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(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2021)

(2022/C 310/01)

INTRODUCTION

1. This Progress Report on the implementation of the European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), adopted by the European Council in December 2003 (doc. 15708/03), covers activities carried out in 2021. The Report is non-exhaustive and focuses on the main developments.
2. Based on the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (doc. 10715/16), the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of WMD and the New Lines for Action (doc. 17172/08), the guiding principles of the European Union continue to be:
 - a. effective multilateralism, including safeguarding the centrality and the promotion of the universality of the global non-proliferation and disarmament architecture, through diplomatic action and financial assistance to third countries and international organisations;
 - b. close cooperation with countries to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime;
 - c. addressing non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral political and non-proliferation and disarmament dialogue meetings, and in more informal contacts;
 - d. the effective and complementary use of all available instruments and financial resources — the Common Foreign and Security Policy budget, the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument — NDICI (replacing the previous Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace — ICSP, among others), the European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) and other instruments — in order to underpin EU foreign policy objectives.
3. Multilateral work in 2021 on non-proliferation and disarmament issues continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, mostly because of travel restrictions. While a number of multilateral meetings, most notably the 10th Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the 9th Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, were postponed, many other meetings could be organised online and some in-person. In that way, multilateral discussions could continue, while recognising the limitations of interactions via videoconference.
4. The European External Action Service (EEAS), in particular the Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation represented the EU in a number of key international meetings in 2021, including:
 - a. The G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group meeting (2-4 March, 16 September and 4 December)
 - b. The NATO WMD Conference (10 November)
 - c. Numerous events organised by think tanks on the preparations for the NPT Review Conference as well as at outreach events organised under Council Decisions, such as on NPT Review Conference support, The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

The Special Envoy focussed on:

- a. promoting the preservation and strengthening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as a fundamental multilateral instrument for reinforcing international peace, security and stability; contributing to EU preparations in view of the 10th NPT Review Conference;
 - b. promoting universal adherence to and entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and enhancing the visibility of the EU's commitment to this;
 - c. upholding the global norm against chemical weapons, including by preventing impunity for their use, as the EU is a participating member of the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons;
 - d. advocating for the start and an early conclusion of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in the Conference on Disarmament;
 - e. promoting the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against Ballistic Missile Proliferation as a confidence and transparency-building measure.
5. The EU Council Working Group on Non-Proliferation (CONOP) convened regularly through 2021 and held additional meetings, including twice at director level, in order to finalize the Council Conclusions on the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Working Party met eleven times in virtual format and three times in person to discuss EU positions and future activities. The EU Delegations in Vienna, Geneva and New York prepared and coordinated dozens of EU statements for multilateral for a, organised side-events and contributed actively to policy-making through regular EU coordination meetings and participation in the Working Party meetings.

NUCLEAR ISSUES

6. The EU remains fully committed to promoting the universalisation and the full, complete and effective implementation of the NPT, the entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT, and the start and early conclusion of negotiations, at the Conference on Disarmament, on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT).
7. The establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems in the Middle East also continues to be an EU priority. EU contributions to United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) under Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/938 ⁽¹⁾ in support of confidence-building measures leading to the establishment of such a zone continued in 2021.

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

8. The NPT review cycle was to be completed in April/May 2020 at the Tenth NPT Review Conference. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing travel restrictions, States Parties agreed in March 2020 to postpone the Review Conference to January 2021. Later in the year, the Review Conference was postponed once again, provisionally, to August 2021, and then again to January 2022, and finally to August 2022. The EU contributed to all relevant debates organised in virtual as well as in-person format, including to the general debate at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly's First Committee on Disarmament and International Security. The Special Envoy also carried out a number of consultations with key partners and participated in numerous seminars and workshops.
9. The implementation of the Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 ⁽²⁾ on Union support for activities leading up to the NPT Review Conference continued in 2021 with a regional workshop for the Middle East region, held in Amman from 13 to 14 November 2021, carried out by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). The overriding objective of the Council Decision was to help facilitate a successful outcome of the NPT Review Conference and the development of a realistic and a feasible set of actions and recommendations that can enjoy consensus. Only one remaining regional meeting, for the Latin American region, aimed at covering all three of the NPT pillars viewed through the lens of regional priorities and concerns could not be organised due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 on Union support for activities leading up to the Review Conference was extended in 8 April 2021 and 21 September 2021 on a no-cost basis until 15 January 2022, when it expired.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 149, 7.6.2019, p. 63.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 105, 16.4.2019, p. 25.

10. The EU continued to support the core responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) concerning non-proliferation through its safeguards system, nuclear safety, nuclear security, nuclear energy applications and technical cooperation, including through relevant financial support. The EU and EURATOM participated actively in all meetings of the IAEA governing bodies, with EU coordination taking place in Vienna. Two EU-sponsored resolutions on nuclear safeguards and nuclear security were adopted by consensus at the 65th IAEA General Conference in September 2021 in Vienna. The EU Delegation in Vienna coordinated more than 40 EU statements on all relevant IAEA issues throughout the year.
11. With the latest Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1656 ⁽³⁾, worth EUR 11,6 million, the EU continues to support the IAEA's nuclear security activities, in the following areas:
 - a. the universalisation of international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments, including the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (ACPPNM);
 - b. information management with a focus on assessing nuclear security needs, priorities and threats; nuclear security of materials and associated facilities with a focus on enhancing physical protection and nuclear material accounting and control for the whole fuel cycle, and a concept paper on the application of physical protection measures in the age of COVID-19;
 - c. nuclear security of materials out of regulatory control with a focus on institutional response infrastructure; and
 - d. programme development and international cooperation with a focus on education and training programme development as well as gender-focussed capacity building and education in nuclear security.
12. The IAEA also continued to successfully implement Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2001 of 15 November 2016 on the EU contribution to the establishment and 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 ⁽⁴⁾.
13. Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements, together with Additional Protocols, constitute the current verification standard, and the EU continues to call for universal adherence to them. The close cooperation between EURATOM and the IAEA allows for effective and efficient safeguards. The EU actively supports the IAEA safeguards system through the European Commission Safeguards Support Programme (EC-SP), the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) and through Member States' Support Programmes. The EC-SP previously strengthened IAEA nuclear safeguards capabilities, including technical training of inspectors and capabilities for verification of the implementation of the JCPOA by the provision of training to IAEA safeguards inspectors on Complementary Access and on operation of COMPUCEA (Combined Procedure for Uranium Concentration and Enrichment Assay) for verification of UF₆ enrichment, including the respective reference materials. The EC-SP supports the IAEA Network of Analytical Laboratories in their JCPOA verification mandates with analytical services, standardised methods and quality control tools. Particularly particle analysis and the production and certification of reference particles support the IAEA Network of Analytical Laboratories in developing new methods and measurement protocols for environmental swipe sample analysis under the Additional Protocol. Through INSC, the EU provided financial support for verification activities in Iran under Annex I of the JCPOA and for the promotion of State System for Accountancy and Control of nuclear materials (SSAC) in partner countries.
14. The European Commission continues to operate and actively support the European Safeguards Research and Development Association (ESARDA), which also continues its international outreach through its Memorandums of Understanding with the African Commission on Nuclear Energy and the Asian Pacific Safeguards Network in close collaboration with the Institute for Nuclear Materials Management. ESARDA Working Groups develop, test and validate innovative safeguards and non-proliferation approaches, of direct benefit to the Nuclear Safeguards Directorate of DG ENER and the Safeguards Department of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Despite COVID-related restrictions, remote technical trainings on uranium enrichment, plutonium isotopic composition verifications, and Laser Mapping for Containment Verification (LMCV) for EURATOM inspectors took place. Prior to the pandemic, training on neutron counting also took place. The well-established ESARDA course on nuclear safeguards and non-proliferation, following the cancellation of the 2020 event, was held in April 2021. Research and development results and education and training initiatives enhance European and international capabilities in nuclear safeguards and strategic trade control.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 372 I , 9.11.2020, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 308, 16.11.2016, p. 22.

Spin-off from this work was used to contribute to nuclear security and nuclear disarmament initiatives. The European Commission's Joint Research Centre gained experience on remote technical training for safeguards inspectors that was shared with the IAEA through trilateral meetings (IAEA, EURATOM and JRC). The first ever Joint Annual Meeting with the Institute for Nuclear Materials Management was held as a virtual event in August 2021.

15. The European Commission has funded under the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation a large training and education project in the area of nuclear safeguards with the European Nuclear Education Network (ENEN). Under this contract, ENEN works together with the Politecnico di Milano (POLIMI), JRC, ESARDA and the IAEA to set up the first ever academic postgraduate programme on nuclear safeguards for the academic year 2021/2022. After an intense selection campaign, 25 students were chosen from a total of 66 applicants. Half of them are from the African continent and more than half are women. The master programme was inaugurated amongst others by the IAEA DG, WNA DG, AFCONE Executive Secretary and is running since October 2021. Up to 50 experts are involved in teaching, delivering the programme in virtual format via video-lectures, webinars, exercises and examinations.
16. During 2021, a series of EU demarches were carried out in third countries to promote the strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system, with a special focus on the universalisation of the Amended Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) and the Additional Protocol (AP)⁽⁵⁾. Furthermore, a demarche in support of the universalization of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) and its Additional Protocol (AP) was delivered by the EU in Cabo Verde in March 2021 as part of a broader effort by the Vienna-based Friends of the Additional Protocol group.
17. The EU and its Member States attach the utmost importance to the worldwide implementation and continuous improvement of nuclear safety. The EU has given legal force to the objectives of the Vienna Declaration on Nuclear Safety through its amended Nuclear Safety Directive that entered into force in 2017. A key element of the amended directive is the introduction of a safety objective for all operators to prevent accidents and avoid significant radioactive releases. The amended directives also added Topical Peer Reviews in EURATOM law. A first European Topical Peer Review was conducted successfully. All EU Member States have transposed the new requirements into their national laws.
18. To further the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the EU has allocated EUR 300 million over the period 2021-2027 to promote nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards in third countries. The European Commission, working with the IAEA and other partners, is supporting the implementation of the strategic master plan for environmental remediation in Central Asia, to be financed by the dedicated Environmental Remediation Account (ERA), managed by the EBRD. As the largest donor, the EU continues to reach out to the beneficiary countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) to foster engagement and start concrete clean up and remediation projects.
19. The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the IAEA continued to implement 'Practical Arrangements on Cooperation on Nuclear Science Applications' signed on the margins of the 5th EU-IAEA Senior Officials Meeting (15 February 2017), aimed at developing joint activities and avoiding duplication of efforts. The Practical Arrangements include areas such as soil sciences, medical applications, ocean science, nuclear data and reference materials, food safety, earth observation and environmental monitoring.

The environmental monitoring of radioactivity is implemented through measurements across Europe and from a number of other global locations in the form of gamma dose rate averages and maxima for the last 24 hours. These measurements originate from some 5 500 monitoring sites, operated by competent national authorities in 39 countries, which report latest radiological values to the European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP). Notification of a radiological accident or emergency is done through early notification networks such as ECURIE or EMERCON, operated by the European Commission and the IAEA respectively, after consultation with the competent national authorities.

20. The EU and its Member States continue to be strong supporters of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, including through substantial contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund and the Peaceful Uses Initiative. The EU and its Member States rank among the biggest contributors to the Technical Cooperation Programme, which is an important tool to enable the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technology and to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

⁽⁵⁾ Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Yemen, Zambia.

21. The EU and the IAEA usually hold an annual Senior Officials Meetings to review and plan their broad-range cooperation. While the 2020 and 2021 annual meetings could not be held due to the global pandemic, close contact was maintained through other channels between the EU and IAEA.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

22. The entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT are key objectives of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. All EU Member States have demonstrated their commitment to the Treaty by ratifying it and pending its entry into force by already adhering to its basic obligations. The CTBT is a strong confidence and security building measure.
23. In 2021, the EU continued to engage in diplomatic activities in support of CTBT, adapted to the limited opportunities due to the pandemic. The EU has repeatedly called for ratification of the Treaty in its statements in related fora as well as in its bilateral contacts with the relevant Annex II and non-Annex II countries, including by the High Representative at the Article XIV Conference in New York in September 2021. Moreover, in 2021 the EU carried out demarches to Annex II and non-Annex II States, with the aim of promoting the CTBT's universalisation and entry into force. The Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament took part as a panellist at the annual Science and Technology Conference of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organisation (CTBTO). Promoting the entry into force of the CTBT was one of the actions on the UN Secretary General's Security our Common Future: an Agenda for Disarmament that the EU decided to support.
24. The EU consistently promotes the benefits and contributions of the CTBT to peace, security, disarmament and non-proliferation, including in its civil applications. The steadfast political and financial commitment of the EU to the Treaty and its Organisation continued in 2021 through the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/901 of 29 June 2020 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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction ⁽⁶⁾. The EU's financial support to the CTBT contributed to the maintenance and strengthening of the International Monitoring System (IMS) through the provision of technical support, capacity building and facilitation of expert participation in CTBTO meetings, in particular to developing countries. The EU participated actively in the sessions of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, its Working Groups A and B, with EU coordination taking place in CONOP and in Vienna.

Initiatives related to nuclear security

25. The EU continues to fully support the outcome of the International Conference on Nuclear Security (ICONS 2020), held in February 2020. Its Ministerial Declaration reiterates the commitment to sustain and strengthen effective and comprehensive nuclear security of all nuclear and other radioactive material and facilities, and recognises the IAEA's central role in facilitating and coordinating international cooperation in the area of nuclear security.
26. The EU continued to provide significant support for the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (ACPPNM) as fundamental elements of the global nuclear security and anti-terrorism architecture. Ahead of the A/CPPNM review meeting in Vienna, the EU carried out a series of demarches in about 70 countries in 2021.
27. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) continued implementing 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 ⁽⁷⁾. The objectives of the Council Decision 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. A number of events foreseen for 2020 and 2021 were postponed or, alternatively, successfully held in virtual format.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 207, 30.6.2020, p. 15.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 41.

28. The EU continued to support the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and its mission to strengthen global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism. The EU and its Member States are actively involved in the work of the GICNT in all areas: nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, and response and mitigation.
29. The EU has Practical Arrangements signed in 2013 with the IAEA for Cooperation on Nuclear Security Technical Issues, which aim at increasing coordination of training and capacity building activities for promoting and implementing sustainable Nuclear Security Culture practices, among other objectives.
30. The EU Nuclear Security Training Centre for the detection and response to illicit acts involving nuclear and other radioactive materials (EUSECTRA) has been fully operational since 2013 for the benefit of European Union Member States and partner countries, among them several GICNT members. The Centre is operated by the JRC at its sites in Karlsruhe (Germany) and Ispra (Italy), in close cooperation with other international initiatives promoted by the IAEA and several GICNT partner countries. The Centre is also used for practical exercises, mainly related to countering nuclear smuggling. EUSECTRA is active in addressing the training needs of the EU Member States and EU partners, including through coordinated trainings for Member States' delegates in customs and law enforcement, already implemented and planned for 2019-2022 (in direct collaboration with EC DG HOME and EC DG TAXUD). EUSECTRA reinforces the infrastructure used to conduct the training, develops virtual learning tools and provides an assessment of equipment performance upon request by EU Member States. The pandemic has restrained physical trainings. A hybrid approach has been developed using modern means, focussing on field exercises with the remote use of instruments and the real-life use of nuclear and radioactive materials to sustain the efforts against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN)-related threats and nuclear terrorism.
31. The European Commission and the EU Member States continued their nuclear forensics activities on the characterisation of intercepted nuclear material, using state-of-the-art nuclear forensic capabilities at the JRC site in Karlsruhe, Germany.
32. JRC and ESARDA provided substantial input to the book on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Verification — Innovative Systems Concepts, released in 2020.
33. The European Commission continued building the capacity of EU Member States to test and evaluate the performance of equipment used to detect the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials through its ITRAP+10 Phase II programme, which has led to further harmonisation and standardisation, and contributed substantially to international standards.
34. The European Commission continues to play a major role within the Border Monitoring Working Group (BMWG) for nuclear security. It co-chairs both the BMWG and its two sub groups on Detection Technologies and Capacity Building.
35. The European Commission continued its research on the development of a new Non-Destructive Assay technique, namely the delayed gamma spectrometry for the verification of nuclear material signatures in collaboration with the IAEA. A Joint Action was submitted under the Support Programme to the IAEA.
36. In 2020, the European Commission's DG TAXUD, supported by JRC and EUSECTRA, launched an interactive eLearning Programme to support customs officers in learning about radioactive and nuclear border control. The basic module demonstrates customs officers' important role in detecting nuclear and radioactive materials, making them aware of risks and threats, along with a basic introduction to relevant materials, equipment and processes. The advanced module explores the same topics in more detail. Both courses include realistic scenarios, involving seaports, airports, railways, and land borders, in which course participants can test their decision-making. Collaboration between DG TAXUD and the JRC has built greater synergies between Member States' customs administrations. The trainings provided at the EUSECTRA centre will serve as platform for national experts to exchange best nuclear security practices in border protection, thus contributing to the development of harmonised procedures. This is part of a drive to combat nuclear trafficking collaboratively and to facilitate trade through customs checkpoints. Ultimately, the goal is to prevent individuals from gaining access to harmful materials by promoting a common nuclear security culture.

Initiatives related to nuclear verification

37. The EU and its Member States supported the establishment of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on nuclear disarmament verification at the UN General Assembly in 2016, welcomed the discussions in the GGE and agreed with the recommendation to pursue further work, taking into account the GGE's report. The EU fully supported UN General Assembly resolution 74/50 and the establishment of a new Group of Governmental Experts, convening in 2021 and 2022 to continue to consider the role of verification in advancing nuclear disarmament. The EU is supportive of the work of broader partnerships and cooperative verification arrangements and has participated in the work of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) since its inauguration in 2015. The EU is also a supporter of the action point related to nuclear disarmament verification in the UN Secretary General's Security our Common Future: an Agenda for Disarmament.

Regional issues

38. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is a key element of the global nuclear non-proliferation architecture and an achievement of multilateral diplomacy. The full implementation of the agreement is essential for European security. The EU has repeatedly regretted Iran's reduction of its nuclear commitments under the JCPOA that started in July 2019 and continued throughout 2020 and 2021. Iran's continued actions are inconsistent with the JCPOA and have severe and in certain cases irreversible proliferation implications. The EU has continued to urge Iran to reverse all activities that are inconsistent with the JCPOA and return to full implementation of its nuclear commitments without delay, in particular the implementation of the Additional Protocol and JCPOA transparency provisions. The EU High Representative, as Coordinator of the JCPOA Joint Commission, remains fully committed to preserve the JCPOA and ensure full JCPOA implementation. To that end, in 2021, the EU High Representative engaged in intensive diplomacy with all JCPOA participants and the United States to ensure the resumption of full and effective implementation of the JCPOA.
39. At the same time, the EU also continues to contribute to the implementation of the JCPOA by coordinating the Joint Commission and expert-level working groups, established under the JCPOA. The EU also continues to support the IAEA's long-term mission to verify and monitor Iran's nuclear-related commitments. Despite COVID-related restrictions, the EU continues cooperating with Iran in the civil nuclear field under Annex III of the JCPOA in the field of nuclear safety.

The EU–Iran civil nuclear cooperation includes support for the modernisation of the Arak research reactor (Khondab), support to the Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority (INRA), including the establishment of the Nuclear Safety Centre in Teheran for which the EU proceeds with the supply of necessary equipment, support to the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant for the implementation of the stress tests and the IAEA's verification and monitoring in Iran. The JCPOA Procurement Channel, which reviews transfers of nuclear or dual use items to Iran remains fully operational. Throughout 2021, the EU Delegation in Vienna hosted and chaired eight meetings of the Procurement Working Group.

40. The EU and its Member States continued urging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to take concrete steps towards abandoning its nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programme, ballistic missiles and any other weapons of mass destruction in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. This was reflected in all relevant EU statements. The EU expressed concern at the DPRK's expression of its intent to further develop nuclear weapons and their means of delivery at the 8th Party Congress and the display of apparently new missile systems at a large parade in January 2021. The EU condemned subsequent destabilising actions by the DPRK, including the launch of short-range ballistic missiles, a submarine launched ballistic missile, a missile apparently equipped with a hypersonic glide vehicle, the firing of missiles from a train and other vehicles and the testing of new types of cruise missiles. The EU encouraged consistent messaging with like-minded partners in condemning violations by the DPRK of multiple UN Security Council resolutions. The EU ensured strict implementation of sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council, which have been transposed into EU law as well as additional autonomous EU measures.

The EU encouraged all UN Member States to implement UN sanctions in full, including through the use of diplomatic demarches in over seventy countries and close communication with the UN Panel of Experts and 1718 Committee. At the same time, the EU urged the DPRK to respond constructively to the readiness for dialogue expressed by the United States and to engage in meaningful discussions with all relevant parties, underlining the EU's continuing readiness to support a new diplomatic process. The EU urged the DPRK to fully comply with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and its other international obligations and commitments, to return to compliance with the NPT and the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, bring into force the Additional Protocol, and urges it to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty.

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

41. The EU remains united and committed to verifiable treaty-based nuclear disarmament and arms control and stresses the need to renew multilateral efforts and revitalise multilateral negotiating bodies, in particular the Conference on Disarmament (CD). The EU's longstanding priority in the Conference on Disarmament is to immediately commence negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT). The EU supports commencing such negotiations in accordance with document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein. The EU calls on all CD members to start negotiations on a FMCT without delay and to begin work on the other issues on the agenda. The EU also encourages all countries possessing nuclear weapons that have not done so to declare and uphold an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, if they have not already done so. The EU Member State, which is a nuclear weapon state, has declared relevant moratoria and dismantled such facilities.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

42. The EU continued to support the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) politically, diplomatically and financially to ensure the full and effective implementation of and universal adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

43. In this context, the implementation of 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⁽⁸⁾ continued. This Decision provides EU support to OPCW core activities (such as national implementation, international cooperation, universalisation, the Africa Programme) over the period 2019-2022. The Decision also provides a substantial contribution to the upgrading of the OPCW Laboratory into a Centre for Chemistry and Technology as well as to the implementation of the Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 'Addressing the Threat from Chemical Weapons', taken by the Special Session of the Conference of States Parties (CSP) to the CWC on 27 June 2018.

44. The EU firmly supported the work of the Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) seeking to resolve the identified gaps and inconsistencies in the Syrian initial declaration, Fact Finding Mission (FFM) in investigating reports of chemical weapons use in Syria, as well the Investigation and Identification Team (IIT) in investigating and identifying the perpetrators of chemical attacks in Syria. In this context, the Council on 21 June 2021 adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/1026⁽⁹⁾ in support of the OPCW Cyber Security, Resilience and Information Assurance Programme. Furthermore, on 25 November 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2073⁽¹⁰⁾ in support of enhancing the operational effectiveness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) through satellite imagery.

45. In line with the European Council Conclusions of 28 June 2018, which committed the EU to supporting the implementation of the Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 of the Special Session of the CSP to the Chemical Weapons Convention on 27 June 2018 to establish an attribution mechanism in response to repeated use of these weapons since 2012, and with a view to ensuring the adoption of the draft OPCW Programme and Budget for 2022-23, the EU carried out outreach campaigns to a large number of CWC States Parties asking for their participation in and support for a successful outcome of the second part of the 25th Conference of States Parties (CSP-25) held on 20-22 April 2021 as well as the 26th Conference of States Parties (CSP-26) held on 29 November-2 December 2021.

46. On 11 October 2021, the EU extended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1799⁽¹¹⁾ its regime of restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons for a further 12 months. The sanctions regime was introduced in 2018 to target individuals and entities directly responsible for the development and use of chemical weapons, as well as those providing financial, technical or material support. The restrictive measures are currently applied against 15 persons and 2 entities.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 93, 2.4.2019, p. 3.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 224, 24.6.2021, p. 24.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 421, 26.11.2021, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 361, 12.10.2021, p. 51.

47. In February 2021, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) completed the implementation of 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⁽¹²⁾. This process established in 2012 by setting up the Working Group on Chemical security within the G7 Global Partnership. Through this Decision, the EU supported national capacity building in Ukraine and notably the establishment of Ukrainian National Reference Centre to identify controlled and toxic chemicals.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

48. The EU and its Member States are strong supporters of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and very much engaged in international efforts to improve bio-safety and bio-security around the globe. Through Joint Actions and Council Decisions, the EU has provided over EUR 11 million in support of the BTWC directly since 2006. Additionally, the EU has provided a further EUR 6 million in support of strengthening bio-safety and security in Ukraine and in a number of countries in Latin America, as well as in support of the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons.

49. In 2021, the implementation of 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⁽¹³⁾ continued, but because its implementation was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council adopted a Decision providing for a one-year no-cost extension. The Decision provides for a budget of EUR 3 million to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) for the period 2019-23. This allows the BTWC Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to facilitate six new projects in support of universalisation; capacity building for national implementation including three peer review exercises; fostering biosecurity in the Global South; developing tools for outreach, education and engagement; as well as increasing preparedness to respond to biological attacks.

50. On 25 November 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2072⁽¹⁴⁾ in support of building resilience in biosafety and biosecurity through the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention that is implemented by the UNODA and provides 2 million euros over two years for projects strengthening biosafety and biosecurity in Africa against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic.

51. In 2021, the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1296⁽¹⁵⁾ 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 of 31 July 2019 continued although hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic. This Decision is implemented by the OSCE and it provides for EUR 1,9 million support over three years. Through this Decision, the EU is supporting strengthening biological safety and security in Ukraine notably by improving Ukraine's legislative and regulatory basis and its human and animal health systems, as well as by raising the awareness of life scientists.

52. In 2021, the implementation of 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⁽¹⁶⁾ continued, but was significantly hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Decision is implemented by the Organisation of American States and it provides for EUR 2,7 million worth of support over three years.

53. In 2021, the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/732 of 2 June 2020 in support of the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism for investigation of alleged use of chemical and biological or toxin weapons⁽¹⁷⁾ continued. This Decision is implemented by UNODA and provides for EUR 1,4 million over three years.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 179, 12.7.2017, p. 8.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ L 19, 22.1.2019, p. 11.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ L 421, 26.11.2021, p. 56.

⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ L 204, 2.8.2019, p. 29.

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 123.

⁽¹⁷⁾ OJ L 172 I, 3.6.2020, p. 5.

54. In October 2021, the EU carried out an outreach campaign in New York and in Geneva as well as in the capitals of a large number of UN Member States. The aim of the outreach was to encourage UN Member States not to support at the 76th UNGA session a draft Resolution by Russia on UN Secretary General's Mechanism that was not in line with the conception of the UNSGM as an independent international instrument for the investigation of alleged use of chemical and biological weapons that the EU strongly supports. For the second consecutive year, the resolution sponsored by the Russian Federation was rejected by the majority of UN Member States.

BALLISTIC MISSILES

Hague Code of Conduct

55. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC) is the result of efforts by the international community to regulate the area of ballistic missiles capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction. The HCoC is the only multilateral transparency and confidence building instrument relating to the spread of ballistic missiles. By subscribing to the HCoC, members voluntarily commit themselves to provide pre-launch notifications on ballistic missile and space-launch vehicle launches and test flights. Subscribing countries also commit themselves to submitting an annual declaration of their country's policies on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicles.
56. The EU has strongly supported the Code since its inception. All EU Member States have subscribed to it. Since the signing and entry into force of the politically binding HCoC in November 2002 in The Hague, Netherlands, the number of signatories has increased from 93 to 143. This is also due to the EU's repeated diplomatic outreach to a number of non-subscribing States in support of the universalisation of the Code. 2022 will mark the 20th anniversary of the Code, providing an opportunity for a reinforced outreach towards non-subscribing states.
57. Over the last decade, the EU Council has adopted a series of CFSP Decisions supporting the Hague Code of Conduct and missile non-proliferation. Through these Council Decisions, the EU finances HCoC outreach activities, including side events, research papers, expert meetings and regional awareness seminars. These activities are carried out by the Paris-based *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique*, usually also involving the rotating HCoC Chair. Since its inception, number of the EU MS have acted as HCoC Chair with substantial contributions to its work.
58. With Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370⁽¹⁸⁾, the EU continues to: promote the subscription to the Code and ultimately its universality; support the full implementation of the Code; promote dialogue among subscribing and non-subscribing States to build confidence and transparency; encourage restraint and create more stability and security for all; reinforce the Code's visibility and raise public awareness about the risks and threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation; and explore, in particular through academic studies, possibilities of enhancing the Code and of promoting cooperation between the Code and other relevant multilateral instruments. In 2021, due to the implementation challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370 was prolonged until 21 January 2023.
59. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of activities were suspended or conducted in hybrid or virtual format in 2021. Several outreach events took place, including:
- a. a virtual side event to the Annual Regular Meeting of HCoC in June 2021;
 - b. a virtual side event to the UNGA First Committee in October 2021;
 - c. a virtual regional seminar with French speaking countries in March 2021;
 - d. a virtual regional seminar with Latin American countries in April 2021;
 - e. a virtual regional seminar with Caribbean countries in June 2021;
 - f. a hybrid expert mission to South Sudan in March 2021; and
 - g. a hybrid expert mission to the Democratic Republic of Congo in November 2021.

Moreover, a number of papers and issue briefs have been published.

⁽¹⁸⁾ OJ L 337, 19.12.2017, p. 28.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 AND CBRN RISK MITIGATION

60. The UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 (2004) continues to be a central pillar of the international non-proliferation architecture. It is the first international instrument to deal in an integrated and comprehensive manner with weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials. UNSCR 1540 (2004) establishes binding obligations on all countries. These aim to prevent and deter non-state actors from obtaining access to such weapons, their means of delivery and related materials. Adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Resolution requires all countries to adopt the necessary legislation barring non-state actors from getting nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, and to establish appropriate domestic controls for related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking. The 2016 comprehensive review process of UNSCR 1540 reaffirmed its centrality, importance and authority as reflected in UNSCR 2325.

61. In order to help implement the outcome of the 2016 comprehensive review and to support the full implementation of UNSCR 1540, on 11 May 2017 the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/809⁽¹⁹⁾, in support of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

The Council Decision covers a period of 56 months and is being implemented by the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in New York, which has sub-contracted some of the implementation to the OSCE in Vienna. The EU funding supports assisting countries in identifying specific technical assistance, raising awareness of relevant technical assistance programmes, as well as of enhancing cooperation with international and regional organisations, in support of national capacity building efforts.

62. The JRC officially transmitted to the Chair of the 1540 Committee a copy of the Strategic Trade Atlas, jointly prepared by the JRC and the US Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory. The Strategic Trade Atlas was developed to promote understanding of global trade flows in strategic goods, i.e. goods of militarily strategic value, including dual-use goods. The Atlas is published in two volumes, providing country⁽²⁰⁾- and commodity⁽²¹⁾-based views of strategic trade. The Strategic Trade Atlas is used — inter alia — by the World Customs Organisation. As such, it was deemed of interest to the 1540 Committee Group of Experts.

63. The EU CBRN Centres of Excellence (CoE) Initiative was established in 2010 as a worldwide capacity building programme for the mitigation of risks, whether of an intentional, accidental or natural origin, related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials or agents and risks to related installations or sites. The Initiative is currently gathering 62 partner countries, grouped around eight Regional Secretariats, located in the following regions: African Atlantic Façade, Central Asia, Eastern and Central Africa, Gulf Cooperation Council Countries, Middle East, North Africa and Sahel, South East Asia, and South East and Eastern Europe.

64. The EU CBRN CoE Initiative was financed under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), which came to an end in 2020 and is now replaced by the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) 2021-2027. The EU CBRN CoE has made progress in mitigating risks related to CBRN materials, by improving capacities and cooperation at national and regional level and by promoting a culture of safety and cooperation, according to a European Court of Auditors report of 2018 (SR14/2018, ECA). Participating countries are supported in their efforts to establish, on a voluntary basis and following a demand-driven, regional approach, national and regional coordination and governance structures. These platforms develop and reinforce national CBRN policies and build capacities based on specific needs, risk assessments and national action plans. They are supported through several regional cooperation projects funded under the Initiative and open to other financing instruments. Since 2010, 90 regional projects have been funded. The budget for the initiative for the 11-year period starting in 2010 amounts to approximately EUR 275 million.

⁽¹⁹⁾ OJ L 121, 12.5.2017, p. 39.

⁽²⁰⁾ Versino, C., Heine, P. and Carrera, J., Strategic Trade Atlas. Country-Based Views, EUR 29194 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-84030-2, doi:10.2760/440433, JRC111470.

⁽²¹⁾ Versino, C., Heine, P. and Carrera, J., Strategic Trade Atlas. Commodity-Based Views, EUR 29195 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-84031-9, doi:10.2760/277525, JRC111471.

65. The Centres of Excellence network is now well-developed. During the COVID-19 pandemic it proved its robustness and sustainability when several Regional Secretariats initiated a series of webinars to exchange expertise, and share experiences and best practices for epidemic management. Ad-hoc support to several countries helped them put in place appropriate procedures to detect the first cases of infection. Long-term assistance with a particular focus on Africa will continue to increase capacities for early detection and surveillance of highly dangerous pathogens with a One Health approach. Regional CBRN Action Plans as well as inter-regional cooperation and have been developed or are under development in several regions (Central Asia, South East and Eastern Europe, Middle East).

Moreover, the Initiative is mature enough to support further actions addressing security governance issues related to cybercrime, terrorism, critical infrastructures, falsified medicines, hybrid threats and explosives, as well as to further develop cooperation on nuclear forensics, border control and export control of dual-use items. Activities supported by the Initiative include the implementation of nuclear security education and training activities to enhance nuclear security, the organisation of table-top and field exercises based on nuclear smuggling scenarios, the training of young nuclear security professionals and the establishment of a regional nuclear forensics information system.

66. On the internal aspects of mitigating CBRN threats, the implementation of the Action Plan to enhance preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security risks, presented in October 2017 by the Commission as a part of wider Counterterrorism Package, was reviewed towards the end of 2019 and the document is still considered the valid policy framework in the CBRN area. The 2020 Counter-Terrorism Agenda reinforced some aspects of CBRN, namely in relation to the threat from chemical agents and in relation to biosecurity. Regarding the former, the Commission is currently looking at the feasibility of restricting access to some of the chemicals that can be used for malicious purposes. Work on CBRN detection — including the Commission-coordinated equipment trials undertaken by some of the Member States — progressed as planned. However, some of the CBRN activities started in 2019 had to be put on hold in 2020; most notably the training campaign for EU law enforcement on radiological threats, which was being implemented in the EUSECTRA training centre in Karlsruhe, Germany.
67. The implementation of the Action Plan is supported by projects co-financed by the Internal Security Police Fund. Among the selected initiatives, two were particularly relevant for CBRN policy. One of them (Mall-CBRN) looks at CBRN protection and preparedness in large shopping malls, whilst another (Safe Stadium) applies a similar approach to large sport arenas, in particular football stadiums. One of the benefits of both initiatives is the presence of relevant end users in the consortia, e.g. the football club Real Madrid.

THINK TANKS

68. Based on Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP⁽²²⁾, the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been actively supported by the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium, which started its activities in January 2011. On 26 February 2018, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/299⁽²³⁾, which further extends the EU support for the activities of the Consortium for the period 2018-2022 by building on the achievements to date and by adding new projects.
69. The Consortium's activities increased EU visibility vis-à-vis third countries and civil society and contributed substantially to EU policy shaping in the areas of non-proliferation and disarmament. The Consortium provides a platform for informal contacts among practitioners and stimulates dialogue between different stakeholders. Its activities have helped raise awareness of the challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms, and explored solutions to address these challenges. It draws on an extensive Network of 104 think tanks and research centres across Europe, including members from all EU Member States as well as from partner countries such as Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. Five institutes joined the Network during 2021.

⁽²²⁾ OJ L 202, 4.8.2010, p. 5.

⁽²³⁾ OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 46.

70. All events convened by the Consortium ensured diversity of participants and speakers in terms of gender, age, expertise and geographical representation. Due to the circumstances created by the Covid-19 pandemic, with one exception in 2021 these events took place either in the virtual space or in a hybrid format. More specifically, during 2021 the Consortium organised the following activities to implement different aspects of Decision (CFSP) 2018/299:
- a. An event titled 'Non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament: changes in the field and career tracks' (10 February 2021);
 - b. An EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament next generation follow-up meeting (13 April 2021);
 - c. An event titled 'The European Union's role in non-proliferation and disarmament and its engagement with academia and the younger generation' (29 April 2021);
 - d. An event titled 'Do you aspire to work at an international organization? Tips and insights for young professionals' (6 September 2021);
 - e. An Introductory Course on the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction for students of biological and chemical sciences (22-26 February 2021);
 - f. An ad-hoc seminar on 'Considering potential lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic to strengthen the BTWC' organized in two sessions (17 May 2021 and 7 June 2021);
 - g. The second part of the ad hoc seminar on 'Strengthening Non-proliferation and Disarmament Education in Europe' (28 June 2021);
 - h. An ad-hoc seminar on 'Towards a Common Understanding of the risks and threats to safety, Security and sustainability in Outer Space', gathering EU and international experts, organised in two sessions (Part I on 8 July 2021 and Part II on 13 October 2021);
 - i. The 10th EU Consultative Meeting, gathering EU officials and European experts (16-17 September 2021);
 - j. The 2nd UN Disarmament Fellows visit in Brussels (in person — 6-8 October 2021);
 - k. The 5th annual meeting of the European Network of Independent Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Think Tanks (26 November 2021);
 - l. The 10th EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference (6-7 December 2021);
 - m. A Next Generation Workshop (15 December 2021).
71. The Consortium published a monthly newsletter as well as six EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament papers during 2021 ⁽²⁴⁾. Training activities include e-Learning courses on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament and EU policies as well as supporting 36 Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internships in members of the Network between 2018 and 2021.

EXPORT CONTROLS

72. In 2021, COARM (the Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Export) continued its work on the implementation of the deliverables included in the Council Conclusions regarding the review of the Common Position 2008/944 CFSP on arms export control ⁽²⁵⁾. COARM prepared a Council Decision on end-user certificates for the export of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition. This Decision was adopted in January 2021, and contributes to further convergence among Member States' arms export policies. The EEAS started working on a licensing officers database which will also further increase convergence amongst Member States' arms export policies. COARM continued its outreach to and regular dialogue with a variety of stakeholders, including civil society organisations, the ICRC and representatives from the European defence industry.

⁽²⁴⁾ available at <https://www.nonproliferation.eu/activities/online-publishing/non-proliferation-papers/>

⁽²⁵⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40660/st12195-en19.pdf>

73. The EU also continued its outreach activities to support third countries in setting up arms export control system, and to promote the universalisation of the ATT. Under Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464 of 12 October 2020 on the promotion of effective arms export controls ⁽²⁶⁾, implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA), a number of workshops and individual assistance events took place, mostly in a virtual format due to the pandemic. In addition, further regional outreach activities, tailored national assistance programmes and ad hoc individual assistance workshops were carried out under Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 ⁽²⁷⁾ and its successor Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 of 22 December 2021 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty ⁽²⁸⁾, implemented by BAFA and Expertise France. In 2021, the EU decided to support activities of the ATT Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, through Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/649 ⁽²⁹⁾. This project further strengthens the multilateral support framework underlying the ATT.
74. Political Dialogue meetings on arms export control issues were held in 2021 with Norway and the United States. These political dialogues provided a forum for fruitful discussions on matters of mutual interest, such as export policies to specific destinations, compliance and control issues and the Arms Trade Treaty process.
75. The EU actively opposed in the context of the UNGA First Committee the Chinese resolution titled Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Uses in the Context of International Security. The Chinese put forward a resolution asking the UN Secretariat to seek views of all UN Member States on so-called 'undue restrictions' on exports to developing countries of sensitive and controlled items. The EU considers that this resolution creates a false dichotomy between peaceful uses of nuclear, chemical and biological material on the one hand, and export control measures and regimes on the other hand. Export control is necessary to maintain international peace and security and to prevent proliferation of sensitive items and material. Existing export control regimes stem from international legal obligations.
76. In 2021, the EU continued to regularly update its regulations to reflect developments in multilateral export control regimes. Thus, the European Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation on 20 October 2021, updating the EU dual use control list in line with decisions taken in multilateral export control regimes in 2020. The updated control list includes a new note for the control of biocontainment chambers, isolators, or biological safety cabinets in order to include any isolator meeting all of the mentioned characteristics in the description of the item, regardless of its intended use an its designation. It also introduces a change to the definition of 'superalloys', in order to specify the ultimate tensile strength of such materials.
77. The Dual-Use Coordination Group continued to support the effective and consistent implementation of export controls in the EU. New functionalities of the 'Dual-Use Electronic System' were developed in 2021 to enable the application of new provisions of the Regulation e.g. information sharing on denials for intra-EU-transfers of very sensitive items. A new functionality supporting information exchange with the UK Competent Authority under the Northern Ireland Protocol was also implemented. After several years of preparations, the Electronic Licencing System developed by the Commission was introduced in two Member States (Latvia and Romania) in 2021, while other Member States continued preparations in view of its introduction in 2022. The Export Control Annual Report ⁽³⁰⁾ was published to ensure transparency regarding export control and licensing activities, and the 2021 Export Control Forum was organised on 8 December 2021, bringing together stakeholders from Member States, industry, and civil society ⁽³¹⁾.
78. As a result of the review of EU export control policy, a new Regulation (EU) 2021/821 ⁽³²⁾ was adopted on 20 May 2021 and entered into force in September 2021. The comprehensive amendments that the new Regulation introduces in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of controls include updated definitions and control parameters, harmonisation, simplification and digitalisation of licensing, increased information sharing and cooperation with third

⁽²⁶⁾ OJ L 335, 13.10.2020, p. 3.

⁽²⁷⁾ OJ L 139, 30.5.2017, p. 38.

⁽²⁸⁾ OJ L 461, 27.12.2021, p. 78.

⁽²⁹⁾ OJ L 133, 20.4.2021, p. 59.

⁽³⁰⁾ https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/november/tradoc_159936.pdf

⁽³¹⁾ https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/november/tradoc_159949.pdf

⁽³²⁾ OJ L 206, 11.6.2021, p. 1.

countries. The new Regulation introduces a novel 'human security' dimension so the EU can respond to the challenges posed by emerging dual-use technologies — especially cyber-surveillance technologies — that pose a risk to national and international security, including protecting human rights. It also provides that the EU can respond to challenges posed by emerging technologies.

79. The activities of multilateral export control regimes remained significantly affected by the pandemic in 2021; plenary meetings had to be cancelled, postponed or be held in a reduced format, while virtual meetings allowed working groups to carry on some work and decisions on technical proposals were made. The EU participated in the Australia Group and Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) meetings. Although the NSG Plenary meeting was held in a reduced physical format and limited decision-making and consequentially no change was made in NSG Guidelines, it was instrumental in upholding the business continuity of the Group.
80. The implementation of the EU P2P Export Control Programme to enhance the effectiveness of export control systems for dual-use items and related materials, equipment and technologies continued in six regions. In 2021, the Programme covered 41 countries, including those, which are part of the Export Control Targeted Initiatives with the Science and Technology Centre of Ukraine and the International Science and Technology Centre in Kazakhstan, which cover 14 countries. A number of regional workshops, national assistance events and ad-hoc support seminars took place, mostly virtually due to the pandemic.
81. Intensive coordination of the EU P2P Export Control Programme with the US Department of State Export Control and related Border Security Programme continued. Joint EU-US seminars were organised to exchange information on threat assessment methodologies, to define common impact indicators and to coordinate field assistance. The 7th EU P2P Summer University on Strategic Trade Controls for partner countries of the EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods was organised in an online format by FPI and JRC on 16-20 August 2021. The EU P2P portal https://cbrn-risk-mitigation.network.europa.eu/eu-p2p-export-control-programme_en continues to serve as a platform for all EU outreach programmes on export controls of conventional arms and dual-use goods, with the aim of customising information exchange with the EU's partner countries. The programme will continue to be funded under NDICI — Global Europe.
82. In 2021, the JRC published the second revision of the Export Control Handbook for Chemicals, making available also the database on the JRC portal ⁽³³⁾.
83. In January 2021, COM JRC published the new TIM Dual-use online platform, allowing to map over 70 million research abstracts (Scopus), patents (Patstat) and EU-funded projects (CORDIS database) with over 200 search algorithms highlighting documents of potential dual-use relevance ⁽³⁴⁾.
84. The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal and voluntary association of countries sharing the goals of non-proliferation of unmanned delivery systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, and which seek to coordinate national export licensing efforts aimed at preventing their proliferation. The MTCR participating governments have committed themselves to adherence to common export policy guidelines (the MTCR Guidelines), which apply to an integral common list of controlled items (the MTCR Equipment, Software and Technology Annex). MTCR partners regularly exchange information about relevant national export licensing issues. The MTCR guidelines and control lists constitute an international best practices benchmark for controlling exports of missile-related items and technologies.
85. An issue of fundamental importance for the EU in the MTCR context remains the blocked accession to the regime of nine EU Member States, namely Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

⁽³³⁾ https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news/world-trade-controls-export-control-handbook-chemicals-2021-03-29_en
<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC124421>
<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC124053>

⁽³⁴⁾ https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news/tim-dual-use-tool-track-possible-dual-use-relevance-research-and-innovation-results-2021-02-09_en

86. Moreover, continuity and predictability in chairing export control regimes such as the MTCR is key to the functioning and credibility of these regimes. The EU Member States who are members of the MTCR have submitted an informal paper 'On Chairmanship issues' for consideration of the plenary meeting exploring options for encouraging and supporting a sustainable chairmanship of the Regime. The EU will continue to engage in discussions with members on the various options. In the context of the Regime, the EU has always supported the adoption of strong MTCR Public Statements reflecting international concerns about the ballistic missile launches and significant missile technology development by Iran and the DPRK.

SPACE

87. The EU and its Member States continued to be actively engaged in promoting the preservation of a safe, secure and sustainable space environment and the peaceful use of outer space on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis for all, for present and future generations. We continued to stress the importance of transparency and confidence-building measures and the need to advocate for responsible behaviour in outer space in the framework of the United Nations. In this respect, the EU delivered space-related statements at the UN General Assembly.

88. The EU and its Member States remained strongly committed to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, which is essential for the strengthening of international security and stability and for safeguarding the long-term use of the space environment for peaceful purposes. We continued to express our concern about the development of all anti-satellite weapons and capabilities, including earth-based, and underline the importance of addressing such developments promptly and as part of international efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space.

89. The EU and its Member States welcomed the establishment of the Working Group on the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities under the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Working Group will facilitate the sharing of experiences, good practices and lessons learnt from the implementation of the adopted guidelines, help to raise awareness and capacity building, and address new challenges for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, such as mega-constellations.

90. The EU and its Member States following the adoption of the new resolution on reducing threats through responsible behaviour, UNGA Resolution 75/36⁽³⁵⁾, contributed to the UNSG report with a joint EU contribution and several national contributions. Furthermore, they have welcomed the adoption of the UNGA Resolution 76/231 on 'Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours'⁽³⁶⁾, as a timely step to contribute to the reduction of threats and risks related to outer space and to promote responsible behaviour in outer space, notably in the framework of the United Nations. They have fully supported the establishment of the Open-Ended Working Group, which paves the way for a detailed discussion on reducing threats through responsible behaviours. They encouraged all countries to engage constructively in reaching a common understanding on responsible behaviour in outer space, to which the EU will jointly contribute as well. They also affirmed the importance of jointly pursuing and intensifying the efforts to address challenges in outer space, with the involvement of all UN Member States and relevant organisations.

WMD NON-PROLIFERATION CLAUSES

91. In accordance with its WMD non-proliferation policy, and in line with the 2003 Council Conclusions, the EU continued to work on the mainstreaming of WMD non-proliferation commitments in agreements with partner countries. In 2021, negotiations were held with Thailand for a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

OTHER MULTILATERAL FORA

92. The EU continued to participate actively in meetings of the G7 Non-proliferation Directors' Group (NPDG). In 2021, the EU participated in the meetings under the presidency of the United Kingdom, which focused on topical non-proliferation and disarmament issues as well as on achieving further progress in the coordination of the work of NPDG on coordinated response to the DPRK's continuing provocations and the evaluation of the IAEA safeguards.

⁽³⁵⁾ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/36>

⁽³⁶⁾ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/36>

93. The EU remains committed to the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. In 2021, the EU adopted Council Decision in support of building resilience in biosafety and biosecurity through the BTWC in the context of the Global Partnership Signature Initiative to Mitigate Biological Threat in Africa. The EU furthermore participates in the Global Partnership through the technical assistance (threat assessment, national action plans) provided worldwide by the EU Centres of Excellence Initiative on CBRN risk mitigation.
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ANNEX I

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

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
1.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/579 of 8 April 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 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)	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 123, 9.4.2021, p. 21
2.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/648 of 16 April 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2018/299 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	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 133, 20.4.2021, p. 57
3.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/919 of 7 June 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2018/1939 on Union support for the universalisation and effective implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 201, 8.6.2021, p. 27
4.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1025 of 21 June 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 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	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: United Nations (UN) Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 224, 24.6.2021, p. 22
5.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1026 of 21 June 2021 in support of the Cyber Security and Resilience and Information Assurance Programme 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	The overall purpose is to ensure that the OPCW Secretariat has the capacity to maintain an appropriate level of cyber security and resilience in addressing recurrent and emerging cyber-security defence challenges at OPCW headquarters and auxiliary facilities. Implementing Agency: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	Budget: EUR 2 151 823 OJ L 224, 24.6.2021, p. 24 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
6.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1695 of 21 September 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 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)	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 334, 22.9.2021, p. 22
7.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2033 of 19 November 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2019/97 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in the framework of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 415, 22.11.2021, p. 29
8.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2072 of 25 November 2021 in support of building resilience in biosafety and biosecurity through the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Strengthening biosafety and biosecurity capabilities in Africa through increased regional coordination. — Capacity building for BTWC National Contact Points. — Facilitating the review of developments in Science and Technology of relevance to the Convention by also involving academia and industry. — Broadening support for voluntary transparency exercises. Implementing Agency: United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 2 147 443 OJ L 421, 26.11.2021, p. 56 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months
9.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2073 of 25 November 2021 in support of enhancing the operational effectiveness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) through satellite imagery	The overall objective is to ensure Secretariat capacity to facilitate implementation of CWC Article IX (consultations, cooperation and fact-finding) and related OPCW Executive Council (EC) Decisions, through the provision of imagery services that addresses gaps in situational awareness for missions, such that it contributes to OPCW's decreased deployment vulnerability and maximises OPCW's analytical efficiency. Implementing Agency: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	Budget: EUR 1 593 353 OJ L 421, 26.11.2021, p. 65 Estimated duration of the action: 48 months
10.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2074 of 25 November 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct and ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: Fondation pour la recherche stratégique (FRS)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 421, 26.11.2021, p. 70

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
11.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/564 of 23 April 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2018/298 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	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 130, 24.4.2020, p. 27 Estimated duration of the action: 7 months
12.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/732 of 2 June 2020 in support of the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism for investigation of alleged use of chemical and biological or toxin weapons	The overall objective is to support the full operationalisation of the UN Secretary-General's Mechanism for investigation of the alleged use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons in view of growing apprehensions regarding the possibility of the use of biological weapons. More specifically, the following activities are supported: — Support for training of experts on the roster of the SGM; — Support for participation of laboratories in activities to develop a network capable of supporting an SGM investigation into an allegation of the use of biological weapons; — Outreach activities to ensure nominations of experts and laboratories from the Global South; — Support for a Capstone (Field) Exercise; — Support for a regular coordination activities/workshops with relevant organisational partners; and — Contributing to the implementation of the Secretary General's Disarmament Agenda. Implementing Agency: the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 1 418 042 OJ L 172 I, 3.6.2020, p. 5 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months
13.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/755 of 8 June 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383 on the Union support for the International Atomic Energy Agency activities in the areas of nuclear security and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 179 I, 9.6.2020, p. 2 Estimated duration of the action: 6 months

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
14.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/796 of 16 June 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/1252 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	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 193, 17.6.2020, p. 15 Estimated duration of the action: 6 months
15.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/795 of 16 June 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 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	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 193, 17.6.2020, p. 14 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months
16.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/901 of 29 June 2020 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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	The Council Decision foresees a continuation of the monitoring activities of the CTBTO, as well as support for outreach to promote the entry into force and the universalisation of the Treaty. Implementing Agency: the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO)	Budget: EUR 6 288 892 OJ L 193, 30.6.2020, p. 14 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months
17.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/906 of 29 June 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2019/615 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)	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 207, 30.6.2020, p. 36 Estimated duration of the action: 6 months
18.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1066 of 20 July 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct and ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Extension of the implementation period of a previously adopted Council Decision, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing Agency: Fondation pour la recherche stratégique (FRS)	Budget: EUR 0 OJ L 234 I, 21.7.2020, p. 1 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
19.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1656 of 6 November 2020 on Union support for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the areas of nuclear security and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	<p>The overall objective of this Council Decision is to continue supporting the nuclear security activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). More specifically, the following projects in nuclear security will be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the universalization of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (ACPPNM); — computer security and information technology services and enhancing nuclear security culture; — information management with a focus on assessing nuclear security needs, priorities and threats; — nuclear security of materials and associated facilities with a focus on enhancing physical protection and nuclear material accounting and control for the whole fuel cycle; — nuclear security of materials out of regulatory control; — programme development and international cooperation with a focus on education and training programme development; and — gender-focused capacity building and education in nuclear security. <p>Implementing Agency: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 11 582 300</p> <p>OJ L 372 I, 9.11.2020, p. 4</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
20.	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 2016/51/CFSP 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>Implementing Agency: 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>
21.	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>Implementing Agency: 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>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
22.	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>Implementing Agency: 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>
23.	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>Implementing Agency: 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>
24.	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>Implementing Agency: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>OJ L 173, 27.6.2019, p. 47</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
25.	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>Implementing Agency: 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>
26.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; b) awareness raising, education and training on biosafety and biosecurity. <p>Implementing Agency: 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>
27.	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>Implementing Agency: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 159</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
28.	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>Implementing agency: 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>
29.	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>Implementing agency: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 58</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
30.	<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>Implementing agency: 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>
31.	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/299 of 26 February 2018 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation and disarmament think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>Over the period 2018-2021, EU funding for the activities of the European Network of Independent Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Think Tanks will be continued.</p> <p>The following objectives will be further pursued:</p> <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; 	<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>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<p>(d) to contribute to enhancing third countries' awareness of proliferation and disarmament challenges and of the need to work in cooperation with the Union;</p> <p>(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> <p>Implementing agency: EU Non-Proliferation Consortium</p>	
32.	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>Implementing agency: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>OJ L 55, 27.2.2018, p. 58</p>
33.	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>Implementing agency: 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>
34.	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> <p>a) promote the subscription to the Code by an ever larger number of States and ultimately its universality;</p> <p>b) support the full implementation of the Code;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>d) reinforce the Code's visibility and raising public awareness about the risks and threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation;</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>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<p>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> <p>Implementing agency: Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique</p>	
35.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2302 of 12 December 2017 in support of the OPCW activities to assist clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site in Libya	<p>a) The contribution aims to support the OPCW in the complete destruction of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile subject to the verification measures provided for in the Chemical Weapons Convention. The specific objectives of the project are to:</p> <p>b) complete the full clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site at Ruwagha (Al Jufra province), in an environmentally compliant manner, subject to the verification measures provided for in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);</p> <p>c) increase the capacity of the Libyan National Authority (LNA), as designated pursuant to Article VII(4) of the CWC, and those engaged in destruction, decontamination, and disposal of chemical materials in Libya, and</p> <p>d) train those engaged in these efforts to collect, record, and transport soil samples in and around the Ruwagha tank farm in accordance with OPCW standards, with the use of live video feeds and sealed OPCW cameras, for compliance with the report of the Eighty-Third Session of the Executive Council.</p> <p>Implementing agency: 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>
36.	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>Implementing agency: 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>
37.	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>Implementing agency: United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 220 881</p> <p>OJ L 328, 12.12.2017, p. 34</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
38.	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> <p>a) improving Ukraine's regulatory system on chemical safety and security;</p> <p>b) establishing a Ukrainian national reference centre to identify controlled and toxic chemicals;</p> <p>c) strengthening controls over cross-boundary movement of controlled and toxic chemicals.</p> <p>Implementing agency: 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>
39.	Council Decision 2017/1195/CFSP of 4 July 2017 amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP, promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Consortium Second Extension)	<p>Second Extension of the EU Consortium Council Decision</p> <p>Implementing agency: 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>
40.	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>Implementing agency: 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. 39</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
41.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 of 11 May 2017 in support of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The support provided aims to help enhance the relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities, primarily through training, capacity-building and assistance facilitation in close coordination with other Union programmes and other actors involved in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004); to ensure synergies and complementarity; to contribute to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of both the 2009 comprehensive review on the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the outcome of the comprehensive review conducted during 2016, in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness; to support the development of voluntary UNSCR 1540 (2004) national implementation action plans upon States' request; to promote the engagement of relevant stakeholders from industry and civil society in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004).</p> <p>Implementing agency: 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>
42.	Council Decision 2017/632/CFSP Amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP, promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Consortium First Extension)	<p>Extending the duration of Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP to enable the full implementation of the activities contained therein.</p> <p>Implementing agency: 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>
43.	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; 	<p>Budget: EUR 9 361 204,23</p> <p>OJ L 352, 23.12.2016, p. 74</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<p>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> <p>Implementing agency: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	
44.	<p>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>	<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>Implementing agency: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 362 200</p> <p>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>
45.	<p>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>	<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>Implementing agency: 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>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
46.	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	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. Implementing agency: The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).	Budget: EUR 2 290 463 OJ L 314, 1.12.2015, p. 51 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.
		Implementing agency: United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 2 295 632 OJ L 314, 1.12.2015, p. 51 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.
47.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1838 of 12 October 2015 amending Decision 2013/391/CFSP in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	Decision 2013/391/CFSP was amended as follows: (1) in Article 5, paragraph 2 was replaced by the following: '2.This Decision shall expire on 25 April 2016.' (2) in the Annex, point 6 was replaced by the following: '6. DURATION This Decision will expire on 25 April 2016.' Implementing agency: United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 750 000 OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 96 Duration of the action: 1) CD 2013/391/CFSP (row 65): 24 months; 2) CD2015/1838/CFSP: extended it until 25 April 2016.
48.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1837 of 12 October 2015 on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	The sixth Council Decision supports the CTBT Organisation, without substituting actions/projects funded through the regular budget, a) in its technical pillars to enhance the technical and scientific capacity of the PTS and b) in its capacity to promote the universal adherence and entry-into-force of the Treaty and the verification regime through training and educational activities. The projects aim to: a) sustain the operability of the CTBTO verification system; b) expand the capabilities of the Multispectral/Infrared (MSIR) system, developed by the PTS under EU Council Decision V, by adding dedicated sensors to help inspection teams detect OSI-relevant features;	Budget: EUR 3 024 756 OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 83 Duration of the action: 24 months from the conclusion of the financial agreement.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<p>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> <p>Implementing agency: The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).</p>	
49.	Council Decision 2015/259/CFSP of 17 February 2015 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The EU Council Decision 2015/259/CFSP for the years 2015-17 has made available to the OPCW some EUR 2,5 mln to support:</p> <p>a) universality,</p> <p>b) national implementation,</p> <p>c) international cooperation,</p> <p>d) the Africa Programme and</p> <p>e) implementation of lessons learned from the Syrian operation.</p> <p>Implementing agency: 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>
50.	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> <p>a) enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of the proposal for an international Code of Conduct and the process led by the European Union.</p> <p>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> <p>Implementing agency: 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
51.	Council Decision 2014/ 913/CFSP of 15 December 2014 in support of the HCoC and ballistic missile Non-Proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Implementing agency: Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 990 000</p> <p>OJ L 360, 17.12.2014, p. 44</p> <p>Duration of the action: 30 months</p>
52.	Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The Council Decision continued the support to the Consortium of think-tanks. It built on the achievements and experiences since 2011. New tasks were added, among which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Implementing agency: The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium of Think-Tanks.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 600 000</p> <p>OJ L 71, 12.3.2014, p. 3</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
53.	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>Implementing agency: 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>
54.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
55.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
56.	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>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>OJ L 198, 23.7.2013, p. 40</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<p>(c) initiating, developing and implementing national action plans upon states request.</p> <p>Implementing entity: United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	
57.	<p>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>	<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>Implementing entity: 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>
58.	<p>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>	<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>Implementing entity: 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
59.	Council Decision 2012/422/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of a process leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Implementing entity: 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>
60.	Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Implementing entity: 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>
61.	Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP of 29 May 2012 in the framework of the European Security Strategy in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities.	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Implementing entity: 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
62.	Council Decision 2012/166/CFSP of 23 March 2012 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — V.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Implementing entity: 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>
63.	Council Decision 2010/799/CFSP of 13 December 2010 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Implementing entity: EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 347 700</p> <p>OJ L 341, 23.12.2012, p. 27</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
64.	Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP of 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — IAEA V.	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Implementing entity: 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
65.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
66.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
67.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
68.	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>Implementing entity: 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
69.	Council Joint Action 2008/858/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The overall objective was to:</p> <p>(a) support universal adherence to the BTWC,</p> <p>(b) improve implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of confidence building measures declarations, and</p> <p>(c) support the best use of the inter-sessional process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the 2011 Review Conference.</p> <p>Implementing entity: 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>
70.	Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO III.	<p>The EU supported the building of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of verification by:</p> <p>(a) noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis,</p> <p>(b) integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system.</p> <p>Implementing entity: 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>
71.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
72.	Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction— IAEA IV.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol,</p> <p>(b) assist States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</p> <p>(c) strengthen States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p>Implementing entity: 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
73.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
74.	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>Implementing entity: 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.</p> <p>Suspension, Force majeure.</p> <p>Ended</p>
75.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
76.	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>Implementing entity: 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>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
77.	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.	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. Implementing entity: The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Budget: EUR 3 145 000 OJ L 81, 22.3.2007, p. 30 Duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.
78.	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. Implementing entity: 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.
79.	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. Implementing entity: 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.
80.	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. Implementing entity: The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.	Budget: EUR 1 133 000 OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 68 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
81.	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. Implementing entity: 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.
82.	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.	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. Implementing entity: The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).	Budget: EUR 1 697 000 OJ L 331, 17.12.2005, p. 34 Duration of the action: 12 months. Implemented.
83.	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.	The objectives of the contribution were to: (a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities; (b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications; (c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking; (d) provide legislative assistance for the implementation of obligations under IAEA safeguards agreements and additional protocols. Implementing entity: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 3 914 000 OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 44 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
84.	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.	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. Implementing entity: The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).	Budget: EUR 1 841 000 OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 63 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months. Implemented.
85.	Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 for the support of the physical protection of a nuclear site in the Russian Federation — Russian Federation III.	The objective was to reinforce the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection at the Bochvar Institute of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy (formerly MINATOM). Implementing entity: The Federal Republic of Germany.	Budget: EUR 7 730 000 OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 57 Duration of the action: 36 months. Implemented.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
86.	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>Implementing entity: 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>
87.	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.	<p>The Joint Action financed a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Implementing entity: The Russian Federation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 680 000</p> <p>OJ L 157, 26.6.2003, p. 69</p> <p>Expired on the date of expiry of the EU Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
88.	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.	<p>The project contributed to:</p> <p>(a) a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia;</p> <p>(b) set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition.</p> <p>Implementing entity: The Russian Federation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 900 000</p> <p>OJ L 331, 23.12.1999, p. 11</p> <p>Duration of the action: 48 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

ANNEX II

Overview of Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace IcSP — CBRN 1997-2018
**'RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
 RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS OR AGENTS'**

Funding through ISCT-STCU

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
Administrative operating budget, supplemental budgets and projects	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for: — International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and — Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev)	To redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation	ISTC and/or STCU	235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
				15 million	IfS (AAP) 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 the Republic of 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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, Republic of 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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
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

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

Year 2011 (excluding funding for ISTC/ STCU)

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

Year 2012 (excluding funding for ISTC/ STCU)

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

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

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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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 pre-cursors 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	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	3 871 800	1.2014-6.2017
329-422	Implementation of Projects CBRN — 3rd call. Complementary actions for project: #77 #111 #114	EU CBRN CoE .The global overall scope of work is to pursue international efforts in counteracting the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism. This project aims at supporting the development of an integrated regional nuclear safety and security systems. This will be achieved by assessing the adoption of laws and regulation in the field in order comply with international related standards for improving the security and safety of radioactive sources by encouraging the establishment of storage facilities and completion of inventories, disseminate best practices for the development of a national response plan in the participating countries. These activities are carried out under a well-coordinated approach with other donors in the region, in order not to duplicate existing efforts.	IAEA	700 047	1.2014-12.2015
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
332-212	Conferences associated to EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	To provide support for organising conferences and meetings in partner countries in order to enhance the inter-agency cooperation that will contribute to mitigating the risks and threats associated with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials and facilities	LDK Consultants, Engineers & Planners SA	140 885,85	1.2014-1.2015
332-306	Consolidation and Extension of the CBRN Regional Centre Secretariats	EU CBRN CoE. To strengthen regional capabilities in the area of CBRN risk mitigation. It is expected that the project will promote better cooperation and coordination of countries on CBRN risk mitigation at regional and international levels (the set-up of the Regional Secretariats is meant to provide the missing infrastructure at regional level to facilitate sharing of information and experience among partner countries)	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3,1 million	5.2014-10.2015
332-312	Strengthening Health Laboratories to minimize potential biological risks	To minimize potential biological risks through enhancement of laboratory biosafety, biosecurity, quality management and diagnostic capacity. Specific objective 1: Support the development of nationally-owned laboratory policies, strategies norms and regulations 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)	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	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 Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) MBH	2 978 000	1.2015- 1.2018
347-013	EUWAM-Lab (P43)	EU CBRN CoE. Establishment of a Mobile Laboratory for in situ interventions on VHF outbreak sites in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Western Africa	France Expertise Internationale	2 579 854,40	9.2014- 9.2016

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, Republic of 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, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine	Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire Fondation d'Utilité Publique	2 953 550	1.2015-12.2017
350-752	One Health Project in Pakistan	Support the development of a structured, integrated and sustainable collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture in Pakistan for improved risk assessments and detection, prevention and control of the spread of emerging zoonotic diseases	World Health Organization	927 608	1.2015-1.2017

Year 2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
355-376	EU outreach programme for dual use items — South-East Asia	Support to export control outreach in South-East Asia.	France Expertise Internationale	2 999 500	9.2015-2.2017
272-372	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in sub-Saharan Africa	EU CBRN CoE — Mobile labs in sub-Saharan Africa -Extension –	BERNHARD-NOCHT-INSTITUT FUR TROPENMEDIZIN	500 000	6.2016
355-443	Enhancement of CBRN capacities of South East Asia in addressing CBRN risk mitigation concerning CBRN first response, biosafety and biosecurity, awareness raising and legal framework	EU CBRN CoE Biosafety-biosecurity in South East Asia	FUNDACION INTERNACIONAL Y PARA IBEROAMERICA DE ADMINISTRACION Y POLITICAS PUBLICAS	3 000 000,00	7.2015-7.2018
355-879	Provision of specialized CBRN equipment for training first responders	EU CBRN CoE CBRN equipment for first responders in Gabon, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda	PAUL BOYE TECHNOLOGIES SAS -FR	2 712 516,87	9.2015-9.2017

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

Year 2016

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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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 INTER-REGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	2 000 000	31.8.2017
372955	ON-SITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE SECRETARIATS in Algiers and Tashkent	EU CBRN CoE On site technical assistance (Algiers, Amman, Tashkent)	ENCONET CONSULTING GMBH	2 130 250	10.11.2019
373918	Strengthening cross-border capacity for control and detection of CBRN substances	EU CBRN CoE CBRN cross border security in the North of Africa and Sahel (P55)	AGENCE FRANCAISE D'EXPERIMENTATION TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE	3 500 000	30.9.2019
374993	P57 'Strengthening crime scene forensics capabilities in investigating CBRN incidents in the South East and Eastern Europe Centres of Excellence region'	EU CBRN CoE. 'Strengthening crime scene forensics capabilities'	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	1 399 670	14.1.2020

Year 2017

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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
378686	EU CBRN Centers of Excellence NFP meeting 2017	EU CBRN CoE annual international meeting.	ITALTREND C&T SPA	235 587	6.4.2017
378793	Supporting the EC organizing European Summer School 2017 and Conference in Export Control	European Summer School 2017 and Conference in Export Control	LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS SA	277 167	8.3.2018
378848	Assistance on evaluation of Export Control Outreach P2P program	Evaluation of P2P programme	Individual expert	20 000	17.2.2017
381687	Worldwide technical support to the EU CBRN Centers of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE. Portal, NAQs, NAPs, technical evaluations, communication.	EC DG JRC	3 500 000	2018
381687	Administrative arrangement. Worldwide institutional technical support to the EU CBRN Centers of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	3 411 384	31.12.2017
384445	Technical Assistance for the implementation of the EU Export Control programme in partner countries	EU outreach programme for dual use items	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	297 750	6.4.2019
384614	Project development and donor coordination for the establishment of Wildlife Forensics Training Academies in Africa	EU CBRN CoE. Forensics Training	NEDERLANDS FORENSISCH INSTITUUT NET	350 000	24.9.2018
384772	2017 International Meeting of EU CBRN CoE National Focal Points, Brussels	EU CBRN CoE annual international meeting.	LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS	233 799	16.2.2018
388844	P2P Summer School 2018 and other meetings in the frame of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	EU outreach programme for dual use items	LDK CONSULTANTS ENGINEERS & PLANNERS	227 940	1.10.2018

Year 2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
378224	P57/58 — Additional equipment — Montenegro -	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	350 000	2017-2019

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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
402247	P75 — Preventing biological risks increased by environmental and climate change in the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Sahel regions by strengthening institutional capacities in the context of One Health (MEDILABSECURE)	EU CBRN CoE	Institut Pasteur Fondation	2 088 964	2018-2020
402649	P76 — Preventing biological risks increased by environmental and climate change by strengthening Public Health Laboratories — (STRONGLABS)	EU CBRN CoE	WHO	1 000 000	2018-2020
399140	On-Site Technical Assistance To The Chemical, Biological, Radiological And Nuclear Centres Of Excellence Secretariat In Rabat	EU CBRN CoE	LA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SRL	1 195 975	2018-2021
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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
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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
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

Year 2020

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2020/ 415-595	P85 — Strengthening Laboratory Capacities in Africa Against COVID-19 and epidemics: from set up in Senegal to scale up in Africa (LABPLUS AFRICA)	EU CBRN COE	INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER	10 000 000,00	2020-2023
EXT IFS/2018/ 393-792	On-site Technical Support to CBRN Centre of Excellence (CoE) Regional Secretariat in Manila	EU CBRN COE	BUSINESS AND STRATEGIES IN EUROPE	23 407,00	2018-2024
EXT IFS/2019/ 402-901	CoE Project 73 — CBRN Protection of critical infrastructure in Middle East CoE Region	EU CBRN COE	CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE	100 000,00	2019-2023
IFS/2020/ 419-061	P86 — Mise en place et opérationnalisation d'un Mastère Spécialisé NRBC, mention Afrique (MANA)	EU CBRN COE	UNIVERSITE DE HAUTE ALSACE UHA	1 498 200,00	2020-2023
IFS/2020/ 419-151	Worldwide institutional technical support to the EU CBRN Centers of Excellence for the period 2021-2020	EU CBRN COE	JRC CCR JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE — CENTRE COMMUN DE RECHERCHE	3 300 000,00	2020-2022
IFS/2020/ 420-370	Funding of the 2021 STCU Administrative Operating Budget (AOB) and service contracts	Administrative support	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE	680 000,00	2020-2021
IFS/2020/ 420-371	Funding of the 2021 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget (AOB) and service contracts	Administrative support	INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER	1 107 000,00	2020-2021
IFS/2020/ 420-489	P87 — Central Asia — CBRN CoE Mass gathering 2021-2023	EU CBRN COE	INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER	3 500 000,00	2020-2024

Year 2021

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2021/424-037	Strengthening of CBRN Medical Preparedness and Response Capabilities in South East and Eastern European countries P88	EU CBRN COE	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE	5 401 000,00	2021-2025
IFS/2021/420-219	Support to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence (CoE) regional secretariats 2021-2022. Contribute to CoE partner countries' ability to address UN SDG 16 by mitigating risks stemming from natural, accidental or inadvertent release of CBRN	EU CBRN COE	UNITED NATIONS INTER-REGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3 333 060,00	2021-2022
NDICI THREATS FPI/2021/428-213	Funding of the STCU activities and supplemental budget 2022	EU CBRN COE	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN UKRAINE	500 000,00	2021-2022
NDICI THREATS FPI/2021/428-212	Funding of the ISTC activities and supplemental budget 2022	EU CBRN COE	INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER	850 000,00	2021-2022