

REPORT ON THE G8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 16, 2006

We reaffirm our commitment to the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction as set out in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit documents.

Since 2002, the Global Partnership has become a large-scale international initiative which has contributed to the enhancement of international security and stability. Fourteen States have now joined the Global Partnership. We reaffirm our openness to further expansion of the Partnership to recipient countries, including those from the Commonwealth of Independent States, and donor countries, which support the Kananaskis documents.

The past year has witnessed continuing progress in turning initial pledges into projects and activities. At the same time, we recognize that more needs to be done by all participants, to enhance effectiveness of cooperation to achieve the Partnership's goals.

The destruction of chemical weapons, dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines, employment of former weapons scientists, and disposal of fissile material were identified as priorities at Kananaskis. The Russian Federation considers the first two areas of cooperation as being of primary importance for the implementation of the GP projects in Russia.

We reaffirm our commitment to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 to support priority projects under this initiative, initially in Russia.

I. PRACTICAL PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Chemical weapons destruction

International assistance in the construction of chemical weapons destruction facilities was recognized at Kananaskis as a key requirement to help Russia to eliminate its stockpiles of chemical weapons, pursuant to its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Russia has also substantially increased its own funding for CW Destruction Program in Russia, while stressing the importance of foreign assistance to accelerate the implementation of this Program.

Two chemical weapons destruction facilities have been built. The facility at Gornyy operated from 2002 to 2005 and destroyed all chemical weapons stored at this facility. Assistance was provided by Germany, the EU, the Netherlands, Finland and Poland. The facility at Kambarka has been operational since the end of December 2005. It was built with assistance of Germany, the EU, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

Work has also advanced on the construction of the facility at Shchuch'ye, involving the U.S., Canada, the U.K., Italy, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, the EU, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, New Zealand, Ireland and Belgium. This facility is scheduled to become operational in 2008. France is planning to provide funding for the process of chemical weapons destruction in Russia, initially in Shchuch'ye, after ratification of the bilateral agreement of February 14, 2006.