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Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

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Summary

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) was formed to increase international cooperation in interdicting shipments of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related materials. The Initiative was announced by President Bush on May 31, 2003. PSI does not create a new legal framework but aims to use existing national authorities and international law to achieve its goals. Initially, 11 nations signed on to the “Statement of Interdiction Principles” that guides PSI cooperation. As of June 2018, 105 countries (plus the Holy See) have committed formally to the PSI principles, although the extent of participation may vary by country. PSI has no secretariat, but an Operational Experts Group (OEG), made up of 21 PSI participants, coordinates activities.

Although WMD interdiction efforts took place with international cooperation before PSI was formed, supporters argue that PSI training exercises and boarding agreements give a structure and expectation of cooperation that has improved interdiction efforts. Many observers believe that PSI’s “strengthened political commitment of like-minded states” to cooperate on interdiction is a successful approach to counter-proliferation policy. The effort faced early criticism that said it would be difficult to measure the initiative’s effectiveness, guarantee even participation, or sustain the effort over time in the absence of a formal multilateral framework. However, successive administrations have supported the PSI and worked to expand membership. Its goals have been a part of U.S. national security strategy. The 2018 Nuclear Posture Review says, “The United States will continue to work with allies and partners to disrupt proliferation networks and interdict transfers of nuclear materials and related technology.”

This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Background

President George W. Bush unveiled the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) in Krakow, Poland, on May 31, 2003.¹ PSI appeared to be a new channel for interdiction cooperation outside of treaties and multilateral export control regimes.²

In its December 2002 National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Proliferation, the Bush Administration articulated the importance of countering proliferation once it has occurred and managing the consequences of WMD use. In particular, interdiction of WMD-related goods gained more prominence. U.S. policy sought to “enhance the capabilities of our military, intelligence, technical, and law enforcement communities to prevent the movement of WMD materials, technology, and expertise to hostile states and terrorist organizations.”³

PSI was started partially in response to legal gaps revealed in an incomplete interdiction of the *So San*, a North Korean-flagged ship that was carrying Scud missile parts to Yemen in December 2002.⁴ It was interdicted on the high seas by a Spanish warship after a tip from American intelligence. The boarding was legal because there was no ship under that name in the North Korean registry. Inspectors found 15 complete Scud-like missiles, 15 warheads, and missile fuel oxidizer hidden on board. However, U.S. and Spanish authorities had no legal basis to seize the cargo, and the ship was released. Yemen claimed ownership of the missiles and reportedly promised the United States that it would not retransfer the items or purchase additional missiles from North Korea. While it is not clear that if this incident had occurred after PSI was formed the outcome would have been different, it was clearly an impetus to quickly bring a multilateral interdiction coordination mechanism to fruition.⁵

Participation

Ten nations initially joined the United States to improve cooperation to interdict shipments (on land, sea, or in the air) of WMD, their delivery systems, and related materials.⁶ According to State Department officials, this core group defined the basic principles of interdiction and worked to expand support in the early years, but was later expanded to the 21 members of the Operational Experts Group (see below).

The State Department website shows that currently 105 countries (including the United States) plus the Holy See participate in the initiative (see the **Appendix**). Requirements for participation

¹ Remarks by the President to the People of Poland, May 31, 2003. <http://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030531-3.html>

² John R. Bolton, former Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, Testimony Before the House International Relations Committee, “The Bush Administration’s Nonproliferation Policy: Successes and Future Challenges,” March 30, 2004. See also CRS Report RL31559, *Proliferation Control Regimes: Background and Status*, coordinated by Mary Beth Nikitin.

³ White House, *National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)*, December 2002, p. 2.

⁴ For a detailed account, see Susan J. Koch, “Proliferation Security Initiative: Origin and Evolution,” Occasional Paper No. 9, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, National Defense University, June 2012. <http://wmdcenter.dodlive.mil/files/2012/06/Koch-OP9.pdf>.

⁵ Jofi Joseph, “The Proliferation Security Initiative: Can Interdiction Stop Proliferation?” *Arms Control Today*, June 2004, at http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2004_06/Joseph.asp; Andrew C. Winner, “The Proliferation Security Initiative: The New Face of Interdiction,” *The Washington Quarterly*, Spring 2005, at http://www.twq.com/05spring/docs/05spring_winner.pdf.

⁶ Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

are fairly general in nature, partially because of early resistance to the idea of PSI in the international community, in particular hesitancy over sovereignty and free passage issues, as well as U.S. policymakers' intention to keep the arrangement informal and non-binding. For example, participating states are *encouraged to*:

- formally commit to and publicly endorse, if possible, the Statement of Principles;
- review and provide information on current national legal authorities and indicate willingness to strengthen authorities as appropriate;
- identify specific national assets that might contribute to PSI efforts;
- provide points of contact for interdiction requests;
- be willing to actively participate in PSI interdiction training exercises and actual operations as they arise; and
- be willing to consider signing relevant agreements or to otherwise establish a concrete basis for cooperation with PSI efforts.⁷

Some states, such as China, Pakistan, and South Africa, still remain outside the initiative. Other countries may participate indirectly in interdictions or information exchange related to WMD proliferation without becoming a full participant in PSI. Some countries that are not ready to sign on as full participants attend PSI exercises as observers.⁸ India has attended PSI exercises as an observer, but has not yet formally joined PSI.⁹ Taiwan has also participated in WMD-related interdictions.

Organization

PSI has no international secretariat and no distinct program funding. The participants hold regular high-level meetings and exercises to test interdiction techniques.¹⁰ Some consider the lack of formal mechanisms as advantageous. Others, particularly early on, questioned the seriousness of the effort as well as its sustainability, as long as no formal mechanisms are created.¹¹ The current configuration does not legally bind PSI adherents to this cooperative endeavor.

An informal coordinating structure has developed through an Operational Experts Group (OEG), which discusses proliferation concerns and plans future exercises. The OEG consists of military, law enforcement, intelligence, legal, and diplomatic experts from 21 PSI states.¹² The Deputy

⁷ U.S. Department of State, Fact Sheet, "Proliferation Security Initiative Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)," May 22, 2008, available at <https://2001-2009.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/105213.htm>.

⁸ For example, India and Malaysia were observers at the October 13-15, 2007, "Pacific Shield 07" exercise off the coast of Japan. Malaysia joined PSI thereafter. Stephanie Lieggi, "Proliferation Security Initiative Exercise Hosted by Japan Shows Growing Interest in Asia But No Sea Change in Key Outsider States," *WMD Insights*, December 2007-January 2008 Issue.

⁹ "War Games Fine but No More: India to US," *The Times of India*, April 3, 2011; Stephanie Lieggi, "Proliferation Security Initiative Exercise Hosted by Japan Shows Growing Interest in Asia but No Sea Change in Key Outsider States," *WMD Insights*, December 2007-January 2008 Issue; Valencia, Mark J., "The Proliferation Security Initiative: Making Waves in Asia," *The International Institute for Security Studies*, October 2005, p. 66.

¹⁰ See <https://www.state.gov/t/isn/c27700.htm> for a calendar of PSI activities.

¹¹ See transcript from Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Budget and International Security, hearing on WMD and counterproliferation, June 23, 2004.

¹² The 21 members of the OEG are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States. <https://www.psi-online.info/psi-info-en/themen>

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction leads the U.S. delegation to PSI OEG meetings.

Ship-Boarding Agreements

An additional issue affecting successful implementation is conclusion of ship-boarding agreements, particularly with “flags of convenience” countries. To date, the United States has signed 11 ship-boarding agreements: in 2004 with Panama, the Marshall Islands, and Liberia; in 2005 with Croatia, Cyprus, and Belize; in 2007 with Malta and Mongolia; in 2008 with the Bahamas; and in 2010 with Antigua and Barbuda, and with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Such arrangements typically allow two hours to deny U.S. personnel the right to board a ship.

When a merchant ship registers under a foreign flag to avoid taxes, save on wages, or avoid government restrictions, it is called a flag of convenience (FOC). FOCs are of particular concern for proliferation reasons because of looser government regulations over their shipments and the ease with which ships can switch from one registry to another to avoid tracking. Thirty-five countries have flags of convenience or “open” registries.¹³ Of these, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Cambodia, Cyprus, Georgia, Honduras, Liberia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Panama, St. Vincent, Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu are PSI participants. Panama, Liberia, and the Marshall Islands are the top three flags by tonnage and more than 70% of commercial ships are registered under a flag which is different from the country of ownership.¹⁴

A 2012 SIPRI study, *Maritime Transport and Destabilizing Commodity Flows*, estimated that flag of convenience ships accounted for over 70% of reported destabilizing military equipment, dual-use goods, and narcotics transfers by sea over the past two decades.¹⁵ The top five countries in this category were Panama, Liberia, Belize, Malta, and Honduras. All of these countries are PSI participants. This supports the priority that the United States has placed on concluding ship-boarding agreements with countries with FOC registries.

Objectives and Methods

The FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification for the Department of State described PSI’s mission: “a commitment by over 90 states to take action to interdict shipments, disrupt proliferation networks, and shut down the front companies that support them.” The long-term objective of PSI participants is to “create a web of counter-proliferation partnerships through which proliferators will have difficulty carrying out their trade in WMD and missile-related technology.”¹⁶ It functions as an “activity, not an organization” and envisions countries working

¹³ As designated by the International Transportation Workers’ Federation, the following are flag of convenience states: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda (UK), Bolivia, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Comoros, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Faroe Islands (FAS), French International Ship Register (FIS), German International Ship Register (GIS), Georgia, Gibraltar (UK), Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malta, Madeira, Marshall Islands (USA), Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands Antilles, North Korea, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, St. Vincent, Sri Lanka, Tonga, and Vanuatu. See <http://www.itfglobal.org/en/transport-sectors/seafarers/in-focus/flags-of-convenience-campaign/>.

¹⁴ *Review of Maritime Transport 2017*, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/rmt2017_en.pdf.

¹⁵ Hugh Griffiths and Michael Jenks, *Maritime Transport and Destabilizing Commodity Flows*, SIPRI Policy Paper No. 32, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, January 2012.

¹⁶ John Bolton, Testimony to the House International Relations Committee, March 30, 2004.

in concert to bolster their national capacities to interdict WMD shipment using a “broad range of legal, diplomatic, economic, military and other tools.”¹⁷

Since its inception, there has been little publicly available information by which to measure PSI’s success. One measurement might be the number of interdictions successfully carried out as a result of PSI countries cooperating, but this measurement has proven to be problematic. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, on the second anniversary of PSI, announced that PSI was responsible for 11 interdictions in the previous nine months.¹⁸ On June 23, 2006, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Robert Joseph reported that between April 2005 and April 2006, PSI partners worked together “on roughly two dozen separate occasions to prevent transfers of equipment and materials to WMD and missile programs in countries of concern.”¹⁹ In July 2006, Under Secretary Joseph said that PSI had “played a key role in helping to interdict more than 30 shipments.”²⁰ He also said that PSI cooperation stopped exports to Iran’s missile program and the export of heavy water-related equipment to Iran’s nuclear program. However, whether and to what extent PSI has contributed to these interdictions is unclear; they may have happened even without PSI.²¹ Moreover, even if the creation of PSI were followed by increased numbers of WMD-related interdictions, the increase may be the product of an upsurge in proliferation activity or improved intelligence. Often the interdictions themselves as well as their operational details are not public knowledge. PSI coordination may also have benefits for interdiction efforts overall, and the need to attribute an operation to PSI appears to have receded. Recent PSI meetings have emphasized capacity-building, best practices, and cooperation across agencies and governments.

Several approaches under the PSI framework may help improve interdiction efforts. First, participating states agree to review their own relevant national legal authorities to ensure that they can take action. Second, participating states resolve to take action, and to “seriously consider providing consent ... to boarding and searching of its own flag vessels by other states.”²² Third, participating states seek to put in place agreements, such as ship-boarding agreements, with other states in advance, so that no time is lost should interdiction be required. A fourth aspect is participating in joint interdiction exercises.

As many describe it, PSI relies on the “broken tail-light scenario”: officials look for all available options to stop suspected transport of WMD or WMD-related items. In practice, cargos can be seized in ports if they violate the host state’s laws, hence the focus on strengthening domestic laws. On the high seas, ships have the rights of freedom of the seas and innocent passage under the Law of the Sea Convention and customary international law. The boarding agreements may allow for boarding, but not necessarily cargo seizure.²³ In addition, a key gap in the PSI framework is that it applies only to commercial, not government, transportation. Government vehicles (ships, planes, trucks, etc.) cannot legally be interdicted. Thus, the missile shipments

¹⁷ “Proliferation Security Initiative Frequently Asked Questions,” U.S. State Department Bureau of Nonproliferation Fact Sheet, January 11, 2005, at <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/32725.htm>.

¹⁸ See <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/46951.htm> for the text of Secretary Rice’s speech.

¹⁹ Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Robert Joseph, Warsaw, Poland, June 23, 2006. Available at <http://www.state.gov/t/us/rm/68269.htm>.

²⁰ Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Robert Joseph, Remarks to the Capitol Hill Club, July 18, 2006, at <http://www.state.gov/t/us/rm/69124.htm>.

²¹ Before PSI was announced, the United States was already cooperating with other countries to interdict WMD shipments.

²² See September 2003 Statement of Interdiction Principles.

²³ See CRS Report RL32097, *Weapons of Mass Destruction Counterproliferation: Legal Issues for Ships and Aircraft*, by (name redacted) .

picked up by a Pakistani C-130 in the summer of 2002 in North Korea, reported by the *New York Times* in November 2002, could not have been intercepted under PSI.

The October 2003 interdiction of a shipment of uranium centrifuge enrichment parts from Malaysia to Libya illustrated the need for multilateral cooperation. The Malaysian-produced equipment was transported on a German-owned ship, the *BBC China*, leaving Dubai, passing through the Suez Canal. The United States reportedly asked the German shipping company to divert the ship into the Italian port of Taranto, where it was searched. Passage through the highly regulated Suez Canal may give authorities an opportunity to delay ships and find a reason to board them. While some Bush Administration officials have cited this as an example of a successful PSI interdiction, others have argued it was part of a separate operation, and thus should not be used as evidence of PSI's success.²⁴

Officials have emphasized that under PSI, states will develop “new means to disrupt WMD trafficking at sea, in the air, and on land.”²⁵ PSI exercises have been held to practice interdictions in all of these environments.²⁶ In his 2004 speech introducing the initiative, President Bush proposed expanding PSI to address more than shipments and transfers, including “shutting down facilities, seizing materials, and freezing assets.”²⁷ However, the dual-use nature of some of the goods complicates these actions. In addition, while it may be comparatively easier to target shipments to states, such as Iran or North Korea, targeting terrorist acquisitions may be a greater challenge for intelligence agencies.

Another focus for PSI has been the targeting of proliferation finance. On June 23, 2006, 66 PSI states participated in a High Level Political Meeting in Poland, which focused on developing closer ties with the business community to further prevent any financial support to the proliferation of WMD.²⁸ PSI states have also hosted at least four workshops to introduce industry representatives to PSI goals and principles.²⁹

In June 2011, PSI participants announced the concept of Critical Capabilities and Practices (CCP). A State Department press release explained that Operational Expert Group countries would identify and share “tools and resources that support interdiction related activities and by conducting events in a coordinated manner to develop, implement, and exercise CCPs.”

The meeting followed the sixth nuclear test by North Korea, and participants affirmed the importance of using the PSI and all other cooperative means to prevent the transfer of WMD technology to the DPRK. Participants also addressed the new challenges of intangible technology transfer, efforts of non-state actors to acquire WMD, and how to prevent proliferation finance as part of a comprehensive nonproliferation strategy.³⁰ In May 2018, PSI members issued a Joint

²⁴ Assistant Secretary of State John Wolf told *Arms Control Today* that the *BBC China* was a “separate” operation from PSI. The interdiction was reportedly part of an intelligence operation against the A.Q. Khan network and was timed to spur Libyan disarmament. See Wade Boese, “Key U.S. Interdiction Initiative Claim Misrepresented,” http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2005_07-08/Interdiction_Misrepresented.asp; Ron Suskind, *The One Percent Doctrine*, 2006, pp. 268-269.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ See list of all activities at <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/c27700.htm>

²⁷ See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/response/index.html> for text of President's speech.

²⁸ See “Cracow Proliferation Security Initiative High Level Political Meeting,” Summary from the Polish government, at <http://www.psi.ms.gov.pl/index.php?&PHPSESSID=50078a65ad2acf1dd3d7f518b7148e58>.

²⁹ U.S. General Accounting Office, “U.S. Efforts to Combat Nuclear Networks Need Better Data on Proliferation Risks and Program Results,” GAO-08-21, October 2007, at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0821.pdf>.

³⁰ Proliferation Security Initiative 2016 Mid-Level Political Meeting: Chairman's Summary, <https://2009->

Statement in support of the most recent U.N. Security Resolutions 2375 and 2397 and called on states to enforce these measures to prevent proliferation to and from North Korea.³¹

Legal Authorities

U.S. officials have been careful to emphasize that PSI actions, including ship boarding and seizures, would be carried out in accordance with national legal authorities and international law and frameworks. The Statement of Interdiction Principles commits participants to “review and work to strengthen their relevant national legal authorities where necessary to accomplish these objectives, and work to strengthen when necessary relevant international law and frameworks in appropriate ways to support these commitments.” There are differing opinions on whether the United States should work more aggressively to expand international legal authority for interdictions on the high seas and in international airspace. U.N. Security Council resolutions can provide for interdiction activities under Section VII of the U.N. Charter, which allows the Security Council to authorize sanctions or the use of force to compel states to comply with its resolutions.

The 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA) requires states to criminalize transportation of WMD materials and their delivery vehicles. This protocol also “creates a ship boarding regime based on flag state consent similar to agreements that the United States has concluded bilaterally as part of the Proliferation Security Initiative.”³² The United States Senate gave its advice and consent for ratification of the 2005 SUA Protocol on September 25, 2008 (Treaty Document 110-8).

The Bush Administration attempted to expand international legal authority for PSI and related activities. The State Department has said that participating in PSI is a way for states to comply with their obligations under U.N. Security Council resolutions 1718, 1737, 1747, 1803, and 1540.³³ U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, passed in April 2004, requires all states to establish and enforce effective domestic controls over WMD and WMD-related materials in production, use, storage, and transport; to maintain effective border controls; and to develop national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, all of which should help interdiction efforts.³⁴ While UNSCR 1540 was adopted under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, the resolution did not provide any enforcement authority, nor did it specifically mention interdiction or PSI. Early drafts of the resolution put forward by the United States had included explicit language calling on states to interdict if necessary shipments related to WMD. However, over China’s objections, the word “interdict” was removed and was changed to “take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking” in WMD.³⁵ U.N. Security Council 1874 does establish procedures for the required interdiction of WMD and other weapons going to or from North Korea. The PSI

2017.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/2016/251822.htm

³¹ Joint Statement from Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Partners in Support of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2375 and 2397 Enforcement, May 11, 2018, <https://www.psi-online.info/psi-info-en/aktuelles/-/2075616>

³² Treaty Document 110-8. See http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_documents&docid=f:td008.110.pdf.

³³ “Proliferation Security Initiative Frequently Asked Questions,” State Department Fact Sheet, May 22, 2008.

³⁴ The U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of the committee in 2006 with Resolution 1673, and in 2008 with Resolution 1810. See U.N. 1540 Committee website, <http://www.un.org/sc/1540/index.shtml>.

³⁵ For a history of the 1540 Resolution’s evolution, see Merav Datan, “Security Council Resolution 1540: WMD and Non-State Trafficking,” *Disarmament Diplomacy*, Issue No. 79, April/May 2005, at <http://www.acronym.org.uk/dd/dd79/79md.htm>.

mechanism may assist countries in coordinating these actions.³⁶ Subsequent resolutions further specified interdiction authorities as related to North Korea.

The Law of the Sea Convention could also affect PSI implementation. The Convention has been supported by the Pentagon as a way to enhance PSI efforts. In a letter from the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent to the Senate in 2007, the Joint Chiefs argued for ratification, explaining that the convention “codifies navigation and over flight rights and high seas freedoms that are essential for the global mobility of our armed forces.”³⁷ The letter said that the Convention supports the efforts of the Proliferation Security Initiative. Senior military officials have also publicly said that not being a party hinders efforts to recruit new PSI participants.³⁸ In his testimony before a Senate Armed Services Committee in April 2008, Vice Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Patrick Walsh said, “Our current non-party status constrains our efforts to develop enduring maritime partnerships. It inhibits us in our efforts to expand the Proliferation Security Initiative.”³⁹ The Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered the treaty with hearings held in June 2012 (see “Related Treaties and Conventions” below), however no further action has been taken since then.

Issues for Congress

It may remain difficult for Congress to track and measure PSI’s success. However, reporting and coordination requirements now in public law may result in more information than was available in the early years of PSI. The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53) requires the President to include PSI activities for each involved agency in his budget request, and requires submission to Congress of joint DOD-DOS reports to include detailed three-year plans for PSI activities no later than the first Monday in February each year.⁴⁰ The act also recommends that PSI be expanded and that the United States should use the intelligence and planning resources of the NATO alliance, make participation open to non-NATO countries, and encourage Russia and China to participate.⁴¹ It gives the sense of Congress that PSI should be strengthened and expanded by establishing a clear authority for PSI coordination and increasing PSI cooperation with all countries.

While PSI generally receives bipartisan support in principle, critics urge changes, such as increased transparency, expansion of participants, and improved coordination, rather than an end to the program. For example, the 9/11 Commission recommended that the United States seek to strengthen and expand PSI’s membership.⁴² Others emphasize coordination. Former Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Senator Richard Lugar said, “PSI is an excellent step forward, but what is lacking is a coordinated effort to improve the capabilities of our foreign partners so that they can play a larger detection and interdiction role.”⁴³

³⁶ See CRS Report R40684, *North Korea’s Second Nuclear Test: Implications of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1874*, coordinated by Mary Beth Nikitin and (name redacted).

³⁷ “Military Officials Urge Accession to Law of the Sea Treaty,” *Armed Forces Press Service*, December 10, 2007.

³⁸ Capt. Patrick J. Neher, Judge Advocate General’s Corps, Letter to the Editor, *The Washington Times*, November 14, 2007, at <http://www.washingtontimes.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071114/EDITORIAL/111140015&template=nextpage>; “Military, Civilian Officials Urge Accession to Law of Sea Treaty,” *American Forces Press Service*, September 28, 2007, at <http://www.militaryconnection.com/news/september-2007/law-sea-treaty.html>.

³⁹ <http://armed-services.senate.gov/statemnt/2008/April/Walsh%2004-01-08.pdf>

⁴⁰ Sections 1821 and 1822, The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, P.L. 110-53.

⁴¹ Note that Russia joined PSI as a full participant in May 2004.

⁴² *Report of the 9/11 Commission*, p. 381.

⁴³ Richard Lugar, “Revving Up the Cooperative Nonproliferation Regime,” *The Nonproliferation Review*, July 2008

U.S. government organization and management issues have also been highlighted as areas for improvement. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report in September 2006, *Better Controls Needed to Plan and Manage Proliferation Security Initiative Activities*, that recommended the following: (1) the Departments of Defense and State establish clear roles and responsibilities, interagency communication mechanisms, documentation requirements, and indicators to measure program results; (2) the Departments of Defense and State develop a strategy to work with PSI-participating countries to resolve issues that are impediments to interdictions; and (3) a multilateral mechanism be established to increase coordination, cooperation, and compliance among PSI participants.⁴⁴ These recommendations were also endorsed by Congress in P.L. 110-53, the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. The President was required to submit a report to Congress on implementation of these recommendations, which was done past the mandated deadline, in July 2008. A follow-up GAO report issued in November 2008 details U.S. agencies' efforts to increase PSI cooperation and coordination.⁴⁵ It reported that the Bush Administration had not issued a directive to U.S. agencies to coordinate PSI functions, as required by law. A joint report by the Department of Defense and the State Department was submitted to Congress in January 2009. The Obama Administration has said that it would like to "institutionalize PSI" as part of its agenda.⁴⁶ This could include following the mandates in the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, although details have not yet been announced. GAO issued an update to this report series in March 2012 which concluded that more steps are needed to meet congressionally mandated reporting requirements and to better measure effectiveness (GAO-12-441).

Geographic expansion of PSI participants remains a key issue—particularly how to engage China and India, as well as states in important regions like the Arabian Peninsula.⁴⁷ Congress may also consider how intelligence resources are handled. Is intelligence sufficient and are there intelligence-sharing requirements with non-NATO allies? Also, how is PSI coordinated with other federal interdiction-related programs (e.g., export control assistance, WMD detection technologies, etc.)? One potential complication for congressional oversight of PSI is the absence of a way to measure PSI's success, relative to past efforts. Congress may choose to consider, again, how successfully the recommendations of P.L. 110-53 have been followed, and whether more non-proliferation policy coordination within the U.S. government may be required.

Funds for PSI activities remain in large part a component of other programs that address WMD proliferation and interdiction, and thus PSI activities do not have separate budget lines. The Department of Defense does include a breakdown of expense exclusively dedicated to PSI in its annual report to Congress. However, other DOD programs also contribute to PSI efforts—for example, the U.S. Strategic Command budgets for combatant commanders' participation in WMD interdiction exercises, but these tasks are not necessarily under the PSI umbrella. DOD PSI-related activities have most recently been funded through the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program. The FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA, P.L. 114-328) said that \$4 million may be obligated for the PSI out of CTR Program funds.

http://cns.miis.edu/npr/pdfs/152_viewpoint_lugar.pdf

⁴⁴ GAO-06-937C, as summarized in P.L. 110-53.

⁴⁵ GAO-09-43, "U.S. Agencies Have Taken Some Steps, but More Effort Is Needed to Strengthen and Expand the Proliferation Security Initiative," November 2008.

⁴⁶ http://www.whitehouse.gov/agenda/homeland_security/

⁴⁷ "The Proliferation Security Initiative: Three Years On," *British American Security Information Council*, August 2, 2006. See <http://www.basicint.org/pubs/Notes/BN060802.pdf#search=%222%20august%20psi%20basic%20notes%22>.

The State Department's Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) account funds PSI-related activities. FY2012 and FY2013 congressional budget justifications stated that the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative, and staff travel to PSI meetings is drawn from State's general operating accounts. Participation by the FBI and DHS's Customs and Border Patrol appears to be funded on an ad hoc basis through operating funds. The Department of Energy's budget justification includes funds for National Laboratory research on WMD interdiction technologies, which would contribute to PSI efforts.

Related Treaties and Conventions

On October 1, 2007, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations received the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (the "2005 SUA Protocol") for consideration.⁴⁸ The protocol was signed by the United States on February 17, 2006. In President Bush's submission note to the Senate, he summarizes the importance of this protocol to PSI activities: "The 2005 SUA Protocol also provides for a ship-boarding regime based on flag state consent that will provide an international legal basis for interdiction at sea of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related materials." On July 29, 2008, the committee unanimously ordered the resolutions to advise and consent to the 2005 SUA Protocol. The full Senate approved the Protocol on September 25, 2008. Congress would need to approve implementing legislation for ratification to be finalized. On June 6, 2012, the House Judiciary Committee reported out the Nuclear Terrorism Conventions Implementation and Safety of Maritime Navigation Act of 2012 (H.R. 5889), which includes implementing legislation for the SUA Protocol.

As mentioned above, the Senate considered giving consent to ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention (Treaty Doc 103-39), which military and other government officials argue will positively impact PSI implementation. Critics of the treaty cite concerns about limiting U.S. sovereignty. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC) recommended advice and consent for U.S. adherence to the treaty on October 31, 2007. The SFRC held hearings on the convention beginning on May 23, 2012. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said that "joining the convention would likely strengthen the PSI by attracting new cooperative partners." In response to a question from Senator Menendez about the impact of the convention on interdictions at sea, Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta said that the convention would enhance the Proliferation Security Initiative and expand the range of interdiction authorities. His testimony stated:

The U.S. and our partners routinely conduct a range of interdiction operations at sea based on UN Security Council Resolutions, treaties, port state control measures and the inherent right of self-defense. Further, the Convention expands the range of interdiction authorities found in the 1958 Law of the Sea Conventions we've already joined. In short, the U.S. would be able to continue conducting the full range of maritime interdiction operations.⁴⁹

A panel of top military officers testified in support of the treaty. Critics of the convention cite problems with provisions that are not related to interdiction activities, argue that adherence is not necessary to continue current interdiction activities, or cite concerns about whether the treaty would limit current interdiction authorities.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Treaty Document 110-8. See http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_documents&docid=f:td008.110.pdf.

⁴⁹ http://www.foreign.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/SecDef_Leon_Panetta_Testimonydocx.pdf

⁵⁰ Senator Orrin Hatch and Senator John Cornyn, "The Law of the Sea Treaty Will Sink America's Economy," May 23,

Legislation

Early on, some members of Congress showed support for PSI through legislation. In the 111th Congress, House Foreign Affairs Committee Ranking Member Ileana Ros-Lehtinen introduced H.Res. 604, which recognized “the vital role of the Proliferation Security Initiative in preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.” Another bill sponsored by Representative Ros-Lehtinen, the Western Hemisphere Counterterrorism and Nonproliferation Act of 2009 (H.R. 375), included a sense of Congress that PSI has “repeatedly demonstrated its effectiveness in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,” and that the Secretary of State should seek to secure the “formal or informal cooperation by Western Hemisphere countries” for PSI.

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 (H.R. 2410) called for “the expansion and greater development of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)”. The associated H.Rept. 111-136, in its section on minority views, praises PSI thus: “The Proliferation Security Initiative is an outstanding example of U.S. leadership in the area of nonproliferation. The PSI has demonstrated that success can be achieved through a flexible consensus of like-minded countries without the need for an international bureaucracy, constraining treaties, or formal permission that often never comes.”

The Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-195) calls for any countries designated as destinations of diversion concern to be encouraged to participate in PSI and to conclude a ship-boarding agreement with the United States.

The FY2013 Foreign Relations Authorization Act (H.R. 2583) singles out PSI as a nonproliferation tool, stating as a goal of the bill “enhancing U.S. nonproliferation policy, including by strengthening the Proliferation Security Initiative, to prevent Iran and other rogue states from acquiring nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other means of assaulting the U.S. and our allies.” Title VI of the act

authorizes the President to utilize the Proliferation Security Initiative and other measures deemed necessary to enforce U.S. laws, Executive Orders, and bilateral and multilateral agreements for the purpose of interdicting the import into or export from Iran any items, materials, goods, technology useful for any nuclear, biological, chemical, missile or conventional arms program; and to utilize ship boarding agreements with other countries to carry out these functions. (H.Rept. 112-223)

It also amends the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (P.L. 106-178) to require a report every 120 days (instead of every six months) on the proliferation interdiction efforts of other governments, in addition to U.S. interdiction efforts.

The FY2017 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (S.3117), which was passed in the FY2017 Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 115-31), instituted new reporting requirements for State Department. Specifically, the bill dictated that,

(11) PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE- Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading `Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs' shall be made available for programs to increase international participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and endorsement of the PSI Statement of Interdiction Principles: Provided, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State

2012, foxnews.com; Steven Groves, “Accession to the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea Is Unnecessary to Secure U.S. Navigational Rights and Freedoms,” Backgrounder #2599, The Heritage Foundation, August 24, 2011.

shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing steps to be taken to implement the requirements of this paragraph.

Appendix. PSI Participants (as of August 9, 2018)

Afghanistan	Germany*	Papua New Guinea
Albania	Greece*	Paraguay
Andorra	Holy See	Philippines
Angola	Honduras	Poland*
Antigua and Barbuda◊	Hungary	Portugal*
Argentina*	Iceland	Qatar
Armenia	Iraq	Romania
Australia*	Ireland	Russia*
Austria	Israel	Samoa
Azerbaijan	Italy*	Saudi Arabia
The Bahamas◊	Japan*	San Marino
Bahrain	Jordan	Serbia
Belarus	Kazakhstan	Singapore*
Belgium	Republic of Korea*	Slovakia
Belize◊	Kyrgyzstan	Slovenia
Bosnia	Kuwait	Spain*
Brunei Darussalam	Latvia	Sri Lanka
Bulgaria	Liberia◊	St. Lucia
Cambodia	Libya	St. Vincent and the Grenadines◊
Canada*	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Chile	Lithuania	Switzerland
Colombia	Luxembourg	Tajikistan
Croatia◊	Macedonia	Thailand
Cyprus◊	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
Czech Republic	Malta◊	Tunisia
Denmark*	Marshall Islands◊	Turkey*
Djibouti	Moldova	Turkmenistan
Dominica	Mongolia◊	Ukraine
Dominican Republic	Montenegro	United Arab Emirates
El Salvador	Morocco	United Kingdom*
Estonia	The Netherlands*	United States*
Fiji	New Zealand*	Uzbekistan
Finland	Norway*	Vanuatu
France*	Oman	Vietnam
Georgia	Panama◊	Yemen

Source: State Department website, <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/c27732.htm>.

Note: * Member of Operational Experts Group; ◊ ship-boarding agreement country.

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