



GPP Director General Troy Lulashnyk with international colleagues at the second meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Ankara, Turkey, February 2007.

Preventing the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials:

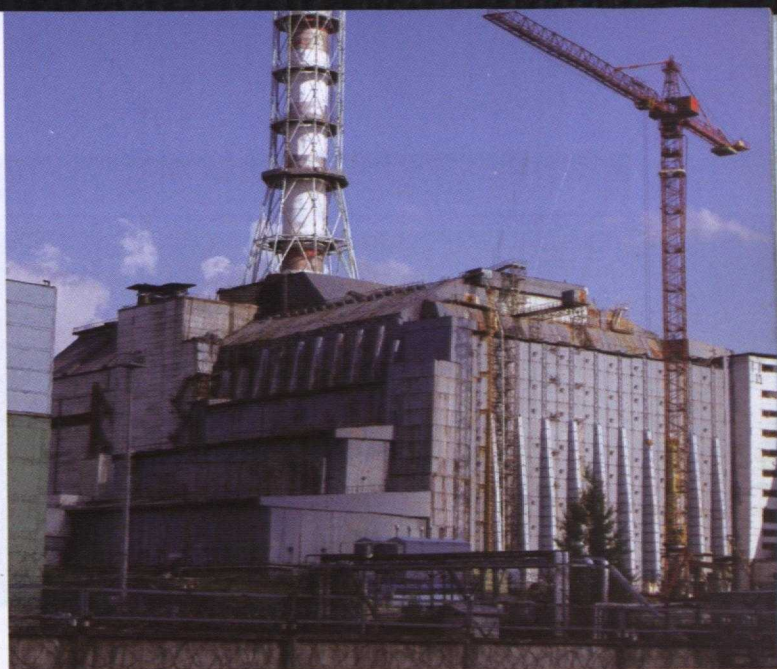
Vulnerable borders provide an opportunity for nuclear smugglers and terrorists to exploit the international shipping network to gather the resources needed to construct a nuclear device or a dirty bomb. The last opportunity to detect and deter the movement of these materials is often at an international border of the host country. Much work remains to be done to ensure that dangerous nuclear and other radioactive materials are not moved through to Canada or elsewhere. To help combat this threat, in 2006 Canada funded approximately \$1 million in upgrades to Ukraine's land borders. Canada also signed a \$5 million agreement with the U.S. DOE Second Line of Defense (SLD) Program to install security upgrades at Ukrainian land and sea border crossings.

Reducing stockpiles of fissile material: In addition to securing nuclear materials, it is also critical that fissile material stockpiles be reduced. Canada has contributed \$9 million to the U.S.-led project to shut down the last Russian nuclear reactor producing weapons-grade plutonium. This reactor produces enough material for one nuclear bomb each week. Canada's contribution is helping to ensure that the reactor is shut down in 2011.

Canada also worked closely with partners to support Russia's Plutonium Disposition Program. Canada will help Russia convert 34 tonnes of weapons-grade plutonium into forms not usable for weapons.

Other projects: This year, Canada concluded projects funded with its initial \$4 million contribution to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) and made a second \$4 million contribution. Canada is the second-largest donor state to the NSF. The IAEA Office of Nuclear Security implements vital nuclear and radiological security projects in countries of the FSU using Canada's contribution, including the provision of physical protection and border security upgrades and the securing of dangerous, highly radioactive sources.

The launch of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism at the G8 Summit on July 15, 2006, and its subsequent development speaks to the continuing urgency that Canada and the international community ascribe to the threat of nuclear terrorism. Canada has made concrete contributions to address this threat, and is an active participant in the Global Initiative, including through its GPP.



CANADA'S SUPPORT FOR THE CHORNOBYL SHELTER

Then Foreign Affairs Minister Peter MacKay announced on April 25, 2006, an additional \$8 million contribution to the shelter at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. The announcement was made on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. This contribution is part of Canada's commitment to the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. This new funding brought Canada's total contribution to Chernobyl-related projects to \$66.2 million.

"On behalf of all Canadians, I would like to reiterate our commitment to the people of Ukraine and neighbouring countries on the anniversary of this great tragedy, and in particular to the families affected by the Chernobyl accident throughout the region. Canada will continue to support Ukraine as it copes with the effects of the world's worst nuclear accident. The funding announced today will help complete the concrete shelter covering the damaged reactor. Our contribution will have a very positive impact on the environment by reducing the amount of radiation levels in the region."

— The Honourable Peter G. MacKay, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, April 25, 2006.