became the third-largest contributor (after the U.S. and the EU), and a member of both the six-nation Governing Board and the Scientific Advisory Committee. During fiscal year 2006-2007, Canada committed roughly $7 million to 25 scientific research projects involving 440 former weapons scientists. The areas of expertise represented were the nuclear, chemical, and biological sciences.

Since 2004, Canada's GPP has funded 101 projects worth approximately $27 million and involving the redirection of over 2,000 former weapons scientists. Dozens of experts from the Canadian government, industry and academia are collaborating in these projects.

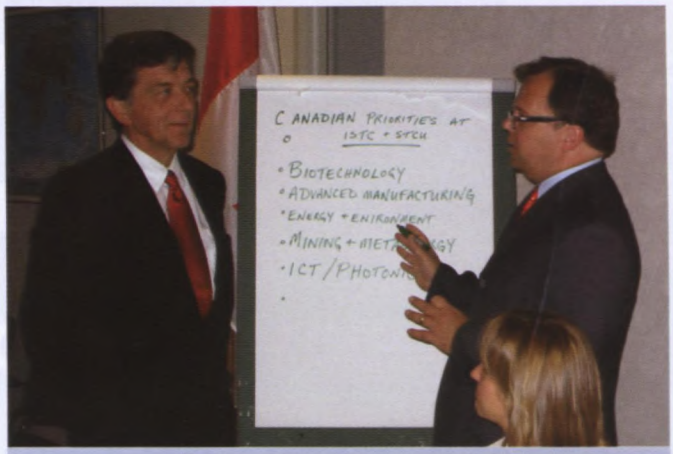
STCU: The STCU's mandate is identical to that of the ISTC, except that it focuses on different countries: Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Georgia (which is a member of both Centers). Canada was one of the founding members of the STCU, which has been active since January 1995 and is the first intergovernmental organization based in Ukraine.

Since taking over Canada's representation role from CIDA in April 2006, the GPP has funded two projects worth $210,000.

Sustainability focus: Canada's non-proliferation objectives extend well beyond the lifespan of individual projects and activities, with a primary goal to help ensure that former weapons scientists make a permanent transition to peaceful pursuits.

In order to facilitate sustainable redirection, Canada provides funding and support for programs oriented toward this objective. These include:

- targeted initiatives that focus on technology areas of priority to recipient countries and that either have a defined end user of the research results or are partly funded by an organization within the recipient country;
- commercialization support programs that provide beneficiaries with small-scale business support , intellectual property rights (IPR) asset inventory and analysis, "match-making" between former weapons institutes and international partners, and commercialization initiatives that help bring promising high-tech goods/services to the market, that support technology transfer, and that create sustainable civilian jobs for former weapons scientists; and
- the Partner program through which Canadian companies are made aware of opportunities to partner with recipients to advance their organization's research and innovation goals, and through which recipient institutes in the FSU are able to respond directly to existing market demands.



Redirection of Former Weapons Scientists team meets with ISTC executive director Norbert Jousten to plan future Canadian activities

Scientists from Ukraine in Montreal taking part in an environmental industry focused trade show and conference.

Canada also maintains close ties with the Science Centers and the other funding parties through participation in the governing boards and subcommittees of the Centers and through day-to-day interactions in order to monitor the needs of recipient countries and their institutes and to help deliver coordinated and effective programs. The GPP consults with federal science-based departments and agencies through regular meetings of the Science, Technology and Trade Advisory Group (STTAG) (an interdepartmental forum for discussing the international science, technology and trade aspects of the redirection program), regular communication with project collaborators and partners, and outreach to other key stakeholders. These consultations help to assess Canadian S&T priorities and determine how these might be addressed through Canada's Science Center funding, thereby improving the potential for sustainable collaborative research.