

Norway: Norway has pledged €100 million for nuclear projects, and is active in submarine dismantlement, having completed three submarines and begun a fourth, as well as transportation, infrastructure projects at Andreyev Bay, securing RTGs, nuclear safety and security projects, and contributing to the NDEP. Norway has also contributed to infrastructure construction at the Shchuch'ye CWDF.

Republic of Korea: The Republic of Korea has expended US\$2 million to date, and has committed US\$500,00 for 2006, to fund the dismantlement of one submarine, the shutdown of the Zheleznogorsk nuclear reactor and redirection of former weapons scientists through the ISTC.

Russia: Russia has pledged US\$2 billion and focuses on nuclear submarine dismantlement and CW destruction. With foreign assistance and a Russian pledge of US\$650million, 132 submarines have been successfully dismantled in the Northern and Pacific fleets. Russia has used the CWDFs constructed with support from Global Partnership countries at Gorny and Kambarka to destroy its CW stockpiles. As of December 2005, 100 percent of the stockpiles of Category 1 CW at Gorny had been destroyed, and destruction begun at Kambarka in March 2006.

Sweden: Sweden has committed approximately €15 million in the period 2006-08, for the NDEP, physical protection, safeguards, illicit trafficking and export control projects in Russia and Ukraine, reactor safety and safe disposal of nuclear waste and spent nuclear fuel and other activities in NW Russia, and to the Shchuch'ye CWDF construction.

Switzerland: Switzerland has committed €11 million in the period 2002-2006 to a variety of CW projects, for construction at Shchuch'ye, Kambarka, Maradikovskiy and Leonidovka and for outreach.

Ukraine: Activity in Ukraine has taken place through projects via the IAEA and the STCU. Ukraine, the Global Partnership's second recipient country, has proposed a number of projects to partners.

United Kingdom: The U.K. pledged up to US\$750 million to the Global Partnership, and is active in all areas. To date, the U.K. has committed £63 million for nuclear submarine dismantlement and spent fuel management. This includes studies relating to the management of spent nuclear fuel (SNF), the continued development of the SNF storage site at Andreeva Bay, and the dismantling of nuclear-powered submarines.

The U.K. committed £7.45million to nuclear security and physical protection, to be spent on activities that include training courses for guards and physical protection programs at several institutions. Some £33 million has also been committed for the implementation of projects through the ongoing Nuclear Safety Program across

the FSU, including the Chornobyl Shelter. Along with several other donor countries, the U.K. has committed £12 million to fund the closure of the Zheleznogorsk reactor.

The U.K. has committed up to US\$100 million for CW destruction in Russia and has to date committed approximately £14 million at Shchuch'ye for electricity, water and equipment procurement projects. The U.K. and Canada are working in close partnership at Shchuch'ye, with Canada funding through the U.K.'s program. The U.K. is also implementing a number of important projects on behalf of other donors.

The U.K. has also committed some £20 million for the redirection of former weapons scientists. The Closed Nuclear City Partnership has, as of June 2006, supported 80 U.K.-funded projects, which will create 1,200 jobs in Russia. The program is not limited to Russia, however, with parallel pilot programs in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

United States: The U.S. is by far the largest contributor to the Global Partnership, having pledged US\$10 billion and undertaken extensive activities. To date, the U.S. has committed over US\$1 billion for assessments of nuclear facilities, the installation of modern equipment, as well as training to support such upgrades. The U.S. has also committed over US\$240 million for the destruction of weapons delivery systems and nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines. US\$331 million is funding the shutdown of plutonium production reactors in Seversk and Zheleznogorsk, to which a number of donors are contributing.

Nearly US\$1 billion has been committed so far to CW destruction activities, most notably the construction of the Shchuch'ye CWDF and the installation of enhanced security for weapons stored at Planovy/Shchuch'ye and Kizner. This commitment also includes the dismantling of former CW production facilities at Volgograd and Novocheboksarsk.

US\$260 million is allocated for the redirection of former weapons scientists, engineers and technicians through the ISTC and STCU, with 293 projects to date. BW proliferation prevention activities include a US\$287 million commitment to research projects; in addition, redirection activities include projects to prevent the proliferation of BW technology and expertise in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Ukraine.

The U.S. also supports projects in Ukraine. To date, the U.S. has committed approximately US\$120 million for export control programs, border security, the redirection of scientists and elimination of strategic weapons delivery systems. As well, export control and other projects are supported in other FSU countries.

For further information, visit Canada's Global Partnership Program web site at <http://www.globalpartnership.gc.ca>. Select "links" to reach a list of other organizational and government web pages containing material related to the Global Partnership.