

IV

(Oplysninger)

OPLYSNINGER FRA DEN EUROPÆISKE UNIONS INSTITUTIONER, ORGANER,
KONTORER OG AGENTURER

RÅDET

**Årlig situationsrapport om gennemførelsen af den europæiske unions strategi mod spredning af
masseødelæggelsesvåben (2019)**

(2020/C 341/01)

INDLEDNING

1. Denne situationsrapport om gennemførelsen af Den Europæiske Unions strategi mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben (WMD), som Det Europæiske Råd vedtog i december 2003 (dok. 15708/03), dækker de aktiviteter, der blev gennemført i 2019. Rapporten er ikkeudtømmende og fokuserer på de centrale udviklingstendenser. Alle aktiviteterne er iværksat inden for den bredere ramme af EU's sikkerhedspolitik og konfliktforebyggelse.
2. Den Europæiske Unions ledende principper er baseret på den globale strategi for Den Europæiske Unions udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik (dok. 10715/16), Den Europæiske Unions strategi mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben og de nye EU-aktionslinjer (dok. 17172/08) og er fortsat:
 - a. effektiv multilateralisme, herunder sikring af en central rolle til og fremme af universaliteten af en global ikkesprednings- og nedrustningsarkitektur, gennem diplomatisk aktivitet og finansiel bistand til tredjelande og internationale organisationer
 - b. tæt samarbejde med lande for at styrke det internationale ikkespredningsregime
 - c. behandling af ikkespredningsspørgsmål i EU's bilaterale politiske dialogmøder om ikkespredning og nedrustning og i mere uformelle kontakter
 - d. effektiv og komplementær anvendelse af alle de instrumenter og finansielle ressourcer, der er til rådighed — budgettet for den fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik, instrumentet, der bidrager til stabilitet og fred (stabilitetsinstrumentet), og andre instrumenter — for at understøtte EU's udenrigspolitiske mål.
3. EU-Udenrigstjenesten, navnlig den særlige udsending for ikkespredning og nedrustning, repræsenterede EU på en række centrale internationale møder i 2019:
 - det regionale sydasiatiske seminar om Haagadfærdskodeksen mod spredning af ballistiske missiler (den 14.-16. januar 2019 i Colombo)
 - mødet i gruppen af G7-direktører for ikkespredning (den 5.-6. februar 2019 i Paris)
 - Carnegie International Nuclear Policy Conference (den 11.-14. marts 2019 i Washington)

- tredje møde i komitéen til forberedelse af gennemgangskonferencen i 2020 vedrørende traktaten om ikkespredning af kernevåben (NPT) (den 29. april til den 10. maj 2019 i New York)
- 63. årlige ordentlige samling i Generalforsamlingen for Den Internationale Atomenergiorganisation (IAEA) (den 16.-20. september 2019 i Wien)
- Missile Dialogue Initiative (den 17.-18. oktober 2019 i Berlin)
- 74. møde i FN's Generalforsamlings 1. Komité (oktober-november 2019 i New York)
- gennemgangskonferencen mellem parterne i konventionen om forbud mod personelminer (den 25.-29. november 2019 i Oslo).

Den særlige udsending fokuserede på:

- a. at fremme bevarelse og styrkelse af traktaten om ikkespredning af kernevåben (NPT) som et grundlæggende multilateralt instrument til styrkelse af international fred, sikkerhed og stabilitet
 - b. at fremme universel tilslutning til og ikrafttrædelse af traktaten om et altomfattende forbud mod atomprøvesprængninger (CTBT) og yderligere synliggøre EU's engagement
 - c. at håndhæve den globale norm mod anvendelse af kemiske våben, bl.a. ved at forhindre straffrihed for brugen heraf
 - d. at fremme Haagadfærdskodeksen (HCoC) mod spredning af ballistiske missiler som en foranstaltning til opbygning af tillid og gennemsigtighed
 - e. at iværksætte og opretholde en dialog om ikkespredning med vigtige partnere og integrere ikkespredningsspørgsmål i EU's bilaterale forbindelser.
4. Rådet for Den Europæiske Unions Ikkespredningsgruppe mødtes 11 gange i 2019, herunder på direktørniveau, for at drøfte EU's holdninger og fremtidige aktiviteter. EU's delegationer i Wien, Genève og New York udarbejdede og koordinerede en række EU-erklæringer til multilaterale fora og bidrog aktivt til den politiske beslutningsproces gennem regelmæssige EU-koordineringsmøder.

NUKLEARE SPØRGSMÅL

5. EU er fortsat fuldt engageret i at fremme universaliseringen og en fuldstændig, komplet og effektiv gennemførelse af traktaten om ikkespredning af kernevåben (NPT), ikrafttrædelse af traktaten om et altomfattende forbud mod atomprøvesprængninger (CTBT) og indledning og hurtig afslutning af forhandlingerne på nedrustningskonferencen om en traktat om forbud mod produktion af fissilt materiale til fremstilling af kernevåben eller andre nukleare sprænglegemer. Etablering af en zone uden masseødelæggelsesvåben og disses fremføringsmidler i Mellemøsten er også fortsat en EU-prioritet. I 2019 vedtog Rådet afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/938⁽¹⁾ for at tilvejebringe 2 856 278 EUR til UNIDIR til støtte for en proces med tillidsskabende foranstaltninger, der fører til oprettelse i Mellemøsten af en zone, som er fri for kernevåben og alle andre masseødelæggelsesvåben.

Traktaten om ikkespredning af kernevåben og Den Internationale Atomenergiorganisation

6. NPT-gennemgangscyklussen fortsatte med det tredje møde i komitéen til forberedelse af gennemgangskonferencen i 2020 mellem parterne i NPT den 27. april til den 10. maj 2019 i New York. EU afgav fire erklæringer: en i den generelle debat og tre i debatterne om henholdsvis nuklear nedrustning, ikkespredning og fredelige formål. Der blev også fremsat en specifik erklæring til støtte for oprettelsen af en zone uden masseødelæggelsesvåben i Mellemøsten. EU

⁽¹⁾ EUT L 149 af 7.6.2019, s. 63.

tilrettelagde også et sideløbende arrangement og fremlagde et arbejdsdokument om sin vurdering af traktaten 50 år efter vedtagelsen. Alle EU's medlemsstater støttede erklæringen om imødegåelse af den nukleare udfordring fra Nordkorea. EU bidrog til alle relevante debatter, herunder den tematiske debat om kernevåben, på 74. møde i FN's Generalforsamlings 1. Komité om nedrustning og international sikkerhed.

7. Desuden vedtog Rådet den 15. april 2019 en afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/615 ⁽²⁾ uden fortilfælde om at yde finansiel støtte til FN's Kontor for Nedrustningsanliggenders tilrettelæggelse af tematiske og regionale konsultationer som forberedelse til gennemgangskonferencen i 2020 mellem parterne i NPT. Det overordnede mål med Rådets afgørelse er at bidrage til at fremme et vellykket resultat af NPT-gennemgangskonferencen og udarbejdelse af et realistisk og gennemførligt sæt tiltag og henstillinger, som der kan nås til enighed om. I henhold til denne rådsafgørelse tilrettelagde UNODA i 2019 to regionale seminarer, den 29.-30. august i Addis Abeba og den 3.-4. december i Bangkok, samt et tematisk seminar om anvendelse af kerneenergi til fredelige formål den 20.-21. november i Wien. De regionale møder omfattede alle tre NPT-søjler set i lyset af regionale prioriteter og bekymringer. Alle aktiviteterne søgte at fremhæve de mange fordele, der allerede er opnået med NPT, og behovet for at opretholde disse fordele.
8. EU fortsatte med at støtte IAEA's centrale ansvar vedrørende ikkespredning, kerneenergi, nuklear sikkerhed, nuklear sikring og teknisk samarbejde.
9. Med Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2016/2383 ⁽³⁾ bidrager EU til gennemførelsen af IAEA's nukleare sikkerhedsplan for 2018-2021. EU-finansiering fortsatte med at støtte IAEA-aktiviteter med henblik på: universalisering af internationale instrumenter vedrørende ikkespredning og nuklear sikkerhed, bistand til stater med at etablere den nationale tekniske, videnskabelige og menneskelige kapacitet inden for nuklear sikkerhed, styrkelse af forebyggelses-, afslørings- og reaktionskapaciteten og kapaciteten til at beskytte mennesker, ejendom, miljøet og samfundet mod kriminelle eller forsætlige uautoriserede handlinger, der omfatter nukleare eller andre radioaktive materialer uden for reguleringskontrol, forbedring af afsløring og imødegåelse af ulovlig handel med nukleare og andre radioaktive materialer, bidrag til computersikkerhed på det nukleare område, styrkelse af sikkerheden for radioaktive kilder og bringe dem til sikker oplagring i de lande, der har behov for støtte, herunder tilbageførsel til oprindelseslandet eller leverandøren, og forbedring af den fysiske beskyttelse af nukleare og andre radioaktive materialer.
10. IAEA fortsatte med vellykket at gennemføre Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2016/2001 ⁽⁴⁾ af 15. november 2016 om et EU-bidrag til etablering og sikker forvaltning af en bank for lavt beriget uran (LEU) under Den Internationale Atomenergiorganisations (IAEA's) kontrol inden for rammerne af EU's strategi mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben.
11. Europa-Kommissionens Fælles Forskningscenter (JRC) afsluttede i 2019 sin støtte til IAEA's database over hændelser og ulovlig handel (ITDB).
12. I tilknytning til femte møde på højt embedsmandsplan mellem EU og IAEA (den 15. februar 2017) underskrev JRC og IAEA praktiske ordninger for samarbejde om anvendelser baseret på nuklearvidenskab, der skal tjene til at udvikle fælles aktiviteter og undgå dobbeltarbejde. En af de aktiviteter, der indgår i disse praktiske ordninger, er miljøovervågning af radioaktivitet, målt i hele Europa og en række andre globale lokaliteter i form af gennemsnitlig og maksimal gammadosishastighed for de seneste 24 timer. Disse målinger stammer fra ca. 5 500 målestationer, der drives af kompetente nationale myndigheder i 39 lande, som rapporterer om de seneste radiologiske værdier til den europæiske platform for udveksling af radiologiske data (EURDEP). Anmeldelse af et radiologisk uheld eller nødstilfælde sker gennem netværk til hurtig anmeldelse såsom Ecurie eller Emercon, der drives af henholdsvis Europa-Kommissionen og IAEA, efter høring af de kompetente nationale myndigheder.

⁽²⁾ EUT L 105 af 16.4.2019, s. 25.

⁽³⁾ EUT L 352 af 23.12.2016, s. 74.

⁽⁴⁾ EUT L 308 af 16.11.2016, s. 22.

13. Den fælles omfattende handlingsplan er et centralt element i den globale arkitektur for nuklear ikke-spredning og et resultat af multilateralt diplomati. Den fortsatte fulde og effektive gennemførelse af aftalen er af afgørende betydning for den europæiske sikkerhed. EU bidrager fortsat til gennemførelsen af den fælles omfattende handlingsplan ved at koordinere den fælles kommission og en række arbejdsgrupper på ekspertplan, der er nedsat i medfør af den fælles omfattende handlingsplan. EU støtter også fortsat fuldt ud IAEA's langsigtede mission om at verificere og overvåge Irans atomrelaterede tilsagn. EU har siden 2016 været engageret i gennemførelsen af bilag III til den fælles omfattende handlingsplan, navnlig via projekter til forbedring af den nukleare sikkerhed. 15 mio. EUR er allerede blevet bevilget til civilt nukleart samarbejde med Iran og tre aftalte projekter, der støtter både den iranske nukleare tilsynsmyndighed og operatøren af kernekraftværket ved Bushehr. Et nyt projekt blev godkendt i 2018 med et budget på 5 mio. EUR, som omfatter levering af laboratorieudstyr til tilsynsmyndighedens center for nuklear sikkerhed. Der forventes at blive indgået kontrakt om projektet i 2020.
14. Det civile nukleare samarbejde med Iran er en vigtig søjle i den fælles omfattende handlingsplan og hjørnestenen i EU's engagement med Iran. Det bidrager til at få en bedre forståelse af Irans nukleare behov og gradvist opbygge tillid til den fredelige karakter af Irans atomprogram. Samarbejdet mellem EU og Iran i 2019 omfattede hyppige udvekslinger af synspunkter på højt plan om politikspørgsmål med særligt fokus på nuklear forvaltning, en fælles workshop om civilretligt nukleart ansvar og civilretlig nuklear forsikring, projekter, der støtter den iranske nukleare tilsynsmyndigheds bestræbelser på at tilpasse sig internationale standarder for love og administrative bestemmelser, samt oprettelse af et center for nuklear sikkerhed, der er udformet i et tidligere EU-finansieret projekt, deltagelse af iranske studerende i dekommissionerings-sommerskolen og i en workshop om metrologi til affaldskarakterisering og -frigivelse i EU's Fælles Forskningscenter, den fælles workshop mellem EU og Iran om indberetning til den fælles konvention om brugt brændsel og radioaktivt affald, den fælles workshop mellem EU og Iran om nødberedskab og afværgeforanstaltninger i tilfælde af strålingsfare eller en nuklear nødsituation og projekter til støtte for moderniseringen af Arakforskningsreaktoren (Khondab) og omdannelse af Fordowanlægget til et center for nukleare spørgsmål, fysik og teknologi. Iran var fortsat EU's vigtigste støttemodtager inden for nuklear sikkerhed.
15. Generelle aftaler om sikkerhedsforanstaltninger udgør sammen med tillægsprotokoller den nuværende verifikationsstandard, og EU opfordrer fortsat til universel tilslutning hertil. Det tætte samarbejde mellem Euratom og IAEA giver mulighed for effektive og virkningsfulde sikkerhedsforanstaltninger. EU støtter aktivt IAEA's kontrolsystem gennem Europa-Kommissionens program for støtte til sikkerhedskontrol, instrumentet for samarbejde om sikkerhed på det nukleare område og gennem medlemsstaternes støtteprogrammer. Europa-Kommissionens program for støtte til sikkerhedskontrol styrker IAEA's kapacitet til nuklear sikkerhedskontrol med henblik på verifikation af gennemførelsen af den fælles omfattende handlingsplan, også ved at uddanne IAEA-sikkerhedsinspektører i yderligere adgang og i anvendelse af Compucea (kombineret procedure for analyse af urankoncentration og -berigelse) med henblik på verifikation af uranhexafluoridberigelse.
16. Europa-Kommissionen fortsætter med at drive og aktivt støtte European Safeguards Research and Development Association (ESARDA), som i 2019 fejrede sin 50-årsdag med et åbent symposium, som tiltrak 250 deltagere fra hele verden, der drøftede nuklear sikkerhedskontrol og ikke-spredningsspørgsmål, hovedsagelig fra et videnskabeligt og teknisk synspunkt. ESARDA fortsætter også sin internationale outreach gennem sine aftalememoranda med Den Afrikanske Kommission for Kerneenergi og sikkerhedskontrolnetværket for Asien og Stillehavsområdet i tæt samarbejde med Institute for Nuclear Materials Management. ESARDA-arbejdsgrupper udvikler, afprøver og validerer innovative sikkerhedskontrol- og ikke-spredningstilgange, der er direkte til gavn for GD for Energis direktorat for nuklear sikkerhedskontrol og Den Internationale Atomenergiorganisations sikkerhedskontrolafdeling. Forsknings- og udviklingsresultaterne og uddannelsesinitiativerne styrker den europæiske og internationale kapacitet inden for nuklear sikkerhedskontrol og strategisk handelskontrol og har også indvirkning på initiativer vedrørende nuklear sikkerhed og nuklear nedrustning.
17. EU og dets medlemsstater lægger yderst stor vægt på den verdensomspændende gennemførelse og løbende forbedring af den nukleare sikkerhed. EU har givet retskraft til målene i Wienerklæringen om nuklear sikkerhed gennem det ændrede direktiv om nuklear sikkerhed, som trådte i kraft i 2017. Et centralt element i det ændrede direktiv er indførelsen af et sikkerhedsmål for alle operatører for at forebygge ulykker og undgå store udslip af radioaktive stoffer. De ændrede direktiver indførte også tematiske peerevalueringer i Euratomlovgivningen. Den første europæiske tematiske peerevaluering er allerede gennemført med vellykket resultat. Alle EU's medlemsstater har omsat de nye krav i deres nationale lovgivning.

18. For at befordre anvendelsen af kerneenergi til fredelige formål har EU i perioden 2014-2020 bevilget 325 mio. EUR til fremme af nuklear sikkerhed, strålingsbeskyttelse og gennemførelse af effektive og virkningsfulde sikkerhedsforanstaltninger i tredjelande. Europa-Kommissionen støtter i samarbejde med IAEA og andre partnere gennemførelsen af den strategiske masterplan for udbedring af miljøskader i Centralasien, der skal finansieres fra den særlige konto for udbedring af miljøskader, som EBRD forvalter. Som en vigtig donor fortsætter EU med at nå ud til de begunstigede lande (Kirgisistan, Tadsjikistan og Usbekistan) for at fremme engagement og igangsætte konkrete oprydning- og udbedringsprojekter.
19. I juli 2019 blev den nye sikre indkapsling, som dækker den ødelagte reaktor 4 på kernekraftværket i Tjernobyl, officielt overdraget til Ukraine ved en ceremoni med præsident Volodymyr Zelenskij, hvilket afsluttede den mangeårige internationale indsats, der blev indledt af G7 for at gøre stedet miljømæssigt sikkert igen. EU har været den største donor til Tjernobyl-reaktorfonden efter Den Europæiske Bank for Genopbygning og Udvikling, som forvalter fonden.
20. EU og dets medlemsstater er fortsat stærke tilhængere af IAEA's program for teknisk samarbejde, herunder gennem betydelige bidrag til fonden for teknisk samarbejde og initiativet om anvendelse til fredelige formål. EU og dets medlemsstater nogle af de største bidragsydere til programmet for teknisk samarbejde, som er et vigtigt værktøj til at muliggøre en sikker og fredelig udnyttelse af nuklear teknologi og til at opfylde målene i 2030-dagsordenen for bæredygtig udvikling.
21. EU og IAEA afholder et årligt møde på højt embedsmandsplan for at gennemgå og planlægge deres brede samarbejde. Det seneste møde blev afholdt af Europa-Kommissionen den 12. februar 2019 i Luxembourg. Drøftelserne fokuserede på en styrkelse af samarbejdet om nuklear sikkerhed, sikring, kontrol og nuklear forskning, innovation og uddannelse.

Traktaten om et atomfattende forbud mod atomprøvesprængninger

22. Ikrafttrædelse og universel anvendelse af CTBT er vigtige målsætninger i EU's strategi mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben. Alle EU's medlemsstater har vist deres engagement i traktaten ved at ratificere den og ved at gennemføre de grundlæggende forpligtelser deri. CTBT er en stærk tillids- og sikkerhedsskabende foranstaltning. I 2019 foretog EU diplomatisk outreach til alle de resterende lande i og uden for bilag II. Formålet med EU's outreach var at anmode om tilsagn om ratifikation af CTBT. Fremme af CTBT's ikrafttrædelse er et af tiltagene i FN's generalsekretærs »Sikring af vores fælles fremtid — en dagsorden for nedrustning«, som EU har besluttet at støtte.
23. EU fremmer konsekvent traktatens fordele og bidrag til fred, sikkerhed, nedrustning og ikkespredning, herunder i dens civile anvendelser. EU's finansielle støtte til CTBT-organisationens Forberedende Kommission (CTBTO) som anført i Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2018/298⁽⁵⁾ om EU-støtte til aktiviteter i Den Forberedende Kommission for CTBTO med henblik på at styrke dens overvågnings- og kontrolkapaciteter fortsatte. EU og dets medlemsstater bidrog også til opretholdelsen og styrkelsen af CTBT's kontrolordning gennem tilvejebringelse af teknisk støtte og rådgivning i CTBTO's arbejdsgruppe B og andre workshopper og seminarer. EU deltog aktivt i møderne i CTBT-organisationens Forberedende Kommission, dens arbejdsgrupper A og B.
24. Efter indbydelse fra CTBTO's eksekutivsekretær deltog EU's højtstående repræsentant og næstformand i 11. konference om fremme af ikrafttrædelsen af CTBT i De Forenede Nationers hovedsæde den 25. september 2019 i New York, hvor hun fremsatte en vedtaget EU-erklæring. Den 25. juni afholdt EU's delegation i Wien i forbindelse med CTBT-konferencen vedrørende videnskab og teknologi et arrangement om samarbejde mellem EU og CTBTO.

⁽⁵⁾ EUT L 56 af 28.2.2018, s. 34.

Initiativer vedrørende nuklear sikkerhed

25. EU fortsatte med at fremme den internationale konvention til bekæmpelse af nuklear terrorisme (ICSANT) og ændringen til konventionen om fysisk beskyttelse af nukleare materialer (CPPNM) som grundlæggende elementer i den globale arkitektur for nuklear sikkerhed og bekæmpelse af terrorisme. FN's Kontor for Narkotikakontrol og Kriminalitetsbekæmpelse og FN's Kontor for Terrorbekæmpelse begyndte at gennemføre Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2018/1939 ⁽⁶⁾ om EU-støtte til universalisering og effektiv gennemførelse af ICSANT. Formålet med Rådets afgørelse er at øge antallet af deltagere i ICSANT, at skabe øget opmærksomhed blandt de nationale politiske beslutningstagere samt kapacitetsopbygning for at bidrage til at forbedre den nationale lovgivning og styrke de nationale interessenters kapacitet, herunder kapaciteten inden for efterforskning, retsforfølgning og afgørelse af sager om nuklear terrorisme for embedsmænd, der arbejder på det strafferetlige område. Gennemførelsen af Rådets afgørelse begyndte med et lanceringsarrangement afholdt i april 2019 i New York og i maj 2019 i Wien.
26. EU fortsatte med at støtte det globale initiativ til bekæmpelse af nuklear terrorisme (GICNT) og dets mission om at styrke den globale kapacitet til at forebygge, afdække og reagere på nuklear terrorisme. EU og dets medlemsstater deltog i GICNT's 11. plenarmøde den 6.-7. juni 2019 i Buenos Aires. Følgende lande tilsluttede sig den vedtagne EU-erklæring: Tyrkiet, Nordmakedonien, Montenegro, Serbien og Albanien, Bosnien-Hercegovina, der er omfattet af stabiliserings- og associeringsprocessen og er potentielt kandidatland, og EFTA-landene Island og Norge, der er medlemmer af Det Europæiske Økonomiske Samarbejdsområde, samt Ukraine, Republikken Moldova, Armenien og Georgien.
27. EU og dets medlemsstater er aktivt involveret i arbejdet i GICNT på alle områder: nuklear detektion, nuklear kriminalteknik samt reaktion og risikobegrænsning. Europa-Kommissionens Fælles Forskningscenter var vært for »Cunning Karl« Nuclear Detection Reachback Support Workshop den 12.-14. februar 2019 i Karlsruhe, Tyskland, inden for rammerne af GICNT's Gruppe vedrørende Nuklear Detektion. På grundlag af resultaterne af Magic Maggiore Technical Reachback Workshop i 2017 fokuserede workshoppen på at indkredse den centrale kapacitet, der er forbundet med teknisk reachback, som udføres til støtte for detektionsoperationer, og undersøgte udfordringerne og bedste praksis med hensyn til at yde reachbackstøtte til fjerntliggende områder. Den 24.-25. februar 2019 var Finland vært for ekspertmødet i arbejdsgruppen vedrørende nuklear kriminalteknik, som drøftede gruppens arbejdsplan for 2019-2021. EU bidrog også til Nuclear Detection at Blue and Green Borders Workshop and Tabletop Exercise, som Kongeriget Marokko var vært for i december 2019.
28. EU's uddannelsescenter for nuklear sikkerhed (EUSECTRA) med henblik på afsløring og imødegåelse af ulovlige handlinger, der omfatter nukleare og andre radioaktive materialer, har siden 2013 været fuldt operationelt til gavn for EU's medlemsstater og partnerlande, heriblandt en række medlemmer af det globale initiativ til bekæmpelse af nuklear terrorisme. Centret drives af Europa-Kommissionens Fælles Forskningscenter (JRC) i dets faciliteter i Karlsruhe (Tyskland) og Ispra (Italien) i tæt samarbejde med andre internationale initiativer, som støttes af Den Internationale Atomenergiorganisation og flere af partnerlandene i det globale initiativ til bekæmpelse af nuklear terrorisme. Centret anvendes også til praktiske øvelser, navnlig vedrørende bekæmpelse af smugling af nukleart materiale. EUSECTRA er aktivt med hensyn til at imødekomme uddannelsesbehovene i EU's medlemsstater og blandt EU's partnere, herunder højt værdsatte koordinerede kurser for medlemsstaternes delegerede på told- og retshåndhævelsesområdet, der allerede er gennemført og planlagt for 2019-2021 (i direkte samarbejde med Europa-Kommissionens GD HOME og GD TAXUD), og sørger også for vurdering af udstyrets præstationer på anmodning af EU-medlemsstater. I 2019 blev der afholdt 14 kurser af en uges varighed og yderligere to workshopper med eksperter fra EU's medlemsstater.
29. Europa-Kommissionen og EU's medlemsstater fortsatte deres nukleare kriminaltekniske aktiviteter vedrørende den grundlæggende karakterisering af beslaglagt nukleart materiale ved hjælp af en avanceret nuklear kriminalteknisk undersøgelse på JRC i Karlsruhe (Tyskland). I 2019 blev prøver fra tre hændelser i to EU-medlemsstater analyseret. Samlet set er fundet og beslaglagt nukleart materiale i mere end 50 tilfælde blevet undersøgt, hvorved der er ydet støtte til kompetente myndigheder i og uden for EU's medlemsstater.

⁽⁶⁾ EUT L 314 af 11.12.2018, s. 41.

Initiativer vedrørende nuklear verifikation

30. EU og dets medlemsstater støttede FN's Generalforsamlings resolution fra 2019 om nuklear nedrustningsverifikation om nedsættelse af anden gruppe af regeringsekspertter, som skal fortsætte med at drøfte verifikations betydning for fremme af nuklear nedrustning. EU støtter bredere partnerskabers arbejde og samarbejdsbaserede verifikationsordninger og har deltaget i arbejdet i International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV), siden det blev indledt i 2015. Det aktive engagement fra EU's side er blevet fortsat i IPNDV's fase II med EU (EU-Udenrigstjenesten og Europa-Kommissionens Fælles Forskningscenter) som deltagere i arbejdsgruppernes møder den 4.-6. marts 2019 i Helsingfors og den 19.-21. juni 2019 i Haag samt plenarmødet den 2.-6. december 2019 i Ottawa. Omfattende støtte til FN's gruppe af regeringsekspertter vedrørende verifikation af nuklear nedrustning og gennemgangskonferencen i 2020 vedrørende traktaten om ikkespredning af kernevåben er fastlagt som hovedmål. EU blev desuden tilhænger af handlingspunktet vedrørende verifikation af nuklear nedrustning i FN's generalsekretærs »Sikring af vores fælles fremtid — en dagsorden for nedrustning«.

Regionale spørgsmål

31. EU og dets medlemsstater fortsatte med indtrængende at opfordre Nordkorea til at gøre fremskridt i retning af at opgive sine programmer for masseødelæggelsesvåben og ballistiske missiler på en fuldstændig, kontrollerbar og uigenkaldelig måde. Dette blev afspejlet i alle relevante EU-erklæringer. EU's holdning var fortsat, at de gentagne affyringer af ballistiske missiler, som Den Demokratiske Folkerepublik Korea (Nordkorea) foretager i strid med adskillige resolutioner fra FN's Sikkerhedsråd, udgør en alvorlig trussel mod regional og international fred og sikkerhed og undergraver de igangværende internationale bestræbelser på at skabe varig fred og sikkerhed på Den Koreanske Halvø. EU opfordrede Nordkorea til straks at indstille alle sine affyringer, indgå i meningsfulde forhandlinger og tage konkrete og troværdige skridt til at opbygge tillid og tryghed og opgive alle sine programmer for kernevåben og ballistiske missiler på en fuldstændig, kontrollerbar og uigenkaldelig måde. EU opfordrede fortsat indtrængende Nordkorea til fuldt ud at overholde alle relevante resolutioner fra FN's Sikkerhedsråd og opfylde sine øvrige internationale forpligtelser og tilsagn, til uden tøven at undertegne og ratificere CTBT og til at vende tilbage til opfyldelse af sine sikkerhedskontrollforpligtelser i henhold til NPT. EU har hurtigt gennemført alle Sikkerhedsrådets resolutioner i EU-lovgivningen og har desuden vedtaget strenge autonome sanktioner, som supplerer og styrker de sanktioner, der er vedtaget af FN. Erklæringer fra EU-Udenrigstjenestens talsperson blev udsendt den 10. august efter affyringen af to korttrækkende ballistiske missiler og den 2. oktober efter affyringen af et angiveligt ballistisk missil til søs.

Nedrustningskonferencen (CD)/traktaten om forbud mod produktion af fissilt materiale til fremstilling af kernevåben eller andre nukleare sprænglegemer

32. EU er fortsat forenet og engageret i kontrollerbar traktatbaseret kontrol af nuklear nedrustning og våbenkontrol og understreger behovet for at forny de multilaterale bestræbelser og reaktivere de multilaterale forhandlingsorganer, navnlig nedrustningskonferencen (CD). Det har længe været en prioritet for EU på nedrustningskonferencen omgående at indlede forhandlinger om en traktat om forbud mod produktion af fissilt materiale til fremstilling af kernevåben eller andre nukleare sprænglegemer (FMCT). EU støtter indledning af sådanne forhandlinger i overensstemmelse med dokument CD/1299 og det deri indeholdte mandat. EU opfordrer alle CD-medlemmer til straks at indlede forhandlinger om en FMCT og begynde at arbejde med de øvrige spørgsmål på dagsordenen. Med Rådets afgørelse (EU) 2017/2284 (7) af 11. december 2017 yder EU finansiel støtte til FN's Kontor for Nedrustningsanliggender (UNODA) for at lette de afrikanske, asiatiske, latinamerikanske og caribiske landes deltagelse i FMCT-relaterede høringer og andre aktiviteter. EU opfordrer også alle lande, der råder over kernevåben, til at erklære og opretholde et øjeblikkeligt moratorium for produktion af fissilt materiale til fremstilling af kernevåben og andre nukleare sprænglegemer, hvis de ikke allerede har gjort det. Den EU-medlemsstat, der er en atomvåbenstat, har erklæret relevante moratorier og nedlagt sådanne anlæg.

KEMISKE VÅBEN

33. EU fortsatte med politisk, diplomatisk og finansielt at støtte Organisationen for Forbud mod Kemiske Våben (OPCW) for at sikre fuld og effektiv gennemførelse af og universel tilslutning til konventionen om kemiske våben (CWC).

(7) EUT L 328 af 12.12.2017, s. 32.

34. Den 1. april 2019 vedtog Rådet afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/538⁽⁸⁾, som yder EU-støtte til OPCW's kerneaktiviteter (bl.a. national gennemførelse, internationalt samarbejde, universalisering og programmet vedrørende Afrika) i perioden 2019-2022. Den yder også et væsentligt bidrag til opgraderingen af OPCW's laboratorium til et center for kemi og teknologi og til gennemførelsen af afgørelse C-SS-4/DEC.3 om tackling af truslen fra brug af kemiske våben truffet den 27. juni 2018 på den ekstraordinære samling i Konferencen af Deltagende Stater i CWC.
35. Rådet vedtog den 26. juni 2019 afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/1092⁽⁹⁾ om forlængelse af gennemførelsesperioden for afgørelse (FUSP) 2017/2302⁽¹⁰⁾ af 12. december 2017 til støtte for OPCW-aktiviteterne for at bistå med oprensingsarbejdet på det tidligere oplagingssted for kemiske våben i Libyen inden for rammerne af gennemførelsen af EU's strategi mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben.
36. EU fastholdt sin stærke støtte til arbejdet i OPCW's undersøgelsesmission og holdet, der undersøger opgørelserne (DAT), for så vidt angår undersøgelsen af rapporter om brug af kemiske våben i Syrien og bestræbelserne på at finde en løsning på de konstaterede mangler og uoverensstemmelser i den oprindelige syriske erklæring. I denne forbindelse vedtog Rådet den 9. december 2019 afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/2112⁽¹¹⁾ om forlængelse af gennemførelsesperioden for afgørelse (FUSP) 2017/2303⁽¹²⁾ til støtte for den fortsatte gennemførelse af FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolution 2118 (2013) og OPCW-Eksektivrådets afgørelse EC-M-33/DEC.1 om destruktion af Syriens kemiske våben gennem levering af satellitbilleder til støtte for OPCW's operationer i Syrien.
37. I overensstemmelse med Det Europæiske Råds konklusioner af 28. juni 2018, som forpligtede EU til at støtte gennemførelsen af afgørelse C-SS-4/DEC.3 fra den særlige samling i Konferencen af Deltagende Stater i konventionen om kemiske våben af 27. juni 2018 om at oprette en mekanisme til ansvarsplacering som reaktion på den gentagne brug af disse våben siden 2012 og med henblik på at sikre vedtagelsen af udkastet til OPCW's program og budget for 2020, der giver Det Tekniske Sekretariat under OPCW et fast og solidt grundlag til at klare de mange opgaver og udfordringer, der ligger forude, foretog EU en demarche over for en lang række stater, der er parter i CWC, og anmodede dem om at anlægge en konstruktiv tilgang til gennemførelsen af OPCW's afgørelse C-SS-4/DEC og støtte et vellykket resultat af den 24. konference af deltagende stater (CSP-24), der blev afholdt den 25.-29. november 2019.
38. Gennem Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2017/1252⁽¹³⁾ af 11. juli 2017 om støtte til styrkelsen af kemisk sikkerhed i Ukraine i overensstemmelse med gennemførelsen af De Forenede Nationers Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1540 (2004) om ikkespredningen af masseødelæggelsesvåben og disses fremføringsmidler støttede EU national kapacitetsopbygning i Ukraine og navnlig oprettelse af Ukraines nationale referencecenter med henblik på at identificere kontrollerede og giftige kemikalier.
39. Den 14. oktober 2019 forlængede EU ved Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/1722⁽¹⁴⁾ med yderligere 12 måneder sin ordning for restriktive foranstaltninger for at imødegå anvendelse og udbredelse af kemiske våben.

BIOLOGISKE VÅBEN

40. Den 21. januar 2019 vedtog EU-Rådet for femte gang i træk en afgørelse til støtte for konventionen om forbud mod biologiske våben og toksinvåben. I Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/97⁽¹⁵⁾ fastsættes et beløb på 3 mio. EUR til FN's Kontor for Nedrustningsanliggender (UNODA) for perioden 2019-22. Dette gør det muligt for støtteenheden (ISU) for gennemførelse af BTWC at fremme seks nye projekter til støtte for universel anvendelse, opbygge kapacitet med henblik på national gennemførelse, herunder tre peerevalueringer, fremme biosikkerheden i det globale syd, udvikle redskaber til outreach, uddannelse og engagement og øge beredskabet til at reagere på biologiske angreb. I 2019 blev

⁽⁸⁾ EUT L 93 af 2.4.2019, s. 3.

⁽⁹⁾ EUT L 173 af 27.6.2019, s. 47.

⁽¹⁰⁾ EUT L 329 af 13.12.2017, s. 49.

⁽¹¹⁾ EUT L 318 af 10.12.2019, s. 159.

⁽¹²⁾ EUT L 329 af 13.12.2017, s. 55.

⁽¹³⁾ EUT L 179 af 12.7.2017, s. 8.

⁽¹⁴⁾ EUT L 262 af 15.10.2019, s. 66.

⁽¹⁵⁾ EUT L 19 af 22.1.2019, s. 11.

der finansieret tre workshoper og to andre arrangementer i henhold til denne afgørelse. Blandt disse workshoper var den første af sin slags med titlen »Engaging Young Scientists from the Global South in BioSecurity Diplomacy«, som blev afholdt den 3.-5. august 2019 i nærheden af Genève. På workshopen samledes ca. 20 unge videnskabsfolk fra udviklingslande, der beskæftiger sig med BTWC-relaterede emner. Afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/97 vil også støtte programmet for perioden mellem konferencerne og til forberedelserne til niende BTWC-gennemgangskonference i 2021.

41. Den 31. juli 2019 vedtog Rådet afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/1296⁽¹⁶⁾ om støtte til styrkelsen af biologisk sikkerhed og sikring i Ukraine i overensstemmelse med gennemførelsen af De Forenede Nationers Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1540 (2004) om ikkespredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben og disses fremføringsmidler. I henhold til denne afgørelse skal der ydes 1,9 mio. EUR i støtte over tre år. Med denne afgørelse støtter EU styrkelsen af biologisk sikkerhed og sikring i Ukraine, navnlig ved at forbedre Ukraines lovgivnings- og reguleringsgrundlag og dets sundhedssystemer for mennesker og dyr samt ved at skabe øget bevidsthed hos biovidenskabelige forskere.
42. Den 9. december 2019 vedtog Rådet afgørelse (FUSP) 2019/2108⁽¹⁷⁾ om støtte til styrkelsen af biologisk sikkerhed og sikring i Ukraine i overensstemmelse med gennemførelsen af De Forenede Nationers Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1540 (2004) om ikkespredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben og disses fremføringsmidler, hvori der fastsættes et beløb på 2,7 mio. EUR over tre år.
43. Med ovennævnte rådsafgørelser er EU's samlede finansielle støtte til BTWC siden 2006 dermed steget til næsten 15 mio. EUR.
44. På mødet mellem de stater, der er parter i konventionen, og som blev afholdt den 3.-6. december 2019 i Genève, afgav EU en generel erklæring. EU, som bekræftede sin stærke støtte til BTWC som en central søjle i det regelbaserede internationale system, mindede om sine bestræbelser på at styrke konventionen, fremme dens universelle anvendelse og styrke dens gennemførelse. EU's prioriteter i forbindelse med BTWC er bl.a. at styrke national gennemførelse og overholdelse, fremme tillidsskabende foranstaltninger og gennemsigtighedsforanstaltninger såsom peerevalueringer, frivillige besøg og andre initiativer, lette samarbejdet om videnskab og teknologi, operationalisere artikel V's rådgivende bestemmelser og artikel VII's bestemmelser om bistand, reaktion og beredskab, fremme universel tilslutning til konventionen samt ligestilling mellem kønnene og styrkelse af kvinders indflydelse og status som en vigtig tværgående prioritet. EU gav desuden udtryk for sine fortsatte betænkeligheder ved den kritiske finansielle situationen for så vidt angår konventionen og opfordrede kraftigt alle stater, der endnu ikke har gjort det, til at opfylde deres finansielle forpligtelser hurtigst muligt. I denne forbindelse mindede EU om, at formålet med driftskapitalfonden, som blev oprettet i 2018, er at tilvejebringe kortfristet finansiel likviditet i begyndelsen af kalenderåret og på ingen måde at yde tilskud til manglende betalinger eller restancer. Med hensyn til aktiviteter fremhævede EU resultaterne af det samarbejde, der er udviklet inden for rammerne af EU-Rådets afgørelse om støtte til BTWC og initiativet vedrørende EU's ekspertisecentre for CBRN-risikobegrænsning. På et EU-støttet sideløbende arrangement den 4. december 2019 blev der redegjort for aktiviteter vedrørende biosikkerhed i Kaukasus inden for rammerne af initiativet vedrørende CBRN-ekspertisecentre.
45. EU deltog også aktivt i de fem ekspertmøder, der fandt sted fra den 29. juli til den 8. august 2019 i Genève, nemlig ekspertmødet (MX1) om samarbejde og bistand med særligt fokus på at styrke samarbejde og bistand i henhold til artikel X (29.-30. juli), ekspertmødet (MX2) om gennemgang af udviklingen inden for videnskab og teknologi i forbindelse med konventionen (31. juli og 2. august), ekspertmødet (MX3) om styrkelse af den nationale gennemførelse (5. august 2019), ekspertmødet (MX4) om bistand, reaktion og beredskab (6.-7. august 2019) og ekspertmødet (MX5) om institutionel styrkelse af konventionen (8. august 2019). EU leverede velfokuserede og ajourførte nøglebudskaber på alle ekspertmøderne og talte i det sideløbende arrangement, som Frankrig var vært for, om frivillige gennemsigtighedsforanstaltninger, der fremmer en mere struktureret udveksling af oplysninger om peerevalueringer. EU fokuserede på oplysningskampagner blandt fagfolk inden for videnskab og teknologi gennem e-læringsmoduler og finansiering af interessentseminarer. I samme forbindelse støttede EU Rådets nye afgørelse til støtte for universalisering og gennemførelse af konventionen.

⁽¹⁶⁾ EUT L 204 af 2.8.2019, s. 29.

⁽¹⁷⁾ EUT L 318 af 10.12.2019, s. 123.

BALLISTISKE MISSILER**Haagadfærdskodeksen**

46. Haagadfærdskodeksen mod spredning af ballistiske missiler (HCoC) er resultatet af det internationale samfunds bestræbelser på at regulere området for ballistiske missiler, der kan fremføre masseødelæggelsesvåben. HCoC er det eneste multilaterale gennemsigtighedsfremmende og tillidsskabende instrument i forbindelse med spredning af ballistiske missiler. Ved at tilslutte sig HCoC forpligter medlemmer sig frivilligt og politisk til at give forhåndsmeddelelse om affyring af ballistiske missiler og opsendelse af løfteraketter til rumfartøjer samt prøveflyvninger. De deltagende lande forpligter sig også til at forelægge en årlig erklæring om deres lands politik med hensyn til ballistiske missiler og løfteraketter til rumfartøjer.
47. EU har fra starten støttet kodeksen kraftigt. Alle EU's medlemsstater har tilsluttet sig kodeksen. Siden undertegnelsen og ikrafttrædelsen af den politisk bindende HCoC i november 2002 i Haag, Nederlandene, er antallet af signatarer steget fra 93 til 143. Dette skyldes også diplomatisk outreach til støtte for kodeksens universalisering, som EU gennemførte til en række ikkedeltagende stater.
48. EU fremmer konsekvent kodeksens universalisering, fulde gennemførelse og forbedrede funktionsmåde. I det seneste årti har EU-Rådet inden for rammerne af FUSP vedtaget en række afgørelser/fælles aktioner, der støtter Haagadfærdskodeksen og ikkespredning af missiler generelt. Gennem disse rådsafgørelser finansierer EU HCoC-outreachaktiviteter, herunder sideløbende arrangementer, forskningsdokumenter, ekspertmøder og regionale bevidsthedsskabende seminarer. Disse aktiviteter udføres af Fondation pour la recherche stratégique i Paris (FRS), hvor også den til enhver tid siddende formand for HCoC normalt deltager.
49. Med Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2017/2370⁽¹⁸⁾ af 18. december 2017 fortsætter EU med at fremme tilslutningen til kodeksen og i sidste ende dens universelle anvendelse, støtte fuld gennemførelse af kodeksen, fremme dialog mellem deltagende og ikkedeltagende stater med henblik på at opbygge tillid og gennemsigtighed, tilskynde til tilbageholdenhed og skabe mere stabilitet og sikkerhed for alle, styrke kodeksens synlighed og øge offentlighedens bevidsthed om risiciene og truslerne ved spredning af ballistiske missiler samt navnlig gennem akademiske studier undersøge mulighederne for at styrke kodeksen og fremme samarbejdet mellem kodeksen og andre relevante multilaterale instrumenter.

FN'S SIKKERHEDSRÅDS RESOLUTION 1540 OG CBRN-RISIKOBEGRÆNSNING

50. FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1540 (2004) er fortsat en central del af den internationale ikkespredningsarkitektur. Den er det første internationale instrument, der på en integreret og samlet måde omhandler masseødelæggelsesvåben og disses fremføringsmidler og dertil knyttet materiel. FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1540 (2004) indfører bindende forpligtelser for alle lande. Disse skal forhindre ikkestatslige aktører i og afskrække dem fra at tilegne sig sådanne våben, disses fremføringsmidler og relateret materiel. Resolutionen blev vedtaget i henhold til kapitel VII i De Forenede Nationers pagt og forpligter alle lande til at vedtage den nødvendige lovgivning, som forhindrer ikkestatslige aktører i at få nukleare, kemiske eller biologiske våben, og til at indføre passende national kontrol med relaterede materialer for at hindre ulovlig handel hermed. Den samlede gennemgang i 2016 af UNSCR 1540 understregede på ny, at den er central, vigtig og gyldig som afspejlet i UNSCR 2325.
51. For at bidrage til gennemførelsen af resultaterne af den samlede gennemgang i 2016 og støtte den fuldstændige gennemførelse af UNSCR 1540 vedtog Rådet den 11. maj 2017 Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2017/809⁽¹⁹⁾ om støtte til gennemførelsen af De Forenede Nationers Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1540 (2004) om ikkespredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben og disses fremføringsmidler. Rådets afgørelse dækker en periode på 36 måneder og gennemføres af FN's Kontor for Nedrustningsanliggender (UNODA) i New York, som har udliciteret noget af gennemførelsen til OSCE i Wien. EU-finansieringen bidrager til at bistå landene med at identificere specifik teknisk bistand, øge kendskabet til relevante programmer for teknisk bistand og styrke samarbejdet med internationale og regionale organisationer for at støtte den nationale kapacitetsopbygningsindsats.
52. Initiativet vedrørende EU's CBRN-ekspertisecentre til risikobegrænsning (»initiativet«) er et verdensomspændende program for kapacitetsopbygning, som for øjeblikket samler 61 partnerlande grupperet om otte regionale sekretariater i følgende regioner: Afrikas Atlanterhavskyst, Centralasien, Øst- og Centralafrika, landene i Golfstaternes Samarbejdsråd, Mellemøsten, Nordafrika og Sahel, Sydøstasien, Sydøst- og Østeuropa.

⁽¹⁸⁾ EUT L 337 af 19.12.2017, s. 28.

⁽¹⁹⁾ EUT L 121 af 12.5.2017, s. 39.

53. CBRN-ekspertisecentrene finansieres under instrumentet, der bidrager til stabilitet og fred, og har til formål at begrænse risici i forbindelse med CBRN-materialer, styrke partnerlandenes beredskab og fremme sikkerhedskultur og sikkerhedsforvaltning. De deltagende lande støttes i deres bestræbelser på frivilligt og efter en efterspørgselsdrevet regional tilgang at etablere nationale og regionale koordinerings- og forvaltningsstrukturer. Disse platforme udvikler og styrker nationale CBRN-politikker og opbygger kapacitet baseret på specifikke behovsvurderinger og nationale handlingsplaner. De støttes gennem flere regionale samarbejdsprojekter, der finansieres under initiativet og er åbne over for andre finansieringsinstrumenter. Siden 2010 er 82 regionale projekter blevet finansieret. Initiativets budget for den tiårsperiode, der begynder i 2010, beløber sig til ca. 250 mio. EUR.
54. Netværket af ekspertisecentre er nu veludviklet og har gjort det muligt for EU at gennemføre grænseoverskridende skrivebords- og feltøvelser om spørgsmål som civilbeskyttelse, reaktion på hændelser, biosikring og affaldshåndtering inden for rammerne af ekspertisecenterprojekter for at forbedre synligheden og konkret vurdere deres virkning. Man har påbegyndt udarbejdelsen af regionale CBRN-handlingsplaner og tværregionalt samarbejde. Desuden er initiativet tilstrækkelig udviklet til at støtte yderligere tiltag til løsning af sikkerhedsforvaltningsspørgsmål i forbindelse med cyberkriminalitet, terrorisme, kritiske infrastrukturer, forfalskede lægemidler, hybride trusler og sprængstoffer samt videreudvikle samarbejdet om nuklear kriminalteknik, grænsekontrol og kontrol med udførsel af produkter med dobbelt anvendelse. Inden for rammerne af EU's netværk af CBRN-ekspertisecentre udviklede EU's fælles forskningscenter i samarbejde med det amerikanske energiministerium og Kievinstituttet for nuklear forskning i 2019 uddannelsesaktiviteter inden for nuklear sikkerhed for deltagere fra Georgien, Ukraine, Aserbajdsjan og Moldova med henblik på at forbedre den nukleare sikkerhed i Sortehavsområdet.
55. Gennemførelsen af handlingsplanen til forbedring af beredskabet over for kemiske, biologiske, radiologiske og nukleare sikkerhedsrisici, som Kommissionen forelagde i oktober 2017 som led i en bredere terrorbekæmpelsespakke, er fortsat. Den aktuelle handlingsplan, der bygger på resultaterne af EU's CBRN-handlingsplan 2010-2015, indførte en lang række foranstaltninger til forbedring af beredskabet, modstandsdygtigheden og samordningen på EU-plan. Den foreslår, at der oprettes en mere sikkerhedsorienteret CBRN-arkitektur på EU-plan, idet det understreges, at det er vigtigt at anvende de eksisterende ressourcer bedre og samle eksisterende ekspertise. Handlingsplanen opfordrer også til at styrke EU's CBRN-beredskab og -indsats gennem grænseoverskridende og tværsektoriel uddannelse og øvelser. Den understreger behovet for, når det er relevant, at inddrage grænse- og toldmyndigheder og militære partnere. Handlingsplanen understreger også betydningen af tætte forbindelser mellem interne og eksterne sikkerhedsrelaterede CBRN-aktiviteter samt samarbejde med specialiserede multilaterale organisationer som IAEA, OPCW eller INTERPOL. Gennemførelsen af handlingsplanen er blevet støttet finansielt gennem Fonden for Intern Sikkerhed (politidelen).
56. CBRN-handlingsplanen har modtaget videnskabelig og teknisk støtte fra en række forskningsprojekter, der finansieres af programmet Sikre samfund under det syvende rammeprogram. Forskningen dækker hele krisestyringscyklussen fra forebyggelse til genopretning. Aktiviteter med henblik på at identificere standardiseringsbehov kan føre til europæiske standarder. Horisont 2020-programmet skal styrke det igangværende arbejde inden for CBRN-forskning gennem fokusområder.

TÆNKETANKE

57. På grundlag af Rådets afgørelse 2010/430/FUSP⁽²⁰⁾ af 26. juli 2010 er gennemførelsen af EU's strategi mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben blevet støttet aktivt af EU's konsortium for ikkespredning og nedrustning, der indledte sine aktiviteter i januar 2011. Den 26. februar 2018 vedtog Rådet afgørelse (FUSP) 2018/299⁽²¹⁾, som yderligere forlænger EU's støtte til konsortiets aktiviteter for perioden 2018-2021 ved at bygge på de resultater, der hidtil er opnået, og ved at tilføje nye projekter.
58. Konsortiets aktiviteter øgede EU's synlighed over for tredjelande og civilsamfundet og bidrog væsentligt til EU's politikudformning inden for ikkespredning og nedrustning. Konsortiet udgør en platform for uformelle kontakter blandt aktørerne og fremmer dialogen mellem forskellige interessenter. Dets aktiviteter har bidraget til at øge

⁽²⁰⁾ EUT L 202 af 4.8.2010, s. 5.

⁽²¹⁾ EUT L 56 af 28.2.2018, s. 46.

bevidstheden om de udfordringer, som masseødelæggelsesvåben og konventionelle våben skaber, og undersøgt mulighederne for, hvordan disse udfordringer skal tackles. Det trækker på et omfattende netværk bestående af 90 tænketanke og forskningscentre i hele Europa, herunder medlemmer fra alle EU-medlemsstater samt fra partnerlande såsom Schweiz og Ukraine. 14 institutter tilsluttede sig netværket i 2019.

59. Alle de begivenheder, som konsortiet har indkaldt til, har sikret mangfoldigheden blandt deltagere og talere med hensyn til køn, alder, ekspertise og geografisk repræsentation. Mere specifikt tilrettelagde konsortiet i 2019 følgende aktiviteter til gennemførelse af Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2018/299:

— Ottende rådgivende EU-møde, der samlede EU-tjenestemænd og europæiske eksperter (den 11.-12. juni i Bruxelles)

— Andet FN-nedrustningsstipendiatbesøg i Bruxelles (12.-13. september);

— Et ad hoc-seminar om håndhævelse af normen mod kemiske våben

— Et ad hoc-seminar med titlen »Security, Safety, Sustainability: Promoting Good Behaviour in Outer Space« (den 9. december i Bruxelles)

— En næste generation-workshop (den 12. december i Bruxelles)

— Tredje årlige møde i det europæiske netværk af uafhængige ikkesprednings- og nedrustningstænketanke (den 12. december i Bruxelles).

— Ottende EU-konference om ikkespredning og nedrustning (den 13.-14. december i Bruxelles).

60. Konsortiet udgav et månedligt nyhedsbrev samt fem EU-ikkesprednings- og nedrustningsdokumenter i løbet af 2019 ⁽²²⁾. Uddannelsesaktiviteterne omfattede et onlinekursus om ikkespredning og nedrustning og EU-politikker samt støtte til 36 ikkesprednings- og nedrustningspraktikophold i europæiske tænketanke i perioden 2018-2021 i henhold til Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2018/299 af 26. februar 2018.

EKSPORTKONTROL

61. I 2019 afsluttede COARM sin revision af fælles holdning 2008/944/FUSP ⁽²³⁾ om kontrol med våbeneksport. Rådet vedtog en afgørelse om ændring af Rådets fælles holdning samt en revideret brugervejledning. Det vedtog også konklusioner om revisionen af den fælles holdning.

62. Rådets afgørelse tager højde for udviklingen på en række områder på både EU-plan og internationalt plan, som har medført nye forpligtelser og tilsagn for medlemsstaterne siden vedtagelsen af den fælles holdning fra 2008. Denne udvikling omfatter navnlig ikrafttrædelsen af våbenhandelstraktaten (ATT) den 24. december 2014, der regulerer den internationale handel med konventionelle våben. Alle medlemsstaterne er parter i ATT. Formålet med ATT er at fastsætte de højest mulige fælles internationale standarder for regulering eller forbedring af reguleringen af den internationale handel med konventionelle våben, at forebygge og udrydde ulovlig handel med konventionelle våben og at forebygge omdirigering heraf.

63. Rådet minder i sine konklusioner om sit tilsagn om at styrke kontrollen med eksport af militærteknologi og -udstyr og styrke samarbejdet og konvergensen i forbindelse med eksport af militærteknologi og -udstyr. Det gør det ved fastsættelse, opretholdelse og gennemførelse af høje fælles standarder for alle medlemsstaters forvaltning af overførsel af militærteknologi og -udstyr.

⁽²²⁾ Findes på <https://www.nonproliferation.eu/activities/online-publishing/non-proliferation-papers/>

⁽²³⁾ EUT L 335 af 13.12.2008, s. 99.

64. I 2019 fortsatte EU også sine outreachaktiviteter for at støtte tredjelande i oprettelsen af et system til kontrol med våbeneksport og fremme universaliseringen af ATT. I henhold til Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2018/101 ⁽²⁴⁾ af 22. januar 2018, som gennemføres af den tyske økonomi- og eksportkontrolstyrelse (BAFA), fandt der en række regionale workshopper, studiebesøg og individuelle bistandsarrangementer sted. Desuden blev der gennemført yderligere regionale outreachaktiviteter, skræddersyede nationale bistandsprogrammer og ad hoc-workshopper om individuel bistand i henhold til Rådets afgørelse (FUSP) 2017/915 ⁽²⁵⁾ gennemført af BAFA og Expertise France til støtte for effektiv gennemførelse og universalisering af våbenhandelstraktaten.
65. I 2018 og 2019 blev der holdt politiske dialogmøder med Norge, Canada, USA og Ukraine om spørgsmål vedrørende våbeneksportkontrol. Disse politiske dialoger var et forum for frugtbare drøftelser om spørgsmål af fælles interesse såsom eksportpolitikker for specifikke bestemmelseslande, spørgsmål vedrørende overholdelse og kontrol og processen i forbindelse med våbenhandelstraktaten.
66. I 2019 fortsatte EU med regelmæssigt at ajourføre sine forordninger, så de afspejler udviklingen i de multilaterale eksportkontrolordninger. Europa-Kommissionen vedtog således den 17. oktober 2019 en delegeret forordning (EU) 2019/2199 ⁽²⁶⁾, der ajourfører EU's kontrolliste i overensstemmelse med afgørelser truffet i multilaterale eksportkontrolordninger i 2018, og indførte ny kontrol af f.eks. løftefartøjer til rumfartøjer, MMIC-forstærkere, diskrete mikrobølge transistorer og ubemandede undervandsfartøjer.
67. Koordinationsgruppen for Produkter med Dobbelt Anvendelse fortsatte med at støtte effektiv og konsekvent gennemførelse af eksportkontroller i EU. Der blev indført nye funktioner i det elektroniske system vedrørende dobbelt anvendelse, hvilket forbedrede udvekslingen af tekniske oplysninger inden for EU. EU afsluttede processen med at fastlægge retningslinjer for industriens overholdelse med vedtagelsen af Kommissionens henstilling (EU) 2019/1318 ⁽²⁷⁾ af 30. juli 2019. EU gjorde også fremskridt med udviklingen af en »platform til elektroniske tilladelser«, der skal anvendes af de kompetente myndigheder på frivillig basis. Der blev offentliggjort en årsrapport ⁽²⁸⁾ for at sikre gennemsigtighed vedrørende eksportkontrol og anvendelse af licenser, og der blev organiseret et eksportkontrolforum den 13. december 2019 med deltagelse af interessenter fra medlemsstaterne, industrien og civilsamfundet ⁽²⁹⁾.
68. Gennemgangen af EU's eksportkontrolpolitik fortsatte. Rådet og Europa-Parlamentet drøftede aktivt Kommissionens forslag om at modernisere eksportkontrol med produkter med dobbelt anvendelse. I juni 2019 vedtog Rådet et mandat til forhandlinger med Europa-Parlamentet, og trepartsforhandlingerne mellem EU-lovgiverne blev indledt i efteråret.
69. EU's holdninger og erklæringer blev i nødvendigt omfang koordineret som forberedelse til de relevante møder i eksportkontrolordningerne: plenarmødet i Gruppen af Leverandører af Nukleart Materiale i Nur-Sultan (den 20.-21. juni 2019), plenarmødet i Australiengruppen i Paris (den 3.-7. juni 2019) og missilteknologikontrolregimet i Auckland (7.-11. oktober 2019).
70. Missilteknologikontrolregimet (MTCR) er en uformel og frivillig sammenslutning af lande, der deler målene om ikke-spredning af ubemandede fremføringsmidler, der kan fremføre masseødelæggelsesvåben, og som søger at koordinere de nationale bestræbelser for så vidt angår eksporttilladelser med henblik på at forhindre spredning heraf. De regeringer, der deltager i MTCR, har forpligtet sig til at bakke op om de fælles eksportpolitiske retningslinjer (MTCR's retningslinjer), der gælder for en integreret fælles liste over kontrollerede produkter (bilaget om MTCR-udstyr, -software og -teknologi). MTCR-partnerne udveksler regelmæssigt oplysninger om relevante nationale spørgsmål vedrørende eksporttilladelser. MTCR's retningslinjer og kontrollister udgør et internationalt benchmark for bedste praksis for kontrol af eksporten af missilrelaterede produkter og teknologier.

⁽²⁴⁾ EUT L 17 af 23.1.2018, s. 40.

⁽²⁵⁾ EUT L 139 af 30.5.2017, s. 38.

⁽²⁶⁾ EUT L 338 af 30.12.2019, s. 1.

⁽²⁷⁾ EUT L 205 af 5.8.2019, s. 15.

⁽²⁸⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2019/DA/COM-2019-562-F1-DA-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>.

⁽²⁹⁾ https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2019/december/tradoc_158495.pdf

71. Det er fortsat et væsentligt spørgsmål for EU i forbindelse med MTCR, at Kroatien, Cypern, Estland, Letland, Litauen, Malta, Rumænien, Slovakiet og Slovenien er afskåret fra at tilslutte sig regimet. Kontinuitet og forudsigelighed i formandskabet af eksportkontrolordninger som MTCR er afgørende for disse ordningers funktion og troværdighed. I oktober 2019 indsendte de EU-medlemsstater, der er medlemmer af MTCR, et uformelt dokument »om formandskabsspørgsmål« til behandling på plenarmødet, hvor det blev undersøgt, hvilke muligheder der er for at fremme og støtte et bæredygtigt formandskab for regimet. EU vil fortsætte drøftelserne med medlemmerne om de forskellige muligheder. I forbindelse med regimet har EU altid støttet vedtagelsen af stærke offentlige erklæringer fra MTCR for at afspejle den internationale bekymring over Irans og Nordkoreas affyringer af ballistiske missiler og betydelige udvikling af missilteknologi.
72. Gennemførelsen af EU's P2P-eksportkontrolprogram til styrkelse af effektiviteten af kontrolsystemer for udførsel af produkter med dobbelt anvendelse og hermed forbundne materialer, udstyr og teknologier fortsatte i seks regioner. I 2019 blev programmet udvidet med henblik på at muliggøre samarbejde med Irak, og det omfatter i øjeblikket 37 lande i alt, herunder fra de målrettede initiativer på eksportkontrolområdet med Ukraines videnskabs- og teknologicerter og Det Internationale Videnskabs- og Teknologicerter i Kasakhstan, som omfatter 13 lande.
73. Den intensive koordinering af EU's P2P-eksportkontrolprogram med det amerikanske udenrigsministeriums program for eksportkontrol og tilknyttet grænsesikkerhed fortsatte. Der blev tilrettelagt fælles seminarer for EU og USA for at udveksle trusselsvurderingsmetoder, fastlægge fælles effektindikatorer og koordinere bistanden i marken. I august 2019 organiserede EU i Finland det årlige EU-P2P-sommeruniversitetsforløb om strategisk handelskontrol for partnerlande i EU's P2P-eksportkontrolprogram. EU's P2P-portal blev overført til Den Europæiske Unions officielle webmiljø (https://europa.eu/cbrn-risk-mitigation/eu-p2p_en), og den visuelle og indholdsmæssige opgradering vil blive afsluttet i 2020. Den vil fortsat fungere som en platform for alle EU's outreachprogrammer vedrørende eksportkontrol af produkter med militære formål og produkter med dobbelt anvendelse med det formål at tilpasse udvekslingen af oplysninger med EU's partnerlande. Programmet finansieres under instrumentet, der bidrager til stabilitet og fred.

RUMMET

74. EU og dets medlemsstater fortsatte med at fremme bevarelsen af et sikkert og bæredygtigt rummiljø og en fredelig udnyttelse af det ydre rum på et retfærdigt og gensidigt acceptabelt grundlag. Vi fortsatte med at understrege betydningen af gennemsigtighedsfremmende og tillidsskabende foranstaltninger og behovet for at slå til lyd for principperne for ansvarlig adfærd i det ydre rum inden for rammerne af De Forenede Nationer. I denne forbindelse afgav EU erklæringer i tilknytning til FN's Generalforsamling, FN's nedrustningskonference, FN's Nedrustningskommission og FN's Komité for Fredelig Udnyttelse af det Ydre Rum (COPUOS).
75. EU og dets medlemsstater var fortsat stærkt engageret i at forhindre et våbenkapløb i det ydre rum, hvilket er afgørende for at styrke international sikkerhed og stabilitet og for at sikre en langsigtet anvendelse af rummiljøet til fredelige formål. Vi gav fortsat udtryk for vores bekymring over udviklingen af alle former for antisatellitvåben og -kapaciteter, herunder jordbaserede, og understregede, at det er vigtigt straks at forholde sig til denne udvikling som led i den internationale indsats for at forhindre et våbenkapløb i det ydre rum.
76. EU og dets medlemsstater støttede kraftigt vedtagelsen af præamblen og de 21 retningslinjer for den langsigtede bæredygtighed af aktiviteter i det ydre rum, som blev vedtaget af Komitéen for Fredelig Udnyttelse af det Ydre Rum og godkendt ved en resolution fra FN's Generalforsamling i 2019⁽³⁰⁾. Retningslinjerne er et vigtigt supplement til de gennemsigtighedsfremmende og tillidsskabende foranstaltninger i det ydre rum⁽³¹⁾.
77. Den 9. december arrangerede EU's konsortium for ikke-spredning og nedrustning i samarbejde med EU-Udenrigstjenestens rumtaskforce et seminar med titlen »Security, Safety, Sustainability: Promoting Good Behaviour in Outer Space«. Formålet med seminaret var at udveksle synspunkter og oplysninger om nationale, regionale og globale initiativer, der skal fremme bevarelsen af et sikkert og bæredygtigt rummiljø og en fredelig udnyttelse af det ydre rum

⁽³⁰⁾ https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/oosadoc/data/documents/2019/a/a7420_0.html

⁽³¹⁾ https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/oosadoc/data/documents/2013/a/a68189_0.html

på et retfærdigt og gensidigt acceptabelt grundlag. Seminaret samlede regeringsembetsmænd, den akademiske verden og den private sektor. Deltagerne reagerede positivt på de udbytterige drøftelser mellem rumsektoren og ikke-sprednings- og nedrustningsfællesskabet om emner vedrørende sikkerhed og bæredygtighed i det ydre rum.

WMD-IKKESPREDNINGSKLAUSULER

78. I overensstemmelse med sin politik for ikke-spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben og i overensstemmelse med Rådets konklusioner fra 2003 fortsatte EU arbejdet med at integrere tilsagn om ikke-spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben i aftaler med partnerlande. Forhandlingerne fortsatte om en WMD-klausul til en ny aftale med Aserbajdsjan og blev afsluttet med Chile og Kirgisistan. Desuden blev der, i tråd med EU's og Cubas fælles afgørelse om midlertidig anvendelse af visse dele af den nye aftale, for første gang nogensinde afholdt en dialog mellem EU og Cuba om ikke-spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben i marts i Bruxelles på grundlag af WMD-klausulen i den nye aftale. EU deltog som observatør i første møde i konferencen om etablering af en zone i Mellemøsten, som er fri for kernevåben og andre masseødelæggelsesvåben, der blev afholdt den 18.-22. november 2019 i New York.

ANDRE MULTILATERALE FORA

G7

79. EU fortsatte sin aktive deltagelse i møderne i gruppen af G7-direktører for ikke-spredning. I 2019 deltog EU i møderne under fransk formandskab, som fokuserede på aktuelle spørgsmål vedrørende ikke-spredning og nedrustning samt på at gøre yderligere fremskridt i koordineringen af arbejdet i gruppen af G7-direktører for ikke-spredning og G7's Globale Partnerskab mod Spredning af Masseødelæggelsesvåben og -Materialer, særlig ved at etablere en tættere forbindelse mellem de politiske prioriteter og projektaktiviteterne.

80. EU er fortsat engageret i Det Globale Partnerskab mod Spredning af Masseødelæggelsesvåben og -Materialer, navnlig gennem den tekniske bistand (trusselvurdering, nationale handlingsplaner), der ydes på verdensplan gennem initiativet vedrørende EU's ekspertisecentre om begrænsning af kemiske, biologiske, radiologiske og nukleare risici. G7-erklæringen om ikke-spredning og nedrustning af 6. april 2019 anerkendte, at der fortsat er behov for det G7-ledede globale partnerskab, som nu omfatter 30 aktive medlemmer og EU.

POLITISKE DIALOGMØDER

81. EU-Udenrigstjenestens særlige udsending for ikke-spredning og nedrustning afholdt dialogmøder om ikke-spredning og nedrustning med Kina, Indien, Ukraine og USA. Han førte talrige bilaterale konsultationer med forskellige interessenter i tilknytning til vigtige fora såsom FN's Generalforsamlings 1. Komité, det andet møde i komitéen til forberedelse af gennemgangskonferencen i 2020 vedrørende traktaten om ikke-spredning af kernevåben og IAEA's Generalforsamling. Der blev afholdt bilaterale konsultationer med bl.a. FN's højtstående repræsentant for nedrustning og generaldirektøren for Organisationen for Forbud mod Kemiske Våben og det newzealandske formandskab for MTCR.

BILAG 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) 2019/97 of 21 January 2019 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in the framework of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	<p>This Council Decision serves as an operational policy tool for providing essential follow-up and momentum to the activities undertaken throughout 2016-2018 in the framework of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/51 in support of the BTWC. It will support in particular the discussions in the BTWC Meetings of Experts in 2019 and 2020, as well as preparations for the Ninth Review Conference in 2021.</p> <p>The following activities will be undertaken: (1) Universalisation; (2) Capacity development for national implementation; (3) Fostering biosecurity networks in the Global South; (4) BTWC inter-sessional programme and Ninth Review Conference in 2021; (5) Preparedness to prevent and respond to biological attacks; and, (6) Enabling tools for outreach.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> BTWC Implementation Support Unit via UNODA</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 029 856</p> <p>OJ L 19, 22.1.2019, p. 11</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
2.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/538 of 1 April 2019 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 Council Decision foresees a contribution to the core activities of the Organisation, notably for verification, national implementation, universalisation and the Africa programme. It also contributes substantially to the project of transforming the OPCW laboratory into a Centre of Chemistry and Technology and to the implementation of the decision by the OPCW Conference of States Parties directing the OPCW Technical Secretariat to put into place arrangements to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 11 601 256</p> <p>OJ L 93, 2.4.2019, p. 3</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
3.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 of 15 April 2019 on Union support for activities leading up to the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)	<p>The Council Decision supports the organisation of a series of consultations: three thematic seminars for all States Parties on nuclear disarmament (Geneva), nuclear non-proliferation (New York) and peaceful uses of nuclear energy (Vienna), targeted at practitioners/diplomats, academia and civil society, as well as four regional meetings: Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East.</p> <p>The regional meetings will cover all three of the NPT pillars viewed through the lens of regional priorities and concerns. All activities will seek to highlight the many benefits already provided by the NPT and the need to preserve those benefits.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> UNODA.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 299 883</p> <p>OJ L 105, 16.4.2019, p. 25</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
4.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/938 of 6 June 2019 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — To produce a factual narrative of efforts to establish a ME WMDFZ between 1995 and 2015 to fill an important gap in the research literature and identify lessons for future efforts. — To identify key issues, opportunities, obstacles and ideas of contemporary relevance to consideration of a WMDFZ and efforts to enhance regional security cooperation. — To engage and obtain perspectives and insights from a wide community of researchers, policymakers and academics in the region on these issues and, in so doing, expand the number and diversity of participants exploring the prospects for dialogue and progress. — To facilitate dialogue among these experts with a view to fostering networks, communication and engagement that could in turn contribute to future efforts to advance regional security, arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament progress in the region. <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> UNIDIR.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 856 278</p> <p>OJ L 149, 7.6.2019, p. 63</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
5.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1092 of 26 June 2019 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2302 in support of the OPCW activities to assist clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site in Libya in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1092 extended the duration of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2302 from 20 months to 32 months.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>OJ L 173, 27.6.2019, p. 47</p>
6.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1296 of 31 July 2019 in support of strengthening biological safety and security in Ukraine in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The overall objective of this Decision is to support three OSCE projects aiming at strengthening biological safety and security in Ukraine in line with UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) and the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.</p> <p>The following activities would be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) harmonisation of existing Ukrainian regulations on biosafety and biosecurity with international standards; b) establishing of the veterinary surveillance system sustainability in Ukraine; and c) awareness raising, education and training for life scientists on biosafety and biosecurity. <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> OSCE.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 913 900</p> <p>OJ L 204, 2.8.2019, p. 29</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
7.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2108 of 9 December 2019 in support of strengthening biological safety and security in Latin America in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>This Council Decision has the objective to improve biosafety and biosecurity in beneficiary countries in Latin America in line with UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004).</p> <p>The following activities are to be undertaken:</p> <p>a) Technical and legislative assistance to strengthen, in beneficiary countries, regulations on biosafety and biosecurity and ensure their harmonization with international standards, and to promote and enhance regional cooperation;</p> <p>b) awareness raising, education and training on biosafety and biosecurity.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> Organisation of American States (OAS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 738 708</p> <p>OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 123</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
8.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2112 of 9 December 2019 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>Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2112 extended the duration of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 from 12 months to 48 months.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC).</p>	<p>OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 159</p>
9.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2011 of 17 December 2018 in support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda	<p>The objective is to support gender-mainstreaming of small arms (SALW) control and countering firearms abuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and the UN Programme of Action against illicit SALW (PoA), through:</p> <p>— the development of a training manual and an implementation support programme;</p> <p>— the development and implementation of train-the-trainer courses on gender;</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 375 508</p> <p>OJ L 322, 18.12.2018, p. 38</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the training for national officials, including those in security forces, on operational gender & SALW control issues; — training for regional UN staff; — the engagement with civil society, in order to address gender-specific manifestations of gun violence in local communities, including funding of local actions; — the creation of synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and the WPS agenda through the integration of gender perspectives in SALW control; — to implement the gender-related actions in the outcome document of the UN PoA Review Conference; — the promotion of research and analysis on SALW and gender; — the development and maintenance of a dedicated website to enhance the visibility and to increase the impact of the project; — the promotion of advocacy and of outreach activities in support of the implementation of the project. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	
10.	<p>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>	<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"> — Strengthen physical security and management systems for national military and other institutional stockpiles through improved site security measures and inventory control; — Reinforce national capabilities for destruction of seized, excess or unsafe SALW and ammunition; — Enhance national SALW marking and tracing capacity and foment regional cooperation on tracing confiscated weapons and ammunition; — Improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination; and — 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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organization of American States (OAS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 000 000 OJ L 322, 18.12.2018, p. 27 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
11.	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>OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 41</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
12.	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>OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 58</p>
13.	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>OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 11</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
14.	<p>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>	<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"> — international SALW transfer control (combating illicit arms flows); — identification and disruption of sources of illicit small arms (capacity-building for law-enforcement agencies); — other measures related to small-arms control, including stockpile management, control of related supplies and security; — disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR); — provision of information relevant to illicit SALW and enhanced SALW control. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> League of Arab States (LAS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 858 550</p> <p>OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 24</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
15.	<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"> — 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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 594 752</p> <p>OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 34</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
16.	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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to encourage political and security-related dialogue and long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems; (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; (c) to constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation and disarmament action by the Union and the international community; (d) to contribute to enhancing third countries' awareness of proliferation and disarmament challenges and of the need to work in cooperation with the Union; (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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 507 005</p> <p>OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 46</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 42 months.</p>
17.	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>OJ L 55, 27.2.2018, p. 58</p>
18.	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>OJ L 17, 23.1.2018, p. 40</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 30 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
19.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promote the subscription to the Code by an ever larger number of States and ultimately its universality; b) support the full implementation of the Code; c) 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; d) reinforce the Code's visibility and raising public awareness about the risks and threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation; e) 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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 878 120</p> <p>OJ L 337, 19.12.2017, p. 28</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 40 months.</p>
20.	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 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); 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 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><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 035 591</p> <p>OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 49</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 20 months.</p>
21.	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>OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 55</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
22.	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>OJ L 328, 12.12.2017, p. 32</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
23.	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"> a) improving Ukraine's regulatory system on chemical safety and security; b) establishing a Ukrainian national reference centre to identify controlled and toxic chemicals; c) strengthening controls over cross-boundary movement of controlled and toxic chemicals. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> the OSCE Secretariat and an OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 431 157</p> <p>OJ L 179, 12.7.2017, p. 8</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
24.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1195 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>OJ L 172, 5.7.2017, p. 14</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 6 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
25.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 of 29 May 2017 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty	<p>This is a second phase of EU outreach activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty in order to:</p> <p>a) support a number of States to strengthen their arms transfer control systems for effective implementation of the ATT;</p> <p>(b) increase awareness and ownership of the ATT at national and regional levels by the relevant national and regional authorities and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control ('BAFA') and Expertise France (EF).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 368 151</p> <p>OJ L 139, 30.5.2017, p. 38</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
26.	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 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>OJ L 121, 12.5.2017, p. 39</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
27.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/632 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)	<p>Extending the duration of Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP to enable the full implementation of the activities contained therein.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: no-cost extension</p> <p>OJ L 90, 4.4.2017, p. 10</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 3 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
28.	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	<p>The support provided for the nuclear security activities of the IAEA aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Implementing agency</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9 361 204,23 OJ L 352, 23.12.2016, p. 74</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
29.	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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><u>Implementing agency</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 362 200 OJ L 308, 16.11.2016, p. 22</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 60 months after the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
30.	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"> 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, b) enhancing interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology and biosafety and biosecurity, 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, d) supporting the intersessional programme and the preparations for the Eighth Review Conference, e) strengthening the United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons (SGM), f) enabling tools for awareness-raising, education and engagement. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 340 000</p> <p>OJ L 12, 19.1.2016, p. 50</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
31.	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>OJ L 314, 1.12.2015, p. 51</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
32.		<p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 295 632</p> <p>OJ L 314, 1.12.2015, p. 51</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
33.	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	<p>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.'</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 96</p> <p>Duration of the action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CD 2013/391/CFSP (row 65): 24 months; 2) CD (CFSP) 2015/1838: extended it until 25 April 2016.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
34.	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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 024 756</p> <p>OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 83</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months from the conclusion of the financial agreement.</p>
35.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 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	<p>The EU Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 for the years 2015-17 has made available to the OPCW some EUR 2,5 mln to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) universality, b) national implementation, c) international cooperation, d) the Africa Programme and e) implementation of lessons learned from the Syrian operation. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 528 069</p> <p>OJ L 43, 18.2.2015, p. 14</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
36.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of the proposal for an international Code of Conduct and the process led by the European Union. b) 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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 775 729</p> <p>OJ L 33, 10.2.2015, p. 38</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
37.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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"> a) promote universality and the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; b) support the implementation and reinforce the visibility of the Code; c) promote adherence to the MTCR guidelines and its annex. 2. 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. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 990 000 OJ L 360, 17.12.2014, p. 44 Duration of the action: 30 months.</p>
38.	<p>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>	<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"> a) annual international conference on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total; 250-300 targeted participants, international in scope, held in Brussels) b) annual consultative meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total, 100 targeted participants, European in scope, held in Brussels) c) internet platform and production of policy papers; d) ad hoc seminars; e) help-desk facility for production within two weeks-time of up to twenty 5-10 pages policy papers on demand by EEAS; 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><u>Implementing agency:</u> The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium of Think-Tanks.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 600 000 OJ L 71, 12.3.2014, p. 3 Duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
39.	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>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>OJ L 329, 10.12.2013, p. 41</p> <p>Duration of the action: 12 months. Extended until 30 September 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
40.	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>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>OJ L 310, 20.11.2013, p. 13</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
41.	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>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>OJ L 281, 23.10.2013, p. 6</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
42.	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> <p>(a) enhancing relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities primarily through capacity-building and assistance facilitation;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) initiating, developing and implementing national action plans upon states request.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>OJ L 198, 23.7.2013, p. 40</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
43.	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> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) develop capacity for future generations of CTBT experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI);</p> <p>(c) enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM);</p> <p>(d) characterize and mitigate Radio Xenon noble gases;</p> <p>(e) support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multispectral array;</p> <p>(f) sustain certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 185 028</p> <p>OJ L 314, 14.11.2012, p. 27</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 3 December 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
44.	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> <p>(a) support the activities of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — promote the universality of the Code and the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; — support the implementation of the Code; — reinforce the visibility of the Code on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its signature; <p>(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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 930 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 74</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
45.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (b) enhance the visibility of the Union as a global actor and in the region in the field of non-proliferation; (c) encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics; (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; (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; (f) discuss issues related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 352 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 67</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 WMDfZ in the M.E. (13-14 November 2013).</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
46.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promote universal adherence to the BTWC, (b) support the implementation of the BTWC and the submission of CBMs by the States Parties, (c) support the work of the 2012-2015 inter-sessional programme with a view to strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the BTWC. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 61</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 January 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
47.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consultations with States, active or not yet active on space issues to discuss the proposal and to gather their views, (b) gathering expert support for the process of developing an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 490 000</p> <p>OJ L 140, 30.5.2012, p. 68</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
48.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the CWC, (b) enhance the preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving toxic chemicals, (c) enhance international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, (d) support the ability of the OPCW to adapt to developments in the field of science and technology, (e) promote universality by encouraging States not Parties to join the CWC. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 140 000</p> <p>OJ L 87, 24.3.2012, p. 49</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
49.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and among experts, officials and academics, (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, (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, (d) discuss issues related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation in this regard. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 347 700</p> <p>OJ L 341, 23.12.2012, p. 27</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
50.	<p>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>	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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, (b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9 966 000</p> <p>OJ L 259, 1.10.2010, p. 10</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
51.	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>OJ L 202, 4.8.2010, p. 5</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months. Extended to 30 June 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
52.	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>OJ L 219, 20.8.2010, p. 7</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 16 May 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
53.	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>OJ L 197, 29.7.2009, p. 96</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
54.	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,</p> <p>(b) implementation of the Code,</p> <p>(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>OJ L 345, 23.12.2008, p. 91</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
55.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) — Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 400 000</p> <p>OJ L 302, 13.11.2008, p. 29</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
56.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 316 000</p> <p>OJ L 189, 17.7.2008, p. 28</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
57.	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>OJ L 127, 15.5.2008, p. 78</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
58.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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, (b) assist States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthen States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 703 000</p> <p>OJ L 107, 17.4.2008, p. 62</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
59.	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>OJ L 106, 16.4.2008, p. 17</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
60.	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>OJ L 304, 22.11.2007, p. 38</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Suspension, Force majeure. Ended.</p>
61.	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>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>OJ L 176, 6.7.2007, p. 31</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
62.	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>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>OJ L 85, 27.3.2007, p. 10</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
63.	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>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>OJ L 81, 22.3.2007, p. 30</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
64.	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.	The objective was to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries focusing on: (a) legislative and regulatory assistance; (b) strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials; (c) strengthening of countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 6 995 000 OJ L 165, 17.6.2006, p. 20 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
65.	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.	The action aimed at addressing three aspects: (a) awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution, (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 (c) sharing experience from the adoption of national measures required for the implementation of the Resolution. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 195 000 OJ L 165, 17.6.2006, p. 30 Duration of the action: 22 months. Implemented.
66.	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.	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. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.	Budget: EUR 1 133 000 OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 68 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
67.	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.	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. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS), Geneva.	Budget: EUR 867 000 OJ L 65, 7.3.2006, p. 51 Duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
68.	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>OJ L 331, 17.12.2005, p. 34</p> <p>Duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
69.	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> <p>(a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities;</p> <p>(b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications;</p> <p>(c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking;</p> <p>(d) provide legislative assistance for the implementation of obligations under IAEA safeguards agreements and additional protocols.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 914 000</p> <p>OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 44</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
70.	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>OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 63</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
71.	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.	<p>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).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 730 000</p> <p>OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 57</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
72.	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.	<p>The objective was to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities;</p> <p>(b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications;</p> <p>(c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking;</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 329 000</p> <p>OJ L 182, 19.5.2004, p. 46</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
73.	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 OJ L 157, 26.6.2003, p. 69 Expired on the date of expiry of the EU Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia. Implemented.
74.	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 OJ L 331, 23.12.1999, p. 11 Duration of the action: 48 months. Implemented.

BILAG 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) 2007
				8 million	2008
				7,5 million	2009
				5,0 million	2010
				4,5 million	2011
				4,0 million	2012
				4,8 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 co-operation 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
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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.	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	499 100	12.2012-12.2014
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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
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 Tor Vergata	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
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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.	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	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
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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. Specific objective 2: Engage institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities. 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.	World Health Organisation	4 495 712	12.2013-12.2016
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).	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	6,4 million	12.2013-12.2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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 Re- aktorsicherheit (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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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
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'étude de l'énergie 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.	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	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 Boyé Technologies SAS — FR	2 712 516,87	9.2015-9.2017
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).	Agriconsulting Europe SA — BE	2 969 700,00	9.2015-9.2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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 française 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'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité 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 française 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. 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
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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 française 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'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité 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'Università, della ricerca scientifica, dell'alta formazione e della cultura	298 900	31.3.2018
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 Centres 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 Centres of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE. Portal, NAQs, NAPs, technical evaluations, communication.	EC DG JRC	3 500 000	2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
381687	Administrative arrangement. Worldwide institutional technical support to the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE	Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité 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'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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 Alessandro 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
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

Year 2019

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
408921	Funding of the 2020 STCU Administrative Operating Budget (AOB and service contract)	Administrative support — STCU	STCU	680 000	31.12.2020
408920	Funding of the 2020 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget (AOB and service contracts)	Administrative support — ISTC	ISTC	1 041 000	31.12.2020
412541	Funding of the 2020–2021 ISTC activities and Supplemental Budgets (SBs),	Capacity building	ISTC	779 000	31.12.2021
402901	CoE Project 73 — CBRN Protection of critical infrastructure in Middle East CoE Region	EU CBRN CoE	SCK-CEN	2 399 200	2019-2022
403281	Support to the assessment of priority countries and impact of the EU CBRN CoE Initiative	EU CBRN CoE	SCK-CEN	300 000	2019-2021
404680	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	EU CBRN CoE	Peter Clevestig	599 400	2019-2022
404922	Support to CBRN CoE regional secretariats United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	EU CBRN CoE	UNICRI	3 950 000	2019-2020
407001	On-site Technical Assistance to the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Secretariat in Nairobi	EU CBRN CoE	Enconet	1 178 900	2019-2022
407176	P70 — Provision of specialized equipment to manage transport accidents with dangerous goods for first responders	EU CBRN CoE	Paul Boyé	2 249 717	2019-2022
407688	On-site Technical Assistance to the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Secretariat in Tbilisi	EU CBRN CoE	Agriconsulting Europe SA	1 127 320	2019-2022
408380	BIOSEC — Enhanced Biosecurity in South-East Asia P81	EU CBRN CoE	SCJS Europe	3 499 850	2019-2022
408466	P83 — Provision of specialized CBRN equipment for the training of personnel in charge of border control in Algeria	EU CBRN CoE	Excelor Holding Group EOOD	323 321	2019-2022
410027	Preparation of a communication strategy on IcSP-funded projects managed by the CBRN Sector of the Security and Nuclear Safety Unit of DG DEVCO	EU CBRN CoE	Rogie	20 000	2020

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
EXT 372955	On-site Technical Assistance to the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Secretariats in Algiers and Tashkent	EU CBRN CoE	Enconet	2 130 250	2019-2022
EXT 394360	Support to the organisation of events related to the CBRN Centre of Excellence Initiative and Export Control programme	EU CBRN CoE	Pomilio Blum	969 799	2019-2022