

**Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention  
on the Prohibition of the Development,  
Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological  
(Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their  
Destruction**

13 December 2023

English only

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2023 Meeting  
Geneva, 11–13 December 2023

**Contribution of the Russian Federation to the  
implementation of Article X of the BTWC (Cooperation and  
Assistance)**

**Submitted by the Russian Federation**





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December 12, 2023 Geneva



## Assistance and cooperation crisis in the field of biosafety

### Traditional approaches to providing assistance to countries:

- Cooperation in the interests of the helper
- Assistance is limited to the creation of laboratory infrastructure and minimal training for its maintenance, but not for full-fledged independent work
- The countries' own capabilities are not being increased. The purpose of the aid is to maintain dependence on donors
- Assistance is limited to monitoring pathogens and testing their newly developed tests and vaccines

### Assistance from the Russian Federation

- Development of the partner countries' own potential
- Building their biological sovereignty
- Creation of joint centers for the study and prevention of infectious diseases
- Regular training and professional development for partner countries
- Participation in joint expeditions
- Conducting joint scientific research





## Assistance programs for foreign countries Creation of a system for early detection and response to epidemic threats

### IMPLEMENTATION OF 20 ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

- ✓ The fight against plague, HIV infection, measles and rubella, antimicrobial resistance, the introduction of IHR (2005), the study of strains and immunity, COVID-19 and other infections

### THE AMOUNT OF FUNDING OVER 10 YEARS

- ✓ 5 billion rubles on a bilateral basis and more than 40 million US dollars through the programs of relevant international organizations

### CONDUCTING TRAINING EVENTS

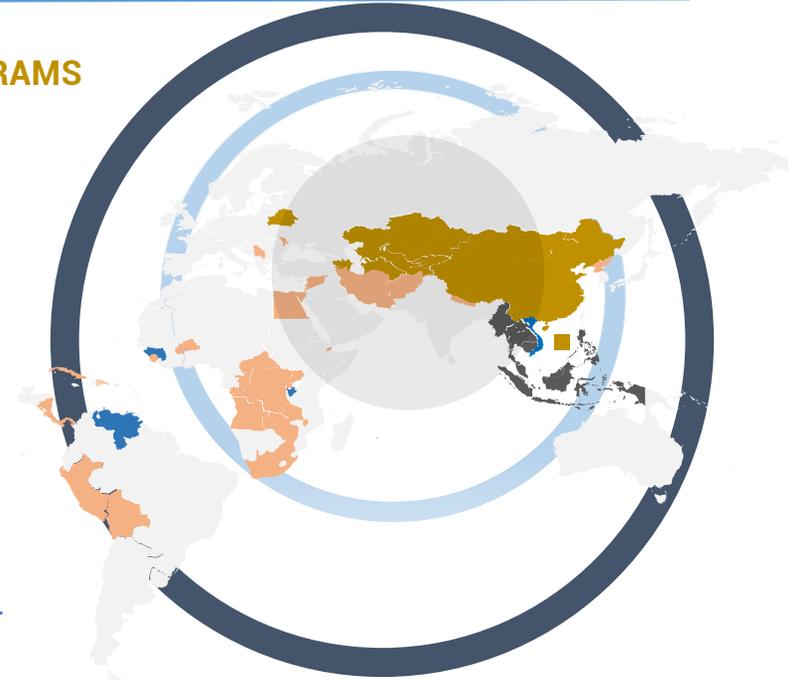
- ✓ More than 3,500 specialists have been trained, and in 2022-2023 alone, more than 800 people from partner countries
- ✓ More than 60 joint research projects have been completed
- ✓ More than 30 joint expeditions have been conducted

### TRANSFER OF MOBILE LABORATORIES AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

- ✓ 6 mobile clinics and 31 mobile laboratories have been transferred to 2 countries
- ✓ More than 3,000 pieces of laboratory equipment, 10 million Russian test systems and hundreds of thousands of vaccines have been delivered

### CREATION OF CENTERS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF BIOLOGICAL THREATS ABROAD

- ✓ New centers for the study of infectious diseases have been established in Venezuela and Burundi
- ✓ The work of the centers in Vietnam and Guinea continued





## Implementation of programs to help partners in the fight against infectious challenges

The concept of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of international development assistance (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 04/20/2014 No. 259)

With the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation **Rospotrebnadzor** is the main operator for the implementation of assistance programs to ensure sanitary and epidemiological well-being



14 Rospotrebnadzor research organizations are implementing  
**20 assistance programs**

### Leading research institutes

- "Central Research Institute of Epidemiology"
- St. Petersburg Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology named after Pasteur"
- "Russian Scientific Research Anti -Plague Institute "Microbe"
- "State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology " Vector"
- "Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology named after Gabrichevsky "
- "Stavropol Scientific Research Anti -Plague Institute" of Rospotrebnadzor
- "Volograd Scientific Research Anti -Plague Institute"

### 4 WHO Collaborating Centers based on:

- Federal State Institution of Higher Education "Russian Scientific Research Anti-Plague Institute "Microbe" of Rospotrebnadzor
- Federal State Budgetary Institution "State Scientific Center of Virology and Biotechnology "Vector" of Rospotrebnadzor
- Federal State Institution of Higher Education "Stavropol Scientific Research Anti-Plague Institute" of Rospotrebnadzor





## Formation of a unified emergency response network



### Russian Anti -plague Institute "Microbe":

- 2001. The **basic organization** of the Coordinating Council on the problems of sanitary protection of the territories of the CIS member States from the importation and spread of especially dangerous infectious diseases
  - 2021. The **basic organization of the CIS member States for Monitoring, Prompt Notification and Joint Response** to Public Health Emergencies of a sanitary and epidemiological nature
- 2021 **WHO Collaborating Center** for the Development of Rapid Response Resources GOARN (Collaborating Center RUS -138).

- ✓ Creation of a system of interstate information exchange on the fight against dangerous infectious diseases;
- ✓ Harmonization and unification of the regulatory and methodological framework ;
- ✓ Cooperation in the field of epidemiological surveillance and emergency control;
- ✓ Unification of modern diagnostic technologies;
- ✓ Development of a unified methodology for sanitary protection of territories ;
- ✓ Training of specialists





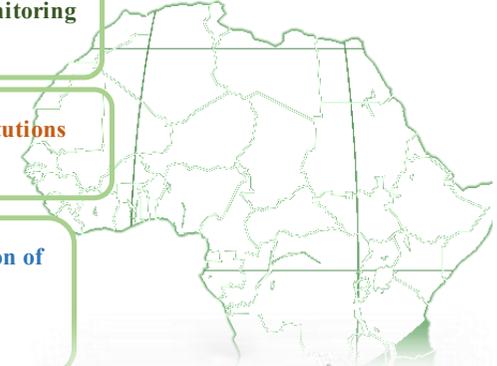
## Expansion of the interaction format. Assistance in responding to biological threats to African countries

### Strengthening national capacities to respond and counteract infectious diseases

Integration of Russian experience export of Russian technologies for monitoring biological threats. Training of specialists

Strengthening the material and technical base of specialized institutions in African countries

Targeted scientific cooperation in the field of diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases relevant to the African region, Reducing the risks of importation and distribution, Improving epidemiological surveillance





## Russian Assistance – Mobile Solutions

Rospotrebnadzor donated **6 mobile clinics and 31 mobile laboratories** to 12 partner countries

Mobile laboratories are used in: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Guinea, DRC, Mongolia

Rospotrebnadzor's mobile laboratories are **85%** equipped with Russian equipment



### Training of specialists in the working methods for mobile laboratories

More than 10 joint emergency response exercises using mobile laboratories with a total coverage of over 1,000 specialists

### The year 2023:

- mobile laboratories will be transferred to Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Uganda, Burundi
- portable mobile laboratories will be transferred to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan



## International cooperation. Conducting international exercises to respond to outbreaks of infectious diseases

2019-2023 14 international exercises of rapid response teams of various formats with a total coverage of more **than 700 people** were held



- **2019** - Saratov (8 countries, 82 participants )
  - **2021**- Kazan I INTERNATIONAL TRAINING EXERCISES OF MOBILE LABORATORIES (11 countries, 120 participants )
  - **2022** – 6 CIS countries, 147 participants (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Tajikistan);
  - **2022** – Saratov (7 countries, 85 participants )
  - **2022** – Mineralnye Vody (7 countries, 65 participants)
  - **2023** – Saratov (7 countries, 29 participants )
  - **2023** – 3 CIS countries – 100 participants (Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)
- 2023** - Astrakhan II International exercises (18 countries, 117 participants)

9 in a bilateral format with the CIS countries



4 in a multilateral format with the CIS countries



1 in an international format with the countries of the CIS, Europe, Asia





## Ensuring the functioning of a unified emergency response system in the CIS area

### Statement

#### the Heads of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States on cooperation in the field of biological safety (Minsk October 15, 2021)

***"...the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population and ensuring health protection from the effects of dangerous biological factors, as well as monitoring of biological risks, are among the priority areas of state policy of the CIS member states."***

- strengthening the legal framework of the CIS :
- Agreement on cooperation in the field of sanitary protection of the territories of the CIS member States ;
- Agreement on Prevention and Response to emergencies in the field of public health of a sanitary and epidemiological nature
- development of research and laboratory infrastructure in the CIS countries
- increasing cooperation within the CIS on the study and assessment of the epidemiological situation
- cooperation on the topic of biosafety at the sites of UN organizations, including WHO





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**Thank you for your attention**

