14. Nonproliferation [183]

Commitment:

“We are determined to accomplish priority projects under the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction that was launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lack of Compliance</th>
<th>Work in Progress</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Average Score: +0.33

Background:

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders launched a major initiative in global disarmament: the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The program was created to assist former member states of the USSR in decommissioning excess nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Its announced priorities were (1) destroying chemical weapons, (2) dismantling decommissioned nuclear submarines, (3) disposing of fissile materials, and (4) helping to redeploy weapons scientists. Disarmament can be prohibitively expensive, so G8 members promised USD20 billion in funding over ten years to the Global Partnership.

At the 2003 Evian Summit G8 members “recognized the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, together with international terrorism, as the
pre-eminent threat to international peace and security.”1031 To counter this threat, they announced a series of Evian Action Goals which both reaffirmed their commitment to the Global Partnership and expanded its scope to encompass new projects and new members, specifically “interested non-G8 donor countries that are willing to adopt the Kananaskis documents.”1032

At the next G8 Summit in 2004, members launched the Sea Island Action Plan on Non-proliferation, seeking to “prevent, contain, and roll back proliferation by strengthening the global partnership regime” and recommitting themselves to the Kananaskis Statement, Principles, and Guidelines as the basis for Global Partnership cooperation.”1033 The Global Partnership enlarged to include additional donor countries, including Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.1034

In the Gleneagles Statement on Nonproliferation in 2005, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to raise up to USD20 billion by 2012 for the Global Partnership.1035 No new initiatives or guidelines were drafted to increase the efficiency of the program, however. Similarly, at the 2006 St Petersburg Summit, the G8 once again reaffirmed its commitment to “the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.”

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 released a separate statement on non-proliferation in addition to two reports: a Report on the G8 Global Partnership and a Global Partnership Review. The Statement on Non-Proliferation declared that the “G8 realized that the Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a unique and successful joint effort but at the same time also recognizes that more has to be done to increase the efficiency of our cooperation.”1036

During the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders agreed to the geographic expansion of the Partnership, specifying that they “recognize that the Global Partnership must evolve further to address new, emerging risks worldwide if we are to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological,
nuclear weapons and/or missiles." With regard to the extension of the Partnership beyond 2012, no specific plan was outlined in the communiqué.

The Global Partnership has been discussed at every summit since it was launched at Kananaskis in 2002. The focus has shifted to include both non-G8 donor countries and to incorporate projects outside of the former USSR. The increasing threat of global terrorism has kept this multilateral nonproliferation initiative on the agenda.

**Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls on G8 members to maintain the principles outlined in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit Documents. In addition, the report on the G8 Global Partnership drafted at the Hokkaido-Toyako summit calls on G8 members to expand and enlarge their counter-proliferation activities worldwide. The minimum funding formula is a simple linear regression which assumes an equal distribution of funds over the decade-long commitment. Although funds allocated to the Global Partnership may vary from year-to-year, this formula provides a rudimentary indicator of compliance levels among member states. The values given are in 2002 US dollars.

**Scoring:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Member provides no new funds towards the Global Partnership AND does not participate in any new programs initiated under the auspices of the Global Partnership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Member provides some funding towards the Global Partnership but funding is substantially less than the Minimum Funding Formula (next page) OR continues funding but does not engage in new projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Member continues to provide funding in line with previous years’ allocations AND continues to support individual programs in which it is already engaged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lead Analysts: Sandro Gianella and Sam Plett*

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Canada: +1

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

On 19 November 2008, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) announced that a total of CAD400 million of the CAD1 billion pledged under the Partnership had been expended towards the various non-proliferation projects under the auspices of the Global Partnership since 2002. By the minimum funding formula outlined above, Canada is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership by 2012.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Canada has announced several new Global Partnership projects. On 22 January 2009, Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon announced that Canada is committing CAD10 million to a US-led Global Partnership project in Russia and the Ukraine. In December 2008, a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the inauguration ceremony for the Ukrainian portion of this project, which will upgrade radiation detection equipment at the Kyiv Boryspil International Airport. Canadian funds will also be used to install radiation detection equipment at “key border crossings in the Ukraine.”

In March 2009, the Minister Cannon announced that Canada will contribute CAD 4 million to strengthen nuclear security in countries of the Former Soviet Union through the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund. This contribution will fund projects in Russia, Ukraine and other countries of the Former Soviet Union to enhance the security of their nuclear materials so as to prevent terrorist acquisition or use. All of these measures are being taken through DFAIT’s Global Partnership Program.

On 26 June 2009, Minister Cannon announced CAD180 million in funding for new Global Partnership projects. Most of the new funding will be spent in Russia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, including CAD86.3 million for nuclear security, CAD25.3 million to secure the transportation of nuclear material, and CAD3.8 million to design a biological

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containment facility, among other projects.\textsuperscript{1043}

The Canadian government remains engaged in ongoing Global Partnership projects. For example, it has contributed over CAD100 million to the Shchuch’ye facility for destruction of chemical weapons.\textsuperscript{1044} Canada has contributed another CAD100 million for similar chemical weapons destruction facilities at Kizner. Several continuing projects include the decommissioning of Russian nuclear submarines and participating in multilateral effort to secure the highly enriched uranium facility; providing physical protection upgrades to nuclear sites and removing radioactive radioisotopic thermoelectrical generators; continuing to contribute to redirect former weapons scientists in the Former Soviet Union toward peaceful, civilian research; and implementing the Global Partnership Program’s Biosecurity and Biosafety Strategy.\textsuperscript{1045}

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1. It is on track to meet its multi-year funding commitment, and continues to join new Global Partnership projects.

\textit{Analyst: Steven Wang}

\textbf{France: -1}

France has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, France had contributed approximately USD100 million to Global Partnership projects.\textsuperscript{1046} This means that France is substantially behind on its Global Partnership contributions, by the minimum funding formula outlined above.

At the July 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the Report on the Global Partnership noted France’s involvement in a number of Global Partnership projects.\textsuperscript{1047} Projects involving France include completing a facility to dispose of chemical weapons at Russia’s Shchuch-ye’s facility; dismantling nuclear submarines in far east and northwest Russia; rehabilitating the formal naval base at Gremikha; refitting a nuclear waste incinerator at Severodvinsk; modernizing safety systems at the Kalinin nuclear power plant; and

replacing highly radioactive radioisotope thermal generators.\textsuperscript{1048}

According to the French Atomic Energy Commission, the government agency responsible for French operations in the Global Partnership, France has also been working within a multilateral framework to dismantle nuclear submarines through the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership Fund, to dispose of any Russian weapons-grade plutonium surplus through the Multilateral Plutonium Disposition Group, and to rehabilitate the Chernobyl site in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{1049}

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1. Despite its participation in ongoing projects, France is not on track to meet its funding commitments, and has not initiated any new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

\textit{Analyst: Steven Wang}

**Germany: +1**

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

As of spring 2008, Germany had contributed less than USD1 billion to Global Partnership projects.\textsuperscript{1050} Germany is on track to meet its funding commitment to the Global Partnership.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Germany has taken one new Global Partnership project. For example, Germany has committed EUR21.5 million for 2009 towards a planned spent nuclear fuel store at Mayak, in Russia, a project which was previously supported by the United Kingdom.

Germany is continuing to participate in a number of ongoing Global Partnership projects. Chemical weapons destruction has been a priority. Germany has contributed EUR140 million to the construction of a chemical weapons disposal facility in Pochep, Russia, which is scheduled to be operational in 2010.\textsuperscript{1051} The Pochep facility, which is being built by a German contractor, will carry out the destruction of approximately 7,500 tons of nerve gases removed from over 67,000 shells.\textsuperscript{1052} On 22 June 2009, construction began

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Securing nuclear facilities has also been a priority for Germany. The German government has committed EUR167 million for the period between 2003 and 2010 towards a project designed to enhance security in Russian nuclear facilities. The aim of these measures – to be carried out by the German Reactor Safety Association (GRS) in conjunction with the Russian Federal Atomic Energy Authority – is “to prevent such fissile material falling into the hands of terrorist groups.”

Germany has also sought to expand its counter-proliferation efforts outside the Russian Federation. The German Federal Foreign Office is currently working on a project in the Ukraine designed to improve the “physical protection of nuclear fissile material.”

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula and for taking on new Global Partnership projects during this compliance cycle.

**Analyst: Jesse Beatson**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

According to the Minimum Funding Formula, Italy should spend EUR726 million by the end of 2008 if it wants to make the EUR1 billion dollar mark by 2012. Funds expended by the Italian government as of last spring, however, were only around five per cent of this figure, which means that Italy is well short of the amount required by the minimum funding formula.

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy has launched one new Global Partnership project. On 29 July 2008, Russia’s Rosatom State Nuclear Power Corporation announced that Italy will provide EUR71.5 million toward the construction of a ship designed to

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transport spent nuclear fuel. This project, which will be completed under the auspices of the Italian Ministry for Economic Development, is scheduled to be completed by 2011. The press release expressly attributes this funding to a ten-year agreement signed by Italy and Russia “in the framework of the Global Partnership Initiative.”

Italy has also continued to support a variety of Global Partnership projects. Italy remains involved in the construction of a radioactive waste treatment facility at Andreyeva Bay. The construction of additional radioactive waste storage facilities is scheduled to begin at the end of 2009, with an estimated completion date of 2013. Italy’s total contribution to the Andreyeva Bay project is estimated at EUR155 million. Despite a commitment to improve physical protection systems in the Northern Kola peninsula and the Arkhangelsk area, however, no money had been expended as of last spring.

Nuclear submarine dismantlement also received EUR6 million from the Italian Ministry for Economic Development before the Hokkaido- Toyako Summit. Despite a commitment to improvement of physical protection systems in the Northern Kola peninsula and the Arkhangelsk area, however, no money had been expended as of last spring.

Italy has also publicly supported the G8’s Global Partnership initiatives. In a speech delivered on 4 February 2009, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini emphasised that “the Italian G8 presidency plans to pay special attention to strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation,” later adding that “the Global Partnership...constitutes the principal activity of the G8...against the risk that weapons of mass destruction may be...

acquired by terrorist organizations.”

In a subsequent address, delivered on 17 April 2009 at a conference organized by the US Nuclear Threat Initiative, Minister Frattini underlined the importance of “securing global nuclear materials and facilities,” which “is one of the goals of the G-8 Global Partnership.”

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued efforts to support new projects and partial funding under the Global Partnership Formula.

Analyst: Jesse Beatson and Nikolaeva Ekaterina

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects.

As of spring 2008, Japan was orders of magnitude below the minimum funding formula, and not on track to meet its commitment to the Global Partnership. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Japan has taken on new projects under the Global Partnership.

The first International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, co-chaired by Australia and Japan, was held between 19 October and 21 October 2008 in Sydney. However, at no time during the conference did Japan make any further progress toward fulfilling its partnership commitment. A second meeting, to be held in Japan, is scheduled for mid-2009.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for its failure to keep up with the minimum funding formula or initiate new Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. It has provided requisite funding to the Global Partnership as agreed at the

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Kananaskis Summit in 2002. Russia has already surpassed its USD2 billion commitment to the Global Partnership, well ahead of schedule.

On 28 October 2008 Vladimir Ladanov, the official representative of the Department for Security and Disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Russian Federation has destroyed 29 per cent of its chemical weapons reserves. “Implementation of recommendations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has a special focus in the foreign policy of Russian Federation and we are doing our best to create favorable conditions of foreign policy for chemical weapons capacity reduction all over the world,” noted Mr Ladanov.

On 12 November 2008 an expanded meeting of the interdepartmental commission on chemical disarmament took place at Pochep, Russia. During the meeting participants discussed implementation of a federal program for chemical weapons destruction in Russia.

On 3 December 2008, at a conference of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in the Hague, Viktor Kholstov, speaking for the Russian Ministry for Industry and Trade, announced that the building of a new plant for chemical weapons destruction in Leonidovka was set to begin on 2 September 2008.

On 2 December 2008, during the 13th session of the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague the Presidential envoy in the Privolzhsky Federal District Grigory Rapota announced that Russia intends to increase efforts to destroy chemical weapons, emphasizing that, while Russia will bear the majority of the burden, international cooperation is still essential. Mr Rapota expressed his thanks to the United States, Canada, the EU and its member states for their assistance.

As of March 2009 Russia had destroyed 12 thousand tons of poison chemical materials in compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. This accounts to 30 percent of the whole stock. The head of the Federal environmental, engineering and nuclear supervision agency Nikolay Kutyin announced that Russia has implemented all

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commitments required by the second part of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.\textsuperscript{1077}

Russia is currently cooperating with 16 foreign countries under the auspices of the Global Partnership. These states include the United States, Germany, Canada, France, Italy, Great Britain, Norway, Poland, Switzerland. As of 1 January 2009, the technical assistance provided by these countries accounts for approximately RUB\textsuperscript{19.5 billion}.\textsuperscript{1078}

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1. Russia has fulfilled its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, and continues to initiate disarmament projects.

\textit{Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The United Kingdom has continued to proceed with various projects on the dismantling and safe disposal/storage of fissile materials in the former Soviet Union.

According to the Global Partnership Working Group’s report at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the United Kingdom has expended at least USD4.3 million on Global Partnership projects, which puts it very slightly behind schedule according to the minimum funding formula.\textsuperscript{1079} The UK is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

On 13 October 2008, the Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (CNCP) Steering Group approved a total of 13 new civilian projects.\textsuperscript{1080} The UK supports the CNCP, which provides civilian employment for a large number of Soviet scientists with nuclear weapons experience.\textsuperscript{1081}

The UK also continues to pursue existing Global Partnership projects. By the end of July 2008, the UK completed the construction of four floating pontoons to assist in the safe movement of decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines in Andreeva Bay. The cost of this project was GBP\textsuperscript{1.3 million}.\textsuperscript{1082} The UK is also working closely with Norway to safely remove and dispose of the nuclear reactor from the November Class NPS 291 submarine, a project which is slated for completion in spring 2009. Over the course of 2008, the UK has expended nearly GBP\textsuperscript{9 million} towards projects at the Andreeva Bay

\textsuperscript{1077} The sum is calculated according to data of the Bank of Russia, provided on 14 May 2009.
\textsuperscript{1078} The sum is calculated according to data of the Bank of Russia, provided on 14 May 2009.
\textsuperscript{1079} The financial crisis exerts an influence on the international assistance to Russia in chemical weapons annihilation, Chemical Disarmament (Moscow) 9 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. \url{http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1/1453.html}
site, which is designed to properly handle and dispose of spent nuclear fuel.\textsuperscript{1083} As a future project, the UK intends to secure approximately 22,000 spent nuclear fuel assemblies at the Andreeva Bay Site.\textsuperscript{1084}

Furthermore, in an effort to dismantle plutonium producing facilities in Siberia, the United Kingdom has collaborated with Russia in the construction of a coal power plant to replace the power generation of existing nuclear reactors that enrich plutonium.\textsuperscript{1085} The UK is contributing funds for the construction of low pressure boilers, low pressure precipitators, coal handling equipment, fly ash ponds, and other components of the plant. The coal power plant is expected to be completed in 2009.\textsuperscript{1086}

The UK is also working closely with the United States and Canada to construct a Chemical Weapon Destruction Facility (CWDF) in Shchuch’ye, Russia. Slated to begin operation in 2009, the facility will have the capability to destroy 1,700 tonnes of chemical agents annually.\textsuperscript{1087}

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of $+1$ for keeping up with the minimum funding formula, and participating in at least one new Global Partnership project.

\textit{Analyst: Andrei Sedoff}

\textbf{United States: $+1$}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The US has kept its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, and has continued to support new projects in this compliance cycle.

As of last spring, the United States had expended approximately USD5 billion on Global Partnership projects.\textsuperscript{1088} It is approximately on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.


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On 21 January 2009, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) – which operates under the auspices of the US Department of Energy – announced that it had signed an agreement with the Canadian government to expand their joint non-proliferation efforts in the Ukraine.\(^{1089}\) The newly-committed funds will be used to finance a US-led project to install radiation detection equipment along Ukraine’s borders, in an effort to eliminate nuclear smuggling.\(^{1090}\) The press release by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs which accompanied the announcement notes that “these measures are being taken through the Global Partnership Program.”\(^{1091}\)

As part of its continued efforts to secure nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union, the United States plans to secure 42 remaining Radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) in the Russian Far East in 2009.\(^{1092}\) The United States is also continuing to assist in dismantling reactors on Russian Typhoon class strategic submarines, and is now conducting work on a second Typhoon after completing a contract on the first submarine to be dismantled.\(^{1093}\)

During the current compliance cycle, the US has taken several steps to expand the scope of its efforts to reduce smuggling of nuclear material out the former Soviet Union. On 7 April 2009, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton signed an agreement with New Zealand’s Foreign Minister Murray McCully whereby the latter agreed to provide USD350 thousand towards a US-led project designed to install radiation monitors along Kazakhstan’s borders.\(^{1094}\) Furthermore, on 27 February 2009, the US signed an “Addendum to the Join Action Plan” with Georgia.\(^{1095}\) According to the terms of this expanded agreement, the US agreed to provide Georgian law enforcement agencies with modern radiation detection equipment as well as training for its officials.\(^{1096}\) Both of these initiatives are part of the US Department of State Nuclear Smuggling Outreach


Initiative, a program which the US government has expressly linked to its Global Partnership commitment. On 7 May 2009, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. During the press conference which followed the meeting, Secretary Clinton mentioned that the US and Russia were “proceeding with other initiatives to...stop the spread of nuclear weapons and safeguard fissile materials” by enhancing the “security of nuclear facilities.”

On 17 July 2008, Mary Alice Hayward, the US Deputy Assistant Secretary, stressed the willingness of the US to extend the G8 Global Partnership beyond its 2012 mandate and potentially add more donor nations to the project at a conference. Secretary Hayward added that the US is eager to secure additional funding from new donor states in order to tackle issues outside of the former Soviet Union, including weapons of mass destruction threat reduction, to which it already contributes USD 350 million a year. The US Special Envoy for Nuclear Non-proliferation Jackie Wolcott stressed the United States’ desire to promote cooperation around the world in expanding access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for keeping its funding commitment to the Global Partnership and initiating new projects during the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

European Union: 0

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

As of last spring, the European Union had expended EUR635 million on Global

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Partnership projects. This puts the EU ahead of the minimum funding formula, so it is well on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership. There is no evidence, however, that the EU has taken on new Global Partnership projects in this compliance cycle.

On 8 April 2009, the European Commission allocated EUR225 million toward non-proliferation programs including the Global Partnership as part of the EU Instrument for Stability. While one of the aims of the program is to "provide assistance in critical areas such as redirecting scientists…and illicit trafficking" as part of "projects carried out by…G8 partners" no specific mention was made of any new Global Partnership initiatives. Furthermore, it is unclear what percentage of the EUR225 million will be expended under the auspices of the Global Partnership.

The EU has also expressed its support for the Global Partnerships. On 24 April 2009, the European Parliament called on the European Council to “make substantial progress on the G8 Partnership initiative” as part of the EU's overall commitment to nonproliferation. Furthermore, on 14 October 2008, Ambassador Eric Danon delivered a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the EU, in which he remarked that the EU "stresses the importance…of the programmes for the destruction and elimination of nuclear weapons and…fissile material under the G8 Global Partnership."

In November 2008, the Council of the European Union published a report outlining the EU's non-proliferation efforts. The report points out that the EU "has contributed to the building of chemical weapons destruction facilities in Gorny, Kambarka and

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Shchuch'ye...through the bilateral assistance programmes of G8 partners and the Russian Federation." The report also describes the EU's contributions to programs designed to "redirect to peaceful activities the talents of scientists...who possess knowledge and skills related to WMD."

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for keeping up with the minimum funding formula, but not initiating new Global Partnership projects.

*Analyst: Harlan Tufford*

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