

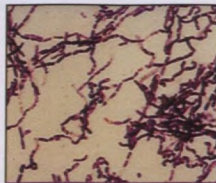
Other Achievements

Biological Non-Proliferation Program

Curbing the proliferation of biological weapons (BW) is an essential element of the *Global Partnership*. In accordance with the commitment made by leaders at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, Canada is pursuing a number of initiatives in Russia and other countries of the FSU to prevent terrorists and states of proliferation concern from acquiring or developing biological weapons and related materials, equipment and technology. BW proliferation is of growing concern, particularly as many underfunded biological facilities are unable to adequately safeguard their deadly collections of pathogens and manufacturing equipment. The vulnerability of these facilities demands attention, bearing in mind that only a microscopic quantity of biological agent is required to produce a biological weapon.

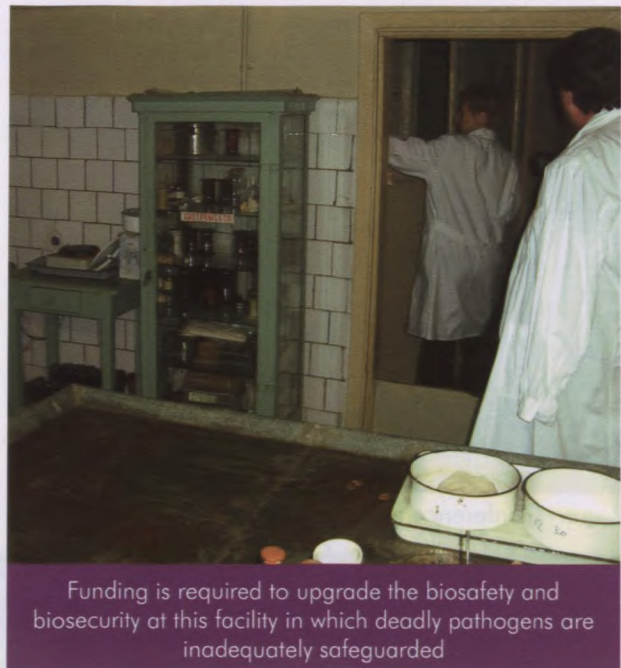
To contribute to the non-proliferation of BW, Canada is prepared to provide assistance under the *Global Partnership* to countries seeking to:

- promote the adoption, universalization, full implementation and strengthening of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, which prohibits the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling or retention of biological weapons;
- develop and maintain appropriate, effective measures to account for and secure biological items (i.e. biosafety);
- develop and maintain appropriate, effective physical protection measures at facilities that house biological items (i.e. biosecurity);
- develop and maintain effective border controls, law enforcement efforts and international cooperation to detect, deter and interdict cases of illicit trafficking in biological items (e.g. through installation of detection systems, training of customs and law enforcement personnel, and cooperation in tracking these items);



Brucella causes disease in both humans and animals and is considered a possible target for terrorist acquisition and use

- develop, review and maintain effective national export and transshipment controls over items on multilateral export control lists (as well as any other items that may contribute to the development, production or use of BW); and
- adopt and strengthen efforts to minimize holdings of dangerous biological pathogens and toxins.



Funding is required to upgrade the biosafety and biosecurity at this facility in which deadly pathogens are inadequately safeguarded

DFAIT's Global Partnership Bureau has developed a comprehensive biological non-proliferation strategy, which complements and supports Canada's activities through the ISTC. Based on consultations with Russian and other FSU and international partners, it is prepared to pursue initiatives in the following areas:

- assisting with the development and implementation of effective and practical biosafety/biosecurity standards;
- assisting with the establishment of national and/or regional biosafety associations in Russia and other countries of the FSU;
- providing biosafety/biosecurity training; and
- funding required biosafety/biosecurity upgrades at facilities of priority non-proliferation concern.