



**Global Partnership Working Group – GPWG Annual Report 2009**  
**Consolidated Report Data**  
**ANNEX A\***

\*The information is supplied on a national basis in a format appropriate to each country

**Australia<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed e.g.(July 2002 – June 2007)</i>	<i>Funds Expended e.g. (July 2002 – June 2007)</i>
Russia	Japanese-Russian program to dismantle nuclear submarines	Dismantlement completed	(AUD\$10 million)	All funds have been fully expended

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<sup>1</sup> Updated on April 2009

## Canada

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (June 2002 to May 2009) in 000's</i>	<i>Funds Expended (June 2002 to March 31 2009) in 000's</i>
<b>Total Ten Year GP Pledge &amp; Total Approximate Spending</b> (out of \$C 1,000,000,000)			<b>\$C 623,228.1</b>	<b>C\$516,487.4</b>
<b>Chemical Weapons Destruction</b>				
Russia	Chemical Weapons Destruction: Railway Construction at the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility.	Canada provided C\$33M for the construction of an 18km railway at the Shchuch'ye CWDF, through the UK's bilateral Agreement with Russia. The construction of the bridge across the Miass River, supported by a US\$1M contribution from the Nuclear Threat Initiative, was completed in August 2007. Construction of the railway was completed in November 2008.	\$C 33,000.0	\$C 33,000.0
Russia	Chemical Weapons Destruction: support for key industrial infrastructure projects at the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility.	Canada committed up to C\$10M for key industrial projects at the Shchuch'ye CWDF, including the construction of intersite communications, which was completed in October 2007, and a local warning system, which was completed in September 2008.	\$C 10,000.0	\$C 9,250.0
Russia	Chemical Weapons Destruction: provision of equipment for the second main destruction building at the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility.	C\$55M purchased Russian-built equipment needed to destroy nerve agent munitions within the second main destruction building (MDB2) at the Shchuch'ye CWDF. The majority of the equipment was delivered in 2007 and 2008 with two outstanding items to be delivered in 2009.	\$C 55,000.0	\$C 54,608.0
Russia	Chemical Weapons Destruction: provision of equipment for the two main destruction buildings at the Kizner Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility	Work is underway to provide assistance at the Kizner CWDF, pursuant to a C\$100M commitment made by the Prime Minister of Canada at the St. Petersburg G8 Summit in 2006. Given that the two million munitions at Kizner are similar to those stored at Shchuch'ye, Canada is providing similar destruction equipment for the two main destruction buildings. A contract for the supply of catalytic reactors was signed in December 2008 and a second major contract for the supply of two metal parts furnaces and auxiliary equipment was signed in February 2009.	\$C 100,000.0	\$C 11,784.7

Russia	Chemical Weapons Destruction: support to Green Cross International to establish and operate the Izhevsk Public Information and Outreach Office.	The Green Cross Public Outreach office in Izhevsk was established to increase awareness about Russian plans and programs to destroy nerve agent stockpiles at the nearby Kizner chemical weapons storage facility. The office opened in June 2005 and in 2009, Canada provided its fifth annual contribution of (US\$150,000).	\$C 492.0	\$C 679.4
	Chemical Weapons Destruction: Other Project-Related Expenses			\$C 1,280.4
<b>Nuclear submarine dismantlement and spent fuel management</b>				
Russia	Nuclear submarine dismantlement: support for dismantlement of a further 2 decommissioned nuclear-powered submarines (NPS) and the defuelling of a strategic ballistic missile submarine (SSBN).	In NW Russia: Canada fulfilled its commitment to dismantle 12 submarines by fully dismantling 11 Victor Class NPS and partnered with the US and Russia by defuelling a 12 <sup>th</sup> a Typhoon Class SSBN (24 reactors de-fuelled by 31 March 2008). By the end of FY 2009/10, Canada will have fully dismantled two more Yankee Class NPS and defuelled another SSBN, this time from the Delta III Class.	\$C 135,671.7	\$C 117,844.9
Russia	Nuclear submarine dismantlement: support for the EBRD Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP).	Canada contributed C\$32M to the EBRD-NDEP in FY03/04 to assist in the remediation of the nuclear legacy in NW Russia.	\$C 32,000.0	\$C 32,000.0
Russia	Current Projects	Design and survey work for projects in Far East Russia has been completed. Execution has commenced on projects to defuel 10 submarine reactors and the full dismantlement of two submarines.	\$C 30,130.8	\$C 10,448.2
	Nuclear submarine dismantlement: Other Project-Related Expenses			\$C 8,063.2
<b>Nuclear and Radiological Security</b>				
Russia	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Projects to strengthen the physical protection of facilities that house nuclear material, including materials destined for eventual disposition.	Canada is involved in physical protection upgrade projects at seven Russian nuclear facilities, and is developing several additional projects.	\$C 41,446.3	\$C 41,202.7
Russia	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Projects to strengthen the security of nuclear material during transportation.	Canada is involved in four transportation security physical protection upgrades projects. Involving the provision of special cargo trucks and railcars to help ensure the safe and secure transportation of nuclear materials between Russian nuclear facilities.	\$C 17,424.6	\$C 17,424.7

Russia	Nuclear and Radiological Security: support to US DOE-led Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production program.	Canada's contribution to the US-led project to shutdown the last Russian weapons-grade plutonium production reactor was completed in June 2007.	\$C 9,000.0	\$C 9,000.0
FSU	Nuclear and Radiological Security: IAEA projects to strengthen nuclear and radiological security.	Canadian funding was used to support important physical protection upgrades and training projects, as well as projects to enhance capabilities to prevent the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials.	\$C 11,089.0	\$C 11,049.2
Russia	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Projects to secure highly radioactive sources (RTGs) and infrastructure support for removal and securing of RTGs	Canada funded the manufacturing of transportation and securing shielding containers for safe and secure transportation of RTGs. This project was completed in June 2007.	\$C 1,260.0	\$C 1,259.9
Russia	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Remove secure and replace RTGs.	In cooperation with the US Dept. of Energy, Canada removed 20 RTGs along the northern sea route in the Russian Arctic. They will be disassembled and replaced by solar panels by the end of summer 2009. Additional contribution of C\$5 million was made for a similar project in Russia's Far East.	\$C 9,000.0	\$C 9,000.0
Ukraine	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Prevention of illicit trafficking.	In cooperation with US Dept. of Energy, Canada funded upgrades to key border crossings, to help prevent the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials	\$C 9,825.0	\$C 9,825.00
Ukraine	Nuclear and Radiological Security: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Chernobyl Projects	Responsibility for the EBRD Chernobyl Projects was transferred to the Global Partnership Program in 2004. In April 2006, Canada announced a C\$8M additional contribution. In FY 08/09, a C\$5M contribution was donated to the EBRD "Nuclear Safety Fund" in accordance with Canada's traditional cost-sharing burden of 5%. During FY 09/10, a further C\$5M has been pledged and will be donated to the EBRD "Chernobyl Shelter Fund", again in accordance with Canada's cost-sharing percentage.	\$C 13,000.0	\$C 13,000.0
	Nuclear and Radiological Security: securing radiological materials	NRS hosted the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) seminar on securing radiological sources (Ottawa, June 2008).	\$C 16.8	\$C 16.8
	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Other Project-Related Expenses – Chernobyl Projects			\$C 28.1
	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Other Project-Related Expenses			\$C 7,753.1

<b>Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists</b>				
Russia and FSU	Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists: International Science and Technology Center (ISTC)	Canada acceded to the ISTC in March 2004 and contributed \$C64,340.3 toward efforts to redirect former weapons scientists, including funding of 115 projects involving the redirection of over 2720 former weapons scientists and several sustainability-driven supplemental programs. Intensive efforts continued to identify additional Canadian partners and collaborators to work on projects with former weapons scientists.	\$C 64,340.3	\$C 64,340.3
FSU Ukraine	Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists: Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU)	Canada acceded to the STCU in April 2006 and has contributed \$C7,431.6 toward efforts to redirect former weapons scientists, including funding of 47 projects involving the redirection of over 150 former weapons scientists and several sustainability-driven supplemental programs. Intensive efforts continued to identify additional Canadian partners and collaborators to work on projects with former weapons scientists.	\$C 7,431.6	\$C 7,232.9
	Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists: Other Project-Related Expenses			\$C 2003.1
<b>Biological Non-Proliferation</b>				
Russia and FSU	Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists	Biological redirection projects funded through the ISTC (a total of 33 projects to date) and the STCU.		**
Russia and FSU	Biosafety, Biosecurity and Biological Non-Proliferation	A GPP Biosecurity and Biosafety Strategy focuses on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Guidelines: Developing and implementing national biosecurity and biosafety standards and related legislation</li> <li>-Training: Biosecurity and biosafety training which includes workshops reference materials, tools and the establishment of regional training centers (in Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan).</li> <li>-Associations: Providing assistance to engage with the international biosecurity/biosafety community and to establish national and/or regional biosafety associations (including a new Biosafety Association for Central Asia and the Caucasus).</li> <li>- Strengthening export controls and multilateral Non-Proliferation /Arms Control and Disarmament instruments (e.g. BTWC)</li> </ul>	\$C 3,1	\$C 3,108

Kyrgyz Republic	Infrastructure Improvements	Canada is assisting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to enhance biosecurity, biosafety, and biocontainment capabilities in the Kyrgyz Republic, including through the design, construction, commissioning and start-up of a new human & animal health facility in Bishkek. The new laboratory will serve as the central repository for the consolidation of dangerous pathogens from several existing, vulnerable facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic. As the design and construction of the new lab will take several years, Canada is implementing interim security upgrades at 3 existing biological facilities in 2009.	\$C 40,000.0	\$C 3,056
	Biological Non-Proliferation: Other Project-Related Expenses			\$C 2,232.8
<b>General GP Projects</b>				
	Other Operating Costs			\$C 3612.8
	Outreach and Support			\$C 109.7

## Czech Republic

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Multilateral Initiatives</i>		<i>Funds Committed</i>	<i>Funds Expended</i>
Russia 2007	<b>Chemical Weapons Destruction</b>	Shchuch'ye chemical weapons destruction site (UK project); the same amount of funds has been extended annually since 2003	CZK 2 000. 000	CZK 2 000. 000
Ukraine 2004	<b>Nuclear Security</b>	IAEA Nuclear Security Fund: “Strengthening Security of Nuclear Materials” (IAEA project UKR/0/008)	CZK 1 000.000	CZK 1 000.000
Ukraine	<b>Nuclear Safety</b>	IAEA Programme of Technical Cooperation “Action Plans for Nuclear Power Plant Lifetime Management” IAEA Project UKR/4/013	10 685 000,- CZK (2004-2008)	10 685 000,- CZK (2004-2008)
Armenia	<b>Physical Protection</b>	IAEA Nuclear Security Fund: “Improvement in the Physical Protection System at the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant” (IAEA project ARM/9/017)	CZK 1 500.000 (2006)	CZK 1 500.000 (2006)
Armenia	<b>Nuclear Safety</b>	IAEA Programme of Technical Cooperation “Improvement of Design Safety of the Armenian NPP” ARM/9/016	8 400 000,- CZK (2005-2008)	8 400 000,- CZK (2005-2008)
Armenia	<b>Nuclear Safety</b>	Strengthening of In-Service Inspection through Modern Non-Destructive Testing Methods” IAEA Project ARM/4/004	1 450 000,- CZK (2004)	1 450 000,- CZK (2004)
Moldova	<b>Nuclear Security</b>	IAEA Nuclear Security Fund - strengthening security of radiation sources and nuclear facilities in Moldova	1 000 000,- CZK	1 000 000,- CZK
Serbia	<b>Repatriation of Spent Fuel</b>	IAEA TC RER/4/028 Repatriation of spent fuel from Vinca RA research reactor	18 000 000,- CZK (2008-2010)	6 000 000,- CZK (2008)
Kyrgyzstan	<b>Monitoring</b>	Establishment of a Radio-ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network – IAEA TC Project KIG/9/003	1 400 000,- CZK (2008)	1 400 000,- CZK (2008)
Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan	<b>Radiation Protection</b>	Upgrading Radiation Protection Infrastructure in Eastern Europe and Central Asia – IAEA TC Project RER/9/079	1 220 000,- CZK (2005-2006)	1 220 000,- CZK (2005-2006)
Mexico	<b>Incident Management</b>	Human Resource Development and Nuclear Technology Support – IAEA TC Project MEX/0/014	350 000,- CZK (2005)	350 000,- CZK (2005)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Sources Management</b>	“Strengthening National Capabilities in Radiation, Waste and Transport Safety in the Mediterranean Region” – IAEA Project RER/9/080	500 000,- CZK (2005)	500 000,- CZK (2005)

## European Union

<b>Overview of EU Council Joint Actions and Council Decisions against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction <sup>2</sup></b>		
<i>Title</i>	<i>Objective and implementing entity</i>	<i>Budget and duration</i>
<b>Council Decision 2009/42/CFSP in support of Arms Trade Treaty</b>	<p>The overall objective is to promote the participation of all stakeholders in the discussion on an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), integrate national and regional contributions to the international process under way, and to identify the scope and implication of a possible treaty on the trade in arms.</p> <p>The project provides for the organisation of a launching event, six regional seminars, a final seminar to present overall results and a side-event in the margins of the 1st Committee (UNGA 64th session).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (Unidir)</p>	<p>Budget: <b>836.260 EUR</b>            Adopted: 19.01.2009            Official Journal: L 17 - 22.01.2009            Duration: 15 months - end: April 2010</p>
<b>Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP in support of HCoC</b>	<p>The EU supports three aspects of the Code as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Universality of the Code,</li> <li>— Implementation of the Code,</li> <li>— Enhancement and improved functioning of the Code.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.015.000 EUR</b>            Adopted: 18.12.2008            Official Journal: L 345 - 23.12.2008            Duration: 24 months - end: December 2010</p>
<b>Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP in support of BTWC</b>	<p>The overall objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to support the universalisation of the BTWC,</li> <li>- to enhance the implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of CBM declarations, and</li> <li>- to support the best use of the Inter-Sessional Process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the next Review Conference.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) - Geneva</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.400.000 EUR</b>            Adopted: 10.11.2008            Official Journal: L 302 - 13.11.2008            Duration: 24 months - end: November 2010</p>

<sup>2</sup> More information is available in the last Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, adopted on 25-26 June 2009, available at: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st11490.en09.pdf>

<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP in support of CTBTO</b></p>	<p>The EU supports the development of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of Verification by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis</li> <li>- Integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>Budget: <b>2.316.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 15.07.2008          Official Journal: L189 - 17.07.2008          Duration: 18 months - end: January 2010</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/487/CFSP in support of the Ottawa Convention</b></p>	<p>The overall objectives are the promotion of the universalisation of the Convention, support for full implementation of the Convention by States Parties and support for the preparations for the Second Review Conference which will take place in 2009. Maximum synergy will be ensured with other relevant EU financial instruments.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.070.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 23.06.2008          Official Journal: L165 - 26.06.2008          Duration: 21 months - end: March 2010</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540</b></p>	<p>The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 will take the form of six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of officials responsible for managing the export control process in six subregions (Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia), so that they can at a practical level undertake implementation efforts of UNSCR 1540. The proposed workshops will be specifically tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and will comprise the main elements of an export control process including applicable laws (including national and international legal aspects), regulatory controls (including licensing provisions, end-user verification and awareness-</p>	<p>Budget: <b>475.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 14.05.2008          Official Journal: L127 - 15.05.2008          Duration: 24 months - end: May 2010</p>

	<p>raising programmes) and enforcement (including commodity identification, risk-assessment and detection methods).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification - IAEA V</b></p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol,</li> <li>- assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</li> <li>- strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</p>	<p>Budget: <b>7.703.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 14.04.2008          Official Journal: L107 - 17.04.2008          Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of the World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security</b></p>	<p>The overall objective is to support, the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach,</li> <li>- Strengthening the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks,</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation</p>	<p>Budget: <b>2.105.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 14.04.2008          Official Journal: L106 - 16.04.2008          Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>

<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/230/CFSP of 17 March 2008 to promote the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports</b></p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to promote the criteria and principles of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports among third countries;</li> <li>(b) to assist third countries in drafting and implementing legislation to ensure effective control of arms exports;</li> <li>(c) to assist countries in the training of licensing officers to ensure adequate implementation and enforcement of arms export controls;</li> <li>(d) to assist countries in the elaboration of national reports on arms exports and the promotion of other forms of scrutiny in order to promote transparency and accountability of arms exports;</li> <li>(e) to encourage third countries to support the United Nations process aiming at the adoption of a legally binding international treaty establishing common standards for the global trade in conventional arms, and to assist in ensuring that they are in a position to comply with such possible common standards.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Presidencies</p>	<p>Budget: <b>500.500 EUR</b>          Adopted: 17.03.2008          Official Journal: L75 - 18.03.2008          Duration: expires 17.03.2010</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2008/113/CFSP of 12 February 2008 in support of marking and tracing of SALW</b></p>	<p>The UN Secretariat (Office of Disarmament Affairs), organised in 2008 a series of regional and sub-regional workshops in order to allow relevant government officials and others (including SALW points of contact, law enforcement officials, members of national coordinating bodies, and parliamentarians) to become better acquainted with the provisions of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	<p>Budget: <b>299.825 EUR</b>          Adopted: 12.02.2008          Official Journal: L 40 - 14.02.2008          Duration: 12 months - end: February 2009</p>

<p><b>Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK</b></p>	<p>Objective: - to contribute to the implementation of monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, in accordance with the Initial Actions of 13 February 2007, as agreed in the framework of the six-party-talks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA Department of Safeguards)</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.780.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 19.11.2007 Official Journal: L304 - 22.11.2007 Duration: 18 months - end: May 2009</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 - OPCW</b></p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promotion of universality of the CWC,</li> <li>- support for full implementation of the CWC by States Parties,</li> <li>- international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, as accompanying measures to the implementation of the CWC,</li> <li>- support for the creation of a collaborative framework among the chemical industry, OPCW and national authorities in the context of the 10th anniversary of the OPCW</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.700.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 19.03.2007 Official Journal: L85 - 27.03.2007 Duration: 18 months - end: 31.07.2009</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 - BTWC</b></p>	<p>Overall objective: to support the universalisation of the BTWC and, in particular, to promote the accession to the BTWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of the universality of the BTWC;</li> </ul>	<p>Budget: <b>867.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 27.02.2006 Official Journal: L65 - 07.03.2006 Duration: 18 months</p>

	<p>- Support for implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva</p>	
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2007/528/CFSP of 23 July 2007 - CCW</b></p>	<p>The overall objective of this Joint Action is to support the universalisation of the CCW by promoting the accession to the CCW by States not Party to it and to enhance the implementation of the CCW.</p> <p>Activities are workshop, regional seminars and publications.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament of the UN and The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining</p>	<p>Budget: <b>828.000 EUR</b>  Adopted: 23.07.2007  Official Journal: L194 - 26.07.2007  Duration: 18 months</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 - CTBTO II</b></p>	<p>The objective is to support the early entry into force of the Treaty, and need to the rapid buildup of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) verification regime via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of the knowledge of Provisional Technical Secretariat noble gas measurements;</li> <li>- Support to on-Site Inspection via the support for the Preparations for the Integrated Field Exercise 2008</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.670.000 EUR</b>  Adopted: 28.06.2007  Official Journal: L176 - 06.07.2007  Duration: 15 months</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006- CTBTO I</b></p>	<p>The objective is to improve the capacity of CTBT Signatory States to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the CTBT and to enable them to fully benefit from participation in the treaty regime by a computer-based training/self-study.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.133.000 EUR</b>  Adopted: 20.03.2006  Official Journal: L88 - 25.03.2006  Duration: 15 months</p>

<p><b>Council Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 - IAEA III</b></p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative and Regulatory Assistance;</li> <li>- Strengthening the Security and Control of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials;</li> <li>- Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>Budget: <b>6.995.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 12.06.2006          Official Journal: L165 - 17.06.2006          Duration: expires on 12.09.2007</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 - IAEA II</b></p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities;</li> <li>- Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications;</li> <li>- Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking;</li> <li>- Legislative Assistance for the Implementation of States' Obligations under IAEA Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>Budget: <b>3.914.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 18.07.2005          Official Journal: L193 - 23.07.2005          Duration: 15 months</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 -IAEA I</b></p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities;</li> <li>- Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications;</li> </ul>	<p>Budget: <b>3.329.000 EUR</b>          Adopted: 17.05.2004          Official Journal: L182 - 19.05.2004          Duration: 15 months</p>

	<p>- Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 - OPCW II</b></p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of universality of the CWC;</li> <li>- Support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties;</li> <li>- International cooperation in the field of chemical activities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.697.000 EUR</b>  Adopted: 12.12.2005  Official Journal: L331 - 17.12.2005  Duration: 12 months</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 - OPCW I</b></p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of universality of the CWC;</li> <li>- Support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties;</li> <li>- International cooperation in the field of chemical activities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons</p>	<p>Budget: <b>1.841.000 EUR</b>  Adopted: 22.11.2004  Official Journal: L349 - 25.11.2004  Duration: 12 months</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19</b></p>	<p>The objective is to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons, towards fulfilment</p>	<p>Budget: <b>3.145.000 EUR</b>  Adopted: 19.03.2007</p>

<p><b>March 2007 - Russian Federation IV</b></p>	<p>of Russia's obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. This Joint Action supported the completion of the electricity supply infrastructure at Shchuch'ye chemical weapon destruction facility, in order to provide a reliable power supply for the operation of the chemical weapon destruction facility.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Official Journal: L81 - 22.03.2007 Duration: 18 months</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 - Russian Federation III</b></p>	<p>The objective is to contribute to reinforcing the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia, so as to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection for fissile materials at the Bochvar Institute in Moscow (VNIINM) of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy FAAE (formerly MINATOM).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany</p>	<p>Budget: <b>7.937.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 22.10.2004 Official Journal: L349 - 25.11.2004 Duration: 3 years</p>
<p><b>Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 - UNSCR 1540</b></p>	<p>The action aimed at addressing three aspects of the implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution,</li> <li>- contributing to strengthening national capacities in three target regions (Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific) in drafting national reports on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) and</li> <li>- sharing experience from the adoption of national measures required for the implementation of the Resolution.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA - formerly the Department for Disarmament Affairs)</p>	<p>Budget: <b>195.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 12.06.2006 Official Journal: L165 - 17.06.2006 Duration: expires on 12 June 2008</p>

<b>Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 - Russian Federation I</b>	The project contributed to: - a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia; - a set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition.	Budget: <b>8.900.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 17.12.1999 Official Journal: L331 - 23.12.1999 Duration: expires on the date of expiry of the European Union Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia
<b>Council Joint Action 2003/472/CFSP of 24 June 2003 - Russian Federation II</b>	This Joint Action aims at financing a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation.	Budget: <b>680.000 EUR</b> Adopted: 24.06.2003 Official Journal: L157 - 26.06.2003 Duration: expires on the date of expiry of European Union Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia.

<b>Commission's CBRN assistance programmes - Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control (NMAC) - TACIS/INSC programmes</b>				
<i>Project identification</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Execution periode</i>
R5.01/95 R5.01/96A R5.01/97A R5.11/03S	Establishment of the RU methodology and training centre (RMTC) in Obninsk	Specification and procurement of equipment and material standards, installation of a calibration laboratory, development of training materials, and conduct of training courses and seminars for instructors, for supporting the RMTC in Obninsk in the education and training of Russian experts on modern NMAC.	~€ 5 million	TACIS 1997-2008
R5.02/95 R5.03/96C R5.01/97C R5.03/98 R5.03/03S	Establishment of production strategy of instrumentation for the State System of Accountancy and Control of nuclear materials in Russia VNIIA Moscow	Development of a programme concerning the provision of NMAC equipment for the Russian State System of Accounting and Control (SSAC), including a strategy to produce such equipment, and arrangement for the production and testing of prototypes for high-priority instruments	~€ 3 million	TACIS 1997-2009
R5.02/96B R5.01/97B R5.12/03S	Design and setup of three laboratories for independent analysis, nuclear metrology analysis of nuclear material of unknown origin (Bochvar Institute, RU)	Provision of necessary instruments for three laboratories at VNIINM and training for laboratory staff in their operation in order to improve the analytical capabilities of the Russian organizations in the areas of NMAC and IT prevention	~€ 3.5 million	TACIS 1997-2009

R5.04/96 R5.01/97D R5.04/98 R5.04/03S	Establishment of the Ural Siberian methodology and training centre (UrSiMTC) in Snezhinsk	Creation of second training centre in Russia in the region with several large nuclear fuel cycle facilities for NMAC-related training, including performance of a feasibility study, provision of a pilot plutonium storage module, and training of future UrSiMTC instructors	~€ 1.8 million	TACIS 1997-2009
U5/95	Application to the technical assistance programme providing effective assistance in counteracting non-authorized transfer of nuclear material in Ukraine	Delivery of equipment, development of a handbook, and training of the representatives of relevant authorities in Ukraine for the detection of IT and identification of the material involved	~€ 0.5 million	TACIS 1999-2001
R5.01/98 R5.01/00	Enhancing safeguard system on a pilot plant and supply of modern equipment for control of access to nuclear material on all RU NPPs	Feasibility study in respect of the plan to implement a computerised NMAC system in all nuclear power plants (NPP) in Russia	~€ 0.8 million	TACIS 2000-2006
K5.01/97 K5.01/98	Establishment of facilities for mass/volume containment / surveillance and training at Ulba metallurgical plant, Mangyshlak fast breeder reactor, the Almaty VVR and the Kurchatov reactors in Kazakhstan	Provision of methodology and equipment, and training to the Ulba plant operators and national inspectors in order to fulfil the safeguards requirements of the IAEA	~€ 3 million	TACIS 2000-2007
R5.01/02 R5.01/02S	Modernisation and enhancement of NMAC at the Mayak RT-1 plant	The specific objective is to improve the mass measurements of Pu and U in hold-ups and in wastes to meet the requirements of the State NMAC	~€ 3 million	TACIS 2004-2010
TAREG 5.01/05	Integrated Safeguards & Illicit Trafficking – service part	Strengthening non-proliferation regime by enhancing the Safeguards system and in particular the Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control (NMAC); counteracting nuclear and radiation terrorism threat; strengthening and improving institutional control by enhancing collaboration and capacities of national regulatory authorities (12 sub-projects, some of them continuing already started activities)	~€ 14 million	TACIS 2006-2013

TAREG 05/06S	Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control – procurement of equipment 1st part	Provision of the first batch of equipment for NMAC identified by the project TAREG 5.01/05	€ 5.3 million	TACIS 2008-2011
financing agreement with beneficiary countries (Armenia) not yet signed	Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control – procurement of equipment 2nd part	Provision of the second batch of equipment for NMAC identified by the project TAREG 5.01/05	€ 0.5 million	INSC AAP2008

**RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS OR AGENTS - Instrument for Stability, priority 1**

<i>Project identification/ CRIS number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Execution periode</i>
n.a.	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev)	The main objective of the Centres is to redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation.	€ 235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
			€ 15 million	IFS 2007
			€ 8 million	2008
			€ 7 million	2009
AAP 2007 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)				
145156	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus)	The purpose of the action is to supply equipment for detection of NRM at border check points as it was identified in the previous phase of the activity financed by TACIS Nuclear Safety programme, contributing thus to reduce nuclear and radiation terrorism threat	€ 5 million	11/07/2008 - 10/07/2011
145130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	The specific objective is to support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation with a view of contributing to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies	~€ 5 million	19/03/2008 - 18/09/2010

145132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking	The overall objective of the activity is to improve capabilities of participating states, neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus, to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials	€ 1 million	31/01/2008-30/01/2010
<b>AAP 2008 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)</b>				
200523	Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East	The aim of the project would be to develop a durable co-operation legacy in the area of trafficking of CBRN materials	€ 1 million	16/03/2009 - 15/03/2011
-	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Russia and in Central Asian countries	The project will address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in Russia and the selected countries of the Central Asia. The main objectives of the project are to raise the skills of the personnel working at facilities (laboratories) handling dangerous biological agents or supervising those facilities, and to provide additional equipment, as needed, to ensure an adequate level of bio-safety and security.	€ 6.8 million	in preparation
-	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN region	The overall objective of this project is to reduce the threat of nuclear and radiation terrorism. For this purpose the assistance will be provided to the partner countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of nuclear and radioactive materials (NRM) illicit trafficking.	€ 6.7 million	in preparation
-	Assistance to the Russian Federation on control of exports of dual-use goods	The overall objective of the project is to enhance the effectiveness of export control of dual use items in the Russian Federation, with a view to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of WMD. The specific objectives will be achieved through information exchange with EU exporters, support industry and researchers for awareness raising, organisation of seminars for exporters in the regions of the Russian Federation.	€ 1 million	in preparation

<b>IP 2009-2011</b>				
	Regional centres of excellence	The creation of "CBRN centres of excellence" will aim at developing comprehensive tailored training and assistance packages (export control including of dual-use goods, illicit trafficking, redirection of scientists, safety and security culture).	25-30 million	In preparation

	Fighting illicit CBRN trafficking	Broaden the geographic scope of its cooperation programmes to new regions of significance for EU security, including the Middle East and South-East Asia, as well as parts of Africa.	12-14 million	In preparation
	Support to bio-safety and bio-security	Priority should be given to increasing bio-safety and security in the Middle East, Former Soviet Union, notably Central Asia, South and South-East Asia. Additional actions in Africa will also be considered.	14-18 million	In preparation
	Assistance and cooperation on export control on dual-use goods	This project will consolidate existing actions, reinforce related training, and move to new countries in regions of concern.	6-10 million	In preparation
	Support for the retraining and alternative employment of former weapons scientists and engineers	To reduce the risk of WMD expertise proliferation and the associated threat to international security.	20-26 million (2010-2011)	In preparation
	Support for Multilateral Nuclear Assurance (MNA) initiatives	Creation of a nuclear fuel bank of low enriched uranium (LEU) with the objective of sending a positive signal to countries willing to develop civil nuclear programmes by increasing the security of fuel supply.	€ 20-25 million	In preparation

**Finland<sup>3</sup>**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed January 2004 - April 2009 in 000's EUR</i>	<i>Funds Expended January 2004 - April 2009 in 000's EUR</i>
Russia and Ukraine	Nuclear material safeguards	Long-term projects in 4 areas: cooperation with Russian authorities, development of verification methods, participation in multilateral cooperation, support for nuclear material controls in Ukraine	830	660
Russia	Nuclear waste management	Long-term cooperation area. Projects include development of control manuals and methods, training and participation in multilateral cooperation	428	388
Russia	Nuclear safety at Kola Nuclear Power Plant	Several long-term projects on technical safety improvements have been carried out. Ongoing projects cover e.g. development of working methods, training in non-destructive inspections, improving fire safety and supporting probabilistic safety analyses	2712	2247
Russia	Nuclear safety at Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant	Several long-term projects have been completed. Ongoing projects cover e.g. development of working methods, enhancing non-destructive inspection equipment and skills, improving fire safety and supporting probabilistic safety analyses	4635	3735
Russia	Nuclear Emergency Preparedness	Long-term cooperation area. Projects located mainly in Northwest Russia. Several projects completed. Ongoing projects cover e.g. radiation monitoring systems for environment and personnel as well as testing alarm systems	830	730

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<sup>3</sup>Updated on April 2009

Russia and Ukraine	Regulatory Cooperation on nuclear safety	Long-term cooperation area. Projects aim at strengthening the capacity of nuclear and radiation safety authorities	1155	930
Russia and Eastern Europe	Other non-specified international projects on nuclear safety and safeguards	Covering funding for e.g. cooperation in multilateral fora, planning, organising and reporting on bilateral cooperation	1870	1570
Russia	Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP)	Finland's contribution to the nuclear window of the NDEP in 2002-06	2000	2000
Ukraine	Chernobyl Shelter Fund	Finland's contribution to the EBRD's Chernobyl Shelter Fund totals EUR 700 000 in 2005-06. A further contribution will be made in 2007.	1000	1000
Russia	Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium Production	Finland's contribution to the Zheleznogorsk Plutonium Production Elimination Project, implemented by the US, made in June 2006	500	500
Russia	Contribution to the Russian Special Federal Programme of Destruction of Chemical Weapons Stockpiles	Delivery and installation of a fixed Chemical Warfare Agent Detection Network to the Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Gorny completed in 2003. Contribution through UK programme towards electricity installations at Shchuch'ye Destruction Facility in 2008 (715 000 euros).	1319	715
Russia	Support to non-governmental organisations' activities for facilitating Russian chemical weapons destruction	Public outreach and information projects implemented by Green Cross Legacy Programme in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (104 550 euros/2008).	810	765
Russia	RTG, Removing radioactive lighthouses from Gulf of Finland	Finland's contribution to the RTG project in 2009-2011	1500	0
Russia	EBRD/Nuclear Safety Account	Finland's contribution to the NSA in 2009	2000	2000
Ukraine	Mobile radiation monitoring laboratory for Radiation and Nuclear safety Authority of Ukraine	Delivery of the mobile radiation monitoring laboratory, training related to it	500	0
			22089	17240

## France

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project description / Detailed Project Funding Commitments</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Observations on Implementation</i>	<i>Funds Committed (from beginning to date) in € (000's)</i>	<i>Funds contracted or almost contracted (to date in € (000's))</i>
Russia	Contribution to the nuclear window of the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP) Support Fund, administered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	The development of the "Strategic Master Plan" for work in North-Western Russia, associated with the nuclear submarine legacy under the NDEP Fund, will enable improved coordination (as for example in Gremikha).	40,000	13,600
Russia	Contribution to the MPDG (Multilateral Plutonium Disposition Group) to implement the Russian weapons-grade plutonium disposition programme in Russia.	Pending the conclusion of corresponding multilateral agreement (MPDG negotiation).	70,000 USD	– (No progress in multilateral negotiation)
Russia	Aida Mox 1: this cooperation project is aimed at providing support to the Russian Federation for the dismantlement of Russian nuclear weapons. Bilateral cooperation initiated in 1992, to which France contributed up to €70 million.	France proposed to update the equipment provided under this programme and to allocate €1 million to this project in the framework of the Global Partnership.	1,000	0,750
Ukraine	Contribution to the EBRD's Chernobyl Shelter Fund	Total contribution to the CSF: 47,500,000 € (31,400,000 € before 2002))	22,300	16,100
Lithuania	Contribution to the Ignalina International Decommissioning Support Fund.	Decommissioning of the Ignalina nuclear power plant (Lithuania).	1,500	1,500
Russia	Kalinin: improvement of the safety of the Kalinin nuclear power station, in Russia.	Feasibility study completed for 2 M€. Agreement with Russian Federation for tax exemption signed in February 2007.	2,200	2,200

Country	Project description / Detailed Project Funding Commitments	Project Status: Milestones, Observations on Implementation	Funds Committed (from beginning to date) in € (000's)	Funds contracted or almost contracted (to date in € (000's))
Russia	Gremikha: the remediation of the Gremikha former naval base consists of several projects, including the removal and dismantlement of "Alfa" nuclear reactors, safe storage of SNF and nuclear waste, as well as remediation of facilities and site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Feasibility study: supply of nuclear safety equipment to Russian partners (two contracts fulfilled in 2005) and radiation and engineering survey to be ended in 2007. Pre-design studies contract (DON and OBIN) started in 2006 and were implemented in 2007/2008.</li> <li>➤ Urgent priority works revealed by first stage of the engineering survey in order to improve safety and security of workers and to prepare further work (removal and clean-up of radiological hot spots, refitting utilities and buildings). Nine contracts signed in 2007 and 2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cloakroom refitting ;</li> <li>• diesel generators maintenance (motors and building)</li> <li>• dry-dock improvement ;</li> <li>• consolidation of walls and roof of building 19 used for radwaste storage;</li> <li>• radiological situation improvement on the Open Pad and the SNF inventory;</li> <li>• Development of the means for the intact VVR SNF handling.</li> <li>• Handling means refurbishment (crane, ..).</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Works for securisation of spent VVR fuel and Alpha class cores <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decontamination and unloading of reactor head</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ up to 10,000 -&gt; 2007, further funding subject to results of feasibility study</li> <li>➤ up to 9,000 =&gt; 2007 / 2008</li> <li>➤ up to 13,600 =&gt; 2007 / 2008</li> </ul>	<p>10,010</p> <p>8,800</p> <p>6,400</p>

Country	Project description / Detailed Project Funding Commitments	Project Status: Milestones, Observations on Implementation	Funds Committed (from beginning to date) in € (000's)	Funds contracted or almost contracted (to date in € (000's))
		<p>of “alpha” submarine n°910</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of handling means for shipment damaged VVR fuel out of Gremikha</li> <li>• Other contracts for securisation works will be signed in 2009</li> </ul> <p>➤ Preparation of the sites where the SNF will be removed.</p>		
Russia	Severodvinsk: the refitting of the nuclear waste incinerator in Zvezdochka shipyard will enable this shipyard to increase corresponding capacity for the disposition of solid nuclear waste.	<p>Diagnosis and feasibility study initiated in cooperation with Russian partners in 2004. This technical phase completed in summer 2006 for an amount of 420 k€. The concrete implementation of this project started in December 2006. Contracts of 9, 6 M€ signed with AREVA/TA and Zvezdochtka shipyard. Detail design studies are completed.</p> <p>Oven manufactured and tested in France end of 2008 and delivered to Zvezdochtka – Incinerator Building is refitted end of 2008.</p> <p>Equipment is being mounted. Operation is planned to start by autumn 2009.</p>	up to 10,000 for period 2004-2008	10,020
Russia	Dismantlement of Radio isotopic Thermoelectric Generators (RTG) in Russia and safe storage of the corresponding strontium nuclear sources.	<p>Operation implemented in 2005 and 2007 in close coordination with Norway (two agreements signed for 600 K€).</p> <p>Experience gained is used to promote bilateral french/russian actions in the same field.</p> <p>One contract is being signed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dismantlement and replacement of 4 high powerful RTG on the Baltic coast</li> </ul> <p>Another is being prepared for the removal of 12 other</p>	up to 5,000 (-> 2008) further funding subject to results of discussions	3,300

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project description / Detailed Project Funding Commitments</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Observations on Implementation</i>	<i>Funds Committed (from beginning to date) in € (000's)</i>	<i>Funds contracted or almost contracted (to date in € (000's)</i>
		RTG on the Baltic coasts. Overall cost to be adapted to the results of discussions.		
Ukraine	Disused high active spent sources management in Ukraine	Two contracts are being prepared for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radiological measurement devices supply</li> <li>• Design of hot modular cells</li> </ul> Following work pending signature of an agreement with Ukrainian governmental authorities.	up to 2,000	0,300
Russia	Chemical weapons destruction: environmental survey of the Shchuch'ye destruction facility	Intergovernmental agreement ratified in France and Russia entered in force in May 2007. Contracts signed end of October 2007. 98% of the work is completed. Last operational tests realized in March.	9,000 (->2008) including technical assistance to French management team	9,000
Russia	Chemical weapons destruction: realisation of the Shchuch'ye destruction facility	Purchasing equipment for the second process line of the destruction facility in close cooperation with UK and Canada. French-UK agreement and related memorandum of understanding between MOD and CEA signed in April 2007 (Equipment purchase under way) All the equipment was delivered on the site in March 2009 on time for operating the destruction of the first weapons filled with SARIN.	6,000 (->2008)	6,000
Russia	Biosecurity and biosafety programmes in Russian biological facilities. These projects focus on immunology and genetics programmes with commercial potential.	Seven research projects expected in 2005. These projects were to be implemented in Russia through the International Scientific and Technical Center (ISTC). Only four projects started in 2006 concerning scientific collaboration in the field of new therapeutic molecules and new diagnosis and environmental surveillance tools. These projects involve French and Russian laboratories working together and will run for 3 or 4 years.	up to 1,700	1,300

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project description / Detailed Project Funding Commitments</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Observations on Implementation</i>	<i>Funds Committed (from beginning to date) in € (000's)</i>	<i>Funds contracted or almost contracted (to date in € (000's))</i>
Russia	Redeployment of scientists from military field. The project focuses on supporting public/private partnerships enabling to join forces between Russian laboratories and French enterprises in order to create sustainable employment.	<p>In 2006, a feasibility study assessed an existing demand of industrials and a possible match with technical offer of Russian laboratories.</p> <p>The main part of the project (about to be launched) aims to identify and escort partnership projects between Russian laboratories and industrials.</p> <p>A second phase aims to implement sustainable research and commercial links between Russian laboratories and industrials. A contract was placed in June 2008.</p>	2,800 (2007 – 2009)	2,800

## Germany

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (06/02 - 12/08) in 000's</i>	<i>Funds Expended (06/02 - 12/08) in 000's</i>
	<b>Federal Ministry for Economy and Technology</b>			
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ construction of a land based long-term interim storage facility for 150 submarine reactor compartments and 28 other nuclear objects (sections from nuclear vessels, icebreakers, Lepse) at Sayda Bay;</li> <li>○ dismantlement of nuclear submarines and preparation of the reactor compartments for interim storage in Sayda Bay;</li> <li>○ reconstruction of Nerpa Ship Yard;</li> <li>○ recreation of a ecologically healthy condition at Sayda Bay;</li> <li>○ construction of a centre for conditioning and long-term storage for all radioactive waste from nuclear submarines and surface vessels at Sayda Bay.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the construction site for the long-term interim storage facility was opened back on July 10, 2004; and the first work done in preparation of construction activities. On July 18, 2006 started the operation of the first section of the long-term interim storage facility. 28 reactors compartments were stored on the concrete platform of the first section by the end of 2008. The whole long-term interim storage facility is scheduled to be completed at the end of 2009 (budget EUR 300 million).</li> <li>- the first construction work of the centre for radioactive waste began in 2008. The additional budget for this project is also EUR 300 million. The regional centre is scheduled to be completed in 2014</li> </ul>	<p>2003- 2008 300.000 EUR</p> <p>2009: 30.000 EUR</p>	<p>2003 - March 2009: 303.000 EUR</p>
	<b>Federal Foreign Office</b>			
Russia	<p><b><u>CW destruction:</u></b> Support for construction of CWDF's in <b>Gorny, Kambarka, Leonidowka and Pochev</b></p> <p><b>1. Gorny (1995 – 2003)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draining facilities for barrels and tanks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- started operations in 2003 and had successfully destroyed the stock of CW end of 2005;</li> </ul>	<p>343.060 EUR</p> <p>50.000</p>	<p>281.940 EUR</p> <p>50.100</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationary and mobile laboratory</li> <li>• Building for incinerator for liquid and solid residues</li> <li>• Equipment for CW-destruction by hydrolysis</li> <li>• Equipment for arsenic extraction by electrolysis</li> <li>• Equipment for purification of toxic gas/smoke and toxic water</li> <li>• Relevant engineering and expertise</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Kambarka</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and delivery of a turn-key ready thermal destruction facility for solid, liquid and gaseous residues generated during the destruction of lewisite, along with the building to house it (building 44)</li> <li>• Construction of a draining system for Lewisite cisterns containing the combat agent (85 cistern draining devices)</li> <li>• Supply of technological equipment for the safety, temperature control and ventilation systems including double-wall, heat-insulating enclosures of the 5 storage buildings</li> <li>• Construction and delivery of filter systems for contaminated buildings</li> <li>• Production and delivery of 2 detoxication modules mounted on 2 mobile transborders</li> <li>• Delivery of spare parts to ensure the operationability of the equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support by spare part delivery</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- agreed between FFO and FAI in 2003</li> <li>- Construction began in 2004.</li> <li>- Kambarka was officially inaugurated in March 2006, destruction of stock ( 6350 t) completed in March 2009</li> <li>- Official hand-over to Russia in March 2007</li> <li>- Delivery of spare parts implemented in spring 2008</li> </ul>	<p>(including budget resources earlier than 2002)</p> <p>153.060</p>	<p>152.840</p>
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	<p>delivered by Germany</p> <p><b>3. Leonidowka</b> planned contribution (turn-key ready thermal destruction facility) was not implemented after Russian partner decided to construct Leonidowka without German assistance</p> <p><b>4. Pohep</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- construction of a complete building (building 11), which will contain the thermal destruction equipment for solid and liquid residues including the reaction masses from the destruction, the incinerator and equipment for the thermal treatment of the munition,</li> <li>- water treatment and air purification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- German FFO concluded contracts with German main contractor for some preliminary engineering work, contract immediately cancelled in September 2006 after Russian decision to refrain from German assistance in Leonidowka</li> <li>- intergovernmental agreement in March 2007</li> <li>- laying of foundation stone in June 2008</li> <li>- acceptance procedure for pre-assembled equipment September 2008</li> <li>- engineering and design of the installations completed, transportation to site under way; construction of building in progress; assembly of equipment in the building to start in June 2009</li> <li>- start of operations planned for spring 2010</li> </ul>	<p>(Originally up to 140.000)</p> <p>up to 140.000</p>	<p>4.000</p> <p>75.000</p>
Russia	<p><b><u>Physical protection of nuclear material</u></b></p> <p>Upgrading security of nuclear material and facilities in nuclear cities, research institutes and nuclear weapons storage sites in Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal instruments concluded; security analyses and project engineering completed;</li> <li>- some projects in Osjorsk, Seversk, Moscow successfully completed</li> <li>- further projects in Osjorsk, Seversk, Moscow, Dimitrowgrad and other sites under way.</li> </ul>	167.165 EUR	81.756 EUR

Ukraine	<b><u>Physical Protection of nuclear material</u></b> <u>Upgrading of the physical protection of a site for handling of radioactive sources and installing of new equipment for radioactive sources of different origin</u>	legal instrument about to be signed in the next weeks preparatory work and planning under way	6,4 Mio	0,0 EUR
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	<b>Multilateral</b>			
Russia/FSU	Contribution to Nuclear Security Fund of IAEA		1.000 EUR	1.000 EUR
Russia	Contribution the Northern Dimension Environmental Programme in the Russian Federation Fund		2.000 EUR	2.000 EUR

**Ireland**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (July 2004- June 2007)</i>	<i>Funds Expended (July 2004-June 2007)</i>
<b>Nuclear</b>				
Ukraine	Chernobyl Shelter Fund Funds contributed through EBRD		€3,420,000	€2,565,000
<b>Chemical</b>				
Russia	Schuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility  Note - Funds contributed through the UK for the installation of the Metal Parts Furnace and towards the procurement of other equipment for the second munitions destruction building.	Construction of the Schuch'ye facility has been completed and it is now operating.	€110,000	€110,000

**Italy**

<i>Country of project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation, Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed</i>	<i>Funds Expended</i>
	<b>Total GP Pledge: up to € 1 billion over 10 years</b>		€ 110 million	€ 32 million
Russia	<i>Nuclear submarine dismantlement , spent fuel and radioactive waste management:</i>	<p>A bilateral agreement between the Italian and Russian Governments has been signed on November 5th, 2003 and entered into force in November, 17<sup>th</sup> 2005 after ratification by the Italian and the Russian parties for a total funding of 360 Million Euro in 10 years. The institutions responsible for the agreement's implementation are the Italian Ministry for Economic Development (MSE) and ROSATOM.</p> <p>A Steering Committee (2 Representatives of Italian MSE and 2 Representatives of Rosatom) defines the strategy, manages the general activities and solves any controversy. Specific project management and administration has been entrusted to a dedicated unit (Project Management Unit) based in Moscow (5 Russian and 5 Italian employees). .</p>		
		<p>In July 2006 the first Contract for the dismantlement work of one submarine class Yankee was signed and the activities were completed in January 2008. The dismantling work of a second submarine, class Viktor, started in May 2007 and was completed by the end of 2008. A contract for the dismantling of the third submarine (class Viktor) was signed in May 2008 and the dismantling work is being completed in 2009.</p> <p>A new contract , concerning the dismantling of an additional 4<sup>th</sup> submarine, for an amount of € 4.6 million, has also been recently signed</p>	€ 19.3 million	€ 14.3 million
		A contract for the unloading of spent nuclear fuel from the reactors of the heavy cruiser 090 has recently been signed.	€ 5.4 million	€ 0.8 million

		Following open tendering procedures, in December 2007, two contracts for the supply of equipment and systems for the improvement of Nerpa and Zvyozdochka shipyards infrastructures were signed. The contracts provide the supply, in two deliveries, of special equipment as cutting, welding and sealing tools, portable cranes, other lift and transport systems as well as individual protection means. The first delivery has already arrived at both shipyards. The second delivery is under way.	€ 3.5 million	€ 2.1 million
		Following a preliminary study, a contract for the detailed design of improvements to the physical protection systems of Zvezdochka shipyard has been signed, and a parallel contract for Nerpa shipyard is under definition. Additional contracts for equipment and systems delivery are foreseen.	€ 0.530 million	€ 0.08 million
		Two contracts for the preliminary design of SRW (building N. 203) and LRW (building N.1) treatment facilities were signed in March 2007 and completed in February 2008., A new contract for the basic design and the APDD of these two facilities, and for an interim storage facility of conditioned RW is under definition.	€ 0.64 million	€ 0.64 million
		Two contracts for the detailed design of two shelters (buildings N.201 and N.202) in the existing area used for temporary storage of SRW, were signed in November 2006 and are under implementation. Following a previous contract on the execution of radiological and geological investigations on site, a contract for dose rate reduction in the same area was signed in November 2007 and is under implementation.	€ 0.5 million	€ 0.2 million
		Transport ship for RW and SNF	€ 71.6 million	€ 7.3 million

		After completion of the preliminary design, a 71 Meuro contract for the detailed design and construction of a ship for SNF and RW transportation was signed on 28/07/08. Delivery time will be 30 months.		
		Operational costs (PMU) at June 2008, including the preliminary study of interim storage facilities for RW	€ 7.8 million	€ 6.4 million
Russia	<p><i>Chemical weapons destruction:</i> Chemical weapons destruction facility in Pochep.</p> <p>Construction of one portion of the gas pipeline in Schuch'ye.</p> <p>Further activity in Schuch'ye.</p>	<p>Bilateral Agreement between Italy and Russian Federation signed on 5 November 2003 Funding Commitment: €360 million. Ratification pending.</p> <p>Programme completed in 2004.</p> <p>Bilateral Agreement between Italy and Russian Federation signed on 17 April 2003, funds allocated, negotiations under way to identify new sector of activity after original project already completed.</p>	<p>€7.7 million in two years.</p> <p>€5 million</p>	€ 7.7 million.
Ukraine	Chernobyl Shelter Fund	Italy contributed € 33 million since 1997. An additional contribution of € 8.5 million has been approved by the Parliament.	€ 8.5 million	

**Italy: Activities in Countries other than Russia and Ukraine in line with the GP objectives**

Period	Project countries	Project type <sup>4</sup>	Project Name /Summary	Project description	Funds <sup>5</sup> (Committed/Expended)
2005-2008	Iraq	Seminars, training courses, workshops, scientific roundtables and fellowships	Project for the internationalisation of Iraqi institutional-scientific facilities and collaboration with Italian scientific and academic centres	- 4 international workshops; - 4 closed roundtables; - 7 intensive seminars and training courses; - short term fellowships involving participation in specialisation seminars and primary scientific events: in all, 59 fellowships; - long-term fellowships (2-9 months) for retraining and specialised activities at Italian Universities and scientific institutes: in all, 52 Fellowships and 194 months in Italy. Project carried out by the Landau Network – Centro Volta (LNCV).	Over € 1. 5 million
2005-2008	Iraq	Acquisition of technical and scientific equipment	Project for the internationalisation of Iraqi institutional-scientific facilities and collaboration with Italian scientific and academic centres	Academic publications and technical and scientific equipment provided to selected Iraqi academic and scientific institutions. Project carried out by the Landau Network – Centro Volta (LNCV).	
2005-2007	Kyrgyz Republic	Redirection of scientists and technicians	Mechanism of pollution of the territory by Anthrax agent	Project carried out by the Centro di Referenza Nazionale per l’Antrace in cooperation with the ISTC.	
2008-2010	Kyrgyz Republic	Redirection of scientists and technicians	Mechanism of pollution of the territory by Anthrax agent (Second Stage)	Project carried out by the Centro di Referenza Nazionale per l’Antrace in cooperation with the ISTC.	USD 348,370 (from ISTC)

<sup>4</sup> Please indicate activity type, such as seminar/workshop, capacity-building, equipment supply, facilities construction, physical operation, and, in particular, the redirection/engagement of scientists and technicians.

<sup>5</sup> Please fill in this column where appropriate. For seminar-type activities, information on the funds may not be so significant to the overall purpose of the discussion at the GPWG.

**Japan**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (July 2002 -May 2009) in 000's</i>	<i>Funds Expended (July 2002 - May 2009) in 000's</i>
Russia	Pilot project of dismantling a Victor-III class nuclear submarine and improvement of related infrastructure at Zvezda Shipyard	All the works were completed in December 2004	JPY854,000	JPY793,977
Russia	Project of dismantling a Victor-I class nuclear submarine	An implementing Arrangement for the dismantlement of the five nuclear submarines was signed in November 2005. Contracts concerning a Victor-I class nuclear submarine were signed in September 2006 and the dismantlement project was completed in 2008.	JPY869,864	JPY869,864  (Including Funds from Australia and Republic of Korea)
Russia	Project of dismantling three Victor III Class submarines	An implementing Arrangement for the dismantlement of the five nuclear submarines was signed in November 2005. Contracts concerning three Victor III Class submarines were signed in August 2007 and one of them has already been dismantled.	JPY 3,192,989	JPY1,064,330  (Including Funds from Republic of Korea and New Zealand)
Russia	Project of dismantling a Charlie I Class submarine	An implementing Arrangement for the dismantlement of the five nuclear submarines was signed in November 2005. Contracts concerning a Charlie I Class submarines were signed in January 2008 and the dismantlement project was completed in 2009.	JPY 944,013	JPY944,013
Russia	Cooperation for the construction of an On-shore Storage Facility for Reactor Compartment at Razboynik bay	In 2007, Japan decided to cooperate for the construction of this facility. A series of negotiations for the implementing arrangement and for the specification of the items which Japan will provide to Russia are conducted.	-	-
Russia	Cooperative R&D project on fabrication and irradiation of	For the period from 2004 to 2009, Japan (PESCO and JAEA) and Russia (RIAR) has	USD 7,051.5	USD 6,506.5

	vibro-packed MOX fuel assemblies	carried out the cooperative R&D program in order to demonstrate the integrity and reliability of vibro-packed MOX fuel assemblies in BN-600 reactor under the contact between MEXT and PESCO. 21 fuel assemblies, which are made from Russian surplus weapon grade plutonium (120kg), were fabricated and irradiated,		
Ukraine	Chernobyl Shelter Fund	Contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund	-	USD 21837
FSU	IAEA Nuclear Security Fund	Contribution to IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund	USD 473	USD 341
Russia and FSU	Redirection of former weapon scientists through ISTC	Japan is a board member of ISTC since its foundation in 1994, and contributes to its activities and projects. To date, Japan has funded more than 200 projects worth approximately USD 60 million in total.	USD 13,520	USD 13520

<i>Period</i>	<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Type</i>	<i>Project Name/Summary</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Funds</i>
to be scheduled	Kazakhstan	provision of equipment	Nuclear security upgrade project for the Ulba Metallurgical Plant and Institute of Nuclear Physics	This project aims to improve the security-related equipment of the facilities, by upgrading protective fence, installing or upgrading surveillance systems, etc..	Up to 500,000,000 JPY (Committed)
2003-	Asia	Policy Dialogue	Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-proliferation (ASTOP)	The purpose of ASTOP is to discuss ways to accelerate efforts for non-proliferation of WMDs in Asia. It also touches upon possible assistance to Asian countries to facilitate domestic implementation of non-proliferation measures. At present four Talks have been held since its first meeting in November 2003. At the latest ASTOP held in April 2008, officials from 10 ASEAN countries, China, Japan, RoK, US, Australia Canada, NZ participated.	n/a

2004,02	Western Africa	Seminar	IAEA Safeguards Seminar	Western Africa Economic Community Seminar, in Burkina Faso	n/a
2004,03	Southern Africa	Seminar	IAEA Safeguards Seminar	Southern Africa Development Community Seminar, in Namibia	n/a
2004,11	Asia-Pacific	Seminar	IAEA Safeguards Seminar	South Pacific Regional Seminar , in Australia	n/a
2004,11	The Philippines	Seminar	IAEA Additional Protocol Seminar	Seminar on ratification of Additional Protocol	n/a
2005,09	International	Seminar	IAEA Integrated Safeguards Meeting	Technical Meeting for Integrated Safeguards, in Vienna	n/a
2005,09	Mexico	Seminar	IAEA Additional Protocol Seminar	Workshop on Additional Protocol	n/a
2005,1	Northern Africa	Seminar	IAEA Safeguards Seminar	Outreach Seminar Maghreb Region, Morocco	n/a
2006,07	Asia-Pacific	Seminar	IAEA Additional Protocol Seminar	Additional Protocol Seminar for Asia & Pacific countries, in Australia	n/a
2007,08	Vietnam	Seminar	IAEA Additional Protocol Seminar	National Seminar on the Additional Protocol to Vietnam's Safeguards Agreement	n/a
2004	Asia	Seminar	Second Regional Meeting of National Authorities of the CWC in Asia, held in Beijing		n/a
2004	Middle East	Seminar	Regional Workshop on promoting the universality of the CWC, held in Malta		n/a
2004	Libya	Seminar	Assistance Visit to Libya	Assistance to the Libyan authorities in drafting their national legislation and other administrative measures	n/a
2004	Cambodia	Seminar	Bilateral Assistance Visit to Cambodia, held in cooperation with UK & OPCW		n/a
2005	Iraq	Seminar	2nd Regional Workshop on promoting the universality of		n/a

			the CWC, held in the Hague, in cooperation with UK, USA, and OPCW		
2005	Asia	Seminar	Third Regional meeting of National Authorities of the CWC in Asia, held in Iran		n/a
2006	Asia	Seminar	Fourth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of the CWC in Asia, held in Indonesia		n/a
2006	Iraq	Seminar	3rd Training Course on the CWC for Iraqi Officials, in cooperation with UK, USA and OPCW		n/a
2007	The Philippines	Seminar	Industry Workshop on Implementing the CWC, held in Manila, in cooperation with Australia and OPCW		n/a
2007	Asia	Seminar	Fifth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Jordan (Amman)		n/a
2007	Iraq	Seminar	4th Workshop on the CWC for Iraqi Officials, held in Jordan (Amman), in cooperation with UK, USA and OPCW		n/a
2008	Cambodia	Seminar	National Awareness Workshop on the Chemical Weapons, held in Phnom Penh		n/a
2008	Asia	Seminar	Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Bangladesh (Dhaka)		n/a

2008	Laos	Seminar	National Awareness Workshop on the Chemical Weapons, held in Vientiane		n/a
2004-	Asia	Seminar	Asia Non-Proliferation Seminar focusing on Maritime Cooperation	Through this seminar, participants are expected to: (1) study procedures of maritime non-proliferation activities of the weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and their related materials, (2) establish networks among the participating states, and (3) study the concept of PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative) In FY 2004, a total of 9 officials from Cambodia (2 officials), Indonesia, Malaysia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials) and Thailand (2 officials) participated	n/a
2004	Asia	Seminar	Training Course on Improvements of Implementation on Security Exports Controls in Asia	The purpose is to encourage participants to understand the significance of security export controls and the international trends on non-proliferation, and to enhance their ability to introduce non-proliferation security export control systems and detect the concerned transaction. In FY 2004, 11 officials from Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand (2 officials), Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar (2 officials), China and Mongolia participated. In FY 2005, 5 officials from Cambodia, Thailand (2 officials), Pakistan and Myanmar participated. In FY 2006, 10 officials from Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam participated. In FY 2007, 6 officials from Thailand,	n/a

				Mongolia, Myanmar, Vietnam (2 officials) and China participated	
2004-	Asia	Seminar	Export Control Seminars in Asia	<p>The purpose is to strengthen export control regime in Asia by exchanging and sharing knowledge and information on export control with government officials of Asian countries.</p> <p>[Indonesia] It was held in Indonesia on 13 and 14 of July, 2004. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 84 officials participated.</p> <p>[Philippines] It was held in Philippines on 16 of July, 2004. Japan dispatched 3 experts and 52 officials participated.</p> <p>[Thailand] It was held in Thailand on 5 of August, 2004. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 53 officials participated.</p> <p>[Vietnam] It was held in Vietnam on 12 of August, 2004. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 59 officials participated.</p> <p>[Cambodia] It was held in Cambodia from 12 of January, 2005. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 54 officials participated.</p> <p>[Singapore] It was held in Singapore from 25 to 27 of January, 2005. Japan dispatched 4 experts and 104 officials participated.</p> <p>[Laos] It was held in Laos on 7 of February, 2005.</p>	n/a

				<p>Japan dispatched 5 experts and 69 officials participated. [Brunei] It was held in Brunei on 28 of March, 2005. Japan dispatched 3 experts and 28 officials participated. [Pakistan] It was held in Pakistan on 9 of May, 2005. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 24 officials participated.</p>	
2005-	Asia	Seminar	Industrial Outreach Seminar	<p>The purpose is to strengthen effective export control in Asia. The seminar provides companies (inc. Japanese companies) in Asia with knowledge and information on implementation of export control, and encourages them to accelerate their own efforts towards effective export control.</p> <p>It was held in ROK in February 2005, Singapore in May 2005, Taiwan in March 2006, Hong Kong in September 2006, Thailand and Philippines in February 2007, and Singapore in June 2007, India in February 2008, Malaysia in March 2008, South Korea and Indonesia in October 2008, and Hong-Kong China in December 2008. Japan dispatched 3 experts while 250 workers participated in ROK, 5 experts and 200 workers in Singapore 2005, 7 experts and 300 workers in Taiwan, 6 experts and 150 workers in Hong Kong, 5 experts and 120 workers in Thailand, 5 experts and 100 workers in Philippines, 5 experts and 300 workers in Singapore 2007, 5 experts and</p>	n/a

				100 workers in India, 6 experts and 200 workers in Malaysia, 5 experts and 150 workers in South Korea, Indonesia, and Hong-Kong China.	
2003-	Asia	Seminar	Seminar on Prevention and Crisis Management of Chemical and Biological Terrorism	The objective of this seminar is to contribute to capacity building of Asian countries, with a view to enhancing crisis and consequence management capacity in case of biological and chemical terrorism, by inviting officials from ministries and agencies responsible for policy-making and coordination in the field of counter-terrorism and crisis management and providing them with knowledge and experience necessary for planning, developing and coordinating comprehensive policy on international counter-terrorism cooperation and domestic CT measures. Japan held this seminar from 2003 to 2007, receiving about 150 trainees in total for five years. Officials from Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand participated.	n/a
2005-	Asia-Pacific	Seminar	Seminar on the promotion of accession to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols	The purpose of this seminar is to encourage practitioners of countries in Asia-Pacific region to deepen knowledge of counter-terrorism related international conventions and protocols including the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and International Convention for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism, and to facilitate their early accession to those	n/a

				conventions and protocols. Officials from Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, PNG, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam have been invited to this Seminar from FY2003 to 2008.	
2006	Asia	Seminar	The Seminar on Strengthening Nuclear Security in Asia Countries	Japan and the IAEA hosted this seminar, which was the first international conference on the theme of nuclear security was held in the Asian region. In this seminar, participants made a presentation and exchanged opinions about international measures for ensuring nuclear security. Officials from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Viet Nam, China, Korea.	n/a
1993-	Asia	Seminar	The Asian Export Control Seminar	Launched in 1993, the seminar is aimed at reaching a deeper common understanding on the importance of export control.	n/a
				The seminar aims to strengthen the export control system in Asia countries and regimes. In the 16th Asian Export Control Seminar in February 2009, 40 officials from Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Macao China, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam were invited.	
2008,08	Asia	Seminar	Regional Seminar on Nuclear Security, Safety and Safeguards in Hanoi	The Seminar was held on 18 to 20 August, 2008 in Hanoi, Vietnam. The IAEA and the Japan hosted the seminar in order to enhance the aw awareness of Asian	n/a

				<p>countries that is most important to ensure 3Ss in embarking on the use of nuclear energy. Officials from Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand participated. The participant countries have only the experience of utilizing radiation and the study for introducing nuclear energy was just initiated. In this context, it was most significant for Japan, to share in general her knowledge and experience in 3Ss with those countries having interest in the introduction of nuclear power.</p>	
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New Zealand<sup>6</sup>

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed in 000's USD</i>	<i>Funds Expended in 000's USD</i>
Russian Federation	<p>Refurbishment of Puktysh electricity sub-station to support the operation of the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility, Kurgan Region</p> <p><i>Note: New Zealand channelled its contribution to this project through the United Kingdom</i></p>	<p>- All arrangements between Russia/UK/NZ and contractor have been concluded.</p> <p>- Construction work completed on the Puktysh sub-station on budget and slightly ahead of time. Transfer of ownership to the Federal Agency for Industry (FAI) (formerly the Russian Munitions Agency) took place on 30 November 2006.</p>	<p>2004/05: USD 772 (NZ\$1.2M)</p> <p>2005/06: USD 435 (NZ\$700,000)</p>	<p>2004/05: USD 772</p> <p>2005/06: USD 435</p> <p><u>TOTAL: USD1, 207</u> was transferred to the UK for expenditure on this project</p>
Russian Federation	<p>Contribution to the shut-down of the nuclear reactor at Zheleznogorsk</p> <p><i>Note: New Zealand channelled its contribution to this project through the United States</i></p>	<p>- Arrangement between NZ and US concluded on 27 June 2006</p> <p><i>Note: State and Dept of Energy noted in February 2007 that they had secured sufficient funding from other donors and Congress to complete the project.</i></p>	<p>2005/06: USD 311</p>	<p>2005/06: USD 311 was transferred to the US for this project on 30 June 2006. New Zealand funding towards this project has now been spent.</p>

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<sup>6</sup> Updated on May 2009

Ukraine	<p>Contribution to help Ukraine combat nuclear smuggling through the improvement of its detection capability</p> <p><i>Note: New Zealand is channelling its contribution through the United States.</i></p>	<p>- Arrangement between NZ and US concluded on 9 May 2007. Funding will be directed to the Novoazovsk vehicle crossing at the Ukraine border.</p>	2006/07: USD 497	2006/07: USD497 was transferred to the US on 1 June 2007.
Russia	<p>Contribution to the dismantlement of a decommissioned nuclear submarine in the Russian Far East.</p> <p><i>Note: New Zealand is channelling its contribution through the Committee established by the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning Cooperation to Assist the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Reduce in the Russian Federation ("the Committee")</i></p>	<p>- Arrangement between NZ and the Committee will shortly be concluded. Funding will be directed to the handling and processing of liquid radioactive waste, and the processing and storage of solid radioactive wastes generated during defuelling and dismantlement of the Victor III submarine (Hull No. 333)</p>	2007/08: NZD 683 (approx. USD545)	2007/08: NZ funding will be transferred to this project following the conclusion of the Arrangement.

## Norway

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (06/03 - 06/09)</i>	<i>Funds Expended (06/03 -06/09)</i>
	<b>Total GP Pledge: € 100 million</b>		<b>€ 87.334 million</b>	<b>€ 79, 434 million</b>
	<b>Nuclear submarine dismantlement and spent fuel management</b>			
Russia	Submarine dismantlement	Dismantling of two Victor II-class nuclear submarines completed in 2004. One Victor III-class submarine dismantled in 2005. One Victor I-class submarine dismantled 2006/7, with contribution of € 200.000 from Republic of Korea. Planned dismantlement of submarine 291 in 2008/9 in cooperation with the UK.	€ 23.7 million	€ 22.7 million
Russia	Submarine dismantlement / radioactive waste	Conversion to land storage in Saida Bay of three triple-compartment reactor units stored in floating conditions remaining from previously Norwegian-financed submarine dismantlement projects.	€ 3,6 million	€ 3 million
Russia	Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC)	AMEC project 1.8-2 Transport of November-class submarine 291 Grimikha-Polyarny by heavy-lift vessel, September 2006.	€ 3.2 million	€ 3.2 million
	<b>Radioactive Sources</b>			
Russia	Dismantling of radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs)	Financed removal and dismantlement of 180 RTGs in the Russian Barents Sea Area. € 360.000 contribution from Canada in 2005 and € 607.500 from France for projects in 2005-2007. Removal to be completed during 2009, dismantlement to be completed by 2010.	€ 24 million	€ 19.4 million
		Removal and dismantlement of 71 RTGs in the Russian parts of the Baltic Sea Area with installation of alternative energy sources. Removal to start in 2009, scheduled to be completed in 2012/2013. Contributions from Finland through Norwegian project management.	€ 300.000	
	<b>Nuclear Security/Safety and physical protection</b>			
Russia	Safety improvements at Kola, Leningrad and Tsjernobyl NPP	Ongoing, long-term cooperation	€ 8,8 million	€ 8 million
Russia	Physical protection of SNF service ship "Lotta"	Completed	€ 185.000	€ 185.000

Russia	Strategic Master Plan for Russian research reactors	Co-funding of Strategic Master Plan for Russian research reactors with the Nuclear Threat Reduction Initiative.	€ 370.000	€ 370.000
Russia	Andreyev Bay. Infrastructure and physical security projects	Development of physical protection (active fence, alarms, videosurveillance) at the site (2006), documentation of soil contamination in the bay, completion of topographical maps, construction of new access road, access control facilities and administration/wardrobe/accommodation facilities, documentation of the physical state of the pier and rehabilitation during 2007-9. Construction of canteen. 2009-. Planning of development of utilities.	€ 12,3 million	€ 11.7 million
<b>Multilateral Initiatives</b>				
Russia	Contribution to the nuclear window of the NDEP Support Fund	Total pledge: € 10 million	€ 10 million	€ 10 million
Russia	<b>Chemical Weapons Destruction</b>	Shchuch'ye chemical weapons destruction site (UK project)	€ 400.000	€ 400.000
Russia	<b>WMD Expertise</b>	ISTC Administrative Operating Budget contributions	€ 479.000	€ 479.000

#### Norway: Activities in Countries other than Russia and Ukraine in line with the GP objectives

<i>Period</i>	<i>Countries of project</i>	<i>Project type<sup>7</sup></i>	<i>Project Name /Summary</i>	<i>Project description</i>	<i>Funds<sup>8</sup> (Committed/Expended)</i>
2008-	Kazakhstan	Prov. of equipment	Securing Border Crossings in Kazakhstan (Coop through US DOE)	Installation of detection equipment for radioactive materials at Kazakh border crossings (land, sea, air)	Committed USD 837 600

<sup>7</sup> Please indicate the types of the activities, such as seminars, capacity-building, provision of equipment, construction of facilities, physical operation, and in particular redirection /engagement of scientists and technicians.

<sup>8</sup> Please fill in this column where appropriate. For seminar-type activities, the information on the funds may not be so significant for the overall purpose of the discussion at the GPWG.

**Republic of Korea<sup>9</sup>**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed</i>	<i>Funds Expended (Sep '04 – Dec. '08)</i>
			1,000,000 USD (for 2008)	Total Expenditure: 3,000,000 USD (9,676,951 USD since 1998)
Russia	Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement	Dismantlement of one Victor-III class nuclear submarine in 2008 * In cooperation with Japan	* Amount of contribution determined on a yearly basis.  * 2008 funds yet to be allocated for specific use	250,000 USD
Russia	Nuclear Submarines Dismantlement	Dismantlement of one Victor-III class nuclear submarine in 2008 * In cooperation with Csnada		450,000 USD
Ukraine	Nuclear and Radiological Security: Support for the US Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative	Contribution to help Ukraine combat nuclear smuggling through the improvement of its detection facility *In cooperation with the US		300,000 USD
Russia and FSU	Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists	ROK acceded to the ISTC in December 1997 and started its contribution from 1998.		6,676,951 USD since 1998

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<sup>9</sup> Updated on May 2009

**Russian Federation**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed</i>	<i>Funds Expended (June 2002-2009)</i>
		<b>Total GP Pledge: 2 billion USD</b>		
Russian Federation	Nuclear Submarine Dismantlement	<p>198 nuclear submarines are decommissioned, including 120 NSM in the North-West region and 78 NSM in the Far East.</p> <p>173 already dismantled – 108 in the North-West region and 65 in the Far East.</p> <p>25 NSM are to be dismantled – 12 in the North-West region and 13 in the Far East.</p> <p>Two nuclear powered ships are to be dismantled as well as 18 nuclear support ships and 21 tanks for liquid radioactive waste storage.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 4 shore bases (in Andreeva Bay, Gremikha, Sysoeva and Krashennnikova Bays)</p>	669 mln.USD (2002-2010)	472,75 mln.USD
Russian Federation	Chemical Weapons Destruction	<p>Implementation of the Federal Targeted Program “Destruction of the chemical weapons stockpiles in the Russian Federation”:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chemical weapons of category 3 have been totally destroyed (330 024 unfilled chemical munitions, burster and powder charges).</li> <li>2. Chemical weapons of category 2 have been totally destroyed (3 8444 chemical munitions filled with phosgene).</li> <li>3. In December 2002 at the facility in Gorny the destruction of chemicals weapons of category 1 was started. In December 2005 the destruction of 1143,2 tons of poisonous substance was completed, i.e. 100 per cent of the stockpiles of the chemical weapons of category 1 held at this facility.            In December 2005 at the facility in Kambarka the destruction of chemicals weapons of category 1 was started. In March 2009 the destruction of 6349 tons of poisonous substance, i.e. 100 per cent of the stockpiles of the chemical weapons of category 1 held at this facility.            In August 2006 the facility in Maradikovsky started the destruction of chemicals weapons of category 1.            In September 2008 the facility in Leonidovka started the destruction of</li> </ol>	2 bln. USD (2002-2012)	4 bln USD

		<p>chemicals weapons of category 1. In March 2009 the facility in Shchuchye started the destruction of chemicals weapons of category 1.</p> <p>4. By April 29, 2003 the Russian Federation completed the first stage of the destruction of chemical weapons of category 1 (at the facility in Gorny, Saratovskaya oblast, 400 tons of mustard were destroyed, i.e. 1% of aggregate stockpiles of the chemical weapons of category 1). In April 2007 the Russian Federation completed the second stage of the destruction of chemical weapons of category 1 (8000 tons of poisonous substance were destroyed, i.e. 20% of aggregate stockpiles of the chemical weapons of category 1). As of April 20, 2009 12120 tons of chemical weapons of category 1 has been destroyed, i.e. 30,32% of aggregate stockpiles of the chemical weapons of category 1)</p> <p>5. The construction of the facilities in Pochep and in Kisner is under way, as well as the increase of production capacities of lines for the destruction of chemical weapons at the facilities in Maradikovsky, Leonidovka and Shchuchye.</p>		
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## Sweden

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed</i>	<i>Funds Expended</i>
Russia	<u>Nuclear waste management and radiation protection</u>	Clean-up of nuclear waste at sites of the former Soviet Navy and establishment of waste treatment systems and procedures for Russian authorities. Main activities at Andreeva Bay, Murmansk and at the Leningrad NPP. Cooperation with the UK at Andreeva Bay.	18 mill SEK (incl 3 mill from 2007)	18 mill SEK
Russia	<u>Nuclear safety 2007:</u>	Reactor safety improvements at the Kola and Leningrad NPPs. Work is implemented in cooperation with Finland and Norway and aims at increasing the operational safety and ability to detect potential malfunctions	15 mill SEK	15 mill SEK
Russia	<u>Nuclear non-proliferation 2007</u>	Physical protection at two facilities, the Nerpa Ship Repair Yard, Murmansk, and the Center for Applied Chemistry, StP; nuclear materials accountancy assistance to one facility, the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant; cooperation in combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in the Murmansk Region; assistance to nuclear regulatory functions and education for university students and teachers at universities in the Ural and Siberian regions.	14 mill SEK	14 mill SEK
Russia	Support to non-governmental organization's activities	Contribution of 250 000 SEK, or approx. 30 000 USD to Green Cross for Nuclear National Dialogue	30 000 USD	30 000 USD
Russia	Chemical weapons destruction	Contribution of 5,5 million SEK or approx 714 000 USD to the British projects in Shchuch'ye, long-term cooperation	5,5 mill SEK	5,5 mill SEK
	IAEA - Nuclear Security Fund	Contribution of 76 000 USD to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund	76 000 USD	76 000 USD
Ukraine	Nuclear non-proliferation	Support to adaptation to the EU export control system,; development of safeguards systems at regulatory levels and at all four NPPs; education and equipment in the field of illicit trafficking combating; establishment of training modules for safeguards at the Sevastopol nuclear university;	5 mill SEK	4.0 mill SEK

		support of the regulatory control functions of physical protection		
Ukraine	Reactor safety	Implementation of procedures for safety analyses of reactors at Ukrainian NPPs	4.5 mill SEK	3.9 mill SEK
Georgia	Nuclear non-proliferation	Assistance in physical protection and combating of illicit trafficking	2 mill SEK for 2007-2010	
Armenia	Nuclear non-proliferation	Assistance in regulatory control of nuclear materials, cooperation in improved export controls and physical protection	1 mill SEK for 2007-2010	

## Switzerland

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (July 2002 - Apr. 2009)</i>	<i>Funds Expended (July 2002 - Apr. 2009)</i>
Russia	Shchuch'ye: Sanitary and Hygiene Monitoring System in the Sanitary Zone.	Implementation agreement was signed in 2004. Project was completed in 2006.	500'000 EUR	500'000 EUR
Russia	Kambarka: Reconstruction of the electrical substation 110/35/10 KV (heavy electrical engineering equipment).	Implementation agreement was signed in 2004. Project was completed in 2005 (this project was co-financed with the Netherlands; Netherlands part was 4'000'000 EUR).	1'600'000 EUR	1'600'000 EUR
Russia	Kambarka: Reconstruction of the electrical substation 110/35/10 KV (control-command equipment).	Implementation agreement was signed in 2005. Project was completed in 2006.	1'600'000 EUR	1'600'000 EUR
Russia	Maradykovskiy: Construction of the electrical substation 220/110/10 KV.	Implementation Agreement was signed in 2006. Project was completed in 2006.	1'610'000 EUR	1'610'000 EUR
Russia	Leonidovka: Construction of the electrical substation 110/35/10 KV.	Implementation Agreement was signed in 2007. Project was completed in 2008.	1'910'000 EUR	1'845'000 EUR
Russia	Pochep: Construction of the electrical substation 110/35/10 KV.	Implementation Agreement was signed in 2008. Project will be completed in 2009.	940'000 EUR	710'000 EUR
Russia	Financing the Green Cross Offices in Kirov, Penza and Pochep as well as a part of the annual National Dialogue Forum in Moscow.	Project was completed in 2008.	2'715'000 EUR	2'620'000 EUR
Russia	Purchase of 2000 emergency radio receivers for the population around Kambarka CWD site (financed through Green Cross).	Project was completed in 2006.	13'000 EUR	13'000 EUR
Albania	Financing inspections of CW stockpile by OPCW.	Project was completed in 2006.	56'000 EUR	56'000 EUR

Albania	Financing inspections by OPCW during destruction activities.	Project was completed in 2007.	150'000 EUR	150'000 EUR
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## The Netherlands

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed</i>	<i>Funds Expended Deadline 01-04-09</i>
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> Installation of High Voltage Transformator in Gorny	Completed.	€ 2.061.347	€ 2.061.347
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> Equipment for reconstruction of an electrical substation in Kambarka	Completed.	€ 4.000.000	€ 4.000.000
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> support to Green Cross International to establish and operate the Izhevsk Public Information and Outreach Office.	Completed.	€ 43.303	€ 41.365
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> Assessment of Social Infrastructure Investment and Community Development Needs in the Shchuch'ye Area	Completed.	€ 48.661	€ 43.975
Russia	<i>Nuclear and Radiological Security:</i> support to the US DOE-led Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production program in Russia.	Completed.	€ 1.000.000	€ 1.000.000
Russia and other countries	<i>Nuclear and Radiological Security:</i> IAEA projects to strengthen nuclear and radiological security in the former Soviet Union	Completed.	€ 1.800.000	€ 1.800.000
Russia	<i>Nuclear submarine dismantlement:</i> support through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP).	Ongoing.	€ 10.000.000	€ 5.000.000
Ukraine	Chernobyl Shelter Fund	Completed	€ 5.707.000	€ 5.707.000
Ukraine	Nuclear Safety Account	Completed.	€ 4.400.000	€ 4.400.000
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> 3 year support to Izhevsk Public Information and Outreach Office.	Ongoing.	€ 207.493	€ 184.798
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> Installation of a Metal Parts Furnace in Schuch'ye	Completed.	€ 1.500.000	€ 1.500.000
Russia	<i>Chemical Weapons Destruction:</i> Electricity infrastructure and relay protection panels in Shchuch'ye substation.	Ongoing.	€ 3.516.743	€ 3.405.190

Russia	<i>Nuclear Fleet Dismantlement</i> 1 year support to establish Severodvinsk Public Information and Outreach Office.	Completed.	€ 70.558	€ 70.558
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## Ukraine

### Project proposals

- “Raising the possibilities of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine detachment on preventing of nuclear material illegal transportation via international communication ways”
- “Decommissioning of irradiation facilities, provision of safe storage of Sources of Ionizing Radiation (SIR)”
- “Edit and publishing of Photo Guide “Storage of scrap-iron and radiation”
- “Improving detection capabilities of the Ukrainian custom service authorities on preventing illicit radioactive materials trafficking via borders and sea ports”
- “Ensuring of physical protection for the I category highly-enriched nuclear material while its transportation”

### STATUS OF UKRAINE’S PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION

in the framework of G8 Initiative “Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction”

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine’s estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor’s funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
1.	Security of Radiological Sources  According to the Working Group of Non-proliferation and Export Control (WGNEC), February 14-15, 2008	To improve security at facilities with high-activity radiological sources	State Nuclear Regulatory Commission of Ukraine (SNRCU)	USA Nuclear Regulation Commission  USA Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	16-20.04.07 – seminar conducted “Methods and equipment to search for orphaned sources”;  - development of program of storage of high-activity sources.		16 500	168,845  (852 668 UAH)	150 000 (UAH)

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
2	Regulatory Development - Implementing the IAEA Model Project	To accelerate Ukraine's progress toward meeting the regulatory milestones laid out in the IAEA Model Project	SNRCU	IAEA, USA Nuclear Regulation Commission	<p>- equipment purchase in August 2007 (PC, printers, copy machines, digital photo cameras, 86 pieces in total);</p> <p>- seminars conducted for SNRCU staff.</p> <p>According to the US Nuclear Disarmament Commission and SNRCU Memorandum since April 2008 have been adopted Project terms of reference to the project of improvement of ionizing radiation sources control.</p>		48,000  44,000	48,000  44,000 (2006)	

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
3	Regulatory Development - Accelerating the Radioactive Source Registry Development  <b>PROJECT COMPLETED</b>	To register high-activity radioactive sources in accordance with IAEA guidelines.	SNRCU	USA State Department  Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	-computer equipment purchase for State Radioactive Source Registry; - software RAIS adaption to national requirements, support and modernization of software to automatic system "Registr"; - training seminar for State Radioactive Source Registry staff; - office furniture purchase for Radioactive Source Registry.  According to the US Nuclear Disarmament		112,000	130,177 (2005-2007)	(2,037,592 UAH)

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
					Commission and SNRCU Memorandum since April 2008 US Nuclear Disarmament Commission provides supply software supply for automatic system "Register".				
4	Regulatory Development - Staffing the SNRCU Regional Offices	To improve inspection and enforcement capabilities through increased staffing at SNRCU regional offices.	SNRCU		Regional offices of the SNRCU were provided by the staff (72 members of staff that means 75 % from appointed amount – 96 member staff)		Project was implemented without donor's contribution		1,338,075 (UAH)
5	Securing Orphaned and At-Risk Sources	To remove vulnerable radioactive sources from circulation and ship to secure	Ministry of Emergency Situations and SNRCU	USA, Germany, France	According to agreement with the US MOE Ministry of Emergency of Ukraine	Terms of references of the project are under negotiation			

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
		storage so that they cannot be trafficked.			developed and approved with State Nuclear Regulatory Committee of Ukraine plan of activities on packaging and transportation of radiological sources from the "Electron-Gas" facilities.	with donor states.			
6	Assistance Developing New Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities	Improve Ukraine's radioactive waste disposal capacity so that all disused radioactive sources can be removed to a secure location where they cannot be trafficked.	Ministry of Emergency Situations and "RADON" enterprise	Great Britain	Technical and economic research with Highly Active Spent Radiological Sources in Ukraine developed.	49 970 thousand (UAH)	37 530 thousand (UAH)	370 thousand (UAH)	

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
7	Improving Detection Capability at Seaports	To improve the ability of the SCSU and SBGS to detect and seize any unauthorized possession or shipment of nuclear and radioactive materials at seaports.	State Customs Service of Ukraine (SCSU) and State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)	USA	<u>SCSU:</u> -X-ray equipment supply to provide proper custom and radioactive control of goods related to WMD and subjects to export control; - exploitation training on the basis of Customs Academy and Coastal custom service. <u>SBGS:</u> - study of supply of necessary permanent radiation control equipment to Odessa and Illichiv's'k sea trade port; - preparation of detailed designs to perform installation.	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,092,887 (X-ray supply)  around 200,000	Ukraine is not in charge to do so

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
8	Improving Detection Capability at the Belarusian Border  <b>PROJECT COMPLETED</b>	To reduce the risk of illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials at vehicle and rail crossings along the Ukrainian-Belarusian border.	SCSU SBGS	IAEA (Canada funds)	- technical instruments CT-30 for customs control delivered to custom services on Ukraine-Belarus border to stop illicit trafficking (includes endoscope, buster, view mirror, laser distometer, density gauge "BusterK910B"); - staff training organized.	528,340	528,340	528,340	Ukraine is not in charge to do so
9	Improving Detection Capability at the Russian Border	To reduce the risk of illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials at vehicle and rail crossings along	SCSU SBGS	USA	- technical instruments CT-30 for custom control delivered to customs services on Ukraine-Russia border to stop	2,000,000	2,000,000	104,650	not in charge to do so

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
		the Ukrainian-Russian border.			<p>illicit trafficking (includes endoscope, buster, view mirror, laser distometer, density gauge "BusterK910B");</p> <p><u>SBGS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- studied of supply of necessary permanent radiation control equipment;</li> <li>- installation of radiation control system in "Luzhanka" point is at the final stage;</li> <li>- installation of the radiation control system in airport "Boryspil" has been completed.</li> </ul>			2,000,000	

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
10	Improving Security at Green Borders	To reduce the risk of illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials along green borders.	SBGS	USA	- US Defense Department Threat Reduction Agency has proved the project proposal. - study of supply of necessary permanent radiation control equipment and other technical instruments.	2,500,000	500,00		Ukraine is not in charge to do so
11	Improving Maritime Security and Interdiction Capability  <b>PROJECT COMPLETED</b>	To improve Ukraine's maritime interdiction and detection capabilities in the Black Sea and reduce the risk of illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive material.	SBGS	Sweden, DOD of the USA	- equipment supplied; - staff training conducted.	120,000 euro	120,000 euro	110,000 euro	Ukraine is not in charge to do so

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
12	Legal Assistance to Improve Prosecution of Nuclear Smuggling	To ensure all cases of nuclear smuggling can be adequately prosecuted.	Working group established between the Rada and the Ukrainian Security Service (SBU)	UN ODC (USA funds)	In May 2007 Verhovna Rada of Ukraine, under initiative of SBU, made changes to art.265 of Criminal Code of Ukraine (Unlawful usage of radioactive materials”) in terms of strengthening the punishment (crimes, mentioned in the article, can bring to nuclear smuggling). In March 2008 during international seminar held in Kyiv the UN ODC provided for Ukrainian side the materials “About issues of lawful	not possible to conduct estimation since foreign side is providing translation of leading countries’ legislative laws	assistance has been planed to provide through translation of leading European countries’ legislation	financial assistance has been done through providing the international seminar organization held in Kyiv in March, 2008 and through providing for Ukraine analytical materials by the UN ODC. In this regard US consider realization of this project as fully financed.	Legal Assistance to Improve Prosecution of Nuclear Smuggling

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
					regulation activity concerning radioactive materials and responsibility for their unlawful use".				
13	Sponsoring International Cooperation in Nuclear Forensics	To ensure Ukraine's participation in the Nuclear Smuggling International Technical Working Group (ITWG).	National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv Institute of nuclear researches)						
14	Anti-Corruption Training and Development for the SCSU and the SBGS	To decrease the influence of corruption on the SCSU and SBGS and its effects on nonproliferation assistance programs.	SCSU SBGS	EU Germany Sweden	In 2007 SCSU staff participated in: - EU Mission seminar on administrative law in the sphere of corruption combating; - EU Mission on anticorruption with participation				

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
				USA	of Short term expert on anticorruption issues; - training at G.C.Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany), Advanced Security Study (PASS 07-7). <b>SBGS</b> SBGS together with corporation "Challenges of millennium" of the USA actively working to establishment of new office of pilot investigation in the SBGS structure; round tables were carried out; normative and	11 003 126	11 003 126	around 200 000	Ukraine is not in charge so on

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
					legal basis of the office activity have been handled.				
15	Anti-Corruption Training and Development for Ukrainian State Authorities Responsible for Protecting Nuclear Materials	To reduce the level of corruption in the Ukrainian state authorities involved in countering the threats of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism.	Scientific and Technical Center of Export and Import of Special Technologies, Hardware and Materials (STC)	none	Draft project on corruption prevention in State authorities for 2007-2008 is being worked out jointly with SCSU and SBGS.	230,000	none	none	none
16	Creation of Resources for Identification of Nuclear Material in Bulk-Form by Means of Destructive (Nuclear and Chemical) Analysis and by Using Up-to-	To obtain accurate and comprehensive measurement data concerning properties, characteristics and isotope content of nuclear material compounds in bulk-form,	National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (National Scientific Center "Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology" (NSC KIPT))	Japan	Adoption of the Implementing Decision on projects (#16, #17) implementation is in the process.				

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
	Date Analytical Equipment at the NSC KIPT	which are located at NSC KIPT							
17	Extension of the Service and Maintenance of the Perimeter Protection System at NSC KIPT	Guaranteeing the reliable operation of the existing perimeter protection system at the NSC KIPT for a prolonged period of time	National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (National Scientific Center "Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology" (NSC KIPT))	Japan					
18	Introduction of Unified International Measures on Physical Protection of Biological Pathogenous Agents Storage Sites (Strengthening of Physical Protection	Improvement of System of physical protection of Crimean Anti-Plague Station and Khmelnytskyi Regional Sanitary-Epidemiological Station	Ministry of Health Protection of Ukraine	EU	The EU experts' delegation visited Ukrainian facilities mentioned above in November 2008. Position regarding the project implementation is expecting to be informed from the EU.				

<i>№</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project purpose</i>	<i>Ukrainian Recipient</i>	<i>State/-s donor/-s</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Ukraine's estimated funds (USD)</i>	<i>Declared funds (USD)</i>	<i>Donor's funds received (spent) in Ukraine (USD)</i>	<i>Funds spent by Ukraine (USD)</i>
	System of the Crimean Anti-Plague Station and Khmelnytsky Regional Sanitary-Epidemiological Station)								
19	Improving physical protection of the isotopes storage at the Ukrainian State Industrial Enterprise IZOTOP	Improving physical protection of radioactive sources and "hot" camera installation	Ukrainian State Industrial Enterprise IZOTOP Ministry of Industrial Policy of Ukraine	Germany	Adoption of the Agreement on project implementation is in the process.				

## United Kingdom

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Funds Committed (06/02 - date) in 000's</i>	<i>Funds Expended (06/02 -date) in 000's</i>
	<b>Total GP Pledge</b>		<b>Up to US\$750 000</b>	<b>GBP270 000</b>
			<b>Figures below in GBP</b>	<b>Figures below in GBP</b>
	<b>Nuclear submarine dismantlement and spent fuel management</b>			
Russia	<p><b>Andreeva Bay</b> (a former Russian Navy base)</p> <p>The Coastal Technical Base at Andreeva Bay in NW Russia is a former naval installation about 40 kilometres from the Norwegian border. Around 22,000 SNF assemblies (comprising about 30 tonnes of SNF) are held there in very poor conditions in three Dry Storage Units (DSUs), originally built as storage tanks for liquid radwaste.</p> <p>The UK along with a number of other donors, has been working for some years to develop a strategy, and deliver the necessary infrastructure, for the safe, environmentally sound, cost effective and timely removal of the SNF from Andreeva Bay, for eventual transfer to the Russian reprocessing facility at Mayak. The immense technical challenge has been compounded by the complexity and disrepair of the site and its infrastructure. A comprehensive strategy and technical solution for the site were agreed and endorsed by both Russian and international donors in April 2007. This important agreement provides for</p>	Note - in addition to the grant aid costs for Andreeva Bay projects listed below, the UK has provided some £14M for project management costs and technical advice requested by Russia		

	<p>the infrastructure and SNF handling facilities to be in place by 2014, after which the process of removing the SNF can begin.</p> <p>Over the timescale of the Global Partnership up to £70 million may be committed by HMG for work at Andreeva in partnership with other donor countries</p> <p>Project Management Consultants Nuvia Ltd provide project management and technical support to projects on behalf of DECC, the following tasks and projects:</p>			
Russia	Contracts with the site operator, FSUE SevRAO:	<p>Since 2002 a total of six individual tasks have been contracted with SevRAO covering various early works to prepare the site for future activities associated mainly with SNF removal. All of these tasks are now complete and have provided a good basis on which to enter the construction phase on site. Sweden has co-funded some of these tasks.</p> <p>An open tender exercise was carried out to select a Principal Contractor for UK funded projects on site. The Kurchatov Institute were selected and have won the first contract for the implementation of B154.</p>	5,147	4,800
Russia	Framework Agreement with FSUE SevRAO	The Framework Agreement has been established with SevRAO under which a number of work packages are contracted as purchase orders. These now total 43 individual Purchase Orders covering work in support of the SNF removal strategy. The main areas of work covered by these PO's are preparation of the site, design and management of the SNF strategy.	6,400	5,200
Russia	Framework Agreement with The Federal Centre for Nuclear & Radiation Safety (FCNRS)	The Framework Agreement has been established since Sept '08 and currently covers 8 individual purchase orders, mainly associated with the management and	7,700	2,400

		technical support for design and implementation projects. One specifically covers the implementation of a new building on site (B154), being a new workshop & repair facility. This facility is the first major new build on site.		
Russia	Contract with FCNRS to provide support to Rosatom in the Technical Steering Group for Andreeva Bay.	This contract is now closed and the support works continued as a purchase order under the FCNRS Framework Agreement.	45.6	42.3
Russia	Interim SNF Storage Facility at Atomflot, Murmansk	Construction completed in September 2006 and officially opened in September 2006. Fabrication and supply of 50 TUK 120 casks completed in 2008. Rosatom have begun filling casks with hazardous spent nuclear fuel from the 'Lotta' and to date 15 casks have been filled and placed in the Interim Storage Facility.	20,800	20,800
Russia	Nuclear Powered Submarine Dismantling at Zvedochka SRY	Oscar class submarines No 605 and 606 are now completely dismantled, leaving the 3-compartment unit for each boat. The project was completed to budget and ahead of schedule.	10,800	10,800
Russia	Documentation Package for Dismantling of Oscar 1 Class Submarines 605 and 606	Now completed to budget and ahead of schedule.	480	480
Russia	Infrastructure Items in support of Submarine Dismantling of Oscar 1 Class Submarines 605 and 606	The Infrastructure projects which supported the submarine dismantling and SRY enhancement. These are now all complete.	144	144
Russia	Victor documentation at Nerpa SRY	Documentation preparation & approvals in support of the dismantling of Victor III Class submarine #296. Jointly funded with Norway under a UK lead. Completed to budget and ahead of schedule.	300	300
Russia	Victor Dismantling at Nerpa SRY	Dismantling of Victor III Class NPS #296 at Nerpa. Completed to budget and ahead of schedule.	2,950	2,950

Russia	Victor Infrastructure	The UK has funded various infrastructure projects to enhance the environmental and working conditions at the Nerpa SRY. These include the provision of radiation monitoring equipment, ventilation equipment, SRW storage pad & containers. These works are now all complete.	461	461
Russia	November dismantling at Nerpa SRY	Dismantling of November Class NPS #291 at SRY Nerpa, jointly funded with Norway under UK lead. These works are now substantially complete.	1,969	1,467
		Note: - for all of the submarine dismantling projects the UK has so far expended some £2.465M on project management and technical support costs up to end of March 2009		
Russia	AMEC (Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation Agreement)	Projects to: recover & process polystyrene used for buoyancy); develop safe transportation technology (including construction of pontoons); and radio-ecological monitoring of sunken NPS B-159 have all been successfully completed.  New projects to address issues of common interest to RF and UK Navies may be developed subject to constructive RF re-engagement. Note: For AMEC the UK will have expended £4.2M for project management and technical advice by the end of March 2009	3,860	3,860
Russia	Spent Nuclear Fuel store at Mayak	The UK has funded a feasibility study and relicensing of of a spent fuel store at Mayak to receive SNF in TUK 108 fuel casks that will be received from Andreeva Bay, Gremikha and other areas around NW Russia.	199	132
Russia	EBRD (Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership)	The "Operations Committee" for the fund met during 2006 and authorised a few early priority projects (Lepse,	10,000	10,000 (the UK

		at Gremikha and Andreeva) prior to the completion of a detail strategy for disbursement of the funds (the Strategic Master Plan). EBRD and the IAEA Contact Expert Group held a workshop on 12 <sup>th</sup> April to discuss the SMP – Phase II and the co-ordination of projects supported by the fund with bilateral projects supported by GP donor countries		contribution with EBRD)
	<b>Nuclear Security and physical protection</b>			
Russia	Nuclear Security and physical protection	Nuclear Security Workshops for staff with front line role in delivering security in RF, FSU and worldwide. In Russian or English. Up to six courses to be delivered in 2009.	880	770
Russia	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades Nikiet Institute Moscow	Physical protection project being implemented for NIKIET buildings in Moscow Contract signed	2,500	800
Russia	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades Karpov Institute Obninsk	Physical protection programme at Karpov Institute of Physical Chemistry, Obninsk. Construction underway	1,900	
Russia	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades at Gatchina site of the Radium Institute	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades at Gatchina site of Radium Institute. Tender assessment undertaken March 09; contractual negotiations ongoing. Forecast completion Dec 2010	1,000	
Russia	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades at Moscow Institute of Physics and Engineering	First phase construction of inner security boundary completed summer 08. Second phase due to complete autumn 09	1,500	700
Russia	Kurchatov Institute	Physical Protection Programme at second Kurchatov site in Moscow. Contract issued	740	100
Russia	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades Institute of Power and Physics Engineering, Obninsk	Physical protection programme at IPPE Obninsk. First phase including refurbishment of access control completed spring 09. Second phase incl perimeter refurbishment due spring 2010	5,200	3,000

Russia	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection upgrades FGUP Atomflot	Physical protection programme, enhancing security of inner nuclear zone and provision of new guardhouse at Atomflot site. Completed autumn '08.	3,200	3,200
FSU	IAEA Nuclear Security Fund	A further £4m provided March 2009 to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund. Current projects include upgrades to radwaste facilities in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, and to perimeter security at Armenia NPP. Further cooperation planned to support IPPAS missions and nuclear security work worldwide	6,750	2,750
FSU: (Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Armenia), Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania	<b>Nuclear Safety Programme</b>	Since the re-launch of the Nuclear Safety Programme in 2003-04, 292 project proposals have been processed. In total 139 projects have been approved and 102 contracts have been awarded. Details on Russia and Ukraine are given below	14,400	14,400
Russia	Nuclear Safety Programme	23 contracts awarded worth a total £3,262k.		
Ukraine	Nuclear Safety Programme	13 contracts awarded worth a total of £2,111k		
Ukraine	Chernobyl Shelter and associated decommissioning funds (the UK contribution with EBRD)	UK has contributed significant funds for the Chernobyl Shelter and EBRD managed Nuclear Safety Funds.	40,000	40,000
Ukraine	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection. Vector 2 Complex	UK has committed to fund the design stage of the proposed centralized store for Highly Active Spent Sources at Vector 2 Complex Construction phase to be funded in collaboration with EU funding subject to satisfactory exchange of MOU, which is in final phase of negotiation.		

<b>WMD Expertise</b>				
Russia	Closed Nuclear Cities/Centres Partnership Programme (CNCP): facilitation of employment opportunities for former nuclear weapons personnel in Russia, with parallel programmes in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan,, Armenia, Georgia and Belarus.	Programme of investment grants, training, commercial partnering and economic development assistance well under way in five closed nuclear cities in Russia (Sarov, Seversk, Snezhinsk, Zheleznogorsk and Ozersk) and the various nuclear physics etc institutes in Kurchatov, Almaty, Kharkov, Kiev, Sevastopol, Tashkent, Samarkand, Yerevan, Tbilisi and Minsk. Following the signing of a UK/RF Memorandum of Understanding and close working relationship with ISTC and STCU, this Programme is making a meaningful contribution to addressing the threat posed by unemployed or under employed nuclear scientists and technicians. As at March 2009 about 85 UK funded Russia and some 30 CIS grant projects are being supported and almost 2700 jobs are to be created over the duration of these projects. Over 55% of these are for former nuclear scientists and technicians.	19,500	14,600
<b>Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium Production - Zheleznogorsk</b>				
Russia		Contribution to US led Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium Production programme through replacement of energy producing capacity of reactor with a fossil fuel plant being built at Sosnovoborsk	11,500	11,500
<b>Assisting with the decommissioning of the fast breeder reactor, Aktau</b>				
Kazakhstan		Collaboration with the USDOE on engineering and training projects to ensure the safe and irreversible shutdown and subsequent decommissioning of the BN350 reactor at Aktau plus the removal, repackaging, transportation and interim storage of the spent nuclear fuel, liquid metal coolant and other radioactive and hazardous materials.	3,500	3,500

Russia	<b>Chemical Weapons Destruction, Shchuch'ye: - Infrastructure</b>  1. Construction of railway from CW storage site to Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapon Destruction Facility (CWDF) on behalf of Canada.	The railway was completed in December 2008 and is used to transport munitions from the storage site for destruction. Canada contributed £17.3M and NTI US\$0.53M for the project.		
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	<p>2. Implementation of further infrastructure projects in support of Shchuch'ye CWDF on behalf of UK, Canada and other donors.</p>	<p>2. <b>Water Supply:</b> construction of 3 water wells and laying of twin 9km pipeline completed in February 2003. £2.2M - UK funded.</p> <p>The UK has implemented several projects intended to provide a reliable <b>electrical power supply</b> for the CWDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UK (£5M), Czech Republic (£0.05M ), EU (£0.9M) and Norway (£1.5M ) procured equipment for the <b>Shchuchanskaya electricity substation</b> in 2004.</li> <li>- Refurbishment of the <b>Puktysh electricity substation</b> was completed in 2006; New Zealand provided £0.7M, and UK £0.2M.</li> <li>- Equipment to complete the <b>Shchuchanskaya electricity substation</b> and associated sites was delivered on site in October 2007. Construction and installation work was completed in January 2009. This project was funded by UK (£5.14M ), Belgium (£0.1M), Czech Republic (£0.2M), the EU (£2M),Finland (£0.55M),Ireland (£0.02M), The Netherlands (£2.4M), Norway (£0.3M), and Sweden (£0.4M).</li> </ul> <p>The Canadian-funded <b>Local Public Address System</b> (£1.2M) for providing early warning to local residents of a CW incident was completed in September 2008.</p> <p>The Canadian-funded <b>Inter-Site Communications</b> project (£1.7M) was completed in October 2007. This provides improved communications between the storage and destruction facilities at Shchuch'ye.</p>	<p>£</p> <p>2,200</p> <p>5000</p> <p>200</p> <p>5,140</p>	<p>2,200</p> <p>5000</p> <p>200</p> <p>5,140</p>
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	<p><b>Chemical Weapons Destruction – Equipment Procurement</b> Procurement of main process equipment for the second munitions destruction building at the Shchuch'ye on behalf of Canada, UK, France and other donors.</p>	<p>Most of this equipment has been funded by Canada. Procurement, delivery and support to installation of the <b>Metal Parts Furnace</b> were completed in 2008, funded by the UK (£5.05M), the Netherlands (£1.07M) and Ireland (£0.06M). Delivery of the <b>Catalytic Reactors</b> (Canada - £6.7M) was completed in Feb 2007. The key <b>Destruction Processing Line</b> equipment (Canada - £9.7M) was delivered in July 2008. Five further equipment packages have been completed or are nearing completion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Package 1</b> – Standard and non Standard Equipment (Canada - £4.5M) completed in January 2009, except for two items due to be delivered later in 2009.</li> <li>- <b>Package 2</b> APCS and Sampling (Canada - £2.73M) was completed in December 2008.</li> <li>- <b>Package 3</b> – Gas Analysers (Canada - £2.3M) was completed in December 2008.</li> <li>- <b>Package 4</b> – Venturi Scrubber (Canada - £0.2M) was completed in December 2008.</li> <li>- <b>Package 5</b> – consisting of 7 separate contracts for procurement of process equipment for Building 1A (£4.4M) funded by France (£3.1M) and UK £1.3M). All items delivered by Jan 2009 except one, due in June 2009.</li> <li>- <b>Motor Control Centre</b> (UK - £0.16) due for delivery in 2009.</li> <li>- <b>Exhaust fans</b> (UK - £0.7M) due for delivery in 2009.</li> </ul>	<p>£</p> <p>5,050</p> <p>1,300</p> <p>160</p> <p>700</p>	<p>£</p> <p>5,050</p> <p>1,300</p>
FSU and other countries	<p><b>Biological non-proliferation and other redirection of WMD expertise projects.</b></p>	<p>Assistance from the UK's small biological non-proliferation programme comprises training in the safe handling of pathogens and toxins, and in diagnostic techniques; scientist redirection; and sponsoring regional seminars.</p>		<p><b>1,900</b> (incl. programme management costs)</p>

	1. South and Central Asia	Biosafety and biosecurity training has been provided to veterinary scientists in Kazakhstan. Other potential projects in the region are being developed.		16 (excl. prog man costs)
	2. Other FSU Countries	The UK has so far focused its efforts in Georgia; two ISTC scientist redirection projects, and one collaborative project with the National Centre for Disease Control.		570 (excl. prog man costs)
	3. Middle East and North Africa	Work has been funded to promote cooperation and transparency in the life sciences, and to reintegrate Libyan scientists into the international community. The UK is funding a redirection project in Iraq which supports US efforts to build capacity. Regional biosafety conferences in UAE and Morocco have received financial support.	118 (excl. prog costs)	481 (excl. prog man costs)

**United States**

<i>Country of Project</i>	<i>Project Name/Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Total Funds Committed (6/2002 - 9/2008) 1,000s US\$</i>	<i>Total Funds Expended (6/2002 - 9/2008) 1,000s US\$</i>
<b>ANNEX A</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL - UNITED STATES</b>		<b>\$7,449,745</b>	<b>\$6,725,321</b>
	<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)</b>		<b>\$4,124,695</b>	<b>\$3,216,144</b>
Russia & Ukraine	<b>Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI):</b> GTRI projects reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials located at civilian sites worldwide.	Security enhancements at additional sites completed, radioisotopic thermoelectric generators (RTGs) secured, and orphan radioactive sources recovered. Development of LEU fuel to allow conversion of Russian and Russian-supplied research reactors currently using HEU fuel continues. Contracts in place between the Kazakh integrating contractor and Russian contractors for fabrication of 60 casks and related equipment. Russia has received Russian-origin HEU fuel returned from other countries. The WWR-M reactor in Ukraine was converted to LEU. Upgrades completed and underway at sites in Ukraine.	\$177,373	\$106,248
Other FSU		BN-350 Spent Fuel Disposition Project: Contract in place between Kazakhstan integrating contractor and Russia for prototype cask fabrication. Security enhancements at additional sites completed, radioisotopic thermoelectric generators (RTGs) secured, and orphan radioactive sources recovered. The	\$106,824	\$128,758

		VVR-SM reactor in Tashkent, Uzbekistan was converted to LEU. Upgrades completed and work underway in: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.		
Russia & Ukraine	<b>International Material Protection and Cooperation: Second Line of Defense:</b> Risk and vulnerability assessments of nuclear facilities; installation of modern equipment to correct vulnerabilities; training and equipment to support installed upgrades and installation of radiation detection equipment to detect illicit smuggling of nuclear or radiological materials. Installation of radiation detection equipment to detect illicit smuggling of nuclear or radiological materials and, in prior years, Proforce upgrades.	Secured hundreds of nuclear warheads and hundreds of metric tons of nuclear material at approximately eight percent of the Russian nuclear weapons material storage and warhead sites of concern, including 50 Russian Navy nuclear sites, 25 Russian Strategic Rocket Forces sites, one 12th Main Directorate site, two RosAtom Weapons sites, 16 Civilian sites, four sites in Ukraine, and 172 buildings. Installed radiation detection equipment at a cumulative total of 160 sites in Russia and six sites in Ukraine.	\$1,866,483	\$1,565,110
Other FSU	<b>International Material Protection and Cooperation:</b> Material protection, control and accounting (MPC&A) support and the Second Line of Defense program which installs radiation detection equipment to detect illicit smuggling of nuclear and radiological materials.	Completed MPC&A upgrades to 9 sites and 11 buildings in 6 countries outside of Russia and Ukraine. Installed radiation detection equipment at a cumulative total of 47 sites and 19 Megaports outside of Russia and Ukraine.	\$97,661	\$70,299
Russia & Ukraine	<b>Nonproliferation and International Security:</b> Export controls, scientist redirection, warhead dismantlement and nuclear infrastructure support.	Warhead Dismantlement and Fissile Material Transparency (WDFMT): Cooperation with Russian institutes to develop technology related to dismantlement transparency. Export Control: Projects under way to improve export licensing, government outreach to industry and interdiction of dual-use goods.	\$108,272	\$68,459

Other FSU (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan)	<b>Nonproliferation and International Security:</b> Export controls, international safeguards	<b>Export Control (Kazakhstan, et al):</b> Projects under way to improve export licensing, government outreach to industry and interdiction of dual-use goods. Civil nuclear power reactor security upgrades, including training. Basic security upgrades of Armenian plant completed.	\$14,520	\$32,388
Russia	<b>Elimination of Weapons Grade Plutonium Production (EWGPP):</b> Construction of fossil-fuel energy plants to allow shutdown of Russia's three remaining weapons-grade plutonium production reactors in Seversk and Zheleznogorsk.	<b>Seversk:</b> Shipped Boiler 5. Started North Heat Line construction. Reactors shutdown ahead of schedule in April 2008 and June 2008. <b>Zheleznogorsk:</b> Started modification of boiler building. Began installation of Boilers 1 and 2. Obtained ADE-2 decommissioning approval. Reactor shutdown estimate: December 2010. Contributions received from Canada, UK, Netherlands, Finland, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea.	\$1,039,420	\$826,059
Russia	<b>Plutonium Disposition:</b> Pursuant to the 2000 U.S.-Russian Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement (PMDA), the U.S. and Russia have each committed to dispose of 34 metric tons (MT) of surplus weapons-grade plutonium. The U.S. has committed \$400M to support the Russian program, subject to availability of future appropriations and Russia has agreed to fund the remaining costs.	U.S.-Russia bilateral negotiations are continuing -- in 2009, the sides expect to sign a protocol amending the 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement.	\$312,980	\$59,790
FSU Regional	<b>International Nuclear Cooperation Program (INCP):</b> Comprehensive, cooperative effort to improve safety at Soviet-designed nuclear power plants	Support Ukraine's efforts for fuel diversification with the completion of the Ukraine Nuclear Fuel Qualification Program (UNFQP) and delivery of 42 fuel assemblies;	\$121,688	\$159,436

	through joint projects in eight Eurasian countries.	support the validation and implementation of symptom-based emergency operating procedures; provide technology transfer to improve operational safety and safety analysis capabilities. Assisting in the decommissioning of the BN-350 reactor in Aktau, Kazakhstan.		
Russia	<b>Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Transparency:</b> Monitoring of the conversion of 500 MT of Russian HEU from dismantled nuclear weapons to LEU for use in U.S. nuclear power reactors.	Monitored the conversion of a total of about 345 MT of the planned 500 MT of Russian HEU to LEU in fiscal year 2008 -- the IAEA equivalent of nearly 13,800 nuclear weapons. Program completion is on track for 2013.	\$110,132	\$94,157
Russia & Ukraine	<b>Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (GIPP):</b> GIPP advances global nonproliferation efforts by helping to impede transfers of weapons of mass destruction expertise to terrorist organizations and rogue states. The program engages former WMD scientists and technical personnel in civilian activities, redirecting their expertise to peaceful purposes, and fosters nonproliferation norms among these scientists, helping to integrate them into larger scientific and business communities. The Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI) assisted with downsizing excess Russian nuclear weapons program facilities and was completed in 2006.	GIPP has engaged more than 16,000 personnel (60% with WMD experience or expertise) at more than 180 former Soviet WMD facilities. GIPP activities resulted in the creation of almost 5,000 jobs in the FSU, bringing over \$21 million in FSU revenue and \$250 million in private investment finance based on the results of program projects in the United States and the FSU.	\$160,779	\$99,309
Other FSU (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan)	<b>Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (GIPP):</b> GIPP advances global nonproliferation efforts by helping to impede transfers of weapons of mass destruction expertise to terrorist organizations and rogue states. The	GIPP has engaged more than 16,000 personnel (60% with WMD experience or expertise) at more than 180 former Soviet WMD facilities. GIPP activities resulted in the creation of almost 5,000 jobs in the FSU, bringing over \$21 million in FSU revenue and \$250 million in	\$8,563	\$6,131

	program engages former WMD scientists and technical personnel in civilian activities, redirecting their expertise to peaceful purposes, and fosters nonproliferation norms among these scientists, helping to integrate them into larger scientific and business communities.	private investment finance based on the results of program projects in the United States and the FSU.		
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD)</b>			<b>\$2,630,987</b>	<b>\$2,902,312</b>
Russia	<b>Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC):</b> Projects were executed in cooperation with the Quadrilateral Program (UK, Russia, Norway, US) to minimize ecological security risks associated with military activities in the Arctic. DoD was the lead U.S. agency, in cooperation with U.S. Departments of Energy and State, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).	Projects included: buoyancy and safe transportation of decommissioned nuclear submarines to dismantlement sites, spent nuclear fuel cask dewatering technologies, and radio-ecological monitoring at a radioactive waste processing site.	\$7,956	\$6,495
FSU Regional and Central/Eastern Europe	<b>International Counterproliferation Program (ICP)</b>	Projects include WMD Counterproliferation education and training by DoD, FBI, DHS interagency teams to civilian law enforcement and border officials in the FSU and Central/Eastern Europe.	\$82,284  (including Central/Eastern Europe)	\$77,484  (including Central/Eastern Europe)
<b>DoD COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION (CTR) PROGRAMS</b>			<b>\$2,540,747</b>	<b>\$2,818,333</b>
Russia	<b>Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE):</b> Destruction of: strategic weapons delivery systems under START Treaty; ICBMs and their silo or mobile launchers, SLBMs and their launchers,	Current projects include: Completed elimination of all SS-24 missiles in 2008. Continued activities to eliminate SS-25 road-mobile launchers, SS-25 missiles, SS-19/18 missiles and delivery systems, SS-N-20	\$368,986	\$647,518

	strategic nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines and their reactors	missiles and launchers. Coordination with Russia and Canada also continues for elimination of Typhoon and Delta III class SSBNs.		
Ukraine	<b>Strategic Nuclear Arms Elimination (SNAE):</b> Elimination of strategic weapons delivery systems	Continue to support the safe storage of up to 160 Solid Rocket Motors from dismantled SS-24 ICBMs and will continue to provide funding for empty motor cases after Ukraine removes the propellant.	\$7,433	\$70,261
Russia	<b>Nuclear Weapons Storage Security (NWSS):</b> Enhancement of security, safety, and control of nuclear weapons in storage.	Site security upgrade installations were completed by the end of calendar year 2008. Activities to sustain systems and improve training facility infrastructure are expected to continue over the next several years.	\$435,798	\$527,968
Russia	<b>Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security (NWTs):</b> Enhancement of security and safety of nuclear weapons during shipment.	Project averages 48 shipments of nuclear warheads to secure storage or dismantlement facilities per year, with close and productive cooperation with the Russian MOD. Activities are expected to continue over the next several years.	\$149,617	\$130,619
Regional	<b>Defense and Military Contacts:</b> U.S. and Eurasian defense, military, and other security communities.	Bilateral defense consultations, exchange visits, sponsorship of exercises, and traveling contact teams include focus on enhancing nonproliferation cooperation.	\$45,274	\$34,558
Regional	<b>Program Support:</b> Expenses related to administrative and advisory support, and conduct of audits and examinations.	Continue support of six overseas offices in the FSU, project development costs, and advisory and assistance contracted support.	\$83,754	\$84,688
Regional	<b>Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP):</b> Consolidate and secure dangerous pathogen collections and research, enhance capacity to detect, diagnose, and report bioterrorism attacks and potential pandemics, catalyze strategic research relationships, and when	<b>Russia:</b> The Russian Government maintains its aversion to entering into an agreement on BTRP. BTR implementation is under a MoU between the U.S. and ISTC that provides the necessary protections, exemptions, and A&E rights. Limited engagement continues on select biological research programs and biosecurity	\$528,567	\$435,663

	<p>applicable eliminate excess dual-use technologies and BW infrastructure. These projects prevent the proliferation of BW-related technology, pathogens, and expertise and counter bio-terrorism.</p>	<p>and biosafety projects.</p> <p><b>Other FSU:</b> BTRP projects continue in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. Georgia BTRP recovering from setbacks due to recent conflict with Russia and achieved an initial operating capability in Oct 2008. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have experienced some delays as a result of bureaucratic challenges. Armenia BTRP initiated in 2008. Expansion into other FSU and non-FSU nations planned through Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).</p>		
Ukraine	<p><b>WMD Proliferation Prevention Initiative (WMD-PPI):</b> Projects provide comprehensive land and maritime capabilities to detect and interdict WMD and related materials on the Moldovan border and Black Sea. Limited assistance provided for the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone interior border.</p>	<p>Project providing surveillance system equipment, testing and training for border with Moldova. Project providing maritime WMD detection and interdiction capabilities to Black Sea coastal waters and ports. Conducted assessment of the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone patrol area of the State Border Guard Service.</p>	\$86,827	\$56,381
Regional (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan)	<p><b>WMD Proliferation Prevention Initiative (WMD-PPI):</b> Projects provide equipment for border posts and training to prevent illicit cross-border trafficking.</p>	<p>Assisting Azerbaijan to detect and interdict illicit WMD trafficking along the Caspian maritime border and adjacent waters. Kazakhstan Caspian maritime border project and portal monitor installation in Uzbekistan were terminated due to lack of cooperation.</p>	\$145,882	\$113,506
Russia	<p><b>CW Elimination Program:</b> Construction of CW destruction facility at Shchuch'ye for nerve agent-filled, man-portable, tube and rocket artillery and missile warheads.</p>	<p>Construction at Shchuch'ye near completion, one of two main processing buildings commenced CW elimination in March 2009. Expect remaining construction to be completed in 2009.</p>	\$688,609	\$717,170

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER AGENCIES				
	<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER AGENCIES</b>		<b>\$694,063</b>	<b>\$606,865</b>
Russia	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Current projects include: internal compliance program, product identification tool, targeting and risk management project to detect high-risk shipments.	\$11,239	\$158,231
Ukraine	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Current projects include internal compliance program, inspection/detection equipment purchase, commodity identification for customs officials and other training for customs officials and border guards to inspect, detect, and identify items of nonproliferation concern.	\$10,739	
Other FSU	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Projects support drafting and implementing export control laws and regulations; licensing assistance; enforcement; training industry about compliance; and provision of related equipment.	\$141,445	
Regional (Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)	<b>Global Threat Reduction (GTR)</b>		\$262,899	\$222,883
	<b>The Science Centers Program</b> engages former weapon scientists through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC) in Moscow and the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU) in Kyiv.	Approximately 300 cooperative research projects funded since June 2002. U.S. is working with the Centers on promoting the economic self-reliance of institutes. Since 2003, the U.S. has graduated 87 institutes to financial self-sustainability from State assistance through the Science Centers.		
	<b>The Bio-Chem Redirect (BCR) Program</b> engages former biological and chemical weapons scientists in redirection and sustainability efforts. Civilian research projects are conducted in collaboration with U.S. government technical experts at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S.	BCR continues to emphasize the development of strong, targeted projects and training activities to provide long-term sustainability for priority institutes, especially those institutes with already strong funding streams, and to “graduate” FSU scientists and institutes from U.S. assistance. BCR will particularly focus on under-employed and under-engaged personnel.		

	Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.			
	<b>The Bio-Industry Initiative (BII)</b> reconfigures large-scale former Soviet biological weapons production facilities for civilian biotechnology purposes and engages former weapons personnel in projects aimed at accelerating drug and vaccine development to combat highly infectious diseases.	As part of efforts to provide sustainable nonproliferation, BII continues to develop and fund workshops, training opportunities, research grants, and capacity-building to meet its mandate.		
	<b>The Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP)</b> addresses critical gaps in the capabilities of partner nations to combat smuggling in nuclear and radioactive materials. This program targets countries where significant smuggling events have occurred, or that are judged to be particularly vulnerable to such smuggling.	In 2008, PNSP helped secure borders in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, helped Ukraine strengthen its criminal code on nuclear smuggling, expanded international nuclear forensics collaboration, and developed and evaluated nuclear smuggling national response plans.	\$3,700	\$3,700
FSU Regional (Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)	<p><b>Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF):</b> Established in 1994, the NDF allows the United States to rapidly respond to unanticipated or unusually difficult, high-priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions. NDF's mission includes the following:</p> <p>-- Halt the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, their delivery systems, radiological materials and related sensitive and/or dangerous materials;</p> <p>-- Destroy or neutralize existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery</p>	Since 2002, NDF-supported projects have included a border security training facility for WMD detection; assisting the International Criminal Policy Organization in promoting measures to restrict BW-related activities worldwide; acquisition, decontamination, and destruction of dual-use equipment to ensure that it cannot be used for purposes of developing a BW capability; dismantlement of a formerly dedicated BW production facility; security of collections of dangerous pathogens and establish key elements of a national system to provide long-term security of high-risk radioactive sources; activities aimed to shutdown a BN-350 nuclear reactor;	\$134,080	\$129,147

	<p>systems, and related sensitive materials and infrastructure;</p> <p>-- Facilitate the detection and interdiction of WMD by tracking, controlling, and securing dangerous materials, including fissile material, radiological material, pathogens, and chemical agents or precursors;</p> <p>-- Limit the spread of advanced conventional weapons; and</p> <p>-- Buttress and supplement U.S. diplomatic efforts to promote bilateral and multilateral nonproliferation and disarmament activities.</p>	<p>reconfigure and renovate for civilian use a vaccine manufacturing facility; deployment of radiological detection and characterization equipment to 10 countries that are high risk for proliferation of radioactive materials; upgrades to nuclear safeguards and security systems to protect highly-enriched uranium from theft or diversion; reconfiguration of animal biologics production factories into peaceful, transparent, commercial entities; provision on a case-by-case basis of interdiction activities conducted under the Proliferation Security Initiative; and enhancements to the Wassenaar Arrangement Information System.</p>		
Russia	<p><b>Nuclear Safety and Security Regulatory Oversight Program:</b> Implemented by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)</p>	<p>Published final report and results of the Kalinin Unit 1 VVER-1000 nuclear power station probabilistic risk assessment (PRA). Completed upgrades to the Russian regulatory authority's analytical simulators to support developing realistic safety analyses for VVER-440 type reactors. Completed PRA of Kalinin Unit 1.</p>	\$3,117	\$3,647
Ukraine	<p><b>Nuclear Safety and Security Regulatory Oversight Program:</b> Implemented by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)</p>	<p>Completed pilot nuclear power plant safety analysis report reviews (Zaporizhzhya Unit 5, Rivne Unit 1 and South Ukraine Unit 1), regulatory guidance for early site permits for new nuclear power plants, risk-informed regulatory strategic plan and workshops on PRA requirements, modifications to spent fuel transportation and storage requirements, and the collection of experimental data for calculational studies of VVER-1000 pressure vessel neutron fluence. Transferred an analytical training simulator to the State Scientific and Technical Center.</p>	\$3,748	\$5,664

Other FSU (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan)	<b>Nuclear Safety and Security Regulatory Oversight Program:</b> Implemented by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	<b>Armenia:</b> Completed development of national registry of sealed radioactive sources and a seismic computer model of Armenia's nuclear power plant.	\$7,014	\$7,511
		<b>Georgia:</b> Initial development of national registry of sealed radioactive sources.		
		<b>Kazakhstan:</b> Completed development of national registry of sealed radioactive sources. Conducted inspections of users of high-activity radioactive sources.		
Ukraine	<b>Contributions to Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Plan (SIP):</b> Provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	As of April 2007, the U.S. Government has provided \$174 million out of its total commitment of \$203 million for the Chernobyl SIP.	\$116,082	\$76,082

<i>Country/ Region of Project</i>	<i>Project Name/Description</i>	<i>Project Status: Milestones, Implementation Comments</i>	<i>Total Funds Committed (6/2002 - 9/2008) 1,000s US\$</i>
<b>GLOBAL ANNEX (NON-FSU)</b>		<b>GRAND TOTAL - UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$1,273,222</b>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)</b>			<b>\$1,065,997</b>
Worldwide (approx. 90 countries)	<b>Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI):</b> GTRI projects reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials located at civilian sites worldwide.		\$127,774
Worldwide (approx. 50 countries)	<b>International Material Protection and Cooperation: Second Line of Defense (DOE):</b> Risk and vulnerability assessments of nuclear facilities; installation of modern equipment to correct vulnerabilities; training and		\$864,010

	equipment to support installed upgrades and installation of radiation detection equipment to detect illicit smuggling of nuclear or radiological materials. Installation of radiation detection equipment to detect illicit smuggling of nuclear or radiological materials and, in prior years, Proforce upgrades.		
Worldwide (approx. 70 countries)	<b>Nonproliferation and International Security:</b> Export controls, scientist redirection, warhead dismantlement and nuclear infrastructure support.		\$66,763
Central/Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania)	<b>International Nuclear Cooperation Program (INCP):</b> Comprehensive, cooperative effort to improve safety at Soviet-designed nuclear power plants through joint projects.		\$7,450
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD)</b>			
			<b>\$34,686</b>
Albania	<b>Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program:</b> Chemical Weapons Destruction Program		\$34,686
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>			
			<b>\$172,539</b>
Latin and South America (Mexico, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Chile)	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Providing bilateral and regional assistance in support of developing partner states' strategic trade control systems up to international standards.	\$6,441
South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan)	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Providing bilateral and regional assistance in support of developing partner states' strategic trade control systems up to international standards.	\$11,280

Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam)	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Providing bilateral and regional assistance in support of developing partner states' strategic trade control systems up to international standards.	\$11,650
Middle East (Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Yemen)	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance</b>	Providing bilateral and regional assistance in support of developing partner states' strategic trade control systems up to international standards.	\$10,410
North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt)	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance (DOS)</b>	Providing bi-lateral and regional assistance in support of developing partner state's strategic trade control system up to international standards.	\$1,707
Sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya)	<b>Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance (DOS)</b>	Providing bi-lateral and regional assistance in support of developing partner state's strategic trade control system up to international standards.	\$1,608
Non - FSU	<b>Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF):</b> Established in 1994, the NDF allows the United States to rapidly respond to unanticipated or unusually difficult, high-priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions.		\$60,300
Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia	<b>NDF Biosecurity Legal/Regulatory Assistance</b>	Completed	\$993
Iraq	<b>Nuclear Facility Dismantlement and Disposal Project:</b> Training and equipment to help Iraq make preparations to dismantle and dispose of their former nuclear facilities.		\$2,250
Worldwide. Non-FSU	<b>Biological Security Engagement (BEP):</b> Provides technical and financial	In 2008, BEP helped address global biosecurity risks from bioterrorism and infectious disease outbreaks through	\$40,900

Worldwide, Non-FSU	<p>assistance to improve laboratory biosafety and biosecurity in high-risk areas through securing biological laboratories, best practices trainings, capacity building, and cooperative research and development.</p> <p><b>Chemical Security Engagement (CSP):</b> Provides technical and financial assistance to improve chemical security best practices in laboratory and industrial settings worldwide.</p>	<p>providing technical assistance, training and workshops in strengthening biosafety and biosecurity capabilities and developing safe, secure and sustainable lab capacity building with national standards for comprehensive biological security.</p> <p>In 2008, CSP provided training, travel grants and technical assistance to engage chemical scientists and engineers from the academic and industrial sectors with the goal of improving chemical security and safety best practices and raising threat awareness.</p>	\$3,500
Worldwide	<p><b>Nuclear Security Assistance Program (NSAP):</b> Provides technical and financial assistance to engage nuclear scientists, engineers and technicians and improve nuclear security best practices</p>	<p>In 2008, NSAP provided travel grants and technical assistance to engage nuclear scientists and engineers with the goal of improving nuclear security best practices and raising threat awareness</p>	\$500
Iraq and Libya	<p><b>WMD Personnel Engagement and Redirection:</b></p> <p><b>Iraqi Scientist Engagement Program</b> engages former WMD personnel in civilian activities with an emphasis on Iraq reconstruction efforts.</p> <p><b>Libya Scientist Engagement Program</b> responds to the request of the Government of Libya, in conjunction with its decision to dismantle its WMD programs, for assistance in reorienting their former WMD scientists towards civilian careers that can enhance Libya's economic development.</p>	<p>In 2008, the Iraq and Libya scientist engagement programs provided training, travel grants, research and development grants and technical expertise to engage and redirect scientists, technicians and engineers to peaceful, civilian pursuits.</p>	approx. \$21,000