

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

SIX-MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU STRATEGY AGAINST THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (2013/II)

(2014/C 54/01)

INTRODUCTION

In line with the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction adopted by the European Council in December 2003 (doc. 15708/03), progress reports on the implementation of the Strategy are foreseen every six months. This progress report covers activities carried out in the second half of 2013.

The guiding principles of the EU in the field, in accordance with the objectives of the European Security Strategy, the EU WMD Non-proliferation Strategy and the New Lines for Action (doc. 17172/08), continue to be:

- (i) effective multilateralism, including the promotion of the universality of international treaties, conventions and other instruments and their national implementation, through diplomatic action and financial assistance to third countries and international organisations;
- (ii) close cooperation with partners and other third countries striving towards a global convergence of views on the need to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. Efforts have continued to address non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral relations with all relevant countries, in particular through political dialogue meetings and more informal contacts;
- (iii) effective and complementary use of all available instruments and financial resources (CFSP budget, Instrument for Stability, other instruments) in order to maximise the impact of its activities in pursuit of the EU Foreign Policy objectives.

Work is therefore also closely coordinated within the broader Security policy and Conflict prevention activities undertaken by the EU.

The EEAS Principal Advisor and Special Envoy for Non-proliferation and Disarmament represented the EU in a number of key international meetings during the second half of 2013 (notably the IAEA General Conference, the UNGA First Committee, the G8 Non-Proliferation Directors Group, the OPCW Annual States Parties Meeting, the Open-ended Consultations on the draft International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference).

In the second semester of 2013, the Special Envoy focused on:

- enhancing efforts to uphold the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (including its Article X on withdrawal). This remains a top priority for the EU, given also its direct relevance for major regional proliferation challenges in Iran and DPRK. As the Second NPT PrepCom in Geneva (23 April-3 May 2013) was held in the shadow of the fact that a Conference on the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (WMDFZ) was not convened in 2012, efforts were intensified to manage the resulting disappointment and move the process forward. In this context, the EU continued to support the efforts of the Finnish Facilitator, also through organising informal seminars to facilitate dialogue among relevant parties with the assistance of the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium;
- taking forward the initiative on an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. The Special Envoy engaged in numerous bilateral outreach meetings with key partners, including Brazil, China and Russia. With a view to influencing the outcome of the study of the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures (TCBMs) in Outer Space Activities, he briefed the GGE at its meetings in Geneva (2 April 2013) and New York (10 July 2013), securing in the text a recognition of the work done by the EU under the Code. On 16-17 May 2013 in Kiev and 20-22 November 2013, in Bangkok, he chaired Open-ended consultations on the draft Code, bringing together on both occasions around 140 representatives from more than 60 countries;
- intensifying/initiating non-proliferation dialogues with major partners outside of the EU and pursuing the mainstreaming of non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral relations with all relevant countries, in particular through political dialogue meetings and more informal contacts.

Special Envoy Bylica headed the Delegation of the EU to the UNGA First Committee and attended the General Debate. He also attended the eighteenth session of the Chemical Weapons Convention Meeting of States Parties (The Hague, 2-6 December 2013) and delivered the EU statement.

1. NUCLEAR ISSUES

The EU Council Working Group on Non-Proliferation (CONOP), in close cooperation with the relevant EU Delegations, contributed actively to preparations of EU positions for the IAEA Board of Governors meetings in September and November 2013, and the IAEA General Conference in September 2013. It provided strategic guidance and prepared EU contributions to other international events, such as the NSG Consultative Group meeting, the CTBT article XIV Conference, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission meetings, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCT), Australia Group and other relevant meetings within its mandate. It started with the preparations of the EU contributions to the Third NPT Preparatory Committee (28 April-9 May 2014). It prepared Council Conclusions (adopted by the Foreign Affairs Council on 21 October 2013) on ensuring the continued pursuit of an effective EU policy on the new challenges presented by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.

1.1 Follow up to the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference

Discussions took place with the Chair of the Second PrepCom and the designated Chair of the Main Committee II of the NPT Review Conference in the CONOP meetings on 19 February 2013 and 11 November 2013 respectively, to prepare the 2015 Review Conference. With the same aim, three informal 'Friends of the Chair' sub-working groups to prepare EU contributions for the 2015 NPT Review Cycle were set up, chaired by EU Member States with EEAS participation.

On the WMD/FZ in the Middle East, a subject that is central to the NPT review cycle, the HR reaffirmed in a statement dated 1 July 2013 that it remains a strategic priority of the EU to support peace and stability in the entire Middle East and once again expressed her regret that the Conference on the establishment of such a zone, agreed at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and scheduled to take place in 2012, was postponed.

The EU continued to fully support the on-going preparations for a successful Conference and in particular the tireless efforts of its Facilitator, Ambassador Laajava of Finland, and his team, to lay the groundwork in that respect. In official meetings with the League of Arab States and several Arab countries, the EU called on all parties in the region to urgently and proactively engage with the Facilitator and the Conveners with the aim of enabling the Conference to be convened as soon as possible. Close contacts were maintained with the Facilitator and his team by the EEAS at all levels.

1.2 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The EU has enhanced its support to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The EU remains a key donor to the Nuclear Security Fund, with nearly EUR 40 million committed since 2004 (including the latest commitment to provide the Agency with EUR 8,05 million, based on Council Decision 2013/517/CFSP of 21 October 2013). Further on nuclear security, the EU has contributed with its technical expertise to training activities and workshops organised by IAEA and target third countries to enhance capabilities in combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials. The EU and the IAEA have continued to coordinate their support to third countries in this field. Preparations have started for a second EU-IAEA Annual Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), involving the EEAS, the European Commission/Euratom and IAEA representatives at senior level, to be held on 20-21 February 2014 in Vienna. The aim of these meetings is to enhance cooperation in all areas of the IAEA activity, increase visibility of EU contributions and further coordinate EU action, in order to ensure complementarity and avoid overlap between activities undertaken by the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence and the IAEA in the field of Nuclear Security (to these effect, EU (Joint Research Centre) and the IAEA have also entered into Practical Arrangements to guide their cooperation).

The EU has committed since 2008 by Council Conclusions to contribute up to EUR 25 million to the IAEA LEU (Low Enriched Uranium) Bank. The EU contributed EUR 20 million from the Instrument for Stability to support the Bank. Another contribution is to be provided from the CFSP budget, based on a Council Decision. The Council's approval is pending due to the unexpectedly slow progress in the finalisation of various agreements, including the Host State Agreement between the IAEA and Kazakhstan.

In the field of nuclear safeguards, the European Commission's Nuclear Safeguards Directorate continues to apply safeguards on all civil nuclear material in all 28 EU Member States, with an annual budget of approximately EUR 20 million. Safeguards verification activities are coordinated in close cooperation with the IAEA.

The IAEA and the Commission are continuously enhancing their cooperation in the field with the aim to optimise the use of human and financial resources, while maintaining the highest possible effectiveness of safeguards. The EU has also continued to provide important technical support to the IAEA in the field of nuclear safeguards through the European Commission Cooperative Support Programme to enable safe and secure implementation of peaceful uses of nuclear technology in third countries.

On 17 September 2013, in the margins of the IAEA General Conference held in Vienna, IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano and the European Commissioner for Energy, Günther Oettinger, signed a

Memorandum of Understanding on Nuclear Safety, establishing a framework for cooperation to help improve nuclear safety in Europe. The Memorandum is one of the important concrete results of the first EU-IAEA Senior Officials Meeting held in Brussels on 25 January 2013.

While the EU has committed EUR 10 million to support an international project aiming at expanding and modernising the Seibersdorf Safeguards Laboratory in Austria (with EUR 9,50 million already transferred), the IAEA has turned to international donors, including the EU, to also contribute to the modernisation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratory in Seibersdorf.

At expert level, the European Commission in cooperation with the IAEA has launched a process to assess and support the improvement of the IAEA's Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) with regard to its response to user needs. A best practice document on harmonised reporting culture has been drafted and will be submitted to the IAEA. The development of the web-INF (Incident Notification Form), in order to modernise reporting means, has started in October 2013 and will be finalised in 2014.

EU funds provided to IAEA under Joint Actions from I to IV, and Council Decision V helped to advance the IAEA's efforts to strengthen nuclear security in third countries with priority given to those States having the greatest needs to enhance their control of radioactive and nuclear material, thus assisting with reducing the risks. Efforts focused on strengthening States' legislative and regulatory infrastructure related to nuclear and other radioactive material, nuclear security measures for nuclear and other radioactive material in use, storage and transport and their related facilities and States' capabilities for dealing with nuclear and radioactive material out of control of national regulatory control, thus enabling the countries assisted to fulfil their national and international obligations. The latest Council Decision (IAEA VI, 2013/517/CFSP), adopted on 21 October 2013, will contribute to further enhancing nuclear security worldwide and to strengthening European security, by offering support to the IAEA's activities undertaken in the framework of the Nuclear Security Plan 2014-2017, primarily in the areas outlined above.

1.3 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The EU has actively promoted the early entry into force of the Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), based on the relevant Council Decisions (2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 and 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012) in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) and by conducting outreach efforts towards all countries that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT, including the remaining Annex 2 States whose ratification is required for the entry into force of the Treaty. The EU will continue to raise awareness of the CTBT in various contexts, including in political dialogue meetings, in order to create further momentum for the ratification of the Treaty.

In this spirit, the EU addressed the informal session of the UN General Assembly that marked the observance of the International Day against Nuclear Tests (5 September 2013) as well as the CTBT Art. XIV Conference on 27 September 2013 to further advocate for the entry into force of the Treaty. On 30 September-1 October 2013, the CTBTO Executive Secretary paid a visit to Brussels, occasion on which he participated as a key-note speaker in the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference and held meetings with a number of key EU officials.

In a more concrete effort, in June 2013 the EU in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the CTBTO, organised a side event on support provided by the EU to the Preparatory Commission's activities and established an EU award in the framework of the CTBTO Science and Technology 2013 Conference.

On 30-31 October 2013, the EU together with the CTBTO and the Angolan authorities, organised a joint CTBT seminar in Luanda to promote the ratification by Angola, a key country in the region, during which the latter committed to ratify the Treaty in the coming months. The EU will continue to work with the CTBTO in other countries to advance towards the objective of universalization of the CTBT. The EU is also exploring ways to support the Group of Eminent Persons recently launched at the initiative of the CTBTO Executive Secretary with the aim to further promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

The nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013 and the risks of possible further tests have clearly shown the real importance of the CTBTO Detection Stations Network, which is another project that the EU is supporting through its Council Decisions. CTBTO teams have been mobilised for providing all countries that signed the CTBT with relevant hot-line data for feeding decision-makers. The nuclear test of February 2013 has also shown the importance of conducting exercises such as the Integrated Field Exercise to be organised in 2014 in Jordan to test and improve real detection systems. The efforts regarding the maintenance of the 321 seismic auxiliary stations assisted through Joint Actions/Council Decisions from I to V, and the implementation of the CTBTO International Data Centre (which collects, analyses and shares data coming from the stations network) will contribute to the necessary sustainability of the system.

Exploratory work has started and will continue to further support the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO with EU funding.

1.4 Regional issues (Iran, DPRK)

The EU continued efforts aimed at achieving a diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue through negotiations, based on the NPT and the full implementation of all relevant UNSC and IAEA Board of Governors Resolutions. After three rounds of E3/EU+3 talks held with the new Iranian nuclear negotiating team in October and November in Geneva, the EU High Representative, together with the Foreign Ministers of the E3+3 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States), successfully concluded a meeting on 24 November in Geneva at which an agreement (known as the Joint Plan of Action) was reached with Iran on a first step towards a comprehensive solution on Iran's nuclear programme.

On 11 November 2013, the Director General of the IAEA and the Vice-President of Iran signed in Teheran a 'Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation' to strengthen the cooperation and dialogue between the Agency and Iran. As a first step, Iran and the IAEA agreed to six initial the practical measures to be taken by Iran within three months.

Regarding the DPRK, the EU has continued to urge the DPRK to abide by its obligations assumed under the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, including by abandoning all its existing nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. It strongly condemned the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013, which was an outright violation of its international obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions 1718, 1874 and 2087, and resulted in the adoption of UNSCR 2094. The EU has continued to call on the DPRK to return to full compliance with the NPT and IAEA safeguards obligations, and provide the IAEA with the requested access to individuals, documentation, equipment and facilities. The EU has constantly been supportive of the resumption of the Six-Party Talks process, and has called for DPRK to return to credible and authentic international negotiations. In addition to implementing UN Security Council Resolutions, the EU has also introduced additional autonomous restrictive measures, including strengthened controls on dual use goods and the proliferation of conventional arms. The EU renewed its appeal to the DPRK urging it to ratify the CTBT and to refrain from any further provocative acts.

2. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD)/TREATY BANNING THE PRODUCTION OF FISSILE MATERIAL FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS OR OTHER NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES/ UNGA 68

The UNGA 68 First Committee Resolution on the Report on the Conference on Disarmament (CD), submitted by CD Chair Ireland called upon the CD to overcome its deadlock by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive program of work. It welcomed decision CD/1956/Rev.1 to establish an informal working group with a mandate to produce a program of work. Before the UNGA First Committee, the EU expressed its hope that the informal working group will lead to concrete and tangible results. The EU has also made it clear that in line with its longstanding commitment to the enlargement of the CD, it strongly supported appointing a special coordinator on the expansion of the membership. Consistent with the EU engagement with civil society, the EU also supported an enhanced interaction between civil society and the Conference on Disarmament, thus strengthening the contribution of NGOs and research institutions to the work of the Conference.

For the EU, the immediate commencement and early conclusion of the negotiation in the CD of a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein remains very high on the priority list. Such a treaty constitutes an urgent necessity in the nuclear disarmament field as a complement to the NPT and the CTBT. The EU has welcomed the creation of a group of governmental experts established by resolution 67/53 of the General Assembly, which is due to meet in 2014 and 2015.

At UNGA 68, the EU delegation delivered a total of six EU statements at the plenary sessions (a general statement, as well as EU positions on nuclear weapons, the disarmament machinery, other WMD, conventional weapons and outer space). The EU participated regularly in interactive debates/panel discussions. Accordingly, on the basis of agreed speaking elements, the EEAS presented comments/questions, inter alia, at the exchange with the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and other high level officials, Assistant Secretary-General Kim Won Soo on change management, the panel on Disarmament Machinery and the introduction by the Chair of the GGE on TCBMs in outer space.

As regards EU action on the resolutions tabled at the First Committee, EU Member States voted jointly on 32 occasions, including votes on separate paragraphs. All EU MS jointly co-sponsored 9 resolutions. EU Member States were unable to achieve common vote in a total of 11 occasions.

In parallel to the First Committee, EU Delegation delivered EU statements in the Fourth Committee on the topic 'Assistance in Mine Action', on peaceful uses of outer space and at the GA plenary debate on the Report of the IAEA. On HCoC, see section 5 below.

3. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Syria played a prominent role on the agenda of OPCW since the Third Review Conference and became the overwhelming issue after the summer, when Syria, under a US-Russian framework agreement, took the unprecedented decision to declare its chemical weapons to the OPCW and to accede to the CWC (Syria officially became a State Party to the CWC on 14 October 2013). The stringent plan for the elimination of chemical weapons decided by the UNSC and the OPCW has received EU support through the delivery of 10 high-specification armoured cars and satellite imagery to facilitate Phases I & II of the destruction plan (as regards the latter, Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP providing EUR 2,3 million from the CFSP budget was adopted on 9 December 2013). The EU also committed to financially contribute a substantial amount to the newly created OPCW Trust Fund in support of Phase III.

Following the Third Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the EU continued to focus on its priorities, notably (i) completing the destruction of existing stockpiles; (ii) promoting universality of the CWC (seven states not yet parties); (iii) shifting to non-proliferation efforts; (iv) promoting capacity-building with regard to safety and security in the chemical industry in developing countries, in accordance with Article XI, and responding to the use of chemical weapons, under Article X.

In terms of impact of the EU support, all countries which had been selected to receive assistance utilised this to fill critical technical gaps, allowing these States Parties to make significant progress towards national implementation of the CWC. Concretely, it can be noted that the EU Council Decisions remain the only possible means of providing this type of assistance to tackle implementation shortcomings. From the 90 national implementation sub-projects carried out by the OPCW Technical Secretariat in recent years, about half could not have been performed without Joint Actions/Council Decisions funds.

As far as the EU priority on promoting universality is concerned, in total nineteen countries joined the Convention since the first Joint Action was adopted and four of those that joined the Convention in 2005 had been involved in an EU Joint Action/Council Decision-funded outreach activity; this was the case for all countries that joined during the following years.

4. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Following the Seventh BTWC Review Conference (Geneva, December 2011), the EU has engaged constructively in the Inter-sessional Process contributing with statements and specific working papers on: 1) international cooperation and assistance; 2) strengthening of national implementation; 3) capacity building in bio-safety and bio-security. The EU delegation delivered EU statements at the meeting of experts (Geneva, 12-16 August 2013) and the meeting of States Parties (Geneva, 9-13 December 2013). At the latter, a revised and updated version of the EU Working paper on Article X – Cooperation and Assistance was submitted.

The results of the EU action included promotion of increased adhesion to the BTWC in all geographic regions, an enhanced understanding of the BTWC among relevant national authorities and/or strengthened sub-regional networking in order to promote accession to the BTWC and promotion of voluntary implementation of the BTWC prior to ratification/accession. During the period 2009 to 2013, four States joined the Convention. Communication channels have been established with several other States not parties in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which has laid a foundation for future activities.

Through the implementation of Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP of 23 July 2012, regional workshops to enhance understanding of the BTWC among relevant national authorities, strengthened regional networking to promote accession to and implementation of the BWC, identification of needs for enhancing implementation of the BTWC, and the creation of and/or support for national and regional biosafety associations were organised by the Geneva branch of UNODA (Implementation Support Unit - ISU) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (3-4 November), for South and South-East Asia, and in Mexico City (13-14 November) for Central America and the Caribbean. National workshops were also organised in Quito, Ecuador (14 October), Burkina Faso (2-3 December) and Benin (5-6 December).

The EU is also engaged in supporting improvements in bio-safety and bio-security. In this regard, the Council Decision 2013/668/CFSP adopted on 18 November 2013 provides for more than EUR 1,7 million to support, through the technical expertise of the World Health Organisation, projects aimed at promoting, in some selected States Parties, bio-risk awareness, laboratory bio-risk management, and development of national laboratory strategies.

5. MISSILES

The EU considers the Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation (HCoC) an important multilateral instrument aimed at curbing the proliferation of ballistic missiles systems and related technologies through transparency and confidence building measures and has strongly supported it since its inception. All EU Member States have subscribed to the Code. The EU has continued to pursue and support the three aspects of the Code: universality, implementation, and enhanced and improved functioning.

Based on the Council Decision 2012/423/CFSP in support to HCoC and missile non-proliferation in general, on 15 January 2013 the EU, together with the implementing agency *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique* (FRS), organised a commemorative conference in Vienna to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the HCoC. On 31 May 2013, in the margins of the HCoC Annual Regular Meeting, the EU organised an outreach event in Vienna, in support of the HCoC. Further activities included, in September 2013, an outreach event in Geneva and an Awareness building session on missile technology transfer in Paris, and another well attended outreach meeting in the margins of the UNGA First Committee on 11 October 2013. An expert mission was conducted to China in September 2013 and to India in early December 2013. The first regional seminar took place in Singapore on 27 November 2013.

EU visibility was ensured, including by participation of the EU Head of Delegation and clear references to the EU funding which were echoed by nearly all speakers. Innovation was introduced through live-streaming of the event and the discussions on the internet.

The 25th MTCR Plenary Meeting took place in Rome from 16 to 18 October 2013. Two EU statements were delivered on 16 and 17 October 2013. The press release of the Plenary makes reference to both Iran and North Korea as current ballistic missile proliferation crisis areas.

6. CBRN RISK MITIGATION

The EU has continued to progress with regard to the implementation of the EU CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) Action Plan adopted in 2009, and some 30 projects have so far been supported by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) Programme.

In addition, a range of CBRN-related research projects funded by the Secure Society Programme under the 7th Framework Programme are providing scientific and technical support to the CBRN Action Plan through research developments covering the whole crisis management cycle (from prevention to recovery). Activities are also on-going to identify standardisation needs in this area which might lead to 'European Norms' (EN) standards. The forthcoming Horizon 2020 programme (2014-2020) will strengthen on-going efforts in CBRN research through focused topics, the work programme of which was adopted on 10 December 2013.

A 2012 Progress Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan highlighted main achievements, particularly with regard to strengthened exchange of information and good practices, the organisation of joint training exercises, and the agreement on three EU lists of high-risk substances in the chemical, biological and radiological-nuclear fields respectively.

With a view to setting out a vision for policy in the coming years, during the first semester of 2014 the Commission intends to present a Communication on a new comprehensive EU CBRN-E (Explosives) Agenda, which will focus on a limited number of priority areas of clear EU added-value.

In order to implement the current Action Plan by 2015 and to define the new CBRN-E Agenda, the Commission works closely with Member State authorities and other relevant stakeholders in the CBRN-E Advisory Group and its sub-groups, which meet regularly.

The 'EU CBRN Centres of Excellence' (CoE) Initiative, funded through the Instrument for Stability, was launched by the EU in May 2010. EU CBRN Centres of Excellence are being created in response to the recognition of insufficient institutional capacity of several countries to mitigate the CBRN risk: criminal activities (CBRN proliferation or terrorism), natural (zoonosis and epidemics) and accidental disasters (industrial accidents). Their objective is to develop an all-hazard CBRN policy at national and regional level to anticipate and respond to these risks. In short, these are structural measures to reduce the vulnerability of countries to the CBRN events in the reciprocal interest of regions and the EU security.

The way to achieve this objective is to support the creation of regional networks of expertise in the legal, regulatory, technical, control and enforcement matters regarding the CBRN risk mitigation.

Six regional centres are being established in: 1. North Africa (Algiers), 2. Atlantic Façade (Rabat), 3. Middle East (Amman), 4. South East Europe - Southern Caucasus - R. Moldova – Ukraine (Tbilisi), 5. South East Asia (Manila) and 6. Sub-Saharan Africa (Nairobi), and have started their work. Next step will see the opening of regional Secretariats in Central Asia (Tashkent – tbc) and Gulf Countries (Abu Dhabi). In addition to thirty-three projects adding up to EUR 26 million previously contracted, new projects amounting to around EUR 10 million are being contracted with different consortia, including from the Member States.

7. THINK TANKS

Based on the Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010, the EU's work under the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction has been actively supported by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium that started its activity in January 2011. During the first three years of activity, the Consortium's network grew to over 60 think-tanks across Europe. Following the successful activities organised in 2012 (first 'EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference' on 3-4 February and WMDFZ in the Middle East Seminar on 5-6 November 2012) a new annual international conference on Non Proliferation and Disarmament was successfully held on 30 September - 1 October 2013 preceded by the EU Second Consultative meeting held on 17 and 18 June 2013. In the meantime, the Consortium stepped up its research activities, in cooperation with other European think tanks in the field, and published working papers relevant to the implementation of the WMD Non-proliferation Strategy, available on the Consortium's website <<http://www.nonproliferation.eu/>>. In terms of impact, 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 helps promoting dialogue between different stakeholders. The activity has contributed to raising awareness about nuclear, chemical and biological weapons challenges. A new Decision was prepared for Council adoption in early 2014 to ensure that the Consortium can continue its activities for the period 2014-2016. The new Decision would entrust the Consortium with continuing traditional activities and undertaking new projects.

8. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 AND EXPORT CONTROLS

(a) UNSCR 1540

A new Council Decision in support of UNSCR 1540 was adopted by the Council on 22 July 2013. It is implemented by the UNODA that organises regional workshops and country assistance visits worldwide. The implementation of this Council Decision, which just started on 24 October 2013, will help to enhance

the relevant national and regional efforts, contribute to the practical fulfilment of the recommendations included in the 2009 Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540, and initiate and develop national action plans upon States' request.

UNODA has signed an agreement with the OSCE that would entail synergies in support of the UNSCR 1540. Synergies and coordination, also to avoid possible duplications, are to be sought also with the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence.

(b) Export Controls

The European Commission completed the second stage in the review of the EU Export control regime with the adoption of a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 in 2010-2012. The report describes recent evolution of the export control rules and regulations and the actions undertaken to ensure that export controls are consistently across the EU. It also contains the first systematic EU-wide assessment of licensing data and sets out the views of stakeholders as regards the effects of export controls on security and trade, and the need to adjust control parameters to changing security, technological and economic circumstances.

On the regulatory side, discussions continued on the proposed amendment to the EU dual-use Regulation 428/2009 with a view to expediting the updates of the EU dual-use control lists, and trilogue meetings took place in September and December 2013 with a view to concluding the first reading of the proposal.

Export controls implementation was supported by two meetings of the Dual-Use Coordination Group, including a joint meeting with the representatives of the Customs administrations in November 2013. The Dual-Use Coordination Group also prepared guidelines for consultations between competent authorities.

Close cooperation with partners and third countries was ensured and, in particular, an export control dialogue with China took place in the context of a 'High-tech Working Group' in October 2013.

EU coordination took place to promote the agreed EU positions in the relevant meetings of the export control regimes held in the second semester (Nuclear Suppliers Group: Consultative Group in November 2013; Wassenaar Arrangement: General Working Group in October 2013 and Plenary meeting in November 2013; Australia Group: Plenary meeting in June 2013; MTCR: Plenary meeting in October 2013). The EU (as part of the acting EU Presidency's team) presented its outreach activities in the field of export controls of conventional arms and dual use items at the Wassenaar Arrangement General Working Group in October 2013.

The EU Export Control Outreach programme to strengthen the administrative capacity in third countries (23) in dealing with dual-use items continued. The programme is funded under the Instrument for Stability.

9. SPACE

Since 2007, the EU has been promoting the development of an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. This international and voluntary set of guidelines would strengthen safety, security and predictability of all space activities. Such guidelines should, among other things, limit or minimise harmful interference, collisions or accidents in outer space, as well as the creation of debris. It would lay down the basic rules to be observed by space faring nations in both civil and military space activities.

On 5 June 2012, the EU had introduced to the international community in Vienna a new draft, elaborated following a series of consultations with key space faring nations.

Following the Open-ended Consultations on the draft text that were held in Kiev on 16-17 May 2013, bringing together around 140 representatives from 61 countries, the text was revised. A second round of consultation on the revised text was held in Bangkok on 20-22 November 2013, bringing together 66 countries and organisations and 133 participants. The meeting in Bangkok was encouraging in that it saw an in-depth discussion of the text itself, with procedural issues playing only a minor role. With a view to make the process more transparent and inclusive, the Special Envoy held consultations during the year with a significant number of countries, including visits to Beijing and Moscow on the eve of the Bangkok consultations.

Under Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP of 29 May 2012 in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct Outer Space Activities, the implementing agency (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research – UNIDIR) has managed activities to raise awareness on the Code and to support the multilateral process. UNIDIR held a series of regional seminars (in Kuala Lumpur, Addis Ababa, Mexico and Astana) and organised the three larger multilateral meetings held by the EU/EEAS in Vienna, Kiev and Bangkok. The meetings in Kiev and Bangkok were supported by travel sponsorship to facilitate participation by officials and experts from third countries.

As indicated in the introduction, the Special Envoy invested considerable effort into the process related to the study of the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on TCBMs in Outer Space Activities. The positive outcome of the study, which contains useful references to the EU's proposal for a Code of Conduct, encouraged all EU Member States to co-sponsor in the UNGA First Committee the Resolution on TCBMs in Outer Space Activities, which was adopted by the Committee by consensus.

10. WMD NON-PROLIERATION CLAUSES

The EU continued, in accordance with its WMD Non-proliferation Strategy, to mainstream non-proliferation of WMD into its contractual relations with third countries.

Further negotiations on WMD non-proliferation clauses in relevant agreements between the EU and third countries took place in particular with Brunei, Japan, and Kazakhstan. The negotiations contribute to awareness raising on the EU's policy on non-proliferation and disarmament and provide a forum to increase mutual understanding of relevant positions, identify possible areas for future cooperation and to encourage partner countries to make concrete headway with regard to the international non-proliferation regime.

11. OTHER MULTILATERAL FORA

G8

The EU played an active role in the meetings of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Directors in preparing the G8 Summit Statement on non-proliferation and assisted in carrying out several demarches on the IAEA Additional Protocol and UNSCR 1540 national implementation, in association with the UK presidency.

Since its creation in 2002, the Global Partnership (GP) has expanded beyond the G8 to become a platform of coordination and cooperation, counting now 17 additional partners. At the Deauville Summit in May 2011, leaders have agreed to further strengthen biological security, 1540 implementation and nuclear

security. The US in 2012 and the UK in 2013 took this agenda forward, in particular by creating four new sub-working groups on biological security, chemical security, nuclear security and Centres of Excellence (CoE) under the GP Working Group. Bringing in (other) regional organisations as well as reinforcing regional ownership have been one of the priorities of the last six months. The EU Centres of Excellence, which were at the origin of the CoE sub-working group, continued to gain momentum within the G8 Global Partnership, in particular as a tool to facilitate exchange of information regionally and, possibly, avoid duplication among donors.

12. POLITICAL DIALOGUE MEETINGS

Political dialogue meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament, mostly undertaken by the Special Envoy, were organised with Russia (in Moscow), Brazil (in Brussels) and China (in Beijing). He also held a number of informal consultations with various actors, including in the margins of important events such as the IAEA General Conference in Vienna (Republic of Korea), the UNGA First Committee in New York (including India, United States, Russia, UN Secretariat, South Africa), the G8 Non-Proliferation Directors Group in London (Canada), as well as with Kazakhstan (in Astana). The EU coordinated its positions with the US at the annual EU 28-US High-Level Dialogue on Nonproliferation, Disarmament, Arms Control and CBRN Risk Mitigation held on 13 December 2013 in Brussels.

ANNEX I

**OVERVIEW OF EU COUNCIL JOINT ACTIONS AND COUNCIL DECISIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE
EU STRATEGY AGAINST PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)**

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP of 9 December 2013 in support of the UNSCR 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council EC-M-33/Dec 1, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>The overall objective is to support the OPCW activities by contributing to costs associated with the inspection and verification of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, as well as 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 supported through this Council Decision is the provision of situation-awareness products related to the security of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission, including the status of the road network through the delivery to OPCW of satellite imagery and related information products of the EU Satellite Centre (EU SATCEN).</p> <p><i>Implementing agency:</i> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 311 842</p> <p>Official Journal: L 329 – 10.12.2013</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months</p>
<p>Council Decision 2013/668/CFSP of 18 November 2013 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security in the framework of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>The overall objective is to support, the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to ensuring the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation, as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to such agents and toxins and their unauthorised removal and to promoting bio-risk reduction practices and awareness, including biosafety, biosecurity, bioethics and preparedness against intentional misuse of biological agents and toxins, through international cooperation in this area</p> <p>(a) promotion of laboratory bio-risk management through national and regional outreach,</p> <p>(b) development of national laboratory bio-risk management strategies to counter biological risks (a demonstration model for countries).</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The World Health Organisation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 727 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 310 – 20.11.2013</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months</p>
<p>Council Decision 2013/517/CFSP of 21 October 2013 on the Union support for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>The overall aim is to support the IAEA's activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification in order to further the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) to achieve progress towards the universalisation of international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments, including IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols;</p> <p>(b) to enhance the protection of proliferation-sensitive materials and equipment and the relevant technology, providing legislative and regulatory assistance in the area of nuclear security and safeguards;</p> <p>(c) to strengthen the detection of, and response to, illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 050 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 281 – 23.10.2013</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
<p>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>	<p>The aims shall consist of:</p> <p>(a) enhancing the relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities primarily through capacity-building and assistance facilitation;</p> <p>(b) contributing to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of the 2009 Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004), in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness;</p> <p>(c) initiating, developing and implementing National Action Plans upon States' request.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 198 – 23.7.2013</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – CTBTO V.</p>	<p>The Union will support four projects, the objectives of which are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to 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) to develop capacity for future generations of CTBT Experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI); (c) to enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM); (d) to characterise and mitigate Radio Xenon noble gases; (e) to support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multispectral array; (f) to improve the sustainment of certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 185 028</p> <p>Official Journal: L 314 – 14.11.2012</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
<p>Council Decision 2012/423/CFSP of 23 July 2012 on support of ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and of the Council Common Position 2003/805/CFSP</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to support activities in support of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — promoting the universality of the Code, and in particular the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; — supporting the implementation of the Code; — reinforce the visibility of the Code, in particular on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its signature; (b) 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><i>Implementing entity:</i> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 930 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 196 – 24.7.2012</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Extended to 16 May 2014.</p>
<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 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to 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) to enhance the visibility of the Union as a global actor and in the region in the field of non-proliferation; (c) to encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics; (d) to 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) to 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) to discuss issues related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 352 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 196 – 24.7.2012</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>To be closed at the beginning of 2014.</p> <p>A contribution of EUR 20 000 was given to the Arab Institute for Security Studies in Amman, Jordan for organising a meeting on the subject of the WMD in the M.E. (13–14 November 2013).</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting the universality of the BTWC, (b) supporting the implementation of the BTWC, including submission of CBMs by the States Parties, (c) supporting the work of the 2012-2015 inter-sessional programme with a view to strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the BTWC. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 196 – 24.7.2012</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</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>The objectives are:</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><i>Implementing entity:</i> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 490 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 140 – 30.5.2012</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Extended to 31 July 2014.</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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the CWC, (b) to enhance the preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving toxic chemicals, (c) to enhance international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, (d) to support the ability of the OPCW to adapt to developments in the field of science and technology, (e) to promote universality by encouraging States not Parties to join the CWC. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 140 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 87 – 24.3.2012</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Extended to 31 December 2014</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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics, (b) to 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) to encourage discussion on the universalisation and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, (d) to discuss issues related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation in this regard. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 347 700</p> <p>Official Journal: L 341 – 23.12.2012</p> <p>Implemented.</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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – IAEA V.	<p>The objectives are:</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, 	<p>Budget: EUR 9 966 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 302 – 1.10.2010</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Extended to 30 June 2014.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
	<p>(b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</p> <p>(c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	
<p>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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.</p>	<p>The objective of this network of independent non-proliferation think tanks is 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 societies, and more particularly among experts, researchers and academics. It will constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation action by the Union and the international community. The Union wishes to support this network as follows:</p> <p>(a) through organizing a kick-off meeting and an annual conference with a view to submitting a report and/or recommendations to the representative of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR),</p> <p>(b) through creating an Internet platform to facilitate contacts and foster research dialogue among the network of non-proliferation think tanks.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 182 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 205 – 4.8.2010</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p> <p>Extended to 30 June 2014.</p>
<p>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 Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – CTBTO IV.</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <p>(a) to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the CTBT's International Monitoring System;</p> <p>(b) to improve the CTBT verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community;</p> <p>(c) to 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) to develop an OSI noble gas capable detection system.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 280 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 219 – 20.8.2010</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Extended to 30 June 2014.</p>
<p>Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 – OPCW IV.</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the 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>(a) to enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, and</p> <p>(b) to promote universality.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 110 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 197 – 29.7.2009</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP of 18 December 2008 in support of HCoC.</p>	<p>The EU supports three aspects of the Code as follows:</p> <p>(a) universality of the Code,</p> <p>(b) implementation of the Code,</p> <p>(c) enhancement and improved functioning of the Code.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 015 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 345 – 23.12.2008</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of BTWC.	<p>The overall objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to support the universalization of the BTWC, (b) to enhance the implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of CBM declarations, and (c) to support the best use of the Inter-Sessional Process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the 2011 Review Conference. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) – Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 400 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 302 – 13.11.2008</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 – CTBTO III.	<p>The EU supports the development of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of Verification by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis, (b) integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 316 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 189 – 17.7.2008</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
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 will take the form of six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of officials responsible for managing the export control process in six sub regions (Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia), so that they can at a practical level undertake implementation efforts of UNSCR 1540. The proposed workshops will be specifically tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and will comprise 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><i>Implementing entity:</i> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 475 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 127 – 15.5.2008</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification – IAEA IV.	<p>The objectives are:</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><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 703 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 107 – 17.4.2008</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
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 is 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, in order to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promotion of bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach, (b) strengthening the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The World Health Organisation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 105 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 106 – 16.4.2008</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK.</p>	<p>Objective is to contribute to the implementation of 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><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA Department of Safeguards)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 780 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 304 – 22.11.2007</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Suspension, Force majeure.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 - CTBTO II.</p>	<p>The objective is to support the early entry into force of the Treaty, and need to the rapid buildup of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) verification regime via:</p> <p>(a) Improvement of the knowledge of Provisional Technical Secretariat noble gas measurements;</p> <p>(b) Support to on-Site Inspection via the support for the Preparations for the Integrated Field Exercise 2008.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 670 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 176 – 6.7.2007</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 – OPCW III.</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalization of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the 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>(a) promotion of universality of the CWC,</p> <p>(b) support for full implementation of the CWC by States Parties,</p> <p>(c) international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, as accompanying measures to the implementation of the CWC,</p> <p>(d) support for the creation of a collaborative framework among the chemical industry, OPCW and national authorities in the context of the 10th anniversary of the OPCW.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 700 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 85 – 27.3.2007</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 – Russian Federation IV.</p>	<p>The objective is to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons, towards fulfillment of Russia's obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. This Joint Action supported the completion of the electricity supply infrastructure at Shchuch'ye chemical weapon destruction facility, in order to provide a reliable power supply for the operation of the chemical weapon destruction facility.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 145 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 81 – 22.3.2007</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 – IAEA III.</p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <p>(a) Legislative and Regulatory Assistance;</p> <p>(b) Strengthening the Security and Control of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials;</p> <p>(c) Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 6 995 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 165 – 17.6.2006.</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 – UNSCR 1540.</p>	<p>The action aimed at addressing three aspects of the implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution, (b) contributing to 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. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 195 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 165 – 17.6.2006.</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 22 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006 – CTBTO I.</p>	<p>The objective is to improve the capacity of CTBT Signatory States to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the CTBT and to enable them to fully benefit from participation in the treaty regime by a computer-based training/self-study.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 133 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 88 – 25.3.2006</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 – BTWC.</p>	<p>Overall objective: to support the universalization of the BTWC and, in particular, to promote the accession to the BTWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promotion of the universality of the BTWC; (b) support for implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 867 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 65 – 7.3.2006</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 – OPCW II.</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promotion of universality of the CWC; (b) support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties; (c) international cooperation in the field of chemical activities. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 697 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 331 – 17.12.2005</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 – IAEA II.</p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities; (b) strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications; (c) strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking; (d) legislative assistance for the implementation of States' Obligations under IAEA safeguards agreements and additional protocols. <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 914 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 193 – 23.7.2005</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 – OPCW I.</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <p>(a) promotion of universality of the CWC; (b) support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties; (c) international cooperation in the field of chemical activities.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 841 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 349 – 25.11.2004</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 12 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 – Russian Federation III.</p>	<p>The objective is to contribute to reinforcing the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia, so as to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection for fissile materials at the Bochvar Institute in Moscow (VNIINM) of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy FAAE (formerly MINATOM).</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Federal Republic of Germany.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 730 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 349 – 25.11.2004</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 – IAEA I.</p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <p>(a) Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities; (b) Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications; (c) Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The International Atomic Energy Agency.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3 329 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 182 – 19.5.2004</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 15 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2003/472/CFSP of 24 June 2003 – Russian Federation II.</p>	<p>This Joint Action aims at financing a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Russian Federation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 680 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 157 – 26.6.2003</p> <p>Expired on the date of expiry of EU Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 - Russian Federation I.</p>	<p>The project contributed to:</p> <p>(a) a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia; (b) a set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition.</p> <p><i>Implementing entity:</i> The Russian Federation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8 900 000</p> <p>Official Journal: L 331 – 23.12.1999</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 48 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

ANNEX II

**OVERVIEW OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY, PRIORITY 1
'RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND
NUCLEAR MATERIALS OR AGENTS'**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
n.a.	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev).	The main objective of the Centres is to redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation.	ISTC/STCU	235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
				15 million	IFS 2007
				8 million	2008
				7,5 million	2009
				5,0 million	2010
				4,5 million	2011
				4,0 million	2012

AAP 2007 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2008/145-156	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus).	The purpose of the action is 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
IFS/2008/145-130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods.	The specific objective is 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2008/145-132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking.	The overall objective of the activity is 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

AAP2008 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2009/200-523	Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East.	The aim of the project would be 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
IFS/2009/217-540	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Central Asian countries.	The project will address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in selected countries of Central Asia. The main objectives of the project are 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
IFS/2009/219-636	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.	The overall objective of this project is 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
IFS/2009/216-327	Awareness raising of exporters export control of dual-use goods.	The overall objective of the project is 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

AAP2009 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2010/239-471 (UNICRI main) – IFS/2010/239-481 (JRC main) – IFS/2010/253-483 and IFS/2010/253-485 (pilot projects JRC and Univ. Milan)/ IFS/2010/250-984 (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
IFS/2010/235-364	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
IFS/2010/238-194	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
IFS/2010/247-264 (service) IFS/2010/248-064 + IFS/2010/258-635 (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)	8.2010- 8.2013
IFS/2010/253-484	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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2010/254-942	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
IFS/2010/256-885	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods.	Continuation of 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

AAP2010 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2011/263-555 (set-up) IFS/2011/273-506 (actions)	CBRN Centres of Excellence – Second phase.	Set-up of three to four new Centres in the Middle East and, possibly, Gulf region, Mediterranean Basin, Central Asia and Southern Africa and extension of the projects in South East Asia and in Ukraine /South Caucasus and implementation of thematic projects in all project areas of priority 1.	UNICRI	4,5 million 16,3 million	23.8.2011-28.2.2013
IFS/2011/273-571	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
IFS/2011/272-372 (service) and IFS/2011/272-424 (supplies)	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa.	Implementation of 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 EU for training purposes and to be deployed in other countries outside 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
IFS/2011/273-572	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

AAP2011 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2011/278-349	Multilateral Nuclear Assurances - EU contribution to the Low Enriched Uranium bank under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	The IFS contribution (EUR 20 million) will be dedicated to the purchase of a quantity of Low Enriched Uranium.	IAEA	20 million	30.11.2011-30.11.2013
IFS/2012/285-261	CBRN protection to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Football Championship 2012	The overall objective of this project is 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
IFS/2012/292-244	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
IFS/2012/301-327	Provision of specialised technical training to enhance the first responders' capabilities in case of CBRN incidents	The overall objective of this 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	France Expertise Internationale	699 274	12.2012-12.2014
IFS/2012/301-675	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	3 500 000	10.2012-10.2014
IFS/2012/301-740	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 CBRNRisk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project of which this contract will be a part is as follows: 1) Counter the threat arising from chemical, biological and radioactive or nuclear agents in particular when used in a criminal or terrorist context; 2) Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of states to unlawful or criminal acts involving CBRN agents	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	499 100	12.2012-12.2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2012/301-756	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 sensitivity 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
IFS/2012/302-214	Regional Human Resource Development for Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management through a University Master's Programme carried out in Thailand	The overall objective of this project is 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
IFS/2012/302-252	Bio-risk Management	The overall objective of this project is 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
IFS/2012/302-364	Development of a methodology for RN materials detection, management and protection of the public	The objectives of this project are as follows: 1) 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.; 2) To recommend equipment and standard procedures to respond to RN events	France Expertise Internationale	599 830	12.2012-12.2014
IFS/2012/302-427	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks	The overall objective of this Project is 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2012/302-428	Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management	The overall objective of this project is to develop and transfer knowledge concerning best practice on bio-safety, bio-security and bio-risk management in this region	Università degli Studi di Roma Torvergata	434 010	12.2012-12.2014
IFS/2012/304-799	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
IFS/2012/305-778	'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence' Coordination and CBRN Need Assessment Methodology	The overall objective of this contract is 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	2 000 000	12.2012-6.2015
IFS/2012/306-644	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT 1	The purpose of this contract is 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
IFS/2012/306-670	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT2	The purpose of this contract is 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
IFS/2012/306-675	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT 3	The purpose of this contract is 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
IFS/2012/307-293	Establishment of a Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	The overall objective of this project is 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2012/307-400	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT1	The purpose of this contract is 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
IFS/2012/307-401	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT2	The purpose of this contract is 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
IFS/2012/307-781	Support for the border monitoring activities in the South East Asia and Democratic Republic of the Congo	The overall objective of this project is 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
IFS/2012/308-512	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	2 300 000	12.2012-12.2014
IFS/2012/310-879	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-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

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2012/301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	The purpose of this administrative arrangement is to provide support for the implementation of the project 'EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence'.	JRC	3 500 000	10.2012-10.2014
IFS/2012/306-680	SECOND CONTRIBUTION TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF THE IAEA SAFEGUARDS ANALYTICAL SERVICE (ECAS) – THE NEW NUCLEAR MATERIAL LABORATORY (NML)	The purpose of this project is 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	5 000 000	12.2012-12.2016
IFS/2013/315-979	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
IFS/2013/316-496	Strengthening Capacities in CBRN Response and in Chemical and Medical Emergency	The CBRN emergency response needs to be identified and prioritised per country. Comprehensive technology solutions for detection, protection, decontamination, mitigation, containment and disposal should also be elaborated. CBRN incidents require full utilization of national resources to respond to and mitigate the consequences of such emergencies. The main responsibility in cases of CBRN emergencies falls upon first responders. It is therefore essential that countries build upon their national resources to mitigate and respond to the consequences of an emergency situation. Best-practices should thus be exchanged amongst these first responders at MIE regional level and CBRN risk mitigation knowledge developed. It should also result in increased awareness of stocks of hazardous chemical agents, their pre-cursors as this is one of the means of targeting illicit use and/or trafficking of WMD.	Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii	3 914 034	12.2013-12.2016

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2013/318-905	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	The overall objective of this action is to provide support to the EC in 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
IFS/2013/321-215	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	1 500 000	7.2013-7.2015
IFS/2013/323-494	AAF- Waste management	The objective is to improve the management of biologic and chemical waste in the African Atlantic Façade region and Tunisia. This includes the review of regulations and technical training on detection and sampling.	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	3 871 800	1.2014-6.2017
IFS/2013/329-422	Implementation of Projects CBRN - 3rd call. Complementary actions for project: #77 #111 #114	The global overall scope of work is to pursue international efforts in counteracting the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism. This project aims at supporting the development of an integrated regional nuclear safety and security systems. This will be achieved by assessing the adoption of laws and regulation in the field in order comply with international related standards for improving the security and safety of radioactive sources by encouraging the establishment of storage facilities and completion of inventories, disseminate best practices for the development of a national response plan in the participating countries. These activities are carried out under a well-coordinated approach with other donors in the region, in order not to duplicate existing efforts.	IAEA	700 047	1.2014-12.2015

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2013/332-096	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	2 500 000	12.2013-12.2015
IFS/2013/332-212	Conferences associated to EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	This project provides 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
IFS/2013/332-306	Consolidation and Extension of the CBRN Regional Centre Secretariats	The main objective of the Project is 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	3 100 000	5.2014-10.2015
IFS/2013/332-312	Strengthening Health Laboratories to minimize potential biological risks	The overall objective of this project is 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2013/329-859	Further development and consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	This project is contributing to the overall objective of enhancing health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made health threats posed by communicable diseases through the further roll-out of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET).	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	6 400 000	12.2013-12.2016
IFS/2013/330-961	MEDILABSECURE	The overall objective of this Project is 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