

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (2019)

(2020/C 341/01)

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 2019. The Report is non-exhaustive and focuses on the main developments. All activities were undertaken within the broader context of EU security policy and conflict-prevention.
2. Based on the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (doc. 10715/16), the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of WMD and the New Lines for Action (doc. 17172/08), the guiding principles of the European Union continue to be:
 - (a) effective multilateralism, including safeguarding the centrality and the promotion of the universality of global non-proliferation and disarmament architecture, through diplomatic action and financial assistance to third countries and international organisations;
 - (b) close cooperation with countries to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime;
 - (c) addressing non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral political and non-proliferation and disarmament dialogue meetings and in more informal contacts;
 - (d) the effective and complementary use of all available instruments and financial resources — the Common Foreign and Security Policy budget, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), other instruments — in order to underpin the EU foreign policy objectives.
3. The European External Action Service (EEAS), in particular the Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-proliferation represented the EU in a number of key international meetings in 2019:
 - the Regional South Asian Seminar on the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation (Colombo, 14-16 January 2019);
 - the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group meeting (Paris, 5-6 February 2019)
 - the Carnegie International Nuclear Policy Conference (Washington, 11-14 March 2019);

- the Third Preparatory Committee Session to the 2020 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (New York, 29 April-10 May 2019);
- the 63 Annual Regular General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (Vienna, 16-20 September 2019);
- The Missile Dialogue Initiative (Berlin, 17-18 October 2019);
- the 74 UN General Assembly First Committee (New York, October - November 2019);
- The Review Conference of the Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Oslo, 25-29 November 2019).

The Special Envoy focused on:

- (a) promoting the preservation and strengthening of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a fundamental multilateral instrument for reinforcing international peace, security and stability;
 - (b) promoting universal adherence to and entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and enhancing the visibility of the EU's commitment;
 - (c) upholding the global norm against the use of chemical weapons, including by preventing impunity for such use;
 - (d) promoting the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against ballistic missile proliferation as a confidence and transparency-building measure;
 - (e) initiating and maintaining non-proliferation dialogue with major partners and mainstreaming non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral relations;
4. The EU Council Working Group on Non-Proliferation convened 11 times in 2019, including at director level, to discuss EU positions and future activities. The EU Delegations in Vienna, Geneva and New York prepared and coordinated a number of EU statements for multilateral fora and contributed actively to policy-making through regular EU coordination meetings.

NUCLEAR ISSUES

5. The EU remains fully committed to promoting the universalisation and the full, complete and effective implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (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. 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. In 2019, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/938 ⁽¹⁾ to provide EUR 2 856 278 to UNIDIR in support of a process of confidence building measures leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

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

6. The NPT review cycle continued with the Third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT taking place in New York from 27 April until 10 May 2019. The EU delivered four statements: one in the general debate and three in the debates on nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses respectively; a specific statement in support of the creation of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East was also made. The

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 149, 7.6.2019, p. 63.

EU also organised a side event and submitted a working paper on its assessment of the Treaty fifty years after its adoption. All EU Member States supported the statement addressing North Korea's nuclear challenge. The EU contributed to all relevant debates, including to the thematic debate on nuclear weapons at the 74th session of the UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security.

7. In addition, on 15 April 2019 the Council adopted an unprecedented Decision (CFSP) 2019/615⁽²⁾ aimed at supporting financially the organization by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs of thematic and regional consultations in preparation for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT. The overriding objective of the Council Decision is 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. Under this Council Decision, UNODA organized in 2019 two regional seminars: in Addis Ababa on 29-30 August and in Bangkok on 3-4 December, as well as a thematic seminar on peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Vienna on 20-21 November. The regional meetings covered all three of the NPT pillars viewed through the lens of regional priorities and concerns. All activities seek to highlight the many benefits already provided by the NPT and the need to preserve those benefits.
8. The EU continued to support the core responsibilities of the IAEA concerning non-proliferation, nuclear energy, nuclear safety, nuclear security and technical cooperation.
9. With Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383⁽³⁾ the EU contributes to the implementation of the 2018-2021 IAEA Nuclear Security Plan. The EU funding continued supporting the IAEA activities towards: the universalisation of international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments; assisting States in the establishment of indigenous technical, scientific and human capacity in nuclear security; strengthening capacities to prevent, detect, respond and protect people, property, environment and society from criminal or intentional unauthorised acts involving nuclear or other radioactive material out of regulatory control; strengthening the detection of and response to illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material; contributing to computer security in the nuclear field; strengthening the security of radioactive sources, to bring them to a safe and secure storage in the countries in need of support, including repatriation to the country of origin or supplier; strengthening physical protection of nuclear and other radioactive material.
10. The IAEA continued to successfully implement Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2001⁽⁴⁾ of 15 November 2016 on the EU 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
11. In 2019, the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) finalised its support to the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB).
12. In the margins of the 5th EU-IAEA Senior Officials Meeting (15 February 2017), the JRC and the IAEA signed 'Practical Arrangements on Cooperation on Nuclear Science Applications' aimed at developing joint activities and avoiding duplication of efforts. One of the activities included in these practical arrangements is the environmental monitoring of radioactivity, measured across Europe and a number of other global locations in the form of gamma dose rate averages and maxima for the last 24 hours. These measurements originate from some 5 500 monitoring sites operated by competent national authorities in 39 countries, which report latest radiological values to the European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP). The notification of a radiological accident or emergency is done through early notification networks such as ECURIE or EMERCON, operated by the European Commission and the IAEA respectively, after consultation with the competent national authorities.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 105, 16.4.2019, p. 25.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 352, 23.12.2016, p. 74.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 308, 16.11.2016, p. 22.

13. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is a key element of the global nuclear non-proliferation architecture and an achievement of multilateral diplomacy. The continued full and effective implementation of the agreement is essential for European security. The EU continues to contribute to the implementation of the JCPOA by coordinating the Joint Commission and a number of expert-level working groups established under the JCPOA. The EU also continues to fully support the IAEA's long-term mission to verify and monitor Iran's nuclear-related commitments. Since 2016, the EU has engaged in implementing Annex III of the JCPOA in particular through projects to improve nuclear safety. EUR 15 million have already been allocated for civil-nuclear cooperation with Iran and three projects contracted supporting both the Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority and the nuclear power plant operator at Bushehr. A new project was approved in 2018 with a budget of EUR 5 million, which covers the supply of laboratory equipment for the Nuclear Safety Centre of the regulatory authority. The project is expected to be contracted in 2020.

14. Civil Nuclear Cooperation with Iran is a key pillar of the JCPOA and centrepiece to the EU engagement with Iran. It helps get a better understanding of Iran's civil nuclear needs and gradually build confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. EU-Iran cooperation in 2019 included frequent high-level exchanges on policy matters with a particular focus on nuclear governance; a joint workshop on civil nuclear liability and insurance; projects that support the efforts of Iran's Nuclear Regulatory Authority to align with international standards in the legislative and regulatory field as well as the establishment of the Nuclear Safety Centre designed under a previous EU-funded project; participation of Iranian students in the Decommissioning Summer School and in a workshop on Metrology for Waste Characterisation and Clearance at the EU Joint Research Centre, EU-Iran Joint Workshop on reporting to the Joint Convention on spent fuel and radioactive waste, EU-Iran Joint Workshop on Emergency Preparedness and Response for a radiological or nuclear emergency, and projects in support of the modernisation of the Arak research reactor (Khondab) and the conversion of the Fordow facility into a nuclear, physics, and technology centre. Iran remained the EU's top beneficiary in the field of nuclear safety.

15. 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 and through Member States' Support Programmes. The EC SP strengthens the IAEA nuclear safeguards capabilities for verification of the implementation of the JCPOA also 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.

16. The European Commission continues to operate and actively support the European Safeguards Research and Development Association (ESARDA), which in 2019 celebrated its 50th Anniversary with an open symposium attracting 250 participants from across the globe, discussing nuclear safeguards and non-proliferation issues, mainly from a scientific and technical point of view. ESARDA continues also its international outreach through its Memorandums of Understanding with the African Commission on Nuclear Energy and the Asian Pacific Safeguards Network and 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. The research and development results and the education and training initiatives enhance European and international capabilities in nuclear safeguards, and strategic trade control with spin off also to nuclear security and nuclear disarmament initiatives.

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 already 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 325 million over the period 2014-2020 to promote nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards in third countries. The European Commission, working with the IAEA and other partners, is supporting the implementation of the strategic master plan for environmental remediation in Central Asia to be financed by the dedicated Environmental Remediation Account (ERA) managed by the EBRD. As the major 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. In July 2019, the New Safe Confinement covering the destroyed reactor 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was officially handed over to Ukraine at a ceremony with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, completing the long standing international effort initiated by the G7 to render the site environmentally safe again. The EU has been the biggest donor to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund after the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development managing the fund.
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.
21. The EU and the IAEA hold an annual Senior Officials Meeting to review and plan their broad-range cooperation. The last meeting was hosted by the European Commission on 12 February 2019 in Luxembourg. The discussions focused on strengthening collaboration on nuclear safety, security, safeguards and nuclear research, innovation and training.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

22. The entry into force and universality of the CTBT are important objectives of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. All EU Member States have demonstrated their commitment to the Treaty by ratifying it and by applying its basic obligations. The CTBT is a strong confidence- and security building measure. In 2019, the EU engaged in diplomatic outreach to all remaining Annex — II and non-Annex II countries. The objective of the EU outreach was to solicit commitments for CTBT ratification. Promoting the entry into force of the CTBT was one of the actions on the UN Secretary General's Securing our Common Future: an Agenda for Disarmament that the EU decided to support.
23. The EU promotes consistently the benefits and the contribution of the Treaty to peace, security, disarmament and non-proliferation, including in its civil applications. The EU financial support for the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organisation (CTBTO) as outlined in Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/298 ⁽⁵⁾ on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities continued. The EU and its Member States also contributed to the maintenance and strengthening of the CTBT verification regime through the provision of technical support and advice at CTBTO Working Group B and other workshops and seminars. The EU participated actively in the sessions of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, its Working Groups A and B.
24. At the invitation of the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO, the EU HRVP participated in the eleventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 25 September 2019 where she delivered an agreed EU statement. On 25 June during the CTBT Science and Technology Conference, the EU Delegation in Vienna organised an event on EU-CTBTO co-operation.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 34.

Initiatives related to nuclear security

25. The EU continued to promote 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. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism started implementing Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1939⁽⁶⁾ on Union support for the universalisation and effective implementation of ICSANT. 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. The implementation of the Council Decision started with a launching event in New York held in April 2019 and in Vienna held in May 2019.
26. 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 participated in the 11th plenary meeting of the GICNT held in Buenos Aires on 6-7 June 2019. The following countries aligned themselves with the agreed EU statement: Turkey, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania, the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the EFTA countries Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Armenia and Georgia.
27. 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. The European Commission's Joint Research Centre hosted the 'Cunning Karl': Nuclear Detection Reachback Support Workshop, on 12-14 February 2019 in Karlsruhe, Germany, under the auspices of the GICNT Nuclear Detection Working Group. Building on the outcomes of the 2017 Magic Maggiore Technical Reachback Workshop, the workshop focused on identifying the core capabilities associated with technical reachback conducted in support of detection operations and explored the challenges and best practices for providing reachback support to remote areas. On 24-25 February 2019, Finland hosted the Nuclear Forensics Working Group (NFWG) Experts Meeting which discussed the NFWG Work Plan for 2019-2021. The EU also contributed to the Nuclear Detection at Blue and Green Borders Workshop and Tabletop Exercise hosted by the Kingdom of Morocco in December 2019.
28. The EU Nuclear Security Training Centre for detection and response to illicit acts with nuclear and other radioactive materials (EUSECTRA) has been fully operational since 2013 for the benefit of European Union Member States and partner countries, among them several GICNT members. The Centre is operated by the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC) at its sites in Karlsruhe (Germany) and Ispra (Italy), in close co-operation with other international initiatives promoted by the International Atomic Energy Agency and several GICNT partner countries. The Centre is also used for practical exercises mainly related to countering nuclear smuggling. EUSECTRA is active in addressing the training needs of the EU Member States and EU partners, including highly appreciated coordinated trainings for the Member States delegates in customs and law enforcement already implemented and planned for 2019-2021 (in direct collaboration with EC DG HOME and EC DG TAXUD), and also provides assessment of equipment performance upon request by EU Member States. In 2019, 14 one-week trainings and two additional workshops with experts from EU Member States were organised.
29. The European Commission and the EU Member States continued their nuclear forensics activities on the basic characterisation of intercepted nuclear material, using an advanced nuclear forensic investigation at the JRC site in Karlsruhe (Germany). In 2019, samples from three incidents in two EU Member States were analysed. Overall, nuclear materials detected and seized in more than 50 incidents have been examined thus providing support to competent authorities in EU Member States and beyond.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 41.

Initiatives related to nuclear verification

30. The EU and its Member States supported the 2019 UNGA resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Verification on the establishment of the second Group of Governmental Experts 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 active EU engagement has continued during Phase II of the IPNDV with the EU (the EEAS and the European Commission Joint Research Centre) taking part in the Working Groups meetings in Helsinki 4-6 March 2019 and in The Hague on 19-21 June, as well as in the Ottawa Plenary Meeting, 2-6 December. Substantive support to the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification and the 2020 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are defined as main goals. The EU also became 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

31. The EU and its Member States continued urging the DPRK to progress towards abandoning its WMD and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. This was reflected in all relevant EU statements. The EU position remained that the repeated ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), in violation of multiple UN Security Council Resolutions, represent a grave threat to regional and international peace and security and undermine the ongoing international efforts towards lasting peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. The EU called on the DPRK to immediately halt all its launches, engage in meaningful negotiations and take concrete and credible steps towards building trust and confidence and abandoning all its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The EU continued to urge the DPRK to fully comply with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and its other international obligations and commitments, to sign and ratify the CTBT without delay, and to return to compliance with its safeguards obligations under the NPT. The EU has swiftly transposed all Security Council Resolutions into EU legislation, and has also adopted rigorous autonomous sanctions, which complement and reinforce the sanctions adopted by the UN. EEAS Spokesperson's statements were issued on 10 August following the launching of two short-range ballistic missiles and on 2 October following the firing of a reportedly ballistic missile at sea.

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

32. The EU remains united and committed to verifiable treaty-based nuclear disarmament and arms control and stresses the need to renew multilateral efforts and revitalize 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. With Council Decision (EU) 2017/2284 (7) of 11 December 2017, the EU is providing financial support to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to facilitate the participation of African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries in FMCT related consultations and other activities. The EU 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

33. 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).

(7) OJ L 328, 12.12.2017, p. 32.

34. On 1 April 2019, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/538 ⁽⁸⁾ which provides EU support to OPCW core activities (such as national implementation, international cooperation, universalisation, the Africa Programme) over the period 2019-2022. It 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.
35. On 26 June 2019, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/1092 ⁽⁹⁾ extending the implementation period of the Decision (CFSP) 2017/2302 ⁽¹⁰⁾ of 12 December 2017 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.
36. The EU continued its firm support for the work of the OPCW Fact Finding Mission and the Declaration Assessment Team in investigating reports of chemical weapons use in Syria and seeking to resolve the identified gaps and inconsistencies in the Syrian initial declaration. In this context, on 9 December 2019 the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/2112 ⁽¹¹⁾ extending the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 ⁽¹²⁾ 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 through the provision of satellite imagery in support of the OPCW operations in Syria.
37. 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 2020 that give a firm and solid basis to the OPCW Technical Secretariat to tackle the manifold tasks and challenges ahead, the EU carried out a demarche to a large number of CWC States Parties asking for their constructive approach to the implementation of the OPCW Decision C-SS-4/DEC and support for a successful outcome of the 24th Conference of States Parties (CSP-24) held on 25 - 29 November 2019.
38. Through Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1252 ⁽¹³⁾ 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, the EU supported national capacity building in Ukraine and notably the establishment of Ukrainian National Reference Centre to identify controlled and toxic chemicals.
39. On 14 October 2019, the EU extended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1722 ⁽¹⁴⁾ its regime of restrictive measures to address the use and proliferation of chemical weapons for a further 12 months.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

40. On 21 January 2019, the Council of the EU adopted the fifth consecutive decision in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/97 ⁽¹⁵⁾ provides for a budget of EUR 3 million to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) for the period of 2019-2022. 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. During 2019,

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 93, 2.4.2019, p. 3.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 173, 27.6.2019, p. 47.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 49.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 159.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 55.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ L 179, 12.7.2017, p. 8.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ L 262, 15.10.2019, p. 66.

⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ L 19, 22.1.2019, p. 11.

three workshops and two other events were funded under this Decision. Among these workshops was a biosecurity workshop, the first of its kind, entitled 'Engaging Young Scientists from the Global South in Biosecurity Diplomacy' that was held on 3-5 August 2019 near Geneva. The workshop brought together up to 20 young scientists from developing countries working on BTWC-related topics. Decision (CFSP) 2019/97 will also support the BTWC intersessional programme and the preparation of the Ninth Review Conference in 2021.

41. On 31 July 2019, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/1296 ⁽¹⁶⁾ 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. This Decision 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.

42. On 9 December 2019, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/2108 ⁽¹⁷⁾ 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, which provides for EUR 2,7 million over three years.

43. With the above Council Decisions, the overall financial amount of the EU support to the BTWC since 2006 has increased to almost EUR 15 million.

44. At the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention held on 3-6 December 2019 in Geneva the EU delivered a general statement. While reaffirming its strong support to the BTWC as a key pillar of the rules-based international system the EU recalled its longstanding efforts to strengthen the Convention, promote its universalisation and enhance its implementation. The EU's priorities in the context of the BTWC include enhancing national implementation and compliance, promoting confidence-building and transparency measures such as peer-reviews, voluntary visits and other initiatives, facilitating cooperation on science and technology, operationalising Article V consultative provisions and Article VII provisions on assistance, response and preparedness, promoting universal adherence to the Convention, as well as gender equality and the empowerment of women as an important cross-cutting priority. The EU furthermore expressed its continued concern over the critical financial situation of the Convention and urged all States, which had not yet done so, to honour their financial obligations without delay. In this context, the EU recalled that the purpose of the Working Capital Fund, as set up in 2018, is to provide short-term financial liquidity at the beginning of the calendar year and in no way subsidize non-payments or arrears. With regard to activities, the EU highlighted the achievements of the cooperation developed in the framework of the EU Council Decision in support of the BTWC and the EU CBRN risk mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative. An EU-funded side event on 4 December 2019 presented biosafety related activities in the Caucasus in the framework of the CBRN Centres of Excellence Initiative.

45. The EU also participated actively in the five Meetings of Experts held from 29 July to 8 August 2019 in Geneva, namely the Meeting of Experts (MX1) on cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X (29-30 July), the Meeting of Experts (MX2) on Review of Developments in the Field of Science and Technology Related to the Convention (31 July & 2 August), the Meeting of Experts (MX3) on Strengthening National Implementation (05 August 2019), the Meeting of Experts (MX4) on Assistance, Response and Preparedness (6-7 August 2019) and the Meeting of Experts (MX5) on Institutional Strengthening of the Convention (8 August 2019). The EU delivered well-focused and up-to-date key messages at each of the MX and spoke in the side-event hosted by France on voluntary transparency measures, promoting a more structured exchange of information on peer review exercises. The EU focused on awareness-raising among professionals in the Science and Technology sector through e-learning modules and the funding of stakeholder seminars. In the same context, the EU promoted the new EU Council Decision in support of the universalisation and implementation of the Convention.

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ L 204, 2.8.2019, p. 29.

⁽¹⁷⁾ OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 123.

BALLISTIC MISSILES**Hague Code of Conduct**

46. 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 politically to provide pre-launch notifications on ballistic missile and space-launch vehicle launches and test flights. Subscribing countries also commit themselves to submitting an annual declaration of their country's policies on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicles.
47. 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 diplomatic outreach in support of the universalisation of the Code, that the EU conducted to a number of non-subscribing States.
48. The EU promotes consistently the universality, full implementation and enhanced functioning of the Code. Over the last decade, the EU Council has adopted, in the CFSP framework, a series of Decisions/ Joint Actions supporting the Hague Code of Conduct and missile non-proliferation in general. Through these Council Decisions, the EU finances HCoC outreach activities, including side-events, research papers, expert meetings and regional awareness seminars. These activities are carried out by the Paris-based *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique*, usually also involving the rotating HCoC Chair.
49. With Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370 ⁽¹⁸⁾ of 18 December 2017, the EU continues to: promote the subscription to the Code and ultimately its universality; support the full implementation of the Code; promote dialogue among subscribing and non-subscribing States 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.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 AND CBRN RISK MITIGATION

50. The UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) continues to be a central pillar of the international non-proliferation architecture. It is the first international instrument to deal in an integrated and comprehensive manner with weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials. UNSCR 1540 (2004) establishes binding obligations on all countries. These aim to prevent and deter non-state actors from obtaining access to such weapons, 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.
51. 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 European Council adopted Council 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 36 months and is being implemented by the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in New York, which has sub-contracted some of the implementation to the OSCE in Vienna. The EU 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.
52. The EU CBRN risk mitigation Centres of Excellence (CoE) initiative ('Initiative') is a worldwide capacity building programme, currently gathering 61 partner countries grouped around 8 Regional Secretariats, located in the following regions: African Atlantic Façade; Central Asia; Eastern and Central Africa; Gulf Cooperation Council Countries; Middle East; North Africa and Sahel; South East Asia; South East and Eastern Europe.

⁽¹⁸⁾ OJ L 337, 19.12.2017, p. 28.

⁽¹⁹⁾ OJ L 121, 12.5.2017, p. 39.

53. The CBRN CoE is financed under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), and aims to mitigate risks related to CBRN materials, strengthen partner countries' preparedness, and nurture security culture and governance. Participating countries are supported in their efforts to establish, on a voluntary basis and following a 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 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, 82 regional projects have been funded. The budget for the initiative for the 10-year period starting in 2010 amounts to approx. EUR 250 million.
54. The Centres of Excellence network is now well developed, and allowed the EU to undertake training table-top and field cross-border exercises on matters including civil protection, incident response, bio-security, and waste management in the framework of CoE projects, in order to enhance visibility and concretely assess their impact. Regional CBRN Action Plans have started to be developed, as well as inter-regional cooperation. 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. In 2019, in the framework of the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence network, the EU JRC in collaboration with the US Department of Energy and the Kiev Institute for Nuclear Research developed nuclear security education and training activities for participants from Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova, to enhance nuclear security in the Black Sea region.
55. 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, has continued. The current Action Plan, building on the achievements of the EU CBRN Action Plan 2010-2015, introduced a wide range of measures to improve preparedness, resilience and coordination at EU level. It proposes creation of a more security-focused CBRN architecture at the EU level, emphasising the need to better use existing resources and to pool together existing expertise. The Action Plan calls also for strengthening EU CBRN preparedness and response through cross-border and cross-sectoral training and exercises. It underlines the need to include whenever relevant border and customs authorities and military partners. The Action Plan underlines also the importance of close links between internal and external CBRN security-related activities as well as cooperation with specialised multilateral organisations such as IAEA, OPCW or Interpol. Implementation of the Action Plan has been supported financially via the Internal Security Fund — Police.
56. The CBRN Action Plan has received scientific and technical support from a range of research projects funded by the Secure Society Programme under the 7th Framework Programme. The research covers the entire crisis management cycle from prevention to recovery. Activities to identify standardisation needs could lead to 'European Norms' standards. The Horizon 2020 programme will strengthen on-going work in CBRN research through focused topics.

THINK TANKS

57. Based on Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP⁽²⁰⁾ of 26 July 2010, the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been actively supported by the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium which started its activities in January 2011. On 26 February 2018, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/299⁽²¹⁾ which further extends the EU support for the activities of the Consortium for the period 2018-2021 by building on the achievements to date and by adding new projects.
58. 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

⁽²⁰⁾ OJ L 202, 4.8.2010, p. 5.

⁽²¹⁾ OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 46.

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 90 think tanks and research centres across Europe, including members from all EU Member States as well as from partner countries such as Switzerland and Ukraine. 14 institutes joined the Network during 2019.

59. All events convened by the Consortium ensured diversity of participants and speakers in terms of gender, age, expertise and geographical representation. More specifically, during 2019 the Consortium organised the following activities to implement Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/299:

- The 8th EU Consultative Meeting, gathering EU officials and European experts (Brussels, 11-12 June)
- The 2nd UN Disarmament Fellows' visit to Brussels (12-13 September);
- An ad-hoc seminar on enforcing the norm against chemical weapons;
- An ad-hoc seminar on 'Security, Safety, Sustainability: Promoting Good Behaviour in Outer Space' (Brussels, 9 December)
- A Next Generation Workshop (Brussels, 12 December)
- The 3rd annual meeting of the European Network of Independent Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Think Tanks (Brussels, 12 December).
- 8th EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference (Brussels, 13-14 December).

60. The Consortium published a monthly newsletter as well as five EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament papers during 2019⁽²²⁾. Training activities included an e-Learning course on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament and EU policies as well as supporting 36 Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internships in European think tanks between 2018 and 2021 in application of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/299 of 26 February 2018.

EXPORT CONTROLS

61. In 2019, COARM finalised its review of the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP⁽²³⁾ on arms export control. The Council adopted a decision amending the Council Common Position, as well as a revised user's guide. It also adopted conclusions on the review of the Common Position.

62. The Council decision takes account of a number of developments at both European Union and international level that have resulted in new obligations and commitments for member states since the adoption of the Common Position of 2008. These developments include in particular the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) on 24 December 2014, which regulates the international trade in conventional arms. All member states are States Parties to the ATT. The ATT aims to establish the highest possible common international standards for regulating or improving the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms and to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms and prevent their diversion.

63. In its conclusions, the Council recalls its commitment to strengthening the control of the export of military technology and equipment, and to reinforce cooperation and promote convergence in the field of export of military technology and equipment. It does this through the setting, upholding and implementation of high common standards for the management of transfers of military technology and equipment by all Member States.

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

⁽²³⁾ OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99.

64. In 2019, 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) 2018/101 ⁽²⁴⁾ of 22 January 2018, implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA), a number of regional workshops, study visits and individual assistance events took place. 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 ⁽²⁵⁾, implemented by BAFA and Expertise France, supporting the Arms Trade Treaty's effective implementation and universalisation.
65. Political Dialogue meetings on arms export control issues were held in 2018 and 2019 with Norway, Canada, the United States and Ukraine. 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.
66. In 2019, the EU continued to regularly update its regulations to reflect developments in multilateral export control regimes. Thus, the European Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2199 ⁽²⁶⁾ of 17 October 2019 updating the EU control list in line with decisions taken in multilateral export control regimes in 2018, and introduced new controls for e.g. on air-launch platforms, 'MMIC' amplifiers, discrete microwave transistors and unmanned submersible vehicles.
67. The Dual-Use Coordination Group continued to support the effective and consistent implementation of export controls in the EU. New functionalities were introduced to the 'Dual-Use Electronic System' which improved information and technical exchanges within the EU. The EU finalised the process of defining industry compliance guidelines adopting Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/1318 ⁽²⁷⁾ of 30 July 2019. The EU also advanced its work on the development of an 'electronic licensing platform' to be used by competent authorities on a voluntary basis. An annual report ⁽²⁸⁾ was published to ensure transparency regarding export control and licensing activities, and an Export Control Forum was organised on 13 December 2019, bringing together stakeholders from Member States, industry and civil society ⁽²⁹⁾.
68. The review of EU export control policy continued. The Council and the European Parliament actively discussed the Commission's proposal to modernise export controls of dual use items. In June 2019, the Council adopted a mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament and trilogue negotiations between the co-legislators started in the autumn.
69. EU positions and statements were coordinated as appropriate in preparation for the relevant meetings of the export control regimes: the Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary meeting in Nur-Sultan (20-21 June 2019), the Australia Group Plenary meeting in Paris (3-7 June 2019) and the Missile Technology Control Regime in Auckland (7-11 October 2019).
70. The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal and voluntary association of countries which share 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.

⁽²⁴⁾ OJ L 17, 23.1.2018, p. 40.

⁽²⁵⁾ OJ L 139, 30.5.2017, p. 38.

⁽²⁶⁾ OJ L 338, 30.12.2019, p. 1.

⁽²⁷⁾ OJ L 205, 5.8.2019, p. 15.

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

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

71. An important issue for the EU in the MTCR context remains the blocked accession to the regime of Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Continuity and predictability in chairing export control regimes such as the MTCR is key to the functioning and credibility of these regimes. In October 2019, the EU Member States who are members of the MTCR 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.
72. The implementation of the EU P2P Export Control Programme to enhance the effectiveness of export control systems of dual-use items and related materials, equipment and technologies continued from six regions. In 2019, the Programme was extended to enable cooperation with Iraq and it currently covers a total of 37 countries including from the Export Control Targeted Initiatives with the Science and Technology Centre of Ukraine and the International Science and Technology Centre in Kazakhstan, which cover 13 countries.
73. 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 on threat assessment methodologies, to define common impact indicators and to coordinate field assistance. In August 2019, the EU organised in Finland the annual edition of the EU P2P Summer University on Strategic Trade Controls for partner countries of the EU P2P Export Control Programme. The EU P2P portal was transferred to the official European Union web environment (https://europa.eu/cbrn-risk-mitigation/eu-p2p_en), the visual and content upgrades will be finalised in 2020. It will continue to serve as a platform for all EU outreach programmes on export controls of military and dual-use goods, with the aim of customising information exchange with the EU's partner countries. The programme is funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.

SPACE

74. The EU and its Member States continued to promote the preservation of a safe, secure and sustainable space environment and the peaceful use of outer space on an equitable and mutually acceptable basis. We continued to stress the importance of transparency and confidence-building measures and the need to advocate 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, UN Conference on Disarmament, UN Disarmament Commission and UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).
75. 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.
76. The EU and its Member States strongly supported the adoption of the preamble and 21 Guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, which were adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and endorsed by a resolution of the UN General Assembly in 2019 ⁽³⁰⁾. The Guidelines are an important addition to the transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space ⁽³¹⁾.
77. On 9 December, the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium, in cooperation with the EEAS Space Task Force organised the seminar 'Security, Safety, Sustainability: Promoting Good Behaviour in Outer Space'. The objective of the seminar was the exchange of views and information on national, regional and global initiatives to promote the preservation of safe, secure and sustainable space environment and the peaceful use of outer space on an equitable and

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

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

mutually acceptable basis. The seminar brought together government officials, academia and the private sector. Participants appreciated the fruitful discussion among the space community and the non-proliferation and disarmament community on topics concerning the security, safety and sustainability of outer space.

WMD NON-PROLIFERATION CLAUSES

78. 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. Negotiations continued on a WMD clause for a new Agreement with Azerbaijan and were finished with Chile and Kirgizstan. Furthermore, in line with the joint decision of the EU and Cuba on provisional application of certain parts of the new EU-Cuba agreement, the first ever EU-Cuba WMD Non-Proliferation Dialogue took place in Brussel in March, based on the WMD clause in the new agreement. The EU attended as an observer the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction held in New York from 18 until 22 November 2019.

OTHER MULTILATERAL FORA

G7

79. The EU continued to participate actively in the meetings of the G7 Non-proliferation Directors' Group (NPDG). In 2019, the EU participated in the meetings under the presidency of France which focused on topical non-proliferation and disarmament issues as well as on achieving further progress in the coordination of the work of NPDG and the G7 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, in particular by establishing a closer link between policy priorities and project activities.
80. The EU remains committed to the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, in particular through the technical assistance (threat assessment, national action plans) provided worldwide by the EU Centres of Excellence Initiative on the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear risk mitigation. The G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, on 6 April 2019, acknowledged the ongoing need for the G7-led GP, which now includes 30 active members and the EU.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE MEETINGS

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

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

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

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

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
7.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2108 of 9 December 2019 in support of strengthening biological safety and security in Latin America in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>This Council Decision has the objective to improve biosafety and biosecurity in beneficiary countries in Latin America in line with UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004).</p> <p>The following activities are to be undertaken:</p> <p>a) Technical and legislative assistance to strengthen, in beneficiary countries, regulations on biosafety and biosecurity and ensure their harmonization with international standards, and to promote and enhance regional cooperation;</p> <p>b) awareness raising, education and training on biosafety and biosecurity.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> Organisation of American States (OAS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 738 708</p> <p>OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 123</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
8.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2112 of 9 December 2019 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC/M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2112 extended the duration of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 from 12 months to 48 months.</p> <p><u>Implementing Agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC).</p>	<p>OJ L 318, 10.12.2019, p. 159</p>
9.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2011 of 17 December 2018 in support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda	<p>The objective is to support gender-mainstreaming of small arms (SALW) control and countering firearms abuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and the UN Programme of Action against illicit SALW (PoA), through:</p> <p>— the development of a training manual and an implementation support programme;</p> <p>— the development and implementation of train-the-trainer courses on gender;</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 375 508</p> <p>OJ L 322, 18.12.2018, p. 38</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the training for national officials, including those in security forces, on operational gender & SALW control issues; — training for regional UN staff; — the engagement with civil society, in order to address gender-specific manifestations of gun violence in local communities, including funding of local actions; — the creation of synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and the WPS agenda through the integration of gender perspectives in SALW control; — to implement the gender-related actions in the outcome document of the UN PoA Review Conference; — the promotion of research and analysis on SALW and gender; — the development and maintenance of a dedicated website to enhance the visibility and to increase the impact of the project; — the promotion of advocacy and of outreach activities in support of the implementation of the project. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	
10.	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2010 of 17 December 2018 in support of countering illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms, light weapons (SALW) and ammunition and their impact in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the EU Strategy against Illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition 'Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens'</p>	<p>With this Council Decision, the EU wishes to show its support to countering illicit arms in order to prevent violence, organised crime and conflicts in the region. The Council Decision has the following specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Strengthen physical security and management systems for national military and other institutional stockpiles through improved site security measures and inventory control; — Reinforce national capabilities for destruction of seized, excess or unsafe SALW and ammunition; — Enhance national SALW marking and tracing capacity and foment regional cooperation on tracing confiscated weapons and ammunition; — Improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination; and — Promote socially responsible behaviours in selected communities, targeting groups that are severely affected by armed violence, including the use of turn-in campaigns or other strategies designed to reduce local incidence of violent crimes. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organization of American States (OAS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 000 000 OJ L 322, 18.12.2018, p. 27 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
11.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1939 of 10 December 2018 on Union support for the universalisation and effective implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	<p>With this Decision, the EU is supporting one of the key elements of the global nuclear security and anti-terrorism architecture, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT).</p> <p>The objectives of the support are to increase the number of adherents to ICSANT, to raise awareness among national policy- and decision-makers, as well as capacity-building: to help improve national legislation and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders, including criminal justice officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of nuclear terrorism.</p> <p>The Council Decision aims to build synergies with on-going EU projects in support for relevant international legal instruments, such as the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and UN Security Council Resolution 1540.</p> <p>The Council Decision will promote the universalization and effective implementation of ICSANT through the development and maintenance of a password-protected website on all resources on ICSANT including examples of national legislation; the development of an e-learning module on ICSANT, to be translated into at least four UN official languages; the provision of relevant legislative assistance; capacity building of relevant stakeholders including criminal justice officials that could be involved in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases involving nuclear and other radioactive material covered by ICSANT; holding of global and regional workshops and country visits and by the collection and dissemination of good practices.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 999 986</p> <p>OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 41</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
12.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1943 of 10 December 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The duration of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303, on the provision of satellite imagery in support of the OPCW, has been extended for 12 months. This to allow the OPCW to continue the implementation of the activities and to reach their planned objectives.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 58</p>
13.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 of 19 November 2018 in support of the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans	<p>With a view to fighting the illicit trade in firearms and SALW in the Western Balkans, support is provided for the implementation of the 'Regional Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW/firearms and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024'.</p> <p>This Council Decision also provides support for countering illicit arms trafficking in the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 002 588</p> <p>OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 11</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
14.	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1789 of 19 November 2018 in support of combating the illicit trade in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Member States of the League of Arab States</p>	<p>The focus of the project is on capacity-building in Arab States for implementing the UN Programme of Actions against illicit small arms and light weapons.</p> <p>Actions in the following areas are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — international SALW transfer control (combating illicit arms flows); — identification and disruption of sources of illicit small arms (capacity-building for law-enforcement agencies); — other measures related to small-arms control, including stockpile management, control of related supplies and security; — disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR); — provision of information relevant to illicit SALW and enhanced SALW control. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> League of Arab States (LAS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 858 550</p> <p>OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 24</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
15.	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/298 of 26 February 2018 on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>The EU assistance is supporting universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the long term sustainability of its verification regime through outreach and capacity building.</p> <p>The Council Decision continues the support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — certified auxiliary seismic stations part of the CTBTO International Monitoring System; — the development of noble gas sampling systems through study of materials for improved adsorption of xenon; — continuing the radio-xenon background measurement campaigns in different regions of the world; — the Ensemble Prediction System to quantify uncertainties and confidence level in Atmospheric Transport Modelling (ATM) simulations; — the scientific evaluation of the increase in resolution for ATM tools; — the development of new software; — enhancing the on-site inspection noble gas processing and detection; — enhancing the automatic processing and integration capabilities in seismic, hydro-acoustic and infrasound National Data Centre-in-a-Box; — integrated outreach and capacity-building targeting State Signatories and Non-Signatories. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 594 752</p> <p>OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 34</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
16.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/299 of 26 February 2018 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation and disarmament think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>Over the period 2018-2021, EU funding for the activities of the European Network of Independent Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Think Tanks will be continued.</p> <p>The following objectives will be further pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to encourage political and security-related dialogue and long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems; (b) to provide those participating in the relevant preparatory bodies of the Council with the opportunity to consult the Network on issues related to non-proliferation and disarmament; (c) to constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation and disarmament action by the Union and the international community; (d) to contribute to enhancing third countries' awareness of proliferation and disarmament challenges and of the need to work in cooperation with the Union; (e) to contribute to the development of expertise and institutional capacity in non-proliferation and disarmament matters in think tanks and governments in the Union and third countries. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 507 005</p> <p>OJ L 56, 28.2.2018, p. 46</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 42 months.</p>
17.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/294 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	<p>The duration of Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 has been extended until December 2018, with a view to the full implementation of the activities.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 0</p> <p>OJ L 55, 27.2.2018, p. 58</p>
18.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101 of 22 January 2018 on the promotion of effective arms export controls	<p>This is a new phase of EU outreach activities in the field of arms export controls. 24 third countries in the EU close neighbourhood will receive technical assistance to improve their controls over arms transfer. In addition to promoting effective arms export controls, the objective of this Decision is to support regional cooperation, enhanced transparency and greater responsibility in line with the principles of the EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the risk assessment criteria contained therein.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control ('BAFA').</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 304 107</p> <p>OJ L 17, 23.1.2018, p. 40</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 30 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
19.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2370 of 18 December 2017 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct and ballistic missile non-proliferation	<p>The contribution aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promote the subscription to the Code by an ever larger number of States and ultimately its universality; b) support the full implementation of the Code; c) promote dialogue among subscribing and non-subscribing States with the aim of helping to build confidence and transparency, encouraging restraint and creating more stability and security for all; d) reinforce the Code's visibility and raising public awareness about the risks and threats posed by ballistic missile proliferation; e) explore, in particular through academic studies, possibilities of enhancing the Code and of promoting cooperation between the Code and other relevant multilateral instruments, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime, UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the United Nations Register of Objects Launched in Outer Space. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 878 120</p> <p>OJ L 337, 19.12.2017, p. 28</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 40 months.</p>
20.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2302 of 12 December 2017 in support of the OPCW activities to assist clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site in Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The contribution aims to support the OPCW in the complete destruction of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile subject to the verification measures provided for in the Chemical Weapons Convention. The specific objectives of the project are to: b) complete the full clean-up operations at the former chemical weapons storage site at Ruwagha (Al Jufra province), in an environmentally compliant manner, subject to the verification measures provided for in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC); c) increase the capacity of the Libyan National Authority (LNA), as designated pursuant to Article VII(4) of the CWC, and those engaged in destruction, decontamination, and disposal of chemical materials in Libya, and d) train those engaged in these efforts to collect, record, and transport soil samples in and around the Ruwagha tank farm in accordance with OPCW standards, with the use of live video feeds and sealed OPCW cameras, for compliance with the report of the Eighty-Third Session of the Executive Council. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 035 591</p> <p>OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 49</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 20 months.</p>
21.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 of 12 December 2017 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	<p>The project supported through this Decision is the provision of situation-awareness products related to the security of the OPCW fact-finding mission, including the status of the road network through the delivery to OPCW of SatCen satellite imagery products.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 003 717</p> <p>OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 55</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
22.	Council Decision (EU) 2017/2284 of 11 December 2017 to provide support to States in the African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions to participate in the high-level fissile material cut-off treaty expert preparatory group consultative process	<p>The contribution provides support to States in the African, the Asia-Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions to participate in the high-level FMCT expert preparatory group consultative process, in sub-regional workshops and expert meetings. It also aims to facilitate the transmission of knowledge between academia, civil society organisations and Member States relating to fissile materials and to establish a repository of relevant information and publications.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 220 881</p> <p>OJ L 328, 12.12.2017, p. 32</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
23.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1252 of 11 July 2017 in support of the strengthening of chemical safety and security in Ukraine in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>Aiming to enhance peace and security in the neighbourhood of the Union by reducing the threat posed by the illicit trade of controlled and toxic chemicals in the OSCE region, in particular in Ukraine and to uphold effective multilateralism at regional level by supporting the action of the OSCE to enhance the capabilities of the competent authorities in Ukraine to prevent the illicit trade of controlled and toxic chemicals in line with obligations under UNSCR 1540, the contribution provides support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improving Ukraine's regulatory system on chemical safety and security; b) establishing a Ukrainian national reference centre to identify controlled and toxic chemicals; c) strengthening controls over cross-boundary movement of controlled and toxic chemicals. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> the OSCE Secretariat and an OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 431 157</p> <p>OJ L 179, 12.7.2017, p. 8</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
24.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1195 of 4 July 2017 amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP, promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Consortium Second Extension)	<p>Second Extension of the EU Consortium Council Decision</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 434 254</p> <p>OJ L 172, 5.7.2017, p. 14</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 6 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
25.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 of 29 May 2017 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty	<p>This is a second phase of EU outreach activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty in order to:</p> <p>a) support a number of States to strengthen their arms transfer control systems for effective implementation of the ATT;</p> <p>(b) increase awareness and ownership of the ATT at national and regional levels by the relevant national and regional authorities and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control ('BAFA') and Expertise France (EF).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 368 151</p> <p>OJ L 139, 30.5.2017, p. 38</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
26.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 of 11 May 2017 in support of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The support provided aims to help enhance the relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities, primarily through training, capacity-building and assistance facilitation in close coordination with other Union programmes and other actors involved in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004); to ensure synergies and complementarity; to contribute to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of both the 2009 comprehensive review on the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the outcome of the comprehensive review conducted during 2016, in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness; to support the development of voluntary UNSCR 1540 (2004) national implementation plans upon States' request; to promote the engagement of relevant stakeholders from industry and civil society in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004).</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 672 770</p> <p>OJ L 121, 12.5.2017, p. 39</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
27.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/632 Amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP, promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (EU Consortium First Extension)	<p>Extending the duration of Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP to enable the full implementation of the activities contained therein.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: no-cost extension</p> <p>OJ L 90, 4.4.2017, p. 10</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 3 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
28.	<p>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>	<p>The support provided for the nuclear security activities of the IAEA aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of support provided through previous Joint Actions and Decisions; b) strengthen countries indigenous nuclear security support infrastructure; c) strengthen countries legislative and regulatory framework; d) strengthen nuclear security systems and measures for nuclear and other radioactive materials; e) strengthen countries institutional infrastructure and capabilities to deal with nuclear and radioactive materials out of regulatory control; f) strengthen countries response and resilience to cybercrime and mitigate its impact on nuclear security; g) enhance education and training capacities in the field of nuclear security; h) provide focused and continuing support for the implementation and universal adherence to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. <p><u>Implementing agency</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9 361 204,23 OJ L 352, 23.12.2016, p. 74</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
29.	<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><u>Implementing agency</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 362 200 OJ L 308, 16.11.2016, p. 22</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 60 months after the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
30.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/51 of 18 January 2016 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The contribution provides support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promoting universal adherence to the BTWC by encouraging States not party to better understand the benefits of joining the BTWC and getting more involved in BTWC meetings and other activities, b) enhancing interaction with non-governmental stakeholders on science and technology and biosafety and biosecurity, c) developing national capacities for BTWC implementation — in particular in developing countries, and on areas such as Articles VII and X — by improving the quality and quantity of declarations submitted under the Confidence-Building Measures system in order to enhance confidence in compliance with the BTWC, d) supporting the intersessional programme and the preparations for the Eighth Review Conference, e) strengthening the United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons (SGM), f) enabling tools for awareness-raising, education and engagement. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 340 000</p> <p>OJ L 12, 19.1.2016, p. 50</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
31.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/2215 of 30 November 2015 in support of UNSCR 2235 (2015), establishing an OPCW-UN joint investigative mechanism to identify the perpetrators of chemical attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic	<p>The decision supported the OPCW and the JIM by contributing to costs associated with their activities under UNSCR 2235 (2015), with the following overall objective: identification to the greatest extent feasible of individuals, entities, groups or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, where the OPCW FFM determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, as weapons.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 290 463</p> <p>OJ L 314, 1.12.2015, p. 51</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
32.		<p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 295 632</p> <p>OJ L 314, 1.12.2015, p. 51</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>
33.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1838 of 12 October 2015 amending Decision 2013/391/CFSP in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>Decision 2013/391/CFSP was amended as follows: (1) in Article 5, paragraph 2 was replaced by the following: '2. This Decision shall expire on 25 April 2016.' (2) in the Annex, point 6 was replaced by the following: '6. DURATION This Decision will expire on 25 April 2016.'</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 96</p> <p>Duration of the action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CD 2013/391/CFSP (row 65): 24 months; 2) CD (CFSP) 2015/1838: extended it until 25 April 2016.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
34.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1837 of 12 October 2015 on Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The sixth Council Decision supports the CTBT Organisation, without substituting actions/projects funded through the regular budget, a) in its technical pillars to enhance the technical and scientific capacity of the PTS and b) in its capacity to promote the universal adherence and entry-into-force of the Treaty and the verification regime through training and educational activities. The projects aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustain the operability of the CTBTO verification system; b) expand the capabilities of the Multispectral/Infrared (MSIR) system, developed by the PTS under EU Council Decision V, by adding dedicated sensors to help inspection teams detect OSI-relevant features; c) promote universal adherence and the entry into force of the Treaty and the long term sustainability of its verification regime through outreach activities and capacity building. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 024 756</p> <p>OJ L 266, 13.10.2015, p. 83</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months from the conclusion of the financial agreement.</p>
35.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 of 17 February 2015 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The EU Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 for the years 2015-17 has made available to the OPCW some EUR 2,5 mln to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) universality, b) national implementation, c) international cooperation, d) the Africa Programme and e) implementation of lessons learned from the Syrian operation. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 528 069</p> <p>OJ L 43, 18.2.2015, p. 14</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
36.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/203 of 9 February 2015 in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities as a contribution to transparency and confidence building measures in outer-space activities	<p>The objective was to promote the proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities as a contribution to the creation of TCBMs in outer-space activities in line with UNGA Resolution A/RES/68/50, while building on the lessons-learned from Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP.</p> <p>The projects supported by the EU aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of the proposal for an international Code of Conduct and the process led by the European Union. b) continue to provide a framework for the multilateral process on the proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities, that will enable the international community to continue to engage with a view to building the widest possible consensus for adoption of the Code of Conduct, through supporting multilateral meetings for negotiations on the draft Code, and for its formal adoption. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 775 729</p> <p>OJ L 33, 10.2.2015, p. 38</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
37.	<p>Council Decision 2014/913/CFSP of 15 December 2014 in support of the HCoC and ballistic missile Non-Proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation and the Missile Technology Control Regime, in particular with the aim to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) promote universality and the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; b) support the implementation and reinforce the visibility of the Code; c) promote adherence to the MTCR guidelines and its annex. 2. More generally, to support a range of activities to fight against the proliferation of ballistic missiles, aimed notably at raising awareness of this threat, stepping up efforts to increase the effectiveness of multilateral instruments, building up support to initiatives to address these specific challenges and helping interested countries to reinforce nationally their relevant export control regimes. <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 990 000 OJ L 360, 17.12.2014, p. 44 Duration of the action: 30 months.</p>
38.	<p>Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction</p>	<p>The Council Decision continued the support to the Consortium of think-tanks. It built on the achievements and experiences since 2011. New tasks were added, among which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) annual international conference on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total; 250-300 targeted participants, international in scope, held in Brussels) b) annual consultative meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total, 100 targeted participants, European in scope, held in Brussels) c) internet platform and production of policy papers; d) ad hoc seminars; e) help-desk facility for production within two weeks-time of up to twenty 5-10 pages policy papers on demand by EEAS; f) education on non-proliferation and disarmament (European online curriculum for university use to be available 24 months after the starting of the contract). <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium of Think-Tanks.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 600 000 OJ L 71, 12.3.2014, p. 3 Duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
39.	Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP of 9 December 2013 in support of the UNSCR 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council EC-M-33/Dec 1, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The overall objective was to support the OPCW activities by contributing to costs associated with the inspection and verification of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, and costs associated with activities complementary to the core mandated tasks in support of UNSCR 2118 (2013) and the OPCW Executive Council Decision of 27 September 2013 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and subsequent and related resolutions and decisions. The project under the Council Decision provided situation-awareness products: satellite imagery and related information products of the EU Satellite Centre, related to the security of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission, including the status of the road network.</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 311 842</p> <p>OJ L 329, 10.12.2013, p. 41</p> <p>Duration of the action: 12 months. Extended until 30 September 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
40.	Council Decision 2013/668/CFSP of 18 November 2013 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security in the framework of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The overall objective was to support the implementation of the BTWC focusing on the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation and to promote bio-risk reduction practices and awareness, including biosafety, biosecurity, bioethics and preparedness against intentional misuse of biological agents and toxins.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation (WTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 727 000</p> <p>OJ L 310, 20.11.2013, p. 13</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
41.	Council Decision 2013/517/CFSP of 21 October 2013 on the Union support for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — IAEA VI	<p>The overall aim was to support the IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification to:</p> <p>(a) promote universal adherence to international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments, including IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols;</p> <p>(b) protect proliferation-sensitive materials and equipment and the relevant technology by providing legislative and regulatory assistance in the area of nuclear security and safeguards;</p> <p>(c) strengthen the detection of, and response to, illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 050 000</p> <p>OJ L 281, 23.10.2013, p. 6</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
42.	Council Decision 2013/391/CFSP of 22 July 2013 in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The support focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enhancing relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities primarily through capacity-building and assistance facilitation; (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; (c) initiating, developing and implementing national action plans upon states request. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>OJ L 198, 23.7.2013, p. 40</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
43.	Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO V.	<p>The Union supported four projects, the objectives of which were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (b) develop capacity for future generations of CTBT experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI); (c) enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM); (d) characterize and mitigate Radio Xenon noble gases; (e) support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multispectral array; (f) sustain certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 185 028</p> <p>OJ L 314, 14.11.2012, p. 27</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 3 December 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
44.	Council Decision 2012/423/CFSP of 23 July 2012 on support of ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of the Council Common Position 2003/805/CFSP	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support the activities of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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; (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><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 930 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 74</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 28 March 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
45.	<p>Council Decision 2012/422/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of a process leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.</p>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support the work of the Facilitator for the 2012 Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction; (b) enhance the visibility of the Union as a global actor and in the region in the field of non-proliferation; (c) encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics; (d) identify concrete confidence-building measures that could serve as practical steps towards the prospect of a Middle East zone free of WMD and their means of delivery; (e) encourage discussion on the universalization and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems; (f) discuss issues related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 352 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 67</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>A contingency amount of EUR 20 000 was given to the Arab Institute for Security Studies in Amman, Jordan for organising a meeting on the subject of the WMDfZ in the M.E. (13-14 November 2013).</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
46.	<p>Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.</p>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promote universal adherence to the BTWC, (b) support the implementation of the BTWC and the submission of CBMs by the States Parties, (c) support the work of the 2012-2015 inter-sessional programme with a view to strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the BTWC. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 61</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 January 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
47.	<p>Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP of 29 May 2012 in the framework of the European Security Strategy in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities.</p>	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consultations with States, active or not yet active on space issues to discuss the proposal and to gather their views, (b) gathering expert support for the process of developing an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 490 000</p> <p>OJ L 140, 30.5.2012, p. 68</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 31 July 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
48.	<p>Council Decision 2012/166/CFSP of 23 March 2012 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — V.</p>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the CWC, (b) enhance the preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving toxic chemicals, (c) enhance international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, (d) support the ability of the OPCW to adapt to developments in the field of science and technology, (e) promote universality by encouraging States not Parties to join the CWC. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 140 000</p> <p>OJ L 87, 24.3.2012, p. 49</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
49.	<p>Council Decision 2010/799/CFSP of 13 December 2010 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.</p>	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and among experts, officials and academics, (b) identify confidence-building measures that could serve as practical steps towards the prospect of a Middle East zone free of WMD and their means of delivery, (c) encourage discussion on the universalization and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, (d) discuss issues related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation in this regard. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 347 700</p> <p>OJ L 341, 23.12.2012, p. 27</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
50.	<p>Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP of 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — IAEA V.</p>	<p>The objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol, (b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9 966 000</p> <p>OJ L 259, 1.10.2010, p. 10</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
51.	Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010 establishing a European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	<p>The objective of this network of independent non-proliferation think tanks was to encourage political and security-related dialogue and the long-term discussion of measures to combat the WMD proliferation and their delivery systems within civil society, and among experts, researchers and academics. The support for the network focused on:</p> <p>(a) organising a kick-off meeting and an annual conference with a view to submitting a report and/or recommendations to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR),</p> <p>(b) creating an internet platform to facilitate contacts and foster research dialogue among the network of non-proliferation think tanks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 182 000</p> <p>OJ L 202, 4.8.2010, p. 5</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months. Extended to 30 June 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
52.	Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO IV.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <p>(a) improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the CTBT's International Monitoring System;</p> <p>(b) improve the CTBT verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community;</p> <p>(c) provide technical assistance to States Signatories in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean Region so as to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification system;</p> <p>(d) develop an OSI noble gas capable detection system.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 280 000</p> <p>OJ L 219, 20.8.2010, p. 7</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 16 May 2014.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
53.	Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: OPCW IV.	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the CWC, to promote ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties:</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 110 000</p> <p>OJ L 197, 29.7.2009, p. 96</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
54.	Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP of 18 December 2008 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The EU supported three aspects of the Code:</p> <p>(a) universality of the Code,</p> <p>(b) implementation of the Code,</p> <p>(c) improved functioning of the Code.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 015 000</p> <p>OJ L 345, 23.12.2008, p. 91</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
55.	Council Joint Action 2008/858/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The overall objective was to:</p> <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><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) — Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 400 000</p> <p>OJ L 302, 13.11.2008, p. 29</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
56.	Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO III.	<p>The EU supported the building of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of verification by:</p> <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><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 316 000</p> <p>OJ L 189, 17.7.2008, p. 28</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
57.	Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP of 14 May 2008 in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540.	<p>The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 were six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of export-control officials in six sub regions: Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia — to implement UNSCR 1540 in practice. The workshops were tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and contained the main elements of an export control process including applicable laws (including national and international legal aspects), regulatory controls (including licensing provisions, end-user verification and awareness-raising programmes) and enforcement (including commodity identification, risk-assessment and detection methods).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 475 000</p> <p>OJ L 127, 15.5.2008, p. 78</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
58.	Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction— IAEA IV.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol,</p> <p>(b) assist States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</p> <p>(c) strengthen States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 703 000</p> <p>OJ L 107, 17.4.2008, p. 62</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
59.	Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security — WHO I.	<p>The overall objective was to support the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins. The contribution aimed to:</p> <p>(a) promote bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach,</p> <p>(b) strengthen the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation (WTO).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 105 000</p> <p>OJ L 106, 16.4.2008, p. 17</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
60.	Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of the IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK.	<p>The objective was to contribute to the monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, in accordance with the Initial Actions of 13 February 2007, as agreed in the framework of the six-party-talks.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA — Department of Safeguards).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 780 000</p> <p>OJ L 304, 22.11.2007, p. 38</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Suspension, Force majeure. Ended.</p>
61.	Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 of 28 June 2007 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction CTBTO II.	<p>The objective was to support the early entry into force of the Treaty, and the establishing of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) verification regime through:</p> <p>(a) improvement of the knowledge of Provisional Technical Secretariat noble gas measurements;</p> <p>(b) support for the Integrated Field Exercise 2008.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 670 000</p> <p>OJ L 176, 6.7.2007, p. 31</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
62.	Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — OPCW III.	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the CWC, to promote ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties. The contribution also promoted international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, as accompanying measures to the implementation of the CWC and provided support for the creation of a collaborative framework among the chemical industry, OPCW and national authorities on the 10th anniversary of the OPCW.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>OJ L 85, 27.3.2007, p. 10</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
63.	Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 in support of chemical weapons destruction in the Russian Federation in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — Russian Federation IV.	<p>The objective was to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons as required by the CWC. This Joint Action supported the completion of the electricity supply infrastructure at Shchuch'ye chemical weapon destruction facility.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 145 000</p> <p>OJ L 81, 22.3.2007, p. 30</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
64.	Council Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — IAEA III.	The objective was to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries focusing on: (a) legislative and regulatory assistance; (b) strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials; (c) strengthening of countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 6 995 000 OJ L 165, 17.6.2006, p. 20 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
65.	Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 in support of the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	The action aimed at addressing three aspects: (a) awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution, (b) strengthening national capacities in three target regions: Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, in drafting national reports on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) and (c) sharing experience from the adoption of national measures required for the implementation of the Resolution. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 195 000 OJ L 165, 17.6.2006, p. 30 Duration of the action: 22 months. Implemented.
66.	Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in the area of training and capacity building for verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO I.	The objective was to improve the capacity of CTBT Signatory States to fulfil their verification responsibilities and to enable them to fully benefit from participation in the treaty regime with the help of a computer-based training/self-study. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.	Budget: EUR 1 133 000 OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 68 Duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
67.	Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	The objective was to support universal adherence to the BTWC, promote accession to the BTWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and support the implementation of the BTWC by States Parties. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS), Geneva.	Budget: EUR 867 000 OJ L 65, 7.3.2006, p. 51 Duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
68.	Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — OPCW II.	<p>The objective was to support universal adherence to the CWC and accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and the implementation of the CWC by States Parties. The contribution also helped foster international cooperation.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 697 000</p> <p>OJ L 331, 17.12.2005, p. 34</p> <p>Duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
69.	Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — IAEA II.	<p>The objectives of the contribution were to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities;</p> <p>(b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications;</p> <p>(c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking;</p> <p>(d) provide legislative assistance for the implementation of obligations under IAEA safeguards agreements and additional protocols.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 914 000</p> <p>OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 44</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
70.	Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — OPCW I.	<p>The objective was to: support universal adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC); promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States); support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties and promote international cooperation.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 841 000</p> <p>OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 63</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
71.	Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 for the support of the physical protection of a nuclear site in the Russian Federation — Russian Federation III.	<p>The objective was to reinforce the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection at the Bochvar Institute of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy (formerly MINATOM).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 730 000</p> <p>OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 57</p> <p>Duration of the action: 36 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
72.	Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 on support for IAEA activities under its Nuclear security programme and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — IAEA I.	<p>The objective was to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials in use, storage and transport and of nuclear facilities;</p> <p>(b) strengthen the security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications;</p> <p>(c) strengthen the countries capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking;</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 329 000</p> <p>OJ L 182, 19.5.2004, p. 46</p> <p>Duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
73.	Council Joint Action 2003/472/CFSP of 24 June 2003 on the continuation of the European Union cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation — Russian Federation II.	The Joint Action financed a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.	Budget: EUR 680 000 OJ L 157, 26.6.2003, p. 69 Expired on the date of expiry of the EU Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia. Implemented.
74.	Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 establishing a European Union Cooperation Programme for Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation — Russian Federation I.	The project contributed to: (a) a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia; (b) set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.	Budget: EUR 8 900 000 OJ L 331, 23.12.1999, p. 11 Duration of the action: 48 months. Implemented.

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 Moldova	To provide mobile chemical and RN detection equipment for the border guards.	STCU	4,1 million	9.2014- 9.2015
365-540	Provision of specialized CBRN equipment for first responders in the SEE CoE Region	EU CBRN CoE. CBRN equipment — SEE CoE Region.	STCU	1,7 million	2016-6.2017 (tbc)
369-100	Strengthening the national legal framework and provision of specialized training on bio-safety and bio-security in Central Asia	EU CBRN CoE. Biosafety-biosecurity in Central Asia.	ISTC	5 000 000	2016-2018
378591	Funding of the 2017 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget (AOB), Supplemental Budgets (SBs), and projects	Administrative support — ISTC.	ISTC	1 500 000	31.12.2021
378227	Support to the Centre of Excellence of Eastern and Central Africa in Nuclear Security — ISTC	EU CBRN CoE. Eastern and Central Africa in Nuclear Security.	ISTC	3 500 000	7.11.2019
378590	Funding of the 2017 STCU Administrative Operating Budget (AOB), Supplemental Budgets (SBs), and projects	EU CBRN CoE — Administrative support.	STCU	700 000	7.11.2021
378591	Funding of the 2017 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget (AOB), Supplemental Budgets (SBs), and projects	EU CBRN CoE — Administrative support.	ISTC	1 500 000	31.12.2021

Year 2008 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

Year 2009 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

Year 2010 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
239-471 (UNICRI main) – 239-481 (JRC main) 253-483 and 253-485 (pilot projects JRC and Univ. Milan) / 250-984 (UNICRI establishment of 2 Secretariats)	CBRN Centre of Excellence — First Phase	To set up a mechanism contributing to strengthen the long-term national and regional capabilities of responsible authorities and to develop a durable cooperation legacy in the fight against the CBRN threat.	UNICRI / JRC main contracts / 2 pilot projects in South East Asia / first step (2 Secretariats in Caucasus and South East Asia)	5 million	May 2010 - May 2012
235-364	Border monitoring activities in the Republic of Georgia, Central Asia and Afghanistan	To enhance the detection of radioactive and nuclear materials at identified borders crossing and/or nodal points in the Republic of Georgia, at Southern borders of selected Central Asian countries with Afghanistan and at the airport of Kabul.	JRC	4 million	4.5.2010-4.5.2013
238-194	EpiSouth: a network for the control of health and security threats and other bio-security risks in the Mediterranean Region and South-East Europe	To increase through capacity building the bio security in the Mediterranean region and South-East Europe (10 EU + 17 non EU countries).	Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome (Italy)	3 million	15.10.2010-15.4.2013

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

Year 2011 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
263-555 (set-up) 273-506 (actions)	CBRN Centres of Excellence — Second phase	To set-up three to four new Centres in the Middle East and, possibly, Gulf region, Mediterranean Basin, Central Asia and Southern Africa, extend the projects in South East Asia and in Ukraine / South Caucasus and implement thematic projects in all project areas of priority 1.	UNICRI	4,5 million 16,3 million	23.8.2011-28.2.2013
273-571	Enhancing the capability of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Service (ECAS) — EU contribution to the new Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML)	To ensure that the IAEA has a strong independent analytical capability for safeguards in the decades to come by means of expansion and modernisation of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services.	IAEA	5 million	30.11.2011-30.11.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
272-372 (service) and 272-424 (supplies)	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa	To implement two units of mobile labs to be used to perform diagnosis of up to group 4 infectious agents in sub-Saharan Africa and one 'stand-by' unit based in the EU for training purposes and to be deployed in other countries outside the EU where these agents are endemic or outbreaks occur.	Bernhard-Nocht-Institut für Tropenmedizin (service) — supply under evaluation	3,5 million	15.12.2011-14.12.2015
I273-572	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in South Caucasus and in Central Asian Countries	To raise the capabilities of State organisations in target countries responsible for bio-safety and bio-security in a way that will result in a substantial improvement of the countries' bio-safety/security situations.	UNICRI	5 million	1.1.2012-31.12.2015
278-349	Multilateral Nuclear Assurances — EU contribution to the Low Enriched Uranium bank under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	To purchase a quantity of Low Enriched Uranium.	IAEA	20 million	30.11.2011-30.11.2013

Year 2012 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
285-261	CBRN protection to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Football Championship 2012	To counteract nuclear and radiation terrorism threat (for these purposes the assistance should be provided to Ukraine in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials (NRM) illicit trafficking, including training and establishment of an expert network).	Sateilyturvakeskus	343 000	3.2012-4.2013
292-244	Supply for POL11 — Equipment Supply for CBRN protection support to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Championship 2012	To enhance the CBRN security at Poland — Ukraine border with the occasion of the football championship Euro2012.	Sateilyturvakeskus	307 000	5.2012-1.2014
301-327	Provision of specialised technical training to enhance the first responders' capabilities in case of CBRN incidents	To reinforce inter-agency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents (this includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e. g. post-incident management and site restoration).	France Expertise Internationale	699 274	12.2012-12.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	To provide support in the implementation of the project 'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence'.	JRC	3,5 million	10.2012-10.2014
301-740	Building capacity to identify and respond to threats from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project of which this contract will be a part is as follows: 1) Counter the threat arising from chemical, biological and radioactive or nuclear agents in particular when used in a criminal or terrorist context; 2) Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of states to unlawful or criminal acts involving CBRN agents.	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	499 100	12.2012-12.2014
301-756	Contribution to the establishment and development of EU Centres of Excellence Governance — Phase II	The main aim of this assignment is to link actively technical expertise, management initiative, elements of diplomacy and of cultural sensitiveness to enhance the establishment and performance of the CoE initiative. By implementing modern and judicious governance approaches, it will in particular support capacity building and management with the right sense of ownership among actors and stakeholders at national, regional and overall levels, and correctly adapt the initiative to the challenges of CBRN risk mitigation. The initiative also aims at enhancing the visibility, acceptance and support among the EU stakeholders, both at EU and MS levels.	Association Groupe ESSEC	1 399 988	12.2012-6.2014
302-214	Regional Human Resource Development for Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management through a University Master's Programme carried out in Thailand	To cover the tuition fees and living expenses of 10 Thai and 10 international (limited to the Southeast Asia region) students expected to enrol and graduate from the Master's degree programme developed jointly with the US PNNL in Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management at the Chulalongkorn University of Thailand.	Enconet Consulting GmbH	649 812	12.2012-12.2014
302-252	Bio-risk Management	To share the bio-risk management program developed in Thailand with the participating countries in the project.	France Expertise Internationale	480 000	12.2012-12.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
302-364	Development of a methodology for RN materials detection, management and protection of the public	To develop and manage a system for the detection of RN material from sensors located in a variety of locations such as borders, critical infrastructure, ports, airports, etc.; to recommend equipment and standard procedures to respond to RN events.	France Expertise Internationale	599 830	12.2012-12.2014
302-427	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks	To increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus (the reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation).	France Expertise Internationale	299 936	12.2012-12.2014
302-428	Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management	To develop and transfer knowledge concerning best practice on bio-safety, bio-security and bio-risk management in this region.	Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata	434 010	12.2012-12.2014
304-799	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To strengthen the export control systems of partner countries, with a strong link with the Regional Centres of Excellence activities, by aligning them to the standard of the international export control regimes and treaties and therefore meeting the requirements of the UNSCR 1540 (2004).	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	3 650 000	12.2012-12.2014
305-778	'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence' Coordination and CBRN Need Assessment Methodology	To support countries with improving national policies and ensuring international cooperation in the area of CBRN risk mitigation through the implementation of a Needs Assessment methodology for the Regional Secretariats and the partner countries.	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	2 million	12.2012-6.2015
306-644	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia — LOT 1	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines.	Polimaster Instruments UAB	497 500	12.2012-3.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
306-670	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia — LOT2	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines.	Mirion Technologies MGPI SA	241 540	12.2012-3.2014
306-675	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia — LOT 3	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines.	ENVINET AS	988 205	12.2012-10.2015
307-293	Establishment of a Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	To enhance health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made threats to health posed by communicable diseases through the start-up of a long-term Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET).	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	440 000	12.2012-12.2014
307-400	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo — LOT1	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the Custom and Excise Administration Directorate of the Democratic Republic of Congo.	Polimaster Instruments UAB	298 500	12.2012-3.2014
307-401	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo — LOT2	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the Custom and Excise Administration Directorate of the Democratic Republic of Congo.	Mirion Technologies MGPI SA	121 660	12.2012-3.2014
307-781	Support for the border monitoring activities in the South East Asia and Democratic Republic of the Congo	To counteract nuclear and radiation terrorism threat (for this purposes, the assistance should be provided to the identified countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials (NRM) illicit trafficking, including training and establishment of an expert network).	JRC	1 650 000	12.2012-12.2015
308-512	Implementation of Projects CBRN — 3rd call: #77 #111 #114	The overall objective is the enhancement of the RN security situation in the countries of concern (with a spin-off towards chemical detection under P77). Such concern needs to be addressed in a systematic manner and with interventions at quite a few different levels. Also the 'action radius' of the interventions needs to be described (to assure the proper engagement of the key actors).	JRC	2,3 million	12.2012-12.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
310-879	Network of universities and institutes for raising awareness on dual-use concerns of chemical materials	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project is to reinforce inter-agency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents. This includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration.	Agenzia Nazionale per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Economico Sostenibile — ENEA	721 886	12.2012-12.2014
301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	To provide support for the implementation of the project 'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence'.	JRC	3,5 million	10.2012-10.2014
306-680	Second contribution to enhance the capability of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Service (ECAS) — The New Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML)	To support IAEA in constructing and outfitting the chemistry and instrumentation laboratories of the new IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services NML for the analysis of nuclear material according to the latest standards assuring safety and measurement quality.	IAEA	5 million	12.2012-12.2016

Year 2013 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
315-979	Strengthening the National CBRN Legal Framework & Provision of specialized and technical training to enhance CBRN preparedness and response capabilities	The present procedure aims at awarding a Contract that will technically implement two projects (Component 1 and Component 2) funded by the EU Instrument for Stability (Priority 1) in the framework of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear — Centres of Excellence (CBRN-CoE).	France Expertise Internationale	2 699 069	9.2013-9.2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
316-496	Strengthening Capacities in CBRN Response and in Chemical and Medical Emergency	The CBRN emergency response needs to be identified and prioritised per country. Comprehensive technology solutions for detection, protection, decontamination, mitigation, containment and disposal should also be elaborated. CBRN incidents require full utilization of national resources to respond to and mitigate the consequences of such emergencies. The main responsibility in cases of CBRN emergencies falls upon first responders. It is therefore essential that countries build upon their national resources to mitigate and respond to the consequences of an emergency situation. Best-practices should thus be exchanged amongst these first responders at MIE regional level and CBRN risk mitigation knowledge developed. It should also result in increased awareness of stocks of hazardous chemical agents, their precursors as this is one of the means of targeting illicit use and/or trafficking of WMD.	Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii	3 914 034	12.2013-12.2016
318-905	Support to the European Commission — Exploratory missions in Middle East/East and south Mediterranean countries/South East of Europe in the safety and security CBRN fields	To provide support to the European Commission with finding out what kind of short-term measures should be developed taken into account different situations and circumstances regionally and/or nationally (this entails assessing countries' preparedness — risk assessment, crisis prevention and warning systems — and response mechanisms in the field of CBRN).	France Expertise Internationale	299 999	6.2013-6.2015
321-215	Strengthening Health Security at Ports, Airports and Ground crossings	To increase health security globally by providing technical guidance and tools, information and knowledge sharing, international collaboration and assisting countries in enhancing and strengthening capacities for prevention, detection, control and response to public health events related to activities at points of entry and international travel and transport, in a multi-sectoral approach, to minimize risks in association with natural or deliberate released hazards.	World Health Organisation	1,5 million	7.2013-7.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
323-494	AAF — Waste management	EU CBRN CoE. To improve the management of biologic and chemical waste in the African Atlantic Façade region and Tunisia. This includes the review of regulations and technical training on detection and sampling.	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	3 871 800	1.2014-6.2017
329-422	Implementation of Projects CBRN — 3rd call. Complementary actions for project: #77 #111 #114	EU CBRN CoE. The global overall scope of work is to pursue international efforts in counteracting the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism. This project aims at supporting the development of an integrated regional nuclear safety and security systems. This will be achieved by assessing the adoption of laws and regulation in the field in order comply with international related standards for improving the security and safety of radioactive sources by encouraging the establishment of storage facilities and completion of inventories, disseminate best practices for the development of a national response plan in the participating countries. These activities are carried out under a well-coordinated approach with other donors in the region, in order not to duplicate existing efforts.	IAEA	700 047	1.2014-12.2015
332-096	Export control outreach for dual use items	This project aims to deepen support measures to improve dual use export control systems in third countries taking specific geopolitical challenges into account. The following beneficiary countries are eligible under this project: Jordan / Neighbouring Countries and Kazakhstan / Neighbouring Countries. Regional activities may include all beneficiary countries in the region. Where appropriate and in justified cases and following the demand of beneficiary countries also activities in other countries / or regions will be carried out.	Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle	2,5 million	12.2013-12.2015
332-212	Conferences associated to EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	To provide support for organising conferences and meetings in partner countries in order to enhance the inter-agency cooperation that will contribute to mitigating the risks and threats associated with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials and facilities.	LDK Consultants, Engineers & Planners SA	140 885,85	1.2014-1.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
332-306	Consolidation and Extension of the CBRN Regional Centre Secretariats	EU CBRN CoE. To strengthen regional capabilities in the area of CBRN risk mitigation. It is expected that the project will promote better cooperation and coordination of countries on CBRN risk mitigation at regional and international levels (the set-up of the Regional Secretariats is meant to provide the missing infrastructure at regional level to facilitate sharing of information and experience among partner countries).	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3,1 million	5.2014-10.2015
332-312	Strengthening Health Laboratories to minimize potential biological risks	To minimize potential biological risks through enhancement of laboratory biosafety, biosecurity, quality management and diagnostic capacity. Specific objective 1: Support the development of nationally-owned laboratory policies, strategies norms and regulations. Specific objective 2: Engage institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities. Specific objective 3: Enhance the ability of Member States to safely and rapidly detect and respond to natural or deliberate events of national and international concern according to the IHR through support to laboratory networks.	World Health Organisation	4 495 712	12.2013-12.2016
329-859	Further development and consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	To contribute to the overall objective of enhancing health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made health threats posed by communicable diseases through the further roll-out of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET).	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	6,4 million	12.2013-12.2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
330-961	MediLabSecure	To increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus (the reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation).	Institut Pasteur Fondation	3 626 410	12.2013- 12.2017

Year 2014 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
347-135	EU outreach programme for dual use items	Contribute to the creation, consolidation or updating the effective export control systems for dual use items in partner countries by continuing to offer them a long-term perspective for cooperation.	France Expertise Internationale	2 249 250	9.2015-2.2017
347-634	Strengthening CBRN first response capabilities and regional cooperation in South East Europe, Southern Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine	EU CBRN CoE. Enhance response capabilities and promote inter-agency and regional cooperation in CBRN first response in the South East Europe, Southern Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine.	Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité publique	2 953 550	1.2015-12.2017
350-752	One Health Project in Pakistan	Support the development of a structured, integrated and sustainable collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture in Pakistan for improved risk assessments and detection, prevention and control of the spread of emerging zoonotic diseases.	World Health Organization	927 608	1.2015-1.2017

Year 2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
355-376	EU outreach programme for dual use items — South-East Asia	Support to export control outreach in South-East Asia.	France Expertise Internationale	2 999 500	9.2015-2.2017
272-372	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in sub-Saharan Africa	EU CBRN CoE — Mobile labs in sub-Saharan Africa — Extension.	Bernhard-Nocht-Institut für Tropenmedizin	500 000	6.2016
355-443	Enhancement of CBRN capacities of South East Asia in addressing CBRN risk mitigation concerning CBRN first response, biosafety and biosecurity, awareness raising and legal framework	EU CBRN CoE. Biosafety-biosecurity in South East Asia.	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	3 000 000,00	7.2015-7.2018
355-879	Provision of specialized CBRN equipment for training first responders	EU CBRN CoE. CBRN equipment for first responders in Gabon, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda.	Paul Boyé Technologies SAS — FR	2 712 516,87	9.2015-9.2017
357-652	On-site Technical Assistance to the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Secretariats	EU CBRN CoE. On site technical assistance (Rabat, Tbilisi, Nairobi).	Agriconsulting Europe SA — BE	2 969 700,00	9.2015-9.2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
362-277	Regional Management of Outbreaks in the CBRN Centres of Excellence Partner Countries of the African Atlantic Façade Region	EU CBRN CoE. Management of outbreaks in the African Atlantic Façade (pandemics).	Agence française d'expertise technique internationale	3 499 600,00	1.2016-12.2018
370291	Feasibility study for the establishment of the Wildlife Forensics Training Academy in South Africa	Wildlife Forensics Training.	Nederlands Forensisch Instituut	182 000	28.12.2016
359484	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	Support to GCC region.	Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité publique	285 000	14.9.2016
355376	EU outreach programme for dual use items — South-East Asia	EU outreach programme for dual use items in South-East Asia.	Agence française d'expertise technique internationale	2 999 500	28.2.2017
371715	Capacity building for medical preparedness and response to CBRN incidents — CoE Project 54	EU CBRN CoE. Capacity building for medical preparedness and response to CBRN incidents. Middle East (P54).	Sustainable Criminal Justice Solutions Community interest company	2 999 965	17.7.2019
365817	Annual meeting EU CBRN National Focal Points 2016		LDK Consultants Engineers & Planners SA	182 949,5	11.10.2016

Year 2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
384-876	Recommitment — Feasibility study for the establishment of the Wildlife Forensics Training Academy in South Africa (2015 / 370-291)	EU CBRN CoE	Nederlands Forensisch Instituut NET	174 515,29	29.9.2017
38130	SEACHEM — Sound management of chemicals and their associated wastes in Southeast Asia	EU CBRN CoE. Chemical Waste management.	Sustainable Criminal Justice Solutions	2 999 815	29.8.2020
369616	Support to the development, adoption and implementation of CBRN Needs Assessments, National and Regional CBRN Action Plans, their promotion and visibility	EU CBRN CoE. Promotion, adoption, implementation and visibility of CBRN Needs EU CBRN CoE. Assessments, National and Regional CBRN Action Plans.	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	2 000 000	31.8.2017

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
372955	On-site Technical Assistance to the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Secretariats in Algiers and Tashkent	EU CBRN CoE. On site technical assistance (Algiers, Amman, Tashkent).	Enconet Consulting GmbH	2 130 250	10.11.2019
373918	Strengthening cross-border capacity for control and detection of CBRN substances	EU CBRN CoE. CBRN cross border security in the North of Africa and Sahel (P55).	Agence française d'expertise technique internationale	3 500 000	30.9.2019
374993	P57 'Strengthening crime scene forensics capabilities in investigating CBRN incidents in the South East and Eastern Europe Centres of Excellence region'	EU CBRN CoE. 'Strengthening crime scene forensics capabilities'.	Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité publique	1 399 670	14.1.2020

Year 2017

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
376203	Study on the sustainability of the EU CBRN CoE's capacity building activities	EU CBRN CoE. Educational component.	Fondazione Alessandro Volta per la promozione dell'Università, della ricerca scientifica, dell'alta formazione e della cultura	298 900	31.3.2018
377918	Support to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative and its mechanisms. Towards the consolidation of the regional secretariats.	EU CBRN CoE. Regional Secretariats.	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3 000 000	14.1.2018
377943	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	EU CBRN CoE. On site technical assistance (GCC region).	Senior expert	425 000	2.2019
378686	EU CBRN Centres of Excellence NFP meeting 2017	EU CBRN CoE annual international meeting.	Italtrend C&T SPA	235 587	6.4.2017
378793	Supporting the EC organizing European Summer School 2017 and Conference in Export Control	European Summer School 2017 and Conference in Export Control.	LDK Consultants Engineers & Planners SA	277 167	8.3.2018
378848	Assistance on evaluation of Export Control Outreach P2P program	Evaluation of P2P programme.	Individual expert	20 000	17.2.2017
381687	Worldwide technical support to the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE. Portal, NAQs, NAPs, technical evaluations, communication.	EC DG JRC	3 500 000	2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
381687	Administrative arrangement. Worldwide institutional technical support to the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence.	EU CBRN CoE	Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité publique	3 411 384	31.12.2017
384445	Technical Assistance for the implementation of the EU Export Control programme in partner countries	EU outreach programme for dual use items.	Centre d'étude de l'énergie nucléaire Fondation d'utilité publique	297 750	6.4.2019
384614	Project development and donor coordination for the establishment of Wildlife Forensics Training Academies in Africa	EU CBRN CoE. Forensics Training.	Nederlands Forensisch Instituut NET	350 000	24.9.2018
384772	2017 International Meeting of EU CBRN CoE National Focal Points, Brussels	EU CBRN CoE annual international meeting.	LDK Consultants Engineers & Planners	233 799	16.2.2018
388844	P2P Summer School 2018 and other meetings in the frame of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	EU outreach programme for dual use items.	LDK Consultants Engineers & Planners	227 940	1.10.2018

Year 2018

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
378224	P57/58 — Additional equipment — Montenegro	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	350 000	2017-2019
384876	Feasibility study for the establishment of the Wildlife Forensics Training Academy in South Africa	EU CBRN CoE	Nederlands Forensisch Instituut	152 373	2017
386600	New African Magazine — subscription contract	EU CBRN CoE	Stirling	1 000	2017-2018
386666	Stirling Assynt Report and GT Intell Serv — subscription contract	EU CBRN CoE	TRAC	33 600	2017-2018
388380	Assistance in reporting and communication on IcSP CBRN CoE activities	EU CBRN CoE	Individual expert	20 000	2018
388397	P65 CoE CA chemical waste management	EU CBRN CoE	MICR	401 089	2017-2020
388844	2018 P2P Summer School in Export Control	EU CBRN CoE	LDK	227 940	2017-2018
390045	STCU operational grant	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	1 000 000	2018-2022

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
390046	ISTC operational grant	EU CBRN CoE	ISTC	2 500 000	2018-2022
390079	CBRN CoE Governance Team	EU CBRN CoE	Association Groupe ESSEC	1 680 520	2018-2019
390601	P66 MEDISAFE	EU CBRN CoE	Expertise France	3 998 250	2018-2021
391059	Assistance on mapping EU security/CT activities	EU CBRN CoE	Individual expert	20 000	2017
391935	UNICRI	EU CBRN CoE	UNICRI	2 707 453	2018-2019
393533	Development of a pilot CBRN Centres of Excellence Research Competition	EU CBRN CoE	Fondazione Alessandro Volta	149 850	2018
393792	P62 OSA South East Asia	EU CBRN CoE	Business and Strategies Europe	1 198 750	2018-2021
394360	Support for Conferences and Events CBRN	EU CBRN CoE	Pomilio Blumm	1 052 346	2018-2020
395369	Assistance and support in implementation of IcSP	EU CBRN CoE	Individual expert	20 000	2018
395899	P68 Training and Tutoring	EU CBRN CoE	LDK	268 700	2018-2020
402247	P75 — Preventing biological risks increased by environmental and climate change in the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Sahel regions by strengthening institutional capacities in the context of One Health (MEDILABSECURE)	EU CBRN CoE	Institut Pasteur Fondation	2 088 964	2018-2020
402649	P76 — Preventing biological risks increased by environmental and climate change by strengthening Public Health Laboratories — (STRONGLABS)	EU CBRN CoE	WHO	1 000 000	2018-2020
402810	Funding of the 2019 ISTC Administrative Operating Budget	EU CBRN CoE	ISTC	2 500 000	2018-2023
402811	Funding of the 2019 STCU Administrative Operating Budget	EU CBRN CoE	STCU	1 000 000	2018-2023
404680	Strengthening the CBRN Centre of Excellence Regional Secretariat for the Gulf Cooperation Council Region	EU CBRN CoE	OSA	590 000	2018-2020

Year 2019

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

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