G8 Global Partnership: Germany’s contribution to strengthening international security

Paris, November 4, 2008
• What is the G8 Global partnership?
• Germany’s contribution to the GP
• Prospects for GP
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• Germany’s contribution to the GP

• Prospects for GP
G8 Summit Kananaskis June 2002: new initiative to address threats by WMD: “Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction”

“support specific cooperation projects, initially in Russia, to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues”
four priority areas:

- destruction of chemical weapons
- dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines
- disposition of fissile materials
- employment of former weapon scientists
basic principle: 10 plus 10 over 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>10 bio. $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>2 bio. $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GER</td>
<td>1.5 bio. $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1 bio. €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>0.75 bio. $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>0.75 bio. $</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1 bio. CAN-$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAP</td>
<td>0.2 bio. $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
today:

• 23 donor countries (G8 + EU-COM + 14 other countries),

• 2 official recipient countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine)

• projects in all countries of the FSU
**main achievements (1)**

- Projects in all four priority areas identified in Kananaskis are being implemented

- **CWD:**
  - All currently operating 4 Russian CWDF built with — more or less significant - assistance of GP partners
  - Destruction of almost 30% of Russian CW stock done with assistance of GP-partners
main achievements (2)

• **submarine dismantlement:**
  - construction of long-term storage sites for reactor compartments at Sajda Bay
  - construction of facilities for spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste management at Andreeva Bay
  - rehabilitation of former Gremikha naval base
  - dismantlement of some 20 nuclear submarines
main achievements (3)

employment of former weapon scientists
• ISTC and STCU financed by GP partners
• more than 1400 research projects funded

protection of fissile material
• measures to enhance the physical protection of nuclear materials in so-called closed nuclear cities, nuclear research institutes and other relevant locations
• CTRI of the US
main achievements (4)

• trust and mutual understanding
• no new bureaucratic structures
• importance of disarmament and non-proliferation issues
• efficiency of multilateral approach
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Germany’s activities in the GP

- Chemical weapon destruction (FFO, 340 mio. €)
- Dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines (MinEco, 600 Mio. €)
- Physical protection of nuclear materials (FFO, 170 Mio. €)
  
  • first Russian pilot plant for CWD
  
  • 2002 – 2005 destruction of 1142 t Lewisit and other blister agents and its residues
  
  • German contribution: incinerator for thermal treatment of liquid and solid residues
  
  • equipment for destruction by hydrolysis
  
  • German contribution appr. 50 mio. €
Kambarka 2003 – 2007

- 6350 t of blister agents
- 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)
- Construction of a draining system for Lewisite cisterns containing the combat agent (85 cistern draining devices)
- German contribution appr. 150 mio. €
• official inauguration March 2006
• starting of operation May 2006
• contributed significantly to achieving the 20% CWC threshold end of April 2007
• CW destroyed end of September 2008:
  • 6000 t (appr. 95 %) of stock
  • end of destruction summer 2009
incinerator for solid residues
reaction mass treatment
Building 44
Pochep 2007 - 2010

Pochep: appr. 67,000 munition bodies, containing 7,500 t of nerve agents Vx (4850t), Sarin (250t), Soman (2400t)

- in terms of quantity largest of all 7 Russian CW storage sites

- CWDF will be constructed in some distance to the storage site

- beginning of operations early 2010

- project: construction of a complete turn-key ready building, containing equipment for thermal treatment of liquid and solid residues, reaction masses and munition bodies (3 lines), air and water purification, filter systems

- Federal government will contribute up to 140 Mio. €

- laying of foundation stone in June 2008

- inspection of the pre-assembled equipment in the premises of the main contractor of the FFO in Germany in September 2008
Pochep: geographical situation
exterior view building 11 Potschep

Außenansicht Gebäude Nr. 11

- Raumlufttechnische Anlagen
- Verbrennung fester Reststoffe und Ausglühen der Munitionskörper
- Medienversorgung
- Infrastruktur und Elektroversorgung
- Abwasseranlage
- Verbrennung Reaktionsmassen und flüssiger Reststoffe: Linie 2
- Verbrennung Reaktionsmassen und flüssiger Reststoffe: Linie 1

Floor space: ca. 7000 m²
Dimensions: 96 m x 72 m
Cubage: ca. 125,000 m³
work at the construction site for building 11, October 2008
work at the construction site for building 11, October 2008
Pre-assembled installations: overview
Pre-assembled installations: equipment for flue-gas treatment
Pre-assembled installations: supply pipes for reaction masses

Outlook:
- shipping of equipment to Pochep
- building 11 ready for installation of equipment december
- beginning of first installations (heating systems, ventilation) december 2008
- installation of incinerators etc. starting spring 2009
- test runs autumn 2009
- ready for operation beginning 2010
long-term storage site for reactor sections of decommissioned submarines at Sajda-Bay, Northwest Russia (Min Eco)

1. phase

- construction of long-term storage site for 150 reactor sections and 28 nuclear components of other ships at Sajda-Bay
- Signing of relevant agreement with Rosatom in October 2003
  - laying of foundation stone July 2004,
  - start of construction September 2004
    first part put into operation 18. Juli 2006
- construction will be completed in mid 2009
- budget up to 300 mio. €
putting into operation of first part, Juli 2006
long-term storage site for reactor sections of decommissioned submarines at Sajda-Bay, Northwest Russia (Min Eco)

2. phase

- construction of a regional disposal centre for all nuclear wastes deriving from dismantled nuclear submarines in Northwest Russia

- construction work started April 2008

-- budget volume 300 Mio. €

- central element in EBRD master plan for disposal of nuclear waste in NW-Russia
scheme of long-term storage site and regional disposal centre
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• re-orientation of substantial and geographical priorities
• adapted threat analysis; biosafety and nuclear issues on the rise
• further geographical expansion of GP activities
• But: good projects difficult to find
• success not measured in money spent, but in concrete results
• challenge will not disappear in the near future
Thank you for attention!