Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The SCO was established in June 2001 by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to enhance regional security and combat terrorism, separatism, and extremism. In July 2003 India, Pakistan, and Iran joined as observers.

- **Principal Organs**
  - Council of Heads of State
  - Council of Heads of Government
  - Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs
  - Meetings of Heads of tax/other member states, including the EU, the U.S., and Canada, with the remaining Asian states.

- **Committees**
  - Coordinating and Dealing with the Nuclear Issue
  - Coordinating and Dealing with the Nuclear Issue
  - Economic, Financial, and Trade Coordinating Group
  - Economic, Financial, and Trade Coordinating Group
  - Security and Political Coordinating Group
  - Security and Political Coordinating Group
  - Cultural and Educational Coordinating Group
  - Cultural and Educational Coordinating Group
  - Environmental Coordinating Group
  - Environmental Coordinating Group
  - Social and Cultural Coordinating Group
  - Social and Cultural Coordinating Group
  - Economic and Trade Coordinating Group
  - Economic and Trade Coordinating Group

- **Secretariat**
  - Director: Naguib Suleiman
  - Deputy Director: Mohammad Khurram

- **Staffing**
  - Total Staff: 150

- **Budget**
  - Total Budget: $7,000,000 (2004)

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

The GCC was established by the leaders of the Arab countries in 1981 to promote economic integration and to combat terrorism, separatism, and extremism. It consists of five countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

- **Principal Organs**
  - General Secretariat
  - Council of Foreign Ministers
  - Permanent Commission on Administrative Affairs

- **Committees**
  - Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs
  - Committee on Political and Security Affairs
  - Committee on Social and Cultural Affairs

- **Secretariat**
  - Director: Najeeb Al-Shamahi
  - Deputy Director: Mohammed Al-Husseini

- **Staffing**
  - Total Staff: 50

- **Budget**
  - Total Budget: $7,000,000 (2004)

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

The ARF was established in 1994 by ASEAN to promote political stability and economic development in Southeast Asia. It consists of 27 countries, including ASEAN members and major regional partners.

- **Principal Organs**
  - ARF Foreign Ministers’ Meetings
  - ARF Senior Officials’ Meetings
  - ARF Senior Officials’ Meetings

- **Committees**
  - Political, Security, and Defense Cooperation Committee
  - Economic, Social, and Cultural Cooperation Committee
  - Environment, Development, and Energy Committee

- **Secretariat**
  - Director: H.E. Phu Quang Lam
  - Deputy Director: H.E. Phu Quang Lam

- **Staffing**
  - Total Staff: 50

- **Budget**
  - Total Budget: $7,000,000 (2004)

The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

OPANAL was established in 1995 by Latin American countries to promote the prohibition of nuclear weapons in the region. It consists of 32 countries, including all Latin American countries except Cuba.

- **Principal Organs**
  - General Secretariat
  - Council of Ministers
  - Technical Secretariat

- **Committees**
  - Committee on Nuclear Safeguards
  - Committee on Nuclear Safeguards
  - Committee on Nuclear Safeguards

- **Secretariat**
  - Director: Aurelio Besora
  - Deputy Director: Rosario Rusca

- **Staffing**
  - Total Staff: 20

- **Budget**
  - Total Budget: $7,000,000 (2004)
Outline of Selected Multilateral or Regional Organizations to Promote Discussion Regarding their Applicability for Northeast Asia

Programs for Coordinating Submarine Dismantlement in Russia

as of January 2006 | Prepared by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis

**The Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP)**

The NDEP was created in 2001 by the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Nordic Investment Bank (NIB), and the World Bank Group to address environmental problems in northeastern Russia. The EBRD was given the role of financing donor-funded nuclear safety projects via the NDEP Support Fund, which has two “windows,” one for non-nuclear environmental projects and the other for nuclear safety.

**Decisions Making**

The Assembly of Contributers, the Steering Group (made up of representatives from the European Commission, the Russian Federation, and the EIB operating in northeastern Russia), and the Nuclear Operating Committee. The Assembly of Contributers, which holds a regular annual meeting, is the ultimate governing body of the fund.

The decisions of the Assembly of Contributers on grant financings are adopted by consensus. Disputes are ultimately handled by the Assembly of Contributers and are settled by anonymous decisions. (NDEP has had no disputes so far and it does not expect any to arise in the future).

The EBRD, as the manager of the fund, prepares the meetings of the Assembly of Contributers and serves as secretariat of such meetings and of the Nuclear Operating Committee.

**Secretariat**

The Nuclear Operating Committee is composed of the representatives of the countries and organizations contributing to the NDEP Support Fund. The committee identifies, proposes, and prioritizes projects in the nuclear window and assists during project implementation. It also has indicated its interest in serving as an overarching, non-cut-of projects in its portfolio, but of projects conducted in the region by other parties.

**Committees**

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**Staffing**

By December 2004, contributions to the Fund reached €196,700,000 of which €148,700,000 was allocated for the nuclear window. EBRD receives a management fee of about 2 percent of contributions.

**Budget**

Annual budget of the secretariat is about $200,000. The cost of the meeting could be $100,000-$500,000 depending on the country location, logistics, and arrangements.

**Illegal Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC) Program**

The AMEC program was established between the defense ministries of Norway, Russia, and the U.S. in 1996 with the objective of addressing military-related environmental problems in the Arctic region, in particular Russian nuclear submarine dismantlement. AMEC was expanded in June 2001 when it was joined by the UK Ministry of Defense.

Each country shares equally in the decision-making process throughout the duration of the project. The decision to accept a new member must be unanimous.

Disagreements as to the interpretation or implementation of the declaration are resolved by consultation between the parties and are not referred to a third party. Disagreements that cannot be resolved by the steering group are referred to the principal’s meeting for resolution.

The technical experts working group, which is selected by the steering group, provides advice on projects and evaluates proposals for new projects. A project team is composed of individuals who provide the management functions necessary for successful project execution. Each project team includes project officers from all member countries.

The U.S. AMEC program office is staffed by a full-time director (who is also a steering group co-chair), an administrative assistant, and approximately 10 volunteer project officers.

$114,000,000 invested $2,500,000,000 million in the AMEC Program. In FY2006, the AMEC program’s request to the U.S. was $14,000,000, with partner contributions expected to add $6,000,000.

**Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**

Theigail readet established the Global Partnership in June 2002.

They agreed to support specific cooperative initiatives in Russia, to address nonproliferation, disarmament, counterterrorism, and nuclear safety issues. In the last three years, Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Korea, Sweden, and Switzerland have also become members of the Global Partnership.

The four officials (GPOs), and the experienced Global Partnership Group (GPGP). The chair of the GPGP is a high-level official from the country currently acting as G8 president (James Wright of Canada in 2002, John Zaccheus of France in 2003, John Bolton of the U.S. in 2004). The GPGP is responsible for expert-level implementation of the initiative under the guidance of the GPGP.

N/A

None

The GPGP meets regularly and is attended by officials from all partnership countries. It has focused its discussions on resolving differences concerning the Global Partnership implementation guidelines, such as liability issues and translating financial commitments into concrete projects. The GPGP has also been the forum to meet with non-G8 countries about participating in the Global Partnership as donors or recipients.

N/A

U.S. pledged to provide up to $234 billion per ten years. The U.S. pledged to contribute half of the $240 billion target.

**JAAI Experts Contact Group for International Radioactive Waste Projects in their Russian Federation (CEG)**

The CEG was established in April 1996 under the auspices of the JAAI to assist waste management projects in the Russian Federation. The CEG members include Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the UK, the U.S., the EU, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, and the International Science and Technology Center; Japan and the Nordic Environment Finance Cooperation are observers.

Plenary CEG meeting (attended by representatives of the thirteen members, who can be accompanied by alternates and experts), working groups, and the secretariat. The plenary CEG meeting, which is held at least once a year, is chaired by one of the representatives of the CEG for one-year period by the full members of the CEG.

Decisions of the CEG are primarily made by consensus. If this is not possible, a two-thirds majority of the representatives present will be required.

None. (Most decisions have been made unanimously.)

The CEG secretariat is located in the UKA headquarters and operated by the IAEA with financial support from the CEG member states. The secretariat assists the chairman in preparing for the meetings, drafting minutes of the meetings, and circulating information among CEG representatives.

The CEG may establish ad hoc working groups for specific tasks and duration within the agreed terms of Reference. At the sixteenth CEG meeting in April 2003, a working group on informational support related to the Russian Program on Comprehensive Dismantlement of Nuclear Submarines was established by the CEG.

As of May 2003, €144,000,000 has been allocated for the restructuration and improvement of radioactive waste storage sites in the Kola peninsula.

**NDEP Implementation**

The NDEP was created in 2001 by the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Nordic Investment Bank (NIB), and the World Bank Group to address environmental problems in northeastern Russia. The EBRD was given the role of financing donor-funded nuclear safety projects via the NDEP Support Fund, which has two “windows,” one for non-nuclear environmental projects and the other for nuclear safety.

The Assembly of Contributers, the Steering Group (made up of representatives from the European Commission, the Russian Federation, and the EIB operating in northeastern Russia), and the Nuclear Operating Committee. The Assembly of Contributers, which holds a regular annual meeting, is the ultimate governing body of the fund.

The decisions of the Assembly of Contributers on grant financings are adopted by consensus. Disputes are ultimately handled by the Assembly of Contributers and are settled by anonymous decisions. (NDEP has had no disputes so far and it does not expect any to arise in the future).

The EBRD, as the manager of the fund, prepares the meetings of the Assembly of Contributers and serves as secretariat of such meetings and of the Nuclear Operating Committee.

**Secretariat**

The Nuclear Operating Committee is composed of the representatives of the countries and organizations contributing to the NDEP Support Fund. The committee identifies, proposes, and prioritizes projects in the nuclear window and assists during project implementation. It also has indicated its interest in serving as an overarching, non-cut-of projects in its portfolio, but of projects conducted in the region by other parties.

**Committees**

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**Staffing**

Approximately four EBRD staff members are fully engaged with the management of the fund.

**Budget**

By December 2004, contributions to the Fund reached €196,700,000 of which €148,700,000 was allocated for the nuclear window. EBRD receives a management fee of about 2 percent of contributions.

**Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Program in the Russian Federation (MNENP)**

The MNNEP Framework Agreement was signed in May 2001 by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the UK, and the U.S. to facilitate cooperation in the area of safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management in the Russian Federation. The MNNEP agreement addresses the critical legal questions of site access, tax redemption, and liability issues.

Decisions and recommendations of the MNNEP Committee are made by consensus.

Any disagreement between two or more parties concerning the interpretation of the agreement or its implementation is resolved through consultation. Consultations take place not later than three months after one of the parties submits such a request in writing to the other party or parties.

N/A

The MNNEP Committee is composed of one authorized government representative of each of the parties. The committee focuses on legal issues, such as notification of the MNNEP agreement and the adoption of legal and regulatory statutes needed for the effective implementation of the agreement. It may establish ad hoc working groups as required for the functioning of the committee.

N/A

As of May 2003, €144,000,000 has been allocated for the restructuration and improvement of radioactive waste storage sites in the Kola peninsula.

**Outline of Selected Multilateral or Regional Organizations to Promote Discussion Regarding their Applicability for Northeast Asia**

**Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**

The global leaders established the Global Partnership in June 2002.

They agreed to support specific cooperative initiatives in Russia, to address nonproliferation, disarmament, counterterrorism, and nuclear safety issues. In the last three years, Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Korea, Sweden, and Switzerland have also become members of the Global Partnership.

The senior officials’ group (SOG), and the experienced global partnerships group (GPPG). The chair of the GPPG is a high-level official from the country currently acting as G8 president (James Joyce of Canada in 2002, John Bolton of the U.S. in 2004). The GPPG is responsible for expert-level implementation of the initiative under the guidance of the GPPG.

N/A

None

The GPPG meets regularly and is attended by officials from all partnership countries. It has focused its discussions on resolving differences concerning the Global Partnership implementation guidelines, such as liability issues and translating financial commitments into concrete projects. The GPPG has also been the forum to meet with non-G8 countries about participating in the Global Partnership as donors or recipients.

N/A

U.S. pledged to provide up to $234 billion per ten years. The U.S. pledged to contribute half of the $240 billion target.