

# Official Journal of the European Union

C 202



English edition

Information and Notices

Volume 62  
14 June 2019

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## IV

*(Notices)*

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

## COUNCIL

**Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (2018)**

(2019/C 202/01)

## INTRODUCTION

1. This Progress Report on the implementation of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) adopted by the European Council in December 2003 (doc. 15708/03) covers activities carried out in 2018. The Report is non-exhaustive and focuses on the main developments. All activities were undertaken within the broader context of EU security policy and conflict-prevention.
2. Based on the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (doc. 10715/16), the European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of WMD and the New Lines for Action (doc. 17172/08), the guiding principles of the European Union continue to be:
  - a. effective multilateralism, including safeguarding the centrality and the promotion of the universality of global non-proliferation and disarmament architecture, through diplomatic action and financial assistance to third countries and international organisations;
  - b. close cooperation with countries to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime;
  - c. addressing non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral political and non-proliferation and disarmament dialogue meetings and in more informal contacts;
  - d. the effective and complementary use of all available instruments and financial resources — the Common Foreign and Security Policy budget, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), other instruments — in order to maximise the impact of the EU's activities in pursuit of its foreign policy objectives.
3. The European External Action Service (EEAS), in particular the Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-proliferation represented the EU in a number of key international meetings in 2018:
  - the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group meetings in Ottawa, Banff and Québec City;
  - the Conference launching the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons (Paris, 23 January 2018)
  - the Second Preparatory Committee Session to the 2020 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (Geneva, 23 April-4 May 2018);
  - the 62 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna, 17-21 September 2018);
  - the 73 UN General Assembly First Committee (New York, 5 October-8 November 2018);
  - the 23 Conference of States Parties and the 4<sup>th</sup> Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Hague, 21-30 November 2018)

The Special Envoy focused on:

- a. promoting the preservation and strengthening of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a fundamental multilateral instrument for reinforcing international peace, security and stability;
  - b. promoting universal adherence to and entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and enhancing the visibility of the EU's commitment;
  - c. upholding the global norm against the use of chemical weapons, including by preventing impunity for such use;
  - d. promoting the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against ballistic missile proliferation as a confidence and transparency-building measure;
  - e. initiating and maintaining non-proliferation dialogue with major partners and mainstreaming non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral relations;
4. The EU Council Working Group on Non-Proliferation convened 11 times in 2018, including at director level, to discuss EU positions and future activities. The EU delegations in Vienna, Geneva and New York prepared and coordinated a number of EU statements for multilateral fora and contributed actively to policy-making through regular EU coordination meetings.

#### **NUCLEAR ISSUES**

5. The EU is fully committed to promoting the universalisation and the full, complete and effective implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems in the Middle East. The start and early conclusion of negotiations, at the Conference on Disarmament, on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices remains an EU priority.

#### **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency**

6. The NPT review cycle continued with the Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT taking place in Geneva from 23 April until 4 May 2018. The EU delivered four statements: one in the general debate and three in the debates on nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses respectively; a specific statement in support of the creation of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East was also made. In addition, the EU organised two side events: on the EU support for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and its Organization, and a second one on the benefits of the NPT focusing on the international cooperation in radioactive sources throughout their lifecycle. The EU also submitted working papers on nuclear disarmament verification and on a fissile material cut-off treaty. All EU Member States supported the statement addressing North Korea's nuclear challenge. At the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, the EU contributed to all relevant debates, including to the thematic debate on nuclear weapons.
7. EU support for the core responsibilities of the IAEA regarding non-proliferation, nuclear energy, nuclear safety, nuclear security and technical cooperation continued.
8. The EU contributes to the implementation of the 2018-2021 IAEA Nuclear Security Plan through Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383 <sup>(1)</sup> which funds IAEA activities towards the universalisation of international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments; assisting States in the establishment of indigenous technical, scientific and human capacity, necessary for effective, sustainable nuclear security; strengthening capacities to prevent, detect, respond and protect people, property, environment and society from criminal or intentional unauthorised acts involving nuclear or other radioactive material out of regulatory control; strengthening the detection of and response to illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material; contributing to computer security in the nuclear field; strengthening the security of radioactive sources, to bring them to a safe and secure storage in the countries in need of support, including repatriation to the country of origin or supplier; strengthening physical protection of nuclear and other radioactive material.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 352, 23.12.2016, p. 74.

9. The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) continued to support the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) by providing training and development for ITDB Points of Contact from European Union Member States and from countries of the Balkan region.
  
10. In the margins of the 5th EU-IAEA Senior Officials Meeting (15 February 2017), the JRC and the IAEA signed 'Practical Arrangements on Cooperation on Nuclear Science Applications' aimed at developing joint activities and avoiding duplication of efforts. One of the activities included in these practical arrangements is the environmental monitoring of radioactivity, measured across Europe and a number of other global locations in the form of gamma dose rate averages and maxima for the last 24 hours. These measurements originate from some 5 500 monitoring sites operated by competent national authorities in 39 countries which report latest radiological values to the European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP). The notification of a radiological accident or emergency is done through early notification networks such as ECURIE or EMERCON, operated by the European Commission and the IAEA respectively, after consultation with the competent national authorities. The activities conducted in 2018 include the development of harmonised Emergency Preparedness and Response procedures, participation in exercises (ConvEx, ECUREX), support to the International Radiation Monitoring Information System (testing of data exchange with extra European countries, regional monitoring data exchange).
  
11. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is a key element of the global nuclear non-proliferation architecture and an achievement of multilateral diplomacy. The continued full and effective implementation of the agreement is essential for European security. The EU continues to contribute to the implementation of the JCPOA by coordinating the Joint Commission and a number of expert-level working groups established under the JCPOA. The EU also continues to fully support the IAEA's long-term mission to verify and monitor Iran's nuclear-related commitments. Since 2016, the EU has engaged in implementing Annex III of the JCPOA in particular through projects to improve nuclear safety. EUR 15 million have already been allocated for civil-nuclear cooperation with Iran and three projects contracted supporting both the Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the nuclear power plant operator at Bushehr.
  
12. Civil Nuclear Cooperation with Iran is a key pillar of the JCPOA and centrepiece to the EU's engagement with Iran. It helps get a better understanding of Iran's civil nuclear needs and gradually build confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. EU-Iran cooperation in 2018 included frequent high-level exchanges on policy matters with a particular focus on nuclear governance; a joint workshop on civil nuclear liability and insurance; projects that support the efforts of Iran's Nuclear Regulatory Authority to align with international standards in the legislative and regulatory field; scientific seminars and technical visits to nuclear sites and laboratories of the EU Joint Research Centre; international conferences with stakeholders in the nuclear field; projects in support of the modernisation of the Arak research reactor (Khondab), and the conversion of the Fordow facility into a nuclear, physics, and technology centre. Iran remained the EU's top beneficiary in the field of nuclear safety.
  
13. Comprehensive safeguards agreements together with additional protocols constitute the current verification standard and the EU continues to call for them to be made universally adhered to without delay. The close cooperation between Euratom and the IAEA allows for effective and efficient safeguards. The EU actively supports the IAEA's safeguards system through the European Commission Safeguards Support Programme, the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation and through Member States' Support Programmes.
  
14. The EU and its Member States attach the utmost importance to the worldwide implementation and continuous improvement of nuclear safety. The EU has given legal force to the objectives of the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety through its amended Nuclear Safety Directive that entered into force in 2017. A key element of the amended directive is the introduction of a safety objective for all operators to prevent accidents and avoid significant radioactive releases. The amended directives also added Topical Peer Reviews in Euratom law. A first European Topical Peer Review was already conducted successfully. All EU Member States have transposed the new requirements into their national laws.

15. To further the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the EU has allocated EUR 325 million over the period 2014-2020 to promote nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards in third countries. The European Commission, working with the IAEA and other partners, is supporting the implementation of the strategic master plan for environmental remediation in Central Asia and promoted together with the Kyrgyz Republic the venue of an international donors' conference on 8 November 2018 where more than EUR 17 million were pledged by the participants to implement the master plan.
16. The EU and its Member States continue to be strong supporters of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, including through substantial contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund and the Peaceful Uses Initiative. The EU and its Member States rank second as contributors to the Technical Cooperation Programme which is an important tool to enable the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technology and to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
17. The EU and the IAEA hold an annual Senior Officials Meeting to review and plan their broad-range cooperation. The last meeting was hosted by the IAEA on 8 February 2018 in Vienna. The discussions focused on strengthening collaboration on nuclear safety, security, safeguards, sustainable development, nuclear energy, research and increasing innovation. The EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission (HRVP) held discussions with the IAEA Director-General in March.

### **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

18. The early entry into force and universality of the CTBT are important objectives of the EU strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. All EU Member States have demonstrated their commitment to the Treaty by ratifying it and by applying its basic obligations. The CTBT is a strong confidence- and security building measure. The EU promotes consistently the benefits and added value of the Treaty to peace, security, disarmament and non-proliferation, including in its civil applications and supports financially the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organisation (CTBTO).
19. On 26 February 2018 the Council adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/298 <sup>(2)</sup> on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities. The financial support of over EUR 4,5 million over a two-year period is for: certified auxiliary seismic stations part of the CTBTO International Monitoring System; the development of noble gas sampling systems through study of materials for improved adsorption of xenon; continuing the radio-xenon background measurement campaigns in different regions of the world; the Ensemble Prediction System to quantify uncertainties and confidence level in Atmospheric Transport Modelling (ATM) simulations; the scientific evaluation of the increase in resolution for ATM tools; the development of new software; enhancing the on-site inspection noble gas processing and detection; enhancing the automatic processing and integration capabilities in seismic, hydro-acoustic and infrasound National Data Centre-in-a-Box; integrated outreach and capacity-building targeting State Signatories and Non-Signatories. The EU and its Member States also contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of the CTBT verification regime through the provision of technical support and advice at CTBTO Working Group B and other workshops and seminars.
20. At the invitation of the Group of the Friends of the CTBT comprising Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands the EU HRVP participated in the Ninth Ministerial Meeting held in New York on 27 September 2018 where she delivered an agreed EU statement. On her behalf the EEAS Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-proliferation participated, together with the CTBTO Executive-Secretary and the Foreign Minister in the high-level conference 'Towards a world without nuclear tests: fulfilling the promise' organised by Belgium on 22 May 2018. The Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Dr Lassina Zerbo delivered the keynote speech at the event, hosted by the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Affairs Didier Reynders. The EU participated in the May 2018 CTBTO Science and Diplomacy Symposium.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 34.

21. The EU uses every opportunity to advocate CTBT ratification in international fora and meetings with countries that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and continues to use diplomatic means to promote the entry into force of the CTBT in those countries. EU expertise and funds can help countries that lack resources to deal with implementing the provisions of the Treaty. The EU welcomed warmly the ratification in 2018 by Thailand. The CTBT was raised bilaterally in the EU political and NPD dialogues with India, Pakistan and the US.

### Initiatives related to nuclear security

22. In 2018 the EU decided to support also financially one of the key elements of the global nuclear security and anti-terrorism architecture, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). The objectives of the support are to increase the number of adherents to ICSANT, to raise awareness among national policy- and decision-makers, as well as capacity-building: to help improve national legislation and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders, including criminal justice officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of nuclear terrorism. On 10 December the Council adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1939 <sup>(3)</sup> on Union support for the universalisation and effective implementation of ICSANT. The EU will provide nearly EUR five million over a period of three years to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism. The Council Decision will promote the universalization and effective implementation of ICSANT through the development and maintenance of a password-protected website on all resources on ICSANT including examples of national legislation; the development of an e-learning module on ICSANT, to be translated into at least four UN official languages; the provision of relevant legislative assistance; capacity building of relevant stakeholders including criminal justice officials that could be involved in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases involving nuclear and other radioactive material covered by ICSANT; holding of global and regional workshops and country visits and by the collection and dissemination of good practices.
23. The EU continued to support the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and its mission to strengthen global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism. The EU participated in the GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group meeting (11-12 June 2018) hosted by Finland; the Nuclear Detection Working Group hosted a two-day experts meeting in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, on 25-26 January 2018. The EU and its Member States are actively involved in the work of the GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group, in all areas: nuclear detection, nuclear forensics and response and mitigation. The EU has actively contributed to the substance of all reference documents of the IAG working groups. The European Union and its Member States organise and participate in events to help foster international awareness and commitment to nuclear security such as the Blue Lion: Recovery and Consequence Management Workshop and Experts Meeting hosted by the United Kingdom on 6-8 February 2018; the Fierce Falcon: Radiological Source Security and Theft Response Workshop organised by Hungary, in cooperation with the GICNT and the US Department of Energy on 10-12 April 2018; and the Sentinel II workshop: Developing National Nuclear Security Exercise Programmes hosted by Lithuania, in collaboration with the United Kingdom on 9-11 October 2018.
24. The EU Nuclear Security Training Centre for detection and response to illicit acts with nuclear and other radioactive materials (EUSECTRA) has been fully operational since 2013 for the benefit of European Union Member States and partner countries, among them several GICNT members. The Centre is operated by the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) at its sites in Karlsruhe (Germany) and Ispra (Italy), in close cooperation with other international initiatives promoted by the International Atomic Energy Agency and several GICNT partner countries. The Centre is also used for practical exercises mainly related to countering nuclear smuggling. EUSECTRA is active in addressing the training needs of the EU Member States and EU partners, including highly appreciated coordinated trainings for the Member States delegates in customs and law enforcement already implemented and planned for 2019-2021 (in direct collaboration with EC DG HOME and EC DG TAXUD), and also provides assessment of equipment performance on request of MS

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 41.

25. The European Commission and the EU Member States continued their nuclear forensics activities on the basic characterisation of intercepted nuclear material, using an advanced nuclear forensic investigation at the JRC site in Karlsruhe (Germany). Overall, nuclear materials detected and seized in more than 50 incidents have been examined thus providing support to competent authorities in EU Member States and beyond.

#### **Initiatives related to nuclear verification**

26. The EU and its Member States supported the 2016 UNGA resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Verification on the establishment of the Group of Governmental Experts to consider the role of verification in advancing nuclear disarmament and the subsequent decision of the First Committee in 2017 to keep that item on the agenda. The EU is supportive of the work of broader partnerships and cooperative verification arrangements and has participated in the work of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) since its inauguration in 2015. The active EU engagement has continued during Phase II of the IPNDV with the EU (the EEAS, the European Commission Joint Research Centre and DG ENER) taking part in the Working Groups meetings in Stockholm 26-28 March 2018 and in Seoul on 10-12 July, as well as in the London Plenary Meeting, 3-7 December. Substantive support to the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification and the 2020 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are defined as main goals.

#### **Regional issues**

27. The ongoing diplomatic efforts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are a positive development that contributes to easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. The EU urges the DPRK to engage seriously in the follow-on negotiations and abandon its nuclear, weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, immediately cease all related activities and return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the IAEA Safeguards at an early date and to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty without delay.
28. Until the DPRK takes concrete steps towards denuclearisation, the EU will continue to strictly enforce existing sanctions and encourage all States to do the same. The EU has transposed all DPRK-related UNSC Resolutions and has, in addition introduced its own autonomous sanctions regime towards the DPRK, complementing and reinforcing the UN restrictive measures. The total number of persons listed autonomously by the EU is 59. The EU has frozen the assets of 9 entities as part of its own sanctions regime. In addition, the EU has engaged in extensive diplomatic outreach to emphasise the need for a robust implementation of all relevant UN Security Council resolutions by all UN Member States. Where needed, the EU stands ready to provide concrete support for capacity building on sanctions enforcement.

#### **The Conference on Disarmament (CD)/Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons or other Nuclear Explosive Devices**

29. The EU remains united and committed to verifiable treaty-based nuclear disarmament and arms control and stresses the need to renew multilateral efforts and revitalise multilateral negotiating bodies, in particular the Conference on Disarmament (CD). The EU welcomes the substantive work, in accordance with the agreed mandate of the subsidiary bodies, to reach an understanding on the areas of commonalities, deepen technical discussions and broaden areas of agreement and consider effective measures, including legal instruments for negotiations and the adoption of four substantive reports that could provide a solid basis to build on in 2019.
30. The EU's longstanding priority in the Conference on Disarmament is to immediately commence negotiations of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT), on the basis of document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein. The EU commends Canada for bringing the work of the High Level FMCT Expert Preparatory Group into a consensual outcome and welcomes the inclusive consultative process set up General Assembly Resolution 71/259 to take into account the views of the broader UN membership. The EU is providing significant financial support to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to facilitate the participation of African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries in FMCT related consultations and other activities. The EU calls on all CD members to start negotiations on a FMCT without delay and to begin work on the other issues on the agenda. The EU encourages all countries possessing nuclear weapons that have not done so to declare and uphold an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, if they have not already done so. The two European nuclear weapon States have declared relevant moratoria and dismantled or converted such facilities.

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

31. The EU continued to support the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to ensure the full and effective implementation of and universal adherence to Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). On 16 April 2018, the Council adopted Conclusions reiterating the EU's strong support for chemical disarmament and non-proliferation and laying down the EU positions for the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the CWC on 21-30 November 2018. In this framework, the EU engaged actively and constructively in the preparation and the work of the CWC Fourth Review Conference with a view to ensuring the relevance and increase the effectiveness and capacity of the Convention, including addressing current and future challenges. Despite the lack of a consensual final outcome document of the Review Conference the EU remained committed to strongly supporting the mandate and work of the OPCW. In this respect, the EU welcomed the Decisions on the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2019 that give a firm and solid basis to the OPCW Technical Secretariat to tackle the manifold tasks and challenges ahead.
32. The EU furthermore strongly supported the initiative to convene the Special Session of the Conference of States Parties (CSP) to the CWC on 26-27 June 2018 in order to preserve and uphold the CWC and the global prohibition against the use of chemical weapons. The conference was the appropriate response to repeated use of these weapons since 2012 in Syria, Iraq, Malaysia, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The EU welcomed therefore the adoption of OPCW Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 dated 27 June 2018 entitled 'Addressing the Threat from Chemical Weapons'. The European Council in its conclusions of 28 June committed the EU to supporting the implementation of the Decision of the Special Conference. In this context, the EU carried out a demarche to a large number of CWC States Parties asking for their constructive approach to the implementation of the OPCW Decision and support for successful outcome of the CWC Fourth Review Conference.
33. On 26 February 2018, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/294 <sup>(4)</sup> which extends the duration of EU Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 <sup>(5)</sup> until the end of 2018 in order to allow for the full implementation of the activities beyond the latter's expire date. In parallel, the Council discussed new, seventh consecutive draft Council Decision in support of the OPCW with a view to its adoption in the beginning of 2019. The new Decision will extend the EU support to OPCW core activities (such as national implementation, international cooperation, universalisation, the Africa Programme) over the period 2019-2022. It will also provide substantial contribution to the upgrading of the OPCW Laboratory into Centre for Chemistry and Technology and to the implementation of the OPCW Decision 'Addressing the Threat from Chemical Weapons'.
34. The EU continued its firm support for the work of the OPCW Fact Finding Mission and the Declaration Assessment Team in investigating reports of chemical weapons use in Syria and seeking to verify Syria's declaration. In this context, on 10 December 2018, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/1943 <sup>(6)</sup> extending the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 <sup>(7)</sup> for the provision of satellite imagery in support of the OPCW operations in Syria by 12 months.
35. In October 2018, the EU adopted a new regime of restrictive measures to address the use and proliferation of chemical weapons, through Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1544 <sup>(8)</sup> and Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1542 <sup>(9)</sup>.

**BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS**

36. Following the agreement at the Meeting of States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) held on 4-8 December 2017 on an intersessional work programme the EU continued its strong political and financial support for the full and effective implementation and universalisation of the Convention, including through comprehensive implementation by the BTWC Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the EU's fourth

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 55, 27.2.2018, p. 58.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 43, 18.2.2015, p. 14.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 58.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 55.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ L 259, 16.10.2018, p. 25.

<sup>(9)</sup> OJ L 259, 16.10.2018, p. 12.

assistance programme laid down in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/51<sup>(10)</sup>. Two regional workshops supporting the universal adherence to the Convention in Africa and four regional workshops fostering dialogue on science and technology among countries from Latin America, Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa were organised. Seven more workshops and trainings took place in the countries benefiting from extended assistance programmes on the national implementation of the Convention.

37. The EU was also actively and constructively engaged in the discussions during the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention held on 4-7 December 2018. While reaffirming its strong support to the BTWC as a key pillar of the rules-based international system the EU expressed its deep concern over the critical financial situation of the Convention and urged for urgent measures in order to guarantee financial stability and ensure proper implementation of the intersessional programme. The EU welcomed the start of the intersessional process and the technical and substantive discussions during the BTWC Meetings of Experts conducted on 7-16 August 2018 and supported taking follow-up actions by the MSP. It is therefore encouraging that the BTWC MSP in December was able to reach consensus on measures to help ensure financial stability and predictability over the next year. Nevertheless, the EU will keep under close scrutiny the financial situation in the BTWC which will be reviewed by the MSP in 2019. At the same time, it is regrettable that no consensus was reached on substantial issues to reflect the outcomes of the BTWC Meeting of Experts held in August 2018. The EU supported the work of the BTWC meetings in 2018 by submitting a working paper and organising several side-events.
38. Since 2006 the EU has provided substantive support to BTWC core activities through four consecutive assistance programmes. A fifth Decision in support of the BTWC covering the period 2019-2022 was adopted by the Council in January 2019. Thus, the overall financial amount of the EU support to the BTWC will increase to almost EUR 10 million. This also includes funding for the UNSGM thereby enabling UNODA to send rostered qualified experts to training courses organised by member States.

## **BALLISTIC MISSILES**

### **Hague Code of Conduct**

39. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC) is the result of efforts by the international community to regulate the area of ballistic missiles capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction. The HCoC is the only multilateral transparency and confidence building instrument relating to the spread of ballistic missiles. The EU has strongly supported the Code since its inception. All EU Member States have subscribed to it.
40. By subscribing to the HCoC, members voluntarily commit themselves politically to provide pre-launch notifications on ballistic missile and space-launch vehicle launches and test flights. Subscribing countries also commit themselves to submitting an annual declaration of their country's policies on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicles.
41. Since the signing and entry into force of the politically-binding HCoC in November 2002 in The Hague, Netherlands, the number of signatories has increased from 93 to 139.
42. The EU plays a leading role in promoting and supporting the universality, full implementation and enhanced functioning, which are the three main objectives of the Code. During more than a decade, the EU Council has adopted, in the CFSP framework, a series of Decisions/Joint Actions that have provided the means for continued EU support to the Hague Code of Conduct and to missile non-proliferation, in general. Through these Council Decisions, the EU finances HCoC outreach activities, including side-events, research papers, expert meetings and regional awareness seminars. These activities are carried out by the Paris-based *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique*, usually also involving the rotating HCoC Chair.
43. With Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370<sup>(11)</sup> of 18 December 2017, the EU continues to promote the subscription to the Code and ultimately its universality; support the full implementation of the Code; promote dialogue among subscribing and non-subscribing States with the aim of helping to build confidence and transparency, encouraging restraint and creating more stability and security for all; reinforce the Code's visibility and raise public awareness about the risks and threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation; and to explore, in particular through academic studies, possibilities of enhancing the Code and of promoting cooperation between the Code and other relevant multilateral instruments.

<sup>(10)</sup> OJ L 12, 19.1.2016, p. 50.

<sup>(11)</sup> OJ L 337, 19.12.2017, p. 28.

### Missile Technology Control Regime

44. The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal political understanding among countries that seek to limit the proliferation of missiles and missile technology, including categorising those commonly accepted as being capable of delivering WMD. The MTCR guidelines and control lists constitute an international best practices benchmark for controlling exports of missile-related items and technologies.
45. The EU supports the adoption of a stronger Public Statement to reflect international concerns about the ballistic missile launches and significant missile technology development by Iran and the DPRK. An important issue in the MTCR context for the EU remains the blocked accession to the regime of Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Moreover, the prolonged lack of chairmanship of the Regime constitutes an issue of particular concern.

### UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 (2004) AND CBRN RISK MITIGATION

46. The UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) continues to be a central pillar of the international non-proliferation architecture. It is the first international instrument to deal in an integrated and comprehensive manner with weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials. UNSCR 1540 (2004) establishes binding obligations on all countries. These aim to prevent and deter non-state actors from obtaining access to such weapons and weapon-related materials. Adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Resolution requires all countries to adopt the necessary legislation barring non-state actors from getting nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, and to establish appropriate domestic controls for related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking. The 2016 comprehensive review process of UNSCR 1540 (2004) reaffirmed its centrality, importance and authority as reflected in UNSCR 2325 (2016).
47. In order to help implement the outcome of the 2016 comprehensive review and to support the full implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004), on 11 May 2017 the European Council adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 <sup>(12)</sup>, in support of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The Council Decision covers a period of 36 months and is being implemented by the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in New York which has sub-contracted some of the implementation to the OSCE in Vienna. The EU shares the objectives of assisting countries in identifying specific technical assistance, of raising awareness of relevant technical assistance programmes, as well as of enhancing cooperation with international and regional Organisations, in support of national capacity building efforts.
48. The EU CBRN risk mitigation Centres of Excellence (CoE) initiative is a worldwide capacity building programme, gathering 61 partner countries grouped around 8 regional Secretariats, located in the following regions: African Atlantic Façade; Central Asia; Eastern and Central Africa; Gulf Cooperation Council Countries; Middle East; North Africa and Sahel; South East Asia; South East and Eastern Europe.
49. The CBRN CoE is financed under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), and aims to mitigate risks related to CBRN materials, strengthen partner countries' preparedness, and nurture security culture and governance. Participating countries are supported in their efforts to establish, on a voluntary basis and following a bottom-up, regional approach, national and regional coordination and governance structures. These platforms develop policy proposals and capacities based on specific needs assessments and national action plans. They are supported through several regional cooperation projects funded under the initiative and open to other financing instruments. Since 2010, 66 regional projects have been financed. The budget for the initiative for the 10 –year period starting in 2010 amounts to EUR 250 million.
50. The Centres of Excellence network is now well developed, and allowed the EU to undertake training table-top and field cross-border exercises on matters including civil protection, incident response, bio-security, and waste management in the framework of CoE projects, in order to enhance visibility and concretely assess their impact. Moreover, the Initiative is mature enough to support further actions addressing security governance issues related to

<sup>(12)</sup> OJ L 121, 12.5.2017, p. 39.

cybercrime, terrorism, critical infrastructures, falsified medicines, hybrid threats and explosives, as well as to further develop cooperation on nuclear forensics, border control and export control of dual use items. The CoE model has also been welcomed by the EU Court of Auditors <sup>(13)</sup>, followed by Council Conclusions on 26 October 2015 <sup>(14)</sup>.

51. In October 2017, the Commission presented – as a part of wider Counterterrorism Package – an Action Plan to enhance preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security risk. The new Action Plan, building on the achievements of the EU CBRN Action Plan 2010-2015, proposes a wide range of measures to improve preparedness, resilience and coordination at EU level. It proposes creation of a more security-focused CBRN architecture at the EU level, emphasising the need to better use existing resources and to pool together existing expertise. The Action Plan calls also for strengthening EU CBRN preparedness and response through cross-border and cross-sectoral training and exercises. It underlines the need to include whenever relevant border and customs authorities and military partners. The Action Plan underlines also the importance of close links between internal and external CBRN security-related activities as well as cooperation with specialised multilateral organisations such as IAEA, OPCW or Interpol. Implementation of the Action Plan will be supported financially via the Internal Security Fund – Police.
52. The CBRN Action Plan has received scientific and technical support from a range of research projects funded by the Secure Society Programme under the 7th Framework Programme. The research covers the entire crisis management cycle from prevention to recovery. Activities to identify standardisation needs could lead to 'European Norms' standards. The Horizon 2020 programme will strengthen on-going work in CBRN research through focused topics.

#### THINK TANKS

53. Based on Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP <sup>(15)</sup> of 26 July 2010, the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been actively supported by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium which started its activities in January 2011. On 26 February 2018 the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/299 <sup>(16)</sup> which further extends the EU support for the activities of the Consortium for the period 2018-2021 by building on the achievements to date and by adding new projects.
54. The Consortium's activities increased EU visibility vis-à-vis third countries and civil society and contributed substantially to EU policy shaping in the areas of non-proliferation and disarmament. The Consortium provides a platform for informal contacts among practitioners and stimulates dialogue between different stakeholders. Its activities have helped raise awareness of the challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons. It has an extensive network of more than 70 think tanks across Europe.
55. The Seventh EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference, organised by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium, took place on 18-19 December 2018 in Brussels.

#### EXPORT CONTROLS

56. In 2018 the EU continued to regularly update its regulations to reflect developments in multilateral export control regimes. Thus, the European Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation on 10 October 2018 <sup>(17)</sup> updating the EU control list in line with decisions taken in multilateral export control regimes in 2017, and introduced changes to e.g. the control of genetic elements and genetically-modified organisms, dimensional inspection or measuring systems, high energy cells, intrusion software and space launch vehicles.
57. The Dual-Use Coordination Group continued to support the effective and consistent implementation of export controls in the EU. New functionalities were introduced to the 'Dual-Use Electronic System' which improved information and technical exchanges within the EU. The EU initiated a process to define industry compliance

<sup>(13)</sup> Court of Auditors Special Report No 17/2014.

<sup>(14)</sup> Council Conclusions 12747/15 from 8 October 2015.

<sup>(15)</sup> OJ L 202, 4.8.2010, p. 5.

<sup>(16)</sup> OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 46.

<sup>(17)</sup> See OJ L 319, 14.12.2018, p. 1.

guidelines and conducted a public consultation on the subject in Oct.-Nov. 2018. The EU also kicked off an 'electronic licensing' project to support the use of electronic licensing systems by competent authorities. An annual report<sup>(18)</sup> was published to ensure transparency regarding export control and licensing activities, and an Export Control Forum was organised on 13 December 2018, bringing together stakeholders from Member States, industry and civil society<sup>(19)</sup>.

58. The review of EU export control policy continued. The Council and the European Parliament actively discussed the Commission's legislative proposal for modernising EU export controls and their adaptation to rapidly changing technological, economic and political circumstances. The European Parliament adopted a 1st reading position on 17 January 2018 while discussions in the Council continued. Moreover, the Commission adopted a 'Brexit contingency' legislative proposal on 19 December 2018 to mitigate the potential effects of Brexit in case no Withdrawal Agreement can be agreed upon (COM(2018) 891).
59. EU positions and statements were coordinated as appropriate in preparation for the relevant meetings of the export control regimes: the Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary meeting in Jurmala (11-15 June 2018) and the Australia Group Plenary meeting in Paris (7-8 June 2018).
60. The implementation of the EU P2P Export Control Programme to enhance the effectiveness of export control systems of dual-use items and related materials, equipment and technologies continued. The Programme currently covers 36 countries from six regions. In 2017 it was extended to enable cooperation with Lebanon. Two new regional initiatives, the Export Control Targeted Initiatives, were launched in 2017 and 2018 with the Science and Technology Centre of Ukraine and the International Science and Technology Centre in Kazakhstan, which cover 12 countries.
61. Intensive coordination of the EU P2P Export Control Programme with the US Department of State Export Control and related Border Security Programme continued. Joint EU-US seminars were organised to define common impact indicators and coordinate field assistance. In 2018, the EU organised the Second Dialogue on Export Control Governance, a conference that reunited the four export control regimes with partner organisations and countries. An annual EU P2P Summer University is organised for partners of the EU export control outreach programmes. The EU P2P portal (<https://export-control.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>) continued to serve as a platform for all EU outreach programmes on export control of military and dual-use goods, with the aim of customising information exchange with the EU partner countries. The programme is funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.

#### SPACE

62. The EU encouraged the continuation of work on the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS), on principles of responsible behaviour in outer space and on transparency and confidence building measures. The EU supported the work of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) Working Group on Long Term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities. Since the Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities were not adopted in 2018, the EU will continue to work with all partners to conclude the negotiations.
63. In June, the EU successfully participated in the UNISPACE+50 High-level Segment of COPUOS in Vienna. In its statement the EU underlined the importance of transparency and confidence building measures and of promoting principles of responsible behaviour in outer space in the framework of the United Nations. The EU pointed to the value in agreeing a non-legally binding instrument as a way to achieve those objectives. The EU and its Member States also promoted space security and safety at the GGE on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, the Conference on Disarmament including its Subsidiary Body 3, the UN Disarmament Commission and the UN General Assembly. The EU will strive to ensure that the Council Conclusions of December 2017 and February 2018 on UNISPACE + 50 are reflected in the 2030 Space Agenda and its implementation plan, which are to be presented to the UNGA in 2020-2021.

#### WMD NON-PROLIFERATION CLAUSES

64. In accordance with its WMD non-proliferation policy, and in line with the 2003 Council Conclusions, the EU continued to work on the mainstreaming of WMD non-proliferation commitments in agreements with third countries. Hence, negotiations were finalised in 2018 with Mercosur on a WMD clause in the new Agreements with this group of countries. Furthermore, negotiations continued on a WMD clause for new Agreements with Azerbaijan, Chile and Kirgizstan.

<sup>(18)</sup> [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/december/tradoc\\_157592.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/december/tradoc_157592.pdf)

<sup>(19)</sup> <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/events/index.cfm?id=1951>

**OTHER MULTILATERAL FORA****G7**

65. The EU continued to participate actively in the meetings of the G7 Non-proliferation Directors' Group (NPDG). In 2018 the EU took part in the meetings under the presidency of Canada which focused on topical non-proliferation and disarmament issues as well as on achieving further progress in the coordination of the work of NPDG and the G7 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, in particular by establishing a closer link between policy priorities and project activities.
66. The EU is also committed to the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, in particular through the technical assistance (threat assessment, national action plans) provided worldwide by the EU Centres of Excellence Initiative on the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear risk mitigation.

**POLITICAL DIALOGUE MEETINGS**

67. The EEAS Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-proliferation held non-proliferation and disarmament dialogue meetings with Brazil, India, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the US. He conducted numerous bilateral consultations with various stakeholders in the margins of major fora such as the UNGA First Committee, the meeting of the second Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the IAEA General Conference. Bilateral consultations were held with the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, among others.
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## ANNEX I

**OVERVIEW OF EU COUNCIL JOINT ACTIONS AND COUNCIL DECISIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION STRATEGY AGAINST THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
1.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2010 of 17 December 2018 in support of countering illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms, light weapons (SALW) and ammunition and their impact in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the EU Strategy against Illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition 'Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens'	<p>With this Council Decision, the EU wishes to show its support to countering illicit arms in order to prevent violence, organised crime and conflicts in the region. The Council Decision has the following specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Strengthen physical security and management systems for national military and other institutional stockpiles through improved site security measures and inventory control;</li> <li>— Reinforce national capabilities for destruction of seized, excess or unsafe SALW and ammunition;</li> <li>— Enhance national SALW marking and tracing capacity and foment regional cooperation on tracing confiscated weapons and ammunition;</li> <li>— Improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination; and</li> <li>— Promote socially responsible behaviours in selected communities, targeting groups that are severely affected by armed violence, including the use of turn-in campaigns or other strategies designed to reduce local incidence of violent crimes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organization of American States (OAS)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 000 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 322/27 – 18.12.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
2.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1939 of 10 December 2018 on Union support for the universalisation and effective implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	<p>With this Decision, the EU is supporting one of the key elements of the global nuclear security and anti-terrorism architecture, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT).</p> <p>The objectives of the support are to increase the number of adherents to ICSANT, to raise awareness among national policy- and decision-makers, as well as capacity-building: to help improve national legislation and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders, including criminal justice officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of nuclear terrorism.</p> <p>The Council Decision aims to build synergies with on-going EU projects in support for relevant international legal instruments, such as the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and UN Security Council Resolution 1540.</p> <p>The Council Decision will promote the universalization and effective implementation of ICSANT through the development and maintenance of a password-protected website on all resources on ICSANT including examples of national legislation; the development of an e-learning module on ICSANT, to be translated into at least four UN official languages; the provision of relevant legislative assistance; capacity building of relevant stakeholders including criminal justice officials that could be involved in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases involving nuclear and other radioactive material covered by ICSANT; holding of global and regional workshops and country visits and by the collection and dissemination of good practices.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 999 986</p> <p>Official Journal: L 314/41 – 11.12.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
3.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1943 of 10 December 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The duration of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303, on the provision of satellite imagery in support of the OPCW, has been extended for 12 months. This to allow the OPCW to continue the implementation of the activities and to reach their planned objectives.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>Official Journal: L 314/58 – 11.12.2018</p>
4.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 of 19 November 2018 in support of the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans	<p>With a view to fighting the illicit trade in firearms and SALW in the Western Balkans, support is provided for the implementation of the 'Regional Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW/firearms and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024'.</p> <p>This Council Decision also provides support for countering illicit arms trafficking in the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 002 588</p> <p>Official Journal: L 293/11 – 20.11.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
5.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1789 of 19 November 2018 in support of combating the illicit trade in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Member States of the League of Arab States	<p>The focus of the project is on capacity-building in Arab States for implementing the UN Programme of Actions against illicit small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>Actions in the following areas are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— international SALW transfer control (combating illicit arms flows);</li> <li>— identification and disruption of sources of illicit small arms (capacity-building for law-enforcement agencies);</li> <li>— other measures related to small-arms control, including stockpile management, control of related supplies and security;</li> <li>— disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR);</li> <li>— provision of information relevant to illicit SALW and enhanced SALW control.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> League of Arab States (LAS)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 858 550</p> <p>Official Journal: L 293/24 – 20.11.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
6.	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/298 of 26 February 2018 on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>The EU assistance is supporting universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the long term sustainability of its verification regime through outreach and capacity building.</p> <p>The Council Decision continues the support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— certified auxiliary seismic stations part of the CTBTO International Monitoring System;</li> <li>— the development of noble gas sampling systems through study of materials for improved adsorption of xenon;</li> <li>— continuing the radio-xenon background measurement campaigns in different regions of the world;</li> <li>— the Ensemble Prediction System to quantify uncertainties and confidence level in Atmospheric Transport Modelling (ATM) simulations;</li> <li>— the scientific evaluation of the increase in resolution for ATM tools;</li> <li>— the development of new software;</li> <li>— enhancing the on-site inspection noble gas processing and detection;</li> <li>— enhancing the automatic processing and integration capabilities in seismic, hydro-acoustic and infrasound National Data Centre-in-a-Box;</li> <li>— integrated outreach and capacity-building targeting State Signatories and Non-Signatories.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 594 752</p> <p>Official Journal: L 56/34 – 28.2.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months</p>
7.	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/299 of 26 February 2018 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation and disarmament think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>Over the period 2018-2021, EU funding for the activities of the European Network of Independent Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Think Tanks will be continued.</p> <p>The following objectives will be further pursued:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to encourage political and security-related dialogue and long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems;</li> <li>(b) to provide those participating in the relevant preparatory bodies of the Council with the opportunity to consult the Network on issues related to non-proliferation and disarmament;</li> <li>(c) to constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation and disarmament action by the Union and the international community;</li> <li>(d) to contribute to enhancing third countries' awareness of proliferation and disarmament challenges and of the need to work in cooperation with the Union;</li> <li>(e) to contribute to the development of expertise and institutional capacity in non-proliferation and disarmament matters in think tanks and governments in the Union and third countries.</li> </ol> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 507 005</p> <p>Official Journal: L 56/46 – 28.2.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 42 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
8.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/294 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	<p>The duration of Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 has been extended until December 2018, with a view to the full implementation of the activities.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>Official Journal: L 55/58 – 27.2.2018</p>
9.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101 of 22 January 2018 on the promotion of effective arms export controls	<p>This is a new phase of EU outreach activities in the field of arms export controls. 24 third countries in the EU close neighbourhood will receive technical assistance to improve their controls over arms transfer. In addition to promoting effective arms export controls, the objective of this Decision is to support regional cooperation, enhanced transparency and greater responsibility in line with the principles of the EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the risk assessment criteria contained therein.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control ('BAFA')</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 304 107</p> <p>Official Journal: L 17/40 – 23.1.2018</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 30 months</p>
10.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370 of 18 December 2017 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct and ballistic missile non-proliferation	<p>The contribution aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote the subscription to the Code by an ever larger number of States and ultimately its universality;</li> <li>support the full implementation of the Code;</li> <li>promote dialogue among subscribing and non-subscribing States with the aim of helping to build confidence and transparency, encouraging restraint and creating more stability and security for all;</li> <li>reinforce the Code's visibility and raising public awareness about the risks and threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation;</li> <li>explore, in particular through academic studies, possibilities of enhancing the Code and of promoting cooperation between the Code and other relevant multilateral instruments, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime, UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the United Nations Register of Objects Launched in Outer Space.</li> </ol> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 878 120</p> <p>Official Journal: L 337/28 – 19.12.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 40 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
11.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2302 of 12 December 2017 in support of the OPCW activities to assist clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site in Libya	<p>a) The contribution aims to support the OPCW in the complete destruction of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile subject to the verification measures provided for in the Chemical Weapons Convention. The specific objectives of the project are to:</p> <p>b) complete the full clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site at Ruwagha (Al Jufra province), in an environmentally compliant manner, subject to the verification measures provided for in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);</p> <p>c) increase the capacity of the Libyan National Authority (LNA), as designated pursuant to Article VII(4) of the CWC, and those engaged in destruction, decontamination, and disposal of chemical materials in Libya, and</p> <p>d) train those engaged in these efforts to collect, record, and transport soil samples in and around the Ruwagha tank farm in accordance with OPCW standards, with the use of live video feeds and sealed OPCW cameras, for compliance with the report of the Eighty-Third Session of the Executive Council.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 035 591</p> <p>Official Journal: L 329/50 – 13.12.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 20 months</p>
12.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 of 12 December 2017 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	<p>The project supported through this Decision is the provision of situation-awareness products related to the security of the OPCW fact-finding mission, including the status of the road network through the delivery to OPCW of SatCen satellite imagery products.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 003 717</p> <p>Official Journal: L 329/55 – 13.12.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months</p>
13.	Council Decision (EU) 2017/2284 of 11 December 2017 to provide support to States in the African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions to participate in the high-level fissile material cut-off treaty expert preparatory group consultative process	<p>The contribution provides support to States in the African, the Asia-Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions to participate in the high-level FMCT expert preparatory group consultative process, in sub-regional workshops and expert meetings. It also aims to facilitate the transmission of knowledge between academia, civil society organisations and Member States relating to fissile materials and to establish a repository of relevant information and publications.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 220 881</p> <p>Official Journal: L 328/34 – 12.12.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
14.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1252 of 11 July 2017 in support of the strengthening of chemical safety and security in Ukraine in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>Aiming to enhance peace and security in the neighbourhood of the Union by reducing the threat posed by the illicit trade of controlled and toxic chemicals in the OSCE region, in particular in Ukraine and to uphold effective multilateralism at regional level by supporting the action of the OSCE to enhance the capabilities of the competent authorities in Ukraine to prevent the illicit trade of controlled and toxic chemicals in line with obligations under UNSCR 1540, the contribution provides support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) improving Ukraine's regulatory system on chemical safety and security;</li> <li>b) establishing a Ukrainian national reference centre to identify controlled and toxic chemicals;</li> <li>c) strengthening controls over cross-boundary movement of controlled and toxic chemicals.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> the OSCE Secretariat and an OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 431 157</p> <p>Official Journal: L 179/8 – 12.7.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
15.	Council Decision 2017/1195/CFSP of 4 July 2017 amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP, promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Consortium Second Extension)	<p>Second Extension of the EU Consortium Council Decision</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 434 254</p> <p>Official Journal: L 172/14 – 5.7.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 6 months</p>
16.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 of 11 May 2017 in support of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The support provided aims to help enhance the relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities, primarily through training, capacity-building and assistance facilitation in close coordination with other Union programmes and other actors involved in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004); to ensure synergies and complementarity; to contribute to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of both the 2009 comprehensive review on the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the outcome of the comprehensive review conducted during 2016, in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness; to support the development of voluntary UNSCR 1540 (2004) national implementation action plans upon States' request; to promote the engagement of relevant stakeholders from industry and civil society in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004).</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 672 770</p> <p>Official Journal: L 121/39 – 12.5.2017</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
17.	Council Decision 2017/632/CFSP Amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP, promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Consortium First Extension)	Extending the duration of Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP to enable the full implementation of the activities contained therein. <u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium	Budget: no-cost extension Official Journal: L 90/10 – 4.4.2017 Estimated duration of the action: 3 months
18.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383 of 21 December 2016 on the Union support for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) activities in the area of nuclear security and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The support provided for the nuclear security activities of the IAEA aims to: a) ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of support provided through previous Joint Actions and Decisions; b) strengthen countries indigenous nuclear security support infrastructure; c) strengthen countries legislative and regulatory framework; d) strengthen nuclear security systems and measures for nuclear and other radioactive materials; e) strengthen countries institutional infrastructure and capabilities to deal with nuclear and radioactive materials out of regulatory control; f) strengthen countries response and resilience to cybercrime and mitigate its impact on nuclear security; g) enhance education and training capacities in the field of nuclear security; h) provide focused and continuing support for the implementation and universal adherence to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. <u>Implementing agency:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 9 361 204,23 Official Journal: L 352/74 – 23.12.2016 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months
19.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2001 of 15 November 2016 on a Union contribution to the establishment and the secure management of a Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The contribution provides support for the safe and secure operation and management of the IAEA LEU Bank by ensuring high levels of security and safety during transport and storage, in line with the IAEA safety standards and security guidance documents. It provides support for: a) the safe and secure establishment of storage for the 90 tonnes of LEU; b) the secure transport of 90 tonnes of LEU; c) the long term storage of the 90 tonnes of LEU <u>Implementing agency:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 4 362 200 Official Journal: L 308/22 – 16.11.2016 Estimated duration of the action: 60 months after the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
20.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/51 of 18 January 2016 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The contribution provides support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) promoting universal adherence to the BTWC by encouraging States not party to better understand the benefits of joining the BTWC and getting more involved in BTWC meetings and other activities,</li> <li>b) enhancing interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology and biosafety and biosecurity,</li> <li>c) developing national capacities for BTWC implementation — in particular in developing countries, and on areas such as Articles VII and X — by improving the quality and quantity of declarations submitted under the Confidence-Building Measures system in order to enhance confidence in compliance with the BTWC,</li> <li>d) supporting the intersessional programme and the preparations for the Eighth Review Conference,</li> <li>e) strengthening the United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons (SGM),</li> <li>f) enabling tools for awareness-raising, education and engagement.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 340 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 12/50 – 19.1.2016</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
21.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/2215 of 30 November 2015 in support of UNSCR 2235 (2015), establishing an OPCW-UN joint investigative mechanism to identify the perpetrators of chemical attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic	<p>The decision supported the OPCW and the JIM by contributing to costs associated with their activities under UNSCR 2235 (2015), with the following overall objective: identification to the greatest extent feasible of individuals, entities, groups or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, where the OPCW FFM determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, as weapons.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 290 463</p> <p>Official Journal: L 314/51 – 1.12.2015</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
22.		<p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 295 632</p> <p>Official Journal: L 314/51 – 1.12.2015</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
23.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1838 of 12 October 2015 amending Decision 2013/391/CFSP in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	Decision 2013/391/CFSP was amended as follows: (1) in Article 5, paragraph 2 was replaced by the following: '2.This Decision shall expire on 25 April 2016.' (2) in the Annex, point 6 was replaced by the following: '6. DURATION This Decision will expire on 25 April 2016.'  <u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 750 000 Official Journal: L 266/96 – 13.10.2015 Duration of the action: 1) CD 2013/391/CFSP (row 65): 24 months; 2) CD2015/1838/CFSP: extended it until 25 April 2016.
24.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1837 of 12 October 2015 on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The sixth Council Decision supports the CTBT Organisation, without substituting actions/projects funded through the regular budget, a) in its technical pillars to enhance the technical and scientific capacity of the PTS and b) in its capacity to promote the universal adherence and entry-into-force of the Treaty and the verification regime through training and educational activities. The projects aim to: a) sustain the operability of the CTBTO verification system; b) expand the capabilities of the Multispectral/Infrared (MSIR) system, developed by the PTS under EU Council Decision V, by adding dedicated sensors to help inspection teams detect OSI-relevant features; c) promote universal adherence and the entry into force of the Treaty and the long term sustainability of its verification regime through outreach activities and capacity building.  <u>Implementing agency:</u> The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).	Budget: EUR 3 024 756 Official Journal: L 266/83 – 13.10.2015 Duration of the action: 24 months from the conclusion of the financial agreement.
25.	Council Decision 2015/259/CFSP of 17 February 2015 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The EU Council Decision 2015/259/CFSP for the years 2015-17 has made available to the OPCW some EUR 2.5 mln to support: a) universality, b) national implementation, c) international cooperation, d) the Africa Programme and e) implementation of lessons learned from the Syrian operation.  <u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).	Budget: EUR 2 528 069 Official Journal: L 43/14 – 18.2.2015 Duration of the action: 36 months

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
26.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/203 of 9 February 2015 in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities as a contribution to transparency and confidence building measures in outer-space activities	<p>The objective was to promote the proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities as a contribution to the creation of TCBMs in outer-space activities in line with UNGA Resolution A/RES/68/50, while building on the lessons-learned from Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP.</p> <p>The projects supported by the EU aimed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of the proposal for an international Code of Conduct and the process led by the European Union.</li> <li>continue to provide a framework for the multilateral process on the proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities, that will enable the international community to continue to engage with a view to building the widest possible consensus for adoption of the Code of Conduct, through supporting multilateral meetings for negotiations on the draft Code, and for its formal adoption.</li> </ol> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 775 729</p> <p>Official Journal: L 33/38 – 10.2.2015</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months</p>
27.	Council Decision 2014/913/CFSP of 15 December 2014 in support of the HCoC and ballistic missile Non-Proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation and the Missile Technology Control Regime, in particular with the aim to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote universality and the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities;</li> <li>support the implementation and reinforce the visibility of the Code;</li> <li>promote adherence to the MTCR guidelines and its annex.</li> </ol> </li> <li>More generally, to support a range of activities to fight against the proliferation of ballistic missiles, aimed notably at raising awareness of this threat, stepping up efforts to increase the effectiveness of multilateral instruments, building up support to initiatives to address these specific challenges and helping interested countries to reinforce nationally their relevant export control regimes.</li> </ol> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 990 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 360/44 – 17.12.2014</p> <p>Duration of the action: 30 months</p>
28.	Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The Council Decision continued the support to the Consortium of think-tanks. It built on the achievements and experiences since 2011. New tasks were added, among which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>annual international conference on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total; 250-300 targeted participants, international in scope, held in Brussels)</li> <li>annual consultative meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total, 100 targeted participants, European in scope, held in Brussels)</li> <li>internet platform and production of policy papers;</li> <li>ad hoc seminars;</li> <li>help-desk facility for production within two weeks-time of up to twenty 5-10 pages policy papers on demand by EEAS;</li> </ol>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 600 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 71/3 – 12.3.2014</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<p>f) education on non-proliferation and disarmament (European online curriculum for university use to be available 24 months after the starting of the contract).</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium of Think-Tanks.</p>	
29.	<p>Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP of 9 December 2013 in support of the UNSCR 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council EC-M-33/Dec 1, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>The overall objective was to support the OPCW activities by contributing to costs associated with the inspection and verification of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, and costs associated with activities complementary to the core mandated tasks in support of UNSCR 2118 (2013) and the OPCW Executive Council Decision of 27 September 2013 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and subsequent and related resolutions and decisions. The project under the Council Decision provided situation-awareness products: satellite imagery and related information products of the EU Satellite Centre, related to the security of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission, including the status of the road network.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 311 842</p> <p>Official Journal: L 329/41 – 10.12.2013</p> <p>Duration of the action: 12 months. Extended until 30 September 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
30.	<p>Council Decision 2013/668/CFSP of 18 November 2013 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security in the framework of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>The overall objective was to support the implementation of the BTWC focusing on the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation and to promote bio-risk reduction practices and awareness, including biosafety, biosecurity, bioethics and preparedness against intentional misuse of biological agents and toxins.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation (WTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 727 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 310 – 20.11.2013</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months</p>
31.	<p>Council Decision 2013/517/CFSP of 21 October 2013 on the Union support for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – IAEA VI</p>	<p>The overall aim was to support the IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification to:</p> <p>(a) promote universal adherence to international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments, including IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols;</p> <p>(b) protect proliferation-sensitive materials and equipment and the relevant technology by providing legislative and regulatory assistance in the area of nuclear security and safeguards;</p> <p>(c) strengthen the detection of, and response to, illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 050 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 281/6 – 23.10.2013</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
32.	Council Decision 2013/391/CFSP of 22 July 2013 in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The support focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) enhancing relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities primarily through capacity-building and assistance facilitation;</li> <li>(b) contributing to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of the 2009 Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004), in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness;</li> <li>(c) initiating, developing and implementing national action plans upon states request.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 198 – 23.7.2013</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
33.	Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – CTBTO V.	<p>The Union supported four projects, the objectives of which were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) provide technical assistance and capacity building to State Signatories to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification system;</li> <li>(b) develop capacity for future generations of CTBT experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI);</li> <li>(c) enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM);</li> <li>(d) characterise and mitigate Radio Xenon noble gases;</li> <li>(e) support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multispectral array;</li> <li>(f) sustain certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 185 028</p> <p>Official Journal: L 314 – 14.11.2012</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 3 December 2015.</p> <p>Implemented</p>
34.	Council Decision 2012/423/CFSP of 23 July 2012 on support of ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of the Council Common Position 2003/805/CFSP	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) support the activities of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— promote the universality of the Code and the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities;</li> <li>— support the implementation of the Code;</li> <li>— reinforce the visibility of the Code on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its signature;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) support a range of activities to fight against the proliferation of ballistic missiles, step up efforts to increase the effectiveness of multilateral instruments, build up support for initiatives addressing these specific challenges and help interested countries to reinforce nationally their relevant export control regimes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 930 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 196 – 24.7.2012</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 28 March 2015.</p> <p>Implemented</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
35.	Council Decision 2012/422/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of a process leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) support the work of the Facilitator for the 2012 Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction;</li> <li>(b) enhance the visibility of the Union as a global actor and in the region in the field of non-proliferation;</li> <li>(c) encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics;</li> <li>(d) identify concrete confidence-building measures that could serve as practical steps towards the prospect of a Middle East zone free of WMD and their means of delivery;</li> <li>(e) encourage discussion on the universalization and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems;</li> <li>(f) discuss issues related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 352 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 196 – 24.7.2012</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>A contingency amount of EUR 20 000 was given to the Arab Institute for Security Studies in Amman, Jordan for organising a meeting on the subject of the WMD/FZ in the M.E. (13-14 November 2013).</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
36.	Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) promote universal adherence to the BTWC,</li> <li>(b) support the implementation of the BTWC and the submission of CBMs by the States Parties,</li> <li>(c) support the work of the 2012-2015 inter-sessional programme with a view to strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the BTWC.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 196 – 24.7.2012</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 January 2015.</p> <p>Implemented</p>
37.	Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP of 29 May 2012 in the framework of the European Security Strategy in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities.	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) consultations with States, active or not yet active on space issues to discuss the proposal and to gather their views,</li> <li>(b) gathering expert support for the process of developing an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 490 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 140 – 30.5.2012</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 31 July 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
38.	Council Decision 2012/166/CFSP of 23 March 2012 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — V.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the CWC,</li> <li>(b) enhance the preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving toxic chemicals,</li> <li>(c) enhance international cooperation in the field of chemical activities,</li> <li>(d) support the ability of the OPCW to adapt to developments in the field of science and technology,</li> <li>(e) promote universality by encouraging States not Parties to join the CWC.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 140 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 87 – 24.3.2012</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014</p> <p>Implemented</p>
39.	Council Decision 2010/799/CFSP of 13 December 2010 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and among experts, officials and academics,</li> <li>(b) identify confidence-building measures that could serve as practical steps towards the prospect of a Middle East zone free of WMD and their means of delivery,</li> <li>(c) encourage discussion on the universalization and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems,</li> <li>(d) discuss issues related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation in this regard.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 347 700</p> <p>Official Journal: L 341/27 – 23.12.2012</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
40.	Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP of 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – IAEA V.	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol,</li> <li>(b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</li> <li>(c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9 966 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 302 – 1.10.2010</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
41.	Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010 establishing a European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objective of this network of independent non-proliferation think tanks was to encourage political and security-related dialogue and the long-term discussion of measures to combat the WMD proliferation and their delivery systems within civil society, and among experts, researchers and academics. The support for the network focused on:</p> <p>(a) organising a kick-off meeting and an annual conference with a view to submitting a report and/or recommendations to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR),</p> <p>(b) creating an internet platform to facilitate contacts and foster research dialogue among the network of non-proliferation think tanks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 182 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 205 – 4.8.2010</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months. Extended to 30 June 2014.</p> <p>Implemented</p>
42.	Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – CTBTO IV.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <p>(a) improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the CTBT's International Monitoring System;</p> <p>(b) improve the CTBT verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community;</p> <p>(c) provide technical assistance to States Signatories in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean Region so as to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification system;</p> <p>(d) develop an OSI noble gas capable detection system.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 280 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 219 – 20.8.2010</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 16 May 2014.</p> <p>Implemented</p>
43.	Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: OPCW IV.	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the CWC, to promote ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties:</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 110 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 197 – 29.7.2009</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
44.	Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP of 18 December 2008 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The EU supported three aspects of the Code:</p> <p>(a) universality of the Code,  (b) implementation of the Code,  (c) improved functioning of the Code.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 015 000</p> <p>Official Journal:  L 345 – 23.12.2008</p> <p>Duration of the action:  24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
45.	Council Joint Action 2008/858/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The overall objective was to:</p> <p>(a) support universal adherence to the BTWC,  (b) improve implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of confidence building measures declarations, and  (c) support the best use of the inter-sessional process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the 2011 Review Conference.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) – Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 400 000</p> <p>Official Journal:  L 302 – 13.11.2008</p> <p>Duration of the action:  24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
46.	Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO III.	<p>The EU supported the building of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of verification by:</p> <p>(a) noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis,  (b) integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 316 000</p> <p>Official Journal:  L 189 – 17.7.2008</p> <p>Duration of the action:  18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
47.	Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP of 14 May 2008 in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540.	<p>The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 were six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of export-control officials in six sub regions: Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia – to implement UNSCR 1540 in practice. The workshops were tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and contained the main elements of an export control process including applicable laws (including national and international legal aspects), regulatory controls (including licensing provisions, end-user verification and awareness-raising programmes) and enforcement (including commodity identification, risk-assessment and detection methods).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 475 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 127 – 15.5.2008</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
48.	Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction– IAEA IV.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol,</p> <p>(b) assist States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</p> <p>(c) strengthen States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 703 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 107 – 17.4.2008</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
49.	Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security – WHO I.	<p>The overall objective was to support the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins. The contribution aimed to:</p> <p>(a) promote bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach,</p> <p>(b) strengthen the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation (WTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 105 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 106 – 16.4.2008</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
50.	Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of the IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK.	<p>The objective was to contribute to the monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, in accordance with the Initial Actions of 13 February 2007, as agreed in the framework of the six-party-talks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA — Department of Safeguards)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 780 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 304 – 22.11.2007</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Suspension, Force majeure. Ended</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
51.	<p>Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 of 28 June 2007 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction CTBTO II.</p>	<p>The objective was to support the early entry into force of the Treaty, and the establishing of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) verification regime through:</p> <p>(a) improvement of the knowledge of Provisional Technical Secretariat noble gas measurements;</p> <p>(b) support for the Integrated Field Exercise 2008.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 670 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 176 – 6.7.2007</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
52.	<p>Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – OPCW III.</p>	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the CWC, to promote ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties. The contribution also promoted international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, as accompanying measures to the implementation of the CWC and provided support for the creation of a collaborative framework among the chemical industry, OPCW and national authorities on the 10th anniversary of the OPCW.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 85 – 27.3.2007</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
53.	<p>Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 in support of chemical weapons destruction in the Russian Federation in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – Russian Federation IV.</p>	<p>The objective was to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons as required by the CWC. This Joint Action supported the completion of the electricity supply infrastructure at Shchuch'ye chemical weapon destruction facility.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 145 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 81 – 22.3.2007</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
54.	Council Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – IAEA III.	<p>The objective was to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) legislative and regulatory assistance;</li> <li>(b) strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials;</li> <li>(c) strengthening of countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 6 995 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L165 – 17.6.2006</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
55.	Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 in support of the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The action aimed at addressing three aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution,</li> <li>(b) strengthening national capacities in three target regions: Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, in drafting national reports on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) and</li> <li>(c) sharing experience from the adoption of national measures required for the implementation of the Resolution.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 195 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 165 – 17.6.2006</p> <p>Duration of the action: 22 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
56.	Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in the area of training and capacity building for verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO I.	<p>The objective was to improve the capacity of CTBT Signatory States to fulfil their verification responsibilities and to enable them to fully benefit from participation in the treaty regime with the help of a computer-based training/self-study.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 133 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 88 – 25.3.2006</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
57.	Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the BTWC, promote accession to the BTWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and support the implementation of the BTWC by States Parties.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: The Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS), Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 867 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 65 – 7.3.2006</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.</p>
58.	Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – OPCW II.	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the CWC and accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and the implementation of the CWC by States Parties. The contribution also helped foster international cooperation.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 697 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 331 – 17.12.2005</p> <p>Duration of the action: 12 months. Implemented.</p>
59.	Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – IAEA II.	<p>The objectives of the contribution were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities;</li> <li>(b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications;</li> <li>(c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking;</li> <li>(d) provide legislative assistance for the implementation of obligations under IAEA safeguards agreements and additional protocols.</li> </ul> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 914 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 193 – 23.7.2005</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
60.	Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – OPCW I.	<p>The objective was to: support universal adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC); promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States); support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties and promote international cooperation.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity</u>: The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 841 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 349 – 25.11.2004</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
61.	Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 for the support of the physical protection of a nuclear site in the Russian Federation – Russian Federation III.	The objective was to reinforce the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection at the Bochvar Institute of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy (formerly MINATOM).  <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany.	Budget: EUR 7 730 000 Official Journal: L 349 – 25.11.2004 Duration of the action: 36 months. Implemented.
62.	Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 on support for IAEA activities under its Nuclear security programme and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – IAEA I.	The objective was to: (a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities; (b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications; (c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking;  <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.	Budget: EUR 3 329 000 Official Journal: L 182 – 19.5.2004 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
63.	Council Joint Action 2003/472/CFSP of 24 June 2003 on the continuation of the European Union cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation – Russian Federation II.	The Joint Action financed a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation.  <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.	Budget: EUR 680 000 Official Journal: L 157 – 26.6.2003 Expired on the date of expiry of the EU Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia. Implemented.
64.	Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 establishing a European Union Cooperation Programme for Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation — Russian Federation I.	The project contributed to: (a) a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia; (b) set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition.  <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.	Budget: EUR 8 900 000 Official Journal: L 331 – 23.12.1999 Duration of the action: 48 months. Implemented.

## ANNEX II

**OVERVIEW OF INSTRUMENT CONTRIBUTING TO STABILITY AND PEACE ICSP – CBRN 1997-2018**  
**'RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND**  
**NUCLEAR MATERIALS OR AGENTS'**

**Funding through ISCT-STCU**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
Administrative operating budget, supplemental budgets and projects	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for: — International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and — Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev)	To redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation	ISTC and/or STCU	235 million	Tacis 1997-2006
				15 million	IfS (AAP)
				8 million	2007
				7,5 million	2008
				5,0 million	2009
				4,5 million	2010
				4,0 million	2011
				4,8 million	2012
4,0 million	2013				
				4,0 million	2014
348-211	Enhancing regional CBRN detection capacity for the Border Guards in Ukraine and Moldova	To provide mobile chemical and RN detection equipment for the border guards	STCU	4,1 million	9.2014-9.2015
365-540	Provision of specialized CBRN equipment for first responders in the SEE CoE Region	EU CBRN CoE. CBRN equipment — SEE CoE Region	STCU	1,7 million	2016-6.2017 (tbc)
369-100	Strengthening the national legal framework and provision of specialized training on bio-safety and bio-security in Central Asia	EU CBRN CoE. Biosafety-biosecurity in Central Asia	ISTC	5 000 000	2016-2018
378591	Funding of the 2017 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget (AOB), Supplemental Budgets (SBs), and projects	Administrative support — ISTC	ISTC	1 500 000	31.12.2021
378227	Support to the Centre of Excellence of Eastern and Central Africa in Nuclear Security — ISTC	EU CBRN CoE. Eastern and Central Africa in Nuclear Security.	ISTC	3 500 000	7.11.2019
378590	Funding of the 2017 STCU Administrative Operating Budget (AOB), Supplemental Budgets (SBs), and projects	EU CBRN CoE — Administrative support	STCU	700 000	7.11.2021
378591	Funding of the 2017 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget (AOB), Supplemental Budgets (SBs), and projects	EU CBRN CoE — Administrative support	ISTC	1 500 000	31.12.2021

**Year 2008 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
145-156	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus)	To supply equipment for detection of NRM at border check points as it was identified in the previous phase of the activity financed by Tacis Nuclear Safety programme, contributing thus to reduce nuclear and radiation terrorism threat	JRC	5 million	11.7.2008-12.4.2013
145-130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation with a view of contributing to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies	BAFA (D)	~ 5 million	19.3.2008-31.12.2010
145-132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking	To improve capabilities of participating states, neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus, to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials (preparation phase to 'EU CBRN Centres of Excellence')	UNICRI	1 million	31.1.2008-1.8.2010

**Year 2009 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
200-523	Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East	To develop a durable cooperation legacy in the area of trafficking of CBRN materials (preparation phase to 'EU CBRN Centres of Excellence')	UNICRI	1 million	16.3.2009-15.7.2011
217-540	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Central Asian countries	To address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in selected countries of Central Asia; to raise the skills of the personnel working at facilities (laboratories) handling dangerous biological agents or supervising those facilities, and to provide additional equipment, as needed, to ensure an adequate level of bio-safety and security	ISTC	6,8 million	21.9.2009-21.9.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
219-636	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN region	To reduce the threat of nuclear and radiation terrorism. For this purpose the assistance will be provided to the partner countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of nuclear and radioactive materials (NRM) illicit trafficking	JRC	6,7 million	2.12.2009-1.12.2014
216-327	Awareness raising of exporters export control of dual-use goods	To enhance the effectiveness of export control of dual use items in the Russian Federation, with a view to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of WMD (the specific objectives will be achieved through information exchange with EU exporters, support industry and researchers for awareness raising, organisation of seminars for exporters in the regions of the Russian Federation)	Russian independent non-profit organisation for professional advancement 'Export Control Training Centre'	1 million	1.9.2009-1.3.2011

**Year 2010 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
239-471 (UNICRI main) –239-481 (JRC main) 253-483 and 253-485 (pilot projects JRC and Univ. Milan)/250-984 (UNICRI establishment of 2 Secretariats)	CBRN Centre of Excellence – First Phase	To set up a mechanism contributing to strengthen the long-term national and regional capabilities of responsible authorities and to develop a durable cooperation legacy in the fight against the CBRN threat	UNICRI/JRC main contracts/2 pilot projects in South East Asia/first step (2 Secretariats in Caucasus and South East Asia)	5 million	May 2010-May 2012
235-364	Border monitoring activities in the Republic of Georgia, Central Asia and Afghanistan	To enhance the detection of radioactive and nuclear materials at identified borders crossing and/or nodal points in the Republic of Georgia, at Southern borders of selected Central Asian countries with Afghanistan and at the airport of Kabul	JRC	4 million	4.5.2010-4.5.2013

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
238-194	EpiSouth: a network for the control of health and security threats and other bio-security risks in the Mediterranean Region and South-East Europe	To increase through capacity building the bio security in the Mediterranean region and South-East Europe (10 EU + 17 non EU countries)	Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome (Italy)	3 million	15.10.2010-15.4.2013
247-264 (service) 248-064 + 258-635 (supply)	Redirection of former Iraqi WMD scientists through capacity building for decommissioning of nuclear facilities, including site and radioactive waste management	To assist Iraq with redirection of scientists and engineers possessing WMD-related skills and dual-use knowledge through their engagement in a comprehensive decommissioning, dismantling and decontamination of nuclear facilities	Università degli Studi dell'Insubria (service) – CANBERRA +>NNL (supplies)	2,5 million (1,5 mil. for service + 1,5 mil. for supplies)	Aug 2010-Aug 2013
253-484	Knowledge Management System on CBRN risk mitigation – Evolving towards CoE 'Mediterranean Basin'	To integrate the existing Knowledge Management Systems, namely for South East Europe and for North Africa, and to prepare the evolution towards a Centre of Excellence in the Mediterranean Basin dealing with CBRN risk mitigation (preparation phase to 'EU CBRN Centres of Excellence')	UNICRI	0,5 million	25.11.2010-30.4.2012
254-942	Bio-safety and bio-security improvement at the Ukrainian anti-plague station (UAPS) in Simferopol	To contribute to full implementation of the BTWC (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention) in Ukraine, which includes the prevention of illicit access to pathogens by terrorists and other criminals	STCU	4 million	22.11.2010-21.8.2014
256-885	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To continue the on-going activities in this field in the already covered countries, with possible extension to other regions/countries	BAFA (D)	5 million	21.12.2010-1.7.2013

## Year 2011 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
263-555 (set-up) 273-506 (actions)	CBRN Centres of Excellence – Second phase	To set-up three to four new Centres in the Middle East and, possibly, Gulf region, Mediterranean Basin, Central Asia and Southern Africa, extend the projects in South East Asia and in Ukraine/South Caucasus and implement thematic projects in all project areas of priority 1	UNICRI	4,5 million 16,3 million	23.8.2011- 28.2.2013
273-571	Enhancing the capability of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Service (ECAS) – EU contribution to the new Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML)	To ensure that the IAEA has a strong independent analytical capability for safeguards in the decades to come by means of expansion and modernisation of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services	IAEA	5 million	30.11.2011- 30.11.2015
272-372 (service) and 272-424 (supplies)	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa	To implement two units of mobile labs to be used to perform diagnosis of up to group 4 infectious agents in sub-Saharan Africa and one 'stand-by' unit based in the EU for training purposes and to be deployed in other countries outside the EU where these agents are endemic or outbreaks occur	Bernhard-Nocht-Institut für Tropenmedizin (service) – supply under evaluation	3,5 million	15.12.2011- 14.12.2015
I273-572	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in South Caucasus and in Central Asian Countries	To raise the capabilities of State organisations in target countries responsible for bio-safety and bio-security in a way that will result in a substantial improvement of the countries' bio-safety/security situations	UNICRI	5 million	1.1.2012- 31.12.2015
278-349	Multilateral Nuclear Assurances — EU contribution to the Low Enriched Uranium bank under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	To purchase a quantity of Low Enriched Uranium	IAEA	20 million	30.11.2011- 30.11.2013

## Year 2012 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
285-261	CBRN protection to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Football Championship 2012	To counteract nuclear and radiation terrorism threat (for these purposes the assistance should be provided to Ukraine in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials (NRM) illicit trafficking, including training and establishment of an expert network)	Sateilyturvakeskus	343 000	3.2012-4.2013
292-244	Supply for POL11 — Equipment Supply for CBRN protection support to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Championship 2012	To enhance the CBRN security at Poland – Ukraine border with the occasion of the football championship Euro2012	Sateilyturvakeskus	307 000	5.2012-1.2014
301-327	Provision of specialised technical training to enhance the first responders' capabilities in case of CBRN incidents	To reinforce inter-agency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents (this includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration)	France Expertise Internationale	699 274	12.2012-12.2014
301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	To provide support in the implementation of the project 'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence'	JRC	3,5 million	10.2012-10.2014
301-740	Building capacity to identify and respond to threats from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project of which this contract will be a part is as follows: 1) Counter the threat arising from chemical, biological and radioactive or nuclear agents in particular when used in a criminal or terrorist context; 2) Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of states to unlawful or criminal acts involving CBRN agents.	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	499 100	12.2012-12.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
301-756	Contribution to the establishment and development of EU Centres of Excellence Governance — Phase II	The main aim of this assignment is to link actively technical expertise, management initiative, elements of diplomacy and of cultural sensitiveness to enhance the establishment and performance of the CoE initiative. By implementing modern and judicious governance approaches, it will in particular support capacity building and management with the right sense of ownership among actors and stakeholders at national, regional and overall levels, and correctly adapt the initiative to the challenges of CBRN risk mitigation. The initiative also aims at enhancing the visibility, acceptance and support among the EU stakeholders, both at EU and MS levels.	Association Groupe ESSEC	1 399 988	12.2012-6.2014
302-214	Regional Human Resource Development for Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management through a University Master's Programme carried out in Thailand	To cover the tuition fees and living expenses of 10 Thai and 10 international (limited to the Southeast Asia region) students expected to enrol and graduate from the Master's degree programme developed jointly with the US PNNL in Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management at the Chulalongkorn University of Thailand	Enconet Consulting GMBH	649 812	12.2012-12.2014
302-252	Bio-risk Management	To share the bio-risk management program developed in Thailand with the participating countries in the project	France Expertise Internationale	480 000	12.2012-12.2014
302-364	Development of a methodology for RN materials detection, management and protection of the public	To develop and manage a system for the detection of RN material from sensors located in a variety of locations such as borders, critical infrastructure, ports, airports, etc.; to recommend equipment and standard procedures to respond to RN events	France Expertise Internationale	599 830	12.2012-12.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
302-427	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks	To increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus (the reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation)	France Expertise Internationale	299 936	12.2012-12.2014
302-428	Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management	To develop and transfer knowledge concerning best practice on bio-safety, bio-security and bio-risk management in this region	Università degli Studi di Roma Torvergata	434 010	12.2012-12.2014
304-799	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To strengthen the export control systems of partner countries, with a strong link with the Regional Centres of Excellence activities, by aligning them to the standard of the international export control regimes and treaties and therefore meeting the requirements of the UNSCR 1540 (2004)	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	3 650 000	12.2012-12.2014
305-778	'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence' Coordination and CBRN Need Assessment Methodology	To support countries with improving national policies and ensuring international cooperation in the area of CBRN risk mitigation through the implementation of a Needs Assessment methodology for the Regional Secretariats and the partner countries	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	2 million	12.2012-6.2015
306-644	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia — LOT 1	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines	Polimaster Instruments UAB	497 500	12.2012-3.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
306-670	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia — LOT2	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines	Mirion Technologies MGPI SA	241 540	12.2012-3.2014
306-675	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia — LOT 3	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines	ENVINET AS	988 205	12.2012-10.2015
307-293	Establishment of a Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	To enhance health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made threats to health posed by communicable diseases through the start-up of a long-term Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	440 000	12.2012-12.2014
307-400	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT1	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the Custom and Excise Administration Directorate of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Polimaster Instruments UAB	298 500	12.2012-3.2014
307-401	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT2	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the Custom and Excise Administration Directorate of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Mirion Technologies MGPI SA	121 660	12.2012-3.2014
307-781	Support for the border monitoring activities in the South East Asia and Democratic Republic of the Congo	To counteract nuclear and radiation terrorism threat (for this purposes, the assistance should be provided to the identified countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials (NRM) illicit trafficking, including training and establishment of an expert network)	JRC	1 650 000	12.2012-12.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
308-512	Implementation of Projects CBRN - 3rd call: #77 #111 #114	The overall objective is the enhancement of the RN security situation in the countries of concern (with a spin-off towards chemical detection under P77). Such concern needs to be addressed in a systematic manner and with interventions at quite a few different levels. Also the 'action radius' of the interventions needs to be described (to assure the proper engagement of the key actors).	JRC	2,3 million	12.2012-12.2014
310-879	Network of universities and institutes for raising awareness on dual-use concerns of chemical materials	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project is to reinforce inter-agency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents. This includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration.	Agenzia Nazionale per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Economico Sostenibile — ENEA	721 886	12.2012-12.2014
301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	To provide support for the implementation of the project 'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence'	JRC	3,5 million	10.2012-10.2014
306-680	Second contribution to enhance the capability of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Service (ECAS) – The New Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML)	To support IAEA in constructing and outfitting the chemistry and instrumentation laboratories of the new IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services NML for the analysis of nuclear material according to the latest standards assuring safety and measurement quality	IAEA	5 million	12.2012-12.2016

## Year 2013 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
315-979	Strengthening the National CBRN Legal Framework & Provision of specialized and technical training to enhance CBRN preparedness and response capabilities	The present procedure aims at awarding a Contract that will technically implement two projects (Component 1 and Component 2) funded by the EU Instrument for Stability (Priority 1) in the framework of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear — Centres of Excellence (CBRN-CoE)	France Expertise Internationale	2 699 069	9.2013-9.2016
316-496	Strengthening Capacities in CBRN Response and in Chemical and Medical Emergency	The CBRN emergency response needs to be identified and prioritised per country. Comprehensive technology solutions for detection, protection, decontamination, mitigation, containment and disposal should also be elaborated. CBRN incidents require full utilization of national resources to respond to and mitigate the consequences of such emergencies. The main responsibility in cases of CBRN emergencies falls upon first responders. It is therefore essential that countries build upon their national resources to mitigate and respond to the consequences of an emergency situation. Best-practices should thus be exchanged amongst these first responders at MIE regional level and CBRN risk mitigation knowledge developed. It should also result in increased awareness of stocks of hazardous chemical agents, their precursors as this is one of the means of targeting illicit use and/or trafficking of WMD.	Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii	3 914 034	12.2013-12.2016
318-905	Support to the European Commission – Exploratory missions in Middle East/East and south Mediterranean countries/South East of Europe in the safety and security CBRN fields	To provide support to the European Commission with finding out what kind of short-term measures should be developed taken into account different situations and circumstances regionally and/or nationally (this entails assessing countries' preparedness – risk assessment, crisis prevention and warning systems — and response mechanisms in the field of CBRN)	France Expertise Internationale	299 999	6.2013-6.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
321-215	Strengthening Health Security at Ports, Airports and Ground crossings	To increase health security globally by providing technical guidance and tools, information and knowledge sharing, international collaboration and assisting countries in enhancing and strengthening capacities for prevention, detection, control and response to public health events related to activities at points of entry and international travel and transport, in a multi-sectoral approach, to minimize risks in association with natural or deliberate released hazards	World Health Organisation	1,5 million	7.2013-7.2015
323-494	AAF- Waste management	EU CBRN CoE.To improve the management of biologic and chemical waste in the African Atlantic Façade region and Tunisia. This includes the review of regulations and technical training on detection and sampling	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	3 871 800	1.2014-6.2017
329-422	Implementation of Projects CBRN - 3rd call. Complementary actions for project: #77 #111 #114	EU CBRN CoE.The global overall scope of work is to pursue international efforts in counteracting the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism. This project aims at supporting the development of an integrated regional nuclear safety and security systems. This will be achieved by assessing the adoption of laws and regulation in the field in order comply with international related standards for improving the security and safety of radioactive sources by encouraging the establishment of storage facilities and completion of inventories, disseminate best practices for the development of a national response plan in the participating countries. These activities are carried out under a well-coordinated approach with other donors in the region, in order not to duplicate existing efforts.	IAEA	700 047	1.2014-12.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
332-096	Export control outreach for dual use items	This project aims to deepen support measures to improve dual use export control systems in third countries taking specific geopolitical challenges into account. The following beneficiary countries are eligible under this project: Jordan/Neighbouring Countries and Kazakhstan/Neighbouring Countries. Regional activities may include all beneficiary countries in the region. Where appropriate and in justified cases and following the demand of beneficiary countries also activities in other countries/or regions will be carried out.	Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle	2,5 million	12.2013-12.2015
332-212	Conferences associated to EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	To provide support for organising conferences and meetings in partner countries in order to enhance the inter-agency cooperation that will contribute to mitigating the risks and threats associated with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials and facilities	LDK Consultants, Engineers & Planners SA	140 885,85	1.2014-1.2015
332-306	Consolidation and Extension of the CBRN Regional Centre Secretariats	EU CBRN CoE. To strengthen regional capabilities in the area of CBRN risk mitigation. It is expected that the project will promote better cooperation and coordination of countries on CBRN risk mitigation at regional and international levels (the set-up of the Regional Secretariats is meant to provide the missing infrastructure at regional level to facilitate sharing of information and experience among partner countries)	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3,1 million	5.2014-10.2015
332-312	Strengthening Health Laboratories to minimize potential biological risks	To minimize potential biological risks through enhancement of laboratory biosafety, biosecurity, quality management and diagnostic capacity.  Specific objective 1: Support the development of nationally-owned laboratory policies, strategies norms and regulations	World Health Organisation	4 495 712	12.2013-12.2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
		<p>Specific objective 2: Engage institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities</p> <p>Specific objective 3: Enhance the ability of Member States to safely and rapidly detect and respond to natural or deliberate events of national and international concern according to the IHR through support to laboratory networks</p>			
329-859	Further development and consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training ('MediPIET')	To contribute to the overall objective of enhancing health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made health threats posed by communicable diseases through the further roll-out of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	6,4 million	12.2013-12.2016
330-961	MEDILABSECURE	To increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus (the reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation)	Institut Pasteur Fondation	3 626 410	12.2013-12.2017

## Year 2014 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
337-084	Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons of Mass destruction	To contribute to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Special Trust Fund that finances the activities for the complete destruction of Syrian Chemical material stockpiles	OPCW	12 million	2.2014-12.2015
343-652	Contribution to the establishment and development of EU Centres of Excellence Governance — Phase III	To support to the governance of the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	ESSEC-IRENE-ENCO	1,5 million	9.2014-9.2016
346-176	High risk chemical facilities and risk mitigation in the AAF Region	EU CBRN CoE. Enhancing sound chemical hazard management within the African Atlantic Façade Region in order to prevent the occurrence of high risks chemical accidents	France Expertise Internationale	3 million	1.2015-12.2017
346-488	Chemical safety and security in the Central and Eastern African region	EU CBRN CoE. Enhancing sound chemical hazard management within the ECA region by strengthening the national 'Chemical legal framework' in order to prevent the occurrence of accident inside and around all important chemical installations, as well as to enhance Chemical preparedness and response capabilities	Gesellschaft für Anlagen und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) MBH	2 978 000	1.2015-1.2018
347-013	EUWAM-Lab (P43)	EU CBRN CoE. Establishment of a Mobile Laboratory for in situ interventions on VHF outbreak sites in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Western Africa	France Expertise Internationale	2 579 854,40	9.2014-9.2016
347-135	EU outreach programme for dual use items	Contribute to the creation, consolidation or updating the effective export control systems for dual use items in partner countries by continuing to offer them a long-term perspective for cooperation	France Expertise Internationale	2 249 250	9.2015-2.2017

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
347-634	Strengthening CBRN first response capabilities and regional cooperation in South East Europe, Southern Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine	EU CBRN CoE. Enhance response capabilities and promote inter-agency and regional cooperation in CBRN first response in the South East Europe, Southern Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine	Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire Fondation d'Utilité Publique	2 953 550	1.2015-12.2017
350-752	One Health Project in Pakistan	Support the development of a structured, integrated and sustainable collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture in Pakistan for improved risk assessments and detection, prevention and control of the spread of emerging zoonotic diseases	World Health Organization	927 608	1.2015-1.2017

**Year 2015**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
355-376	EU outreach programme for dual use items — South-East Asia	Support to export control outreach in South-East Asia.	France Expertise Internationale	2 999 500	9.2015-2.2017
272-372	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in sub-Saharan Africa	EU CBRN CoE — Mobile labs in sub-Saharan Africa -Extension -	BERNHARD-NOCHT-INSTITUT FÜR TROPENMEDIZIN	500 000	6,2016
355-443	Enhancement of CBRN capacities of South East Asia in addressing CBRN risk mitigation concerning CBRN first response, biosafety and biosecurity, awareness raising and legal framework	EU CBRN CoE Biosafety-biosecurity in South East Asia	FUNDACION INTERNACIONAL Y PARA IBEROAMERICA DE ADMINISTRACION Y POLITICAS PUBLICAS	3 000 000,00	7.2015-7.2018
355-879	Provision of specialized CBRN equipment for training first responders	EU CBRN CoE CBRN equipment for first responders in Gabon, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda	PAUL BOYE TECHNOLOGIES SAS -FR	2 712 516,87	9.2015-9.2017

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
357-652	ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE SECRETARIATS	EU CBRN CoE On site technical assistance (Rabat, Tbilisi, Nairobi)	AGRICON-SULTING EUROPE SA -BE	2 969 700,00	9.2015-9.2018
362-277	REGIONAL MANAGEMENT OF OUTBREAKS IN THE CBRN CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE PARTNER COUNTRIES OF THE AFRICAN ATLANTIC FAÇADE REGION	EU CBRN CoE Management of outbreaks in the African Atlantic Façade (pandemics)	AGENCE FRANCAISE D'EXPERTISE TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE	3 499 600,00	1.2016-12.2018
370291	Feasibility study for the establishment of the Wildlife Forensics Training Academy in South Africa	Wildlife Forensics Training	NEDERLANDS FORENSISCH INSTITUUT	182 000	28.12.2016
359484	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	Support to GCC region	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	285 000	14.9.2016
355376	EU outreach programme for dual use items — South-East Asia	EU outreach programme for dual use items in South-East Asia	AGENCE FRANCAISE D'EXPERTISE TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE	2 999 500	28.2.2017
371715	Capacity building for medical preparedness and response to CBRN incidents — CoE Project 54	EU CBRN CoE CBRN. Capacity building for medical preparedness and response to CBRN incidents. Middle East (P54)	SUSTAINABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOLUTIONS COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY	2 999 965	17.7.2019
365817	Annual meeting EU CBRN National Focal Points 2016		LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS SA	182 949,5	11.10.2016

#### Year 2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
384-876	Recommitment — Feasibility study for the establishment of the Wildlife Forensics Training Academy in South Africa (2015/370-291)	EU CBRN CoE	NEDERLANDS FORENSISCH INSTITUUT NET	174 515,29	29.9.2017

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
38130	SEACHEM — Sound management of chemicals and their associated wastes in Southeast Asia	EU CBRN CoE. Chemical Waste management	SUSTAINABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOLUTIONS	2 999 815	29.8.2020
369616	Support to the development, adoption and implementation of CBRN Needs Assessments, National and Regional CBRN Action Plans, their promotion and visibility	EU CBRN CoE. Promotion, adoption, implementation and visibility of CBRN Needs EU CBRN CoE. Assessments, National and Regional CBRN Action Plans	UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	2 000 000	31.8.2017
372955	ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE SECRETARIATS in Algiers and Tashkent	EU CBRN CoE On site technical assistance (Algiers, Amman, Tashkent)	ENCONET CONSULTING GMBH	2 130 250	10.11.2019
373918	Strengthening cross-border capacity for control and detection of CBRN substances	EU CBRN CoE CBRN cross border security in the North of Africa and Sahel (P55)	AGENCE FRANCAISE D'EXPERTISE TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE	3 500 000	30.9.2019
374993	P57 'Strengthening crime scene forensics capabilities in investigating CBRN incidents in the South East and Eastern Europe Centres of Excellence region'	EU CBRN CoE. 'Strengthening crime scene forensics capabilities	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	1 399 670	14.1.2020

**Year 2017**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution Period
376203	Study on the sustainability of the EU CBRN CoE's capacity building activities	EU CBRN CoE. Educational component.	FONDAZIONE ALESSANDRO VOLTA PER LA PROMOZIONE DELL'UNIVERSITA DELLA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA DELL'ALTA FORMAZIONE E DELLA CULTURA	298 900	31.3.2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution Period
377918	Support to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative and its mechanisms. Towards the consolidation of the regional secretariats.	EU CBRN CoE. Regional Secretariats.	UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3 000 000	14.1.2018
377943	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	EU CBRN CoE. On site technical assistance (GCC region)	Senior expert	425 000	2,2019
378686	EU CBRN Centers of Excellence NFP meeting 2017	EU CBRN CoE annual international meeting.	ITALTREND C&T SPA	235 587	6.4.2017
378793	Supporting the EC organizing European Summer School 2017 and Conference in Export Control	European Summer School 2017 and Conference in Export Control	LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS SA	277 167	8.3.2018
378848	Assistance on evaluation of Export Control Outreach P2P program	Evaluation of P2P programme	Individual expert	20 000	17.2.2017
381687	Worldwide technical support to the EU CBRN Centers of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE. Portal, NAQs, NAPs, technical evaluations, communication.	EC DG JRC	3 500 000	2018
381687	Administrative arrangement. Worldwide institutional technical support to the EU CBRN Centers of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	3 411 384	31.12.2017
384445	Technical Assistance for the implementation of the EU Export Control programme in partner countries	EU outreach programme for dual use items	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	297 750	6.4.2019
384614	Project development and donor coordination for the establishment of Wildlife Forensics Training Academies in Africa	EU CBRN CoE. Forensics Training	NEDERLANDS FORENSISCH INSTITUUT NET	350 000	24.9.2018
384772	2017 International Meeting of EU CBRN CoE National Focal Points, Brussels	EU CBRN CoE annual international meeting.	LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS	233 799	16.2.2018
388844	P2P Summer School 2018 and other meetings in the frame of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	EU outreach programme for dual use items	LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS	227 940	1.10.2018

## Year 2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution Period
378224	P57/58 — Additional equipment — Montenegro -	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	350 000	2017-2019
384876	Feasibility study for the establishment of the Wildlife Forensics Training Academy in South Africa	EU CBRN CoE	Nederlands Forensisch Instituut	152 373	2017
386600	New African Magazine — subscription contract	EU CBRN CoE	Stirling	1 000	2017-2018
386666	Stirling Assynt Report and GT Intell Serv — subscription contract	EU CBRN CoE	TRAC	33 600	2017-2018
388380	Assistance in reporting and communication on IcSP CBRN CoE activities	EU CBRN CoE	Individual expert	20 000	2018
388397	P65 CoE CA chemical waste management	EU CBRN CoE	MICR	401 089	2017-2020
388844	2018 P2P Summer School in Export Control	EU CBRN CoE	LDK	227 940	2017-2018
390045	STCU operational grant	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	1 000 000	2018-2022
390046	ISTC operational grant	EU CBRN CoE	ISTC	2 500 000	2018-2022
390079	CBRN CoE Governance Team	EU CBRN CoE	ASSOCIATION GROUPE ESSEC	1 680 520	2018-2019
390601	P66 MEDISAFE	EU CBRN CoE	Expertise France	3 998 250	2018-2021
391059	Assistance on mapping EU security/CT activities	EU CBRN CoE	Individual expert	20 000	2017
391935	UNICRI	EU CBRN CoE	UNICRI	2 707 453	2018-2019
393533	Development of a pilot CBRN Centres of Excellence Research Competition	EU CBRN CoE	Fondazione Alessandrino Volta	149 850	2018
393792	P62 OSA South East Asia	EU CBRN CoE	Business and Strategies Europe	1 198 750	2018-2021
394360	Support for Conferences and Events CBRN	EU CBRN CoE	Pomilio Blumm	1 052 346	2018-2020
395369	Assistance and support in implementation of IcSP	EU CBRN CoE	Individual expert	20 000	2018
395899	P68 Training and Tutoring	EU CBRN CoE	LDK	268 700	2018-2020

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution Period
402247	P75 — Preventing biological risks increased by environmental and climate change in the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Sahel regions by strengthening institutional capacities in the context of One Health (MEDILABSECURE)	EU CBRN CoE	Institut Pasteur Fondation	2 088 964	2018-2020
402649	P76 — Preventing biological risks increased by environmental and climate change by strengthening Public Health Laboratories - (STRONGLABS)	EU CBRN CoE	WHO	1 000 000	2018-2020
402810	Funding of the 2019 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget	EU CBRN CoE	ISTC	2 500 000	2018-2023
402811	Funding of the 2019 STCU Administrative Operating Budget	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	1 000 000	2018-2023
404680	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	EU CBRN CoE	OSA	590 000	2018-2020







ISSN 1977-091X (electronic edition)  
ISSN 1725-2423 (paper edition)



**Publications Office of the European Union**  
L-2985 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

**EN**