

Table 2. Current Global Partnership Commitments in the Naval Sphere (in millions)

Country	Commitments	Projects	Comments
Canada	No announcement of total commitment to naval projects. Total Global Partnership pledge: \$650 million.	Agreements on submarine dismantlement and removal of radioisotope thermal generators (RTGs) are expected in the near future.	Canada and Russia are negotiating a bilateral agreement that will allow them to undertake projects in the naval sphere. The agreement is expected to be concluded mid-2004.
France	No announcement of total commitment to naval projects. Total Global Partnership pledge: \$890 million.	France is focusing on remediation of the Gremikha technical base, including dismantlement and RTG removal.	France has yet to conclude an agreement with Russia that would allow it to undertake projects in the naval sphere.
Germany	\$367 million have been earmarked for naval projects from 2003-2008. Total Global Partnership pledge: Up to \$1.5 billion.	Germany is focusing on creating safe land-based reactor storage in Northwest Russia. Related projects include refurbishing Nerpa Shipyard, physical protection improvements, and creation of a radioactive waste monitoring system.	The German company Energiewerke Nord (EWN) is acting as the general contractor on German projects, while the work is carried out by Russian companies. Several projects have already commenced.
Italy	\$441 million promised for naval projects (2004-2013). Total Global Partnership pledge: \$1.2 billion.	No project agreements have been made. Russian proposals include: dismantlement of 3 submarines (\$85.7 million); construction of 2 solid radioactive waste and liquid radioactive waste processing plants (\$162.8 million); physical protection improvements (\$55.1 million); construction of spent fuel transport and storage casks (\$36.7 million); construction of a ship to transport dismantled submarine parts (\$73.5 million).	Italy's agreement with Russia awaits ratification by both parliaments, which is expected to take some time. Italy's contribution in the nuclear field will be managed by the SOGIN (Società Gestione Impianti Nucleari) company. The assistance team also includes the Fincantieri (ship-building), Ansaldo Energia (nuclear technology), Duferco (dismantlement), Camozzi (fuel storage and transport casks), and Techint (nuclear technology) companies.
Japan	\$100 million made available for naval projects. Total Global Partnership pledge: A little more than \$200 million.	Pilot dismantlement of one Victor III-class submarine is nearly complete. Negotiations on scrapping an additional Victor I and several other projects, including construction of land-based reactor storage, have begun.	While Japan is discussing helping Moscow construct land-based reactor storage in the Pacific, this money would come out of the \$100 million in funds already made available for work in the naval sphere, thus reducing the amounts that can be spent on other projects. Russia itself has already started to prepare a site for a land-based reactor storage facility.
Norway	Much of Norway's Global Partnership pledge will be spent in the naval sphere. Total Global Partnership pledge: \$122 million.	Norway is concentrating on rehabilitation of Andreyeva Bay and the Lepse service ship, as well as submarine dismantlement and RTG removal.	Norway plans to remove 32 RTGs in 2004, but needs new environmental assessments first--it is not clear that Russian environmental assessments will be accepted. Oslo is also concerned over the safety of transporting RTGs via helicopter.
Russia	Russian federal budget: \$65 million per year for submarine dismantlement and related issues Total Global Partnership pledge: \$2 billion.	Moscow has been quite active in the naval sphere, particularly in the Russian Far East. Activities in the Pacific include shipyard refurbishment, SSN dismantlement, preparations for reactor storage facility construction, and construction of a sarcophagus to encase damaged submarines.	
Sweden	\$0.5 million for Andreyeva Bay and other projects. No announced total Global Partnership pledge.	Swedish activities focus on Andreyeva Bay and the Lepse nuclear service ship.	
United Kingdom	\$17 million has been allocated for 2004. Total Global Partnership pledge: \$750 million.	UK activities focus on submarine dismantlement, and spent fuel storage safety and security. The United Kingdom has been active at Andreyeva Bay and the Atomflot nuclear icebreaker facility, in Murmansk region.	
United States	U.S. expenditures per year in this area are unknown. Total Global Partnership pledge: \$10 billion.	U.S. aid includes SSBN dismantlement (16 to be scrapped by 2012), MPC&A upgrades at naval facilities (may be complete), construction of an interim dry fuel storage facility and special railcars to transport SNF to the site, and provision of SNF storage casks.	In 2004 the United States will begin a new program to remove RTGs, beginning with 57 units in the Russian Northwest (most in Arkhangelsk region, where 9 RTGs have been without any supervision).

Chart source: "Submarine Dismantlement Assistance," Issue Brief, NTI Website, <http://www.nti.org/analysis/articles/submarine-dismantlement-assistance/>.