

# PGS

## PRESS RELEASE

### **G-8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: ADAPTING TO NEW REALITIES**

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(Washington, D.C.) The Partnership for Global Security (PGS) today announced its support for the decision of the G-8 nations to expand globally the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, and called for further modernization of its operations. The G-8 announced at the summit in Hokkaido Toyako, Japan that the Global Partnership program would be expanded beyond the current targets of Russia and Ukraine to address proliferation challenges around the globe.

PGS president Kenneth Luongo said today that, “globalization is forcing a redefinition of the nuclear and biological challenges that the world faces and this requires that we re-tool our approaches to these dangers.” Luongo added that “An expanded Global Partnership offers a unique and valuable structure to respond to nuclear and biological proliferation challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, to maximize its value, the Global Partnership needs to be operationally modernized to: become more flexible and adaptive to real time proliferation dangers including developing joint plans and advance preparations to allow for a coordinated, multilateral, and rapid response to threats; expand its financial, analytical, and operational resources and include relevant private sector and civil society partners; and commit to address proliferation challenges beyond its original 2012 deadline.”

Luongo noted that energy demands and global warming concerns have prompted renewed interest in nuclear energy programs around the world, which could increase the nuclear proliferation threat if not adequately managed. Also, advances in biotechnology and its spread around the globe are creating new challenges to international security that extend beyond the capacity of governments or international organizations alone to control.

Launched at the 2002 G-8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada, the Global Partnership was conceived as a 10-year initiative that would provide up to \$20 billion for priority areas of work in Russia and later Ukraine. It has expanded over the years to include 22 member nations and the European Union. Key action areas have included nuclear submarine dismantlement, chemical weapons destruction, nuclear material and radiological security, biological nonproliferation, and redirection of many former weapons scientists.

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## **G-8 Global Partnership Members and Funding**

United States, Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, South Korea, Ukraine, and the European Union. Members have spent more than \$7.8 billion on Global Partnership projects since its creation in 2002.

### **Accomplishment Highlights**

#### **Dismantlement of Nuclear Submarines**

- From 2002-2007, dismantlement of 14 ballistic missile submarines and 8 attack submarines.
- Upgrade of a Russian installation for burning low-grade radioactive waste resulting from scrapping nuclear submarines.
- Provision of physical protection of nuclear materials at the Nerpa Factory's shipyard, as well as materials retrieved during decommissioning of nuclear submarines.

#### **Chemical Weapons Destruction**

- Construction of two chemical weapons destruction facilities in Gorny and Kambarka. All 1,142 tons of chemical weapons stored at the Gorny facility have been destroyed; more than 3,200 tons of chemical weapons stored at the Kambarka site have been destroyed to date.
- Construction of the chemical weapons destruction facility in Shchuch'ye and provision of equipment and infrastructure upgrades for the facility, which is scheduled to open in 2008.
- Demilitarization of two chemical weapons production facilities in Volgograd and Novocheboksarsk.

#### **Nuclear Material and Radiological Security**

- Hundreds of nuclear warheads and hundreds of metric tons of nuclear material secured at approximately 75 percent of Russia's nuclear weapons storage and warhead sites of concern, including all 50 Russian Navy sites, 11 Russian Strategic Rocket Forces sites and 175 buildings.
- Installation of radiation detection equipment to detect illicit smuggling of nuclear or radiological material at 88 sites in Russia.

#### **Biological Nonproliferation**

- Provision of physical security upgrades at key biological research facilities.
- Conversion of large-scale biological production facilities to civilian biotechnology purposes.
- Establishment of disease surveillance and monitoring networks, provision of biosafety training to biological experts, and collaboration with biological experts on biodefense research.

#### **Employment of Former Weapons Scientists**

- From 2002-2007, support for more than 1,400 research projects through the ISTC and STCU, involving more than 17,000 specialists, including many former weapons scientists.

#### **Sources:**

- Global Partnership Working Group Annual Report 2007, [http://www.g8.de/nm\\_220074/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-final.html](http://www.g8.de/nm_220074/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/anlagen/gp-report-final.html)
- G8 Research Group 2007 Final Compliance Report, [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance\\_final/07-final-23-gp.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-23-gp.pdf)
- Strengthening the Global Partnership web site, <http://www.sgpproject.org>

