and reference the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America and the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Field of Public Health and Medical Science, signed on July 6, 2009.

The focus of this effort is joint HIV prevention studies between Russian and American research scientists affiliated with universities, research institutes, and other organizations and centers engaged in fundamental biomedical and behavioral research. The studies may include but not limited to the support of HIV genomics, HIV-associated co-infections and HIV-associated co-morbidities.

### Section 1

Activities pursuant to this Memorandum may include, but are not necessarily limited to, support of joint projects such as:

- Collaborative basic and translational biomedical research projects;
- Coordination, planning, and organization of scientific meetings, workshops, and symposia;
- Consultations;
- Publication of scientific findings; and
- Other forms of cooperation as may be identified jointly, subject to the availability of resources.

### Section 2

The NIH Office of AIDS Research (OAR) intends to facilitate, coordinate, and support U.S. activities under this Memorandum. The RFBR intends to facilitate, coordinate, and support Russian activities under this Memorandum.

### Section 3

Each Participant acknowledges the importance of the protection of human and animal subjects in any research, public-health activity, or clinical program. Each Participant intends all activities contemplated by this Memorandum to be in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and policies of the Participants.

#### Section 4

This Memorandum does not create any binding obligations under the laws of the Participants or under international law. Specific projects and activities under this Memorandum are subject to the availability of personnel, appropriated funds, and other resources. The Participants intend to develop one or more Implementation Plans through mutual consultations after the signing of this Memorandum.

#### Section 5

The Participants recognize that activities carried out under this Memorandum may produce patentable results and other intellectual property and may lead to publications of scientific findings. It is intended that for inventions made jointly during joint research projects, Participants and Participant-sponsored investigators may enter into arrangements regarding the disposition and commercialization of the invention where the respective benefits may be apportioned according to the respective contributions except that no Participant or Participant-sponsored investigator is to be obligated to grant a patent license to the other Participant.

Nothing in this Memorandum is intended to affect the existing intellectual property rights of individual scientists and institutions, which should in all cases be recognized and preserved. Each Participant intends to follow its own laws and regulations on intellectual property protection during the project implementation process.

The Participants intent to encourage scientists involved in activities pursuant to this Memorandum to publish their findings, both collaboratively and as individuals. In any publication specifically related to work pursuant to this Memorandum, the Participants may make an appropriate reference to this Memorandum. The Participants intent to make scientific and technological information derived from collaborative activities under this Memorandum available to the wider scientific community, in accordance with the Participant' customary practices and procedures and in consultation with the authors of the research.

#### Section 6

The Participants recognize that activities under this Memorandum may involve reciprocal visits and exchanges of administrative personnel between the United States and Russia. To the extent possible, the Participants intend to facilitate the rapid completion of all necessary clearances and documentation required to allow and encourage these exchanges of personnel. Each Participant intends to bear all costs of its own activities, travel, and personnel under this Memorandum, except



that alternative funding arrangements for specific activities may be made as appropriate and consistent with applicable statutes and regulations.

**Section 7**

Any difference of opinion between the Participants regarding activities conducted pursuant to this Memorandum should be settled through consultation.

**Section 8**

Activities under this Memorandum may commence upon signature and may continue for five years. The Participants may extend this period by mutual written declaration. Either Participant may discontinue cooperation under this Memorandum at any time and should endeavor to provide six months' written notice to the other Participant.

Prepared in English and signed in \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

**For the National Institutes of Health:**

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.  
National Institutes of Health  
Director

**For The Russian Foundation for Basic Research:**

Vladislav Ya. Panchenko, Academician  
RFBR Chairman

## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding ("Memorandum") is entered into this 24 day of May 2011 by and between Interregional Distribution Grid Company of Centre, JSC (IDGC of Centre), a corporation organized and existing under the law of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Belgorod Region and San Diego Gas & Electric Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California ("SDG&E") and the Office of the Mayor of the City of San Diego, California (collectively, the "Parties" and each individually, a "Party").

### PREAMBLE:

Whereas, the Parties are seeking to develop mutually beneficial cooperation as part of the smart grid partnership program under the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group;

Whereas, the Parties each seek to contribute to the implementation of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding dated October 14, 2010 by and between the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation and the Department of Energy of the United States on cooperation in the energy sector (attached to this Memorandum as Exhibit A);

Whereas, the Parties each wish to contribute to the implementation of the goals for cooperation enunciated in the Joint Statement of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group by its co-chairs Minister of Energy Sergei Shmatko and Secretary of Energy Steven Chu (attached to this Memorandum as Exhibit B);

Whereas, the Parties acknowledge the considerable potential for the development of

## МЕМОРАНДУМ О ВЗАИМОПОНИМАНИИ

Настоящий Меморандум о взаимопонимании (именуемый в дальнейшем «Меморандум»), достигнутом между Открытым Акционерным Обществом «Межрегиональная распределительная сетевая компания Центра» (ОАО «МРСК Центра»), компанией, созданной и действующей на основании законодательства Российской Федерации, Правительством Белгородской Области, а также Газовой и Электрической Компанией Сан Диего ("SDG&E"), корпорацией, созданной и действующей на основании законодательства штата Калифорния, и Офисом мэра города Сан Диего, штат Калифорния (именуемые в дальнейшем: совместно – «Стороны», и каждая в отдельности – «Сторона»), заключен Сторонами 24 мая 2011 г.

### ПРЕАМБУЛА:

Принимая во внимание, что Стороны преследуют цель развития взаимовыгодного сотрудничества по программе партнерства в области интеллектуальных сетей в рамках рабочей группы по энергетике Российско-Американской двухсторонней президентской комиссии;

Принимая во внимание, что каждая из Сторон хочет содействовать осуществлению основных положений Меморандума о взаимопонимании от 14 октября 2010 г. между Министерством энергетики Российской Федерации и Министерством энергетики США о сотрудничестве в области энергетики (Приложение А к настоящему документу);

Принимая во внимание, что каждая из Сторон хочет содействовать осуществлению целей сотрудничества, сформулированных в Совместном заявлении рабочей группы по энергетике Российско-Американской двухсторонней Президентской комиссии её сопредседателями, Министром энергетики Сергеем Шматко и Министром энергетики Стивеном Чу (Приложение В к настоящему документу);

Принимая во внимание, что Стороны отмечают значительный потенциал развития

cooperative programs to advance energy efficiency and to develop and deploy cutting-edge technologies in their respective municipalities; and whereas, this goal is supported by the US Department of Energy, the US Agency for International Development, the Russian Ministry of Energy, the Russian Energy Agency; and the JSC "Interregional Distribution Grid Companies Holding"

программ сотрудничества по повышению энергоэффективности и разработке и применению передовых технологий в своих регионах; и принимая во внимание поддержку таких программ со стороны Министерства Энергетики РФ, Российского Энергетического Агентства, ОАО "Холдинг межрегиональных распределительных сетевых компаний", Министерства Энергетики США и Агентства по Международному Развитию США;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

С УЧЕТОМ ВЫШЕИЗЛОЖЕННОГО, Стороны соглашаются с нижеследующим:

#### ARTICLE I AIM OF MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION

#### СТАТЬЯ I ЦЕЛЬ МЕМОРАНДУМА О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ

The Parties agree that the Partnership outlined in this Memorandum aims to leverage the expertise and knowledge of Party in order to:

Стороны соглашаются, что сотрудничество, изложенное в настоящем Меморандуме, направлено на использование опыта и знаний каждой из Сторон в целях:

- 1.1 Strengthen economic development of our regions and companies, entered into this Memorandum
- 1.2 Maximize innovation in energy efficiency and development of Smart Grid
- 1.3 Qualitatively improve reliability of power supply
- 1.4 Engage customers in their electric grids management and influence behavior change

- 1.1 Усиления экономического развития регионов и компаний, подписавших Меморандум
- 1.2 Максимального использования инноваций в области повышения энергоэффективности и развития «умных» сетей
- 1.3 Повышение уровня надежности энергоснабжения
- 1.4 Вовлечения потребителей в процесс управления электрическими сетями и влияния на изменение их поведения

#### ARTICLE 2 AREAS OF COOPERATION

#### СТАТЬЯ 2 ОБЛАСТИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

The Parties agree to, and acknowledge each other's mutual interest in:

Стороны согласились и подтвердили взаимный интерес в следующих областях:

- 2.1 Cooperation in the following priority areas:
  - 2.1.1 AMI smart meters
  - 2.1.2 Distribution Automation
  - 2.1.3 Best practices in business processes

- 2.1 Сотрудничество по следующим приоритетным направлениям:
  - 2.1.1. «Умные» счетчики на основе современной системы учета (AMI)
  - 2.1.2. Автоматизация распределительных

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>2.1.4 Communications for electric utility operations</p> <p>2.1.5 Distribution control center, training center, and crew management</p> <p>2.1.6 Creation of Smart Grid innovation cluster</p> <p>2.1.7 Security and video surveillance</p> <p>2.1.8 Streetlight management</p> <p>2.1.9 Supportive government policies to promote Smart Grid</p> <p>2.2 Possible future cooperation or collaboration in:</p> <p>2.2.1 Renewable Energy</p> <p>2.2.2 Call Centers and Customer Care Centers</p> <p>2.2.3 Volt/Var management</p> <p>2.2.4 Other areas of mutual interest recognized by the Parties</p> <p>2.3 Development of a common action plan to define activities to implement the areas of cooperation listed in Article 2.1.</p> | <p>сетей</p> <p>2.1.3. Лучшие практики в бизнес-процессах</p> <p>2.1.4. Телекоммуникация в электрических сетях</p> <p>2.1.5. Центр управления сетями, полигон и управление бригадами</p> <p>2.1.6. Создание инновационного Кластера «Умные» сети</p> <p>2.1.7. Безопасность и видеонаблюдение</p> <p>2.1.8. Управление уличным освещением</p> <p>2.1.9. Максимальное содействие разработке нормативных актов в области «умных» сетей</p> <p>2.2 Последующее сотрудничество может включать такие направления, как:</p> <p>2.2.1 Возобновляемые источники энергии</p> <p>2.2.2 Колл-Центры и Центры обслуживания клиентов</p> <p>2.2.3 Регулирование напряжения/реактивной мощности</p> <p>2.2.4 Другие направления, представляющие общий интерес для Сторон</p> <p>2.3 Разработка общего плана действий для определения мер, необходимых для осуществления сотрудничества в сферах, перечисленных в Статье 2.1</p> |
|--|---|

### ARTICLE 3 FORMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES

The Parties agree that implementation of the foregoing areas of cooperation may include:

- 3.1. Exchange of information and experiential data on a regular basis;
- 3.2. Visits by leaders, a specialist team or experts from one Party to the facilities of the other Parties for the exchange of technical information;

### СТАТЬЯ 3 ФОРМЫ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА СТОРОН

Стороны согласны, что реализация сотрудничества в вышеупомянутых областях может включать в себя:

- 3.1. Обмен информацией и экспериментальными данными на регулярной основе;
- 3.2. Визиты руководителей, групп специалистов или экспертов одной Стороны на объекты другой Стороны для

- 3.3 Identification of areas and projects suitable for joint research and development and realization of smaller pilot and demonstration projects; and
- 3.4 Exchange of technical assistance between Parties as requested and appropriate;
- 3.5 Other forms of cooperation as determined by the Parties at any time.

#### ARTICLE 4 COMMENCEMENT, MODIFICATION, TERMINATION

- 4.1 The Parties agree that this Memorandum will come into force and cooperative activities may commence as of the date of the execution of this Memorandum.
- 4.2 This Memorandum may be modified in writing only by the written consent of all Parties.
- 4.3 Any Party may terminate its activities under this Memorandum with or without cause upon written notice to the other Parties at least ninety (90) days before such termination shall take effect.

#### ARTICLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS

- 5.1. The Parties intend that their cooperation within the framework of this Memorandum shall be on the basis of mutual trust.
- 5.2 This Memorandum does not create any legally binding obligations between the Parties.
- 5.3 The Parties undertake to respect confidentiality in respect to any commercial, office and financial information received under this Memorandum from other Parties, both during the execution of the Memorandum and after its termination.

обмена технической информацией;

- 3.3 Определение областей и проектов, подходящих для совместных исследований и разработок, и реализации нескрупных пилотных и демонстрационных проектов;
- 3.4 Обмен технической поддержкой между Сторонами по запросу и при наличии возможности;
- 3.5 Другие формы сотрудничества, определяемые Сторонами в любое время.

#### СТАТЬЯ 4 ВСТУПЛЕНИЕ В СИЛУ, ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ, ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ

- 4.1 Стороны согласны, что настоящий Меморандум вступает в силу и совместные действия могут быть начаты со дня подписания настоящего Меморандума.
- 4.2 Настоящий Меморандум может быть изменен по инициативе каждой из Сторон в письменной форме только с письменного согласия всех Сторон.
- 4.3 Любая Сторона может прекратить свою деятельность в рамках настоящего Меморандума по какой-либо причине или без нее, заявив об этом другим Сторонам в письменной форме не менее чем за девяносто (90) дней до прекращения деятельности.

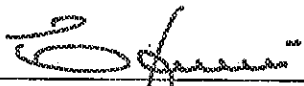
#### СТАТЬЯ 5 ПРОЧИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

- 5.1. Стороны намерены вести сотрудничество в рамках настоящего Меморандума на основе обоюдного доверия.
- 5.2 Настоящий Меморандум не создает каких-либо юридических обязательств Сторон друг перед другом.
- 5.3 Стороны обязуются соблюдать полную конфиденциальность в отношении полученной ими по настоящему Меморандуму от других Сторон коммерческой, служебной, финансовой информации, как в период исполнения Меморандума, так и после прекращения его действия.

This Memorandum is executed as of this day May, 24, 2011 in San Diego and Belgorod, in four counterparts, in the English and Russian languages.

Настоящий Меморандум подписан 24 мая, 2011 в городах Белгороде и Сан Диего в четырех экземплярах на английском и русском языках.

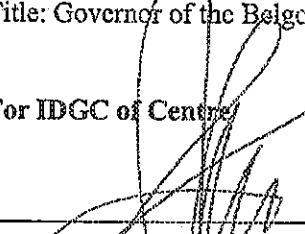
For the Belgorod Region Government:

  
By: Savchenko E.S.  
Title: Governor of the Belgorod Region

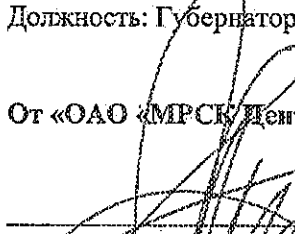
От Правительства Белгородской области:

  
Кем: Е.С. Савченко  
Должность: Губернатор Белгородской Области

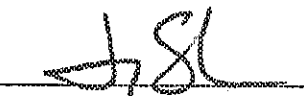
For IDGC of Centre

  
By: Gudzhoyan D.O.  
Title: General Director  
IDGC of Centre

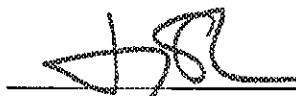
От «ОАО «МРСК Центра»

  
Кем: Д.О. Гуджоян  
Должность: Генеральный Директор ОАО «МРСК Центра»


For the Office of Mayor of the City of San Diego :

  
By: Jerry Sanders  
Title: Mayor  
Office of the Mayor of the City of San Diego

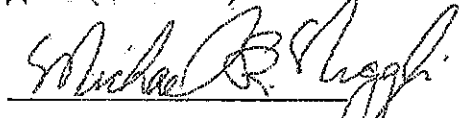
От Офиса мэра города Сан Диего:

  
Кем: Джерри Сандерс  
Должность: Мэр  
Офис мэра города Сан Диего

For San Diego Gas & Electric Company

  
By: Michael R. Niggli  
Title: President & COO  
San Diego Gas & Electric Company

От Газовой и Электрической Компании Сан Диего ("SDG&E")

  
Кем: Майкл Р. Ниггли  
Должность: Президент и Исполнительный Директор, Газовая и Электрическая Компания Сан Диего ("SDG&E")

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on People-to People Connections**

The renewed relationship between the United States and Russia depends not just on the actions of our governments, but on the energy, creativity, and commitment of our two peoples. Each year, thousands of Americans and Russians now travel freely between our countries, from athletes to artists, from scientists to students. Thanks in part to the work of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission, Americans and Russians have more possibilities to increase personal and professional connections in business, research, education, culture, tourism and many other areas.

Over the past year, the Commission has helped to significantly expand youth sports exchanges, university partnerships and cultural programs, both in the United States and in Russia. Broadening of contacts among non-governmental organizations and increasing collaboration on timely issues for Americans and Russians have been two priorities of the Commission's work. We have organized exhibits that celebrate the achievements of our writers and performing artists, and that recognize our shared history. We are working together to foster academic excellence through increased exchanges among students, teachers, and researchers, particularly in the fields of science and technology. New technologies are playing a role in these efforts to disseminate information and ideas. Young people in both countries are using new tools like You Tube to share creative experiences and to exchange views on issues, from the rule of law to modern dance.

Despite progress on many fronts, we recognize that making personal connections is harder than it should be for American and Russian representatives in several Commission working groups have raised the need to make procedures for travel easier, particularly for businesspeople and scientists. Both sides are committed to seeking ways to facilitate travel between our countries, consistent with the laws and regulations of each country. By streamlining or clarifying the requirements for travel, work, and study, we hope to further strengthen the connections between our peoples and energize the relationship between our nations.

###

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation concerning Intercountry Adoption**

We are convinced that all children have the right to grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Many children throughout the world are deprived of this natural right.

Every year, tens of thousands of children find loving parents through adoptions, including international adoptions. We honor those who have the generosity to welcome a dopted children, in particular from other countries, into their families.

However, tragic incidents involving children adopted between our countries caused by the adoptive parents underscore the importance of ensuring reliable protections for the rights , safety, and well-being of adopted children. We are committed to doing everything in our power to achieve this.

In this regard, we have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to conclude a legally binding bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of intercountry adoption. At our direction, experts from the United States and Russia have already been actively working on a draft, and they have informed us that they have made considerable progress in fulfilling this difficult task.

We will work together so that entry into force of this agreement as soon as possible would create an even stronger legal basis for adoption in the interests of children and families of both our countries.

###



**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Russia's Accession to the WTO**

The United States and the Russian Federation reaffirm their deep mutual commitment to Russia's integration into the multilateral trading system through Russian accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). We welcome the renewed energy towards completing this process as soon as possible, which is in the clear interest of both our nations, and that of the global trading community. This is a trade policy priority for both nations.

Our governments will therefore both undertake the most vigorous possible efforts in the coming months – bilaterally and with other Members of the WTO – to build and sustain the momentum towards completing the remaining steps in this process. These steps have been clearly identified. We have agreed on approaches to resolve the small number of outstanding bilateral accession issues. Based on the significant progress achieved by our teams, including agreement on the treatment of state-owned enterprises, and provided that Russia fully implements the mutually agreed upon action plan for bringing Russian legislation into compliance with WTO requirements, we aim to settle these issues by September 30.

The United States commits itself to offering the Russian Federation its full support and best advice in the WTO accession process. The Russian Federation, meanwhile, commits to a government-wide effort to accelerate the adoption of measures that bring the country into conformity with WTO norms, in keeping with customary procedures for accession to the WTO.

###

**Joint Statement of the Presidents of the United States and the Russian Federation  
in Connection with the Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation confirm their common interest in supporting the people of Kyrgyzstan in their efforts to restore democracy and stability after the April 7 events and tragic confrontations in the south of the country. We extend our sincere condolences to the families of those who lost loved ones in the interethnic conflicts. We call for the use of nonviolent political methods of resolving the current problems, for a rapid restoration of public order, civic peace and interethnic understanding. We support a coordinated multilateral response to this crisis and support the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, neighbors, and friends of Kyrgyzstan in their efforts to assist in the normalization of the situation in the country, including providing humanitarian aid. We intend to continue our joint efforts with Kyrgyzstan, to combat threats from narcotics trafficking and terrorism and work together to promote economic development of a stable Kyrgyzstan.

## **Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on a Strategic Partnership in Innovation**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation, recognizing the growing role of technological innovation in the economies of both countries, as well as the importance of bilateral cooperation in this area, express their intent to begin new and dedicated efforts to promote collaboration in the areas of development of civil technologies, open standards, and innovation and technology policy. These collaborative measures will be made in equal partnership and for mutual benefit and will foster long term relationships in the areas of economic development, national competitiveness, and the development of a world- class workforce.

In this context the United States and Russia are considering the generation of new innovative ideas, their broad dissemination and their commercialization as an important component for developing an innovation ecosystem and fostering economic growth in both countries.

Implementation of these ideas is dependent upon a trained world class workforce with twenty - first century knowledge and skills, unfettered access to ideas and information, and a business environment that fosters fair competition, and the rule of law, to include ensuring protection of intellectual property rights. At the same time efficient capital markets and openness to international trade and investment are fundamental for an effective innovation strategy, and are key to supporting the development of innovative products and ventures.

To build upon existing measures in innovation and technology policy the United States and Russia propose to develop cooperation in the following key areas:

**Invest in the Building Blocks of Innovation .** For purposes of successful innovation development the United States and Russia will take steps that will foster and develop bilateral and international collaboration, including: support of research and development, and the creation of human, physical, and technological capital needed to perform that research and transfer those innovations.

**Promote Productive Entrepreneurship.** Both countries commit to create environments conducive to entrepreneurship, including policies that support the venture capital industry, that will allow companies based in the United States and Russia to be internationally competitive in a global exchange of ideas and innovation.

**Catalyze Breakthroughs for Shared Priorities.** The United States and Russia are committed to fostering innovation in sectors of exceptional importance to both countries, in particular: developing alternative energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation, advanced transportation technologies, nanotechnology, space technology, biotechnology, security technologies, and computer and information technology.

For these purposes the United States and Russia are committed to supporting and developing cooperation on innovation in science and technology through both existing mechanisms of

strategic partnership and through new cooperation instruments at the level of government institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. These instruments will serve primarily to create opportunities for quality training and mentoring of scientists, entrepreneurs and innovators; foster targeted bilateral investments in basic and applied research and development, including through targeted grants; support leading universities and scientific research organizations; and provide for joint commercialization of research and development.

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## **Joint Statement by the Coordinators of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission**

The Presidential Commission is broadening and deepening cooperation between the United States and Russia. Its mandate is broad and its agenda ambitious. Since its establishment last July, over 100 meetings and exchanges have taken place under the auspices of the Commission, bringing together over 60 Russian and United States government agencies, not to mention an increasing number of business and non-profit partners. The Commission has brought fresh faces and new issues to our bilateral agenda and has created new channels of cooperation to advance strategic stability, international security, our mutual economic well-being, and stronger ties between Russians and Americans.

Security cooperation is an important focus of the Commission. The new START treaty is an example of greater U.S.-Russia collaboration on the global issues we are facing today. The co-chairs of the Policy Steering Group have intensified consultation and coordination on the Iranian and North Korean nuclear programs and on Middle East peace. New routes have been opened for the transit of personnel and equipment to support international efforts to stabilize Afghanistan. The Arms Control and International Security Working Group is examining cooperation on missile defense, developing ways to enhance stability and transparency, and jointly assessing 21<sup>st</sup> century threats and challenges. Through the Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Security Working Group, we have carried out initiatives to secure and eliminate nuclear materials around the globe, and in April, we concluded an agreement on the Protocol to amend the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, which will dispose of enough weapons-grade plutonium for 17,000 nuclear warheads. We are also continuing to work with other nations to secure and eliminate excess stocks of proliferation sensitive nuclear materials worldwide. Joint activities are being conducted to promote the safe use of civilian nuclear power and to work toward entry into force of the Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

In addition, the Counterterrorism and Counternarcotics Working Groups have generated closer collaboration on issues vital to our shared security. We have started sharing financial intelligence to fight illicit financial flows related to drug smuggling and our law enforcement agencies are conducting joint investigations to target regional drug traffickers along the Afghan northern distribution route. Cooperative measures are being undertaken to prevent terrorist attacks on our transportation systems, to launch a joint initiative within the G8 to assist victims of terrorism, and to counter the roots of violent extremism. The Military Cooperation Working Group is improving relations between our armed forces as illustrated by the inaugural participation of American forces in Victory Day festivities in Red Square and the June docking of the Russian Pacific Fleet's flag ship in San Francisco. In addition to cooperation in counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden, our armed forces are planning a counterterrorism exercise involving an aircraft hijacking scenario.

Beyond the security arena, we recognize that both our countries can each play a vital role in this century as engines of sustainable growth and centers of innovative thinking. The Innovation Dialogue, which bridges several Commission working groups, has established ties among high -

tech industries, venture capitalists, scientific institutions, and idea-makers to promote innovation-based entrepreneurship across economic sectors and to utilize communication technologies to improve educational, cultural, and public health services.

The Business Development and Economic Relations Working Group is addressing ways to remove barriers to trade and developing measures to encourage investment, strengthen intellectual property protection, and facilitate the development of small business in both countries. Working Groups on Energy and Science and Technology have brought together government experts, academics, and business men to advance cooperation on energy efficiency, the development of low carbon fuels and climate science, e-government, and nanotechnology. New pilot projects on cutting-edge “smart grid” technology will help stimulate greater economic growth as well as help us address climate change. The positive momentum generated by the Commission’s activities in these areas is stimulating the growth in Russian-American economic ties and creating thousands of jobs in both countries.

The Commission is also bolstering joint efforts to safeguard the health of our people and our planet. Key achievements of the Health Working Group include the launching of a Health Science Forum to promote joint biomedical research and the completion of more than a dozen medical professional and research exchanges related to HIV/AIDS research, maternal and child health, and healthy lifestyles best practices. Under the auspices of the Environment and Agriculture Working Groups, we are collaborating on environmental issues in the Arctic and supporting tiger, polar bear, and other wildlife conservation efforts. We are also cooperating on water quality and hazardous sites clean-up. Building on more than 50 years of cooperation, our forest service agencies have also enhanced efforts to sustainably manage forests and stop illegal logging. Combined efforts in Haiti and Russia’s offer of assistance in the Gulf of Mexico show that we are strengthening our capacity to respond to disasters and crises under the Emergency Situations Working Group. American and Russian space agencies interact regularly in the Space Cooperation Working Group, including on shared use of the International Space Station, and they are discussing potential projects to expand cooperation in space exploration.

Finally, the Commission has achieved remarkable success in broadening the contacts between American and Russian citizens. For example, the Education, Culture, and Sports Working Group has launched new exchange initiatives and nearly doubled the number of partnerships between American and Russian universities. In May, the group completed its first youth basketball exchange in the United States; over the next several months, exchanges in swimming, volleyball, and youth hockey will take place in the U.S. and Russia. Cultural exchanges have also expanded, supporting over 40 cultural events in the U.S. and Russia, and steps are being taken to protect common cultural heritage, including the Fort Ross historical landmark in California. The Civil Society Working Group has opened an unprecedented dialogue between our governments and among Russian and American non-governmental organizations on issues of common concern, including fighting corruption and the exploitation and trafficking of children in addition to prison reform and migration issues. Taken together, these efforts are making a difference. Opinion polls show that Russians and Americans already have more positive attitudes towards each other’s country.

Looking ahead over the next twelve months, we recommend an expansion of the Commission's mandate to include a new working group on intelligence issues to strengthen our common security. We also agree to redouble our efforts to realize the unmet potential of our economic and trade relations. In this regard, we recommend the Commission devote greater attention to the development of joint activities to help increase our capacities for creativity and dynamism, facilitate innovation-based entrepreneurship, and advance our mutual prosperity and well-being.

To read the report, please visit [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

###

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America  
and the Russian Federation on Strategic Stability**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation are committed to continuing the development of a new strategic relationship based on mutual trust, openness, predictability, and cooperation by following up on the successful negotiation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which is focused on the reduction of strategic offensive arms and provides a basis for consideration of further mutually beneficial measures.

They have submitted the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms to the Senate of the United States of America and the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and plan to coordinate closely on their respective efforts to secure its prompt ratification and entry into force.

In addition, the Arms Control and International Security Working Group of the U.S.- Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission plans to discuss potential ways to promote strategic stability and a more transparent strategic relationship. The United States and the Russian Federation are also committed to working with all our partners this year to strengthen the conventional arms control regime in Europe, and modernize it for the 21st century.

###



The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 24, 2010

## U.S.-Russia Joint Statements

On the occasion of the visit of the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, to the United States of America, the White House is pleased to announce the following joint statements agreed between the United States and Russia:

1. Joint Declaration on Promotion and Implementation of Open Government
2. Joint Statement on Kyrgyzstan
3. Joint Statement on Energy Efficiency
4. Joint Statement on Strategic Stability
5. Joint Statement on Counterterrorism Cooperation
6. Joint Statement Concerning Inter-country Adoption
7. Joint Statement Concerning Afghanistan
8. Joint Statement Concerning People to People Connections
9. Joint Statement on a Strategic Partnership in Innovation
10. Joint Statement on Russia's Accession to the WTO
11. Joint Statement on U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission

## **Joint Statement of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Counterterrorism Cooperation**

Terrorism has emerged as one of the greatest threats to global peace and security in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Recent events this year in both of our countries, including the tragic subway bombings in Moscow in March, the explosion in Stavropol in May, the attempt to detonate a car bomb in New York City's Times Square in May, and the unsuccessful bombing of a U.S. passenger airliner in December 2009, all underscore the crucial need to further expand counterterrorism cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation through joint actions in the areas of law enforcement, transportation security, intelligence sharing, terrorism finance, counterterrorism technology, and within the framework of multilateral fora.

Building on our already robust partnership on counterterrorism which was reflected in the results of the meeting of the Counterterrorism Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission on May 28, 2010, we pledged today to take additional steps to safeguard the citizens of our countries, and at the same time safeguard civil liberties and fundamental freedoms. Our military structures are considering questions regarding the conduct of joint counterterrorism exercises. Underscoring the commitment to ensuring the safety of each country's transportation systems, we are continuing discussions aimed at concluding Memoranda of Understanding on aviation security in order to exchange aviation-related information and to allow joint airport assessments and air carrier inspections, and on sharing best practices in public mass transportation security. We also achieved a principle understanding to establish an arrangement to allow air marshals to operate on flights between our countries. We also aim to jointly lead an effort within the Group of Eight countries on the role and experiences of victims and survivors of terrorism, while we continue to work closely together within the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, a successful U.S.-Russia project created in 2006.

We reaffirmed our common view of the threat to global security posed by al Qaeda and advocated continued cooperation to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda.

Identifying and isolating terrorists is integral to our efforts. We welcomed Russia's efforts to update and enhance the implementation of the sanctions regime under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1822, and the decision by the United States to list Doku Umarov of the so-called "Caucasus Emirate" as a specially designated global terrorist under U.S. Executive Order 13244. Under the auspices of the Presidential Commission, our dialogue has added depth to our understanding of ways to counter violent extremism while enhancing respect for human rights.

We are pleased with the cooperation we have established to date in this area, and remain prepared to explore further means to promote international security, repel terrorist threats, protect the lives and rights of citizens, and bring terrorists to justice.

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Promotion and Implementation of Open Government**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation express their full support, commitment, and agreement to collaborate, where appropriate, to promote more open government through dedicated efforts to increase transparency, promote meaningful citizen participation, and foster collaboration between government and the private sector.

Creating a more open government in the 21st century will demonstrate a new spirit of flexibility, innovation, and creativity. It will entail greater use of new communications and e-government technologies that will promote greater participation by citizens, enhanced accountability, and improved transparency for both regulation and spending. This new approach is already reducing paperwork burdens, promoting economic growth, cutting costs, and heightening efficiency for the two governments and the public at large.

As both countries implement their respective plans for open government, we stand ready to share experiences, collaborate on projects in both our national interests, and work with other countries around the globe that are instituting similar reforms.

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and  
the Russian Federation concerning Afghanistan**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation confirm our commitment to Afghanistan becoming a peaceful, stable, democratic, neutral and economically self-sufficient state, free of terrorism and narcotics, recognizing that further significant international support will be needed to achieve this goal.

We take note of the significant contribution to strengthening international stability which has resulted from the successful implementation of the arrangements between the U.S. and Russia and between Russia and NATO on ground and air transit. In accordance with these arrangements, over 320 flights have been carried out, and over 41,000 personnel and over 9,000 rail containers of valuable cargo have been transported in support of operations in Afghanistan. We are considering the possibility of expanding this cooperation by increasing the volume of ground transit.

We unwaveringly follow our common obligations in the fight against the narcotics threat coming from the territory of Afghanistan, which is undermining our shared and global security. The June 9-10 International Forum "Drug Production in Afghanistan" provided an opportunity to discuss cooperation to counter this threat. We reaffirm that the Counternarcotics Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission is an important tool, and express our commitment to expanding cooperation, with an emphasis on interdiction of channels for the delivery of narcotics and chemical precursors for their production (including by preventing their diversion, pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1817); activating information sharing; and reducing illicit financial flows linked to the regional drug trade. We will explore the possibility of establishing counternarcotics cooperation between the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). We support a comprehensive approach for resolving the issue of decreasing the volume of narcotics grown in Afghanistan, including by providing farmers with alternatives to poppy cultivation as a means of subsistence and providing continuous assistance to Afghan Government-led counternarcotics efforts, including agriculture development, interdiction, demand reduction and eradication, as well as corresponding public information.

We confirm the need for law enforcement cooperation and express our readiness to assist the Afghan Government to strengthen the effectiveness of the work of counternarcotics law enforcement authorities, including by taking part in their training and equipping. We intend to develop various training programs for counternarcotics service officials of countries in the region under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council, including use of the Russian Ministry of Interior's (MOI) All-Russia Institute for Raising Staff Qualifications in Domodedovo. Within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), we will jointly review the possibility of implementing in Central Asian countries a series of projects to train Afghan border officials.

We support the establishment of American-Russian cooperation in the interest of social-economic development of Afghanistan, in particular in the area of restoration and reconstruction of assets having key significance for the Afghan economy.

We reaffirm our support for the Afghan Government's plans under the program of national reconciliation and reintegration to offer an honorable place in Afghan society to those who have decided to renounce violence, participate in building a free and open society and respect the Afghan Constitution, cut ties with al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and are prepared to pursue their political goals peacefully.

We are committed to further enhancing the regime of sanctions provided for by UN Security Council Resolution 1267 and successor resolutions. Toward this goal, we will carefully review each candidate for delisting from the consolidated sanctions list on an individual basis. We also intend to add new names of specific individuals to the consolidated list on the basis of existing criteria.

We welcome the planned transition of responsibilities for maintaining security in Afghanistan to the Afghan National Security Forces. Achieving this goal requires raising the level of their operational capability to such an extent that they will be able to independently defend their country against internal and external threats. We affirm the need for international support to strengthen the potential of the Afghan National Security Forces. In this context, Russia and the United States are working on the possibility of assisting Afghan security forces by supplying Russian-made helicopters and spare parts.

###

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Energy Efficiency**

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation have agreed upon a multifaceted initiative to promote energy efficiency and the development of clean energy technologies. As identified in the Action Plan, agreed by the Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group, co-chaired by Secretary of Energy Steven Chu and Minister of Energy Sergey Shmatko, these efforts will promote innovation in the U.S. and Russian economies and assist in reducing national levels of carbon emissions through implementing the most advanced technologies, mobilizing financial resources, and facilitating creative energy management solutions.

The centerpiece of this collaboration will be the development of a pilot smart grid project based on the most innovative technologies to cut losses in electric power systems and reduce emissions. The project will match U.S. and Russian cities implementing similar projects and will facilitate the sharing of best practices and technical information. The Action Plan also provides for implementing energy management and technical programs to improve energy efficiency in U.S. and Russian public sector buildings. In recognition of the crucial role of the private sector, including small and medium sized companies, in driving innovation, the sides agreed to develop financial mechanisms to help create investment incentives to promote energy efficiency and clean technologies.

###

*May Deliverables  
For March 16, 2012 IPC*

Bilateral Presidential Commission

- **Statement on Support for the Bilateral Presidential Commission (State)**

Civil Society Deliverables

- **Announce the Establishment of a new Trafficking in Persons Sub-Working Group under the Civil Society WG** (three other sub-group suggestions under GOR review—tolerance, international HR, and rights of peoples with disabilities) (State)

Counter-Terrorism Deliverables

- **Statement on Counter-terrorism (State)**
- **Signing of an Air Marshals Agreement (State/DHS)**
- **Announce MOU on Transportation Security (air, water, and rail) (DHS)**

Cybersecurity Deliverables

- **Signing of Presidential Joint Statement on Cyber Security (State/NSS)**
- **Announce the Establishment of a New BPC Cyber Security Working Group or Sub-Working Group (State/NSS)**

Economic and Trade Deliverables

- **Announce resumption of negotiations on a Bilateral Investment Treaty (USTR)**
- **Signing of a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) (USTR)**
- **Statement on Support for Russia's Bid to Join the OECD (State)**
- **Statement of Support for Russian Accession to OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (State)**
- **U.S. Commercial Service Trade Missions (Commerce):**
  - **Automotive Parts and Components Business Development Mission to Russia**  
Moscow, St. Petersburg and Samara, Russia  
April 22 – 28, 2012
  - **Energy Efficiency Trade Mission to Russia**  
Moscow, St. Petersburg, Russia  
June 4 – 8, 2012

Energy Deliverables

- **Signing of an Energy Efficiency-related MOU** outlining a Public-Private Partnership in St. Petersburg (DoE)
- **Announcement of a Second Sister-city Partnership on Smart Grid technology**, Kaliningrad and U.S. city TBD (DoE)

#### Health Deliverables

- **Signing of a Protocol of Intent between CDC and Rospotrebnadzor** (cooperation on infectious diseases) (HHS)
- **Announce Collaboration on Malaria Control** (HHS)

#### Military and Defense Deliverables

- **Signing of the 2012 Military Cooperation Work Plan** (DoD)
- **Announcement of Russian Airborne-U.S. Special Operations Command Europe counterterrorism exercise** will take place at Fort Carson, Colorado in May (DoD)
- **Announce the conclusion of a Defense Technology Cooperation Agreement** (unlikely before May) (DoD)
- **Signing of an MOU on Military Academy Cadet Exchanges** (DoD)

#### People-to-People Contacts

- **Announce entry into force of Adoption and Visa Agreements** (State)
- **Signing of a Protocol on Fulbright Exchanges** (unlikely before May) (State)

#### Security Deliverables

- **Statement on Missile Defense** (unlikely before May) (State/NSS)
- **Statement on Cooperation in Afghanistan** (including counter narcotics) (State)

#### Other Deliverables

- **Joint Congratulations to U.S. and Russian Astronauts at International Space Station** (NASA)
- **Signing of an Agreement to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing** (may be ready to sign as early as April) (?)
- **Signing of an MOU on Subnational Cooperation between U.S. State and Local and Russian Regional Representatives** (?)
- **Signing of a Framework of Cooperation and Sister Park Agreement for Berengia** (State/NPS)
- **Statement on HEU Fuel Return Program**, including the most recent completion of removal of HEU from Mexico and Ukraine. (DoE)
- **Signing of an MOU on Cooperation in the Antarctic** (State)



Sensitive But Unclassified

Sensitive But Unclassified

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Presidential Materials Division

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002. Email	From Christopher Mizelle to Christopher Mizelle et al. [duplicate of 001b] (5 pages)	03/15/2012	P1/(b)(1), P3/(b)(3)
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**Statutory Closure(s) Per:**

50 USC 3507

50 USC 3024(m)(1)

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**COLLECTION:**

Biden Vice Presidential Records  
National Security Affairs  
Email  
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**FOLDER TITLE:**

[SIPR 2012 Index search]

2023-0140-F

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**RESTRICTION CODES**

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]  
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Counterterrorism Cooperation

When we met in June of last year, we pledged to cooperate in addressing terrorism, which has emerged as one of the greatest threats to global peace and security in the 21st century. Subsequent events, including the tragic bombing at Domodedovo Airport in January and the attempt to put bombs aboard cargo planes bound for the United States in October, underscore how important it is to strengthen our joint efforts in the struggle against this threat to the security and well-being of citizens in both our countries.

We have agreed to focus on all aspects of this challenge through cooperative actions of law enforcement, transportation security, intelligence sharing, combating terrorism finance, counterterrorism technology, and within the framework of multilateral fora such as the United Nations, Group of Eight, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and the soon-to-be established Global Counterterrorism Forum. Today, we are pleased to note several additional steps we are taking to strengthen our bilateral partnership.

Protection of the traveling public remains a key focus of our efforts. We intend to enhance our cooperation by putting in place measures to strengthen security in airports serving our two countries and enhance cooperation on other modes of transportation. We remain committed to constructively exploring additional steps we could take, both bilaterally and in multilateral fora. In particular, we intend to discuss how we can improve in-air security through the deployment of law enforcement personnel on select flights, the state-of-the-art in explosives detection measures, and how we can work together in multilateral organizations to improve global supply chain security.

We reaffirm our common view of the threat to global security posed by al Qaeda and advocate continued cooperation to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat this terrorist organization.

There can be no justification for terrorist activities, and no terrorist should feel safe from international efforts to bring them to justice. In this regard, the Russian Federation welcomed the decisions of the United States to separately designate Doku Umarov and his group Caucasus Emirates as Specially Designated Global Terrorists under Executive Order 13224, and to support Umarov's inclusion in the UN's Consolidated List pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1267. The United States is also announcing today that it has included Doku Umarov in its "Rewards for Justice" program, offering a reward of up to \$5 million for information that leads to the location of this key terrorist leader, who has claimed responsibility, among other things, for organizing the Moscow subway bombing and the attack on rail traffic between St. Petersburg and Moscow in 2010, and the Domodedovo airport bombing this year.

We are pleased with the cooperation we have established to date in this area, but remain cognizant of the need to deepen further means to promote international security, counter violent extremism, repel terrorist threats, protect the lives and rights of citizens, and bring terrorists to justice.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement on the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict by Dmitry Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation, Barack Obama, President of the United States of America, and Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic at the Deauville Summit of the Eight

We, the Presidents of the OSCE Minsk Group's Co-Chair countries -- France, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America -- are convinced the time has arrived for all the sides to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to take a decisive step towards a peaceful settlement.

We reiterate that only a negotiated settlement can lead to peace, stability, and reconciliation, opening opportunities for regional development and cooperation. The use of force created the current situation of confrontation and instability. Its use again would only bring more suffering and devastation, and would be condemned by the international community. We strongly urge the leaders of the sides to prepare their populations for peace, not war.

As a result of efforts by the parties and the Co-Chair countries at all levels, significant progress has been made. The latest version of the Basic Principles, as discussed in Sochi on March 5, lays a just and balanced foundation for the drafting of a comprehensive peace settlement. This document, based on the Helsinki Final Act and elements outlined in our joint declarations in L'Aquila in July 2009 and Muskoka in June 2010, provides a way for all sides to move beyond the unacceptable status quo.

We therefore call upon the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan to demonstrate their political will by finalizing the Basic Principles during their upcoming summit in June. Further delay would only call into question the commitment of the sides to reach an agreement. Once an agreement has been reached, we stand ready to witness the formal acceptance of these Principles, to assist in the drafting of the peace agreement, and then to support its implementation with our international partners.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement by the Presidents the United States of America and of the Russian Federation Regarding Cooperation on Visa Issues

Last June, when we met in Washington, we expressed our determination to establish stronger bilateral ties on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation. We are seeking to expand our economic and trade relations, and also to strengthen contacts between our citizens. As has been highlighted in many of the meetings of the Working Groups of the Presidential Commission, the current state of visa procedures between our countries does not correspond to the present level of collaboration nor to the development of bilateral relations that we hope is to come.

We continue to seek ways to facilitate travel between our countries, consistent with the laws and regulations of both countries. Over the past year, our officials have clarified the requirements for travel for purposes of tourism, work, and study, and we intend to streamline this process in order to make travel easier. As a first major step, we have instructed our officials to concentrate on visa liberalization on a reciprocal basis for the largest segments of our traveling nationals – business travelers and tourists, traveling both as individuals and in groups, and official representatives. Taking into account the significant progress achieved by our negotiators, we are working on a new agreement to issue, as a general rule without unduly formalized invitations and justifications, multiple-entry visas for eligible business travelers and tourists of 36 month validity at a unified and reciprocal fee, as well as the issuance of 12-month, multiple-entry visas for official representatives of our countries. We aim to settle these issues and sign the agreement in the very near future, consistent with domestic procedures in both countries.

As relations between our countries grow stronger, and the ties become more intense, we will seek even greater simplification and liberalization of our countries' visa systems on a reciprocal basis, aimed at providing entry of U.S. citizens into Russia and of Russian citizens into the U.S. unencumbered by unnecessary formalities, in accordance with domestic legislation of each country. We are instructing our government agencies to work in this direction.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## Joint Statement of the President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Bering Strait Region

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation:

- Calling for protection of the shared natural and longstanding cultural heritage of Alaska and Chukotka;
- Recognizing the worldwide cultural and natural significance of the Bering Strait region, both as an ancient crossroads and as an area of present-day cooperation between our two countries;
- Noting that the Bering Strait region is important to the economies of both countries;
- Recognizing the many successes of the "Shared Beringian Heritage Program" in better understanding our shared history and sustaining the cultural vitality of the native peoples in the Central Bering Strait Region today;
- Confirming the mutual interest of both countries in deepening cooperation and strengthening ties, particularly in the region of our common boundary in the Bering Strait;
- Noting the important need to protect the rights of native peoples residing in Alaska and Chukotka, and to ensure that residents and native peoples engaged in cultural and traditional activities aimed at providing for their personal needs have continued access to natural resources in accordance with each nation's laws;
- Conscious of the importance of cooperation to protect nature and natural resources in the Bering Strait region and to apply effective strategies aimed at sustainable development of the Arctic regions of our countries;
- Understanding the significance of unique Arctic ecosystems of Alaska and Chukotka in the Bering Strait region; and
- Conscious of the effects of climate change and other pressures on the common natural and cultural heritage of the Bering Strait region;

Declare an intention to deepen cooperation between the United States of America and the Russian Federation in the cross-boundary Bering Strait region, including the expansion of interaction between the national agencies that are responsible for the specially protected natural territories/areas of both countries in the State of Alaska and the Chukotka Autonomous District, including their commitment to developing a dialogue with native peoples to help determine the specific goals and methods for such cooperation.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 26, 2011

## **FACT SHEET: U.S.-Russia Agreements and Joint Statements**

On the occasion of the meeting in Deauville France between President Obama and the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, the White House is pleased to announce the following agreements between the United States and Russia:

### **Joint Statement on Counterterrorism Cooperation**

The Presidents pledged to cooperate in addressing terrorism, which has emerged as one of the greatest threats to global peace and security in the 21st century. They agreed to focus on all aspects of this challenge through cooperative actions of law enforcement, transportation security, intelligence sharing, terrorism finance, counterterrorism technology, and within the framework of multilateral fora such as the United Nations, Group of Eight, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and the soon-to-be established Global Counterterrorism Forum.

The Presidents also noted with satisfaction the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen and Russian Chief of Defense Makarov on May 6. This document commits our two militaries to enhanced cooperation on counterterrorism.

The text of the Joint Statement on Counterterrorism Cooperation can be found at: [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

### **Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Civil Aviation Security**

The Presidents announced an agreement that establishes a framework for reciprocal civil aviation security assessments at international airports where airlines operate service between the territories of the United States and the Russian Federation. This includes the observation of each country's aviation security activities and the exchange of security threat information to civil aviation, in support of bilateral efforts to enhance civil aviation security.

### **Joint Statement Regarding Cooperation on Visa Issues**

The Presidents reaffirmed their intention to strengthen contacts between our citizens, including seeking ways to facilitate travel consistent with the laws and regulations in both countries. They announced their intention to seek a reciprocal agreement to issue, as a general rule, multiple-entry visas for eligible business travelers and tourists of 36-month validity.

The full text of the Joint Statement Regarding Cooperation on Visa Issues can be found at: [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

### **Joint U.S.-Russia Report on Assessment of 21st Century Missile Challenges**

The United States and Russia have finished the joint threat assessment work outlined in the joint statements of President Obama and President Medvedev dated April 1 and July 6, 2009. The two year process entailed expert-level exchanges between U.S. and Russian security experts. This process was chaired by acting Assistant Secretary of State Vann Van Diepen and Deputy Secretary of the Security Council Valeriy Nazarov and Assistant to the Secretary of the Security Council Yevgeniy Lukyanov.

### **Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Bering Strait Region**

The Presidents announced their intention to cooperate broadly in the cross-boundary Bering Strait region. This will include enhanced contact between the government agencies responsible for the specially protected natural territories of both countries in the State of Alaska and Chukotka. They also expressed their intention to increase interaction and facilitate travel among the native peoples living in these two regions.

The text of the Joint Statement on Cooperation in the Bering Strait Region can be found at:  
[www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

**Joint Report by the Coordinators on Progress of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission**

The Presidents hailed another productive year in the work of the Presidential Commission, as reflected in the latest Joint Report. The Commission's second year has been focused on expanding our common agenda across 18 working groups, as well as producing new joint projects and initiatives related to our shared innovation agenda as well as in other priority areas that serve the national interest of both countries. The Commission's agenda is also growing to strengthen collaboration in areas that are important to the promotion of our mutual economic prosperity.

The achievements of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission are outlined in the Commission's annual report, which can be accessed at [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc).

**Working Group on Innovation**

The Presidents welcomed the creation of a new Bilateral Presidential Commission working group focused on innovation to be chaired by Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Robert Hormats and Presidential Advisor Arkady Dvorkovich. The group will focus on enhanced collaboration between our two countries on promoting innovation in our two societies.

**Working Group on Rule of Law**

The Presidents also welcomed establishment of a new Bilateral Presidential Commission working group focused on enhanced cooperation between the two nations' justice ministries. The Working Group will be chaired by Minister of Justice Kononov and Attorney General Eric Holder. Topics for discussion within the working group include judicial assistance in civil cases, corrections, pretrial detention and alternatives to detention.

**Memorandum of Understanding on the Smart Grid Partnership Program**

The Presidents hailed a ground-breaking agreement finalized earlier this month that deepens collaboration on energy efficiency, "smart grid" technology and clean energy. The collaboration will help grow our economies while enhancing their sustainability.

The text of the Memorandum of Understanding on Smart Grid Cooperation can be found at:  
[www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

**Protocol of Intent on Cooperation for the Global Eradication of Polio**

The Presidents welcomed continued progress in our work to eradicate polio globally as called for in the February 2011 Protocol of Intent. This cooperation is benefiting sick children around the world. The U.S. and Russia have already undertaken our first joint immunization monitoring mission in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The Presidents furthermore declared their support for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and the goal of stopping transmission of the disease by the end of 2012.

The text of the Protocol of Intent on Cooperation for the Global Eradication of Polio can be found at:  
[www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

**Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperation in Medical Research**

The Presidents referred to the finalization earlier in the year of Memoranda of Understanding on biomedical research between the National Institutes of Health and Russian scientific institutions including the Russian Academy of Science and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research. These agreements focus on enhancing cooperation on biomedical research, with the latter focusing specifically on HIV/AIDs.

The text of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Basic Biomedical Research between the National Institutes of Health and the Russian Academy of Sciences can be found at:  
<http://www.globalhealth.gov/news/agreements/index.html>

The text of the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Institutes of Health and the Russian Foundation for Basic



BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

May 26, 2011

The primary focus of the Presidential Commission's work in its second year has been dedicated to expanding our common agenda and to developing new opportunities for partnership between the United States and Russia. Since last June, over 150 meetings and exchanges have taken place under the auspices of the Commission's 18 working groups, producing new joint projects and initiatives in priority areas that serve the national interest of both countries.

Innovation is an important theme that runs across the Commission and has stimulated productive activities between our countries. We have exchanged business and economic delegations in aerospace, biotechnology, and information technology to start relationships that can help to increase trade and investment opportunities in both countries. Small business exchanges, educational partnerships, and competitive grants programs are working to promote entrepreneurship and the commercialization of innovations. Collaboration on issues such as patent protection and government procurement is focused on making government work better with our entrepreneurs and companies. A new initiative to provide advanced on-the job training to young American and Russian business executives will help to bring our economies closer together.

Taken together these efforts are contributing to the growing economic prosperity of both our countries. Symbolic of such constructive cooperation, American companies, such as Microsoft, CISCO Systems, and Siguler Guff, are participating in Russia's Skolkovo Innovation Center Project, with over a billion dollars already committed. The opening of a Russian Innovation Center (representing Rusnano, Russian Venture Company, and Skolkovo) in the Silicon Valley will act as another bridge connecting American and Russian high tech companies, investors, and scientific research institutions. Aeroflot's recent agreement to purchase new Boeing airliners will sustain tens of thousands of jobs in the United States and in Russia. New partnerships are also being created between American and Russian companies in electronics, advanced medical technology, nanotechnology, paper and food processing, and mechanical engineering.

In the field of energy efficiency, American and Russian cities and utilities, such as in San Diego and Belgorod, are working together to maximize development of new Smart Grid technology and innovative energy savings performance plans. Our energy experts have also exchanged views on regulatory and policy approaches to stimulate energy efficiency and improve reliability across power distribution networks. American and Russian science institutions are collaborating to create new applications for nanotechnology in energy, environment, and health fields. We are also developing joint research projects and other initiatives to further drive innovation in clean energy solutions. New university partnerships and educational exchange opportunities, including within the framework of the Fulbright

Program, have been announced to expand collaboration on joint scientific research and increase entrepreneurial capacity. The Association of American Universities and the Association of Leading Russian Universities have launched a long-term, multi-disciplinary initiative to foster greater cooperation between American and Russian research universities.

The establishment of the U.S.-Russia Health Science Forum and cooperative agreements on biomedical sciences and HIV/AIDs will contribute to new medical advances that will benefit people around the world. American and Russian companies and non-governmental organizations are also spearheading efforts to provide health information to new mothers via text message. Having celebrated 50 years of human spaceflight just last month, U.S. and Russian space agencies are accelerating advances in innovation through our shared use of the International Space Station, data-sharing in earth and space science, and collaboration to study space exploration beyond low-Earth orbit.

As we strive to work together to accelerate innovation across our economies, we are also continuing to make significant progress in strengthening our security cooperation. Both sides have begun the full-scale implementation of the New START Treaty. Dialogue has continued on other questions connected to arms control and international security. We have concluded preparation of a joint report assessing 21<sup>st</sup> century missile challenges. Together with our partners, we have also been discussing efforts to strengthen and modernize the conventional arms control regime in Europe. Significant strides have also been made on our nuclear energy and nuclear security agenda. We have held consultations to discuss potential implications as a result of the accident at the Fukushima-1 nuclear power plant in Japan. We share the opinion that nuclear power remains a safe and reliable energy source. However, we are committed to strengthening international nuclear power safety. We will take active part in a high level IAEA Conference in June 2011 on strengthening international cooperation and examining the legal framework on nuclear safety.

We believe that further development of our cooperation to strengthen nuclear security should remain a priority. Since 2009, in accordance with our joint plans, almost 900 kg of Russian and U.S.- origin highly-enriched uranium has been repatriated from third countries. Research is underway regarding the feasibility of converting certain research reactors in Russia and the United States to low-enriched uranium fuel. We have also conducted a number of joint activities in the sphere of nuclear materials protection, control and accounting, exchange of best practices, and emergency response.

We note that the entry into force of the U.S.-Russia Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy opens new prospects and creates a firm legal basis for practical cooperation in nuclear energy. In particular, we have agreed to joint efforts in such directions as development of innovative technologies, trade in nuclear materials and technologies, advanced reactor development, conducting joint experiments, tests and research, scientific and technical exchanges, and solutions to environmental protection including nuclear waste disposal.

American and Russian foreign policy experts have consulted on recent crises in Libya and the Middle East and have continued close coordination on the Iran and North Korea nuclear programs. Cooperation has also deepened to support international forces in Afghanistan,

resulting in the transit through Russian airspace of more than 170,000 U.S. personnel (in over 1000 flights). Furthermore, we have also facilitated provision of crucial equipment to support the Afghan National Security Forces. In response to a request from the American side, four Russian helicopters were transferred from Chad to Sudan to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping forces during the period in which a referendum was being held in Southern Sudan.

Cooperation between American and Russian counternarcotics agencies has also intensified; as a result, in the last year over one ton of heroin was seized in Afghanistan and drug smuggling rings between the U.S. and Russia have been dismantled. We are also sharing expertise on drug demand reduction initiatives to include public health, schools, and criminal justice systems. Cooperative measures are being taken to counter terrorist threats to our transportation systems as well as to bring suspected terrorists and their supporters to justice. The United States this year took steps to disrupt the financial support network for global terrorist leader Doku Umarov and the Caucasus Emirate organization, demonstrating our resolve to root out global terrorist organizations. Relations between our military forces continue to improve. Following last-summer's inaugural joint counter-hijacking exercise, "Vigilant Eagle," we also agreed to strengthen operational coordination to combat terrorist threats, which led to the signing of a Memorandum on Counterterrorism Cooperation last May, as well as joint nuclear security and crisis mitigation-type planning. We also agreed to begin joint efforts to counter improvised explosive devices. In total, 67 events, exchanges, exercises, and consultations between our armed forces are planned for 2011. Similar channels have been opened between our defense policy experts on issues such as missile defense; defense reform; defense technology; logistics; and training, education, and human resources.

Under the Commission, our bilateral cooperation has also expanded in new directions, bolstering joint efforts to safeguard our planet and respond to new global challenges. Announcement last November of a new initiative to preserve the population of Russia's Amur tiger builds on strong environmental cooperation including between our NGOs to protect Pacific salmon and other wildlife common to both our countries. Successful experts' exchanges have also taken place on water conservation, hazardous waste disposal, agriculture and forestry management. New relationships between our national park services are paving the way toward development of a shared heritage area in the Bering Strait region and other cooperative arrangements between American and Russian national and regional parks. Russian and American health officials are also working together to eradicate the global spread of polio, including by carrying out joint immunization monitoring missions in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Cooperation between Russian and American emergency response agencies also continues to grow, to include wildfire prevention, disaster medicine, disaster forecasting/planning, and urban search and rescue in international disaster response.


Finally, the Commission has succeeded in strengthening ties between our citizens. Russian and American civil societies are joining efforts to protect children from exploitation; they are also exchanging ideas on promoting the effective integration of migrants and combating the ills of xenophobia and human trafficking. Additionally, they are collaborating to monitor corruption and establish new best practices in corporate governance as well as to

advise on issues such as prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration. New exchanges – from ballet to hip hop music to youth hockey – are also exposing Russians and Americans to the richness and talents of our respective cultures. Theater students in Los Angeles and Moscow have developed joint productions and university student leaders have engaged in discussions and debate on foreign and domestic policy. We are actively engaged to resolve the interruption in art exchanges between our nations and hope to resume this valuable dimension of our cooperation as quickly as possible.

Looking ahead over the next twelve months, we recommend an expansion of the Commission's mandate to include a new working group on innovation to provide greater focus on strategic policy measures to foster innovation and to improve collaboration on the pillars of innovation as identified by our Presidents last June. We also agree that rule of law is vital to create a flourishing economy and advise establishing a working group co-chaired by the U.S. Attorney General and Russia's Minister of Justice to expand our collaboration in this area.

**January 27, 2011** - The U.S. Government and the Government of the Russian Federation, through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation (MOHSD), signed a Protocol of Intent on Cooperation for the Global Eradication of Polio, in Geneva, Switzerland, January 27, 2011. The Protocol of Intent between the United States and Russia outlines a globally-based partnership on polio eradication among HHS, USAID and MOHSD, using their expertise in coordination with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) strategy to accelerate polio eradication. Potential collaborative efforts may include disease surveillance, support for immunization campaigns, technical assistance, advocacy efforts, and additional areas for potential partnership. This agreement builds upon previous successful U.S.-Russian cooperation on global health, including work together on HIV/AIDS in several countries in Africa.

For more information:

- News Release from HHS: U.S., Russia Partner to Eradicate Polio Around the World:  
<http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2011pres/01/20110127a.html>
- You Tube Channel: USA and Europe: USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah on US and Russian partnership to eradicate polio:  
[http://www.youtube.com/USAandEurope#p/u/21/e5lS\\_LIU\\_a0](http://www.youtube.com/USAandEurope#p/u/21/e5lS_LIU_a0) (YouTube) 

## Memorandum of Understanding

National Institutes of Health of the United States of America and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research of the Russian Federation

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), a component of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), a Federal Establishment under the Government of the Russian Federation, (collectively the Participants);

Recognizing the pandemic of HIV/AIDS and its impact in the world, and acknowledging the benefit of unified efforts to address public health problems of mutual concern, the Participants intend to expand and strengthen cooperation on Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention.

These efforts are to be under the auspices of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission and reference the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America and the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Field of Public Health and Medical Science, signed on July 6, 2009.

The focus of this effort is joint HIV prevention studies between Russian and American research scientists affiliated with universities, research institutes, and other organizations and centers engaged in fundamental biomedical and behavioral research. The studies may include but not limited to the support of HIV genomics, HIV-associated co-infections and HIV-associated co-morbidities.

### Section 1

Activities pursuant to this Memorandum may include, but are not necessarily limited to, support of joint projects such as:

- Collaborative basic and translational biomedical research projects;
- Coordination, planning, and organization of scientific meetings, workshops, and symposia;
- Consultations;
- Publication of scientific findings; and
- Other forms of cooperation as may be identified jointly, subject to the availability of resources.

### Section 2

The NIH Office of AIDS Research (OAR) intends to facilitate, coordinate, and support U.S. activities under this Memorandum. The RFBR intends to facilitate, coordinate, and support Russian activities under this Memorandum.

### Section 3

Each Participant acknowledges the importance of the protection of human and animal subjects in any research, public-health activity, or clinical program. Each Participant intends all activities contemplated by this Memorandum to be in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and policies of the Participants.

#### Section 4

This Memorandum does not create any binding obligations under the laws of the Participants or under international law. Specific projects and activities under this Memorandum are subject to the availability of personnel, appropriated funds, and other resources. The Participants intend to develop one or more Implementation Plans through mutual consultations after the signing of this Memorandum.

#### Section 5

The Participants recognize that activities carried out under this Memorandum may produce patentable results and other intellectual property and may lead to publications of scientific findings. It is intended that for inventions made jointly during joint research projects, Participants and Participant-sponsored investigators may enter into arrangements regarding the disposition and commercialization of the invention where the respective benefits may be apportioned according to the respective contributions except that no Participant or Participant-sponsored investigator is to be obligated to grant a patent license to the other Participant.

Nothing in this Memorandum is intended to affect the existing intellectual property rights of individual scientists and institutions, which should in all cases be recognized and preserved. Each Participant intends to follow its own laws and regulations on intellectual property protection during the project implementation process.

The Participants intent to encourage scientists involved in activities pursuant to this Memorandum to publish their findings, both collaboratively and as individuals. In any publication specifically related to work pursuant to this Memorandum, the Participants may make an appropriate reference to this Memorandum. The Participants intent to make scientific and technological information derived from collaborative activities under this Memorandum available to the wider scientific community, in accordance with the Participant' customary practices and procedures and in consultation with the authors of the research.

#### Section 6

The Participants recognize that activities under this Memorandum may involve reciprocal visits and exchanges of administrative personnel between the United States and Russia. To the extent possible, the Participants intend to facilitate the rapid completion of all necessary clearances and documentation required to allow and encourage these exchanges of personnel. Each Participant intends to bear all costs of its own activities, travel, and personnel under this Memorandum, except

that alternative funding arrangements for specific activities may be made as appropriate and consistent with applicable statutes and regulations.

**Section 7**

Any difference of opinion between the Participants regarding activities conducted pursuant to this Memorandum should be settled through consultation.

**Section 8**

Activities under this Memorandum may commence upon signature and may continue for five years. The Participants may extend this period by mutual written declaration. Either Participant may discontinue cooperation under this Memorandum at any time and should endeavor to provide six months' written notice to the other Participant.

Prepared in English and signed in \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

**For the National Institutes of Health:**

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.  
National Institutes of Health  
Director

**For The Russian Foundation for Basic Research:**

Vladislav Ya. Panchenko, Academician  
RFBR Chairman



## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding ("Memorandum") is entered into this 24 day of May 2011 by and between Interregional Distribution Grid Company of Centre, JSC (IDGC of Centre), a corporation organized and existing under the law of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Belgorod Region and San Diego Gas & Electric Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California ("SDG&E") and the Office of the Mayor of the City of San Diego, California (collectively, the "Parties" and each individually, a "Party").

### PREAMBLE:

Whereas, the Parties are seeking to develop mutually beneficial cooperation as part of the smart grid partnership program under the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group;

Whereas, the Parties each seek to contribute to the implementation of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding dated October 14, 2010 by and between the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation and the Department of Energy of the United States on cooperation in the energy sector (attached to this Memorandum as Exhibit A);

Whereas, the Parties each wish to contribute to the implementation of the goals for cooperation enunciated in the Joint Statement of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group by its co-chairs Minister of Energy Sergei Shmatko and Secretary of Energy Steven Chu (attached to this Memorandum as Exhibit B);

Whereas, the Parties acknowledge the considerable potential for the development of

## МЕМОРАНДУМ О ВЗАИМОПОНИМАНИИ

Настоящий Меморандум о взаимопонимании (именуемый в дальнейшем «Меморандум»), достигнутом между Открытым Акционерным Обществом «Межрегиональная распределительная сетевая компания Центра» (ОАО «МРСК Центра»), компанией, созданной и действующей на основании законодательства Российской Федерации, Правительством Белгородской Области, а также Газовой и Электрической Компанией Сан Диего ("SDG&E"), корпорацией, созданной и действующей на основании законодательства штата Калифорния, и Офисом мэра города Сан Диего, штат Калифорния (именуемые в дальнейшем: совместно – «Стороны», и каждая в отдельности – «Сторона»), заключен Сторонами 24 мая 2011г.

### ПРЕАМБУЛА:

Принимая во внимание, что Стороны преследуют цель развития взаимовыгодного сотрудничества по программе партнерства в области интеллектуальных сетей в рамках рабочей группы по энергетике Российско-Американской двухсторонней президентской комиссии;

Принимая во внимание, что каждая из Сторон хочет содействовать осуществлению основных положений Меморандума о взаимопонимании от 14 октября 2010 г. между Министерством энергетики Российской Федерации и Министерством энергетики США о сотрудничестве в области энергетики (Приложение А к настоящему документу);

Принимая во внимание, что каждая из Сторон хочет содействовать осуществлению целей сотрудничества, сформулированных в Совместном заявлении рабочей группы по энергетике Российско-Американской двухсторонней Президентской комиссии её сопредседателями, Министром энергетики Сергеем Шматко и Министром энергетики Стивеном Чу (Приложение В к настоящему документу);

Принимая во внимание, что Стороны отмечают значительный потенциал развития

cooperative programs to advance energy efficiency and to develop and deploy cutting-edge technologies in their respective municipalities; and whereas, this goal is supported by the US Department of Energy, the US Agency for International Development, the Russian Ministry of Energy, the Russian Energy Agency; and the JSC "Interregional Distribution Grid Companies Holding"

программ сотрудничества по повышению энергоэффективности и разработке и применению передовых технологий в своих регионах; и принимая во внимание поддержку таких программ со стороны Министерства Энергетики РФ, Российского Энергетического Агентства, ОАО "Холдинг межрегиональных распределительных сетевых компаний", Министерства Энергетики США и Агентства по Международному Развитию США;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

С УЧЕТОМ ВЫШЕИЗЛОЖЕННОГО, Стороны соглашаются с нижеследующим:

#### ARTICLE I AIM OF MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION

The Parties agree that the Partnership outlined in this Memorandum aims to leverage the expertise and knowledge of Party in order to:

- 1.1 Strengthen economic development of our regions and companies, entered into this Memorandum
- 1.2 Maximize innovation in energy efficiency and development of Smart Grid
- 1.3 Qualitatively improve reliability of power supply
- 1.4 Engage customers in their electric grids management and influence behavior change

#### СТАТЬЯ I ЦЕЛЬ МЕМОРАНДУМА О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ

Стороны соглашаются, что сотрудничество, изложенное в настоящем Меморандуме, направлено на использование опыта и знаний каждой из Сторон в целях:

- 1.1 Усиления экономического развития регионов и компаний, подписавших Меморандум
- 1.2 Максимального использования инноваций в области повышения энергоэффективности и развития «умных» сетей
- 1.3 Повышение уровня надежности энергоснабжения
- 1.4 Вовлечения потребителей в процесс управления электрическими сетями и влияния на изменение их поведения

#### ARTICLE 2 AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Parties agree to, and acknowledge each other's mutual interest in:

- 2.1 Cooperation in the following priority areas:
  - 2.1.1 AMI smart meters
  - 2.1.2 Distribution Automation
  - 2.1.3 Best practices in business processes

#### СТАТЬЯ 2 ОБЛАСТИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

Стороны согласились и подтвердили взаимный интерес в следующих областях:

- 2.1 Сотрудничество по следующим приоритетным направлениям:
  - 2.1.1. «Умные» счетчики на основе современной системы учета (AMI)
  - 2.1.2. Автоматизация распределительных

- 2.1.4 Communications for electric utility operations
- 2.1.5 Distribution control center, training center, and crew management
- 2.1.6 Creation of Smart Grid innovation cluster
- 2.1.7 Security and video surveillance
- 2.1.8 Streetlight management
- 2.1.9 Supportive government policies to promote Smart Grid

2.2 Possible future cooperation or collaboration in:

- 2.2.1 Renewable Energy
- 2.2.2 Call Centers and Customer Care Centers
- 2.2.3 Volt/Var management
- 2.2.4 Other areas of mutual interest recognized by the Parties

2.3 Development of a common action plan to define activities to implement the areas of cooperation listed in Article 2.1.

сетей

- 2.1.3. Лучшие практики в бизнес-процессах
- 2.1.4. Телекоммуникация в электрических сетях
- 2.1.5. Центр управления сетями, полигон и управление бригадами
- 2.1.6. Создание инновационного Кластера «Умные» сети
- 2.1.7. Безопасность и видеонаблюдение
- 2.1.8. Управление уличным освещением
- 2.1.9. Максимальное содействие разработке нормативных актов в области «умных» сетей

2.2 Последующее сотрудничество может включать такие направления, как:

- 2.2.1 Возобновляемые источники энергии
- 2.2.2 Колл-Центры и Центры обслуживания клиентов
- 2.2.3 Регулирование напряжения/ реактивной мощности
- 2.2.4 Другие направления, представляющие общий интерес для Сторон

2.3 Разработка общего плана действий для определения мер, необходимых для осуществления сотрудничества в сферах, перечисленных в Статье 2.1

**ARTICLE 3 FORMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES**

The Parties agree that implementation of the foregoing areas of cooperation may include:

- 3.1. Exchange of information and experiential data on a regular basis;
- 3.2. Visits by leaders, a specialist team or experts from one Party to the facilities of the other Parties for the exchange of technical information;

**СТАТЬЯ 3 ФОРМЫ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА СТОРОН**

Стороны согласны, что реализация сотрудничества в вышеупомянутых областях может включать в себя:

- 3.1. Обмен информацией и экспериментальными данными на регулярной основе;
- 3.2. Визиты руководителей, групп специалистов или экспертов одной Стороны на объекты другой Стороны для

- 3.3 Identification of areas and projects suitable for joint research and development and realization of smaller pilot and demonstration projects; and
- 3.4 Exchange of technical assistance between Parties as requested and appropriate;
- 3.5 Other forms of cooperation as determined by the Parties at any time.

#### ARTICLE 4 COMMENCEMENT, MODIFICATION, TERMINATION

- 4.1 The Parties agree that this Memorandum will come into force and cooperative activities may commence as of the date of the execution of this Memorandum.
- 4.2 This Memorandum may be modified in writing only by the written consent of all Parties.
- 4.3 Any Party may terminate its activities under this Memorandum with or without cause upon written notice to the other Parties at least ninety (90) days before such termination shall take effect.

#### ARTICLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS

- 5.1. The Parties intend that their cooperation within the framework of this Memorandum shall be on the basis of mutual trust.
- 5.2 This Memorandum does not create any legally binding obligations between the Parties.
- 5.3 The Parties undertake to respect confidentiality in respect to any commercial, office and financial information received under this Memorandum from other Parties, both during the execution of the Memorandum and after its termination.

обмена технической информацией;

- 3.3 Определение областей и проектов, подходящих для совместных исследований и разработок, и реализации нескрупных пилотных и демонстрационных проектов;
- 3.4 Обмен технической поддержкой между Сторонами по запросу и при наличии возможности;
- 3.5 Другие формы сотрудничества, определяемые Сторонами в любое время.

#### СТАТЬЯ 4 ВСТУПЛЕНИЕ В СИЛУ, ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ, ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ

- 4.1 Стороны согласны, что настоящий Меморандум вступает в силу и совместные действия могут быть начаты со дня подписания настоящего Меморандума.
- 4.2 Настоящий Меморандум может быть изменен по инициативе каждой из Сторон в письменной форме только с письменного согласия всех Сторон.
- 4.3 Любая Сторона может прекратить свою деятельность в рамках настоящего Меморандума по какой-либо причине или без нее, заявив об этом другим Сторонам в письменной форме не менее чем за девяносто (90) дней до прекращения деятельности.


#### СТАТЬЯ 5 ПРОЧИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

- 5.1. Стороны намерены вести сотрудничество в рамках настоящего Меморандума на основе обоюдного доверия.
- 5.2 Настоящий Меморандум не создает каких-либо юридических обязательств Сторон друг перед другом.
- 5.3 Стороны обязуются соблюдать полную конфиденциальность в отношении полученной ими по настоящему Меморандуму от других Сторон коммерческой, служебной, финансовой информации, как в период исполнения Меморандума, так и после прекращения его действия.

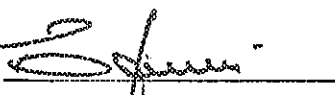
This Memorandum is executed as of this day May 24, 2011 in San Diego and Belgorod, in four counterparts, in the English and Russian languages.

Настоящий Меморандум подписан 24 мая, 2011 в городах Белгороде и Сан Диего в четырех экземплярах на английском и русском языках.

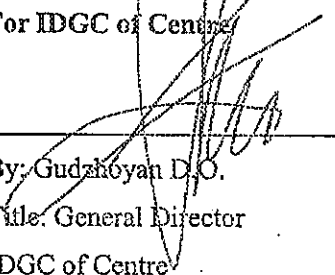
For the Belgorod Region Government:

  
By: Savchenko E.S.  
Title: Governor of the Belgorod Region

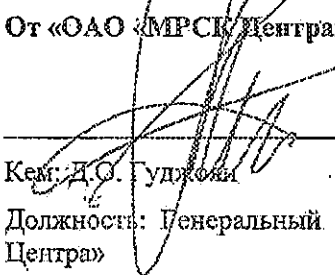
От Правительства Белгородской области:

  
Кем: Е.С. Савченко  
Должность: Губернатор Белгородской Области


For IDGC of Centre

  
By: Gudzhoyan D.O.  
Title: General Director  
IDGC of Centre

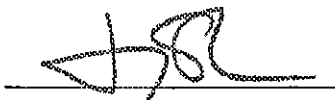
От «ОАО «МРСК Центра»

  
Кем: Д.О. Гуджоян  
Должность: Генеральный Директор ОАО «МРСК Центра»

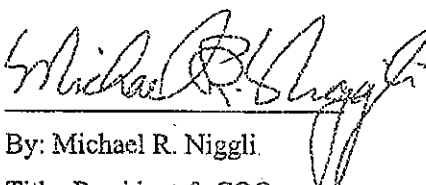
For the Office of Mayor of the City of San Diego :

  
By: Jerry Sanders  
Title: Mayor  
Office of the Mayor of the City of San Diego

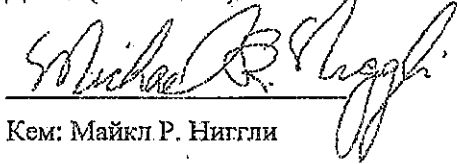
От Офиса мэра города Сан Диего:

  
Кем: Джерри Сандерс  
Должность: Мэр  
Офис мэра города Сан Диего

For San Diego Gas & Electric Company

  
By: Michael R. Niggli  
Title: President & COO  
San Diego Gas & Electric Company

От Газовой и Электрической Компании Сан Диего ("SDG&E")

  
Кем: Майкл Р. Ниггли  
Должность: Президент и Исполнительный Директор, Газовая и Электрическая Компания Сан Диего ("SDG&E")

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on People-to People Connections**

The renewed relationship between the United States and Russia depends not just on the actions of our governments, but on the energy, creativity, and commitment of our two peoples. Each year, thousands of Americans and Russians now travel freely between our countries, from athletes to artists, from scientists to students. Thanks in part to the work of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission, Americans and Russians have more possibilities to increase personal and professional connections in business, research, education, culture, tourism and many other areas.

Over the past year, the Commission has helped to significantly expand youth sports exchanges, university partnerships and cultural programs, both in the United States and in Russia. Broadening of contacts among non-governmental organizations and increasing collaboration on timely issues for Americans and Russians have been two priorities of the Commission's work. We have organized exhibits that celebrate the achievements of our writers and performing artists, and that recognize our shared history. We are working together to foster academic excellence through increased exchanges among students, teachers, and researchers, particularly in the fields of science and technology. New technologies are playing a role in these efforts to disseminate information and ideas. Young people in both countries are using new tools like You Tube to share creative experiences and to exchange views on issues, from the rule of law to modern dance.

Despite progress on many fronts, we recognize that making personal connections is harder than it should be for American and Russian representatives in several Commission working groups have raised the need to make procedures for travel easier, particularly for businesspeople and scientists. Both sides are committed to seeking ways to facilitate travel between our countries, consistent with the laws and regulations of each country. By streamlining or clarifying the requirements for travel, work, and study, we hope to further strengthen the connections between our peoples and energize the relationship between our nations.

###

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation concerning Intercountry Adoption**

We are convinced that all children have the right to grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Many children throughout the world are deprived of this natural right.

Every year, tens of thousands of children find loving parents through adoptions, including international adoptions. We honor those who have the generosity to welcome adopted children, in particular from other countries, into their families.

However, tragic incidents involving children adopted between our countries caused by the adoptive parents underscore the importance of ensuring reliable protections for the rights, safety, and well-being of adopted children. We are committed to doing everything in our power to achieve this.

In this regard, we have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to conclude a legally binding bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of intercountry adoption. At our direction, experts from the United States and Russia have already been actively working on a draft, and they have informed us that they have made considerable progress in fulfilling this difficult task.

We will work together so that entry into force of this agreement as soon as possible would create an even stronger legal basis for adoption in the interests of children and families of both our countries.

###

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Russia's Accession to the WTO**

The United States and the Russian Federation reaffirm their deep mutual commitment to Russia's integration into the multilateral trading system through Russian accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). We welcome the renewed energy towards completing this process as soon as possible, which is in the clear interest of both our nations, and that of the global trading community. This is a trade policy priority for both nations.

Our governments will therefore both undertake the most vigorous possible efforts in the coming months – bilaterally and with other Members of the WTO – to build and sustain the momentum towards completing the remaining steps in this process. These steps have been clearly identified. We have agreed on approaches to resolve the small number of outstanding bilateral accession issues. Based on the significant progress achieved by our teams, including agreement on the treatment of state-owned enterprises, and provided that Russia fully implements the mutually agreed upon action plan for bringing Russian legislation into compliance with WTO requirements, we aim to settle these issues by September 30.

The United States commits itself to offering the Russian Federation its full support and best advice in the WTO accession process. The Russian Federation, meanwhile, commits to a government-wide effort to accelerate the adoption of measures that bring the country into conformity with WTO norms, in keeping with customary procedures for accession to the WTO.

###



**Joint Statement of the Presidents of the United States and the Russian Federation  
in Connection with the Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation confirm their common interest in supporting the people of Kyrgyzstan in their efforts to restore democracy and stability after the April 7 events and tragic confrontations in the south of the country. We extend our sincere condolences to the families of those who lost loved ones in the interethnic conflicts. We call for the use of nonviolent political methods of resolving the current problems, for a rapid restoration of public order, civic peace and interethnic understanding. We support a coordinated multilateral response to this crisis and support the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, neighbors, and friends of Kyrgyzstan in their efforts to assist in the normalization of the situation in the country, including providing humanitarian aid. We intend to continue our joint efforts with Kyrgyzstan, to combat threats from narcotics trafficking and terrorism and work together to promote economic development of a stable Kyrgyzstan.

## **Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on a Strategic Partnership in Innovation**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation, recognizing the growing role of technological innovation in the economies of both countries, as well as the importance of bilateral cooperation in this area, express their intent to begin new and dedicated efforts to promote collaboration in the areas of development of civil technologies, open standards, and innovation and technology policy. These collaborative measures will be made in equal partnership and for mutual benefit and will foster long term relationships in the areas of economic development, national competitiveness, and the development of a world-class workforce.

In this context the United States and Russia are considering the generation of new innovative ideas, their broad dissemination and their commercialization as an important component for developing an innovation ecosystem and fostering economic growth in both countries.

Implementation of these ideas is dependent upon a trained world class workforce with twenty-first century knowledge and skills, unfettered access to ideas and information, and a business environment that fosters fair competition, and the rule of law, to include ensuring protection of intellectual property rights. At the same time efficient capital markets and openness to international trade and investment are fundamental for an effective innovation strategy, and are key to supporting the development of innovative products and ventures.

To build upon existing measures in innovation and technology policy the United States and Russia propose to develop cooperation in the following key areas:

**Invest in the Building Blocks of Innovation .** For purposes of successful innovation development the United States and Russia will take steps that will foster and develop bilateral and international collaboration, including: support of research and development, and the creation of human, physical, and technological capital needed to perform that research and transfer those innovations.

**Promote Productive Entrepreneurship.** Both countries commit to create environments conducive to entrepreneurship, including policies that support the venture capital industry, that will allow companies based in the United States and Russia to be internationally competitive in a global exchange of ideas and innovation.

**Catalyze Breakthroughs for Shared Priorities.** The United States and Russia are committed to fostering innovation in sectors of exceptional importance to both countries, in particular: developing alternative energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation, advanced transportation technologies, nanotechnology, space technology, biotechnology, security technologies, and computer and information technology.

For these purposes the United States and Russia are committed to supporting and developing cooperation on innovation in science and technology through both existing mechanisms of

strategic partnership and through new cooperation instruments at the level of government institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. These instruments will serve primarily to create opportunities for quality training and mentoring of scientists, entrepreneurs and innovators; foster targeted bilateral investments in basic and applied research and development, including through targeted grants; support leading universities and scientific research organizations; and provide for joint commercialization of research and development.

###

## **Joint Statement by the Coordinators of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission**

The Presidential Commission is broadening and deepening cooperation between the United States and Russia. Its mandate is broad and its agenda ambitious. Since its establishment last July, over 100 meetings and exchanges have taken place under the auspices of the Commission, bringing together over 60 Russian and United States government agencies, not to mention an increasing number of business and non-profit partners. The Commission has brought fresh faces and new issues to our bilateral agenda and has created new channels of cooperation to advance strategic stability, international security, our mutual economic well-being, and stronger ties between Russians and Americans.

Security cooperation is an important focus of the Commission. The new START treaty is an example of greater U.S.-Russia collaboration on the global issues we are facing today. The co-chairs of the Policy Steering Group have intensified consultation and coordination on the Iranian and North Korean nuclear programs and on Middle East peace. New routes have been opened for the transit of personnel and equipment to support international efforts to stabilize Afghanistan. The Arms Control and International Security Working Group is examining cooperation on missile defense, developing ways to enhance stability and transparency, and jointly assessing 21<sup>st</sup> century threats and challenges. Through the Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Security Working Group, we have carried out initiatives to secure and eliminate nuclear materials around the globe, and in April, we concluded an agreement on the Protocol to amend the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement, which will dispose of enough weapons-grade plutonium for 17,000 nuclear warheads. We are also continuing to work with other nations to secure and eliminate excess stocks of proliferation sensitive nuclear materials worldwide. Joint activities are being conducted to promote the safe use of civilian nuclear power and to work toward entry into force of the Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

In addition, the Counterterrorism and Counternarcotics Working Groups have generated closer collaboration on issues vital to our shared security. We have started sharing financial intelligence to fight illicit financial flows related to drug smuggling and our law enforcement agencies are conducting joint investigations to target regional drug traffickers along the Afghan northern distribution route. Cooperative measures are being undertaken to prevent terrorist attacks on our transportation systems, to launch a joint initiative within the G8 to assist victims of terrorism, and to counter the roots of violent extremism. The Military Cooperation Working Group is improving relations between our armed forces as illustrated by the inaugural participation of American forces in Victory Day festivities in Red Square and the June docking of the Russian Pacific Fleet's flag ship in San Francisco. In addition to cooperation in counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden, our armed forces are planning a counterterrorism exercise involving an aircraft hijacking scenario.

Beyond the security arena, we recognize that both our countries can each play a vital role in this century as engines of sustainable growth and centers of innovative thinking. The Innovation Dialogue, which bridges several Commission working groups, has established ties among high -

tech industries, venture capitalists, scientific institutions, and idea-makers to promote innovation-based entrepreneurship across economic sectors and to utilize communication technologies to improve educational, cultural, and public health services.

The Business Development and Economic Relations Working Group is addressing ways to remove barriers to trade and developing measures to encourage investment, strengthen intellectual property protection, and facilitate the development of small business in both countries. Working Groups on Energy and Science and Technology have brought together government experts, academics, and business men to advance cooperation on energy efficiency, the development of low carbon fuels and climate science, e-government, and nanotechnology. New pilot projects on cutting-edge “smart grid” technology will help stimulate greater economic growth as well as help us address climate change. The positive momentum generated by the Commission’s activities in these areas is stimulating the growth in Russian-American economic ties and creating thousands of jobs in both countries.

The Commission is also bolstering joint efforts to safeguard the health of our people and our planet. Key achievements of the Health Working Group include the launching of a Health Science Forum to promote joint biomedical research and the completion of more than a dozen medical professional and research exchanges related to HIV/AIDS research, maternal and child health, and healthy lifestyles best practices. Under the auspices of the Environment and Agriculture Working Groups, we are collaborating on environmental issues in the Arctic and supporting tiger, polar bear, and other wildlife conservation efforts. We are also cooperating on water quality and hazardous sites clean-up. Building on more than 50 years of cooperation, our forest service agencies have also enhanced efforts to sustainably manage forests and stop illegal logging. Combined efforts in Haiti and Russia’s offer of assistance in the Gulf of Mexico show that we are strengthening our capacity to respond to disasters and crises under the Emergency Situations Working Group. American and Russian space agencies interact regularly in the Space Cooperation Working Group, including on shared use of the International Space Station, and they are discussing potential projects to expand cooperation in space exploration.

Finally, the Commission has achieved remarkable success in broadening the contacts between American and Russian citizens. For example, the Education, Culture, and Sports Working Group has launched new exchange initiatives and nearly doubled the number of partnerships between American and Russian universities. In May, the group completed its first youth basketball exchange in the United States; over the next several months, exchanges in swimming, volleyball, and youth hockey will take place in the U.S. and Russia. Cultural exchanges have also expanded, supporting over 40 cultural events in the U.S. and Russia, and steps are being taken to protect common cultural heritage, including the Fort Ross historical landmark in California. The Civil Society Working Group has opened an unprecedented dialogue between our governments and among Russian and American non-governmental organizations on issues of common concern, including fighting corruption and the exploitation and trafficking of children in addition to prison reform and migration issues. Taken together, these efforts are making a difference. Opinion polls show that Russians and Americans already have more positive attitudes towards each other’s country.

Looking ahead over the next twelve months, we recommend an expansion of the Commission's mandate to include a new working group on intelligence issues to strengthen our common security. We also agree to redouble our efforts to realize the unmet potential of our economic and trade relations. In this regard, we recommend the Commission devote greater attention to the development of joint activities to help increase our capacities for creativity and dynamism, facilitate innovation-based entrepreneurship, and advance our mutual prosperity and well-being.

To read the report, please visit [www.state.gov/russiabpc](http://www.state.gov/russiabpc)

###

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America  
and the Russian Federation on Strategic Stability**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation are committed to continuing the development of a new strategic relationship based on mutual trust, openness, predictability, and cooperation by following up on the successful negotiation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, which is focused on the reduction of strategic offensive arms and provides a basis for consideration of further mutually beneficial measures.

They have submitted the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms to the Senate of the United States of America and the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and plan to coordinate closely on their respective efforts to secure its prompt ratification and entry into force.

In addition, the Arms Control and International Security Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission plans to discuss potential ways to promote strategic stability and a more transparent strategic relationship. The United States and the Russian Federation are also committed to working with all our partners this year to strengthen the conventional arms control regime in Europe, and modernize it for the 21st century.

###

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 24, 2010

## U.S.-Russia Joint Statements

On the occasion of the visit of the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, to the United States of America, the White House is pleased to announce the following joint statements agreed between the United States and Russia:

1. Joint Declaration on Promotion and Implementation of Open Government
2. Joint Statement on Kyrgyzstan
3. Joint Statement on Energy Efficiency
4. Joint Statement on Strategic Stability
5. Joint Statement on Counterterrorism Cooperation
6. Joint Statement Concerning Inter-country Adoption
7. Joint Statement Concerning Afghanistan
8. Joint Statement Concerning People to People Connections
9. Joint Statement on a Strategic Partnership in Innovation
10. Joint Statement on Russia's Accession to the WTO
11. Joint Statement on U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission



## **Joint Statement of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Counterterrorism Cooperation**

Terrorism has emerged as one of the greatest threats to global peace and security in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Recent events this year in both of our countries, including the tragic subway bombings in Moscow in March, the explosion in Stavropol in May, the attempt to detonate a car bomb in New York City's Times Square in May, and the unsuccessful bombing of a U.S. passenger airliner in December 2009, all underscore the crucial need to further expand counterterrorism cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation through joint actions in the areas of law enforcement, transportation security, intelligence sharing, terrorism finance, counterterrorism technology, and within the framework of multilateral fora.

Building on our already robust partnership on counterterrorism which was reflected in the results of the meeting of the Counterterrorism Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission on May 28, 2010, we pledged today to take additional steps to safeguard the citizens of our countries, and at the same time safeguard civil liberties and fundamental freedoms. Our military structures are considering questions regarding the conduct of joint counterterrorism exercises. Underscoring the commitment to ensuring the safety of each country's transportation systems, we are continuing discussions aimed at concluding Memoranda of Understanding on aviation security in order to exchange aviation-related information and to allow joint airport assessments and air carrier inspections, and on sharing best practices in public mass transportation security. We also achieved a principle understanding to establish an arrangement to allow air marshals to operate on flights between our countries. We also aim to jointly lead an effort within the Group of Eight countries on the role and experiences of victims and survivors of terrorism, while we continue to work closely together within the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, a successful U.S.-Russia project created in 2006.

We reaffirmed our common view of the threat to global security posed by al Qaeda and advocated continued cooperation to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda.

Identifying and isolating terrorists is integral to our efforts. We welcomed Russia's efforts to update and enhance the implementation of the sanctions regime under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1822, and the decision by the United States to list Doku Umarov of the so-called "Caucasus Emirate" as a specially designated global terrorist under U.S. Executive Order 13244. Under the auspices of the Presidential Commission, our dialogue has added depth to our understanding of ways to counter violent extremism while enhancing respect for human rights.

We are pleased with the cooperation we have established to date in this area, and remain prepared to explore further means to promote international security, repel terrorist threats, protect the lives and rights of citizens, and bring terrorists to justice.

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Promotion and Implementation of Open Government**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation express their full support, commitment, and agreement to collaborate, where appropriate, to promote more open government through dedicated efforts to increase transparency, promote meaningful citizen participation, and foster collaboration between government and the private sector.

Creating a more open government in the 21st century will demonstrate a new spirit of flexibility, innovation, and creativity. It will entail greater use of new communications and e-government technologies that will promote greater participation by citizens, enhanced accountability, and improved transparency for both regulation and spending. This new approach is already reducing paperwork burdens, promoting economic growth, cutting costs, and heightening efficiency for the two governments and the public at large.

As both countries implement their respective plans for open government, we stand ready to share experiences, collaborate on projects in both our national interests, and work with other countries around the globe that are instituting similar reforms.

**Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and  
the Russian Federation concerning Afghanistan**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation confirm our commitment to Afghanistan becoming a peaceful, stable, democratic, neutral and economically self-sufficient state, free of terrorism and narcotics, recognizing that further significant international support will be needed to achieve this goal.

We take note of the significant contribution to strengthening international stability which has resulted from the successful implementation of the arrangements between the U.S. and Russia and between Russia and NATO on ground and air transit. In accordance with these arrangements, over 320 flights have been carried out, and over 41,000 personnel and over 9,000 rail containers of valuable cargo have been transported in support of operations in Afghanistan. We are considering the possibility of expanding this cooperation by increasing the volume of ground transit.

We unwaveringly follow our common obligations in the fight against the narcotics threat coming from the territory of Afghanistan, which is undermining our shared and global security. The June 9-10 International Forum "Drug Production in Afghanistan" provided an opportunity to discuss cooperation to counter this threat. We reaffirm that the Counternarcotics Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Presidential Commission is an important tool, and express our commitment to expanding cooperation, with an emphasis on interdiction of channels for the delivery of narcotics and chemical precursors for their production (including by preventing their diversion, pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1817); activating information sharing; and reducing illicit financial flows linked to the regional drug trade. We will explore the possibility of establishing counternarcotics cooperation between the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). We support a comprehensive approach for resolving the issue of decreasing the volume of narcotics grown in Afghanistan, including by providing farmers with alternatives to poppy cultivation as a means of subsistence and providing continuous assistance to Afghan-Government-led counternarcotics efforts, including agriculture development, interdiction, demand reduction and eradication, as well as corresponding public information.

We confirm the need for law enforcement cooperation and express our readiness to assist the Afghan Government to strengthen the effectiveness of the work of counternarcotics law enforcement authorities, including by taking part in their training and equipping. We intend to develop various training programs for counternarcotics service officials of countries in the region under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council, including use of the Russian Ministry of Interior's (MOI) All-Russia Institute for Raising Staff Qualifications in Domodedovo. Within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), we will jointly review the possibility of implementing in Central Asian countries a series of projects to train Afghan border officials.

We support the establishment of American-Russian cooperation in the interest of social-economic development of Afghanistan, in particular in the area of restoration and reconstruction of assets having key significance for the Afghan economy.

We reaffirm our support for the Afghan Government's plans under the program of national reconciliation and reintegration to offer an honorable place in Afghan society to those who have decided to renounce violence, participate in building a free and open society and respect the Afghan Constitution, cut ties with al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and are prepared to pursue their political goals peacefully.

We are committed to further enhancing the regime of sanctions provided for by UN Security Council Resolution 1267 and successor resolutions. Toward this goal, we will carefully review each candidate for delisting from the consolidated sanctions list on an individual basis. We also intend to add new names of specific individuals to the consolidated list on the basis of existing criteria.

We welcome the planned transition of responsibilities for maintaining security in Afghanistan to the Afghan National Security Forces. Achieving this goal requires raising the level of their operational capability to such an extent that they will be able to independently defend their country against internal and external threats. We affirm the need for international support to strengthen the potential of the Afghan National Security Forces. In this context, Russia and the United States are working on the possibility of assisting Afghan security forces by supplying Russian-made helicopters and spare parts.

###

## **Joint Statement by the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Energy Efficiency**

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation have agreed upon a multifaceted initiative to promote energy efficiency and the development of clean energy technologies. As identified in the Action Plan, agreed by the Presidential Commission's Energy Working Group, co-chaired by Secretary of Energy Steven Chu and Minister of Energy Sergey Shmatko, these efforts will promote innovation in the U.S. and Russian economies and assist in reducing national levels of carbon emissions through implementing the most advanced technologies, mobilizing financial resources, and facilitating creative energy management solutions.

The centerpiece of this collaboration will be the development of a pilot smart grid project based on the most innovative technologies to cut losses in electric power systems and reduce emissions. The project will match U.S. and Russian cities implementing similar projects and will facilitate the sharing of best practices and technical information. The Action Plan also provides for implementing energy management and technical programs to improve energy efficiency in U.S. and Russian public sector buildings. In recognition of the crucial role of the private sector, including small and medium sized companies, in driving innovation, the sides agreed to develop financial mechanisms to help create investment incentives to promote energy efficiency and clean technologies.

###

*May Deliverables  
For March 16, 2012 IPC*

Bilateral Presidential Commission

- **Statement on Support for the Bilateral Presidential Commission (State)**

Civil Society Deliverables

- **Announce the Establishment of a new Trafficking in Persons Sub-Working Group under the Civil Society WG (three other sub-group suggestions under GOR review—tolerance, international HR, and rights of peoples with disabilities) (State)**

Counter-Terrorism Deliverables

- **Statement on Counter-terrorism (State)**
- **Signing of an Air Marshals Agreement (State/DHS)**
- **Announce MOU on Transportation Security (air, water, and rail) (DHS)**

Cybersecurity Deliverables

- **Signing of Presidential Joint Statement on Cyber Security (State/NSS)**
- **Announce the Establishment of a New BPC Cyber Security Working Group or Sub-Working Group (State/NSS)**

Economic and Trade Deliverables

- **Announce resumption of negotiations on a Bilateral Investment Treaty (USTR)**
- **Signing of a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) (USTR)**
- **Statement on Support for Russia's Bid to Join the OECD (State)**
- **Statement of Support for Russian Accession to OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (State)**
- **U.S. Commercial Service Trade Missions (Commerce):**
  - **Automotive Parts and Components Business Development Mission to Russia**  
Moscow, St. Petersburg and Samara, Russia  
April 22 – 28, 2012
  - **Energy Efficiency Trade Mission to Russia**  
Moscow, St. Petersburg, Russia  
June 4 – 8, 2012

Energy Deliverables

- **Signing of an Energy Efficiency-related MOU** outlining a Public-Private Partnership in St. Petersburg (DoE)
- **Announcement of a Second Sister-city Partnership on Smart Grid technology**, Kaliningrad and U.S. city TBD (DoE)

#### Health Deliverables

- **Signing of a Protocol of Intent between CDC and Rospotrebnadzor** (cooperation on infectious diseases) (HHS)
- **Announce Collaboration on Malaria Control** (HHS)

#### Military and Defense Deliverables

- **Signing of the 2012 Military Cooperation Work Plan** (DoD)
- **Announcement of Russian Airborne-U.S. Special Operations Command Europe counterterrorism exercise** will take place at Fort Carson, Colorado in May (DoD)
- **Announce the conclusion of a Defense Technology Cooperation Agreement** (unlikely before May) (DoD)
- **Signing of an MOU on Military Academy Cadet Exchanges** (DoD)

#### People-to-People Contacts

- **Announce entry into force of Adoption and Visa Agreements** (State)
- **Signing of a Protocol on Fulbright Exchanges** (unlikely before May) (State)

#### Security Deliverables

- **Statement on Missile Defense** (unlikely before May) (State/NSS)
- **Statement on Cooperation in Afghanistan** (including counter narcotics) (State)

#### Other Deliverables

- **Joint Congratulations to U.S. and Russian Astronauts at International Space Station** (NASA)
- **Signing of an Agreement to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing** (may be ready to sign as early as April) (?)
- **Signing of an MOU on Subnational Cooperation between U.S. State and Local and Russian Regional Representatives** (?)
- **Signing of a Framework of Cooperation and Sister Park Agreement for Berengia** (State/NPS)
- **Statement on HEU Fuel Return Program**, including the most recent completion of removal of HEU from Mexico and Ukraine. (DoE)
- **Signing of an MOU on Cooperation in the Antarctic** (State)

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