

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:

Interim Compliance Score

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

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.⁷⁸⁵ 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.⁷⁸⁶ Disarmament can be prohibitively expensive, so G8 members promised USD20 billion in funding over ten years to the Global Partnership.

The following chart shows contributions agreed at the Kananaskis Summit, to be provided by 2012:

⁷⁸⁵ 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>.

⁷⁸⁶ 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>.

Member State	Original Currency	2002 US Dollars	2008 US Dollars
Canada	CAD1 billion	USD637 million*	USD819 million [†]
France	EUR1 billion	USD941 million*	USD1.5 billion [‡]
Germany	EUR1.5 billion	USD1.4 billion*	USD2.24 billion [‡]
Italy	EUR1 billion	USD941 million*	USD1.5 billion [‡]
Japan	USD200 million	USD200 million	USD200 million
Russia	USD2 billion	USD2 billion	USD2 billion
United Kingdom	EUR750 million	USD706 million*	USD1.1 billion [‡]
United States	USD10 billion	USD10 billion	USD10 billion
European Union	EUR1 billion	USD941 million*	USD1.5 billion [‡]

*According to IMF's 2002 average exchange rate

[†]According to the average Bank of Canada nominal noon exchange rate for 02.01.2008 to 17.11.2008

[‡]According to the average ECB exchange rate for 01.01.2008 to 17.11.2008

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.”⁷⁸⁷ 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.”⁷⁸⁸

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.⁷⁸⁹ The Global Partnership enlarged to include additional donor countries, including Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand.⁷⁹⁰

In the Gleneagles Statement on Non-proliferation in 2005, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to raise up to USD20 billion by 2012 for the Global Partnership.⁷⁹¹ 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

⁷⁸⁷ 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

⁷⁸⁸ 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.

⁷⁸⁹ 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>.

⁷⁹⁰ 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>.

⁷⁹¹ 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>.

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.”⁷⁹²

The G8 leaders decided to widen the scope of the Global Partnership at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, 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.”⁷⁹³ No specific scheme for extending the Partnership beyond 2012 or attracting new members 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-proliferations in other regions besides the ones prioritized at Kananaskis. 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.

⁷⁹² 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.

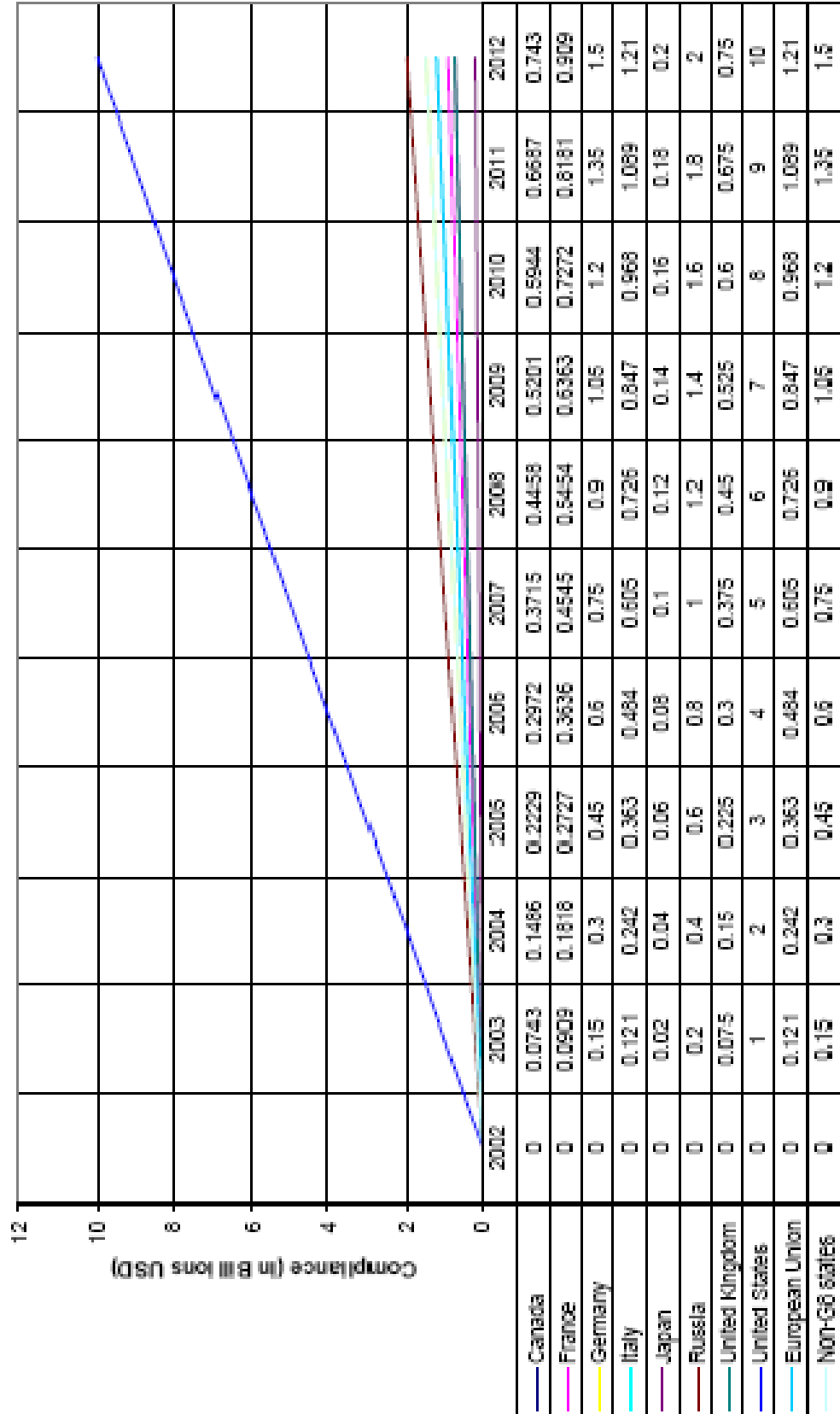
⁷⁹³ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. http://www.g8summit.go.jp/doc/pdf/0708_12_en.pdf.

+1	Member continues to provide funding in line with previous years' allocations AND continues to support individual programs in which it is already engaged.
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Lead Analyst: Sandro Gianella

G8 Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)

Minimum Funding Formula for Compliance Analysis



Canada: 0

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

On 19 November 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade announced that a total of CAD400 million of the CAD1 billion pledged has been expended towards the various non-proliferation projects under the auspices of the Global Partnership since 2002.⁷⁹⁴ By the minimum funding formula outlined above, Canada is on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership by 2012.

The Canadian government has contributed over CAD100 million to the Shchuch'ye facility for destruction of chemical weapons. The facility is to be finished by the end of the year and in operation by early 2009.⁷⁹⁵ 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 700 radioactive Radioisotope thermal generators; and implementing Biosafety Strategy.⁷⁹⁶

Despite this support for a variety of ongoing projects, Canada has not announced any new Global Partnership initiatives or funding in this compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its continuing support of 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.⁷⁹⁷ 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

⁷⁹⁴ 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.

⁷⁹⁵ 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.

⁷⁹⁶ 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.

⁷⁹⁷ 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>.

France's involvement in a number of Global Partnership projects.⁷⁹⁸ Projects including 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 Gremikha former naval base; refitting a nuclear waste incinerator at Severodvinsk; modernizing safety systems at the Kalinin nuclear power plant; and replacing the 700 highly radioactive radioisotope thermal generators.⁷⁹⁹

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 Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership Fund, dispose of any Russian weapons-grade plutonium surplus through the Multilateral Plutonium Disposition Group, and rehabilitating the Chernobyl site in Ukraine.⁸⁰⁰

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.⁸⁰¹ Germany is on track to meet its funding commitment to the Global Partnership.

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

Germany is continuing to participate in a number of ongoing Global Partnership projects. Chemical weapons destruction has been a priority. With a facility at Gorny completed in 2003 and with all nuclear materials successfully destroyed by 2005, Germany has been able to focus its financial support on similar projects in Kambarka and Leonidowka, contributing EUR149 million to date. According to Deutsche Welle, a new facility in

⁷⁹⁸ 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.

⁷⁹⁹ 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.

⁸⁰⁰ 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>.

⁸⁰¹ 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.

Pochep is expected to be operational in 2010 with support from Germany.⁸⁰²

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 in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Jesse Beatson

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply 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 2012.⁸⁰³ However, the Italian funds expended as of last spring were only around five per cent of this figure, which means that Italy is well short of the minimum funding formula.

Italy has supported a variety of Global Partnership projects. Nuclear submarine dismantlement received EUR6 million from the Italian Ministry for Economic Development.⁸⁰⁴ 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.⁸⁰⁵ There is no evidence that Italy has taken on any new projects in the current compliance cycle.

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

Analyst: Jesse Beatson

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.⁸⁰⁶ 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

⁸⁰² Germany to Help Russia Destroy Chemical Weapons Stockpile. Deutsche Welle World. 10 June 2008. Date of Access: December 8 2008. <http://www.cwmg.org/dw06.10.08.html>.

⁸⁰³ 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.

⁸⁰⁴ Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement, Ministry of Economic Development. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/>.

⁸⁰⁵ Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement, Ministry of Economic Development. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/>.

⁸⁰⁶ 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.

Sydney.⁸⁰⁷ 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-2009.⁸⁰⁸

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 Kananaskis Summit in 2002.⁸⁰⁹ Russia has already surpassed its USD2 billion commitment to the Global Partnership, well ahead of schedule.⁸¹⁰

On 28 October 2008 Vladimir Ladanov, the official representative of the department for security and disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, announced that the Russian Federation has destroyed 29 per cent of its chemical weapons reserves.⁸¹¹ “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”, underlined V. Ladanov.⁸¹²

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

On 3 December 2008 at the conference of member states of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Hague, the head of the department for conventional commitments implementation of the Ministry for Industry and Trade of Russian

⁸⁰⁷ 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

⁸⁰⁸ 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

⁸⁰⁹ 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.

⁸¹⁰ 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.

⁸¹¹ 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>.

⁸¹² 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>.

Federation Viktor Kholstov announced that the building of a new plant for chemical weapons destruction in Leonidovka is set to begin on 2 September 2008. The first phase of construction process will start in December 2008.⁸¹³

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 aims to implement projects on chemical weapons destruction unlike any other country. Russia itself will hold the main share of the burden on chemical disarmament. He also emphasized that international cooperation is an essential contribution into Russia's plans and expressed his thanks to the USA, Canada, the EU and its member states for their assistance.⁸¹⁴

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 USD4.3 million on Global Partnership projects, which puts it very slightly behind schedule according to the minimum funding formula.⁸¹⁵ 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.⁸¹⁶ The UK supports the CNCP, which provides civilian employment for a large number of Soviet scientists with nuclear weapons experience.⁸¹⁷

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

⁸¹³ Exclusive interview with representatives of governmental commission on chemical disarmament, Chemical Disarmament – open e-magazine (Moscow) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 2 January 2009. <http://www.chemicaldisarmament.ru/article/1381.html>.

⁸¹⁴ 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>

⁸¹⁵ 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.

⁸¹⁶ United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.cncp.ru/eng/news/program094.shtml>.

⁸¹⁷ United Kingdom – Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership (London). Date of Access: 10 Dec 2008. <http://www.cncp.ru/eng/eng.shtml>.

movement of decommissioned Russian nuclear submarines in Andreeva Bay at a cost of GBP1.3 million.⁸¹⁸ The UK intends to secure approximately 22,000 Spent Nuclear Fuel assemblies at the Andreeva Bay Site as one of its key future priorities.⁸¹⁹ 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.⁸²⁰ The UK is specifically contributing funds to the construction of low pressure boilers, low pressure precipitators, coal handling equipment, and fly ash pond and components of the plant. The coal power plant is expected to be completed in 2009.⁸²¹

Thus, the United Kingdom is 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: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to the Global Partnership priority projects. The US has kept its funding commitment to the Global Partnership, but has not initiated any new projects in this compliance cycle.

As of last spring, the United States had expended approximately USD5 billion on Global Partnership projects.⁸²² This means that the US is about a year behind, according to the minimum funding formula, but still approximately on track to meet its financial commitment to the Global Partnership.

On 17 July 2008 Mary Alice Hayward, the US Deputy Assistant Secretary, stressed the willingness of the US to extend the G 8 Global Partnership beyond its 2012 mandate and potentially add more donor nations to the project at a conference, Tomorrow's Proliferation Pathways: Weak States, Rogues, and Non-State Actors.⁸²³ Secretary

⁸¹⁸CEG 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%20.pdf>

⁸¹⁹ 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>

⁸²⁰ 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>

⁸²¹ 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>

⁸²² 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

⁸²³ 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>

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.⁸²⁴ 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.⁸²⁵

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. The United States is continuing to assist in dismantling reactors on Russian Typhoon class strategic submarines, now conducting work on a second Typhoon after completing a contract on the first submarine to be dismantled.⁸²⁶

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

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 Partnership projects. The EU is ahead, by 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 9 December 2008, Javier Solana, European Union High Representative for the CFSP, made a speech to the European Parliament calling for further EU commitment to non-proliferation. Solana declared that "through constructive engagement with Russia in this area, there is a lot that can be achieved." Solana further stated that the EU would pledge EUR25 million toward an IAEA nuclear fuel bank to be established by 2010.⁸²⁷ This project, while related to nonproliferation, is not associated with the Global Partnership, so cannot constitute compliance.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for keeping up with the

⁸²⁴ 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>.

⁸²⁵ 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>.

⁸²⁶ 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>

⁸²⁷ Address by Javier Solana at the European Parliament, European Council (Brussels) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_8354_en.htm.

minimum funding formula, but not initiating new Global Partnership projects.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford