

The OPCW's expertise and knowledge of CWs, verification regime and the system of assistance and protection under the CWC as a reflection of international co-operation are being put to use to prevent and respond to chemical terrorist strikes and thus considerably diminish their potential consequences.

It can be added that pursuant to the UN SC Resolution 1540, all nations are obliged to take actions ensuring that non-State actors cannot develop, produce, use or trade CWs in the terms of the CWC. Current status of implementing the CWC is analysed with special emphasis on prevention of and response to terrorist chemical attacks.

**Key words:** Chemical Weapons Convention, chemical terrorism, assistance and protection, OPCW, National Authorities

## 31. CANADA'S GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (8)

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Curbing the proliferation of biological weapons (BW) is an essential element of the *Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction*. At the Kananaskis Summit in June 2002, G8 Leaders committed to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from acquiring or developing biological weapons and related materials, equipment and technology.

To this end, Canada's Global Partnership Program is investing heavily in biological non-proliferation activities in countries of the former Soviet Union.

A comprehensive strategy has been developed to help improve biological safety (biosafety) and biological security (biosecurity) with provision for addressing dual-use concerns. Raising awareness and creating a self-sustaining culture of biosecurity is a key driver of the program. Through this strategy, Canada is assisting various FSU countries to:

- develop and implement effective and practical biosafety/biosecurity standards and guidelines
- establish national and/or regional biosafety associations
- develop and deliver effective biosafety and biosecurity training
- put in place enhanced physical security measures and equipment

In addition to biosafety and biosecurity, the GPP supports a broad range of Biological Non-Proliferation projects and initiatives, including dozens of projects aimed at redirecting former biological weapons scientists. To date, most of these activities have been supported through Canada's contribution to the International Science and Technology Center

(ISTC) and the Science and Technology Centre Ukraine (STCU).

**Key words:** Global Partnership, Biosecurity, Biosafety, Biological Non-Proliferation

## 32. SOME GENETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION RESIDING NEARBY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. THE FIRST STEP (13)

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There is Sosnovy Bor with 60 thousands of inhabitants located 80 km to the west from the centre of St. Petersburg. Here is the greatest and the oldest nuclear power plant, LNPP, with four reactors of the RMBK-1000 (Chernobyl) type. In fact every Sosnovy Bor inhabitant is connected with nuclear technologies. The strategy of the city development is formed and controlled by the policy of federal bodies. It is very difficult to have access to any demographic data and documents reflecting status of population health. Low doses of ionizing radiation are known to cause mutations in germ cells. A great part of the population of Sosnovy Bor works in the NPP and is exposed to low dose ionizing radiation.

This paper presents some genetic characteristics of Sosnovy Bor inhabitants including monogenic diseases (phenylketonuria, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, lysosomal diseases, hypothyroidism etc), chromosomal pathology (Down syndrome, Turner and Klinefelter diseases), multiple malformation syndromes and results of aFP screening of pregnant women with high rate of abnormal values of aFP and hHG.

These results are obligatory basis and the first step to conduct a study on possible genetic effects of LNPP on genetic structure of Sosnovy Bor population.

**Key words:** genetic characteristics, population, NPP

## 33. PATTERN OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN KURDISTAN / IRAQ WITH AN EMPHASIS ON EXPOSURE TO CHEMICAL WEAPON (14)

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A cross-sectional survey was carried out in Kurdistan -Iraq during the period 2000-2001 to determine patterns of morbidity and mortality among Kurdistan population with special emphasis on those exposed to bombs and shell injuries and chemical weapons.

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