



Stated and real goals of U.S. military biological programmes

The stated goals of the biological programme of the USA

- Monitoring of the biological situation
- Assistance to developing countries
- Development of means and methods of biological protection

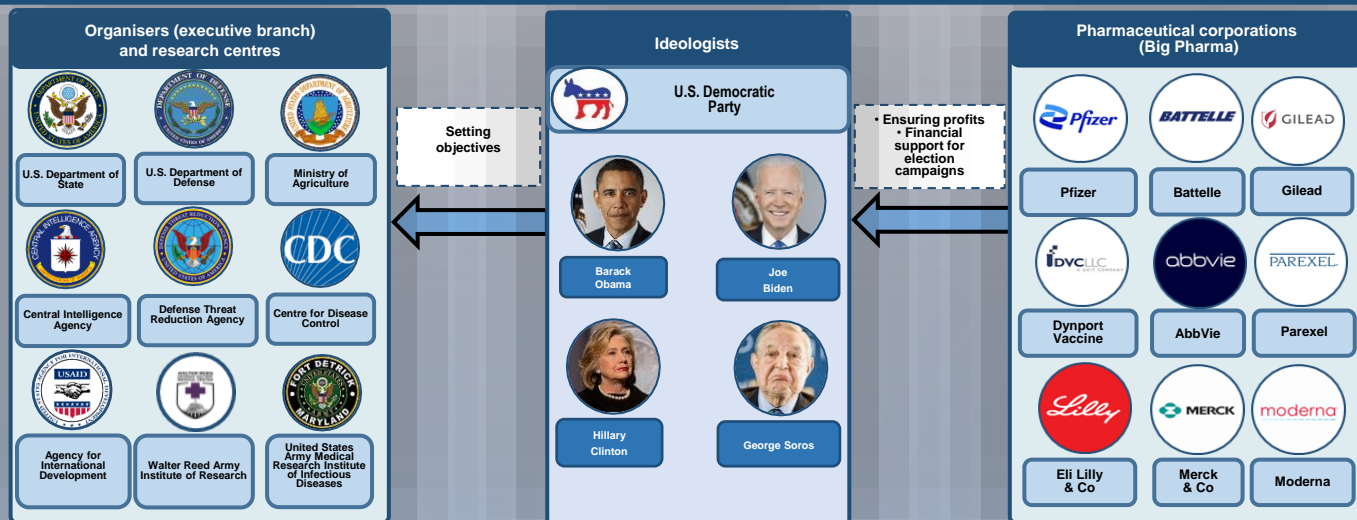
Signs of the USA conducting research bypassing the obligations under the BTWC

INDIRECT	DIRECT (IN VIOLATION OF THE BTWC)
1. Construction of military laboratories around the borders of geopolitical opponents	Violation of article IV of the BTWC
2. Collection of strains of particularly dangerous microorganisms endemic to certain territories	Failure to take the necessary measures at the national level to prohibit and prevent the development, production, accumulation, acquisition or preservation of biological weapons
3. Increasing the number of works on the artificial creation of dangerous microorganisms with specified properties	Conclusion of agreements allowing the work to be carried out in violation of Article I of the BTWC
4. Participation of the military department in the financing of research projects	Preservation of measures in national legislation that allow the development of biological weapons
5. Increased funding of biological programmes (including in the field of synthetic biology, paleogenomics, etc.)	Patenting of technical means of delivery and use of biological weapons
6. Human testing of toxic drugs	
7. Collection of biological material of 'mono-ethnoses'	



U.S. dual-use works in favour of Big Pharma

Lobbying the interests of pharmaceutical companies in different regions of the world



Search for new strains of coronaviruses by EcoHealth Alliance

U.S. Department of Health

EcoHealth Alliance

Understanding the risk of zoonotic viruses in foci of highly contagious infections in Southeast Asia

Western Asia Bat Research Network (WAB-Net)

DTRA WAB-Net Project Primary Objectives (2018-22)

- Characterize bat coronavirus across Western Asia, and test hypotheses that:
 - CoV diversity correlates with host species diversity in a given geographic area.
 - Biological and host species traits predict CoV diversity.
 - Bats and their CoVs have zoonotic potential.
- Analyze and map bat pathogen spillover risk by including broader regional context.
- Strengthen regional scientific capacity and collaboration through the Western Asia Bat Research Network (WAB-Net). Annual exchange field training course associated a CoV study, research exchanges from field-to-lab.

1st Annual WAB-Net Workshop

Country	Katrina	Yusuf
Algeria	1	1
China	1	1
Costa Rica	1	1
France	1	1
Germany	1	1
India	1	1
Italy	1	1
Japan	1	1
Kenya	1	1
Malaysia	1	1
Peru	1	1
Spain	1	1
USA	1	1
UK	1	1
WAB-Net	1	1

WAB-Net Bat Coronavirus Surveillance and Field Training, Georgia, Sept 2018

Results (cont.)-Jordan

- Year 2
 - First sampling trip (July 2019)
 - Second sampling trip (August 2019)
 - Second sampling trip (August 2019)
- Bat species
 - Myotis myotis
 - Myotis myotis
 - Myotis myotis
 - Myotis myotis

Study of new coronavirus species within the PREDICT programme

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

PREDICT Programme

Study of new species of hantaviruses and coronaviruses, capture of arthropods and bats that carry them

USAID PPT-2 PREDICT PROJECT COVID-19 EXTENSION SUMMARY

USAID PREDICT

REDUCING PANDEMIC RISK, PROMOTING GLOBAL HEALTH

PATHOGEN DISCOVERY & DIAGNOSTICS

BEHAVIORAL RISK

MODELING & ANALYTICS

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

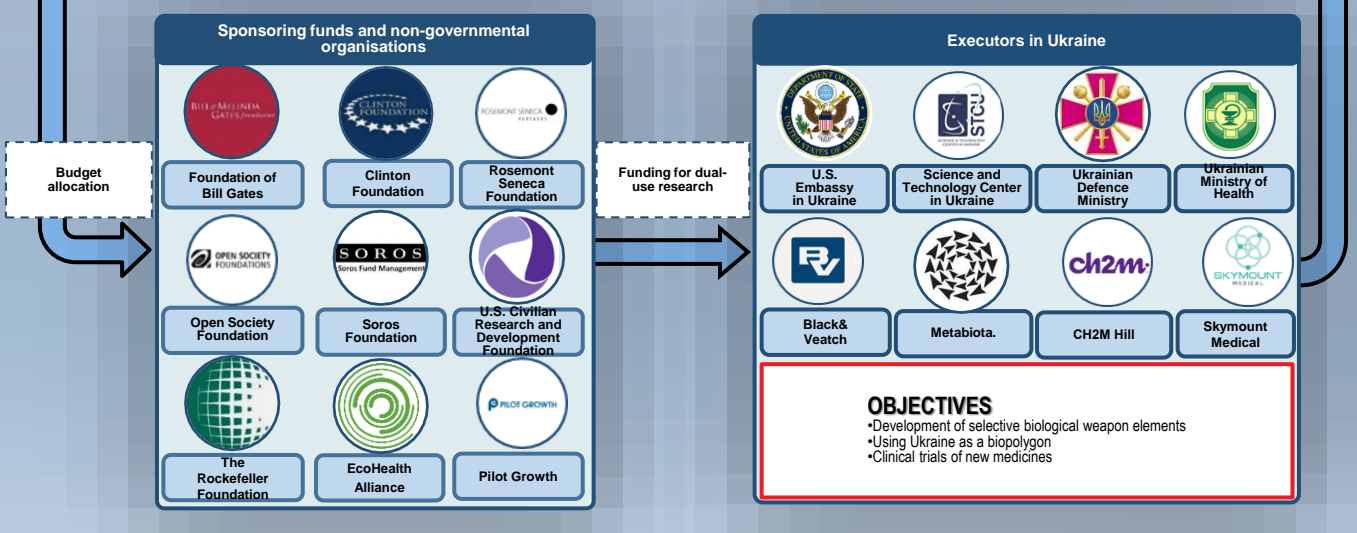
ONE HEALTH PARTNERSHIPS

Training for USA's response to an epidemic of a previously unknown coronavirus

Event 201

Event 201 is an exercise conducted by J. Hopkins University (New York, USA) in partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the World Economic Forum (18 October 2019)

The drills simulated the spread of a pandemic of a fictional new coronavirus, transmitted first from bats to pigs and then to humans. The source of infection was farms in Brazil



New pandemic preparedness structure for US biological strategic plans

National Biodefense Strategy and Implementation Plan (October 2022)

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The strategy has five goals with associated objectives for implementing the biodefense strategy, including a national risk awareness and detection to inform decision-making across the biodefense enterprise.

GOAL 1: Enable risk awareness and detection to inform decision-making across the biodefense enterprise.

GOAL 2: Ensure biodefense enterprise capabilities to prevent bioincidents.

GOAL 4: Rapidly respond to limit the impacts of bioincidents.

GOAL 5: Facilitate recovery to restore the community, the economy, and the environment after a bioincident.

CONCLUSION

COVID-19 has demonstrated the extensive danger posed by biological threats, impacting society and economies in a way that is unprecedented in U.S. history. The biodefense strategy and implementation plan are designed to address these threats and ensure the United States is prepared to prevent, respond to, and recover from a biological threat. The U.S. Government will continue to invest in the research and development of new technologies, and will continue to invest in the research and development of new technologies, and will continue to invest in the research and development of new technologies.

ANNEX II: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL BIODEFENSE STRATEGY

OVERVIEW

The Biden-Harris Administration is setting out a plan to address the most serious and immediate threats to the United States from biological threats. This plan is designed to ensure the United States is prepared to prevent, respond to, and recover from a biological threat. The U.S. Government will continue to invest in the research and development of new technologies, and will continue to invest in the research and development of new technologies, and will continue to invest in the research and development of new technologies.

'...GOALS:

1. Enable risk awareness and detection to inform decision-making across the biodefense enterprise.
2. Ensure biodefense enterprise capabilities to prevent bioincidents...

Department of Defense Biomanufacturing Strategy (March 2023)

U.S. Department of Defense Biomanufacturing Strategy

GOAL 3: Ensure biodefense enterprise preparedness to reduce the impacts of bioincidents.

GOAL 4: Rapidly respond to limit the impacts of bioincidents.

ANNEX I: DEFINITIONS

The strategy and strategy for the biodefense strategy with the following definitions:

Biodefense enterprise: The biodefense enterprise is the organization, including the Department of Defense, that is responsible for the biodefense strategy and implementation plan.

Biological threat: A biological threat is a biological agent, including a pathogen, toxin, or other biological agent, that is capable of causing harm to humans, animals, plants, or the environment.

Biomanufacturing: Biomanufacturing is the process of using biological systems to produce pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and other biological products.

Biomanufacturing strategy: The biomanufacturing strategy is the plan for the biomanufacturing industry, including the Department of Defense, that is responsible for the biomanufacturing strategy and implementation plan.

Biomanufacturing strategy implementation plan: The biomanufacturing strategy implementation plan is the plan for the biomanufacturing industry, including the Department of Defense, that is responsible for the biomanufacturing strategy implementation plan.

Biomanufacturing strategy implementation plan: The biomanufacturing strategy implementation plan is the plan for the biomanufacturing industry, including the Department of Defense, that is responsible for the biomanufacturing strategy implementation plan.

'...The Department will make substantial investments in support of the strategy, including \$1 billion over five years to catalyze the establishment of a domestic biomanufacturing industrial base, \$270 million over five years for the Tri-Service Biotechnology for Resilient Supply Chain and \$200 million to support biosecurity and cybersecurity-related efforts ...'

Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy-OPPRP

Paul Friedrichs

special assistant to the President and senior director for global health security and biodefense at the National Security Council (NSC).

Retired US Air Force Major General From 21 July 2019 to June 2023, he was Chief of Medical Services, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia.

Since 7 August 2023, he has been Director of the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy – Principal Advisor for Pandemic Preparedness and Response

Main objectives

Coordinate the Executive Office of the President of the United States (EOP) internal response to public health threats that have pandemic potential. This includes ongoing work to address potential outbreaks and public health threats associated with COVID-19, monkeypox, polio, respiratory syncytial virus, avian, and human influenza.

Direct and coordinate federal science and technology efforts related to pandemic preparedness. Specifically, the OPPrP will oversee efforts to develop, manufacture, and procure next-generation medical countermeasures, including the use of new technologies and work with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on next-generation vaccines and treatments for COVID-19 and other public health threats.

Develop and submit periodic reports to Congress. Every five years, the PPDA shall submit an overview and readiness report to Congress, as well as a readiness outlook report.

FACT SHEET: White House Launches Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy

July 21, 2023

Administration | Priorities | The Record | Briefing Room

Major General (ret) Paul Friedrichs Will Serve as the Inaugural Director

The Biden-Harris Administration has made it

Statement establishing the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy on the White House website dated 21 July 2023.



Participation of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases in military biomedical programmes

United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID)



Declared objectives

1. Study particularly dangerous animal and human pathogens
2. Investigate disease outbreaks and biological threats
3. Develop tools to counter highly dangerous infections and biological threats for the U.S. Armed Forces: vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostic technologies

United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Research Projects

Solution:
Deployable Clinical JATD

Mission
Deployable response unit and capability centered around Joint Advanced Technology Demonstrations (JATD) for viral therapeutics and diagnostics located within the AFRICOM AOR that can be expanded to other areas of interest. Primary mission will include:

- Conduct JATD of the ability to apply therapeutic and diagnostic products against viral targets
- Develop CONUS test-bed capability for component/system validation.
- Provide training opportunities for both OCONUS host nation and US military outbreak response units.
- Support rapid response and deployment to emerging outbreaks and apply enhanced application of viral therapeutics and diagnostics.

• Provide the capability to evaluate MCM for FDA approval protecting the warfighter against Hemorrhagic Fever Viruses and other emerging threats worldwide.

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Medical Countermeasures Clinical Trials Network
2015

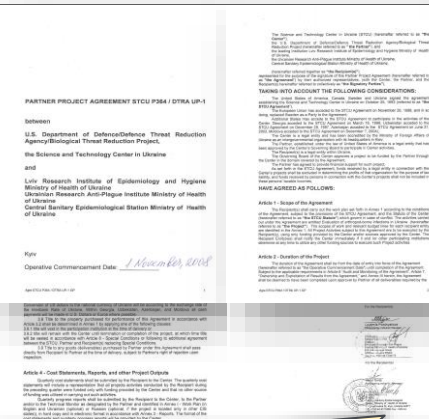
United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) and Naval Medical Research Center (NMRC)

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

UP-1 PROJECT

Ecological assessment of rickettsiae, a bacterium *Coxiella burnetii* and tick-borne encephalitis virus in arthropods collected in Ukraine

Execution period: 2008–2011

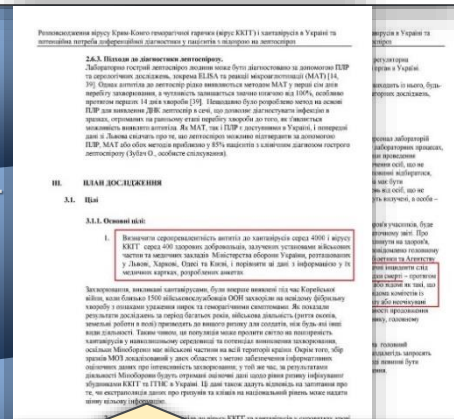


Partnership agreement for UP-1 Project

UP-8 PROJECT

Study the prevalence of Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus and hantaviruses

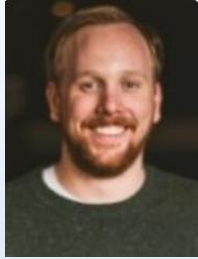
Execution period: 2017–2019



UP-8 project research programme



Persons involved in implementation of U.S. research projects as part of U.S. biological-military activities in Ukraine



Kyle Cole

He has been an engineer at the IT company Virtru, Washington, DC, since December 2021.

Appears on the budget's list of U.S. health care professionals (dated February 2021) in the budget for a research project on serological testing for COVID-19 sponsored by the USA and carried out on Ukrainian territory by the Ukrainian government.



Shannon Vaughn

General Manager at the IT company Virtru, Washington, DC, since November 2021

Appears on the budget's list of U.S. health care professionals (dated February 2021) in the budget for a research project on serological testing for COVID-19 sponsored by the USA and carried out on Ukrainian territory by the Ukrainian government.



Naor Bar-Zeev

From 1 January to 31 December 2021, he was a co-investigator on the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation project for a clinical and laboratory monitoring network for bacterial dysentery caused by Gram-negative pathogens Shigella spp. and non-dysenteric diarrhoea.

Appears on the budget's list of U.S. health care professionals (dated February 2021) in the budget for a research project on serological testing for COVID-19 sponsored by the USA and carried out on Ukrainian territory by the Ukrainian government.



Natalia Dudko

From April 1995 to 2020, she was a project coordinator and senior specialist at STCU.

For 25 years, she coordinated more than 250 STCU projects in various scientific fields and assisted in planning for their 'financially sustainable future'. She appears on the budget's list of U.S. health care professionals (dated February 2021) in the budget for a research project on serological testing for COVID-19 sponsored by the USA and carried out on Ukrainian territory by the Ukrainian government.

Residential address: [redacted], apt. [redacted], Ivan Kudri Str., Kiev Ukraine



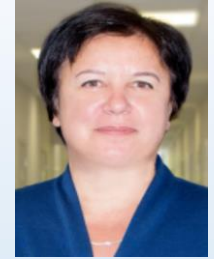
Aleksandr Matskov

Deputy General Director of the Centre for Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

Appears on the budget's list of U.S. health care professionals (dated February 2021) in the budget for a research project on serological testing for COVID-19 sponsored by the USA and carried out on Ukrainian territory by the Ukrainian government.

He oversaw the overall implementation of the project at the Centre for Public Health, ensuring proper communication with the Ministry of Health and high-level forces, as well as ensuring the incorporation of project activities into Ukraine's national COVID-19 response activities.

Residential address: [redacted], apt. [redacted], Minsky Prospekt, Kiev, Ukraine



Lyudmila Chernenko

General Director, Centre for Public Health

Appears on the budget's list of U.S. health care professionals (dated February 2021) in the budget for a research project on serological testing for COVID-19 sponsored by the USA and carried out on Ukrainian territory by the Ukrainian government.

Monitored the laboratory part of the project, advised on laboratory testing methodologies and policies, quality assurance, and biosafety, arranged laboratory help from the Centre for Public Health, and dealt with concerns relating to national standards compliance.

Place of work: [redacted] Yaroslavskaya Str., Kiev, Ukraine