

19. Global Partnership: Non-Proliferation [306]

Commitment

"We remain committed to our pledges in Kananaskis to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 for the Global Partnership, initially in Russia, to support projects to address priority areas identified in Kananaskis and to continue to turn these pledges into concrete actions."¹³³⁹

*St. Petersburg Statement on Non-Proliferation*¹³⁴⁰

Background

Introduced at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of WMD is aimed at assisting Russia and former member states of the USSR in decommissioning excess nuclear, biological and chemical weapon stocks. This initiative was spearheaded by the United States under the auspices of threat reduction measures intended to minimize the potential of rogue states and terrorist organizations to acquire access to large, often poorly guarded, stocks of weapons of mass destruction, or the materials needed to develop such weapons.

Given that these weapons stocks are improperly or insufficiently secured primarily due to prohibitive disarmament costs, G8 member states pledged to collectively raise USD20 billion over ten years to fund Global Partnership program initiatives. At the Gleneagles summit and again at St. Petersburg the G8 member states renewed their commitment to their 2002 pledge. The pledges made at Kananaskis to the Global Partnership are as follows:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Original Currency</u>	<u>2002 US Dollars*</u>	<u>2006 US Dollars†</u>
Canada	CAD1 billion	\$637 million	\$882 million
France	€1 billion	\$941 million	\$1.24 billion
Germany	€1.5 billion	\$1.4 billion	\$1.86 billion
Italy	€1 billion	\$941 million	\$1.2 billion
Japan	USD200 million	\$200 million	\$200 million
Russia	USD2 billion	\$2 billion	\$2 billion
United Kingdom	€750 million	\$706 million	\$932 million
United States	USD10 billion	\$10 billion	\$10 billion
European Union	€1 billion	\$941 million	\$1.2 billion

*Source: G8 Senior Officials Group Annual Report presented at the Annual Summit of the G8 Heads of State and Government, Evian, June 2003.*¹³⁴¹

** Using the IMF's average market exchange rate for 2002*

† Using the IMF's average market exchange rate for Q1 through Q3 2006

Team Leader: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹³³⁹ Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html.

¹³⁴⁰ Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html.

¹³⁴¹ Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction Annual Report, G8 Senior Officials Group, (Evian), June 2003. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/global_partnership_against_the_spread_of_weapons_and_materials_of_mass_destruction_-_g8_senior_officials_group_-_annual_report.html.

Assessment

Interim Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall			+0.55

Canada: +1

Canada registers full compliance with its 2002 commitment made in Kananaskis to engage in nuclear non-proliferation activities.

Canada has prioritized the safe disposal of nuclear materials as part of its non proliferation strategy, following through with consistent allocation of funds. On 17 July 2006, Canada announced a planned contribution of CAD100 million toward the construction of chemical weapons destruction facilities in Russia.¹³⁴² The announcement included a pledge of CAD24 million to defuel and dismantle three nuclear submarines in northwestern Russia, bringing the total number of submarines dismantled with Canada's cooperation to nine.¹³⁴³ It also included CAD4.3 million for 15 new research projects at research institutes in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union aimed at providing "peaceful, sustainable employment opportunities for former weapons scientists."¹³⁴⁴

On 23 November 2006 Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Mackay tabled in Parliament the annual report of the Global Partnership Program. The report outlined the contributions made by Canada to the Global Partnership Program thus far and also set an agenda for future Canadian priorities with respect to the Global Partnership. The report states that Canada will continue its commitment to the construction of the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Construction Facility, which is set to be completed by 2008, and may spearhead the development of a similar facility in Kizner beginning in 2007.¹³⁴⁵

Among the other commitments outlined in the report was the continued investment in the decommissioning of 12 nuclear submarines in the Russian Arctic Fleet, a project which is expected to be completed by 2010.¹³⁴⁶ The Canadian government has earmarked CAD100 million to the project and, in early November 2006, the Zvezdochka shipyard in Severodvinsk in Russia began disposal of a B-244 Viktor III class multipurpose nuclear submarine with Canadian funding.¹³⁴⁷ On 29 March 2007, it was reported that the decommissioning of the seventh nuclear submarine had begun at Zvezdochka.¹³⁴⁸

¹³⁴² Canada announces projects to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/17july2006-en.asp.

¹³⁴³ Canada announces projects to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/17july2006-en.asp.

¹³⁴⁴ Canada announces projects to secure and eliminate weapons and materials of mass destruction, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, (Ottawa), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/17july2006-en.asp.

¹³⁴⁵ Global Partnership Program: Making a Difference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/annualreport20052006-en.asp>.

¹³⁴⁶ Global Partnership Program: Making a Difference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 23 November 2006. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/library/annualreport20052006-en.asp>.

¹³⁴⁷ Global Partnership Update: Fall Edition, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), December 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUupdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf.

¹³⁴⁸ Russian nuclear sub being decommissioned for Canadian cash, ITAR-TASS, (Moscow),

On 7 May 2007 the Canadian government announced that it would contribute CAD5 million towards the upgrade of security systems at airports and other border crossings in Ukraine to prevent nuclear terrorism.¹³⁴⁹

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

France: 0

Although France reiterated its commitment to fulfilling its 2002 pledge made in Kananaskis to support non-proliferation initiatives, it has not made any significant new financial commitments to the Global Partnership Program since the St. Petersburg Summit.

On 30 December 2006 Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a federal law ratifying the Russian-French intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the disposal of chemical weapons in Russia, which was signed in Moscow on 14 February 2006.¹³⁵⁰ The agreement outlines the "practical use of a free financial and technical aid by France in order to implement the Russian prioritized programmes of destroying the Russian chemical weapons stock, creation and maintenance of facilities for the disposal of these weapons, and to solve accompanying ecological problems."¹³⁵¹ During the implementation of the agreement France will take part in the launching of an ecological monitoring project at the chemical weapons disposal plant in Shchuch'ye, a project to which France will make an initial commitment of EUR6 million.¹³⁵² France has also committed itself to the refitting of the nuclear waste incinerator in the Zvezdochka shipyard located in Russia, a project which it will fund up to EUR7 million going into 2008.¹³⁵³

Analyst: Hana Dhanji

Germany: +1

Germany registers full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to continue supporting the Global Partnership Program.

On the 2 August 2006, the first stage of a EUR125 million storage facility for nuclear submarine reactors in Saida Bay in the Murmansk region was completed. The project was financed by Germany.¹³⁵⁴ This paved the decision to continue the project until 2008; the complex is a shore-based long-term storage facility for the storage of 120 reactor bobs, including all necessary infrastructure and is expected to be fully operational by December 2008.¹³⁵⁵

Furthermore, German officials worked together with the United States and Russia in a secret operation to transfer almost 600 pounds of abandoned, Soviet-made nuclear material from a former East German research lab to a secure site in Russia on 22 December 2006.¹³⁵⁶ This operation was carried out under the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, a Bush administration program launched in 2004 to combine and speed-up efforts to lock down nuclear materials and weapons around the world.¹³⁵⁷

On 18 January 2007 the Strengthening the Global Partnership Project and the Europe Program – both of which are initiatives of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies – co-hosted a luncheon

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- ¹³⁴⁹ Canada Announces \$5 million to upgrade border and airport security in Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Ottawa), 7 May 2007. Date of Access: 8 May 2007. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&publication_id=385121&language=E&docnumber=65.
- ¹³⁵⁰ Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. news.greencross.ch/index.php?mode=singleview&action=overview&table=news_english&language=english&id=278.
- ¹³⁵¹ Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. news.greencross.ch/index.php?mode=singleview&action=overview&table=news_english&language=english&id=278.
- ¹³⁵² Putin signs law ratifying RF-France chemical weapons dumping agreement, Green Cross, (Moscow), 30 December 2006. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. news.greencross.ch/index.php?mode=singleview&action=overview&table=news_english&language=english&id=278.
- ¹³⁵³ Annex to the Global Partnership Report, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/22.html.
- ¹³⁵⁴ The First Part of a Facility for Storage of Reactor Compartments of Nuclear Submarines Put into Operation in Murmansk Region, Defense and Security, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Moscow), 2 August 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006 www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/murmansk08.02.06.htm.
- ¹³⁵⁵ Nuclear service ships problem hard to tackle, Murmansk seminar agrees, Bellona, (St. Petersburg), 10 February 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.bellona.org/articles/serviceships>
- ¹³⁵⁶ Lock away nukes, Orlando Sentinel, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Orlando), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. [sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm](http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm).
- ¹³⁵⁷ Lock away nukes, Orlando Sentinel, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Orlando), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. [sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm](http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122206gtrieditorial.htm).

roundtable discussion with Mr. Hellmut Hoffman, Germany's Director for Nuclear Arms Control and Nonproliferation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Director Hoffman remarked on Germany's nonproliferation priorities during its 2007 G8 and EU presidencies.¹³⁵⁸

The German 2007 national budget includes an allocation of EUR57 million towards supporting Russia in the framework of the Global Partnership.¹³⁵⁹

Analyst: Sandro Gianella and Igor Churkin

Italy: 0

The government of Italy has continued to support its Global Partnership commitments reiterated at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, although there were no new financial commitments registered by the Italian government since the summit. However, the decommissioning of the Kirov-class nuclear-powered battle cruiser *Admiral Ushakov* – a project funded by Italy – is expected to begin in 2007.

On 9 October 2006, talks between an Italian delegation and the Zvydochka project in Severodvinski were held. The talks concerned the unloading of spent nuclear fuel from the decommissioned cruiser.¹³⁶⁰ In November 2004 Italy had expressed its readiness to allot EUR60 million for the dismantlement of the *Admiral Ushakov*.¹³⁶¹ On 25 January 2005 Italian sources reported that SOGIN (Società Gestione Impianti Nucleari or the Society for the Management of Nuclear Systems) had come to a preliminary agreement with the Russian Atomic Energy Agency to commit EUR66 million to fund dismantlement of three Victor-class submarines and the *Admiral Ushakov*.¹³⁶² The Italian parliament was expected to take about two years to approve the project and commit the pledged funds.¹³⁶³ According to a Zvyozdochka project spokesman, the unloading of spent nuclear fuel from the *Admiral Ushakov* is expected to begin in 2007.¹³⁶⁴

Analyst: Joseph Tabago

Japan: +1

The government of Japan has registered full compliance in meeting the Global Partnership commitments reiterated at the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg.

On 12 September 2006, Deputy Foreign Minister Shintaro Ito announced at a press conference in Vladivostok that Japan had allocated JPY20 billion in a joint project with Russia to dismantle five Victor-class nuclear submarines by 2010.¹³⁶⁵ The project will be conducted under the Star of Hope program, which was adopted during Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's visit to Russia on 11 January 2003. The first Victor class submarine will be decommissioned in Zvezda Shipyard in the upcoming months and will take approximately 10 months to complete.¹³⁶⁶

On 30 August 2006, the chief of Russia's Federal Atomic Agency (Rosatom) Sergei Kiriienko and Japan's Katsutoshi Kaneda discussed cooperation in the area of nuclear-powered submarine recycling. As part of an agreement, Japan agreed to finance the construction of a floating complex worth USD35 million to process liquid radioactive waste.¹³⁶⁷

¹³⁵⁸ Events, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), 18 January 2007. Date of Access: 14 March 2007. http://www.sgppproject.org/events/events_index.html.

¹³⁵⁹ Bundeshaushalt 2007, Bundes Finanz Ministerium, (Berlin), 2007. Date of Access: 27 March 2007. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/bundeshaushalt2007/pdf/epl09/s090268787.pdf>.

¹³⁶⁰ Italian delegation to discuss nuclear cruiser scrapping prospects in Severodvinski, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgppproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/101206italycruiser.htm.

¹³⁶¹ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

¹³⁶² Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

¹³⁶³ Russia: International Assistance Programs: Italy, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 7 December 2004. Date of Access: 24 January 2007. www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/russia/forasst/intnatl/italy.htm.

¹³⁶⁴ Italian delegation to discuss nuclear cruiser scrapping prospects in Severodvinski, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgppproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/101206italycruiser.htm.

¹³⁶⁵ Japan to begin dismantling 5 subs under a Moscow-Tokyo deal, Bellona, (Moscow), 12 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.bellona.org/news/japan_victordis.

¹³⁶⁶ Japan to begin dismantling 5 subs under a Moscow-Tokyo deal, Bellona, (Moscow), 12 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.bellona.org/news/japan_victordis.

¹³⁶⁷ Russia and Japan discuss nuclear submarine recycling, Strengthening the Global Partnership, (Washington D.C.), 30 August 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.sgppproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/RusJapanSub8.30.06.htm.

Japan has also continued to demonstrate its strong support for international agreements concerning nuclear non-proliferation. On 20 September 2006, Shintaro Ito reiterated Japan's commitment to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, noting that "Japan is taking every diplomatic opportunity to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty."¹³⁶⁸ In addition to conducting bilateral consultations with emerging nuclear states such as India, Pakistan and Israel, Japan has also provided developing countries with training in monitoring seismological activity.¹³⁶⁹ This is in an attempt to improve international detection and verification capacity around nuclear testing.

Analyst: Joseph Tabago

Russia: +1

Russia complied with the commitment to persevere in the implementation of the pledge made in Kananaskis.

Russia has dismantled 148 out of 197 decommissioned Soviet-era nuclear submarines, a Russian Federal Nuclear Power Agency official said 26 December 2006¹³⁷⁰. In the end of February Russia's Nerpa shipyard scrapped one more submarine¹³⁷¹.

By the end of 2006, Russia scrapped 75% of the nuclear submarines discarded from the Navy or 148 of the 197 submarines. At present, Russia scraps approximately 18 nuclear submarines a year. By now, 120 nuclear submarines were discarded from the Northern Fleet and 77 nuclear submarines were discarded from the Pacific Fleet, 97 submarines were scrapped in the North and 51 submarines were scrapped in the Far East. Along with this, there are 23 nuclear submarines at the stage of scrapping (10 in the North and 13 submarines in the Far East) and 23 submarines are awaiting scrapping (12 in the North and 11 in the Far East)¹³⁷².

The scrapping of all nuclear submarines is expected to be completed in 2010. The scrapping of one submarine costs approximately \$7 million on average¹³⁷³.

The program of scrapping Russian nuclear submarines is partially financed with other countries' assistance. Costs of scrapping 39 submarines (which constitutes 26 per cent of all scrapped submarines) were born by foreign countries. For instance, Canada is prepared to start financing the scrapping of Russian nuclear submarines in the Far East¹³⁷⁴.

The first of four unique pontoons, designed to ensure safe transportation of decommissioned nuclear submarines, has been built at the Snezhnogorsk shipyard Nerpa (Murmansk Region)¹³⁷⁵.

At the Murmansk seminar on the problems of decommissioning of nuclear service vessels on 7 February 2007 it was declared that the joint Russian-German nuclear decommissioning project is in progress at Saida Bay on Russia's Kola Peninsula, with the objective of creation of a shore-based long-term storage facility for the storage of 120 reactor blocks, including all necessary infrastructure. The project is aimed at improving and maintaining the safety of the environment and arranging for the

¹³⁶⁸ Remarks by H. E. Mr. Shintaro Ito, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Third CTBT Ministerial Meeting, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 20 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/remark0609.html.

¹³⁶⁹ Remarks by H. E. Mr. Shintaro Ito, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Third CTBT Ministerial Meeting, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo) 20 September 2006. Date of Access: 27 December 2006. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/ctbt/remark0609.html.

¹³⁷⁰ "Russia scraps 148 out of 197 decommissioned nuclear submarines" 27 December 2006. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/122706subs.htm>

¹³⁷¹ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. [sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf](http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf)

¹³⁷² Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. [sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf](http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf)

¹³⁷³ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. <http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027,%202007.PDF>

¹³⁷⁴ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. [sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf](http://www.sgpproject.org/publications/GPUUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf)

¹³⁷⁵ First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme". 6 April 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>

material and technical development of the Russian sites involved in nuclear submarine decommissioning for the smooth and dynamic course of the decommissioning process.¹³⁷⁶

In case of chemical weapons, at the end of last year, 15 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons in Russia had already been destroyed, Viktor Kholstov, the deputy chief of the RF Federal Industry Agency, reported in an exclusive ITAR-TASS interview, after attending the December session of the Conference of States Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention in The Hague¹³⁷⁷.

By now (14 March 2007) Russia destroyed more than 17.5 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons, i.e. 7 007 tons of the weapons¹³⁷⁸. The Chemical Weapons Convention set terms for Russian second stage of destruction of chemical weapons of first category as 29 April 2007. By that time Russia is expected to destroy 20 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons, i.e. 8,553.4 tons of the weapons¹³⁷⁹.

The last 28 kilograms of lewisite were destroyed at a facility in Kambarka, Udmurtia, on 20 April 2007, which wound up the second phase of the national program to eliminate chemical weapons. Also, on 20 April 2007, the Maradykovo facility, Kirov region, completed the detoxication process of the last aircraft bomb. Russia therefore delivered on its promise to destroy 8,000 tonnes of toxic agents by April 29, 2007¹³⁸⁰.

The Russian budget allocated \$718 million, or 18.3 billion rubles, for the work on the chemical weapons destruction program in 2006. Budget allocations in 2007 will be close to \$980 million, or more than 26 billion rubles¹³⁸¹.

Analysts: Elena Bylina and Ekaterina Mamontova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has registered a high level of compliance with regards to its commitments made at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg. In 2006 the UK made substantial progress on dismantling Russian nuclear submarines, redirecting former nuclear weapons scientists, increasing the security of nuclear materials, and establishing of a co-operative programme for the transportation and storage of spent nuclear fuel from the Aktau reactor.¹³⁸² According to the Fourth Annual Global Partnership report, the British government remains fully committed to continuing threat reduction work under the Global Partnership banner and Ministers agreed to improve the framework within which the UK delivers its threat reduction work in establishing new governance arrangements for the programme, which will provide a more flexible and effective structure for the work over the next few years. The new arrangements, since April 2007, created a single budget, subsuming the funds previously held by DTI and MOD.¹³⁸³ The programme has a ring-fenced budget of GBP 32.5 million for the period 2005-06 and 2007-08.¹³⁸⁴

The United Kingdom is also working with the Nuclear Safety Programme (NSP) with the aim of promoting the adoption of internationally recognized nuclear safety and regulatory standards within the civil nuclear industry in the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe in order to minimize the potential for nuclear mismanagement.¹³⁸⁵ The Department of Trade and Industry,

¹³⁷⁶ Strengthening the Global Partnership, Nuclear service ships problem hard to tackle, Murmansk seminar agrees, 7 February 2007, Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070210bellona.htm>

¹³⁷⁷ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

¹³⁷⁸ Interview with Viktor Kholstov, the deputy chief of the RF Federal Industry Agency, Chemical Disarmament, (Moscow), 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/921.html>

¹³⁷⁹ By the moment Russia has destroyed 17.5 percent of all the stockpiled chemical weapons 14 March 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2007. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/919.html>

¹³⁸⁰ Russia destroys last 28 kg of lewisite in Kambarka, Udmurtia. ITAR-TASS, (Moscow), 20 April 2007. Date of Access: 24 April 2007. <http://www.itar-tass.com/eng/level2.html?NewsID=11456780&PageNum=0>

¹³⁸¹ Strengthening the Global Partnership. Weekly News Roundup. February 8-February 27, 2007, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), February 2007. Date of Access: 17 May 2006. sgpproject.org/publications/GPUpdates/Fall%202006%20Update.pdf

¹³⁸² <http://www.sgpproject.org/SGP%20News/SGP%20News%20Roundup%20February%208-February%2027,%202007.PDF>
Global Partnership Nuclear Non-Proliferation – Government Policy, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/uk-policy/page13280.html

¹³⁸³ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁸⁴ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁸⁵ Nuclear Safety, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/programme-portfolio/nsp/index.html

together with British Nuclear Group as project managers, are working closely with beneficiary organizations to develop project proposals that address their nuclear safety priorities.¹³⁸⁶

On 18 July 2006 the Ministry of Defense announced that it will continue to play a significant role in the international effort to destroy chemical weapons in Russia by helping to build a second destruction facility in Kizner, which, like the facility in Shchuch'ye, will be a key Russian facility for the destruction of lethal nerve agents.¹³⁸⁷ The Minister of State for the Armed Forces stated, that "together, working with Russia and other international donors, we are making a real difference, helping to make the world safer by eliminating these terrible weapons."¹³⁸⁸ In total, the Ministry of Defence has placed contracts worth some GBP44 million to date at Shchuch'ye.¹³⁸⁹ According to the Ministry of Defense, up to USD100 million of the United Kingdom's EUR750 million Global Partnership pledge will be made available to Russia for the destruction of its chemical weapons stockpile.¹³⁹⁰

The Department of Trade and Industry announced on 29 September 2006 that, with the help of GBP21 million in British funds, a new facility to safely store nuclear fuel was built at the Amaflot site in Murmansk.¹³⁹¹ This is the largest completed project to date under the United Kingdom's Global Partnership commitments. The facility provides safe storage for 3,500 spent fuel rods in 50 storage cases.¹³⁹²

In addition, Great Britain implemented a portfolio of projects which should secure over 1000 sustainable jobs for former weapons scientists and completed a major engineering study to direct international collaborative effort to ensure the timely removal from Andreeva Bay of some 30 tonnes of spent nuclear fuel.¹³⁹³ Furthermore, under the auspices of the Arctic Military Environmental Co-operation (AMEC) programme, Royal Navy salvage experts assisted Norway in the safe transport of the last nuclear submarine from the Arctic submarine base at Gremikha; it is set to be dismantled in 2007, using UK and Norwegian funds.¹³⁹⁴ On 6 April 2007, it was announced that the first of four pontoons designed to ensure safe transportation of decommissioned nuclear submarines had been built at the Snezhnogorsk shipyard Nerpa in the Murmansk region.¹³⁹⁵ The pontoons are being constructed using UK funds and are expected to be completed by June 2007.¹³⁹⁶

The United Kingdom also had its Global Partnership programme evaluated by Chatham House, which found that the UK programme has been well-planned and organized, appropriately funded, efficient and above all effective.¹³⁹⁷ The report further states that the UK sets an example for other donors and potential donors to follow by demonstrating that with careful management, pledges to the Global Partnership can and should be converted into real and productive expenditure.¹³⁹⁸

¹³⁸⁶ Nuclear Safety, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), Date of Access: 3 January 2007.

www.dti.gov.uk/energy/environment/soviet-nuclear-legacy/programme-portfolio/nsp/index.html.

¹³⁸⁷ MOD helps destroy more chemical weapons in Russia, Ministry of Defence, (London), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/ModHelpsDestroyMoreChemicalWeaponsInRussia.html.

¹³⁸⁸ MOD helps destroy more chemical weapons in Russia, Ministry of Defence, (London), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/ModHelpsDestroyMoreChemicalWeaponsInRussia.html.

¹³⁸⁹ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁹⁰ MOD helps destroy more chemical weapons in Russia, Ministry of Defence, (London), 19 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/ModHelpsDestroyMoreChemicalWeaponsInRussia.html.

¹³⁹¹ UK funds GBP21m safe store for historic Soviet spent nuclear fuel, Government News Network, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/detail.asp?ReleaseID=230672&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False.

¹³⁹² UK funds GBP21m safe store for historic Soviet spent nuclear fuel, Government News Network, (London), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 16 November 2006.

www.gnn.gov.uk/environment/detail.asp?ReleaseID=230672&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False.

¹³⁹³ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁹⁴ The Global Partnership Fourth Annual Report 2006, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 15 April 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file36547.pdf>

¹³⁹⁵ First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme, Interfax, (London), 6 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>.

¹³⁹⁶ First of four pontoons built at Russian plant under Global Partnership programme, Interfax, (London), 6 April 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070406nerpa.htm>.

¹³⁹⁷ The UK Contribution to the G8 Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, 2002-06, Chatham House, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/pdf/research/niis/GlobalPartnershipWMD0107.pdf>

¹³⁹⁸ The UK Contribution to the G8 Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, 2002-06, Chatham House, (London), January 2007. Date of Access: 13 April 2007. <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/pdf/research/niis/GlobalPartnershipWMD0107.pdf>

Analyst: Sandro Gianella

United States: 0

The United States has registered a sufficient level of compliance with the Strategic Global Partnership initiative.

New legislation had been introduced to remove restrictions on the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. The congressionally-imposed conditions on Nunn-Lugar have inhibited the amount of work that can be done to eliminate and safeguard weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. Each year, a six-month, thirteen step certification and waiver process must be completed before appropriated funds can be obligated to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Temporary waiver of the restrictions has created a lot of paperwork that distracts from the program's mission of destroying nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.¹³⁹⁹

On 31 January 2007 the US House of Representatives passed a fiscal 2007 spending bill that increases funding for two nuclear nonproliferation programs by more than USD60 million. A number of defense nuclear nonproliferation programs receive the same funding they did in fiscal 2006 under the long-term continuing resolution, but two received sizable boosts. The International Nuclear Material Protection and Cooperation program received a USD50 million injection, rising from USD422.7 million to USD472.7 million under the House resolution. Much of funding is to be directed toward monitoring systems at transit points on the Russian border and ports to prevent nuclear smuggling.¹⁴⁰⁰ The Global Threat Reduction Initiative also received additional support. Funded at USD97 million in the 2006 fiscal year budget, it received USD115.5 million in the House spending plan. The program seeks to repatriate U.S. and Russian spent reactor fuel being used in other nations, and to convert research reactors from using highly enriched uranium to more proliferation-resistant low-enriched fuel.¹⁴⁰¹

On 1 November 2006, US Cooperative Threat Reduction officials met with their Russian counterparts in Moscow to discuss a new strategy to resume work on the unfinished chemical weapon destruction plant at Shchuch'ye, one of seven planned chemical weapons destruction facilities in Russia aimed at eliminating Russia's chemical weapon stockpiles. The facility was originally scheduled for completion by 2005, but the timeframe was pushed back to 2008. The US made the most significant pledge towards the facility of all G8 member states and hopes to retain oversight over the project and release funds only as work is completed to satisfaction. Both the US and Russia aim to reduce their respective stockpiles by 20 percent by April 2007, 45 percent by the end of 2009, and the entire stock of chemical weapons eradicated by April 2012.¹⁴⁰²

However, the Shchuch'ye project has stalled. The White House has eliminated funding allocated to the Shchuch'ye plant in the 2008 and 2009 fiscal budgets.¹⁴⁰³ Furthermore, US\$270 million in CTR funds from 2005, 2006 and 2007 remains unspent due to disputes over whether the money should continue to be managed by the Denver-based Parsons firm, or whether control should be transferred to Russian federal agencies.¹⁴⁰⁴ A key reason for this move away is the continuing difficulties in working cooperatively with the Russian government and its official entities.¹⁴⁰⁵

The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) budget proposed for fiscal year 2008 is approximately USD\$348 million, which is approximately USD\$100 million less than traditional funding allocations towards CTR since Kananaskis.¹⁴⁰⁶ Three important trends appear to be emerging within the CTR program: a declining overall budget overall, a significant shift of funding away from chemical and nuclear weapons to biological threat reduction, and the declining centrality of WMD security and

¹³⁹⁹ Repeal of Nunn-Lugar Restrictions Introduced in the Senate and House, US Federal News Agency, (Washington D.C.), 8 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 April 2007. <http://lugar.senate.gov/pressapp/record.cfm?id=267300>.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Jon Fox, House Bill Boosts 2007 Nonproliferation Funding, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070201funding.htm>.

¹⁴⁰¹ Jon Fox, House Bill Boosts 2007 Nonproliferation Funding, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 1 February 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070201funding.htm>.

¹⁴⁰² Russia, U.S. Discuss New Path for CW Disposal Plan, Global Security Newswire, (Washington), 2 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/110206cwdestruction.htm.

¹⁴⁰³ Chris Schneidmiller, U.S. Eliminates New Funding for Russian CW Disposal, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://204.71.60.36/d_newswire/issues/2007_3_1.html#EEB66428.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Charles Digges, Putin moves Duma a step closer to ratifying CTR Umbrella Agreement, Bellona, (Oslo), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. http://www.bellona.org/articles/putin_CTR.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Chris Schneidmiller, U.S. Eliminates New Funding for Russian CW Disposal, Nuclear Threat Initiative, (Washington D.C.), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://204.71.60.36/d_newswire/issues/2007_3_1.html#EEB66428.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Charles Digges, Putin moves Duma a step closer to ratifying CTR Umbrella Agreement, Bellona, (Oslo), 2 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 May 2007. http://www.bellona.org/articles/putin_CTR.

elimination efforts in Russia as compared to other former Soviet states. The CTR program's 2008 budget also demonstrates a refocusing of its priorities and resources to nonproliferation opportunities in the non-Russian former Soviet states.¹⁴⁰⁷

On 29 September 2006, the US Department of Energy and the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) reached an important agreement-in-principle with the Government of Kazakhstan to move forward with the down-blending of highly enriched uranium (HEU) currently stored at Kazakhstan's Institute of Nuclear Physics.¹⁴⁰⁸ The project will be administered through the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). NNSA's Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) will work with Kazakhstan and will contribute at least USD4 million to the threat reduction initiative.¹⁴⁰⁹ The mission of GTRI is to identify, secure, recover and facilitate the final disposal of high-risk vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials around the world as quickly as possible.¹⁴¹⁰

Analyst: Ekaterina Mamontova

European Union: 0

The European Union has registered a respectable level of compliance with its EUR1 billion pledge to the Global Partnership. The EU pledge is concentrated in several key areas, including EUR125 million for ISTC/STCU former weapons scientist assistance and EUR550 million for nuclear safety assistance, which includes EUR50 million for nuclear submarine dismantlement and EUR23 million for fissile material safeguards.¹⁴¹¹ The pledge is managed by the European Council's Joint Action program and the European Commission's TACIS program, which provides grant-financed technical assistance to Eastern Europe and Central Asia.¹⁴¹²

TACIS is currently funding the USD30 million dismantlement of the *Lepse*, a retired service vessel for the nuclear-powered ice-breaker fleet operated by Murmansk Shipping Company. The *Lepse* contains 640 spent nuclear fuel assemblies which are assumed to be in poor condition. Protected by concrete to reduce radiation, the radioactivity within the hull of the *Lepse* has been estimated as high as 28,000 TBq (750,000 Ci).¹⁴¹³

On 31 January 2007 talks in Kiev between the head of the Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Supervision, Konstantin Pulikovskiy, and the head of Ukraine's State Committee for Nuclear Regulation, Yelena Mikolaichuk revealed significant difficulties surrounding the EU-financed construction of a storage facility for spent nuclear fuel in the Chernobyl exclusion zone.¹⁴¹⁴ The facility should have gone into operation in 2003, then its opening was postponed to 2005, and it has not yet gone into operation. Both Mr. Pulikovskiy and Ms. Mikolaichuk expressed disappointment and frustration over the management of the project and recommended that similar ventures not be undertaken in either Ukraine or Russia. Mr. Pulikovskiy stated that the project was "another example showing that not everything foreign companies offer should be taken at face value ... both Russia and Ukraine have technologies and highly qualified specialists to implement such projects on their own."¹⁴¹⁵

¹⁴⁰⁷ Isabelle Williams, Analysis of the U.S. Department of Defense's Fiscal Year 2008 Cooperative Threat Reduction Budget Request, Partnership for Global Security, (Washington D.C.), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. http://www.partnershipforglobalsecurity.org/documents/dod_fy08_budget_request_analysis.pdf.

¹⁴⁰⁸ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, (Washington D.C.), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

¹⁴⁰⁹ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, (Washington D.C.), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

¹⁴¹⁰ U.S. Department of Energy and NTI Announce Key Non-proliferation Project with Kazakhstan, DOE Press Release, (Washington D.C.), 29 September 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2006. www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/092906kazakhstan.htm.

¹⁴¹¹ Donor Factsheet: EU, Strengthening the Global Partnership Project, (Washington D.C.), 2004. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.sgpproject.org/Donor%20Factsheets/EU.html.

¹⁴¹² The EU's relations with Eastern Europe & Central Asia, External Relations, (Brussels), DATE Date of Access: 12 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/.

¹⁴¹³ The *Lepse* project, Bellona, (Oslo), June 1997. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. www.bellona.org/english_import_area/international/russia/status/4107.

¹⁴¹⁴ Delay in building nuclear fuel storage blamed on foreign firms, ISAR-TASS, (Moscow), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070131gpdelay.htm>.

¹⁴¹⁵ Delay in building nuclear fuel storage blamed on foreign firms, ISAR-TASS, (Moscow), 31 January 2007. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://www.sgpproject.org/Personal%20Use%20Only/070131gpdelay.htm>.

The EU budget cycle ended in 2006. New allocations are slated to be made in 2007 and consultations around new concepts and regulations for the TACIS program are currently underway.¹⁴¹⁶ The proposed EU budget for the 2007 fiscal year includes mention of a EUR6.7 billion investment in external relation actions, which includes "a new instrument to ... address trans-border challenges including nuclear safety and non-proliferation, the fight against trafficking, organised crime and terrorism."¹⁴¹⁷

Analyst: Cliff Vanderlinden

¹⁴¹⁶ The EU's relations with Eastern Europe & Central Asia, External Relations, European Commission, (Brussels). Date of Access: 12 January 2007. ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/.

¹⁴¹⁷ Proposed Budget 2007: Focus on economic growth and progress. European Union, (Brussels), 3 May 2006. Date of Access: 7 May 2007. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/559&format=PDF&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.