

Biosecurity/biosafety enhancement in partner countries and supporting the ISTC and STCU will remain GPP priorities in the coming year. This work will include beginning construction of a new containment laboratory, and completing priority security upgrades at several biological facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic. Canada's GPP will also continue to support "Train-the-Trainer" programs at the biosecurity/biosafety training centres in Kazakhstan and Ukraine, the important work of BACAC and the revision of biosecurity/biosafety guidelines in partner countries.

These efforts will help to build the requisite structure through which scientists in FSU countries can be effectively trained in secure and safe practices and integrated into the international biosafety community. They will also support the modernization

of national biosecurity and biosafety guidelines and standards. The implementation of laboratory biosecurity initiatives, such as personnel reliability and pathogen accountability programs, will reduce both the outsider and insider threat that these facilities currently face, as well as lower the risk of dangerous pathogens being removed from the secure laboratory environment. As a direct complement to these activities, the GPP will continue to work with partner countries to enhance their implementation of multilateral non-proliferation and export control obligations and commitments (e.g. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention).

**Biosecurity** and **biosafety** are vital elements of biological non-proliferation. Biosecurity encompasses the broader range of measures to prevent individuals from stealing or gaining unauthorized access to dangerous pathogens and toxins. Biosafety refers to the use of effective procedures and processes to prevent accidental infection by or release of dangerous pathogens, as well as effective procedures and processes to contain biological organisms within the laboratory.