

APPENDIX A

Summary of Other Global Partnership Member Commitments³

Australia: Australia has provided to date US\$7.4 million for submarine dismantlement.

Belgium: Belgium has pledged almost €6.8million to Global Partnership projects in the areas of nuclear safety, securing nuclear waste, submarine dismantlement and plutonium disposition, as well as participating in the Chernobyl shelter fund and the construction at Shchuch'ye.

Denmark: Denmark has pledged €18 million, most of which is being used for nuclear-related projects, such as securing nuclear waste and contributing to the NDEP, and has also contributed to CW public outreach activities.

European Union: The European Union's €1 billion pledge is supporting projects to improve the safety of nuclear installations in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine. Through the TACIS⁴ Program, the EU is contributing to the redirection of former weapons scientists, via the ISTC and STCU, and to export control and border security in FSU countries. The EU is also contributing to the NDEP. The EU Joint Action is funding CW destruction and physical protection and fissile material disposition in Russia.

Finland: Finland has pledged €15 million, and is most active in supporting nuclear projects (mainly in northwestern Russia and Ukraine), including the NDEP, nuclear material safeguards, waste management and nuclear safety, shutting down the Zheleznogorsk reactor, and contributing to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund. Finland is also contributing to the CWDF at Gorny and to public outreach projects.

France: France's €750 million pledge will be used for nuclear projects including the NDEP, plutonium dispositioning and dismantlement of nuclear weapons and securing RTGs. France is providing funds

to remediate the Gremikha naval base, is undertaking an environmental survey of the Shchuch'ye CWDF, and is implementing biosecurity and biosafety projects in Russian biological facilities.

Germany: Germany has committed up to €1.5 billion, funding construction of a long-term interim storage facility at Sayda Bay to support submarine dismantlement, contributing to the NDEP and upgrading the security of nuclear material and facilities. Funds have been committed for the construction and support of CWDFs at Gorny, now operating, and Kambarka (€126,380).

Italy: Italy has pledged €1 billion, and is now engaged in submarine dismantlement activities, including safe management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (a commitment of €360 million over 10 years). Italy has also committed up to €350 million over five years to CWDF construction at Pochev and is also supporting construction of portions of the gas pipeline at Shchuch'ye.

Japan: Japan has pledged US\$200 million, including US\$100 million for the plutonium disposition program and has dismantled one Victor-III class submarine, with plans for five more in the Pacific Fleet.

Netherlands: The Netherlands has committed some €34 million, a significant portion of which is funding CW destruction projects (Gorny, Kambarka and Shchuch'ye CWDFs) and social infrastructure and outreach. In the nuclear area, contributions have been made to the NDEP, the IAEA for nuclear and radiological safety projects in Russia and the FSU, and to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund.

New Zealand: New Zealand has contributed US\$1.5 million in the period 2004-06 for CW destruction, refurbishing the electrical substation to support the Shchuch'ye CWDF, and towards the shutdown of the Zheleznogorsk nuclear reactor.

³ Information for this appendix was drawn from Annex A to the 2006 Global Partnership Annual Report to G8 Leaders, July 2006 (http://g8russia.ru/i/Annex_to_GP_Report_-_final-eng.doc). Please refer to the report for more detailed information.

⁴ TACIS refers to Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States, a European Union assistance program for countries of the FSU, which was launched in 1991.