

Non-proliferation

Commitment:

“We renew our pledge to raise up to \$20 billion over ten years to 2012 for Global Partnership priorities, initially in Russia.”

-Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation⁸⁶⁷

Background:

The Global Partnership Program was launched at the 2002 G8 summit in Kananaskis, Alberta. The stated goal of the program was to address the proliferation threats posed by large, often poorly guarded, stocks of weapons of mass destruction, or the materials needed to develop those weapons, in Russia and the Former Soviet Union. Since its inception the primary objectives of the program have been: the destruction of existing chemical weapon stocks, the dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines, securing nuclear and radiological sites, and the redirection and reemployment of former weapons scientists.

At the Kananaskis summit, G8 member states pledged to collectively raise US\$20 billion over ten years to fund Global Partnership program initiatives. At the Gleneagles summit the G8 member states renewed their commitment to their 2002 pledge.

The financial commitments of each G8 member state to the Global Partnership break down as follows (all figures in June 2004 U.S. dollars):

Canada	\$743 million
France	\$909 million
Germany	\$1.5 billion (according to “Strengthening the Global Partnership,” Germany’s original pledge of €1.5 billion was changed to US\$1.5 billion at the 2004 Sea Island Summit)
Italy	\$1.21 billion
Japan	\$200 million
Russia	\$2 billion
United Kingdom	\$750 million
United States	\$10 billion
European Union	\$1.21 billion
Non-G8 states	\$1.5 billion

Team Leader: Christopher Collins

⁸⁶⁷ G8 Statement on Non-Proliferation, 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit (Gleneagles), July 2005. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf.

Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.100

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Canada complied with its 2005 Gleneagles summit commitments regarding non-proliferation and has been very active in all Global Partnership areas.

Since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the Canadian government has made considerable effort to comply with established G8 objectives regarding nuclear non-proliferation. Ottawa follows a three pronged approach to fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: motive (battling the intent to acquire or retain weapon mass destruction), access to equipment and material, and people as proliferators (providing alternative sources of employment to those formerly involved in weapon creation).⁸⁶⁸ This policy has been implemented in the past year with aid towards Russian nuclear submarine disarmament, cooperation with international pressure on North Korea and Iran against nuclear weapons development or use, and the participation in several international non proliferation conferences and organizations.

The Canadian government is making progress toward the dismantlement and defuelling of 11 Russian victor class submarines and 1 Yankee Pod class general purpose submarine as part of a \$120 million project to be completed in 2008.⁸⁶⁹

Under Peter MacKay, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Canada, as part of its commitment to the Global Partnership, has continued to support the disarmament of Russian nuclear submarines, including the donation of CAD\$25 million on 18 April 2006.⁸⁷⁰ On April 25, 2006, Minister MacKay announced an \$8 million contribution to the shelter at the

⁸⁶⁸ Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Ottawa), 17 April 2006. Accessed: May 17, 2006. www.dfait-meci.gc.ca/arms/menu-en.asp.

⁸⁶⁹ Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (Ottawa), 17 April 2006. Accessed: May 17, 2006. www.dfait-meci.gc.ca/arms/menu-en.asp.

⁸⁷⁰ Canada allocates more money to scrap Russian nuclear subs, BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union — Political (London), 5 April 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.sgproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/canadasubs4.5.06.htm.

Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine.⁸⁷¹ Canada's efforts are part of a ten year plan to donate up to CAD\$1 billion to the Global Partnership.⁸⁷²

Analyst: Michelle Johnston

2. France: +1

France complied with its 2005 Gleneagles summit commitments regarding non-proliferation.

France's total commitment under the Global Partnership currently amounts to €200 million out of the promised €750 million, from which almost €21 million was directed towards special projects and €40 million to the fund set up by the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance programs to dismantle decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines. In addition, France is involved in multilateral and bilateral programs directed towards strengthening international security in the nuclear, chemical, and biological sectors. Lastly, France is contributing to the international funds to finance the construction of the new sarcophagus for the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and rehabilitation of the Chernobyl site.⁸⁷³

Furthermore, France united with the Russian Federation in a commitment to call on all States to comply with their NPT non-proliferation and IAEA safeguards obligations. Both countries unanimously support the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee and emphasize the importance of the full implementation of that resolution by all UN members. They accentuate that a full compliance with the non-proliferation obligations is a necessary condition. Both countries made a commitment to cooperate to achieve various objectives, one of which is to research and develop safer, cost effective, and proliferation resistant nuclear energy systems.⁸⁷⁴

Analyst: Ekaterina Mamontova

3. Germany: +1

Germany maintained a high level of compliance to the renewed commitment to non-proliferation made at the Gleneagles Summit.

Berlin continued to be “the only country willing to work with Russia unconditionally.”⁸⁷⁵ To date, Germany is assisting Russia with chemical weapons destruction, improving the physical

⁸⁷¹ Canada Announces Support for Chernobyl Shelter, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa), April 25 2006. Accessed: June 29 2006.

w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.asp?Language=E&publication_id=383915

⁸⁷² Global Partnership Program, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 2005. Accessed: June 29, 2006.

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/global_partnership/pdf/GPX_AnnualReport-EN.pdf

⁸⁷³ Address by Minister for culture and communication M. Renaud Donnedieu de Varbres at the Senate (Paris), 9 May 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006.

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament_1109/index.html.

⁸⁷⁴ Franco-Russian joint statement, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris), 14 February 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament_1109/events_2129/franco-russian-joint-statementfebruary-14-2006_3883.html.

⁸⁷⁵ The Scourge with the Scent of Geraniums, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 16 March 2006.

protection of nuclear materials, and has continued to assist in the safe disposal of nuclear powered submarines.⁸⁷⁶ As of 13 January 2006, Germany has provided directly to Russia US\$80.6 million of US\$244.7 million promised by 2012.⁸⁷⁷

Friedrich Groening, head of the German Foreign Ministry, recognizes the close ties between Russia and Germany, and has stated that Germany will continue to support Russia in the complete liquidation of chemical weapons.⁸⁷⁸ As of 21 March 2006, Germany has invested €160 million in the construction of a chemical weapons destruction plant in Kambarka (Udmurt Republic), which is capable of detoxifying 360 kg of lewisite per hour.⁸⁷⁹ This is the second successful cooperative project of this type, after the facility in Gorny.⁸⁸⁰ As of January 2006, due to primary support from Germany, Russia has been able to destroy 1,144.7 tons of chemical agents.⁸⁸¹ By the end of 2009, 6,349 tons of bulk lewisite will be destroyed at the Kambarka facility with primary assistance from Germany.⁸⁸² Germany also helped build a long-term storage facility for nuclear submarine reactor compartments in Sayda Bay, Murmansk region, as of April-May 2006, which is being supervised by the German Energiewerke Nord GmbH (EWN).⁸⁸³ In addition, Germany is considering support for another chemical weapons destruction facility in Leonidovka⁸⁸⁴ (Penza Region) which will start-up in 2008,⁸⁸⁵ at which time Berlin's assistance is scheduled to come to an end.⁸⁸⁶

Analyst: Vera Serdiuk

Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/geraniums3.16.06.htm.

⁸⁷⁶ EU and the Global Partnership: Germany, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Stockholm).

Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sipri.org/contents/expcon/eugp_de.html.

⁸⁷⁷ West Not Fulfilling Obligations Undertaken with regards to disposing of Chemical Weapons-Legislator, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 13 January 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/chemfacil01.13.06.htm.

⁸⁷⁸ Clean Kambarka. Russian Technologies for Destroying Chemical Weapons Prove Their Safety, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 16 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/cleanchem3.16.06.htm.

⁸⁷⁹ Second Phase of Russian Chemical Weapon Destruction Plant Launched, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 21 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/phase2kambarka3.21.06.htm.

⁸⁸⁰ The Scourge with the Scent of Geraniums, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 16 March 2006.

Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/geraniums3.16.06.htm.

⁸⁸¹ SGP Issue Brief: Implementing Chemical Weapons Destruction in Russia, Annex 1: Russian Chemical Weapons Stockpiles: Agent Type, Agent Amount, and Destruction Schedules, Strengthening the Global Partnership.

Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/publications/SGPIssuesBrief/Annex%201.PDF.

⁸⁸² Implementing Chemical Weapons Destruction in Russia: An Investigation of Best Practices in WMD Demilitarization, SGP Issue Brief #6, Strengthening the Global Partnership, February 2006. Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/publications/SGPIssueBrief/Walker-deGuzman%20Final.pdf.

⁸⁸³ Sayda Bay Storage Facility to Receive First Reactor Compartments, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 28 February 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/sadyabayfeb2806.htm.

⁸⁸⁴ SGP Issue Brief: Implementing Chemical Weapons Destruction in Russia, Annex 2: Global Partnership Commitments to Chemical Weapons-Related Demilitarization in Russia, Strengthening the Global Partnership.

Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/publications/SGPIssueBrief/Annex%202.PDF.

⁸⁸⁵ SGP Issue Brief: Implementing Chemical Weapons Destruction in Russia, Annex 1: Russian Chemical Weapons Stockpiles: Agent Type, Agent Amount, and Destruction Schedules, Strengthening the Global Partnership.

Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/publications/SGPIssuesBrief/Annex%201.PDF.

⁸⁸⁶ Donor Factsheet: Germany, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington, DC).

Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Germany.html.

4. Italy: +1

The Italian government has complied with its Gleneagles Summit pledge to continue providing funds to support the Global Partnership Program.

In July 2005, the Russian news agency Interfax reported that Russian, Italian, and French officials were negotiating to develop a plan to dismantle the Russian heavy missile-carrying nuclear cruiser Admiral Ushakov.⁸⁸⁷ In 2004, the Italian government expressed its readiness to allot €60 million for that ship's dismantling.⁸⁸⁸

In the fall of 2005 Italy and the Russian Federation finalized a legislative framework that engages Italian companies with the dismantlement of decommissioned Russian nuclear powered submarines and surface ships, as well as transportation of nuclear waste and reclamation of lands tainted by said waste.⁸⁸⁹

More broadly, Italy has committed to spend €360 million from 2004-2013 to dismantle decaying Russian nuclear submarines; the first submarine dismantling funded by Italy is scheduled to be completed in 2006.⁸⁹⁰ Rome has also committed to spend €365 million from 2004-2008 on chemical weapons destruction, and €80 million for the disposal of plutonium.⁸⁹¹

Analyst: Christopher Collins

5. Japan: +1

Japan pledged to contribute US\$200 million to the Global Partnership Program. One half of these funds has been allotted for plutonium disposal and the other allocated for nuclear submarine dismantlement.⁸⁹²

Tokyo has complied with this pledge since the last summit, especially in the area of dismantling nuclear submarines. Japan's commitments at the June 2005 conference dedicated to Global Partnership progress are evidence that Tokyo Japan has actively promoted its willingness to help Russia in elimination of nuclear submarines.⁸⁹³

⁸⁸⁷ Italy, France may help dispose of Russian cruiser, Interfax (Moscow), 23 July 2005. Accessed 17 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/ITFRRUUshakovDismantlement.html.

⁸⁸⁸ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington). Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

⁸⁸⁹ Donor Factsheet: Italy, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington, DC). Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Italy.html.

⁸⁹⁰ Donor Factsheet: Italy, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington). Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Italy.html.

⁸⁹¹ Donor Factsheet: Italy, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington). Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Italy.html.

⁸⁹² Donor Factsheet: Japan, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington). Date Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Japan.html.

⁸⁹³ Nuclear experts from around the world meet in Japan to discuss Global Partnership progress, Bellona (Moscow), 7 June 2005. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke_industry/co-operation/38388.html.

As a part of the promised commitment, Japan agreed in November 2005 to help Russia dismantle five nuclear submarines from the Pacific Fleet at the cost of US\$5 to US\$15 million per submarine.⁸⁹⁴ It should be noted that Japan is the only member of the Global Partnership that has taken a role in dismantling the submarines of Russia's Pacific Fleet.⁸⁹⁵

Analyst: Hitomi Roppongi

6. Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the renewed commitment to non-proliferation at the Gleneagles Summit. Russia is doing what it can to meet the deadline by 2012 by bringing its share in the Global Partnership to \$850 million,⁸⁹⁶ utilizing whatever funds the federal government can allocate plus the funds coming in from the Global Partnership donors, which are much lower, and not coming in on time as planned at Kananaskis in 2002.⁸⁹⁷ For example, two thirds of the Kambarka plant was paid for by Russia, at a cost of US\$31 million dollars, and the rest was paid for by Germany.⁸⁹⁸

As of 10 May 2006, Russia had only destroyed 3 per cent of its 40,000 metric ton chemical weapons stockpile.⁸⁹⁹ Moscow is now proceeding with the second phase of the plan, which is to scrap 20% of chemical weapons (8,000 tons) by 29 April 2006.⁹⁰⁰ However, as of late April, only 166 tons of lewisite was destroyed.⁹⁰¹

Other examples of international cooperation include the case of the Nerpa shipyard in Murmansk region, which will recycle the Lepse, a Russian ship used for spent nuclear fuel storage, at a cost of US\$30 million dollars, financed by the European Commission.⁹⁰² Russia itself allocated another US\$6 million in 2006 for chemical weapons destruction within Russia, and by 2008, the Shchuchye chemical weapons destruction facility will be commissioned, with aid from Great

⁸⁹⁴ Global Partnership Update: Russian Presidency Edition, April 2006. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/April%2006%20Update.pdf.

⁸⁹⁵ Nuclear experts from around the world meet in Japan to discuss Global Partnership progress, Bellona (Moscow), 7 June 2005. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke_industry/co-operation/38388.html.

⁸⁹⁶ Russia getting rid of floating Chernobyls, Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, May 17 2006.

⁸⁹⁷ West Not Fulfilling Obligations Undertaken with Regards to Disposing of Chemical Weapons-Legislator, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 13 January 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/chemfacil01.13.06.htm.

⁸⁹⁸ Deep in the Forest, Russia Scraps Chemical Arms at 'Site 1203', 5 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/CWScrapKam3.5.06.htm.

⁸⁹⁹ Russia, U.S. Lag in Destruction of Chemical Weapons, RANSAC, 10 May 2006. Accessed: 13 May 2006.

www.ransac.org/Project%20%And%20Publications/News/Nuclear%20News/512200631457PM.html#1C.

⁹⁰⁰ Partners' Backtrack; The West Fails to Meet Its Obligations to Scrap Russia's Chemical Weapons, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 18 January 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/ChemWeapWest01.18.06.htm.

⁹⁰¹ Russian Chemical Plant Continues Destroying Lewisite, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 29 April 2006.

Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/kamb4.29.06.htm.

⁹⁰² Russia's Next Shipyard To Recycle Nuclear Waste Storage Ship, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 13 January 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/NucSubs1.13.06.htm.

Britain.⁹⁰³ On 16 March 2006, President Vladimir Putin reiterated the importance of the Global Partnership for non-proliferation for Russia and the upcoming St. Petersburg Summit.⁹⁰⁴

At a St. Petersburg conference in March 2006, nuclear experts discussed the fact that within three to four years Northwest Russia will have no more room to store radioactive waste, and by that time there will be enough improperly stored radioactive waste to cause a disaster 30 times worse than Chernobyl.⁹⁰⁵ However, the federal government has neglected to earmark money for the construction of a proper storage facility.⁹⁰⁶

A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman acknowledged the importance of the G8 commitment at a meeting of the group of directors of the foreign ministries of the G8 states in Moscow in February.⁹⁰⁷ Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov endorsed the statute of the Government Commission on Military Industry Problems on 12 May 2006, and one of its main objectives is to implement the agreements of non-proliferation within the framework of the G8 global partnership.⁹⁰⁸

Russia does have eight federal programs that deal with issues related to non-proliferation. The programs include: the elimination of consequences of radiation accidents in Chernobyl and Semipalatinsk; the destruction of chemical weapon stocks, the industrial dismantlement of nuclear submarines, vessels with nuclear power installations, and ships of atomic technique support; and rehabilitation of coastal technique bases. The Russian Federation allocated close to US\$900 million for these programs in their 2006 Budget, which was passed late December 2005.⁹⁰⁹

However, Russia needs to do more to convince western states of the need to fund the Global Partnership. In the past, citing national security concerns, Russia has denied foreigners access to their nuclear weapon facilities, nuclear warhead storage facilities, and other projects.⁹¹⁰ At the end of 2005, Russia had scrapped 133 of 197 nuclear submarines, and will scrap 18-19 nuclear submarines in 2006 with international cooperation.

⁹⁰³ Global Partnership Participants to Scale Up Involvement in Russian Chemical Disarmament Facility Construction, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 9 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/Chem3.9.06.htm.

⁹⁰⁴ Speech at Meeting with the G8 Energy Ministers, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 16 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. en.civilg8.ru/g8rus/publications1/917.php.

⁹⁰⁵ Nuclear Experts Discuss Radwaste Repository Options for Russia's Northwest, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 10 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/redwaste3-10-06.htm.

⁹⁰⁶ Nuclear Experts Discuss Radwaste Repository Options for Russia's Northwest, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 10 March 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/redwaste3-10-06.htm.

⁹⁰⁷ Russia: G8 Nations Discuss WMD Nonproliferation in Moscow Talks, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 27 February 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/g8wmd2.27.06.htm.

⁹⁰⁸ Fradkov Endorses Statute of Military Industry Commission, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 12 May 2006. Accessed: 13 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/fradkov5.12.06.htm.

⁹⁰⁹ About the Federal Budget for 2006, (Appendix #54), Russian Government Ministry of Finance, 29 December 2005. Accessed: 2 July 2006. www.minifin.ru/budjet/budjet.htm

⁹¹⁰ Joanna Wintrol. The Global Partnership- A Mixed Record, Arms Control Today (Washington) (36:4), May 2006.

7. United Kingdom: +1

The UK government has been successful in following through with its commitment to the Global Partnership Programme.

In the third annual progress report dated 21 December 2005 United Kingdom's Prime Minister, Tony Blair, announced the progress of The Global Partnership Program launched at the 2002 G8 summit in Kananaskis Alberta. The UK committed US\$750 million to be spent over a ten year period.⁹¹¹

The program so far is being delivered in time and on budget. It is being managed by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), which is responsible for the nuclear elements, and the Ministry of Defence (MOD), responsible for the chemical and biological projects.⁹¹²

During the 2005/ 2006 year a few projects have been completed while many others are efficiently being implemented. The achievements over the past year include the completion of the dismantlement of two Oscar I Class Nuclear Submarine and the effective progress towards the dismantlement of one Victor III class submarine.⁹¹³

Major phases of £15 million storage facility for spent nuclear fuel (SNF), at the Atomflot site, have also been completed. The project is scheduled to be concluded Spring 2006. And a collaborative, £1.3 million engineering study to secure 20,000 spent nuclear fuel (SNF) assemblies at the former Russian -Navy of Andreeva Bay, has been implemented in partnership with Norway and Sweden.⁹¹⁴

In addition, £210 million has been secured towards the Chernobyl Shelter, and a £4 million portfolio of projects implemented towards redirecting scientists onto non-weapons employment, a project considered to be fundamental in safeguarding knowledgeable and skilled nuclear weapons scientists from disseminating nuclear weapon development know-how.⁹¹⁵

⁹¹¹ Nuclear Non-Proliferation – Addressing the Nuclear Legacy, Department of Trade and Industry (London), 22 November 2005. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/#

⁹¹² The Global Partnership Third Annual Report, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 22 November 2005. pg. 4. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/annual-report-english/page19047.html

⁹¹³ The Global Partnership Third Annual Report, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 22 November 2005. pg. 5. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/annual-report-english/page19047.html

⁹¹⁴ The Global Partnership Third Annual Report, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 22 November 2005. pg. 3. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/annual-report-english/page19047.html

⁹¹⁵ The Global Partnership Third Annual Report, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 22 November 2005. pp. 3-4. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/annual-report-english/page19047.html

In its support of the Chemical Weapons Destruction agreement, established between US and Russian, on liability issues associated with plutonium disposition, the UK has contributed £12 million of its pledged budget to a the \$500 million US led project of assisting Russia in closing its weapon- grade- plutonium reactors. In addition the UK has collaborated with Canada in the development of projects for the support of the Shuchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility.⁹¹⁶

The United Kingdom is currently the chairs the IAEA Contact Expert Group (CEG) dismantlement work in the NW region. The group focuses on Nuclear Spent Fuels and Submarines.⁹¹⁷

Analyst: Salma Saad

8. United States: +1

Washington pledged to commit US\$10 billion, or approximately US\$1 billion per year for 10 years, on the full range of non-proliferation activities occurring as part of the Partnership.⁹¹⁸ Being the largest contributor to the Global Partnership Program, the United States has demonstrated compliance with its non-proliferation commitments since the Gleneagles summit.

Thus far, the US Congress has authorized a total of US\$416 million for a Cooperative Threat Reduction program (CTR) in the former Soviet Union, US\$153 million of which was authorized to fund disarmament and storage security of nuclear arms in Russia and US\$30 million of which was dedicated to transportation security of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union⁹¹⁹

As a part of a continuous effort by the Bush Administration, the United States also took an active role in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), a global effort that aims to stop the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction between rogue states and non-state actors.⁹²⁰ Over 70 states now support PSI.⁹²¹

Analyst: Hitomi Roppongi

⁹¹⁶ The Global Partnership Third Annual Report, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 22 November 2005. pg. 4. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/annual-report-english/page19047.html

⁹¹⁷ The Global Partnership Third Annual Report, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 22 November 2005. pg. 9. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/annual-report-english/page19047.html

⁹¹⁸ Global Partnership Program: Securing the Future, Global Partnership Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa), 22 November 2005. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/global_partnership/GPX-Annual-Report-en.asp#35

⁹¹⁹ Global Partnership Update: Russian Presidency Edition, April 2006. Date Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/April%2006%20Update.pdf

⁹²⁰ Countering WMD and Terrorism Through Security Cooperation by Stephen G. Rademaker (Washington, DC), 6 April 2006. Date Accessed: May 17, 2006. www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/64173.htm.

⁹²¹ The Bush Administration Approach to Combating the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction by Robert G. Joseph (Washington, DC), 7 November 2005. Date Accessed: May 17, 2006 www.state.gov/t/us/rm/56584.htm.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union met its 2005 Gleneagles summit commitment to continue to support the Global Partnership Program.

In January 2006, the European Commission agreed to fund the dismantlement of the *Lepse*, a Russian ship used for storing spent nuclear fuel from nuclear powered icebreakers. This project has an estimated cost of US\$30 million dollars.⁹²² This has been marked as a priority under a plan to decommission decrepit Russian nuclear submarines commissioned by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.⁹²³

As well, the European Commission manages the TACIS program, which aims to promote nuclear safety in states of the former Soviet Union. Jobs for former military scientists and control of nuclear materials are both stated primary objectives of this program.⁹²⁴ The dismantlement of the *Lepse* is being carried out under the aegis of the TACIS program.⁹²⁵

The European Commission is currently in the process of revising the TACIS program, as its mandate is set to expire in 2006.⁹²⁶

Analyst: Christopher Collins

⁹²² Russia's Next Shipyard To Recycle Nuclear Waste Storage Ship, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 13 January 2006. Accessed: 25 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/NucSubs1.13.06.htm.

⁹²³ Russia's Next Shipyard To Recycle Nuclear Waste Storage Ship, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 13 January 2006. Accessed: 25 May 2006.

www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/NucSubs1.13.06.htm.

⁹²⁴ Nuclear Safety in Central Europe and the Newly Independent States. European Commission. Accessed: 25 May 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/nuclear_safety/intro/index.htm.

⁹²⁵ Russia's Next Shipyard To Recycle Nuclear Waste Storage Ship, Strengthening the Global Partnership, 13 January 2006. Accessed: 25 May 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/NucSubs1.13.06.htm.

⁹²⁶ Towards a new Tacis concept and regulation: outline of issues for web-based consultation, European Commission (Brussels), Accessed: 25 May 2006 ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/consultations/cswp_tacis.htm.