

23. Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction [328]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction as set out in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit documents.”²²¹⁸

Report on the G8 Global Partnership

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.22

Background

The Global Partnership Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction was introduced at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. Its aim is to assist Russia and the former Soviet Republics in destroying and disposing of excess stocks of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.²²¹⁹ The United States spearheaded the initiative as a means of threat reduction; the Global Partnership sought to prevent the acquisition of WMD or their constituent parts by rogue states and terrorist organizations.

The costs of disarmament (both securing excess stocks from smuggling and theft, and ultimately destroying the weapons) are extremely high. Thus, G8 member states pledged US\$20 billion over ten years to go toward the Global Partnership programme and its associated initiatives. The G8 member states renewed their commitment at Gleneagles in 2005,²²²⁰ again at St. Petersburg in 2006,²²²¹ and in 2007 at Heiligendamm.

The following is a chart of the contributions agreed by each participant at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, to be provided by 2012:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Original Currency</u>	<u>2002 US Dollars</u>	<u>2007 US Dollars</u>	<u>Contributions as of June 2007²²²²</u>
Canada	CAD1 billion	\$637 million*	\$917 million [†]	CAD288 million

²²¹⁸ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-gp-report.pdf>>

²²¹⁹ Statement by G8 Leaders on The G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>>

²²²⁰ Gleneagles Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf>>

²²²¹ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/gp_report.html>

²²²² Report on the G8 Global Partnership: Annex. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-gp-report-anx.pdf>>

France	€1 billion	\$941 million*	\$1.35 billion‡	€108 million
Germany	€1.5 billion	\$1.4 billion*	\$2.03 billion‡	€414 million
Italy	€1 billion	\$941 million*	\$1.35 billion‡	€29.7 million
Japan	USD200 million	\$200 million	\$200 million	US\$7.5 million
Russia	US\$2 billion	\$2 billion	\$2 billion	US\$2.018 billion
United Kingdom	€750 million	\$706 million*	\$1.01 billion‡	GBP118 million
United States	USD10 billion	\$10 billion	\$10 billion	US\$3.66 billion
European Union	€1 billion	\$941 million*	\$1.35 billion‡	€502 million

* According to IMF's 2002 average exchange rate

† According to average Bank of Canada exchange rate for 2.1.2007 to 26.10.2007

‡ According to average ECB exchange rate for 2.1.2007 to 26.10.2007

Team Leader: Gabriel De Roche

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership as reaffirmed at the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007. Although Canada has traditionally been an enthusiastic partner, this compliance cycle has yet to see sufficient spending on the part of Canada to fulfill its commitment of CAD1 billion by 2012. Nevertheless, plans for additional spending have been announced.

On 30 August 2007, Canadian officials announced the opening of a bridge, partially financed by Canada, at the Shchuch'ye facility for the destruction of chemical weapons in Russia. Canada's contribution to the Shchuch'ye facility has totaled over CAD100 million since 2002.²²²³ Canada will also provide financing for the completion of a chemical weapons destruction centre at Shchuch'ye. The Centre, which is financed primarily by the Russian Federation and the United States, is expected to become operational by 2009.²²²⁴

On 1 October 2007, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade announced plans to spend up to CAD100 million on improvements to the Kizner facility for the destruction of chemical weapons.²²²⁵

Also on 1 October 2007, Canadian Ambassador to Russia Ralph Lysyshyn and the Head of the shipyard Zvezdochka, Vladimir Nikitin, signed the act on the completion of the 3rd stage of the Program on Russian nuclear-powered submarine utilization in Severodvinsk (Arkhangelsk region). This program, which is part of the Global Partnership, consists of four stages and encourages cooperation between Russia and Canada on the utilization of 12 "Victor" nuclear-powered submarines.²²²⁶ The government of Canada has allotted CAD29 million for the completion of this project.²²²⁷ In November 2007, Canada also provided CAD120 000 for the dismantlement of 12 Russian nuclear submarines not armed with ICBMs at the Zvezdochka shipyard.²²²⁸

²²²³ Canada-United States cooperation under the Global Partnership - The destruction of chemical weapons, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/canada-us-en.aspx>>

²²²⁴ Global Partnership Update, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²²⁵ Canada-United States cooperation under the Global Partnership - The destruction of chemical weapons, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/canada-us-en.aspx>>

²²²⁶ Head of "Zvezdochka" Center for ship repair and Canadian Ambassador in Russia will sign an agreement, RIA News Agency (Moscow), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007.

<<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071001/81730194.html>>

²²²⁷ Global Partnership Update, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²²⁸ Global Partnership Update, Strengthening the Global Partnership (Washington D.C.) January 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

In February 2008, Canada released an extensive report on its commitment and contribution to the Global Partnership during the period 2006-2007.²²²⁹ The details contained in the report chronicle Canadian actions from 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007, and are therefore outside the Heiligendamm compliance cycle.

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which Canada is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²²³⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with its Global Partnership commitment.

Analyst: Gabriel De Roche

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

In 2007, France announced a contribution of €40 million to the fund set up by the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the dismantlement of decommissioned Russian submarines.²²³¹

France continued its financial contributions toward the construction of the new sarcophagus for the Chernobyl nuclear power plant throughout 2007. This included the announcement, in September 2007, that a French firm has signed a contract with the Ukrainian government to build a shield over the main Chernobyl reactor.²²³² In cooperation with Rosatom, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Norway, the US, and Canada, France is currently participating in the rehabilitation of the former naval base at Gremikha (Russia), as well as at the Severodvinsk solid nuclear waste incinerator.²²³³ By the end of 2007, France had committed €5.3 million to submarine dismantlement at Gremikha, as well as €10 million for the survey and feasibility study and €4 million for urgent work at the site.²²³⁴

Bilateral Industrial Project, developed by EDF (France) and the Russian nuclear operator Rosenergoatom (REA) and aimed at improving nuclear safety standards in Russia, is nearing its completion date of late-2008. The project has been conducted successfully since 2003.²²³⁵ No plans to continue the project have been announced.

As a member of a special Contact Expert Group (CEG) for International Radwaste Projects in the Russian Federation, France was represented at the plenary meeting held under the auspices of the international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 3-5 September 2007 in Bruges, Belgium.²²³⁶ Furthermore, under the auspices of North Dimension Environmental Partnership (to which France has contributed €40 million)

²²²⁹ Global Partnership Annual Report 2006-2007, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa). Date of Access: 8 February 2008. <<http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/annualreport20062007-en.aspx>>

²²³⁰ Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>

²²³¹ Global Partnership France- main achievements in the nuclear field. International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/documents/plenary21_4E.pdf>

²²³² Yushchenko approves work plan of Chernobyl closure by 2012, Itar-Tass (Moscow) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.itar-tass.com/eng/level2.html?NewsID=12258439&PageNum=0>>

²²³³ Global Partnership France- main achievements in the nuclear field. International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/documents/plenary21_4E.pdf>

²²³⁴ G8 Global Partnership – France’s Contribution, CEA (Paris) January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/en/actions-bilaterales/gremikha>>

²²³⁵ G8 Global Partnership – France’s Contribution, CEA (Paris) January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008. <<http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/en/actions-bilaterales/surete>>

²²³⁶ Global Partnership France- main achievements in the nuclear field, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) 19 October 2007. Date of Access: 2 January 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/documents/plenary21_4E.pdf>

France is involved in the dismantling of Russian nuclear thermoelectric generators in collaboration with Norway, Canada, and the US.²²³⁷

France has continued to fulfill its multilateral and bilateral nuclear dismantlement pledges, but no new plans have been announced. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Iryna Lozynska

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

The preliminary budget of the German state for the period 2007-2011 includes a pledge of €45 million in 2008 for the dismantling and temporary storage of Russian nuclear submarines under the auspices of the Global Partnership.²²³⁸ In addition, the budget mentions that €300 million will be made available between 2008 and 2014 for a new centre for the disposal of nuclear waste.²²³⁹ €10 million will be spent on the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership Funds, which is working on the disposal of military nuclear waste in Northwest Russia.²²⁴⁰

The German government continues to support the joint German-Russian project of a long-term radioactive waste storage facility at Sayda Bay in the Murmansk Region of the Russian Federation.²²⁴¹ Germany plans to provide €300 million to the project, which aims to establish conditions that will allow for secure storage of 150 submarine reactor compartments in an interim storage facility for up to 70 years. The project includes the construction of a processing and storage facility for all low- and medium-radioactivity nuclear waste from nuclear submarines and other radioactive elements.²²⁴² In June 2007 and September 2007, an additional 21 dismantled reactor compartments were transported to the long-term interim storage facility, which is considered exemplary by other members of the G8 Global Partnership.²²⁴³ Germany has also awarded contracts for more than €40 million of the €57 million that it has appropriated for 2007. An extension of the project, with the construction of a regional processing and storage facility for radioactive nuclear submarine waste, is being planned, with construction slated to begin in 2008.²²⁴⁴ A meeting of the Russian-German Coordination Technical Committee concerning the construction of this long-term storage facility in Sayda Bay took place in Murmansk on 24 September 2007.²²⁴⁵

Germany has further demonstrated its support for new projects under the Global Partnership with a pledge of up to €140 million for the construction of an incineration plant for reactor-masses and other crude materials in Pohep in the region of Bryansk.²²⁴⁶ This plant is to prevent the proliferation of fissile material

²²³⁷ G8 Global Partnership – France’s Contribution – Bilateral, CEA (Paris) January 2008. Date of Access: 2 May 2008.

<<http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/index.php/en/actions-multilaterales/ndep>>

²²³⁸ Finanzplan des Bundes 2007 bis 2011, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/cln_03/nn_4314/DE/Service/Broschueren__Bestellservice/Bundeshaushalt/30000,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf>

²²³⁹ Finanzplan des Bundes 2007 bis 2011, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/cln_03/nn_4314/DE/Service/Broschueren__Bestellservice/Bundeshaushalt/30000,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf>

²²⁴⁰ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin) 5 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<http://www.bmvg.de/portal/a/bmvg/kcxml/04_Sj9SPykssy0xPLMnMz0vM0Y_QjzKLd4k38QgCSYGZbub6kTCxoJRUfV-P_NxUfW_9AP2C3IhyR0dFRQAUTwLM/delta/base64xml/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS80SVVFLzZfRF80SFI!?!?yw_contentURL=%2FC1256F1200608B1B%2FW277FGBF517INFODE%2Fcontent.jsp>

²²⁴¹ German Ministry of Economics and Technology project for the dismantlement of nuclear powered submarines, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131408.html>>

²²⁴² Description of the project, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131454.html>>

²²⁴³ Project results, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2007.

<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131414.html>>

²²⁴⁴ Project results, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 7 January 2007.

<<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/energy-policy,did=131414.html>>

²²⁴⁵ G8 Global Partnership meetings in Murmansk, Bellona, (Oslo) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.bellona.org/news/murmanskmeetings>>

²²⁴⁶ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

and will be run in coordination with Rosatom and the Russian Federal Ministry of Defense.²²⁴⁷ The project is scheduled to be operational by the spring of 2009.²²⁴⁸

In addition, Germany is continuing its support for safeguarding Russia's nuclear facilities. These measures are intended to prevent nuclear material from falling into the hands of terrorist groups.²²⁴⁹ Germany has designated €167 million for projects between 2003 and 2010 in partnership with Rosatom and the Russian Ministry of Defense.

In January 2008, Rüdiger Lüdeking, Deputy Commissioner for Arms Control and Disarmament for Germany, has stated that to date, Germany has spent almost €750 million - nearly 50% of the total value its Kananaskis commitment - on Global Partnership projects in the Russian Federation.²²⁵⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Sandro Gianella

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership. Italy has been slow in fulfilling its financial pledge of €1 billion set in 2002. Italian spending to date on the Global Partnership is estimated by the Global Partnership Working Group to be only three percent of that total.²²⁵¹

Although Italy's spending on the Global Partnership commitment in 2007 has been minimal, it has made contributions elsewhere, such as at the September 2007 G8 Global Partnership meetings in Murmansk. The main focus of the meetings was the current procedures involved with radioactive waste handling. Italian and Russian officials began talks on a contract involving radiation situation improvement, specifically with shelters in Andreyeva Bay, and the possibility of building a new solid radioactive waste storage facility.²²⁵² Representatives from the SOGIN (Società gestione impianti nucleari) were also present to discuss possible energy solutions.

On 13 November 2007, Italy became the 17th nation to join the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). Then Italian Minister of Economic Development Pier Luigi Bersani met U.S Energy Secretary Sam Bodman to advance talks on energy research and development.²²⁵³ The GNEP is an international framework aimed at expanding nuclear power worldwide while responsibly managing waste and reducing proliferation. The GNEP proposes a nuclear fuel cycle that enhances energy security, while promoting non-proliferation. The Promotion of non-proliferation will be a task shared with the IAEA, with a basic goal of developing enhanced safeguards and technologies which help in detecting the diversion of nuclear materials and modifications to existing nuclear systems.²²⁵⁴

²²⁴⁷ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

²²⁴⁸ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

²²⁴⁹ Globale Partnerschaft, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008.

<<http://www.diplo.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>>

²²⁵⁰ Global Partnership Update, SGP Project (Washington) January 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2008.

<http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²⁵¹ GPWG Annual Report 2007: Consolidated Report Data (Annex A), German Presidency of the G8 (Berlin) 8 June 2007.

Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.g-8.de/nsc_true/Content/EN/Artikel/_q8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-annex_templateId=raw_property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex>

²²⁵² G8 Global Partnership Meetings in Murmansk, Bellona (Oslo), 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://www.bellona.org/news/murmanskmeetings>>

²²⁵³ Italy joins GNEP, World Nuclear News (London) 14 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 May 2008.

<http://www.world-nuclear-news.org/nuclearPolicies/Italy_joins_GNEP_141107.shtml>

²²⁵⁴ Italy to join Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, US Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 13 November 2007.

Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.gnep.energy.gov/gnepPRs/gnepPR111307.html>>

On 26 March 2008, Valentin Zavadnikov, the chairman of Russia's upper parliament committee for industrial policy, announced that Italy would be cooperating with Russia to construct a facility for the destruction of chemical weapons in the Bryansk region of western Russia.²²⁵⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its slow progress in contributing to the Global Partnership.

Analyst: Killian Thomson

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its Global Partnership commitment.

Japan has not allocated new funds to prevent the proliferation of weapons and materials of mass destruction in the former Soviet bloc. The last financial contribution to the commitment was announced on 12 September 2006, when Deputy Foreign Minister Shintaro Ito announced that Japan had allotted JPY20 billion (US\$173.8 million) to the Star of Hope program. The Star of Hope aims to dismantle five Victor-class nuclear submarines by 2010.²²⁵⁶

On 20 March 2008, Toshiba President and Chief Executive Atsutoshi Nishida signed an agreement with Russia's state-owned nuclear firm, Atomenergoprom, which would promote the design and construction of commercial nuclear power plants.²²⁵⁷ Cooperation between the two firms will be based within the framework of cooperation between the two countries' governments.²²⁵⁸ Harufumi Mochizuki, head of Japan's government agency on natural resources and energy, is optimistic that the agreement will "promote and contribute peaceful use of nuclear energy to the world in a manner ensuring non-proliferation, nuclear safety and security."²²⁵⁹

On 7 April 2008, Japan and Russia participated in a 'strategic dialogue', which included a discussion on nuclear energy and a reiteration of non-proliferation obligations.²²⁶⁰ This was the fourth dialogue between the two countries since January 2007.²²⁶¹

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which Japan is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²²⁶²

Japan has not participated in new programs that combat proliferation in former Soviet Union territories. Despite the lack of participation, Japanese Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament Sumino Tarui remarked that "Japan is paying close attention to the talks between the US and Russia concerning

²²⁵⁵ "Italy to help Russia destroy chemical weapons," Indo-Asian News Service (Haryana, India) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <<http://www.indiaenews.com/europe/20080326/106794.htm>>

²²⁵⁶ Donor Factsheet: Japan, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project (Washington D.C.) 9 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008. <<http://www.sqpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/Japan.html>>

²²⁵⁷ Russia and Toshiba to cooperate on nuclear projects, Reuters (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL2034181720080320>>

²²⁵⁸ Russia and Toshiba to cooperate on nuclear projects, Reuters (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL2034181720080320>>

²²⁵⁹ Russia and Toshiba to cooperate on nuclear projects, Reuters (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKL2034181720080320>>

²²⁶⁰ Russia and Japan to discuss bilateral relations, Russia-InfoCentre (Moscow) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.russia-ic.com/news/show/6115/>>

²²⁶¹ Japan, Russia to Cooperate for G-8, Siberian Economic Development, Bernama (Tokyo) 8 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <http://www.bernama.com.my/bernama/v3/news_world.php?id=325329>

²²⁶² Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>

arrangements after the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).²²⁶³ START aims to reduce strategic nuclear forces in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.²²⁶⁴

Thus, Japan has earned a score of -1 for its lack of recent participation in Global Partnership programs.

Analysts: Denitza Koev

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership. It has provided its requisite funding to the Global Partnership as agreed at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.

According to the Global partnership Working Group 2007 Annual Report, Russia had fully met its financial commitment to the Global Partnership by June 2007. Russia contributed US\$2 billion in total: US\$347.99 million for a nuclear submarine dismantlement project, and US\$1.67 billion for a chemical weapons destruction project.²²⁶⁵ Within the framework of the Global Partnership program, Russia is continuing to cooperate with 16 foreign partner countries as well as with the European Union on technical and financial issues.²²⁶⁶

On 16 September 2007, Head of Federal Atomic Energy Agency Sergey Kirienko and representatives of nuclear and energy authorities of 15 other countries signed a statement of the basic principles of the Global Nuclear-Energy Partnership in Vienna. This document allows all countries to implement nuclear energy development plans for peaceful purposes with compulsory assurance of non-proliferation. According to Mr. Kirienko, the Global Partnership also gives an opportunity to work out appropriate technologies for treatment of spent nuclear fuel on a global scale through the joint efforts of the countries.²²⁶⁷

On 1 October 2007, Canadian Ambassador to Russia Ralf Lisishin and the Head of shipyard “Zvyozdochka,” Vladimir Nikitin, signed an act on the completion of the 3rd stage of the Program on Russian nuclear-powered submarines utilization in Severodvinsk (Arkhangelsk region). This program, which is part of the Global Partnership, consists of four stages and encourages cooperation between Russia and Canada on the utilization of 12 “Victor” nuclear-powered submarines.²²⁶⁸

On 18 December 2007, at a press conference on the results of a meeting of the State Committee on Chemical Disarmament, Deputy Director of Federal Industry Agency Victor Holstov declared that RFR28.3 billion will be allocated from the Federal Budget for implementation of the Federal Targeted Program on chemical weapons destruction in 2008.²²⁶⁹

On 7 February 2008, the Russian Government considered the ratification of a Russian-Italian agreement on cooperation in the destruction of Russian chemical weapons. Cooperation in chemical weapons

²²⁶³ Statement by H. E. Mr. Sumio Tarui Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Head of the Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 13 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/disarm2007/disarm0710-2.html>>

²²⁶⁴ Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Defence Threat Reduction Agency (Lexington, Virginia) Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.dtra.mil/oe/osi/programs/ops/start/index.cfm>>

²²⁶⁵ Report on the G8 Global Partnership: Annex. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligidamm/g8-2007-gp-report-anx.pdf>>

²²⁶⁶ Support for self-capacity, Rossijskaja Gazeta (Moscow) 8 November 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008. <<http://www.rg.ru/2007/11/08/opora.html>>

²²⁶⁷ Basic Principles of Atomic-Energy Partnership were adopted in Vienna. RIA News Agency (Moscow) 16 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <http://www.rian.ru/world/world_community/20070916/78939016.html>

²²⁶⁸ Head of “Zvezdochka” Center for ship repair and Canadian Ambassador in Russia will sign an agreement, RIA News Agency (Moscow), 1 October 2007. Date of Access: 15 December 2007. <<http://www.rian.ru/economy/20071001/81730194.html>>

²²⁶⁹ In 2008 28,3 billion rubles will be allotted by Russia on destruction of chemical weapons stock, Open Internet Journal “Chemical Weapons” (Moscow) 18 December 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1155.html>>

disarmament was first identified by then Russian President Vladimir Putin as a priority within the G8 initiative of Global Partnership.²²⁷⁰

Russia took part in the 2nd Conference on Consideration of the Convention on Chemical Weapons Development, Production, Accumulation, and Use Prohibition, which was held in The Hague on 7-19 April 2008. The priorities of the Russian delegation included issues of non-proliferation and chemical weapons destruction. Russia has emphasized its adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons, including the schedule for chemical weapons reserves elimination. It also called on other countries to take appropriate measures for timely implementation of the Convention commitments.²²⁷¹

On 6 May 2008, US Ambassador William Burns and Rosatom Director Sergey Kirienko signed a US-Russian Nuclear Pact in Moscow.²²⁷² The agreement will allow the development of nuclear energy for civilian use, expand trade and strengthen efforts to prevent nuclear WMD. Ambassador Burns is hopeful that the agreement will foster “very creative ideas” that will enable both Russia and the United States “to deal with the growing challenge of proliferation of nuclear weapons.”²²⁷³

Thus, given that Russia met its financial commitment to the Global Partnership of US\$2 billion in 2007, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership.

The promotion of the Partnership’s principles is prominent in UK foreign policy. At the Lord Mayor’s Banquet Speech on 12 November 2007, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown emphasized the need to be “at the forefront of meeting the challenge of preventing nuclear weapons proliferation.”²²⁷⁴ The UK has identified the elimination of stocks of WMD-related materials, and the prevention of scientists who were formerly employed in WMD programs from using their skills to assist in nuclear proliferation, as its priorities within the Global Partnership.²²⁷⁵

The UK’s total financial contribution (pledged and spent) to the Global Partnership is GBP82 million for the period ending 31 March 2012.²²⁷⁶ As part of the UK-Russia (CIS) Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (CNCPP) the UK is involved in 90 projects aimed at providing over 1000 sustainable jobs for former weapons scientists and technicians.²²⁷⁷ The 3rd Annual Conference of the CNCPP was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan 24-27 September 2007. Although representatives of the British government were present, no

²²⁷⁰ Russian Government discussed Russian-Italian chemical weapons agreement ratification, RIA News Agency (Moscow) 7 February 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<http://www.rian.ru/defense_safety/weapons/20080207/98576850.html>

²²⁷¹ 2nd Conference on consideration of Convention on chemical weapons elaboration, production, accumulation, application prohibition and its extermination, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation (Moscow), 22 April 2008. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<[http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/fff587729679008cc325743400477ffc/\\$FILE/23.04.2008.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/fff587729679008cc325743400477ffc/$FILE/23.04.2008.doc)>

²²⁷² U.S.-Russia Nuclear Pact Signed, America’s News Today (Washington D.C.) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://blog.americasnewstoday.com/2008/05/06/usrussia-nuclear-pact-signed.aspx>>

²²⁷³ United States, Russia Sign Nuclear Civil Pact, Media Newswire (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1066044.html>

²²⁷⁴ Lord Mayor’s Banquet Speech. PM Gordon Brown identifies British foreign policy priorities, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 12 November 2007. Date of Access: 22 November 2007. <<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page13735.asp>>

²²⁷⁵ Background and Progress During 2006, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) October 2007. Date of Access: 22 November 2007. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file36634.pdf>>

²²⁷⁶ Non-proliferation-Global Threat Reduction Programme, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 21 November 2007. <<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/index.html>>

²²⁷⁷ Closed Nuclear Cities Programme, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London). Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/cncpp/index.html>>

new initiatives or programs were announced, either under the auspices of the CNCP or as part of the wider Global Partnership.²²⁷⁸

On 18-19 September 2007, the CNCP organized a conference on energy efficiency in Moscow.²²⁷⁹ The conference was organized, in part, by the UK Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and sought to discuss means of channeling scientists who had formally worked on WMD projects into projects addressing energy efficiency and related topics. Again, no new initiatives were announced at the conference.²²⁸⁰

On 26 February 2008, the UK's involvement in the decommissioning of former nuclear sites in Russia was deepened when British Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks announced the commencement of British-Norwegian cooperation, under the aegis of the Global Threat Reduction Plan, on the dismantling of an aging Russian nuclear submarine at Nerpa shipyard. The UK NUKEM commercial nuclear decommissioning team will be providing management and technical advice on the project.²²⁸¹

In addition, the UK urged a widening of the priorities of the Global Partnership outside the Kananaskis outline. On the 21st plenary meeting of the Contact Group (CEG) for International Radwaste Projects in the Russian Federation, the UK has called for "an unbiased qualitative and quantitative assessment of the Global Partnership."²²⁸² Furthermore, the UK has initiated the expansion of the Global Partnership into other countries. In particular, projects for redirection of scientists and work on enhancement of nuclear security are being implemented in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Tajikistan.²²⁸³

With respect to nuclear decommissioning in the Caucasus and Central Asia the UK Foreign Office has yet to fulfill its pledge of GBP2 million that are to be given to the Nuclear Security Fund of the IAEA in order to ensure security of nuclear and radioactive materials in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.²²⁸⁴

A crucial element of UK Global Partnership policy is to make safe and secure Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF). To that end, the GBP23 million Atomflot Interim Fuel Storage Facility project is currently assisting Russia in destroying its 40 000 tons of chemical weapons. During a visit to Russia on 30-31 July 2007 to review progress on UK projects at Andreyeva Bay, Minister Wicks commented that "Russia still has a huge and dangerous legacy of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste from the Soviet era, but through the Global Partnership significant progress is being made and the Russian commitment remains strong."²²⁸⁵

In the domestic sphere, BERR has established a single inter-departmental pooled budget for the United Kingdom Global Threat Reduction Programme in order to facilitate the efficient distribution of the program's financial resources.²²⁸⁶

The UK has shown dedication to its previously established commitments and projects under the auspices of the Global Partnership. However, there is a significant lack of new projects and initiatives. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of 0.

²²⁷⁸ The 3rd Annual Conference of CNCP in Tashkent, September 2007, British Closed Nuclear Centers Program (Moscow) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://cncp.ru/cis/eng/news/program20086.shtml>>

²²⁷⁹ Energy Efficiency Workshop, September 2007, British Closed Nuclear Centers Program (Moscow) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://cncp.ru/eng/news/program20085.shtml>>

²²⁸⁰ Energy Efficiency Workshop, September 2007, British Closed Nuclear Centers Program (Moscow) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 22 January 2008. <<http://cncp.ru/eng/news/program20085.shtml>>

²²⁸¹ Norway and UK to share £3.9 million burden of dismantling Russian November class sub, Bellona (Oslo) 26 February 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.bellona.org/articles/articles_2008/uknorway_subdismantling>

²²⁸² UK Global Partnership Programme to the Global Partnership Working Group, Department of Trade and Industry (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclearlegacy/index.html>>

²²⁸³ Third Annual Report, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 23 November 2007. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38791.rtf>>

²²⁸⁴ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Global Partnership Update. January 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2008. <http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/GP_Update_2008.pdf>

²²⁸⁵ Global Partnership UK Contribution 2007 Report, Department for Business, Enterprise, and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2007. Date of Access: 22 April 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44741.pdf>>

²²⁸⁶ Third Annual Report, Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) July 2007. Date of Access: 23 November 2007. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38791.rtf>>

Analyst: Iryna Lozynska

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on the Global Partnership.

On 12 December 2007, the US House of Representatives passed a fiscal 2008 spending bill that sets overall funding for non-proliferation activities in former Soviet states at US\$428 million.²²⁸⁷ Over US\$178 million is allotted to the “Nunn-Lugar” Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Initiative.²²⁸⁸ The CTR provides funds and expertise for states in the former Soviet bloc to decommission nuclear, biological and chemical weapon stockpiles.²²⁸⁹ The proposed US\$178 million is significantly lower than the US\$348 million requested for FY 2008.²²⁹⁰ The CTR funds for 2008 are also lower than the US government’s traditional US\$450 million allocations.²²⁹¹

On 17 July 2007, the US House of Representatives approved a bill that would increase spending for the Nuclear Material Protection Cooperation (MPC&A) program in Russia to over US\$127 million.²²⁹² This is US\$67 million more than the White House initially requested in a draft Department of Energy budget for 2008.²²⁹³ The program focuses on developing and strengthening nuclear material security.²²⁹⁴

On 13 December 2007, US Secretary of Defence Robert M. Gates and Ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan Erlan Idrissov finalized and signed an extension of their bilateral CTR agreement.²²⁹⁵ First signed in 1993, the CTR program has been ratified for another seven years.²²⁹⁶

On 19 November 2007, a new plan to dispose of 34 metric tons of Russian weapon-grade plutonium was signed by US Secretary of Energy Samuel W. Bodman and Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency Director Sergei Kirienko.²²⁹⁷ The agreement outlines the use of BN-600 and BN-800 fast reactors to dispose of the Russian weapons plutonium. Both reactors will be able to dispose of approximately 1.5 metric tons of weapon-grade plutonium per year.

The United States continued to support non-proliferation in former Soviet and satellite states during the first half of 2008. On 25 March 2008, US Ambassador to Bulgaria John Beyrle and Bulgaria’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education and Science Daniel Vulchev signed an intergovernmental

²²⁸⁷ U.S. House Authorizes \$178 million for Russian Nuclear Safety, RIA Novosti (Moscow), 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://en.rian.ru/world/20071213/92225020.html>>

²²⁸⁸ U.S. House Authorizes \$178 million for Russian Nuclear Safety, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 4 January 2008. <<http://en.rian.ru/world/20071213/92225020.html>>

²²⁸⁹ Cooperative Threat Reduction, Defence Threat Reduction Agency (Lexington, Virginia) Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.dtra.mil/oe/ctr/index.cfm?More>>

²²⁹⁰ Cooperative Threat Reduction Annual Report to Congress Fiscal Year 2008, Defence Threat Reduction Agency (Lexington, Virginia) 31 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2008. <<http://www.dtra.mil/documents/oe/ctr/FY08%20CTR%20Annual%20Report%20to%20Congress.pdf>>

²²⁹¹ Charles Digges, Putin moves Duma a step closer to ratifying CTR Umbrella Agreement, Bellona, (Oslo), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://www.bellona.org/articles/putin_CTR>

²²⁹² U.S. House backs closer ties with Russia on nuclear materials, Global Security (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/russia/2007/russia-070718-rianovosti03.htm>>

²²⁹³ U.S. House backs closer ties with Russia on nuclear materials, Global Security (Washington D.C.) 18 July 2007. Date of Access: 23 December 2007. <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/russia/2007/russia-070718-rianovosti03.htm>>

²²⁹⁴ Renewing the Partnership Recommendations for Accelerated Action to Secure Nuclear Material In the Former Soviet Union, Partnership for Global Security (Washington D.C.) August 2000. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.ransac.org/Issues/U.S.-Russian%20Non-proliferation%20Programs/Threat%20Reduction%20Status%20and%20Issues/mpca2000-exec.html>>

²²⁹⁵ The United States Extends Strategic Non-proliferation partnership with Kazakhstan, U.S. Department of Defence (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=11560>>

²²⁹⁶ US to grant \$64 million within Nunn-Lugar program, Kazinform (Astana) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.inform.kz/showarticle.php?lang=eng&id=159138>>

²²⁹⁷ Russia, U.S. agree to dispose of Russian weapon-grade plutonium, Global Security (Washington D.C.) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/russia/2007/russia-071120-rianovosti02.htm>>

agreement against proliferation.²²⁹⁸ Under the agreement, the US will contribute US\$5.5 million and assist Bulgaria in the safe transportation of spent fuel from the reactor in Sofia to Russia.²²⁹⁹

The closure of a Russian plutonium reactor in Seversk, completed on 20 April 2008, marked a milestone in US nuclear non-proliferation efforts.²³⁰⁰ Decommissioning the three remaining Russian plutonium reactors is been a major US goal. The second reactor, also in Seversk, is scheduled to close in June 2008, while the third reactor, in Zheleznogorsk, will shut down by the end of 2009.²³⁰¹ As part of an agreement reached in March 2003 between the US and Russia, Washington has devoted US\$926 million to aid the construction of fossil fuel plants.²³⁰² One is almost completed in Seversk.

On 6 May 2008, US Ambassador William Burns and Rosatom Director Sergey Kirienko signed a US-Russian Nuclear Pact in Moscow.²³⁰³ The agreement will allow the development of nuclear energy for civilian use, expand trade and strengthen efforts to prevent nuclear WMD. Ambassador Burns is hopeful that the agreement will foster “very creative ideas” that will enable both Russia and the United States “to deal with the growing challenge of proliferation of nuclear weapons.”²³⁰⁴ Meanwhile, White House press secretary Dana Perino stated that this agreement “advances US-Russia non-proliferation and civil nuclear energy cooperation goals.”²³⁰⁵

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which the United States is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²³⁰⁶

Thus, despite lower contributions to the Global Partnership than in previous years, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive support of programs in various former Soviet states.

Analyst: Denitza Koev

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership.

Since 1 January 2007, as part of the reform of EU assistance instruments, EU funds for the Global Partnership have been organized and provided by the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) and by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.²³⁰⁷ For the budgetary period of 2007 until 2013, €524 million in EU funds have been earmarked to support the INSC, although it is not specified how many of these funds will be spent directly on projects linked to the Global Partnership.²³⁰⁸ In 2008, the

²²⁹⁸ Bulgaria, U.S. sign agreement on non-proliferation assistance, China View (Beijing) 25 March 2008. Date of Access: 13 April 2008. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-03/25/content_7858302.htm>

²²⁹⁹ US Gives USD 5,5 M for Bulgarian Scientific Nuclear Reactor, Novinite (Sofia) 12 March 2008. Date of Access: 13 April 2008. <http://www.novinite.com/view_news.php?id=91231>

²³⁰⁰ Russia closes down plutonium producing reactor, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego) 20 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080420-1157-russia-nuclear.html>>

²³⁰¹ Russia closes down plutonium producing reactor, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego) 20 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080420-1157-russia-nuclear.html>>

²³⁰² Russia closes down plutonium producing reactor, The San Diego Union-Tribune (San Diego) 20 April 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20080420-1157-russia-nuclear.html>>

²³⁰³ U.S.-Russia Nuclear Pact Signed, America's News Today (Washington D.C.) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://blog.americasnewstoday.com/2008/05/06/usrussia-nuclear-pact-signed.aspx>>

²³⁰⁴ United States, Russia Sign Nuclear Civil Pact, Media Newswire (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1066044.html>

²³⁰⁵ United States, Russia Sign Nuclear Civil Pact, Media Newswire (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://media-newswire.com/release_1066044.html>

²³⁰⁶ Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>

²³⁰⁷ Nuclear safety and non-proliferation, External cooperation programmes, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/nuclear-safety/index_en.htm>

²³⁰⁸ Nuclear safety and non-proliferation, External cooperation programmes, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/nuclear-safety/index_en.htm>

European Union is planning to spend €71 million for the Nuclear Safety Programme.²³⁰⁹ Overall, the EU claims that it is currently well on its way to meeting its initial pledge made in 2002 with around €800 million committed and more than €400 million spent.²³¹⁰ The European Commission continuously stresses that support for improving nuclear safety will remain a priority of major importance, bearing in mind the need for continued coordination with international funding mechanisms in this field.²³¹¹

The EU has maintained its support for ISTC/STCU former weapons scientist assistance, a program intended to prevent the proliferation of the expertise and technologies of weapons of mass destruction.²³¹² As part of the official programme of the Finnish Chairmanship of the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Finnish Ministry of Education held a conference on the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP) on 8 and 9 October 2007.²³¹³ This Partnership is partly funded by the EU and is working to diminish the threat of nuclear waste in the Northern Dimension Area. The conference brought together experts from the European Commission, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communication of the Russian Federation and the Nordic Council of Ministers.²³¹⁴

On 19 February 2008, the EU pledged €49.1 million to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF). This contribution comes in addition to the €190.5 million that have already been granted from 1998 until 2006.²³¹⁵

On 9 April 2008, the International Science and Technology Centre, of which the European Union is a Board member, opened its seventh International Resources Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The new Resource Centre is designed to assist Tajik scientists in developing their business skills and directing them towards peaceful pursuits.²³¹⁶

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of non-proliferation programs in general, including the Global Partnership and its constituent initiatives.

Analyst: Sandro Gianella

²³⁰⁹ 2008 Preliminary Draft Budget, European Commission (Brussels) 2 May 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/documents/annual_budgets_reports_accounts/2008/sec_2007_500_apb_2008_doc_1_en.pdf>

²³¹⁰ Foreign Policy and External Security, European Commission's Delegation in Russia (Moscow) May 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.delrus.ec.europa.eu/en/p_228.htm>

²³¹¹ Towards a new Tacis concept and regulation: outline of issues for web-based consultation, External Relations, European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/consultations/cswp_tacis.htm>

²³¹² ISTC/STCU: peaceful research for weapons scientists, European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <<http://ec.europa.eu/research/nis/en/istc.html>>

²³¹³ Northern Dimension Conference in Kajaani, Finland, Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (London). Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.ndep.org/news.asp?type=nc&pageid=14&additionid=737&cont=newsarticle&show=article>>

²³¹⁴ Northern Dimension Conference in Kajaani, Finland, Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (London). Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.ndep.org/news.asp?type=nc&pageid=14&additionid=737&cont=newsarticle&show=article>>

²³¹⁵ Nuclear Safety, Euroaid, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2008. Date of Access: 12 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/euroaid/where/worldwide/nuclear-safety/documents/cs-nuclear-safety-chernobyl_en.pdf>

²³¹⁶ Opening of the Tajik Resource Centre, International Science and Technology Centre (Moscow) 9 April 2008. Date of Access: 22 June 2008. <<http://www.istc.ru/istc/sc.nsf/news/Tajik%20RS%20opening>>