



Experiments on mentally ill people

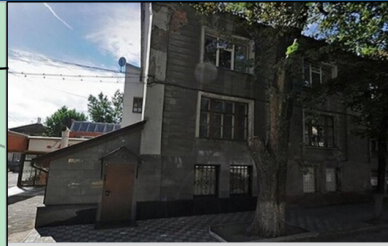
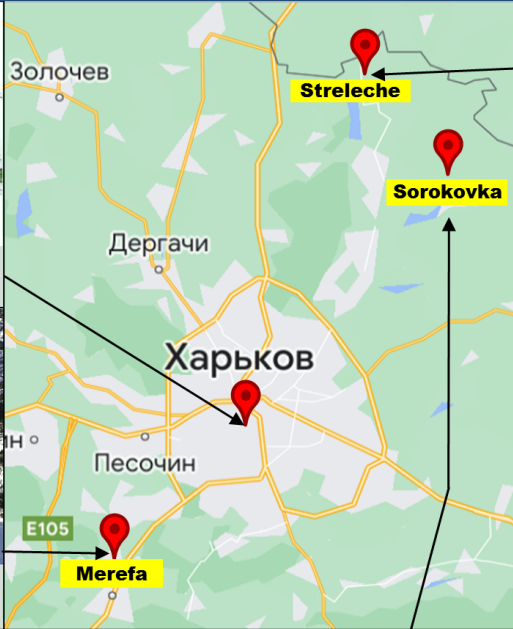
Branch of Merefа laboratory built with Pentagon funds in Sorokovka, Kharkov region



Kharkov Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital No. 3 (Kharkov)



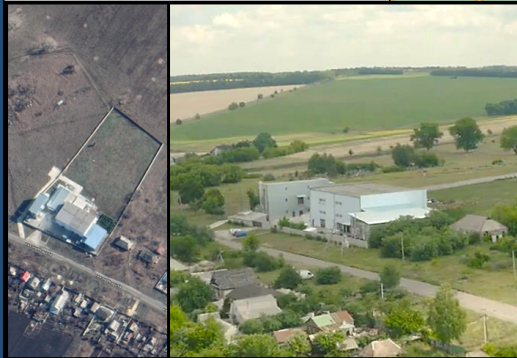
Reference laboratory (Merefа, Kharkov region)



Kharkiv Regional Psychiatric Hospital No. 1 (Streleche, Kharkov region)

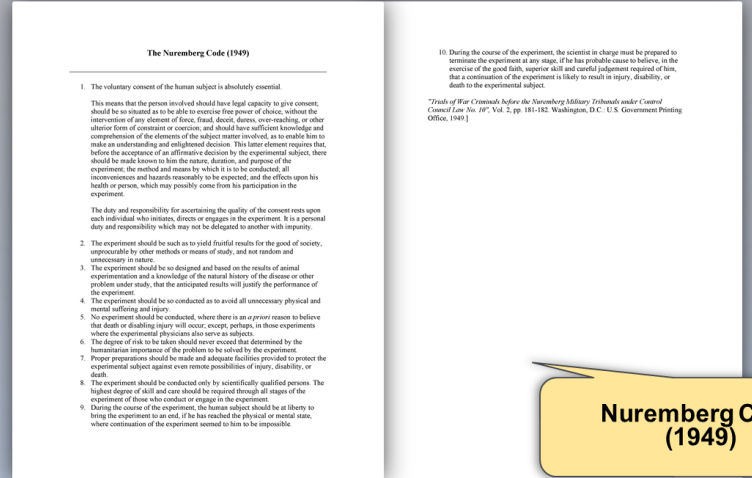


Linda Oporto

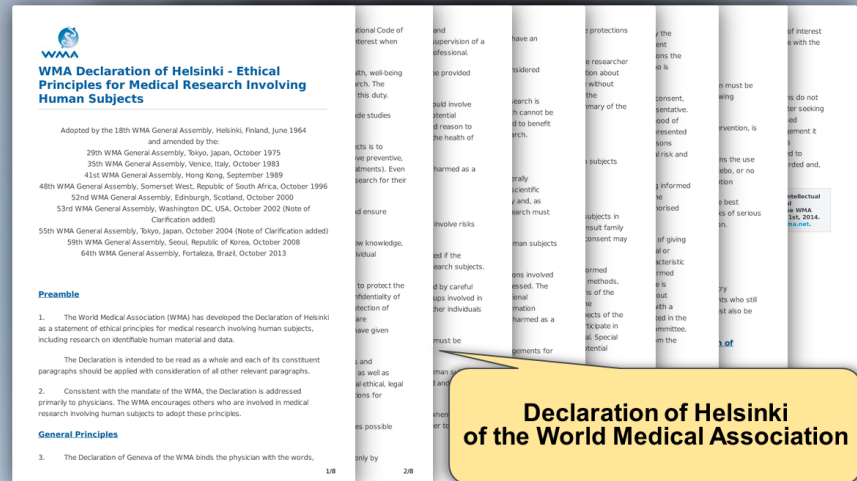


Facility in Sorokovka, Kharkov region, built in 2011 under the guise of a pharmacy warehouse (cost of construction - \$4,000,000)

Ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects



Nuremberg Code (1949)



Declaration of Helsinki of the World Medical Association



Research on mosquitoes as carriers of vector-borne infections



PROJECT P-268

Production of Viroden for the Colorado State University under grant 316 from the US Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH)

Amount of funding \$ 20 000

Kiev National University named after Taras Shevchenko (Kiev, Ukraine)



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Colorado State University (Fort Collins, Colorado, USA)



STCU's appeal to the US State Department

Jane J. Tannenbaum
Coordinator, Science Centers Program
NPPfTR, Bureau of Nonproliferation,
Office of Proliferation Threat Reduction, Room 3327
U.S. Department of State
2001 C Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20520
Tel: +1 (202) 736-7693, Fax: +1 (202) 736-7698

March 15, 2006

Subject: Application to the STCU Governing Board for approval of Partner activity by the Colorado State University, USA.

Dear Ms. Tannenbaum:

Please find attached material to support an application to the Board for out-of-cycle approval of the Partner activity through the STCU to be funded by the Colorado State University, USA. The Ukraine Government has given concurrence for this work (please see attachment).

This activity follows the requirements specified by the STCU Agreement. We hope that the Parties and the Board will support the proposed Partnership project (P-268) "Viroden Production". This project is recognized as a scientific valued and useful for the development of Ukraine science and integration of Ukraine into the international scientific community. The proposed project will be funded at the level of \$ 20,000 USD and will run 12 months. As we do for our regular project proposals, we have documented previous weapons experience for the proposed participants (not attached). More than 30% of the proposed participants are former weapons scientists.

We hope the Parties and the Board will concur in our involvement in this activity.

Sincerely Yours,

Andrew Hood
Executive Director

21 Karamazov St., Kyiv, Ukraine, 01038
tel: +380 44 499 7150, fax: +380 44 490 7145, stcu@stcu.net, www.stcu.net



Hood Andrew Anthony
Executive Director of STCU
(2004-2012)

"...More than 30 per cent of the proposed participants are former scientists with WMD development experience..."

2 Detailed Description of Work Plan

2.1 Introduction

Mosquito densovirus (AeDNV) was found in Kiev National University. This virus was found to be highly infectious to mosquito larvae of several species from genera *Aedes*, *Culex* and *Culiseta*, but harmless to other insects, aquatic invertebrates and to vertebrates. Thus the virus is potentially quite attractive for mosquito control because of its high specificity toward mosquitoes and the lack of persistent organophosphates associated with chemical insecticides. In addition to its pathogenicity to mosquito larvae preliminary data were obtained suggesting that AeDNV infected adult mosquitoes are less able to transmit arboviruses including West Nile and dengue virus.

What is the problem?

The ultimate goal of the research is to use the mosquito densovirus virus and virus transmitting vectors in control strategies to combat mosquito-borne diseases like dengue. Ideally the densovirus will spread itself through mosquito populations by the infectious process and will result in modification of the age distribution of the mosquito population such that most of the infected female mosquitoes die before they are capable of transmitting dengue virus.

2.1 Literature Search

It is new approach.

How are their results being applied?

Only result of our experiments will be applied.

2.3 Purpose and Objective

What are we going to do?
We will produce Viroden from *Aedes aegypti* larvae.

2.4 Expected Significance

What's new?
It is new approach.

2.5 Organization, Qualification and Staffing

Who are we?
The participants of our project are investigators from Kiev National University and will produce Viroden from *Aedes aegypti* larvae.

How does this project relate to our other work?
The Viroden preparation for control of mosquitoes at first was developed in Kiev National University. Patent of Ukraine on this preparation expired last year.

2.6 Expected results

What will be done in the framework of this project?
We will produce Viroden from *Aedes aegypti* larvae.

What's next?

Developed preparation Viroden (1 kg) will be delivered to CSU to fulfill prime grant 316 from FNIH

2.7 Scope of activities

How will the investigation be organized?
The overall scope of activities to the stages and sub-stages itemized in the Work Schedule page of the STCU Project Software.

2.8 Technical Methodology

How will the science be done?
The scientific and technical approach, methods and methodologies to

Planning

Research objectives are not the goal of our project.

What will result?
On Viroden (1 kg) will be delivered to CSU to fulfill FNIH

project implementation are represented in matrix displays timing and duration of the stages involved,

commitments for the project implementation.

and Other Direct Costs
Include the equipment, materials, services, and other charged for the project.

costs necessary for travel outside and within

try to aggregate financial information and define the

detailed information about each individual person

project budget among participating institutions
participating institution, and
S8 and S9 display estimated expenditures by each

"...The main objective of the research is to use mosquito virus in strategies to control and counteract diseases originating from blood-sucking insects, such as dengue..."

STCU PARTNER PROJECT PROPOSAL

PR-1

1. Title of Project: Viroden Production for CSU subcontract to prime grant 316 from FNIH

2. Partner (signing authority to partner project agreement)

Address: Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA 80523

Title: _____ For: _____ Email: _____

3. a. Technical Monitor (partner's designation to oversee project progress, review project reports and other deliverables): Jonathan Carlson

Address: Department of MP, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, USA 80523

Tel: 970-491-7960, Fax: 970-491-8151, E-mail: jcarlson@colorado.edu

3. Project Manager: (set name and title of overall project leader and contact information)
Professor Buchatsky L.P., National Taras Shevchenko University of Kiev

3.a. Participating CIS Institution(s): National Taras Shevchenko University of Kiev

Address: Kiev, Ukraine, Vaidymkaysa 64

Tel: 380-44-220-86-91, Fax: 380-44-228-61-654 E-mail: lvb@stcu.net.ua

4. Person-days of Effort of Weapons Scientists: Total Person-days of Effort: 600

5. Project Duration: February 01, 2006 – February 28, 2007

Project Cost is under negotiation with Partner: \$20,000

7. Project Location and Equipment Location (s): Kiev, Vasylkivka, 08

National Taras Shevchenko University of Kiev

PR-2

Address: _____

of Kiev

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (for unrestricted circulation)

PR-3

a) Description of the activities to be conducted

Prof. Buchatsky and co-workers will produce Viroden from *Aedes aegypti* larvae for prime grant 316 from the Foundation for National Institutes of Health. Viroden is a preparation of the *Aedes aegypti* densovirus virus (AeDNV). Prof. Buchatsky developed this product for control of mosquitoes. AeDNV is highly specific to mosquitoes and does not infect humans, other vertebrate animals, or other invertebrate species.

b) Define specific expected outcomes

Approximately 1 kg of viroden will be delivered to Dr. Carlson at Colorado State University for research on the utility of AeDNV for reducing the vectorial capacity of *Aedes aegypti* populations for dengue virus.

c) Define parameters for determining if outcomes have been met

The Viroden preparation will be assessed at Colorado State University for virus concentration by quantitative PCR, and for its ability to kill mosquito larvae from CSU mosquito colonies and from mosquito populations collected at the field site chosen for outdoor cage trials.

PR-4

PERSONNEL COMMITMENTS

"...WMD code..."

CIS PARTICIPANTS IN STCU PROJECTS

List all participants who will devote at least 10% work time (based on a 220-day work year) per year to the project and who will receive payment from the STCU.

1. Former Weapons Scientists, Engineers and Technicians

Name	Date of Birth	Previous Area of Expertise (WMD codes)	Area of Project Expertise	Scientific Rank	Work days
Buchatsky L.P.	26.01.1944	1,3		professor	220
Sorokin H.G.	19.10.1949	1,3		PhD	200
Lebedevskiy N.R.	24.01.1944	1,3		PhD	100

2. Other Scientists, Engineers and Technicians

Name	Date of Birth	Previous Area of Expertise	Area of Project Expertise	Scientific Rank	Work days
Dzishchenko L.I.	14.02.1954			professor	100
Vagnerina I.I.	23.06.1951			engineer	100
Akulenko T.V.	13.06.1959			engineer	100
Scherbak V.V.	19.04.1953			engineer	100



Aedes aegypti – carrier of vector-borne infections (dengue, Zika, yellow fever)

"...will produce Viroden from yellow fever mosquito larvae under a 316 grant from the US National Institutes of Health (FNIH). Viroden is a drug based on the yellow fever mosquito virus (AeDNV) densovirus..."

"...About 1kg of Viroden will be delivered to Dr Carlson at Colorado State University for research..."

STCU project proposal

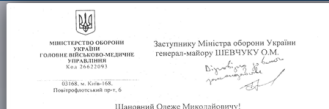


Analysis of tularaemia and hepatitis outbreaks

4

Biological Threat Reduction Programme in Ukraine

US Department of Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)



... The programme will enable cooperation between the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence and the US Department of Defence in the technology proliferation prevention industry, as well as creating the legal framework for its further expansion...



Black & Veatch



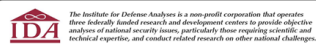
Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

Incidence of tularaemia in Donetsk People's Republic

Table with columns: No. of cases, Date of onset, Date of diagnosis, Date of treatment, Date of recovery, etc. It details tularaemia cases in the Donetsk People's Republic from 2017 to 2019.

Conducting NATO's assessment of tularaemia losses

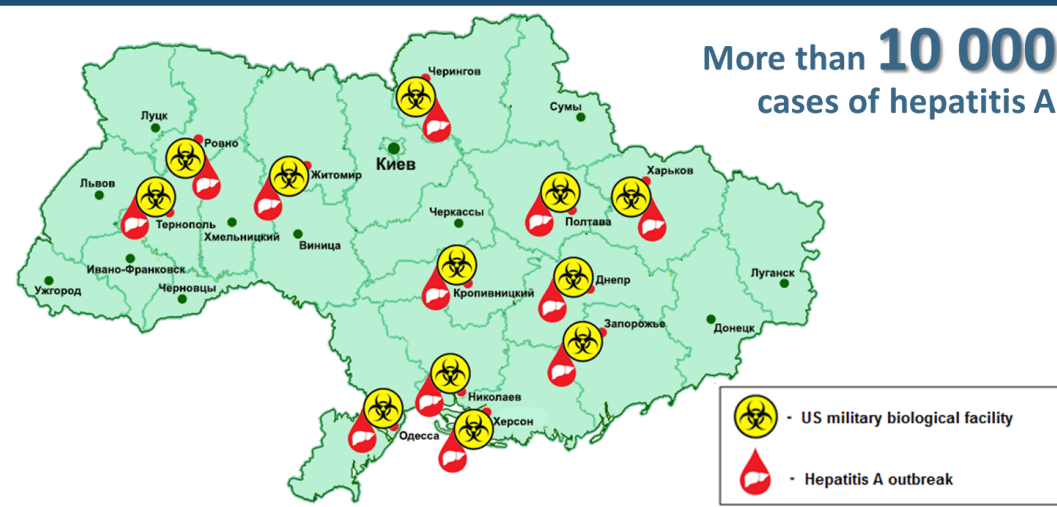
Supplement to the NATO Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Casualty Assessment Planning Handbook



Technical document content including: 4.4. Fraction of People at Risk with SEB Inoculation into One Stage of Infection on Specified Day; 4.4.1. Fraction of Non-Inoculated at Risk with SEB Inoculation into One Stage of Infection on Specified Day; 4.4.2. Fraction of Inoculated at Risk with SEB Inoculation into One Stage of Infection on Specified Day; 4.4.3. Dose-Related Probability of Inoculation with Tularaemia; 4.4.4. Injury Profile for Tularaemia Exposure.

Hepatitis A outbreaks in Ukraine from 2017 to date

More than 10 000 cases of hepatitis A



"...simulated impact assessment from five other biological warfare agents: brucellosis, glanders, Cu fever and tularaemia pathogens, and the biotoxin Staphylococcus enterotoxin B..."

Training of Ukrainian specialists in the Field Epidemiology Training Programme



US Department of Defense
Threat Reduction Agency
(DTRA)

Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP)

The goal of the Programme is to establish US-controlled electronic data networks and transfer all accumulated data to the Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System, EIDSS

DTRA Field Epidemiology Training Programme report for Q4 2019

DTRA Q4 Report
October 1-December 31, 2019

During the month of October, the Resident Advisor conducted two training courses for cohort 2 residents: training in non-communicable diseases and an advanced epidemiology course. The RA traveled to Atlanta during the last week of October to participate in the "TENTNET" cohort, head of training department, especially funding support for research and the initiation of IS activities across the end of this reporting period in July 2020. The PHC for approval to use remaining Global

Resident training and supervision:
The non-communicable diseases training course was held during the week of October 1. Dr. Anah traveled to Ukraine during this week to conduct his semi-annual visit and participated in the training. The advanced epidemiology course was held during the week of October 21, one week for both weeks. **Annexes A and B. The RA continued to meet with residents in person and to help discuss their individual and group projects.** In particular, the RA reviewed with residents a new spreadsheet for capturing information on outbreaks to implement outbreak data collection from regional and local health facilities. The document for the **interim project for the purpose of the program was to identify a set of research projects for the implementation of the case-control study as a way for baseline outbreak investigations related to research chair, and completed field investigation and data analysis of the Salmonella outbreak in Chernivtsy region.**

Working with Partners:
The RA continues to hold meetings with partners to update them on the program and its activities and explore opportunities for residents to analyze projects and field investigations. She met with Roman Lashin (CIH head for Emergency medicine database) and Taina Dvornik (Director of the National Center of Expertise to discuss access to data to enable residents to perform analyses). She also met with Dr. Svyatka Gopko (Director) and Mariana Hovhannis (Deputy Director of Chemical Laboratory center and director for Salmonella outbreak in one of the districts connected to a working unit).

As part of Salmonella outbreak investigation, the RA visited the regional ED hospital to supervise residents in conducting interviews with patients and to supervise residents in medical chart analysis. She worked with residents on developing the questionnaire and microplanning for conduct of the case-control study. The RA discussed with residents the interpretation of epidemiological, environmental and laboratory findings. She met with local epidemiologists in

current outbreak and strategy for

Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) Steering Committee Meeting:
The RA participated in the annual steering committee and several meetings with national use collaborations on ongoing

Meeting with Alexander Haid of Kiev city medical examiner to discuss collaboration on the outside study.

Coordination and collaboration with CDC and the Ministry of Health:
During her visit to Atlanta, the RA held several meetings with CDC experts.

Meeting with Aditya Akhavan, a health specialist, to discuss possible CDC assistance in developing solutions for infectious disease surveillance and laboratory systems and an associated Laboratory systems in Ukraine and the development of a strategic plan for establishing a Laboratory network.

Meeting with Eun Noh, Health Information Specialist, to discuss steps for further implementation of the Project Tracking Tool in UA (RePORTIT), to provide Terms of Use Agreement and Ukraine FETP by November 2, 2019, and to provide the English Version of RePORTIT to Ukraine (include Cohort 1 resident data) by November 15, 2019 via Google Drive. Ukraine FETP Epidemiologists will begin using RePORTIT internally. Ukraine FETP will provide immunisation tables by January 2020. Training RePORTIT will be provided to Ukraine FETP residents cohort 2B by June 2020.

Meeting with Dr. Nancy Sobel and Leslie Edwards, CDC Lead Consultant Epidemiologists, to discuss steps for establishing a Laboratory Consultation service and the possible CDC assistance for establishing a Biostatistics Consultation service in UA to discuss possible CDC team assistance of quality control for enhancement of biostatistics surveillance in UA.

Meeting with Dr. Carolina Lopez, head of Biostatistics Laboratory, to discuss technical assistance in diagnosis and the possible collaboration on training of laboratory on biostatistics diagnosis in Ukraine.

Meeting with Molly Foghain, Salmonella FUSINET lead to discuss the possibility of establishing Salmonella surveillance system in Ukraine and the possible assistance from CDC. Publicist team in implementation of the system.

Implementing the IS System:
The RA met with Dr. Karpiuk, Director PHC and Dr. Igor Kostin, FETP Executive Director, Deputy Director PHC to discuss the establishment of Biostatistics Consultation service and IS system and development of regulatory documents and manuals. They also discussed the possibility of hiring an assistant advisor for IS.

During the month of November, the RA was able to ensure collaboration of regional authorities and hospitals on the Biostatistics and Salmonella outbreak investigation. The IS system for

substantive outbreak was widely attended and well received by public health epidemiologists and field safety personnel. The webinar was followed by a discussion which reflected high interest of the attendees and their willingness to collaborate with ISB. A discussion for ISB international night was finalized and set to CDC for clearance.

Challenges:

- Lack of funds for field work continues to be a challenge limiting the ability of fellows to conduct field activities until next year.
- The program continues to face challenges from some epidemiologists at the regional level who are resistant to change and believe there is no need to modify the old way of conducting investigations.

Plans for the immediate future (short):
During the month of December, in addition to routine work and activities, the RA will be working with residents to finalize abstracts for the 5th Annual BTRP Ukraine Regional One Health Research Symposium.

Malshukina, the resident advisor (RA) spent most of the month of December in one-on-one meetings with residents to assist them in preparing their abstracts for the 5th Annual Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) Ukraine Regional One Health Research Symposium. She also held a few meetings with partners and Ministry of Health officials to discuss collaboration and ensure successful program implementation.

Resident training and supervision:
Training the residents from the IS cohorts 1 and 2 involved on preparing abstracts for the BTRP One Health Research Symposium. System abstracts were finalized during the month of December. The RA also held meetings with Cohort 1 residents to review their progress in gaining competencies towards completing program requirements.

The RA attended the training of regional epidemiologists where she made a presentation about the IS program and discussed selection criteria for reporting requirements for Cohort 2. And encouraged the qualified epidemiologists to apply for the program. One of the residents presented her work on the EIDSS system during the training.

During the month of December ISB residents held two webinars one on the biostatistics investigation and another on the results of the biostatistics chart investigation.

Working with Partners:
The RA continues to hold meetings with partners to update them on the program and its activities and explore opportunities for residents to analyze projects and field investigations. She met with Robin Gray, agricultural Attache, US Embassy, to discuss collaboration with the ISB.

program and providing financial support for training of Ukrainian professionals on CDC Laboratory equipment for genotyping from USA.

with conference investigation by the ISB residents

The RA met with Maria Frutkina, project coordinator, World Bank, to follow-up on discussion on collaboration on the World Bank funded survey on road traffic injury. The ISB assistance will include development of the protocol, developing the data collection forms, planning the survey, and conducting field work.

The RA met with Eryn Barsby, Director CDC-Ukraine, and discussed collaboration on the "BTRP" prevalence study in Armed Forces of Ukraine" funded by PEPFAR. The BTRP assistance will include development of the protocol, developing the data collection forms, planning the survey, and conducting field work.

Coordination and collaboration with CDC and the Ministry of Health:
The RA met with Igor Kostin, ISB Director and discussed the following issues:

- Developing a common approach to prioritize outbreaks for investigation by ISB team
- Creating a rapid response team from ISB residents and developing TOR and SOPs
- Inviting meetings in outbreak investigations
- Allowing ISB residents to participate in BTR department training
- Creating a template for Outbreak Reports and defining a deadline for submitting the reports

Initiating the development of forms to include in FIDSS for priority diseases

- Preparing case forms in the research department

Archives:
Most of the 23 abstracts for BTRP One Health conference were finalized. The two webinars conducted by residents were widely attended. Two externally funded projects with involvement of ISB residents were finalized.

Challenges:
The anticipated changes in the PHC leadership are materializing – the two best lead heads of the program will be leaving their positions. It was announced that PHC director Dr. Karpiuk is leaving, Karpiuk, ISB Director is also leaving for another job.

Program staff continue to be a challenge. The constant absence of program assistance and part time program epidemiologist create obstacles in program activities.

Funding for local ISB budget will not be available until end of February, therefore no field projects can be carried on until the end of February.

Plans for the immediate future:

Invitation to the Field Epidemiology Training Programme Steering Committee meeting

STATE INSTITUTION
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
14, Vynnytskyya Str., Kyiv, 01024, Ukraine
Tel: +380 44 222 11 11
E-mail: info@phc.gov.ua

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Defense Threat Reduction Office (DTRDO) in Ukraine
CH2M Hill / Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.

Facilitate the participation of specialists from various institutions in the FETP/ISB
Assistance in the implementation of recommendations made on the basis of research results conducted by FETP/ISB residents
Providing proposals for the development and promotion of FETP/ISB
Using the potential of FETP/ISB to address important public health issues in the country
Provide recommendations on institutionalization of FETP/ISB curriculum in national educational system of Ukraine

The upcoming meeting of the Steering Committee is scheduled for February 16, 2022, starting at 2:00 pm Kyiv time. The meeting will take place online in accordance with the agenda (Annex V) to join the meeting, please follow the link: <https://bit.ly/3tZ8Z6t>

We kindly ask you to provide information about the representative of your organization for inclusion in the Committee by February 11, 2022. Please send information (name, position, contact details) via e-mail: info@phc.gov.ua

For more information, please contact Bohdan Vynnytskiy, tel. 093 377 31 01, b.vynnytskiy@gmail.com

Annex: Meeting agenda

Acting General Director
Ljudmyla CHERENSKO

Invitation to participate in the Steering Committee Meeting of Ukraine Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP)/International Epidemiological Service (IES)

The State Institution "Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine" (hereinafter: Center) would like to express you deep respect and invite to delegate a candidate from your organization to participate in the Steering Committee Meeting of the FETP/ISB.

FETP/ISB is a practice-oriented public health training program based on the competence of international epidemiology and on the principle of inclusive training, which activities are aimed at strengthening the human resources of the public health system in Ukraine, especially in the context of the "One Health" approach.

In order to provide recommendations on further direction of FETP/ISB development and ensure commitment to the mission of the program among a wide range of stakeholders, in 2021 it was decided to establish an FETP/ISB Steering Committee.

Representatives of key-partner international and national stakeholders are invited to join the Steering Committee.

The list of main tasks of the Steering Committee includes:

- Raise awareness of FETP/ISB among stakeholders and healthcare system
- To acquaint representatives of various departments with the expected results from the participation of their employees in the FETP/ISB.

Public Health Center of Ministry of Health of Ukraine
International Epidemiological Service / Field Epidemiology Training Programme
AGENDA OF FETP/ISB STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
Date: February 16, 2022
Time: 2 pm Kyiv time
Location: Zoom

Time	Event	Presenter	Institution	Position
1. 14:00 – 14:10	Welcoming speech	Ihor Karpiuk	MOH Ukraine	Deputy Minister of Health – Chief State Sanitary doctor of Ukraine
2. 14:10 – 14:20	Opening	Juditha Oshchak	MOH Ukraine	Acting General Director
3. 14:20 – 14:30	Introduction of participants/stakeholders	Melody Foghain	Public Health Center, MOH Ukraine	Senior Specialist in Infectious Diseases Programs and Publications, Competence Center, of the Public Health Center, MOH Ukraine
4. 14:30 – 15:00	Introduction of IS/STEP	Melody Foghain	Public Health Center, MOH Ukraine	Senior Specialist in Infectious Diseases Programs and Publications, Competence Center, of the Public Health Center, MOH Ukraine
5. 15:00 – 15:30	Introduction of FETP Advantages and perspectives of internationalization	Mher Davidyants	CH2M Hill/Jacobs	Resident Advisor
6. 15:30 – 16:00	Discussions			

Link for connection:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/905514>

"...speaker Mher Davidyants, CH2M Hill / Jacobs, Resident Advisor..."

Letter from DTRA to WHO Representative in Ukraine

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
"FOR PROTECTING US AGAINST THEM"

January 13, 2022

Dr. Jaro Hrabak
Representative and Head
World Organization Center Office – Ukraine
St. Yaroslava
Kyiv 04077

Dear Dr. Hrabak,

On behalf of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP), I want to thank you for your continued support for BTRP's projects in Ukraine. Our continued partnership with Ukraine permits us to visit and we share your commitment to increasing Ukraine's health security capabilities as the best defense for global health security and disease prevention.

To start, I apologize for not responding sooner to your letter dated November 3, 2021. I will do my best to make sure that does not happen again, and for future correspondence addressed to me, please send a courtesy copy to Mr. Fred Carter, Chief of the Defense Threat Reduction Office – Kyiv as well. This will ensure we do not miss your messages and that we efficiently reply to you.

I would like to address the subject matter of your letter regarding support from the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) graduates and trainees for the poliovirus outbreak. As you are likely aware, the FETP deployment took place in December, and based on the reported 17 cases of poliovirus in Ukraine, we can see that the outbreak is still ongoing. We are currently supporting the investigation and response to this outbreak through the FETP. We are currently supporting the investigation and response to this outbreak through the FETP. We are currently supporting the investigation and response to this outbreak through the FETP.

We highly value the relationship we have with you and your colleagues at WHO. We are very pleased that we were able to provide the necessary support and look forward to strengthening our partnership in 2022 beyond.

With best regards,
Brandt Siegel
Brandt Siegel
International Project Manager, Ukraine
Biological Threat Reduction Program
Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Message from Brandt Siegel, Joint Biological Threat Reduction Programme Manager, US Office of Threat Reduction, to the World Health Organization representative in Ukraine

"... The Cooperative Biological Threat Reduction Programme does not normally investigate diseases such as poliomyelitis..."



Hunter Biden's lobbying of Metabiota



Correspondence from Bidenlaptopemails.com

Subject: RSTP Confidential

From: "John DeLoche" johnd@rstp.com
To: "Eric Scherler" escherl@rosemontseneca.com, "Hunter Biden" hbiden@rosemontseneca.com, "Devon Archer" darcher@rosemontseneca.com, "Bob Walker" walker@rosemontseneca.com
CC: "Neil Callahan" ncallahan@rosemontseneca.com, "William Lee" wll@rstp.com
Date: 2014-02-18 22:15

Attachments: RSTP II - Capital Call Schedule.xlsx, RSTP II RSTP II Alpha Fee and GP Worksheet.xlsx

All,
 Following up on my call with Eric today and in preparation for our call next week (which I realize is not yet scheduled) we wanted to make sure we have all the attached info. To date we have closed over \$32.3 million for RSTP funds and are now generating annual EBITDA of about \$420k for the partnership. A good start.
 The first file is the closing of RSTP II which we completed on December 16 last year. We called 18% of capital and made 2 Investments: \$200k in Metabiota and \$577,166.70 in Convisyl in two Investments. Given we Invested less than expected in Convisyl but called the capital to invest more, we have about \$300k of dry powder. We are in discussions with Metabiota about increasing our investment there by an additional \$250k which would leave 140k of dry powder. This is the dry powder we can use for options for fundraising, raising the balance of the fund, etc.
 The second file is the worksheet that breaks up all the ideas that were sent to the GPs last year and this year. The second tab ("Total fees") in this file details the total amounts raised and fees associated with the various funds.
 Note we were able to clear up all of our historical legal expenses (for OSI, Spider etc to both Rube and Henderson) through this first closing. They ate about \$100k of fees which we negotiated down.
 Also note that we need to call the RSTP I fees which total an additional \$40.5k, and decide if we are going to distribute them immediately or use them to help fund the remaining fundraise.
 Looking forward to finalizing GP splits and getting the rest of this fund raised!

Best,

John DeLoche
 Managing Director
 Rosemont Seneca Technology Partners
 333 Bush Street, 21st Floor
 San Francisco, CA 94104
 Office: 415 767 1238
 Mobile: 415 793 7070

Subject: Re: Metabiota next week

From: "William Lee" wll@rstp.com
To: "John DeLoche" johnd@rstp.com
CC: "Hunter Biden" hbiden@rosemontseneca.com, "Bob Walker" walker@rosemontseneca.com, "Eric Scherler" escherl@rosemontseneca.com, "Katie Dodge" kdodge@rosemontseneca.com, "Neil Callahan" ncallahan@rosemontseneca.com, "Devon Archer" darcher@rosemontseneca.com
Date: 2014-03-05 15:02

Adding to John's exciting note, besides the upcoming potential to mark up to Series A, we are also in the process this week of doubling our Series Seed investment from \$200k to \$500k, becoming the only institutional investor and the second largest shareholder alongside with a Brazilian family who owns one of the largest livestock companies. There is tremendous need in the world for Metabiota's product. They are the leader in this frontier market. This is going to be huge.
 Thanks for everyone's help assisting Metabiota. Nathan and Robert like us a lot and vouch for RSTP as a great team.

wll
 William Lee, Managing Director
 Rosemont Seneca Technology Partners (RSTP)
 333 Bush Street, 21st Floor
 San Francisco, California 94104
 Office: 415 767 1238
 Mobile: 617 467 5958
www.ros.com

Subject: Metabiota DD

From: "John DeLoche" johnd@rstp.com
To: "Hunter Biden" hunter@rstp.com, "Bob Walker" rob@rstp.com, "Eric Scherler" eric@rstp.com
CC: "William Lee" wll@rstp.com, "Neil Callahan" ncall@rstp.com, "Devon Archer" devon@rstp.com
Date: 2014-10-09 18:49

Guys,
 Is there anyone we can call in DC to get a sense of how legit Metabiota is viewed within the various government agencies? We want to make sure we thoroughly do our diligence here, especially as Goldman and now Morgan Stanley will be doing diligence on the fund and Metabiota towards investing in both.
 Additionally, who have we introduced them to in DC? Can you please provide a list of the various folks within Cornerstone as well as outside the firm where we have made intro? This data will go in our Investment memo which we are trying to complete and get to potential LPs by Tuesday.
 wll and I met with Nathan on Tuesday and he said they plan to retain Cornerstone btw which is great news so they have come around on that front. We are meeting again with them today and tomorrow to discuss terms of the Series A.
 Thanks for the help and input.

Best,

John DeLoche
 Co-Founder and Managing Director
 Rosemont Seneca Technology Partners
 333 Bush Street, 21st Floor
 San Francisco, CA 94104
 Office: 415 767 1238
 Mobile: 415 793 7070

Subject: Re: Metabiota DD

From: "Bob Walker" walker@rosemontseneca.com
To: "John DeLoche" johnd@rstp.com
CC: "Devon Archer" devon@rstp.com, "Hunter Biden" hunter@rstp.com, "Eric Scherler" eric@rstp.com, "Neil Callahan" ncall@rstp.com, "William Lee" wll@rstp.com, "Bob Walker" rob@rstp.com
Date: 2014-10-09 19:07

I am going to have a friend reach out to DOD on the down low.
 On Oct 9, 2014 5:43 PM, "John DeLoche" johnd@rstp.com wrote:
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Pentagon web site statement on US biological activities in the former Soviet Union

An official website of the United States Government

Here's how you know



Release

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fact Sheet on WMD Threat Reduction Efforts with Ukraine, Russia and Other Former Soviet Union Countries

JUNE 9, 2022



The History and Accomplishments of U.S. Collaboration With the International Community to Reduce Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Threats in Ukraine, Russia, and Other Countries of the Former Soviet Union

- Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States, along with allies, partners, and international organizations, has led cooperative efforts to reduce legacy threats from nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons left in the Soviet Union's successor states, including Russia. These cooperative threat reduction efforts have helped advance global peace and security, and have supported the global consensus that the world is safer when we work together to increase transparency and reduce the risks from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs.
- The U.S. Congress created the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program through the passage of the Soviet Threat Reduction Act of 1991. The CTR Program provided U.S. funding and expertise to: 1) consolidate and secure WMD and WMD-related material in a limited number of secure sites; 2) inventory and account for these weapons and materials; 3) provide safe handling and safe disposition of these weapons and materials as called for by arms control agreements; and 4) offer assistance in finding gainful employment for thousands of former Soviet scientists with expert knowledge of WMD, WMD-related materials, or their delivery systems.

- The United States has provided this assistance with transparency and in cooperation with our partners, which included Russia prior to 2014, toward mutually-decided objectives, and has been reported on a regular basis.

- In addition to the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction work, the Departments of Energy and State have supported nuclear, chemical, and biological threat reduction efforts, often with technical assistance from other U.S. departments and agencies. This work has occurred in collaboration with other countries, such as Canada, the European Union, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, and others, multilateral organizations, and the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC), and the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU).

- Thirty years later, amidst its war of aggression against Ukraine, Russia seeks, with support from the People's Republic of China (PRC), to undermine that work by spreading disinformation and sowing mistrust in the people and institutions all over the world that contribute to WMD threat reduction.

- This Fact Sheet provides an overview of the history of threat reduction and nonproliferation programs supported by the United States, in cooperation with countries of the former Soviet Union, including the Governments of Russia and Ukraine.

Achievements of this cooperation across the former Soviet Union include:

- Destroying 2,531 missiles, decommissioning more than 1,300 WMD delivery systems (silos, mobile launchers, submarines, and strategic bombers), upgrading security at 24 nuclear weapon storage sites, and securely moving over 600 shipments of nuclear warheads from less secure storage to more secure storage or destruction (almost all of this work in Russia).

- Ukraine's voluntary and verifiable renunciation of nuclear weapons, with the transfer of Soviet missiles, nuclear weapons, and weapons-usable nuclear materials to Russia or destruction of such missiles, weapons, and materials, and accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) as a non-nuclear-weapon State Party in December 1994.

- Joint efforts with the United States and partners working with Russia to destroy Russia's declared chemical weapons stockpile under international verification by the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and ensuring that Soviet scientists with weapons-related knowledge could have sustainable civilian employment—in particular, supporting scientists to remove incentives to seek or accept of terrorist or other state actor employment and financing.

- Engagement of thousands of former Russian biological weapons scientists to conduct peaceful biological research projects for public health purposes, with the Russian government's full approval. (These types of projects were very similar to biological research projects Russia is now criticizing in other former Soviet countries.)

- Securing Russia's active approval of and collaboration, as a full member of the ISTC Governing Board until 2014, in peaceful biological research projects worth millions of dollars to advance public health with Georgia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and other former Soviet Union countries. (The Russian government repeatedly approved, and often collaborated in, the very projects it is now criticizing.)

Ukraine

- Ukraine has no nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons programs. On March 11 and 18, 2022, United Nations (UN) High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Izumi Nakamitsu similarly stated that the UN is not aware of any biological weapons programs in Ukraine. Those comments were reiterated on May 13, 2022, by the UN Deputy High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

"...Bringing in thousands of former Russian scientists specialising in biological weapons..."

- Today, the collaborations in Ukraine remain peaceful efforts to improve nuclear and radiological safety and security, disease surveillance, chemical safety and security, and the readiness to respond to epidemics and pandemics such as COVID-19.

- Many of these collaborations are multilateral and involve the G7-led Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the OPCW, and other UN specialized agencies.

- Ukraine has become a leader in transparency and in promoting nonproliferation and global health security norms. For example, in December 2021, Ukraine completed a voluntary, external, WHO-led evaluation of its capacity to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to public health emergencies.

Ukraine Has No Nuclear Weapons Program

- During the Cold War, the Soviet military stationed a sizable number of nuclear weapons in Ukraine, believed to be around 1,800 nuclear warheads as well as strategic bombers and nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). There were also several locations in Ukraine where Soviet tactical nuclear weapons were stored. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia retained control of these weapons under the aegis of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

- Ukraine assumed obligations under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) in 1992 as a successor state to the Soviet Union, and in 1994 joined the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as a non-nuclear-weapon State Party, renouncing the Soviet legacy nuclear weapons that had been deployed or stored in Ukraine.

- The transfer of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine to the Russian Federation was completed by 1996, in return for reactor fuel for peaceful uses and security assurances from Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom as set forth in the 1994 Budapest Memorandum. All ICBMs were dismantled or removed from Ukraine, and all nuclear missile silos in Ukraine were destroyed.

- As a Non-Nuclear Weapon State Party to the NPT, Ukraine has upheld its obligation not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or to seek or receive assistance in their manufacture. Ukraine also has met its NPT obligation to accept IAEA safeguards on all nuclear material in the country, and in addition has in force an Additional Protocol to its NPT-required safeguards agreement to enable the IAEA to provide credible assurances to the international community that all nuclear material in Ukraine remains in peaceful activities. The IAEA has repeatedly stated that it has found no indication that would give rise to a proliferation concern in Ukraine.

- In a further demonstration of Ukraine's dedication to nuclear nonproliferation, at the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit hosted by the United States, Ukraine voluntarily pledged to remove its highly enriched uranium (HEU).

- Through the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) efforts, 234 kg of Ukraine's HEU was repatriated to Russia, the original exporter of this material. The material was then down-blended to low enriched uranium (LEU). In exchange for eliminating this HEU inventory, NNSA provided LEU fuel for the research reactor at the Kyiv Institute for Nuclear Research and supported the development and construction of the Neutron Source Facility at the Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology, with both facilities being used for peaceful purposes.

- The very small quantity of HEU that remains in Ukraine is intended for specific scientific purposes, such as nuclear forensics, and is well below the amount needed to produce a nuclear device. Ukraine does not possess uranium enrichment or spent fuel reprocessing capabilities, nor does it possess substantial quantities of separated plutonium.

- Ukraine has consistently stated that it has no intention of acquiring nuclear weapons and has consistently supported other key elements of international nonproliferation regimes, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime. Further, Ukraine has signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

Ukraine Has No Biological Weapons Program

- At the time of its dissolution in 1991, the Soviet Union, despite being a State Party to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), had a large and sophisticated biological weapons program, consisting of dozens of research, development, and production facilities, with tens of thousands of employees, spread across many of its successor states.

"...to exclude the possibility of them collaborating with terrorist groups..."

- In violation of the BWC, this Soviet weapons complex developed a broad range of biological pathogens for use as weapons against plants, animals, and humans, including the weaponization of anthrax, plague, and smallpox.

- In contrast, no other European state nor the United States possessed any biological weapon development programs, in compliance with their obligations under the BWC. When the Soviet Union dissolved, it left some newly independent states, like Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, with legacy biological weapons program facilities, equipment, and materials that were vulnerable to theft, misuse, and unsafe handling and storage. The U.S. Departments of Defense and State funded programs to help transition such former Soviet weapons facilities into peaceful public health facilities.

- The United States, through international collaboration, has also worked to address other biological threats throughout the former Soviet Union. Subject matter experts in biology, biodefense, public health, and related fields were engaged from across the U.S. government. These efforts advanced disease surveillance and enhanced peaceful biological research cooperation between former Soviet Union scientists and the global scientific community, consistent with international norms for safety, security, nonproliferation, and transparency.

- The United States has also worked collaboratively to improve Ukraine's biological safety, security, and disease surveillance for both human and animal health, providing support to 46 peaceful Ukrainian laboratories, health facilities, and disease diagnostic sites over the last two decades. The collaborative programs have focused on improving public health and agricultural safety measures at the nexus of nonproliferation.

- This work, often conducted in partnership with outside organizations, such as the WHO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), has resulted in safer and more effective disease surveillance and detection. Ukrainian scientists have acted consistent with international best practices and norms in publishing research results, partnering with international colleagues and multilateral organizations, and widely distributing their research and public health findings.

- Ukraine owns and operates its public health laboratories and associated infrastructure, and the United States is proud to collaborate, cooperate, and provide assistance in support of this infrastructure. These facilities operate just like other state or local public health and research laboratories around the world. Furthermore, all equipment and training provided by the United States is subject to U.S. export control processes, audits, and acquisition laws and regulations, which ensures transparency and compliance with domestic and international laws.

- This assistance has directly and measurably improved Ukraine's preparedness and response efforts to detect and report outbreaks, including COVID-19 response, and has helped protect its food supply in addition to many other benefits that accrued from this partnership.

Ukraine Has No Chemical Weapons Program

- Ukraine has been a respected member of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) since ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1998.

- Ukraine has consistently demonstrated its commitment to uphold the international norm against the use of chemical weapons, including through its participation at the OPCW and its implementation of its obligations under the CWC.

- Ukraine regularly plays an active role at the OPCW Conference of the States Parties and was most recently a member of the OPCW Executive Council from 2018 to 2020. Ukraine previously held a number of leadership roles at the OPCW, to include chairing the Executive Council from 2012 to 2014.

- The United States has been clear since ratifying the CWC in 1997 that it will never under any circumstances develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, direct or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone; use chemical weapons; engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons; or assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state party under the CWC.

- The United States is committed to the destruction of all chemical weapons around the world and has provided substantial aid and support to numerous countries in the destruction of their chemical weapons, including Russia and Syria.

"...The United States has also worked together to improve biosecurity... by supporting 46 peaceful Ukrainian laboratories, medical facilities and disease diagnostic sites over the past two decades..."