

Tokyo Seminar on the G8 Global Partnership

Executive Summary

1. Objectives

This seminar aimed at promoting the G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (G8GP), by providing experts and policymakers from the countries concerned an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences and to review challenges of the denuclearization in Russia, and to have in-depth discussions on the role and prospects of this international cooperation for further reduction of threats of Weapons of Mass Destruction. In particular, by exchanging views and sharing the most updated information on implementation of projects such as dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines and disposition of surplus plutonium, and discussing strategic and organizational challenges of the G8GP, it aimed at strengthening the G8GP process and making its processes more efficient and effective, and thereby contributing to the further implementation of projects concerned. The seminar was also intended to provide an opportunity for the Japanese citizens to understand the status and challenges of the G8GP, and thus to acquire further understanding and support for the partnership.

2. Background

The G8 Global Partnership was established at the G8 Summit Meeting in Kananaskis, Canada in 2002. The partnership aims mainly at preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, namely nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the related materials in the former Soviet Union, initially in Russia. It was established as a framework for cooperation among the G8 countries in providing financial assistance and implementing projects for non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety including environment. It is also to establish a comprehensive structure of the G8 by encompassing all of these issues, specifying the scale of funding, and clarifying rules and mechanisms of implementation of the projects.

Since its establishment at the Kananaskis Summit meeting, the G8 Global Partnership has been expanding its membership to non-G8 countries. G8 countries also adopted at the Evian Summit meeting in 2003, the G8 Action Plan on the Global Partnership for following up its activities.

3. Outline

The Seminar was held on Tuesday, June 7, 2005, at the Akasaka Prince Hotel in Tokyo, co-hosted by the Japan-Russia Committee to Assist the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Re-

duced in Russia and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) of the United States, with support by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) and cooperation by the Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (CPDNP), Japan Institute of International Affairs.

The seminar was attended by approximately 70 participants including policymakers in governments of Japan, Russia and other G8 countries as well as non-G8 countries such as Norway, Australia, and South Korea, and also staff members of non-governmental organizations and research institutes. In addition, approximately 50 observers from private companies, research institutions, and the media also participated in the seminar.

The seminar began with the opening address by Mr. Katsuyuki Kawai, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the keynote speech by Senator Sam Nunn (co-sponsor of the Nunn-Lugar Act and co-chairman of the NTI). Then Ambassador Issei Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador to Russia, and Mr. Sergey Antipov, Deputy Director of the Federal Nuclear Energy Agency of Russia, made introductory remarks on the current situation of the Global Partnership projects from the perspectives of the countries they represented respectively. At the following panel discussions, participants exchanged their views and opinions regarding the dismantlement of nuclear submarines, disposition of surplus plutonium, and the future of the Global Partnership. Through candid discussions, participants were able to share information and perspectives on the progress of projects and obstacles that delayed progress, and to reaffirm the importance of the Global Partnership. The seminar has also provided a good opportunity for participants from abroad as well as observers to understand the status, challenges, and prospects of the Global Partnership as well as Japan's efforts in the partnership.

4. Discussions

(1) Significance of the Global Partnership

- After the 9.11 terrorist attacks in the United States, the threat perception of terrorists' acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction has further increased. The prevention of WMD terrorism is a common interest of the international community, and all countries are equally responsible for it. The Global Partnership provides an effective framework to cooperatively prevent the proliferation of WMD as well as reduce the threat of terrorism.
- Priority areas under the framework of the Global Partnership are; protection and disposition of nuclear materials, dismantlement of nuclear submarines, disposition of chemical weapons, and employment of scientists once engaged in the development of WMD.
- At the G8 Kananaskis Summit meeting in 2002, G8 countries made a commitment of raising up to \$20 billion over the next 10 years, in order to cope with proliferation of materials, technology and weapons of mass destruction.

- Neighboring countries of Russia, including Japan, are concerned from both security and environmental perspectives, about decommissioned nuclear submarines under improper conditions, nuclear materials and chemical weapons. Providing assistance to proper treatment of such materials will not only benefit Russia, but also serve the interests of neighboring countries.
- Due to the importance of the issue, the number of partners of the Global Partnership has expanded from the original 8 countries to 22 countries.
- Despite its importance, the Global Partnership has not fulfilled its commitment of financial procurement. So far, G8 countries have pledged \$17 billion toward the Kananaskis goal, which is \$20 billion. (It would be \$19 billion if Russia's own contributions were included.)
- There are concerns in the delay in the implementation of the projects because of such factors as problems of administrative procedures, tax-exemption and liability.
- In order to further accelerate implementation, further international cooperation and understanding among donor countries and recipients are required.

(2) Dismantlement of Decommissioned Nuclear Submarines

- Currently, 195 nuclear submarines have been decommissioned, and 110 have been dismantled.
- Motives for countries participating in projects of dismantlement of nuclear submarines are not only security concerns such as preventing terrorists from acquiring materials related nuclear weapons, but also environmental protections of neighboring seas.
- There are possibilities that proliferation and environmental concerns would increase due to insufficient capabilities for storage, transport and disposition of spent nuclear fuels. Without sufficient capacities of disposing spent fuel, the pace of implementation of dismantling nuclear submarines would remain slow.
- It is pointed out that security of spent nuclear fuel and nuclear waste is important.
- The progress in the dismantlement of nuclear submarines in Far East Russia is slower than that in North West Russia while implementation in both regions is delayed.
- Many countries involved in the dismantlement of nuclear submarines indicated that the lack of coordination among agencies in Russia and issues concerning tax-exemption and liability more or less caused such delays. Meanwhile, Russia pointed out problems of domestic process in donor countries as factors of delay. All agreed that such problems should be resolved in a coordinated manner, and thus it would be essential to build good relationships at the working level between donor countries and Russia.
- In Far East Russia, Australia newly joined the Global Partnership and appropriated funds to dismantlement of nuclear submarines. South Korea also expressed that it was prepared to do so. We welcome these new initiatives.
- In North West Russia, a strategic master plan was established under the cooperation of parties involved, and it provides a basis for project implementation. It was proposed that a similar plan would be established in Far East Russia.

- Further disclosure of information in Russia enables appropriate planning of projects. It also helps explaining to taxpayers and stakeholders in donor countries that financial contributions are used effectively and efficiently. Some countries issue the annual report.

(3) Disposition of Surplus Plutonium

- In 2000, the United States and Russia concluded an agreement to dispose in parallel 34 tons of surplus weapon-grade plutonium respectively.
- The disposition of surplus plutonium is an important project in terms of securing the irreversibility of nuclear disarmament, preventing terrorists from accessing nuclear materials, and promoting non-proliferation.
- G8 countries are in consultation for building a multilateral framework in supporting Russia. They have not agreed due to some obstacles such as the issue of liability. Currently, the United States and Russia are intensively discussing for the development of the liability issue. As for resolving other problems, parties involved are making efforts for the success of this project, which is significant to the international society.
- Examination of methods of plutonium disposition is underway. It is planned to employ two methods for fabrication of MOX fuel, namely, the Pellet fabrication method that uses French technology and Bipack (Bipack) fabrication that is Russia's own technology. Japan has been cooperating with Russia in conducting the combustion demonstration experiment for licensing of disposing Bipack MOX in a fast breeder reactor, BN600.

(4) Challenges and Future of the G8 Global Partnership

- The Global Partnership should be transformed from 'assistance to Russia' to a real partnership for coping with proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, while the responsibility and burden of Russia should be clarified.
- In addition to on-going projects of the Global Partnership, there are some problems that must be addressed. The goal of \$20 billion will not be sufficient. It is desirable for partners to commit further financial contribution.
- In order for the Global Partnership to be truly global, the expansion of donor countries as well as the diversification of beneficiaries are necessary. As for donor countries, the partnership has expanded to 22 countries. Ukraine joined the partnership as a recipient country. Furthermore, Libya, Iraq, and Albania receive American threat reduction funds. A framework of such threat reduction activities may be applied to other countries as well.
- Discussion and coordination within the Global Partnership are essential elements for responding to sudden changes in priorities and implementing projects effectively.
- Information sharing among G8 members as well as with non-G8 members must be promoted in order to enhance international coordination for avoiding redundancy and realization of effective project implementation as well as cost cutting.

- Other than the four priority areas, there remain some areas such as biological weapons that would require activities within the Global Partnership.
- In order to maintain the sustainability of the Global Partnership, it is essential to make taxpayers and stakeholders (such as parliamentarians and related governmental agencies) understand that the partnership is critical to international security as well as national interests (such as environmental safety) of their countries.

Agenda of the Seminar (for distribution)

AGENDA

**Tokyo Seminar on G8 Global Partnership
- Making the World More Secure-**

- Co-hosted by: The Japan-Russia Committee to Assist the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in the Russian Federation and,
The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), USA
- Supported by: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and,
The Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)
- Cooperated by: The Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA)

(This Seminar is held as a part of *CSIS/NTI Strengthening the Global Partnership Project.*)

June 7, 2005
Akasaka Prince Hotel, Tokyo

- 0930 **Opening Remarks**
—Mr. Katsuyuki Kawai
Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Japan
- 0940 **Keynote Speech**
—Senator Sam Nunn
Former U.S. Senator,
co-Chairman and CEO of the Nuclear Threat Initiative,
Chairman of Board of Trustees of CSIS
- 1010 **Introductory Remarks**
—Ambassador Issei Nomura
Japanese Representative of the Governing Council of the Japan-Russian Committee to Assist the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in the Russian Federation,
Ambassador of Japan to the Russian Federation
“Japan’s cooperation to Russia in the field of dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines and other related projects”

1025 **Introductory Remarks**

— Mr. Sergey Antipov

Russian Representative of the Governing Council of the Japan-Russian Committee to Assist the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in the Russian Federation,

Deputy Director, Federal Atomic Energy Agency, the Russian Federation
“Present condition, problems and perspectives of the international cooperation in the field of dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines at the Russian Far East”

1040 Coffee break

1100 **Panel Discussion**

“Reviewing Global Partnership: Its Achievements for International Security and Cooperation”

— Coordinator

• Mr. Robert Einhorn

Senior Adviser of the CSIS International Security Program

— Panelists

• Mr. Takeshi Nakane

Deputy Director-General, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

• Mr. Sergey Antipov

Russian Representative of the Governing Council,
Deputy Director of the Federal Atomic Energy Agency, the Russian Federation

• Dr. Alexander Pikaev

Director, Institute of World Economy and International Relations

• Mr. Fumihiko Yoshida

Editorial Writer, Asahi Shimbun

• Mr. Nils Bøhmer

Russian Program Director, the Bellona Foundation

1230 Lunch Break (at the Hotel)

* Lunch will be served at a banquet hall in the Hotel

* During the lunch, Mr. Hosei Norota, member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Group of Japanese Diet Members to promote Japan-Russia denuclearization cooperation, may deliver a short speech.

1400 **Cooperation to Russia by Various Countries and Organizations**

Theme A: Cooperation for Dismantling Decommissioned Nuclear Submarines

- **Canada**
 - Mr. Stéphane Jobin
Political Counselor, Embassy of Canada in Tokyo
“Global Partnership Program (GPP) - Submarine Dismantlement Program”
- **Germany**
 - Mr. Holger Schmidt
Project Leader, Projektleitung Atom-U-Boot-Entsorgung,
Energiewerke Nord GmbH
“German support for the dismantlement of nuclear submarines in Russia”
- **Norway**
 - Mr. Robert Kvile
Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
“Concern for safety and environment aspects of dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines”
- **the UK**
 - Dr. Alan Heyes
Deputy Director, International Nuclear Policy & Programmes, Department of Trade and Industry
“Dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines from the viewpoint of non-proliferation”
- **the US**
 - “Dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines in Kamchatka”
- **Arctic Military Environment Cooperation (AMEC)**
 - Mr. Dieter Rudolph
US AMEC Program Director and Steering Group Co-Chair
“AMEC’s viewpoint on decommissioned nuclear submarine dismantlement projects in the Russian Far East”
- **Russian Academy of Science**
 - Acad. Ashot Sarkisov
Academician, Advisor of Director of IBRAE
“Environmental safety and monitoring measures in the dangerous radioactive facilities in the Far East, as well as possible responses to the accidents which may happen in the facilities”
 - Prof. Leonid Bolshov
Director of IBRAE
“Safety issues regarding the cessation and dismantlement of facilities in

the Russian Far East which are used for the Russian nuclear fleet.”

* Questions and answers will follow for 20 minutes.

1535 **Theme B : Disposal of Surplus Plutonium**

- **the US**

- Dr. Michael Guhin
Ambassador,
U.S.Fissile Material Negotiator,
U.S. Department of State

- **Japan**

- Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo
Director of International Nuclear Energy Cooperation Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Questions and answers will follow for 10 minutes.

1605 Coffee break

1620 **Challenge and Future of G8 Global Partnership (G8GP)**

Theme C : Challenge and Future of G8GP

— Coordinator

- Mr. Takeshi Nakane
Deputy Director-General, Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science
Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

— Panelists

- Mr. Viktor Akhunov
Head of Department, Federal Atomic Energy Agency, the Russian Federa-
tion
- Mr. Robert Einhorn
Senior Adviser of the CSIS International Security Program
- Mr. Tom Conner
Counselor, Australian Embassy in Tokyo
- Mr. Jong Kwon Youn
Deputy Director, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea
- Dr. Alan Heyes
Deputy Director, International Nuclear Policy & Programmes,
Department of Trade and Industry, the UK

* Questions and answers will follow for 20 minutes

1740 **Summary**

1755 **Closing**

1810 Reception (at the Hotel)

* Reception hosted by the Japan-Russia Committee to Assist the Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Reduced in the Russian Federation will take place at a banquet hall in the Hotel.

MC: Mr. Ichiro Ogasawara, Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan