

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540

National Implementation Action Plan

CANADA

Introduction

The Government of Canada is pleased to submit this updated Action Plan on its implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 (2004). Operational Paragraph 8 of UNSCR 1977 (2011) “encourages all States to prepare on a voluntary basis National Implementation Action Plans, with the assistance of the 1540 Committee as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of Resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit those plans to the 1540 Committee.” This 2016 submission serves as an update to Canada’s first National Implementation Action plan, tabled in 2010.

This National Implementation Action Plan is a result of consultations with those Government of Canada departments and agencies which have responsibilities for the implementation of the various provisions of UNSCR 1540. These include: Global Affairs Canada; the Canada Border Services Agency; Department of National Defence; Public Safety Canada; Transport Canada; the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the Public Health Agency of Canada; and Public Services and Procurement Canada. This report offers an update on planned areas of implementation, including continued domestic and international Canadian engagement on UNSCR 1540.

Specific actions in support of UNSCR 1540

Canada has recorded its domestic efforts in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 through the submission of reports to the 1540 Committee. Canada’s first report was submitted in December 2004, with subsequent reports submitted in March 2006 and January 2008. An updated national 1540 implementation matrix was approved by Canada in 2014. Canada also submitted its first National Implementation Action Plan to the UNSCR 1540 Committee in August 2010, as encouraged by OP4 of UNSCR 1810 (2008). This National Implementation Action Plan is an update, as encouraged in OP8 of UNSCR 1977 (2011).

At the March 2014 Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) in The Hague, Canada and the Republic of Korea led a NSS joint statement calling for the full and universal implementation of UNSCR 1540. Among other voluntary commitments, the joint statement encourages NSS participating States to: implement UNSCR 1540 commitments relevant to nuclear security; consider the provision of assistance to help countries implement 1540; focus on regional efforts to implement the Resolution including through support for the 1540 coordinators within key regional organizations; and help advance key 1540 Committee priorities. This joint statement was supported by 30 other NSS States and the United Nations. To assist States in their efforts to implement UNSCR 1540, Canada circulated the NSS joint statement at the May 7, 2014 UNSC Special Session on the 10th Anniversary of UNSCR 1540, and submitted it to the UNSC for inclusion in its record of the debate.

For the 2016 NSS, Canada, Spain, and the Republic of Korea have updated the UNSCR 1540 Joint Statement, which outlines further voluntary actions that States could undertake to advance the universal implementation of UNSCR 1540 beyond the fourth NSS in 2016.

Appendix 1 to this Report details key actions that the Government of Canada has taken and intends to take, to support the implementation of UNSCR 1540. These initiatives are notable for

their breadth and diversity: domestic and international; nuclear, chemical, and biological; legislative, policy, and programming. Together, they constitute Canada's National Implementation Action Plan, which demonstrates Canada's strong continued commitment to implement UNSCR 1540 at home, and to consider assisting other States in meeting their own obligations.

Canadian advancement of UNSCR 1540 through international fora

United Nations

UN Office on Drugs and Crime: Canada plans to continue its work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – World Customs Organization Container Control Programme (CCP) (see Appendix 1). The CCP encourages and demonstrates the need for establishing joint port control units, and assists States in establishing effective container controls to prevent illicit trafficking and other illicit container activities. Canada's work with the CCP supports the UNSCR 1540 commitment to assist Member States in meeting their 1540 obligations by implementing effective domestic controls to prevent the illicit trafficking and brokering of WMD, their means of delivery and related materials.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: Canada included information on its UNSCR 1540 activities in its annual reports to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) meetings from 2012 to 2015, specifically pursuant to Action 44 of the 2010 NPT Action Plan. Action 44 calls upon all NPT States parties to improve their national capabilities to detect, deter and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials throughout their territories, in accordance with their relevant international legal obligations, and calls upon those States parties in a position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity-building. It also calls upon NPT States parties to establish and enforce effective domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with their international legal obligations.

G7

As part of the G7 Non-proliferation Directors Group, Canada participates in joint annual demarches with G7 partners to States which have not yet filed a first report on their implementation of UNSCR 1540. Canada recognizes that reporting is a first step to assessing gaps in legislation, regulations, and enforcement, which can then encourage States to take measures to address these gaps.

Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

Under Canada's leadership at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the G8 launched the *Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction* (GP) to address the threat posed by terrorist acquisition of weapons and materials of mass destruction (WMD) or related materials. Initially established for a ten-year period with a focus on countries of the former Soviet Union, the Partnership expanded its scope of activities globally in 2008. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 Leaders extended the Partnership beyond 2012. The Partnership now encompasses 30 members.

Since 2002, Canada's Global Partnership Program (GPP) has supported the GP with concrete projects aimed at preventing WMD proliferation and terrorism. By reducing the threat posed by nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical terrorism, the GPP has had a tangible positive impact on Canadian and global security.

To date, Canada's GPP has spent over C\$1.24 billion on WMD threat reduction programming. Canada announced a renewed commitment of C\$367 million to the GPP over five years (2013–2018) at the 2012 NSS in Seoul, South Korea.

The GPP has expanded its activities, implementing projects worldwide, including in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and in the areas identified as priorities by G8 Leaders at the 2010 Muskoka Summit and reiterated at the 2011 Deauville Summit, including: nuclear and radiological security; biological security; support for the implementation of UNSCR 1540; and chemical weapons destruction (see Appendix 1 for GPP programming in support of UNSCR 1540 implementation). Through the GPP, Canada also participates in the NSS process, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Canada continues to support key voluntary non-proliferation mechanisms, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative. OP10 of UNSCR 1540 “calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials.” The PSI plays a vital role in sharing information among military, legal, diplomatic, and intelligence experts and conducting exercises with the aim of reducing proliferation risks, thereby improving the global capacity to combat illicit trafficking of WMD and related materials.

Canada plays a leading part in the PSI Operational Experts Group (OEG), and hosted the 2015 OEG meeting in Ottawa. Canada also continues to play an active role in high-level and mid-level political meetings of the PSI. Further, Canada has supported regional capacity building exercises under the banner of PSI, including in the Caribbean. Canada will continue to support this important cooperative endeavour, contributing to the international diffusion of proliferation security norms and standards of practice internationally.

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)

Canada joined the Global Initiative to Counter Nuclear Terrorism as a founding partner nation and continues to be an active participant in GICNT events, including the Implementation and Assessment Group and biennial plenary meetings. Within the GICNT, Canada leads in the development of technical products in areas associated with nuclear forensics and participates actively in the GICNT Nuclear Forensics Working Group. In May 2012, Canada hosted a GICNT tabletop exercise, “Toronto RADEX 2012”, designed to develop and teach capabilities for response, mitigation, and investigation of terrorist attacks and for information sharing. Over 100 participants representing 14 GICNT countries took part in the exercise.

Additionally, Canada also supports cross-disciplinary events, for example, the “Radiant City” meeting in Karlsruhe in May 2015 which focused on nuclear detection and forensics. These cross-disciplinary events address the need for overall coordination between communities of practice, including the exchange of good practices, and identification of technical and shared legal challenges, as well as those that are unique among disciplines.

During the tenth anniversary of the GICNT in 2016, Canada plans to continue its active support of the GICNT by providing additional technical expertise for GICNT activities, such as the Nuclear Forensics Working Group and other technical nuclear security work of the GICNT working groups.

Multilateral Export Control Regimes

Canada will continue to participate in all four of the major multilateral export control regimes, namely, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Australia Group. Participating governments in these organizations negotiate common lists of goods and technology that they all then implement, according to national legislation. Canada is an active participant in negotiations in these regimes. Most items on Canada's Export Control List derive from controls adopted within these regimes. The lists produced by these regimes evolve in response to changing international and technological circumstances. Canada updates its Export Control List on an annual basis through a regulatory amendment process.

Canadian capacity-building projects in support of UNSCR 1540

Canada appreciates the assistance request summaries prepared by 1540 Committee experts. Through the 30-member Global Partnership (GP) Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Canada supports UNSCR 1540 implementation by providing international assistance in response to requests submitted to the 1540 Committee, as well as direct requests for bilateral assistance. Established in 2011, Global Affairs Canada's GPP UNSCR 1540 programming unit responds to these requests for Member State assistance. Our response includes the delivery of concrete capacity-building projects such as: strengthening export control and border security measures, providing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) training and related equipment and offering technical assistance to help States develop and strengthen their legal and regulatory frameworks dealing with CBRN instruments and regimes (for more information on GPP programming, see Appendix 1).

Future Opportunities for Canadian capacity-building in support of UNSCR 1540

Through this National Implementation Action Plan, Canada reiterates its willingness to consider requests for assistance, on a case-by-case basis, as assessed against priorities and Canadian expertise and capacities. The key provisions of OP3 of UNSCR 1540 are set out below, with details on potential areas of Canadian expertise outlined in bullet points below each provision:

OP3: The Security Council...decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials involving...

(a) Accountancy and security of such items in production, use, storage, or transport

- Nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical material accountancy;
- Transportation of dangerous goods, including nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical materials; and
- Securing disused radiological sources.

(b) Physical protection measures

- Physical security of nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological materials and facilities.

(c) Border controls and law enforcement

- Customs and excise / law enforcement;

- Export controls, border enforcement, detection equipment, export control/proliferation intelligence and enforcement; and
- Nuclear forensics, detection and incident/event response and mitigation through multilateral organization such as the IAEA, the NSS process and GICNT.

(d) National export and trans-shipment controls

- Licensing and enforcement of imports and exports of nuclear, missile, chemical and biological goods and technologies;
- Licensing and control of imports and exports of nuclear and nuclear-related dual-use goods and technology; and
- Technical review and assessment of dual-use, military, nuclear, missile, chemical and biological goods and technologies under the following control regimes: the Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group; Australia Group and Wassenaar Arrangement.

Other areas of Canadian expertise

- Flag State consent for interdictions;
- Maritime security policy and innovation;
- International capacity-building on marine security issues; and
- Management of Controlled Goods Programs.

Canada's consideration of additional capacity-building activities would be contingent upon: receiving a precise project proposal and detailed budget; a close match between the needs of the requesting State and the specific expertise that a Canadian government department/agency could offer; and the identification of a source of funding.

Path forward: 1540 Committee renewal

OP2 of UNSCR 1977 (2011) extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee for ten years, until April 25, 2021. As the Committee approaches the middle phase of its current mandate, Canada believes that it is an opportune time to reflect on the structure and working methods of the Committee, particularly in light of the 1540 Committee's 2016 Comprehensive Review.

In particular, Canada notes that a continued challenge in moving forward on universal implementation of UNSCR 1540 is the need to advance beyond the awareness-building stage and towards detailed implementation of the specific technical provisions of the Resolution. While four working groups have already been established on national implementation, assistance, cooperation and transparency and outreach, Canada remains convinced that effective implementation will require building further specialized expertise in each of the key paragraphs of the Resolution: 1, 2, and 3(a)-(d). Canada believes that the establishment of informal groups of non-proliferation experts for each of these provisions could be considered. The knowledge required to implement accountancy and security of nuclear, chemical, and biological material is likely to differ significantly from one type of material to another. Experts from governments, non-governmental organizations, industry, think-tanks, and academia could be drawn upon to provide advice in each of the specialized areas.

Canada remains open to providing assistance to States in implementing the provisions of Resolution 1540. However, Canada notes that the persistent lack of specificity in official assistance requests significantly impedes donor-States' abilities to provide support through the mechanisms of UNSCR 1540. Official assistance requests often identify broad areas of interest rather than precise activities, thereby limiting donors' abilities to assess required resource

allocations, and the means by which assistance could be delivered. Additional focus should be placed on providing support to requesting countries to prepare more actionable assistance requests, possibly through precise proposal drafting training and/or additional follow-up by the 1540 Group of Experts, or by dedicated regional UNSCR 1540 coordinators.

Canada also welcomes further opportunities to work with the UNSCR 1540 Committee and other international bodies to pursue effective implementation of the Resolution. In particular, Canada would consider providing additional assistance in the following areas:

- Enhancing the assistance “matchmaking” mechanism between requesting States and donor States, by liaising with the UNSCR 1540 Committee and other international initiatives, such as the Global Partnership;
- Exploring further strengthening of counter-proliferation controls;
- Working to improve synergies and avoid duplication of efforts across international initiatives aimed at counter-terrorism and non-proliferation, such as the GICNT, PSI and the Global Partnership;
- Liaising with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on projects to support the implementation of UNSR 1540 obligations as they relate to nuclear and radiological security and consider additional contributions to the Nuclear Security Fund to advance these projects; and
- Raising awareness of the importance of full implementation of the Resolution, in particular among high-level policymakers around the world, as has been done in the NSS process.

Additionally, UN Member States may wish to reflect on the organizational support required to secure UNSCR 1540 implementation. While the idea of regional UNSCR 1540 coordinators has taken root, central direction of the Resolution is still required. One potential way forward would be the establishment of a New York-based coordinator who could provide the necessary knowledge, advice, leadership and vision to assist regional coordinators in advancing this highly complex and important Resolution.

Conclusion

This revised National Implementation Action Plan has provided an additional opportunity for Canadian government departments and agencies both to confer on their wide-ranging UNSCR 1540-related activities and to share this information with the international community. Canada again encourages other UN member-States that have not yet done so to consider the preparation of such Plans as a means of deepening dialogue domestically and internationally and of further strengthening the tangible implementation of the Resolution, and takes this opportunity to thank the members of the 1540 Committee for their ongoing work.

Appendix 1

Canadian actions in support of UNSCR 1540

This appendix outlines a range of activities that Canada has taken directly to advance the implementation of UNSCR 1540 on both domestic and international fronts.

Domestic Legislative Action in support of UNSCR 1540:

Canada has made, and will continue to make improvements to its overall legislative/regulatory framework and its implementation of UNSCR 1540 with respect to its domestic controls aimed at preventing the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons. For example:

- On December 1, 2015, the *Human Pathogens and Toxins Act* (HPTA) and *Human Pathogens and Toxins Regulations* (HPTR) came into force. Administered by the Public Health Agency of Canada, the HPTA provides a national safety and security regime to protect the health and safety of the public against the risks posed by human pathogens and toxins, while enabling responsible scientific innovation. The regulatory framework brings into legal force the obligations for licensing, a requirement for an HPTA security clearance for those with access to Security Sensitive Biological Agents, inventory establishment and maintenance, and laboratory incident reporting, as well as prohibitions on any activity with certain pathogens and toxins (currently small pox) and a ban on intentional releases.
- Under the HPTA the following domestic controls referenced in OP2 have been put in place:
 - Mandatory licensing to conduct controlled activities (i.e. possessing, handling, using, producing, storing, permitting any person access, transferring, importing, exporting, releasing, abandoning, disposing of) involving a human pathogen or toxin;
 - Requirement for an HPTA Security Clearance to work with, or have access to, prescribed human pathogens and toxins, known as Security Sensitive Biological Agents (SSBAs), that if misused, can pose a risk to Canada's national security;
 - Mandatory reporting of laboratory incidents, inadvertent production or release of, and stolen or missing pathogens and toxins, including SSBAs;
 - Minimum requirements for the establishment and maintenance of inventories of pathogens and toxins as described in the *Canadian Biosafety Standard 2nd Edition* (2015); and
 - Institutional accountability for the conduct of scientific research through the submission of a Plan for Administrative Oversight.
- In terms of Physical Protection measures as outlined in OP3, the *Canadian Biosafety Standard 2nd Edition* (2015) sets out the physical containment, operational practice, and performance and verification testing requirements to ensure the safe handling and storing of human and terrestrial animal pathogens and toxins regulated by the Public Health Agency of Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in accordance with the *Human Pathogens and Toxins Act* (HPTA), the *Human Pathogens and Toxins Regulations* (HPTR), the *Health of Animals Act*, and the *Health of Animals Regulations*.

With respect to Canada's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, it should be reiterated that Canada is a Non-Nuclear Weapon State under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In terms of other nuclear security dimensions, Canadian government departments and agencies will continue to take steps to implement the provisions of UNSCR 1540, especially in relation to OP3 of the Resolution.

Canada supports a strong multilateral framework for the global fight against nuclear terrorism. The entry into force of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM/A) and universal implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) through required ratification would significantly augment existing global counter-terrorism efforts. For this reason, Canada introduced the *Nuclear Terrorism Act* (the Act) in 2012. The Act entered into force on November 1, 2013. The Act's entry-into-force enabled Canada to ratify both the CPPNM Amendment and ICSANT by amending the Criminal Code to create a number of new offences related to nuclear terrorism, including:

- Making a device or possessing or trafficking nuclear or radioactive material or a device, or committing an act against a nuclear facility or its operations with the intent to cause death, serious bodily harm or substantial damage to property or the environment;
- Using or altering nuclear or radioactive material or a device, or committing an act against a nuclear facility or its operation with the intent to compel a person, a government or a domestic or international organization to do, or refrain from doing any act;
- Committing an indictable offence for the purpose of obtaining nuclear or radioactive material or a device, or to obtain access to a nuclear facility; and
- Threatening to commit these offences.

Although the CPPNM/A has not yet entered into force, Canadian legislation, regulations and policies have been developed in accordance with the Convention's amended requirements. Furthermore, Canada has formally informed the depository of our legislation and regulations which give effect to the Convention, including its Amendment, in accordance with article 14.1 of the CPPNM. The instrument of ratification for ICSANT was provided to the UN Secretary-General on November 21, 2013 and Canada deposited the instrument of ratification for CPPNM/A with the IAEA on December 3, 2013.

Key actions in support of UNSCR 1540:

The four key provisions of OP3 are set out below in italics, with bullets points referencing key actions undertaken since Canada's 2010 National Implementation Action Plan. All figures are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

(a) Accountancy and security of such items in production, use, storage, or transport

Domestic

- In terms of the domestic implementation, as previously mentioned, Canada passed the Nuclear Terrorism Act ("the Act"), in 2013. The entry-into-force of the Act enabled Canada to ratify both ICSANT and the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM and amended the Criminal Code to create a number of new offences related to nuclear terrorism.

International

- Internationally, Canada's GPP has spent more than \$338 million on nuclear and radiological security in countries of the Former Soviet Union, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. The GPP continues to make concrete programming contributions to improve the security of nuclear material – in storage as well as transport – worldwide.
- Specifically, since 2010, Canada's GPP has provided:
 - More than \$20.6 million through the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) to strengthen nuclear security in various countries, making Canada the third largest donor country to the IAEA NSF;
 - More than \$1.8 million for radioactive source security projects in Latin America and \$2 million to the IAEA for a borehole disposal project for radioactive sources in Ghana and the Philippines;
 - \$10 million to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for the Trust Fund for the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and \$5 million to the US Department of Defense to support the destruction of priority chemicals aboard the US vessel, MV Cape Ray;
 - \$6 million to the OPCW to support chemical weapons destruction activities in Libya;
 - \$6.5 million to help mitigate biological threats in the ASEAN region with a program to enhance biosecurity, biosafety, disease surveillance and regional inter-connectivity and collaboration;
 - \$2.5 million to the OPCW for the Trust Fund for the Syria Mission;
 - USD\$2 million to the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism; and
 - More than \$13 million to support strengthening biological security and disease surveillance capacities in Africa, the Middle East, and in Latin America and the Caribbean. This support included the provision of modular and mobile biological laboratories, technical expertise, personal protection equipment and other equipment to enhance biosecurity, biosafety and their national capacities of Member States to quickly and accurately detect, diagnose respond and prevent a deliberate (or accidental) disease outbreak.

(b) Physical protection measures

Domestic

- Canada has converted some research reactors from highly-enriched uranium (HEU) to low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuel, and continues to minimize HEU stocks by repatriating US-origin HEU through the US Department of Energy's repatriation program.
- At the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit, Canada announced its participation in the IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission. The mission took place over a two-week period in October 2015, reviewing Canada's nuclear security-related legislative and regulatory regime for nuclear material and nuclear facilities, as well as the security arrangements applied to the transport of nuclear material, the security of radioactive material and associated facilities and activities, and the information and computer security systems in place. The IPPAS team concluded that

Canada conducts strong and sustainable nuclear security activities, which were significantly enhanced in recent years. Moreover, the team identified a number of good practices in the national nuclear security regime.

International

- At the 2012 NSS, Canada announced its support for a US-led HEU to LEU conversion project in Jamaica through in-kind support from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. This project was completed in October 2015, enabling Jamaica to eliminate all HEU and thus enhance its nuclear security.
- At the 2010 Washington NSS, Canada announced \$5 million towards work with the United States, Mexico, and the IAEA to convert Mexico's research reactor to use LEU instead of HEU. Completion of the project was announced at the 2014 NSS, enabling Mexico to eliminate all the remaining HEU and enhance its nuclear security.
- Similarly at the 2010 NSS, Canada announced US\$3 million towards work with the United States and Vietnam to convert Vietnam's Dalat reactor to use LEU instead of HEU. Completion of the project was announced at the 2014 NSS, enabling Vietnam to eliminate all remaining HEU and enhance its nuclear security.
- Canada also provided over \$1 million for physical protection security upgrades at a research reactor in the Philippines.

(c) Border controls and law enforcement

Domestic

- The Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) continues to work with numerous domestic and international partners to identify, intercept, prevent, and deter illicit exports from Canada. The CBSA continues to administer and enforce export controls using a variety of detection and interdiction tools and technology. The CBSA has a dedicated counter proliferation unit responsible for intelligence-led targeting of exports of WMD-related goods and technologies.
- Public Services and Procurement Canada administers and enforces the Controlled Goods Program (CGP) which came into force on April 2001. Under the authority of the *Defence Production Act and the Controlled Goods Regulations*, the CGP strengthens Canada's defence trade controls through the prevention and detection of the unlawful examination, possession or transfer of controlled goods in Canada through its mandatory registration and regulation of registered businesses and individuals. Controlled goods are defined in the *Schedule to the Defence Production Act*. Controlled goods include chemical, biological and radioactive material used in war and missile technology, such as complete delivery systems. Registration with the CGP is a prerequisite for the issuance of an export permit under the *Export and Import Permits Act*. The CGP also requires all foreign visitors and temporary workers who wish to access controlled goods in Canada to obtain a registration exemption and consent to a security assessment. Foreign nationals from countries of concern have had their CGP exemption application denied on the basis of UNSC Resolutions, including UNSCR 1540, in recent years.
- Canada has undertaken a national project to enhance its nuclear forensics capabilities by establishing of a national nuclear forensics library and a national nuclear forensics laboratory network. The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission has also taken steps to integrate a national nuclear forensics library capability in its operations.

International

- Since 2012, Canada's GPP has:
 - Enhanced border security in the Middle East, by providing \$12 million to enhance Jordanian capabilities to detect illicit transfers of nuclear and radiological material along its borders. Additional work is currently on-going to provide fixed and portable detection equipment at key points of entry in three Latin American countries;
 - Helped establish a mechanism to support the delivery of an internationally recognized CBRN first-responders training curriculum (with partner States in Latin America, Middle East and in Southeast Asia). The program is delivered by members of the Canadian National CBRNE Response Team, led by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and includes the provision of related CBRN equipment to help partner states respond to a potential CBRN incident;
 - Supported legislative assistance and related initiatives to advance the universalization and effective national implementation of UNSCR 1540 in Latin America and Southeast Asia by providing funding (over \$670,000), in cooperation with the United Kingdom, to the London-based non-governmental organization Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) for its National Implementation Measures (NIM) programme. For example, this initiative provided interested Member States with expert assistance in the development of national legislation required under Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) (national implementation measures) and Article IV (development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery) of the Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention (BTWC);
 - Provided \$5.9 million to fund initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean that support strengthening export control and border security measures, through: technical expertise; legislative and regulatory assistance related to WMD non-proliferation; funding of the UNSCR 1540 Coordinator position within CARICOM; support for key experts to attend BTWC meetings; equipment and technical assistance to strengthen sea port security; and
 - Funded various UNSCR 1540 regional initiatives (over \$100,000) in the ASEAN region, including: a UNSCR 1540 Workshop in 2014 that included technical assistance in developing National Implementation Action Plans; and an ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Workshop on illicit trafficking of CBRN materials in 2013 that served as the launch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization's (WCO) Container Control Programme (CCP) in Southeast Asia (a program that the GPP is also funding). Both workshops were co-hosted with the Philippines. In 2015, Canada also funded an ARF Intersessional Meeting (ISM) on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (NPD) with co-chairs Malaysia and New Zealand for the 2015-2017 ARF ISM cycle.

*(d) National export and trans-shipment controls**Domestic*

- Canada plans to implement new end-user (catch-all) controls through amended Nuclear Non-proliferation Import and Export Control Regulations.
- Item 5505 'Goods and Technology for Certain Uses', a 'catch-all' control found in Canada's Export Control List regulations, was further updated in 2011.
- Canada participated in the Nuclear Suppliers Group comprehensive list review which resulted in the publication of the revised Trigger List and Dual-use List. Canada is now moving towards the full implementation of the outcomes of the comprehensive list review.

International

- Canada plans to continue to participate in relevant activities in the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Australia Group, including in the review of their control lists and ongoing work to establish best practices and guidelines for export controls.
- Furthermore, in terms of national export and trans-shipment controls, Canada's GPP has:
 - Provided support for six regional capacity-building workshops and follow-up activities worldwide (over \$720K) related to universal implementation of nuclear security-related international legal instruments, ICSANT and CPPNM/A, in addition to UNSCR 1540;
 - Supported the UNODC - WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) (\$5.5 million) with technical and strategic expertise provided by Canada's Border Services Agency, to enhance detection and interdiction capacities in Southeast Asia sea ports to prevent illicit trafficking of proliferation-related strategic goods (e.g. CBRN materials) that are being transhipped through the region by and to States of concern. The CCP has been encouraging and demonstrating the need for the establishment of joint sea port control units, and aims to assist States to establish effective container controls to prevent illicit trafficking and other illicit container activities. Canada's work with the CCP supports the commitment under UNSCR 1540 to assist Member States on their UNSCR 1540 obligations by implementing effective domestic controls to prevent the illicit trafficking and brokering of WMD, their means of delivery and related materials; and
 - Co-hosted, in partnership with the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security a WMD interdiction and PSI awareness-raising capacity building workshop in 2014 in Trinidad and Tobago (a commitment of \$100,000). The goal of the event was to identify challenges and needs that CARICOM members face in terms of capabilities and national authorities required for successful WMD interdictions, as well as to identify capacity-building opportunities and potential areas for future cooperation on a bilateral, regional or multilateral basis. This session built on two previous workshops organized by Canada in the region in 2009 to promote implementation of UNSCR 1540. Going forward, Canada plans to deepen its engagement in the Caribbean, promoting endorsement of the PSI *Statement of*

Interdiction Principles and assisting countries of the region in building an operational capacity to deter and disrupt the movement of WMD.

- Additionally, Canada has contributed to the PSI Critical Capabilities and Practices (CCP) library and serves as an active member of the CCP Review Team. By strengthening the CCP, Canada aims to provide an international mechanism that increases the costs and risks of WMD proliferation globally, thereby furthering implementation of UNSCR 1540.
- Canada will continue its engagement through the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), including outreach to non-MTCR partners.

Intergovernmental Coordination

- Canada's domestic counter-proliferation efforts also include ongoing inter-departmental operational coordination to address proliferation threats originating from within Canada. Mechanisms exist whereby representatives from policy, intelligence and operations/enforcement organizations from across the Canadian government regularly collaborate to respond to cases of proliferation concern.
- Canada has also implemented legislation providing for improved information sharing under *The Security of Canada Information Sharing Act (SCISA)*. SCISA establishes an explicit authority for all federal Government institutions to disclose information to designated recipients, allowing the Government of Canada to better address key national and international security interests related to terrorism and the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.