

2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Arms Control & Disarmament

Commitment:

The G8 calls on all countries to join them in commitment to the following six principles to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment and technology.

Background:

As the growing threats posed by trans-national terrorism and “rogue” states are increasingly acquiring central importance in the post-Cold War international security environment, it is becoming ever more critical to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). At least since the 1992 Lisbon Agreement, non-proliferation activities have focused on Russia and the former Soviet Republics, whose questionable ability to safeguard the vast nuclear, biological and chemical arsenals inherited from the Soviet Union has been causing growing concern. The central efforts of the West to deny terrorists and rogue states access to formerly-Soviet WMDs have focused on eliminating potential supply sources and intercepting potential deliveries at transit points. These have involved pressing the CIS countries to relinquish all WMD capabilities by either destroying them or handing them over to Russia; providing financial support for the disposal of decommissioned nuclear submarines and warheads; implementing programs for integration and employment of sensitive (especially nuclear) scientists; providing training and technical cooperation to customs, intelligence and police officials from CIS countries with the goal of strengthening these countries’ capacity to protect sensitive material in their possession and intercept transit of suspicious materials. Especially in the light of the events of 11 September 2001, the Global Partnership initiative launched at Kananaskis both appeared as the next natural step in pursuing and deepening these strategic goals, and introduced a new framework for cooperation, coordination and intensification of arms control and disarmament activities. The six practical principles underlying the G-8 declaration were developed by the G-8 Non-Proliferation Expert Group; the G-8 foreign ministers then endorsed those at their summit in Whistler and referred it to their leaders’ consideration at Kananaskis.

Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>		0	
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		0	
<i>Japan</i>			+1
<i>Russia</i>			+1
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
Overall			+0.63

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Canada has been at the forefront of compliance with this commitment. Pursuant to the Russo-Canadian agreement for the destruction of chemical weapons, 25 November 2002, Ottawa announced it would give Russia US\$5 million for chemical weapons destruction,³⁹ as well as US\$100 million to aid Moscow's disposal of radioactive waste and decommissioned nuclear submarines.⁴⁰ The Canadian government is playing a crucial role in setting up the new G-8 Nuclear Safety Group, and determining the specific budgetary details for the upcoming fiscal year. Canada signed, together with the other G8 members, the ground-breaking International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC) developed at the November 2002 Hague Conference—an instrument that will strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. Canada actively sought to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime, *inter alia*, by urging India to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and engaging Moscow in strategic partnership in non-proliferation discussions. Canada has indicated its resolve to see full compliance with UNSC Resolution 1441, calling for the total and unconditional disarmament of Iraq, and has lent its full diplomatic support to the UNMOVIC weapons inspections. Ottawa has expressed regret

³⁹ Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Canada Signs Agreement With Russian Federation," 25 November 2002, <http://webapps.dfaits-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105717.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&ID=&Language=E>.

⁴⁰ Interfax news agency, Moscow, in English 10:58 GMT 25 November 2002 (Accessed via BBC Monitoring Service).

over North Korea's reopening of nuclear plants and removal IAAE monitoring equipment.

2. France: 0

France is in the process of complying with the commitments it undertook at Kananaskis. In addition to taking active part in and signing the final act of the Hague conference of November 2002, Paris has joined the international community in issuing very strong statements "deploring" North Korea's rescinding of its voluntary moratorium on nuclear weapons development. Paris has expressed serious concern over Russia's announcement that Moscow would provide assistance to Iran in building a civilian nuclear power plant. France supports the UNMOVIC inspections in Iraq and has expressed its determination to see that they progress unhindered.

3. Germany: 0

Germany is in the process of complying with this commitment. It signed the ICOC along with its G8 colleagues and in August 2002, experts from the German *Bundeswehr* carried out Open Skies verification mission in Russia. In December, Adolph Birkhofer, the Director of the German Centre for Nuclear Safety, met with the President of Armenia to discuss nuclear safety issues.⁴¹ Germany, however, has not been forthcoming in supporting Iraq disarmament efforts.

4. Italy: 0

Italy is making progress in complying with this commitment. Rome has been strongly supportive to the US-led Iraq disarmament initiative. In August, the Italian Prime Minister made acceptance of an invitation to visit Iraq conditional on Baghdad's acceptance of international inspections.⁴² More progress is needed, however.

5. Japan: +1

Japan has exhibited commitment to the Global Partnership. Following Pyongyang's reopening of North Korea's nuclear program Tokyo has given the strengthening of the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime top priority. In partnership with the IAEA, Japan hosted a two-day international conference (December 9-11, 2002) on measures to safeguard against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.⁴³ Japan also signed the ICOC and has taken steps to

⁴¹ Press Office of the President of Armenia, "President Robert Kocharian Received the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Safety Council at the Armenian President's Office," 3 December 2002, <<http://news.president.am/eng/?sub=news&day=03&month=12&year=2002>>.

⁴² La Stampa, Turin, in Italian 11 August 2002.

⁴³ IAEA, "International Conference on Wider Adherence to Strengthened IAEA Safeguards," <<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/Press/News/2002/chairsum.pdf>>.

strengthen the Vienna-based US agency, as well as pushing for intensified implementation of the Additional Protocol signed by 67 countries and already in effect for Tokyo. Finally, Japan has met with senior North Korean officials, protesting North Korea's decision to renew nuclear weapons development.

6. Russia: +1

Moscow is making significant efforts both to ensure its own compliance and to facilitate its G-8 partner activities related to this commitment. Russia should be commended chiefly for its understanding that the era of East-West confrontation is over, and the new security threats it faces along with the other G-8 members make them all equally vulnerable, and call for new cooperation of unprecedented scale. On December 23, 2002, the Russian Atomic Energy Ministry announced that the higher security of its sites and training of its personnel for the prevention and handling of possible terrorist acts will be its highest priorities in 2003.⁴⁴ In 2002, the Ministry held two large command-and-staff drills at Rostov-on-Don and Krasnoyarsk, testing these two sites' vulnerability to a potential terrorist attack. In 2002 Russia scrapped 17 nuclear submarines, as per the Global Partnership commitments and its direct talks with the US. Its FY2002 weapons disposal budget (@ US\$ 59.76 million) has been the biggest ever, but the FY2003 one is expected to be even larger.⁴⁵ Russia exhibited flexibility by disclosing sensitive information, concluding landmark understandings (such as the Canada-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy of November 25, 2002), and cooperating with the G-7 donors to put together a concrete framework for implementation of the six principles underlying the Kananaskis declaration.

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom is complying with the commitment to prevent the proliferation of WMDs. It took part in the proceedings of the November 2002 Hague Conference and signed the ICOC. Britain also played an active role for the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1441. London has expressed readiness to supply an expeditionary force to help enforce Resolution 1441, should Baghdad fail to comply with it. As part of the Open Skies initiative, Britain allowed a one-week Russian verification mission to fly over its territory and inspect its ground installations.

8. United States: +1

The United States has been a leading G-8 member in compliance with this issue. Being the main initiator of the Global Partnership, the US undertook to bear the brunt of the financial burden for financing the disarmament and WMD arms control activities. Thus, the US Administration asked Congress to authorize \$1

⁴⁴ Interfax news agency, Moscow, in English 0923 gmt 23 December 2002.

⁴⁵ Interfax-AVN military news agency web site, Moscow, in English 0812 gmt 23 December 2002.

billion dollars for FY2003 (compared to the \$100 million disbursed for similar activities under Clinton).⁴⁶ Washington is also at the forefront of establishing a new G-8 Nuclear Safety Group, which will not supplant the existing G-8 Non-Proliferation Group, but will rather expand the existing G-7 NSG, and agreeing on the concrete budget details at the September ministerial meetings. The United States government intensified its efforts at denying sensitive scientists to terrorist or “rogue states” clients, chiefly by expanding its partnership with Moscow on engaging former weapon scientists in International Science Centres and cooperative commercial US-Russian joint ventures; reconfiguring former weapon production facilities for civilian purposes; and re-authorizing the Soviet Scientists Act, extending special immigration considerations to former Soviet scientists. The US Non-proliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) was expanded and, for example, played vital role in financing and overseeing the destruction of several hundred Bulgarian Soviet-era SS-23 missiles. As part of the Second-Line Defence Kazakh-US program, the United States also sponsored the specialized training of Kazakh customs officers and police officials in better detecting and interdicting WMD transits.⁴⁷ Influential circles, headed by Sen. Richard Lugar have called on Congress to ratify the May 2002 US-Russia Arms Reduction Agreement.

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⁴⁶ John S. Wolf, Assistant Secretary for Nonproliferation, “Testimony Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—G8 Global Partnership,” 9 October 2002, <<http://www.state.gov/t/np/rls/rm/14277.htm>>.

⁴⁷ Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Almaty, in Russian 21 December 2002, p6.