



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AGAINST THE SPREAD OF WEAPONS AND MATERIALS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (GP)

International Cooperation through the GP

EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative 10th International Meeting of the National Focal Points Brussels | May 15, 2025



The Global Partnership: A Snapshot

- 23 years since GP created at Kananaskis Summit: US\$20B over
 10 years, initial focus on WMD threats in the former Soviet Union
- Expanded globally in 2008 / Extended indefinitely in 2011
- Since 2002, €26B+ in programming delivered worldwide
- Transformative impact on security of vulnerable states against
 WMD threats mostly in Global South
- Continuing multilateral success story despite erosion of nonproliferation and disarmament architecture
- Canada sees 2025 as opportunity for GP's 31 members (30 countries + EU) to renew commitment to its critical work





GP Members & Implementers

31 Members (30 Countries + EU)

Australia France Kazakhstan Rep of Korea

Belgium Georgia Mexico Spain

Canada Germany Netherlands Sweden

Chile Hungary New Zealand Switzerland

Czech Republic Ireland Norway Ukraine

Denmark Italy Philippines United K

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EU Japan Poland United States

Finland Jordan Portugal

NB: Russia was expelled following its invasion of Crimea in 2014

Key Implementing Partners

Africa CDC BTWC-ISU IAEA **INTERPOL OPCW** UNODA UNSGM **WINS ASEAN CTBTO IFBA** UNICRI **WHO WOAH (OIE)** NTI UNODC



GP Working Methods

- GP meets 2x per year as the GP Working Group (GPWG)
- G7 President (Canada in 2025, France in 2026) shapes GP programming priorities and external engagement
- Four sub-working groups develop and implement work plans for concrete projects and initiatives:
 - Biological Security Working Group (BSWG)
 - Chemical Security Working Group (CSWG)
 - Nuclear & Radiological Security Working Group (NRSWG)
 - CBRN Working Group (CBRNWG)—i.e. cross-cutting issues



Matchmaking

- Fundamentally, GP is a donor coordination mechanism
- Matchmaking is cornerstone of GP: matches <u>donor funds and in-kind contributions</u> with <u>project proposals from implementers</u>
- Calls for proposals usually issued in January and September
- In 2024, 424 projects worth €\$1.9B were implemented in 159 countries in every region of the world by 18 GP partners:
 - Australia, Canada, Denmark, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,
 Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US
- Canada piloting new approach to improve priority setting, paperwork, donor coordination, feedback on proposals



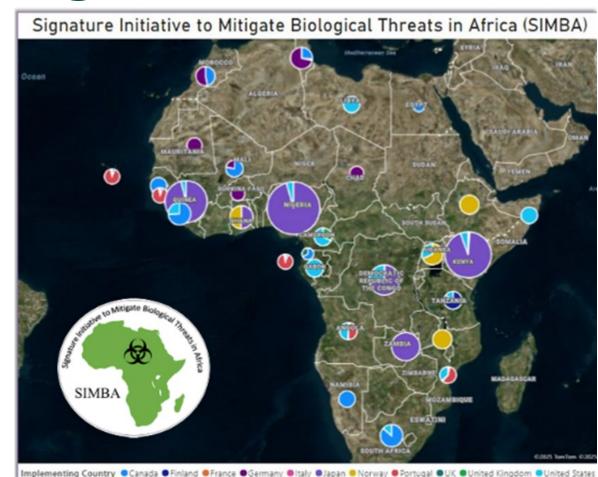
Canada's 2025 Presidency Priorities

- Priority 1: Expanding Engagement
 - Actions: Targeted outreach to potential new members; bolster
 GP regional initiatives (especially Signature Initiative to Mitigate Biological Threats in Africa—SIMBA)
- Priority 2: Tackling Cross-Cutting Threats
 - Actions: Increased focus on GP's Countering WMD Disinformation Initiative and WMD-relevant technologies
- Priority 3: Effective Functioning
 - Actions: Improve matchmaking process; implement a coordination unit and communications strategy; update core documents and mission



2025 Priority: Spotlight on SIMBA

- Launched in 2020
- Led by Canada, funded by several GP members
- Driven by African partners, especially Africa
 CDC
- Bolsters biosecurity and biosafety measures and standards across continent
- Health Security Partnership in Africa: Major component of SIMBA—Africa CDC and WHO improving early warning through strengthened disease surveillance and epidemic intelligence





Spotlight on SIMBA (continued)

Global challenges require global engagement

- SIMBA underscores G7 and GP commitment to work with Global South to tackle global challenges together—especially amid flux in donor landscape
- As G7 president, Canada committed to making SIMBA a cornerstone of GP strategy to expand engagement into future years

Opportunities for collaboration

- EU has robust network and track record in Africa (8 projects valued at €52M over 5 years reported to GP in 2024)
- GP and EU CBRN CoE network can leverage each other's investments and relationships to maximize reach and results



Takeaways from GPWG #1 (February 2025)

- 174 total participants:
 - > 21 GP member countries (out of 30) + EU
 - > 3 non-GP partner countries: Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda
 - > 40 implementing partners (multilateral organizations, NGOs)
- Top CBRN challenges for 2025:
 - Ukraine: Safety and security of nuclear facilities / Use of CW
 - > Syria: Destruction of Assad regime's legacy chemical weapons
 - North Korea: Active WMD and missile programs

Canada to host GPWG #2 in November (site TBD)



GP Sub-Working Group Meetings

- NRSWG: Coordination of Ukraine assistance (Chişinău, 29-30 April)
- **CSWG**: Side meeting at INTERPOL-led Global Congress on Chemical Security & Safety (Amman, 6 May)
- BSWG: SIMBA coordination (Addis Ababa + Lisbon, 27-30 May)
 - Africa CDC's Biosafety and Biosecurity Strategy (27-28 May)
 - Health Security Partnership in Africa (29-30 May)
 - SIMBA Lusophone Initiative workshop (Lisbon, 27-29 May)
- CBRNWG: Side meeting at annual Australia Group plenary (Sydney, 14-18 July)



GP-EU CBRN CoE Collaboration

- GP and EU CBRN CoE are natural partners...
 - Both are "one-stop shop" mechanisms to reduce WMD threats, with crossregional convening power
 - Full-spectrum assistance: from treaty accession and domestic legislation all the way to forensics and accountability
 - Heavy overlap: 14 GP members are EU states; GP has projects in almost all CoE partner states
 - EU CoE Initiative has deep local networks; GP has funding and high-capacity expertise

GP can help mobilize resources and technical assistance to translate National and Regional Action Plans into concrete programming



Canada's Weapons Threat Reduction Program

- Canada's flagship contribution to the Global Partnership
- €1.1B in programming since 2002
- Budget of €50M per year
- Active in every region of the world / 144 projects in 2024-25
- Implementing partners: multilateral organizations, NGOs, research institutes, GP members, specialized companies

WTRP Objectives and Portfolios

- Build international capacity to prevent, detect and respond to WMD threats
- Secure dangerous CBRN materials and improve facility security
- Improve universalization and national implementation of non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament (NACD) regimes: Biological & Toxin Weapons Convention, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Chemical Weapons Convention, Arms Trade Treaty, etc.
- Strengthen global networks and international NACD institutions and initiatives

Nuclear & Radiological **Security**

Biological Security

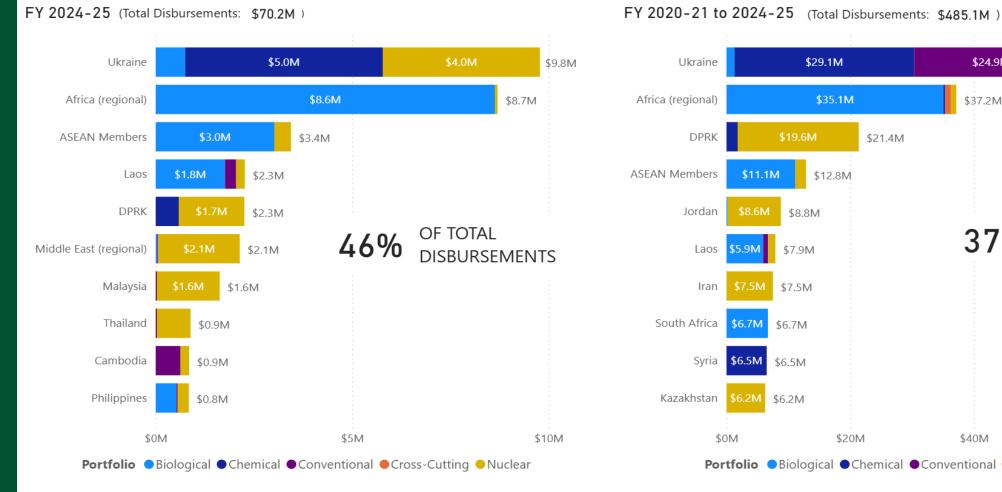
Chemical Security

CBRN Cross-Cutting Issues

Conventional Weapons

WTRP Top Countries and Regions





^{\$24.9}M \$73.0M \$37.2M \$21.4M OF TOTAL \$40M \$60M \$80M **Portfolio** ● Biological ● Chemical ● Conventional ● Cross-Cutting ● Nuclear

^{*} A further \$27.1M in programming with global scope was delivered during this period (39% of disbursements)

^{*} A further \$201.5M in programming with global scope was delivered during this period (42% of disbursements)