

APPENDIX A:

Summary of Other Global Partnership Member Commitments¹⁰

European Union: The European Union's €1-billion pledge is committed to nuclear and chemical projects, the employment of former weapons scientists, and improving export control and border security in FSU countries. The majority of the funding is for TACIS¹¹ programs to ensure the safety of nuclear installations in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine and to re-employ former weapons scientists.

Denmark: Denmark has pledged €17 million, most of which will be used for nuclear-related projects.

Finland: Finland has pledged €15 million, primarily to support nuclear projects (mainly in northwestern Russia and Ukraine), including the NDEP Support Fund's nuclear window, physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear waste management. Of the total pledge, €1.85 million has been committed to chemical weapons projects.

France: France's €750-million pledge will be spent on nuclear, chemical and biological projects. Commitments to date include €70 million to the Multilateral Plutonium Disposition Group; €40 million to the NDEP Support Fund's nuclear window; €17 million to submarine dismantlement; €9 million to chemical weapons destruction; and €5 million to biosecurity and biosafety in Russian biological facilities.

Germany: Germany has committed up to €1.5 billion to nuclear submarine dismantlement, chemical weapons destruction and nuclear and radiological security. Activities to be funded include the construction of a long-term interim storage facility in Sayda Bay to support submarine dismantlement; work to upgrade the physical protection of fissile materials; and the construction of CWDFs at Gorny and Kambarka.

Italy: The majority of Italy's €1-billion pledge will be spent on nuclear submarine dismantlement activities and CWDFs (at Pochev and Shchuch'ye).

Japan: Japan has pledged US\$200 million, including US\$100 million for the plutonium disposition program and various funding commitments to Pacific Fleet nuclear submarine dismantlement projects.

Netherlands: The Netherlands has committed some €24 million, about half of which will be spent on chemical weapons destruction projects (e.g. at the Kambarka facility). Other contributions have been made to the NDEP Support Fund's nuclear window, and will go toward plutonium disposition and SNF management.

Norway: Norway has pledged €100 million for nuclear projects, including submarine dismantlement, securing RTGs and the NDEP Support Fund's nuclear window. Norway has also contributed to infrastructure construction at the Shchuch'ye CWDF.

Poland: Poland is committing US\$10,000 annually to a bilateral chemical weapons destruction program with Russia, and is supporting a program to employ former weapons scientists at the Polish-Russian Technological Park.

Republic of Korea: The Republic of Korea has pledged approximately US\$2.8 million, most of which will support the redirection of former weapons scientists through the ISTC.

Russia: Russia has pledged US\$2 billion to ongoing work in two key priority areas: nuclear submarine dismantlement and chemical weapons destruction. With foreign assistance, the dismantlement process is underway on over 65 percent of the decommissioned nuclear submarines in the Northern and Pacific fleets. All Category 2 and 3 chemical weapons have been destroyed, and efforts are now focused on Category 1 CW (with substantial support from the international community).

¹⁰ Information for this appendix was drawn from the U.K.'s first two annual *Global Partnership* reports, the *G8 Consolidated Report of Global Partnership Projects*, June 2004, and the *G8 Global Partnership Consolidated Report*, July 2005.

¹¹ 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.