

The Global Partnership: An Overview

Principles

The *Global Partnership* is grounded in six principles designed to prevent terrorist interests from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons, or related materials, equipment, technology and expertise.

These principles, developed by Canada in preparation for Kananaskis, call upon states to:

- strengthen global non-proliferation efforts through the adoption and full implementation of relevant multilateral treaties and other international instruments;
- develop and maintain appropriate measures to account for and secure WMD materials in use, storage and transport;
- develop and maintain secure storage facilities for WMD materials;
- strengthen border controls, law enforcement and international cooperation to deter, detect and interdict illicit trafficking of WMD;

- strengthen national export and transshipment control systems over items that could be used in the development or production of WMD; and
- strengthen efforts to reduce stockpiles of WMD materials.

These six principles were subsequently unanimously endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, through a resolution adopted in the fall of 2002.³ Central to the implementation of these principles was the commitment that countries lacking the resources to address the problems of WMD would be assisted by the international community.

"We call on all countries to join us in adopting the set of non-proliferation principles we have announced today."

*—Statement by G8 Leaders,
Kananaskis Summit, June 2002.*

Guidelines

Leaders also agreed to a set of guidelines at Kananaskis to facilitate the implementation of bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects funded through the *Global Partnership*. These guidelines were based on practices that had proven their value in other cooperation work. They require all *Global Partnership* projects to:

- be transparent and open to monitoring and audit;
- adhere to accepted environmental protection and safety standards;
- be based on clearly defined project milestones;
- adhere to peaceful use provisions and the application of adequate physical protection measures;
- provide full exemption from taxes, duties, levies and other charges;

- base project implementation on international procurement standards;
- provide adequate liability protection for project personnel and contractors;
- provide appropriate privileges and immunities for donor representatives working on cooperation projects; and
- ensure adequate protection of sensitive information and intellectual property.

Integrating these guidelines generally requires a bilateral or multilateral legal framework for partner operations, supplemented by contractual agreements for project implementation.

³ Resolution 57/68: *Bilateral Strategic Nuclear Arms Reductions and the New Strategic Framework*. Adopted without a vote on November 22, 2002.