

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:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
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.¹⁰²⁹ 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.¹⁰³⁰ 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

¹⁰²⁹ 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: 2 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>.

¹⁰³⁰ 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: 2 January 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>.

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,

¹⁰³¹ Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction_action_en.html.

¹⁰³² Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction: A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/destruction_action_en.html.

¹⁰³³ G8 Summit Analysis Part I: Issue Objectives Reports, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2007. Date of Access: 6 July 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007issues-obj.pdf>.

¹⁰³⁴ G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/nonproliferation.html>.

¹⁰³⁵ Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/nonprolif.pdf>.

¹⁰³⁶ Heiligendamm statement on non-proliferation, G8 2007 Heiligendamm (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 June 2007. http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/heiligendamm-statement-on-non-proliferation.property=publicationFile.pdf.

nuclear weapons and/or missiles.”¹⁰³⁷ 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:

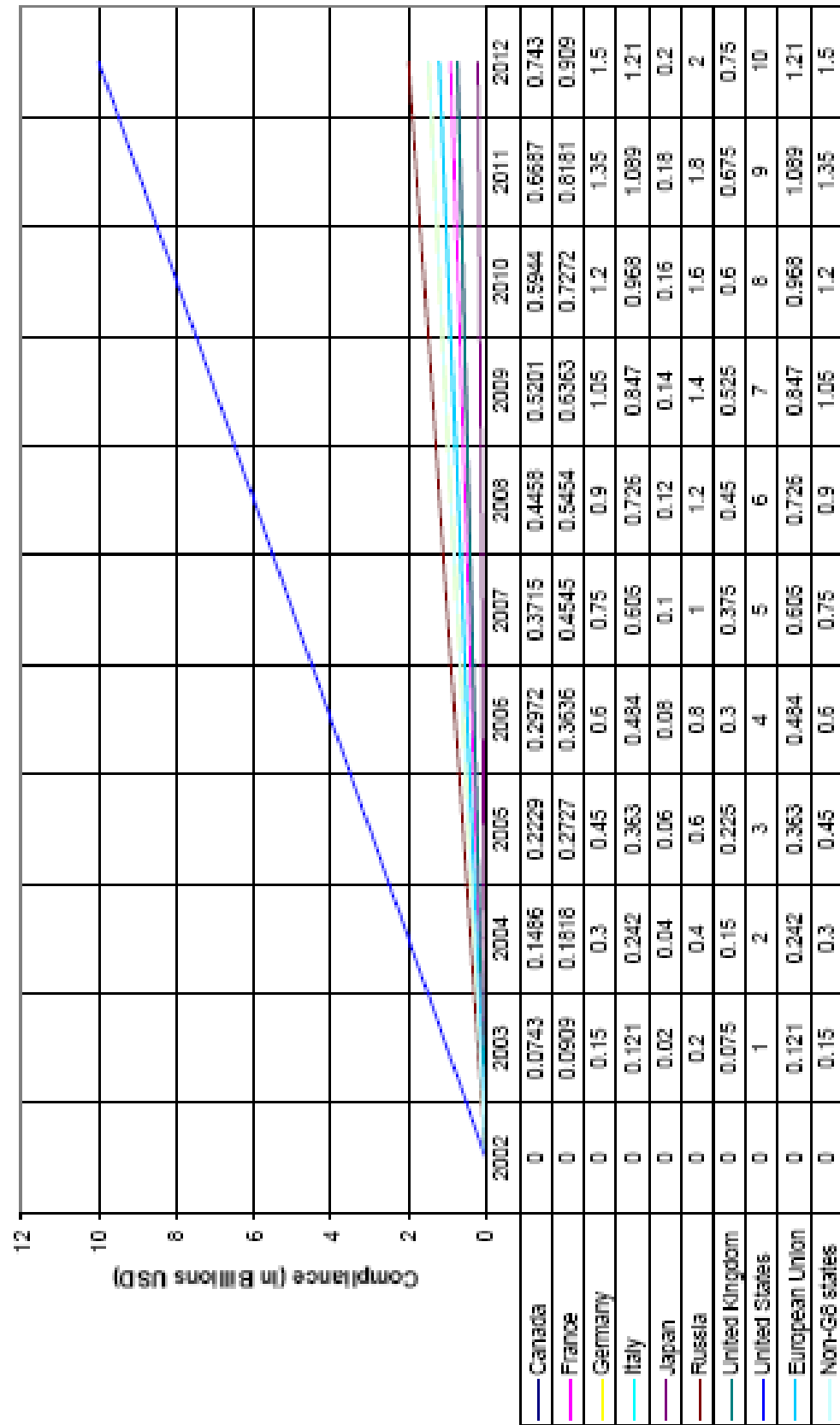
-1	Member provides no new funds towards the Global Partnership AND does not participate in any new programs initiated under the auspices of the Global Partnership.
0	Member provides some funding towards the Global Partnership but funding is substantially less than the Minimum Funding Formula (next page)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

Lead Analysts: Sandro Gianella and Sam Plett

¹⁰³⁷ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

G8 Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)

Minimum Funding Formula for Compliance Analysis



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 2002.¹⁰³⁸ 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.¹⁰³⁹ 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.¹⁰⁴⁰ Canadian funds will also be used to install radiation detection equipment at “key border crossings in the Ukraine.”¹⁰⁴¹

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.¹⁰⁴²

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

¹⁰³⁸ Building Global Security: An Examination of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Presentation: Troy Lulashnyk, Director General for the Global Partnership, Green Cross Conference (Ottawa) 19 November 2008.

¹⁰³⁹ Canada and the United States to Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Canada Increases Support to NNSA Effort to Fight Nuclear Terrorism, US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington, D.C.) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009. <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2271.htm>.

¹⁰⁴¹ Canada and the United States to Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

¹⁰⁴² Canada Contributes to Multilateral Effort to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism (Ottawa), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 28 March 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/publication.aspx?publication_id=386988&lang=eng&docnum=83&Year=2009.

Contribution for Nuclear Security in Former Soviet Union Announced : Canada Boosts Multilateral Effort to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism with \$4 Million, International Atomic Energy Agency, 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2009/sovietunion.html>.

containment facility, among other projects.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.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.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.

Analyst: Steven Wang

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.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.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

¹⁰⁴³ Canada Announces Contribution to Reduce Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Expands Global Partnership Program, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?lang=eng&publication_id=387317&docnum=178.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Building Global Security: An Examination of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Presentation: Troy Lulashnyk, Director General for the Global Partnership, Green Cross Conference (Ottawa) 19 November 2008.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Global Partnership Program Annual Report, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 31 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/assets/pdfs/GPX_AnnualReport_07-en.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 22 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Final Report on the G8 Global Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

replacing highly radioactive radioisotope thermal generators.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.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.

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.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 2010.¹⁰⁵¹ 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.¹⁰⁵² On 22 June 2009, construction began

¹⁰⁴⁸ Final Report on the G8 Global Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁹ G8 Global Partnership: France's Contribution, CEA (Paris) 1 January 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www-pmg8.cea.fr/index.php/en/actions-bilaterales>.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008: Consolidated Report DataG8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁵¹ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵² The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

on the project.¹⁰⁵³

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.¹⁰⁵⁴ 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.”¹⁰⁵⁵

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.”¹⁰⁵⁶

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 2012.¹⁰⁵⁷ 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

¹⁰⁵³ Disarmament cooperation with Russia – construction begins today on a new chemical weapons destruction plant in Pochep, Federal Foreign Office, 22 June 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/090622-abruestungszusRUS.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁴ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁵ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁶ The Global Partnership, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 2 February 2009. Date of Access 30 May 2009. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/GlobalePartnerschaft.html>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

transport spent nuclear fuel.¹⁰⁵⁸ This project, which will be completed under the auspices of the Italian Ministry for Economic Development, is scheduled to be completed by 2011.¹⁰⁵⁹ 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.”¹⁰⁶⁰

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.¹⁰⁶¹ The construction of additional radioactive waste storage facilities is scheduled to begin at the end of 2009, with an estimated completion date of 2013.¹⁰⁶² Italy’s total contribution to the Andreyeva Bay project is estimated at EUR155 million.¹⁰⁶³ 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.¹⁰⁶⁴

Nuclear submarine dismantlement also received EUR6 million from the Italian Ministry for Economic Development before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.¹⁰⁶⁵ 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.¹⁰⁶⁶

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

¹⁰⁵⁸ In 2011 Rosatom Will Have Most Modern Container Ship, Press Service Department of Rosatom State Corporation (Moscow) 29 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

http://www.minatom.ru/en/news/11176_29.07.2008.

¹⁰⁵⁹ In 2011 Rosatom Will Have Most Modern Container Ship, Press Service Department of Rosatom State Corporation (Moscow) 29 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

http://www.minatom.ru/en/news/11176_29.07.2008.

¹⁰⁶⁰ In 2011 Rosatom Will Have Most Modern Container Ship, Press Service Department of Rosatom State Corporation (Moscow) 29 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

http://www.minatom.ru/en/news/11176_29.07.2008.

¹⁰⁶¹ Contact Expert Group Newsletter #2, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶² Contact Expert Group Newsletter #2, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶³ Contact Expert Group Newsletter #2, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008 Consolidated Report Data Annex A, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁵ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008 Consolidated Report Data Annex A, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008 Consolidated Report Data Annex A, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

acquired by terrorist organizations.”¹⁰⁶⁷ 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.”¹⁰⁶⁸

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.¹⁰⁶⁹ 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.¹⁰⁷⁰ 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-2009.¹⁰⁷¹

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

¹⁰⁶⁷ Address by Foreign Minister Franco Frattini at the University for Foreigners in Perugia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2009/02/20090204_Intervento%20Ministro_Perugia.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Address by Foreign Minister Franco Frattini at the NTI Conference Overcoming Dangers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2009/04/20090417_Frattini_DiscorsoConclusivoNTI.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁰⁶⁹ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁷⁰ The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the Japan-Australia Joint Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557_1050.html

¹⁰⁷¹ The International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the Japan-Australia Joint Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/9/1183557_1050.html

Kananaskis Summit in 2002.¹⁰⁷² Russia has already surpassed its USD2 billion commitment to the Global Partnership, well ahead of schedule.¹⁰⁷³

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.¹⁰⁷⁴

“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.¹⁰⁷⁵

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.¹⁰⁷⁶

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 Kutysin announced that Russia has implemented all

¹⁰⁷² GPWG Annual Report 2007. Consolidated Data Report. The Official Web site of German Presidency in the G8. http://www.g-8.de/nsc_true/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-annex.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/gp-report-annex.

¹⁰⁷³ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Until the end of a year Russia will annihilate 30% of its chemical weapons reserves – Official representative of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Russian Federation. Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 28 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1357.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Official representative of President of Russian Federation in Privolzhskiy Federal region has visited a plant for chemical weapons annihilation at Gorniy settlement, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine. (Moscow) 16 October 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009.

<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1348.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Russia implements the most zoom tasks in chemical weapons annihilation – said head of state commission on chemical disarmament in Russian Federation, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2008.

<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1382.html>.

commitments required by the second part of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.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 RUB19.5 billion.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.

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.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.¹⁰⁸⁰ The UK supports the CNCP, which provides civilian employment for a large number of Soviet scientists with nuclear weapons experience.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 GBP1.3 million.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 GBP9 million towards projects at the Andreeva Bay

¹⁰⁷⁸ The sum is calculated according to data of the Bank of Russia, provided on 14 May 2009.

¹⁰⁷⁸ The sum is calculated according to data of the Bank of Russia, provided on 14 May 2009.

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.

<http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1/1453.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁹ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁸⁰ United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008.

<http://www.cncp.ru/eng/news/program094.shtml>.

¹⁰⁸¹ United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008.

<http://www.cncp.ru/eng/eng.shtml>.

¹⁰⁸² CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>

site, which is designed to properly handle and dispose of spent nuclear fuel.¹⁰⁸³ As a future project, the UK intends to secure approximately 22,000 spent nuclear fuel assemblies at the Andreeva Bay Site.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.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 2009.¹⁰⁸⁶

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.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.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

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.¹⁰⁸⁸ It is approximately on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

¹⁰⁸³ Global Threat Reduction Programme: Sixth Annual Report 2008, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, and UK Ministry of Defence (London) February 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2009. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49982.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Global Threat Reduction Fifth Annual Progress Report 2007, United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44740.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Global Threat Reduction Programme, United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/plutonium/page48500.html>.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Global Threat Reduction Programme- Plutonium Reactor Closure, United Kingdom Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/non-proliferation/global-threat-reduction/portfolio/plutonium/page48500.html>.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Global Threat Reduction Programme: Sixth Annual Report 2008, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, and UK Ministry of Defence (London) February 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2009. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49982.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁸ GPWG Annual Report 2008, Consolidated Report Data Annex A. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_12_02_en.pdf.

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

¹⁰⁸⁹ Canada Increases Support to NNSA Effort to Fight Nuclear Terrorism, US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2271.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Canada Increases Support to NNSA Effort to Fight Nuclear Terrorism, US Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration (Washington D.C.) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/news/2271.htm>.

¹⁰⁹¹ Canada and the United States to Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 January 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?lang=eng&publication_id=386765&docnum=19.

¹⁰⁹² CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁹³ CEG Newsletter #2. Current developments in the nuclear legacy programmes of the CEG members and partners by September 2008, International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) September 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/CEG/CEG%20Newsletter%202.pdf>.

¹⁰⁹⁴ US-New Zealand Arrangement for Cooperation on Nonproliferation Assistance, US Department of State (Washington DC) 7 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/04/121363.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Republic of Georgia Signs Addendum to Join Action Plan, Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative of the US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nsoi-state.net/>.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Georgia-US Sign Another Partnership Deal, Rustavi 2 Broadcasting Company (Tbilisi) 27 February 2009. Date of Access 2 June 2009. http://rustavi2.com/news/news_text.php?id_news=30425&im=main&ct=25.

Initiative, a program which the US government has expressly linked to its Global Partnership commitment.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 7 May 2009, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov.¹⁰⁹⁸ 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.”¹⁰⁹⁹

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.¹¹⁰⁰ 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.¹¹⁰¹ 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.¹¹⁰² 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

¹⁰⁹⁷ How NSOI Fits with Other Related US Government Programs, Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative of the US Department of State (Washington DC). Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.nsoi-state.net/aboutourprogram/moreprograms.asp>.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton With Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov After Their Meeting, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/05/123073.htm>.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton With Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov After Their Meeting, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2009. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/05/123073.htm>.

¹¹⁰⁰ Remarks at the Conference on “Tomorrow’s Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors”. Mary Alice Hayward, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations (Belfast, Maine) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/107444.htm>.

¹¹⁰¹ Remarks at the Conference on “Tomorrow’s Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors”. Mary Alice Hayward, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations (Belfast, Maine) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/107444.htm>.

¹¹⁰² Nuclear Power: Benefits and Responsibilities. Amb. Jackie Wolcott, US Special Envoy for Nuclear Nonproliferation. Special Address at the MENA Nuclear Energy Forum (Doha) 10 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/111757.htm>.

Partnership projects.¹¹⁰³ 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.¹¹⁰⁴ 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.¹¹⁰⁵ Furthermore, it is unclear what percentage of the EUR225 million will be expended under the auspices of the Global Partnership.¹¹⁰⁶

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.¹¹⁰⁷ 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."¹¹⁰⁸

In November 2008, the Council of the European Union published a report outlining the EU's non-proliferation efforts.¹¹⁰⁹ The report points out that the EU "has contributed to the building of chemical weapons destruction facilities in Gorny, Kambarka and

¹¹⁰³ Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2008: Consolidated Report Data, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-gpwg.pdf>.

¹¹⁰⁴ Instrument for Stability – The EU's Response to Some of Today's Global Threats, The European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/164&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁰⁵ Instrument for Stability – The EU's Response to Some of Today's Global Threats, The European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/164&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁰⁶ Instrument for Stability – The EU's Response to Some of Today's Global Threats, The European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/164&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

¹¹⁰⁷ European Parliament Recommendation to the Council of 24 April 2009 on Non-proliferation and the Future of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), European Parliament (Brussels) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P6-TA-2009-0333&language=EN>.

¹¹⁰⁸ Statement by H.E. Ambassador Eric Danon Permanent Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on Behalf of the European Union, Permanent Mission of France at the United Nations (New York) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2009.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article2770>.

¹¹⁰⁹ The European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) November 2008. Date of Access: May 31 2009.

http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN%20prolif_int%202008.pdf.

Shchuch'ye...through the bilateral assistance programmes of G8 partners and the Russian Federation."¹¹¹⁰ 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."¹¹¹¹

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

¹¹¹⁰ The European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) November 2008. Date of Access: May 31 2009.
http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN%20prolif_int%202008.pdf.

¹¹¹¹ The European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, The Council of the European Union (Brussels) November 2008. Date of Access: May 31 2009.
http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/EN%20prolif_int%202008.pdf.