

artillery shells stored at Shchuch'ye (Kurgan Oblast) and Kizner (Udmurt Republic). The small-calibre artillery shells pose a particular risk since they are both rugged and portable (they can fit into a briefcase)—two characteristics that make them an especially attractive target for terrorists.

The seriousness of the risks posed by CW stockpiles in Russia, as well as the enormity and urgency of the task of eliminating them is well recognized by many countries. While the U.S., Germany, Canada and the U.K. have made their largest contributions to the destruction of these weapons, Belgium, the Czech Republic, the EU, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland have also provided assistance to Russia.

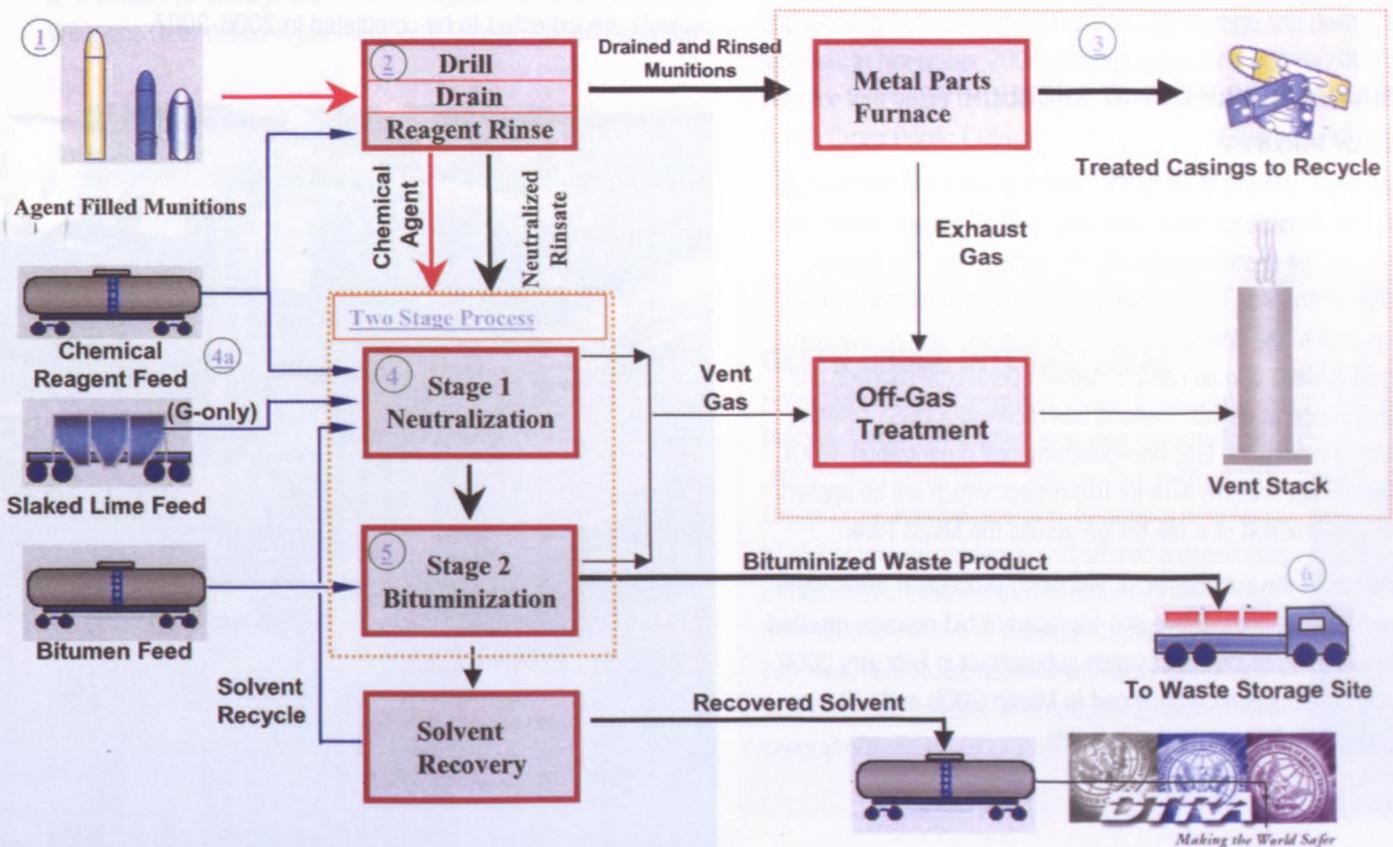
Russia's first CWDF was established at Gorny with significant assistance from Germany as well as the EU, Finland and the Netherlands. The Gorny destruction facility commenced operations in December 2003, and completed destruction of the site's 1,125-tonne blister agent stockpile in December 2005. Germany also played a key role in constructing the destruction facility at

"I would like to highlight the very close and effective working relationship that [the United Kingdom has] with Canada, and the great value that we attach to it. This partnership enables our two countries to provide assistance in a way which provides best value both for our taxpayers and for the Russian Federation."

— Adam Ingram, U.K. Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Edinburgh (April 12, 2005)

Kambarka, with contributions from the EU, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland as well. The Kambarka facility commenced destruction of the site's blister agent stockpile in March 2006. Russia's five nerve agent destruction facilities are scheduled to become operational between 2006 and 2009.

## Russian Chemical Weapons Destruction Process



Source: U.S. Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)