

Future Directions

The *Global Partnership* is open to potentially expanding its reach to address threat reduction activities in other countries. A number of FSU countries have expressed interest in joining the *Partnership* as recipient countries, and Ukraine was formally welcomed as such in late 2004. Beyond the FSU, the *Global Partnership* provides a model for programs in other regions where recent developments suggest new opportunities for cooperative risk

reduction and non-proliferation projects. Libya and Iraq were both discussed in this context during the U.S. presidency of the G8 in 2004. While some countries have undertaken activities in other regions, there remains a consensus within the G8 that materials and expertise in Russia and other FSU countries continue to pose the most serious risks to international security and will thus continue to be the primary focus for the *Global Partnership*.

The G8 expands the mandate

"We reaffirm that we will address proliferation challenges worldwide. ... We also support projects to eliminate over time the use of highly-enriched uranium fuel in research reactors worldwide, secure and remove fresh and spent HEU fuel, control and secure radiation sources, strengthen export control and border security, and reinforce biosecurity. We will use the Global Partnership to coordinate our efforts in these areas."

—G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation,
Sea Island, Georgia, June 9, 2004.

"No matter where you call home, the central organizing security principle of the 21st century should be preventing the spread or use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. For this mission, we need all the tools in all of our collective arsenals. ... We are in a race between cooperation and catastrophe."

—Senator Sam Nunn, Co-chair and CEO,
Nuclear Threat Initiative, Remarks at the IAEA-
organized International Conference on Nuclear
Security: Global Directions for the Future,
London, March 16, 2005.