

IV

(Informacije)

INFORMACIJE INSTITUCIJ, ORGANOV, URADOV IN AGENCIJ EVROPSKE UNIJE

SVET

Letno poročilo o napredku pri izvajanju strategije Evropske unije proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje (2019)

(2020/C 341/01)

UVOD

1. V tem poročilu o napredku pri izvajanju Strategije Evropske unije proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje, ki jo je Evropski svet sprejel decembra 2003 (dok. 15708/03), so zajete dejavnosti, ki so se izvajale leta 2019. Poudarek poročila, ki ni izčrpno, je le na najpomembnejših dogodkih. Vse dejavnosti so potekale v širšem kontekstu varnostne politike EU in njenih prizadevanj za preprečevanje konfliktov.
2. Vodilna načela Evropske unije, izhajajoča iz Globalne strategije za zunanjo in varnostno politiko Evropske unije (dok. 10715/16), Strategije Evropske unije proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in novih smernic za ukrepanje (dok. 17172/08), so še naprej:
 - (a) učinkovit multilateralizem, vključno z ohranitvijo osrednje vloge in spodbujanjem univerzalnosti svetovne ureditve za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje, z diplomatsko dejavnostjo in finančno pomočjo tretjim državam in mednarodnim organizacijam;
 - (b) tesno sodelovanje z državami pri krepitvi mednarodne ureditve neširjenja orožja;
 - (c) obravnavanje vprašanj v zvezi z neširjenjem orožja na srečanjih EU v okviru dvostranskih političnih dialogov ter dialogov o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju, pa tudi bolj neformalnih stikov;
 - (d) učinkovita in komplementarna uporaba vseh razpoložljivih instrumentov in finančnih sredstev – proračuna skupne zunanje in varnostne politike, instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru ter drugih instrumentov – v podporo ciljem njene zunanje politike.
3. Evropska služba za zunanje delovanje (ESZD), zlasti njen posebni odposlanec za razoroževanje in neširjenje orožja, je v letu 2019 zastopala EU na več ključnih mednarodnih srečanjih:
 - na regionalnem južnoazijskem seminarju o Haaškem kodeksu ravnanja proti širjenju balističnih izstrelkov (Kolombo, 14.–16. januar 2019),
 - na srečanju skupine direktorjev, ki so v okviru G7 pristojni za neširjenja orožja (Pariz, 5. in 6. februar 2019),
 - na mednarodni konferenci o jedrski politiki, ki jo je pripravila organizacija Carnegie (Washington, 11.–14. marec 2019),

- na tretjem zasedanju pripravljalnega odbora za konferenco o pregledu Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja (NPT), ki bo leta 2020 (New York, 29. april–10. maj 2019),
- na 63. redni letni generalni konferenci Mednarodne agencije za atomsko energijo (IAEA) (Dunaj, 16.–20. september 2019),
- na srečanju v okviru pobude za dialog o izstrelkih (Berlin, 17. in 18. oktober 2019),
- na 74. zasedanju Prvega odbora Generalne skupščine ZN (New York, oktober–november 2019),
- na konferenci pogodbenic o pregledu Konvencije o prepovedi protipehotnih min (Oslo, 25.–29. november 2019).

Posebni odposlanec se je najbolj posvečal:

- (a) spodbujanju k ohranitvi in okrepitvi Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja (NPT) kot temeljnega večstranskega instrumenta za krepitev mednarodnega miru, varnosti in stabilnosti;
 - (b) prizadevanjem za univerzalni pristop k Pogodbi o celoviti prepovedi jedrskih poskusov (CTBT) in za začetek njene veljavnosti ter večji prepoznavnosti prispevka EU;
 - (c) podpori mednarodnim normam o prepovedi uporabe kemičnega orožja, tudi s preprečevanjem nekaznovanja te uporabe;
 - (d) spodbujanju Haaškega kodeksa ravnanja proti širjenju balističnih izstrelkov kot ukrepa za krepitev zaupanja in preglednosti;
 - (e) vzpostavljanju in nadaljevanju dialoga o neširjenju orožja z glavnimi partnerji ter vključevanju vprašanj v zvezi z neširjenjem orožja v dvostranske odnose EU.
4. Delovna skupina Sveta EU za neširjenje orožja se je v letu 2019 sestala enajstkrat, tudi na ravni direktorjev, ter razpravljala o stališčih in prihodnjih dejavnostih EU. Delegacije EU na Dunaju, v Ženevi in New Yorku so pripravile in koordinirale več izjav EU za večstranske forume in dejavno prispevale k oblikovanju politik v okviru rednih usklajevalnih sestankov na ravni EU.

JEDRSKA VPRAŠANJA

5. EU je še vedno v celoti zavezana spodbujanju vsesplošne uporabe ter doslednega, popolnega in učinkovitega izvajanja Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja (NPT), začetku veljavnosti CTBT ter začetku in hitremu zaključku pogajanj o pogodbi o prepovedi proizvodnje cepljivih materialov za jedrsko orožje ali druga jedrska eksplozivna telesa na konferenci o razorožitvi. Med njenimi prednostnimi nalogami je še naprej tudi vzpostavitev območja brez orožja za množično uničevanje in pripadajočih izstrelitvenih sistemov na Bližnjem vzhodu. Svet je leta 2019 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2019/938⁽¹⁾, s katerim je UNIDIR zagotovil 2 856 278 EUR za podporo procesu krepitev zaupanja kot podlagi za vzpostavitev območja brez jedrskega orožja in vsega drugega orožja za množično uničevanje na Bližnjem vzhodu.

Pogodba o neširjenju jedrskega orožja in Mednarodna agencija za atomsko energijo

6. Cikel pregleda NPT se je nadaljeval s tretjim zasedanjem pripravljalnega odbora (od 27. aprila do 10. maja 2019 v New Yorku) za konferenco pogodbenic o pregledu NPT, ki bo leta 2020. EU je dala štiri izjave, in sicer eno v okviru splošne razprave in tri v okviru razprav o jedrski razorožitvi, neširjenju jedrskega orožja oziroma njegovi uporabi v miroljubne namene; dala je tudi posebno izjavo v podporo vzpostavitvi območja brez orožja za množično uničevanje na Bližnjem

⁽¹⁾ UL L 149, 7.6.2019, str. 63.

vzhodu. Poleg tega je EU organizirala dogodek ob robu in predložila delovni dokument o svoji oceni pogodbe petdeset let po njenem sprejetju. Vse države članice EU so podprle izjavo o severnokorejskem jedrskem vprašanju. EU je prispevala k vsem ustreznim razpravam, tudi k tematski razpravi o jedrskem orožju na 74. zasedanju Prvega odbora Generalne skupščine ZN za razorožitev in mednarodno varnost.

7. Poleg tega je Svet 15. aprila 2019 sprejel sklep brez primere, Sklep (SZVP) 2019/615 ⁽²⁾, katerega namen je bil zagotoviti finančno podporo Uradu ZN za razoroževanje pri organizaciji tematskih in regionalnih posvetovanj v okviru priprav na konferenco pogodbenic o pregledu NPT v letu 2020. Glavni cilj sklepa Sveta je prispevati k uspešnemu izidu konference o pregledu NPT ter pripravi realističnega in izvedljivega sklopa ukrepov in priporočil, o katerih je mogoče doseči soglasje. Na podlagi tega sklepa Sveta je UNODA v letu 2019 organiziral dva regionalna seminarja: 29. in 30. avgusta v Adis Abebi ter 3. in 4. decembra v Bangkoku, 20. in 21. novembra pa še tematski seminar o uporabi jedrske energije v miroljubne namene na Dunaju. Na regionalnih srečanjih so bili z vidika regionalnih prednostnih nalog in pomislekov obravnavani vsi trije stebri NPT. V okviru vseh dejavnosti se poskušajo izpostaviti številne ugodnosti, ki jih NPT že zagotavlja, in potreba po tem, da se te ugodnosti ohranijo.
8. EU je še naprej podpirala glavne pristojnosti IAEA glede neširjenja orožja, jedrske energije, jedrske varnosti in tehničnega sodelovanja.
9. EU s Sklepom Sveta (SZVP) 2016/2383 ⁽³⁾ prispeva k izvajanju jedrskega varnostnega načrta IAEA 2018–2021. Še naprej je finančno podpirala dejavnosti IAEA za: vsesplošno uporabo mednarodnih instrumentov na področju neširjenja orožja in jedrske varnosti; podpiranje držav pri vzpostavljanju notranjih tehničnih, znanstvenih in kadrovske zmogljivosti, potrebnih za učinkovito in trajnostno jedrsko varnost; krepitev zmogljivosti za preprečevanje, odkrivanje, odzivanje ter zaščito ljudi, premoženja, okolja in družbe pred kriminalnimi ali namernimi nepooblaščenimi dejanji, ki vključujejo jedrski material ali druge vrste radioaktivnega materiala, ki ni pod upravnim nadzorom; izboljšanje odkrivanja nedovoljenega prometa z jedrskimi in drugimi radioaktivnimi materiali ter odzivanja nanj; prispevanje k računalniški varnosti na jedrskem področju; krepitev varnosti radioaktivnih virov z namenom njihovega prenosa v varno in varovano hrambo v državah, ki potrebujejo podporo, vključno z vrnitvijo v državo izvora ali dobavitelja; krepitev fizičnega varovanja jedrskih in drugih radioaktivnih materialov.
10. IAEA je še naprej uspešno izvajala Sklep Sveta (SZVP) 2016/2001 ⁽⁴⁾ z dne 15. novembra 2016 o prispevku EU k ustanovitvi in varnemu upravljanju banke za nizko obogateni uran pod nadzorom Mednarodne agencije za atomsko energijo (IAEA) v okviru strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje.
11. V letu 2019 je Skupno raziskovalno središče Evropske komisije zaključilo svojo podporo za podatkovno zbirko IAEA o nesrečah in nedovoljenem prometu (ITDB).
12. Ob robu petega srečanja višjih uradnikov EU in IAEA 15. februarja 2017 sta Skupno raziskovalno središče in IAEA podpisala praktično ureditev o sodelovanju na področju uporabe jedrske znanosti, s katero naj bi vzpostavili skupne dejavnosti in preprečili podvajanje dela. Ena od dejavnosti iz te praktične ureditve je okoljsko spremljanje radioaktivnosti, ki se meri po Evropi in na več drugih lokacijah po svetu v obliki povprečnih in maksimalnih količin sevanja gama v 24 urah. Ti podatki se merijo na okoli 5 500 merilnih mestih, ki jih upravljajo pristojni nacionalni organi v 39 državah, ti pa sporočajo najnovejše radiološke vrednosti Evropski radiološki platformi za izmenjavo podatkov (EURDEP). Sporočilo o radiološki nesreči ali izrednih razmerah se po posvetovanju s pristojnimi nacionalnimi organi pošlje prek omrežij za zgodnje obveščanje, na primer ECURIE, ki ga upravlja Evropska komisija, ali pa EMERCON, ki ga upravlja IAEA.

⁽²⁾ UL L 105, 16.4.2019, str. 25.

⁽³⁾ UL L 352, 23.12.2016, str. 74.

⁽⁴⁾ UL L 308, 16.11.2016, str. 22.

13. Skupni celoviti načrt ukrepanja je ključni element globalne strukture za boj proti širjenju jedrskega orožja in je rezultat večstranske diplomacije. Celovito in učinkovito izvajanje tega načrta je bistveno za varnost v Evropi. EU še naprej prispeva k njegovemu izvajanju z usklajevanjem dela skupne komisije in dela več strokovnih delovnih skupin, ustanovljenih v njegovem okviru tega. Prav tako še naprej v celoti podpira dolgoročno poslanstvo IAEA, tj. preverjanje in spremljanje, kako Iran izpolnjuje zaveze, povezane z jedrskim vprašanjem. EU od leta 2016 sodeluje pri izvajanju Priloge III k skupnemu celovitemu načrtu ukrepanja, zlasti pri projektih za izboljšanje jedrske varnosti. Za civilno jedrsko sodelovanje z Iranom in tri oddane projekte, ki podpirajo iranski organ za jedrsko energijo in upravljavca jedrske elektrarne v Bushehru, je bilo že dodeljenih 15 milijonov EUR. Leta 2018 je bil odobren nov projekt s proračunom 5 milijonov EUR, ki zajema dobavo laboratorijske opreme za center regulativnega organa za jedrsko varnost. Projekt naj bi bil predvidoma oddan izvajalcem leta 2020.
14. Civilno jedrsko sodelovanje z Iranom je temeljni steber skupnega celovitega načrta ukrepanja in ima osrednjo vlogo v sodelovanju EU z Iranom. Pomaga k boljšemu razumevanju potreb Irana po jedrski energiji za civilne namene in postopoma krepi zaupanje v miroljubno naravo iranskega jedrskega programa. V letu 2019 je sodelovanje med EU in Iranom leta zajemalo pogoste pogovore na visoki ravni o političnih vprašanjih s posebnim poudarkom na jedrskem upravljanju, skupno delavnico o civilni jedrski odgovornosti in zavarovanju; projekte v podporo prizadevanjem iranskega regulativnega organa za jedrsko energijo za uskladitev z mednarodnimi zakonodajnimi in regulativnimi standardi, pa tudi za ustanovitev centra za jedrsko varnost, zasnovanega v okviru prejšnjega projekta, ki ga je financirala EU; udeležbo iranskih študentov v poletni šoli o razgradnji ter na delavnici o meroslovju za opredelitev odpadkov in odpravo nadzora nad njimi v skupnem raziskovalnem središču EU, skupni delavnici EU in Irana o poročanju v okviru Skupne konvencije o varnosti ravnanja z izrabljenim gorivom in radioaktivnimi odpadki, skupni delavnici EU in Irana o pripravljenosti in odzivanju na izredne razmere v primeru radioloških ali jedrskih izrednih razmer ter pri projektih za posodobitev raziskovalnega reaktorja v Araku (Khondab) in preoblikovanje objekta v Fordowu v središče za jedrsko energijo, fiziko in tehnologijo. Iran je tudi v tem letu največ pomoči na področju jedrske varnosti prejel od EU.
15. Trenutno standard za preverjanje določajo celoviti sporazumi o nadzornih ukrepih in dodatni protokoli, EU pa si še naprej prizadeva za takojšni vsesplošni pristop k njim. Tesno sodelovanje med Euratomom in IAEA omogoča delujoče in učinkovite nadzorne ukrepe. EU dejavno podpira sistem IAEA za nadzorne ukrepe prek programa Evropske komisije za podporo nadzornim ukrepom, instrumenta za sodelovanje na področju jedrske varnosti in podpornih programov posameznih držav članic. Program Evropske komisije za podporo nadzornim ukrepom prispeva h krepitvi zmogljivosti jedrskih nadzornih ukrepov IAEA za preverjanje izvajanja skupnega celovitega načrta ukrepanja, tudi tako, da inšpektorjem IAEA, zadolženim za nadzorne ukrepe, omogoča usposabljanje na področju dodatnega dostopa in delovanja COMPUCEA (kombinirani postopek za analizo koncentracije in obogatitve urana) v okviru preverjanja obogatitve snovi UF6.
16. Evropska komisija še naprej vodi in dejavno podpira Evropsko združenje za raziskovanje in razvoj nadzornih ukrepov (ESARDA), ki je leta 2019 ob svoji 50. obletnici pripravilo odprti simpozij, na katerem je 250 udeležencev s selega sveta razpravljalo o vprašanjih jedrskih nadzornih ukrepov in neširjenja jedrskega orožja, predvsem z znanstvenega in tehničnega vidika. ESARDA prav tako nadaljuje svoje mednarodne dejavnosti ozaveščanja z memorandumami o soglasju z Afriško komisijo za jedrsko energijo in Azijsko-pacifiško mrežo za nadzorne ukrepe, pri čemer tesno sodeluje z Inštitutom za ravnanje z jedrskim materialom. Delovne skupine ESARDA razvijajo, preizkušajo in potrjujejo inovativne nadzorne ukrepe in pristope na področju neširjenja orožja, od česar imata neposredne koristi Direktorat za jedrske nadzorne ukrepe v GD za energetiko in Oddelek za nadzorne ukrepe Mednarodne agencije za atomsko energijo. Z rezultati raziskav in razvoja ter pobudami za izobraževanje in usposabljanje se krepijo evropske in mednarodne zmogljivosti na področju jedrskih nadzornih ukrepov ter strateški trgovinski nadzor, s tem pa tudi razvoj pobud za jedrsko varnost in razoroževanje.
17. Skupaj z državami članicami pripisuje izredno velik pomen zagotavljanju in stalnemu izboljševanju jedrske varnosti po vsem svetu. EU je s spremenjeno direktivo o jedrski varnosti, ki je začela veljati leta 2017, pravno uveljavila cilje Dunajske deklaracije o jedrski varnosti. Glavni element spremenjene direktive je uvedba varnostnega cilja za vse upravljavce, da se preprečijo nesreče in večji izpusti radioaktivnih snovi. S spremenjeno direktivo so bili v pravo o Euratomu vključeni tudi tematski medsebojni strokovni pregledi. Prvi evropski tematski medsebojni strokovni pregled je že bil uspešno opravljen. Vse države članice EU so nove zahteve prenesle v svoje nacionalno pravo.

18. EU je miroljubno rabo jedrske energije podprla tako, da je v obdobju 2014–2020 za spodbujanje jedrske varnosti, varstva pred sevanjem ter uporabo učinkovitih in delujočih nadzornih ukrepov v tretjih državah namenila 325 milijonov EUR. Evropska komisija v sodelovanju z IAEA in drugimi partnerji podpira izvajanje osrednjega strateškega načrta za sanacijo okolja v Srednji Aziji, ki bo financiran z namenskega računa za sanacijo okolja, ki ga upravlja Evropska banka za obnovo in razvoj (EBRD). EU se kot glavna donatorka še naprej zavzema za sodelovanje z državami upravičenkami (Kirgizistanom, Tadžikistanom in Uzbekistanom), da bi jih spodbudila k angažiranosti in začetku izvajanja konkretnih projektov čiščenja in sanacije.
19. Julija 2019 je bila Ukrajini na slovesnosti, ki se je je udeležil predsednik Volodimir Zelenski, uradno predana nova varna zaščitna zgradba, ki pokriva uničeni 4. reaktor v jedrski elektrarni v Černobilu, s čimer so se zaključila dolgotrajna mednarodna prizadevanja na pobudo skupine G7, da bi ta lokacija spet postala okoljsko varna. EU je bila takoj za Evropsko banko za obnovo in razvoj, ki upravlja Sklad za zaščitno zgradbo černobilskega reaktorja, največja donatorka v ta sklad.
20. EU in njene države članice še naprej zavzeto podpirajo program tehničnega sodelovanja v okviru IAEA, med drugim z znatnimi prispevki v Sklad za tehnično sodelovanje in za pobudo za miroljubno rabo. EU in njene države članice so med tistimi, ki največ prispevajo za program tehničnega sodelovanja; ta program je pomembno orodje, ki omogoča varno in zaščiteno uporabo jedrske tehnologije v miroljubne namene ter uresničevanje ciljev iz agende za trajnostni razvoj do leta 2030.
21. EU in IAEA se vsako leto sestajata na ravni visokih uradnikov ter pregledujeta in načrtujeta sodelovanje pri raznovrstnih vprašanjih. Zadnje srečanje, ki ga je pripravila Evropska komisija, je bilo 12. februarja 2019 v Luxembourg. Poudarek razgovorov je bil na krepitvi sodelovanja v zvezi z jedrsko varnostjo, zaščito, nadzornimi ukrepi ter raziskavami, inovacijami in usposabljanjem na področju jedrske energije.

Pogodba o celoviti prepovedi jedrskih poskusov

22. Pomembna cilja Strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje sta začetek veljavnosti in vsesplošna uporaba CTBT. Vse države članice EU so svojo zavezanost Pogodbi pokazale tako, da so jo ratificirale in začele izvajati iz nje izhajajoče temeljne obveznosti. CTBT je močan ukrep za krepitev zaupanja in varnosti. EU je v letu 2019 o tem na diplomatski ravni ozaveščala vse preostale države, tiste iz Priloge II in tiste, ki v njej niso navedene. S tem jih je želela spodbuditi, da se zavežejo ratifikaciji CTBT. Zavzemanje za začetek veljavnosti CTBT je bil eden od ukrepov v programu generalnega sekretarja ZN „Varovanje naše skupne prihodnosti. Agenda za razorožitev“, ki ga je EU sklenila podpreti.
23. EU dosledno promovira prednosti in prispevek te pogodbe za mir, varnost, razoroževanje in neširjenje orožja, tudi kadar se uporablja v civilne namene. EU je še naprej finančno podpirala Pripravljalno komisijo organizacije CTBT, kot je navedeno v Sklepu Sveta (SZVP) 2018/298⁽⁵⁾ o podpori Unije dejavnostim Pripravljalne komisije CTBTO za okrepitev njenih zmogljivosti opazovanja in preverjanja. EU in države članice so k vzdrževanju in krepitvi ureditve preverjanja v okviru CTBT prispevale tudi z zagotavljanjem tehnične podpore in nasvetov znotraj Delovne skupine B CTBTO ter na drugih delavnicah in seminarjih. EU je dejavno sodelovala na sejah Pripravljalne komisije CTBTO ter njenih delovnih skupin A in B.
24. Visoka predstavnica/podpredsednica Komisije se je na povabilo izvršnega sekretarja CTBTO 25. septembra 2019 v New Yorku udeležila enajste konference o olajšanju začetka veljavnosti CTBT in na njej dala izjavo, dogovorjeno na ravni EU. Delegacija EU je 25. junija med znanstveno-tehnološko konferenco v okviru CTBT na Dunaju organizirala dogodek na temo sodelovanja med EU in CTBTO.

⁽⁵⁾ UL L 56, 28.2.2018, str. 34.

Pobude v zvezi z jedrsko varnostjo

25. EU je še naprej promovirala Mednarodno konvencijo za preprečevanje jedrskega terorizma (ICSANT) in Spremembo Konvencije o fizičnem varovanju jedrskega materiala kot temeljna elementa globalne ureditve za jedrsko varnost in boj proti terorizmu. Urad Združenih narodov za droge in kriminal ter Urad Združenih narodov za boj proti terorizmu sta začela izvajati Sklep Sveta (SZVP) 2018/1939⁽⁶⁾ o podpori Unije za vsesplošno uporabo in učinkovito izvajanje ICSANT. Cilj sklepa Sveta je povečanje števila pristopov k ICSANT, ozaveščanje nacionalnih oblikovalcev politike in nosilcev odločanja ter krepitev zmogljivosti, da bi prispevali h kakovostnejši nacionalni zakonodaji in okrepili zmogljivosti nacionalnih deležnikov, vključno z uradniki kazenskega pravosodja, za preiskovanje in pregon primerov jedrskega terorizma in razsojanje o njih. Izvajanje navedenega sklepa Sveta se je začelo z uvodnim dogodkom aprila 2019 v New Yorku in maja 2019 na Dunaju.
26. EU je še naprej podpirala svetovno pobudo za boj proti jedrskemu terorizmu (GICNT) in njeno poslanstvo za krepitev globalnih zmogljivosti za preprečevanje in odkrivanje jedrskega terorizma ter odzivanje nanj. EU in njene države članice so sodelovale na 11. plenarnem zasedanju GICNT, ki je potekalo 6. in 7. junija 2019 v Buenos Airesu. Izjavi, dogovorjeni na ravni EU, so se pridružile naslednje države: Turčija, Severna Makedonija, Črna gora, Srbija in Albanija, država v stabilizacijsko-pridružitvenem procesu in možna kandidatka za članstvo Bosna in Hercegovina, državi Efte Islandija in Norveška, ki sta članici Evropskega gospodarskega prostora, ter Ukrajina, Republika Moldavija, Armenija in Gruzija.
27. EU je skupaj z državami članicami dejavno vključena v delo skupine GICNT na vseh področjih, od odkrivanja jedrskih snovi in jedrske forenzike do odziva in blažitve. Skupno raziskovalno središče Evropske komisije je gostilo delavnico o zunanji podpori pri odkrivanju jedrskih snovi „Cunning Karl“, ki je potekala od 12. do 14. februarja 2019 v Karlsruheju v Nemčiji pod okriljem delovne skupine GICNT za odkrivanje jedrskih snovi. Navezovala se je na rezultate delavnice o tehnični zunanji podpori „Magic Maggiore“, organizirane leta 2017; udeleženci so se osredotočili na opredeljevanje ključnih zmogljivosti, povezanih s tehnično zunanjo podporo pri operacijah odkrivanja, ter preučili izzive in najboljše prakse pri zagotavljanju zunanje podpore na oddaljenih območjih. Finska je 24. in 25. februarja 2019 gostila sestanek strokovnjakov Delovne skupine za jedrsko forenziko, na katerem so razpravljali o delovnem načrtu te skupine za obdobje 2019–2021. EU je prispevala tudi k delavnici o odkrivanju jedrskih snovi na modrih in zelenih mejah ter štabni vaji, ki ju je decembra 2019 gostila Kraljevina Maroko.
28. Center EU za usposabljanje na področju jedrske varnosti in za odzivanje na nedovoljena dejanja, povezana z jedrskimi in drugimi radioaktivnimi materiali (EUSECTRA), je v celoti operativen od leta 2013 in deluje v korist držav članic Evropske unije in partnerskih držav, med njimi več članic GICNT. Center upravljata Skupno raziskovalno središče (JRC) EK v Karlsruheju (Nemčija) in Ispri (Italija), v tesnem sodelovanju z nosilci drugih mednarodnih pobud, ki jih podpirajo IAEA in več partnerskih držav v okviru GICNT. Center se uporablja tudi za praktične vaje, predvsem v zvezi z bojem proti tihotapljenju jedrskih materialov. EUSECTRA se dejavno odziva na potrebe držav članic EU in partnerjev EU po usposabljanju, tudi z zelo cenjenimi usklajenimi usposabljanji za delegate držav članic na carinskem področju in področju kazenskega preгона, ki so že bila izvedena in so načrtovana v obdobju 2019–2021 (v neposrednem sodelovanju z Evropsko komisijo oz. njenima GD HOME in GD TAXUD), na zahtevo držav članic EU pa zagotavlja tudi oceno stanja opreme. V letu 2019 je bilo organiziranih 14 enotedenskih usposabljanj in dve dodatni delavnici s strokovnjaki iz držav članic EU.
29. Evropska komisija in države članice EU so nadaljevale jedrskoforenzicne dejavnosti, namenjene prepoznavanju temeljnih lastnosti prestreženega jedrskega materiala, in sicer v okviru naprednega forenzičnega preiskovanja v JRC v Karlsruheju (Nemčija). V letu 2019 so bili analizirani vzorci iz treh incidentov v dveh državah članicah EU. Pregledi jedrskih materialov, odkritih in zaseženih v skupno več kot 50 incidentih, so bili v pomoč pristojnim organom v državah članicah EU in drugod.

⁽⁶⁾ UL L 314, 11.12.2018, str. 41.

Pobude v zvezi s preverjanjem jedrskega razoroževanja

30. EU in njene države članice so podprle resolucijo Generalne skupščine ZN o preverjanju jedrskega razoroževanja iz leta 2019, v kateri se poziva k ustanovitvi druge skupine vladnih strokovnjakov, ki bi preučila vlogo preverjanja pri jedrskem razoroževanju. EU podpira delo širših partnerstev in kooperativnih ureditev za preverjanje, obenem pa sodeluje pri delu Mednarodnega partnerstva za preverjanje jedrskega razoroževanja (IPNDV) vse od njegove vzpostavitve leta 2015. EU je še naprej dejavno sodelovala v drugi fazi IPNDV, saj sta se ESZD in Skupno raziskovalno središče v njenem imenu udeležila sej delovnih skupin v Helsinkih od 4. do 6. marca 2019 in Haagu od 19. do 21. junija, pa tudi plenarnega zasedanja v Ottawi od 2. do 6. decembra. Kot glavna cilja sta določena znatna podpora skupini vladnih strokovnjakov ZN za preverjanje jedrskega razoroževanja in konferenca o pregledu NPT leta 2020. EU je prav tako podprla konkreten ukrep v zvezi s preverjanjem jedrskega razoroževanja iz programa generalnega sekretarja ZN „Varovanje naše skupne prihodnosti. Agenda za razorožitev“.

Regionalna vprašanja

31. EU in njene države članice so še naprej pozivale Demokratično ljudsko republiko Korejo (DLRK), naj v celoti, preverljivo in nepovratno opusti programe v zvezi z orožjem za množično uničevanje in balističnimi izstrelki. To se je odražalo v vseh ustreznih izjavah EU. EU še vedno meni, da DLRK s ponavljajočimi se izstrelitvami balističnih raket, s katerimi krši več resolucij Varnostnega sveta ZN, resno ogroža mir in varnost na regionalni in mednarodni ravni ter spodkopava aktualna mednarodna prizadevanja za doseg trajnega miru in varnosti na Korejskem polotoku. DLRK je pozvala, naj nemudoma ustavi vse svoje izstrelitve, začne konstruktivna pogajanja ter sprejme konkretne in verodostojne ukrepe za vzpostavitev zaupanja ter popolno, preverljivo in nepovratno opustitev izvajanja vseh programov jedrskega orožja in balističnih izstrelkov. Državo je še naprej je pozivala, naj dosledno upošteva vse ustrezne resolucije Varnostnega sveta ZN ter svoje druge mednarodne obveznosti in zaveze, brez odlašanja podpiše in ratificira CTBT ter spet začne izpolnjevati svoje obveznosti glede nadzornih ukrepov v okviru NPT. EU je vse resolucije Varnostnega sveta hitro prenesla v zakonodajo EU, sprejela pa je tudi stroge avtonomne sankcije, ki dopolnjujejo in krepijo sankcije, ki so jih sprejeli ZN. Tiskovna predstavnik ESZD je dala izjavo 10. avgusta po izstrelitvi dveh balističnih raket kratkega dosega in 2. oktobra po domnevni izstrelitvi balističnega izstrelka na morju.

Konferenca za razorožitev/Pogodba o prepovedi proizvodnje cepljivih materialov za jedrsko orožje ali druga jedrska eksplozivna telesa

32. EU je še naprej soglasno zavezana preverljivemu jedrskemu razoroževanju in nadzoru nad orožjem na podlagi pogodb ter poudarja, da je treba obnoviti večstranska prizadevanja in dati nov zagon večstranskim pogajalskim telesom, zlasti Konferenci za razorožitev. Dolgoročna prednostna naloga EU v okviru Konference za razorožitev je takojšnji začetek pogajanj o pogodbi o prepovedi proizvodnje cepljivih materialov za jedrsko orožje ali druga jedrska eksplozivna telesa (FMCT). EU podpira začetek teh pogajanj v skladu z dokumentom CD/1299 in mandatom, ki ga ta vsebuje. EU poziva vse članice Konference za razorožitev, da brez odlašanja začnejo pogajanja o FMCT in delo, povezano z drugimi vprašanji na dnevnem redu. EU na podlagi Sklepa Sveta (EU) 2017/2284⁽⁷⁾ z dne 11. decembra 2017 prispeva znatno finančno podporo za Urad ZN za razorožitev (UNODA), da bi olajšala sodelovanje afriških, azijskih, latinskoameriških in karibskih držav v posvetovanjih in drugih dejavnostih, povezanih s FMCT. EU hkrati vse države, ki imajo jedrsko orožje in ki še niso razglasile moratorija na proizvodnjo cepljivih materialov za jedrsko orožje ali druga jedrska eksplozivna telesa, poziva, naj ta moratorij nemudoma razglasijo in se ga tudi držijo. Država članica EU, ki ima jedrsko orožje, je razglasila ustrezne moratorije in razgradila zadevne objekte.

KEMIČNO OROŽJE

33. EU je še naprej politično, diplomatsko in finančno podpirala Organizacijo za prepoved kemičnega orožja (OPCW), da bi zagotovila dosledno in učinkovito izvajanje in vsesplošno spoštovanje Konvencije o kemičnem orožju (CWC).

⁽⁷⁾ UL L 328, 12.12.2017, str. 32.

34. Svet je 1. aprila 2019 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2019/538⁽⁸⁾, na podlagi katerega EU zagotavlja podporo za osrednje dejavnosti v okviru OPCW (na primer izvajanje na nacionalni ravni, mednarodno sodelovanje, univerzalizacijo, Program za Afriko) v obdobju 2019–2022. Z njim je zagotovljen tudi znaten prispevek za nadgradnjo laboratorija OPCW v center za kemijo in tehnologijo ter izvajanje Sklepa C-SS-4/DEC.3, v katerem je obravnavana grožnja, ki jo predstavlja kemično orožje, sprejet pa je bil na izrednem zasedanju Konference držav pogodbenic CWC 27. junija 2018.
35. Svet je 26. junija 2019 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2019/1092⁽⁹⁾, s katerim je podaljšal obdobje izvajanja Sklepa (SZVP) 2017/2302⁽¹⁰⁾ z dne 12. decembra 2017 v podporo dejavnostim OPCW za pomoč pri sanaciji nekdanjega območja shranjevanja kemičnega orožja v Libiji v okviru izvajanja Strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje.
36. EU je še naprej odločno podpirala delo, opravljeno v okviru misije OPCW za ugotavljanje dejstev ter v sklopu skupine za oceno ujemanja med prijavljenim in dejanskim stanjem, ki sta preučevali poročila o uporabi kemičnega orožja v Siriji in poskušali odpraviti ugotovljene vrzeli in nedoslednosti glede stanja, ki ga je prvotno prijavila Sirija. Svet je v zvezi s tem 9. decembra 2019 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2019/2112⁽¹¹⁾, s katerim je podaljšal obdobje izvajanja Sklepa (SZVP) 2017/2303⁽¹²⁾ v podporo nadaljnjemu izvajanju Resolucije Varnostnega sveta ZN 2118 (2013) in sklepa Izvršnega sveta OPCW EC-M-33/DEC.1 o uničenju sirskega kemičnega orožja z zagotavljanjem satelitskih posnetkov v podporo operacijam OPCW v Siriji.
37. V skladu s sklepi Evropskega sveta z dne 28. junija 2018, v katerih se je EU zavezala, da bo podprla izvajanje Sklepa C-SS-4/DEC.3, ki je bil sprejet na izrednem zasedanju Konference držav pogodbenic Konvencije o kemičnem orožju 27. junija 2018, da bi vzpostavili preiskovalni mehanizem v odziv na večkratno uporabo tega orožja od leta 2012 ter zagotovili sprejete osnutke programa OPCW in proračuna za leto 2020, ki bosta trdna in zanesljiva podlaga, na kateri se bo tehnični sekretariat OPCW v bodoče spoprijemal z mnogovrstnimi nalogami in izzivi, je EU večjemu številu pogodbenic CWC izročila demaršo, v kateri jih je prosila, naj konstruktivno pristopijo k izvajanju Sklepa OPCW C-SS-4/DEC in se zavzamejo za uspešen izid 24. konference držav pogodbenic o pregledu, ki je potekala od 25. do 29. novembra 2019.
38. S Sklepom Sveta (SZVP) 2017/1252⁽¹³⁾ z dne 11. julija 2017 v podporo krepitvi kemijske zaščite in varnosti v Ukrajini v skladu z izvajanjem Resolucije Varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov 1540 (2004) o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in njegovih nosilcev je EU podprla krepitev nacionalnih zmogljivosti v Ukrajini ter zlasti ustanovitev ukrajinskega nacionalnega referenčnega centra za identifikacijo nadzorovanih in strupenih kemikalij.
39. EU je 14. oktobra 2019 s Sklepom Sveta (SZVP) 2019/1722⁽¹⁴⁾ podaljšala veljavnost omejevalnih ukrepov proti uporabi in širjenju kemičnega orožja za nadaljnjih 12 mesecev.

BIOLOŠKO OROŽJE

40. Svet EU je 21. januarja 2019 sprejel že svoj peti sklep v podporo Konvenciji o biološkem in toksičnem orožju (BTWC). S Sklepom Sveta (SZVP) 2019/97⁽¹⁵⁾ je bil Uradu ZN za razoroževanje (UNODA) za obdobje 2019–2022 namenjen proračun v višini 3 milijona EUR. To bo Enoti za podporo izvajanju BTWC omogočilo izvedbo šestih novih projektov, ki naj bi zagotovili podporo vsesplošni uporabi te konvencije; razvoj zmogljivosti za nacionalno izvajanje BTWC, vključno s tremi medsebojnimi strokovnimi pregledi; spodbujanje mrež za biološko varnost na južni polobli; oblikovanje orodij za obveščanje, izobraževanje in sodelovanje; izboljšanje pripravljenosti za odzivanje na napade

⁽⁸⁾ UL L 93, 2.4.2019, str. 3.

⁽⁹⁾ UL L 173, 27.6.2019, str. 47.

⁽¹⁰⁾ UL L 329, 13.12.2017, str. 49.

⁽¹¹⁾ UL L 318, 10.12.2019, str. 159.

⁽¹²⁾ UL L 329, 13.12.2017, str. 55.

⁽¹³⁾ UL L 179, 12.7.2017, str. 8.

⁽¹⁴⁾ UL L 262, 15.10.2019, str. 66.

⁽¹⁵⁾ UL L 19, 22.1.2019, str. 11.

z biološkimi sredstvi. Leta 2019 so bile v okviru tega sklepa financirane tri delavnice in še dva druga dogodka. Ena od delavnic, prva te vrste, je bila delavnica o biološki varnosti z naslovom „Angažiranje mladih znanstvenikov z južne poloble za biološko diplomacijo“, ki je potekala od 3. do 5. avgusta 2019 v bližini Ženeve. Na delavnici je sodelovalo do 20 mladih znanstvenikov iz držav v razvoju, ki se ukvarjajo s temami, povezanimi z BTWC. S Sklepom (SZVP) 2019/97 bo zagotovljena tudi podpora programu za obdobje med zasedanji in pripravam na deveto pregledno konferenco BTWC, ki bo leta 2021.

41. Svet je 31. julija 2019 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2019/1296 ⁽¹⁶⁾ v podporo krepitevi biološke zaščite in varnosti v Ukrajini v skladu z izvajanjem Resolucije Varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov 1540 (2004) o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in njegovih nosilcev. Ta sklep zagotavlja podporo v višini 1,9 milijona EUR v obdobju treh let. Z njim EU podpira okrepitev biološke zaščite in varnosti v Ukrajini z izboljšanjem ukrajinske zakonodajne in regulativne podlage, sistemov zdravstvenega varstva ljudi in živali ter z ozaveščanjem bioloških znanstvenikov.
42. Svet je 9. decembra 2019 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2019/2108 ⁽¹⁷⁾ v podporo krepitevi biološke varnosti in zaščite v Latinski Ameriki v skladu z izvajanjem Resolucije Varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov 1540 (2004) o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in njegovih nosilcev, ki zagotavlja podporo v višini 2,7 milijona EUR v obdobju treh let.
43. Z navedenimi sklepi Sveta se je skupni finančni znesek podpore EU za BTWC od leta 2006 povečal na skoraj 15 milijonov EUR.
44. EU je na zasedanju držav pogodbenic konvencije, ki je potekalo od 3. do 6. decembra 2019 v Ženevi, dala splošno izjavo. Vnovič je poudarila, da odločno podpira BTWC kot ključni steber mednarodnega, na pravih temelječega sistema, in spomnila na svoja dolgoletna prizadevanja za okrepitev te konvencije, spodbujanje njene vsesplošne uporabe in izboljšanje njenega izvajanja. Med prednostnimi nalogami EU v povezavi z BTWC so izboljšanje izvajanja in spoštovanja konvencije na nacionalni ravni, spodbujanje ukrepov za krepitev zaupanja in preglednosti, kot so medsebojni strokovni pregledi, prostovoljni obiski in druge pobude, pospeševanje znanstveno-tehnološkega sodelovanja, izvajanje določb o posvetovanju iz člena V in določb o pomoči, odzivu in pripravljenosti iz člena VII, spodbujanje vsesplošnega pristopa h konvenciji, pa tudi enakost spolov in krepitev vloge žensk, ki sta pomembni medsektorski prednostni nalogi. EU je tudi izjavila, da je še naprej zaskrbljena nad kritičnim finančnim stanjem, v kakršnem se je znašla konvencija, in pozvala vse države, ki tega še niso storile, naj nemudoma izpolnijo svoje finančne obveznosti. V zvezi s tem je opozorila, da je sklad za kratkoročni kapital, ki je bil ustanovljen leta 2018, namenjen zagotavljanju kratkoročne finančne likvidnosti na začetku koledarskega leta, nikakor pa ne subvencioniranju neplačil ali zaostalih plačil. V zvezi z dejavnostmi je EU izpostavila rezultate sodelovanja, razvitega v okviru sklepa Sveta EU v podporo BTWC in pobude EU za centre odličnosti za zmanjševanje KBRJ ogroženosti. Na dogodku ob robu zasedanja, ki je potekal 4. decembra 2019 in ga je financirala EU, so bile predstavljene dejavnosti, povezane z biološko varnostjo, ki se v okviru pobude EU za KBRJ centre odličnosti izvajajo na Kavkazu.
45. EU je tudi dejavno sodelovala na petih sestankih strokovnjakov, ki so potekali od 29. julija do 8. avgusta 2019 v Ženevi, in sicer na sestanku strokovnjakov (MX1) o sodelovanju in pomoči, s posebnim poudarkom na krepitevi sodelovanja in pomoči na podlagi člena X (29.-30. julij), sestanku strokovnjakov (MX2) o pregledu znanstveno-tehnološkega razvoja, povezanega s konvencijo (31. julij in 2. avgust), sestanku strokovnjakov (MX3) o krepitevi izvajanja na nacionalni ravni (5. avgust 2019), sestanku strokovnjakov (MX4) o pomoči, odzivu in pripravljenosti (6.-7. avgust 2019) in sestanku strokovnjakov (MX5) o institucionalni krepitevi konvencije (8. avgust 2019). EU je na vsakem od teh MX sestankov posredovala ciljna in aktualna ključna sporočila, za dogodek ob robu, ki ga je gostila Francija, pa je pripravila govor o prostovoljnih ukrepih za krepitev preglednosti in se v njem zavzela za bolj strukturirano izmenjavo informacij o medsebojnih strokovnih pregledih. EU je z moduli za e-učenje in financiranjem seminarjev za zainteresirane strani svoja prizadevanja usmerila v ozaveščanje zaposlenih v sektorju znanosti in tehnologije. V istem kontekstu je promovirala novi sklep Sveta EU v podporo vsesplošni uporabi in izvajanju konvencije.

⁽¹⁶⁾ UL L 204, 2.8.2019, str. 29.

⁽¹⁷⁾ UL L 318, 10.12.2019, str. 123.

BALISTIČNI IZSTRELKI**Haaški kodeks ravnanja**

46. Haaški kodeks ravnanja proti širjenju balističnih izstrelkov (HCoC) je rezultat prizadevanj mednarodne skupnosti za ureditev področja balističnih izstrelkov, ki jih je mogoče uporabiti kot nosilce orožja za množično uničevanje. HCoC je edini večstranski instrument, namenjen krepitvi preglednosti in zaupanja, ki ureja širjenje balističnih izstrelkov. Članice so se s podpisom HCoC prostovoljno politično zavezale, da bodo predhodno priglaševale izstreljevanje balističnih in nosilnih raket ter preskusnih poletov. Države, ki so podpisale HCoC, so se tudi zavezale, da bodo vsako leto predložile izjavo o svoji politiki glede balističnih izstrelkov in nosilnih raket.
47. EU kodeks že od vsega začetka zavzeto podpira. K njemu so pristopile vse države članice EU. Od podpisa in začetka veljavnosti politično zavezujočega HCoC novembra 2002 v Haagu na Nizozemskem se je število podpisnic povzpelo s 93 na 143. To je tudi posledica diplomatskih prizadevanj EU v podporo vsesplošni uporabi kodeksa v številnih državah nepodpisnicah.
48. EU se vztrajno zavzema za vsesplošno uporabo, dosledno izvajanje in boljše delovanje kodeksa. Svet EU je v zadnjem desetletju v okviru SVZP sprejel vrsto sklepov/skupnih ukrepov v podporo haaškemu kodeksu ravnanja in neširjenju balističnih izstrelkov nasploh. EU na podlagi teh sklepov Sveta finančno podpira dejavnosti informiranja o HCoC, med drugim dogodke ob robu, raziskave, sestanke strokovnjakov in regionalne seminarje, namenjene ozaveščanju. Te dejavnosti izvaja *Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique* s sedežem v Parizu, ponavadi pa pri njih sodeluje tudi rotirajoče predsedstvo HCoC.
49. EU s Sklepom Sveta (SZVP) 2017/2370⁽¹⁸⁾ z dne 18. decembra 2017 še naprej: spodbuja vse večje število držav k podpisu kodeksa in nazadnje njegovo vsesplošno uporabo; podpira dosledno izvajanje kodeksa; spodbuja dialog med državami podpisnicami in nepodpisnicami, da bi se krepila zaupanje in preglednost; spodbuja zadržanost in skrb za vsesplošno utrjevanje stabilnosti in varnosti; krepi prepoznavnost kodeksa in javnost ozavešča o tveganjih in nevarnostih širjenja balističnih izstrelkov; ter preučuje, zlasti z znanstvenimi študijami, kako bi lahko izboljšali kodeks in spodbudili povezovanje kodeksa in drugih ustreznih večstranskih instrumentov.

RESOLUCIJA VARNOSTNEGA SVETA ZDRUŽENIH NARODOV 1540 IN ZMANJŠEVANJE KBRJ OGROŽENOSTI

50. Resolucija Varnostnega sveta ZN 1540 (2004) ostaja osrednji steber mednarodne ureditve neširjenja orožja. Je prvi mednarodni instrument, ki na enovit in celovit način obravnava orožje za množično uničevanje, njegove nosilce in pripadajoče materiale. RVSZN 1540 (2004) določa zavezujoče obveznosti za vse države. Njihov cilj je nedržavnim akterjem preprečiti dostop do takšnega orožja in njegovih nosilcev ter z njim povezanih materialov in jih od tega odvračati. Resolucija je bila sprejeta na podlagi poglavja VII Ustanovne listine Združenih narodov in od vseh držav zahteva, naj sprejmejo potrebno zakonodajo, da nedržavni akterji ne bi prišli do jedrskega, kemičnega ali biološkega orožja, in naj vzpostavijo ustrezen notranji nadzor nad materiali, povezanimi s takšnim orožjem, da se prepreči nedovoljena trgovina z njimi. Celovit proces pregleda RVSZN 1540 v letu 2016 je ponovno potrdil središčnost, pomen in avtoriteto resolucije, kot je potrjeno v RVSZN 2325.
51. Da bi prispevali k uresničevanju rezultatov celovitega pregleda iz leta 2016 in podprli dosledno izvajanje RVSZN 1540, je bil 11. maja 2017 sprejet Sklep Sveta (SZVP) 2017/809⁽¹⁹⁾ v podporo pri izvajanju Resolucije Varnostnega sveta Združenih narodov 1540 (2004) o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in njegovih nosilcev. Ta sklep Sveta zajema obdobje 36 mesecev, izvaja pa ga UNODA v New Yorku, ki je nekaj nalog v zvezi s tem prenesel na OVSE na Dunaju. EU s svojimi finančnimi sredstvi podpira države pri določanju potrebne konkretne tehnične pomoči, ozavešča o ustreznih programih tehnične pomoči ter krepi sodelovanje z mednarodnimi in regionalnimi organizacijami v podporo razvoju nacionalnih zmogljivosti.
52. Pobuda EU za centre odličnosti za zmanjševanje KBRJ ogroženosti (v nadaljnjem besedilu: pobuda) je svetovni program za razvoj zmogljivosti, ki trenutno povezuje 61 partnerskih držav, združenih v osem regionalnih sekretariatskih regijah: afriška atlantska obala; Srednja Azija; Vzhodna in Srednja Afrika; države Sveta za sodelovanje v Zalivu; Bližnji vzhod; Severna Afrika in Sahel; Jugovzhodna Azija; Jugovzhodna in Vzhodna Evropa.

⁽¹⁸⁾ UL L 337, 19.12.2017, str. 28.

⁽¹⁹⁾ UL L 121, 12.5.2017, str. 39.

53. Pobuda se financira v okviru Instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru, njegovi cilji pa so zmanjševanje ogroženosti zaradi KBRJ materialov, krepitev pripravljenosti partnerskih držav ter razvijanje kulture varnosti in njenega upravljanja. Sodelujočim državam se zagotavlja podpora pri njihovih prizadevanjih, da bi prostovoljno in po regionalnem pristopu, ki temelji na povpraševanju, vzpostavile usklajevalne in upravljalne strukture na nacionalni in regionalni ravni. V okviru teh platform se na podlagi ocen konkretnih potreb in nacionalnih akcijskih načrtov oblikujejo in krepijo nacionalne KBRJ politike in razvijajo zmogljivosti. Podpira jih več regionalnih projektov sodelovanja, financiranih v okviru pobude, vendar ostajajo odprte tudi za financiranje iz drugih instrumentov. Od leta 2010 je bilo financiranih 82 regionalnih projektov. Proračun pobude za desetletno obdobje, ki se je začelo leta 2010, znaša okoli 250 milijonov EUR.
54. Mreža centrov odličnosti je zdaj dobro razvita, Uniji pa je omogočila izvajanje simulacij za usposabljanje in čezmejnih terenskih vaj na področjih, kot so civilna zaščita, odzivanje na incidente, biološka zaščita in ravnanje z odpadki, v okviru projektov centrov odličnosti, zato da bi okrepila njihovo prepoznavnost in konkretno ocenila njihov vpliv. Začeli so se razvijati regionalni akcijski načrti na področju KBRJ varnosti, pa tudi medregionalno sodelovanje. Poleg tega je pobuda dovolj napredovala, da omogoča nadaljnje ukrepe za reševanje vprašanj s področja upravljanja varnosti, povezanih s kibernetiko kriminaliteto, terorizmom, kritično infrastrukturo, ponarejenimi zdravili, hibridnimi grožnjami in eksplozivi, ter da nadalje razvija sodelovanje na področjih jedrske forenzike, mejnih kontrol in nadzora izvoza blaga z dvojno rabo. Skupno raziskovalno središče EU je leta 2019 v okviru mreže centrov odličnosti EU za zmanjševanje KBRJ ogroženosti ter v sodelovanju z ministrstvom ZDA za energijo in Inštitutom za jedrske raziskave iz Kijeva za udeležence iz Gruzije, Ukrajine, Azerbajdžana in Moldavije pripravilo izobraževanje in usposabljanje o jedrski varnosti, da bi se izboljšala jedrska varnost v črnomoški regiji.
55. Nadaljevalo se je izvajanje Akcijskega načrta za okrepitev pripravljenosti na kemična, biološka, radiološka in jedrska varnostna tveganja, ki ga je Komisija predstavila oktobra 2017 kot del širšega svežnja ukrepov za boj proti terorizmu. S sedanjim akcijskim načrtom, ki temelji na rezultatih akcijskega načrta EU za KBRJ za obdobje 2010–2015, je bil uveden širok nabor ukrepov za izboljšanje pripravljenosti, odpornosti in usklajevanja na ravni EU. Predlagana je vzpostavitev KBRJ ureditve na ravni EU, ki bo bolj usmerjena v varnost, pri čemer je izpostavljeno, da je treba bolje uporabljati obstoječe vire in združiti obstoječe strokovno znanje. Akcijski načrt poziva tudi k okrepitvi pripravljenosti in odzivanja EU v zvezi s KBRJ s pomočjo čezmejnih in medsektorskih usposabljanj in vaj. Obenem je izpostavljeno, da je treba, če je ustrezno, vključiti mejne in carinske organe ter vojaške partnerje. V akcijskem načrtu je poleg tega poudarjeno, da so potrebne tesne povezave med notranjimi in zunanjimi varnostnimi dejavnostmi v zvezi s KBRJ, pa tudi sodelovanje s specializiranimi večstranskimi organizacijami, kot je IAEA, OPCW ali Interpol. Izvajanje akcijskega načrta se je financiralo iz Sklada za notranjo varnost – Policija.
56. Akcijski načrt za KBRJ je znanstveno in tehnično podprt z vrsto raziskovalnih projektov, ki so financirani iz programa za varno družbo v okviru sedmega okvirnega programa. Raziskave zajemajo celoten cikel kriznega upravljanja – od preprečevanja do obnove. Na podlagi dejavnosti za določitev potrebnih standardov bi se lahko oblikovali „evropski normativni“ standardi. S programom Obzorje 2020 se bo na podlagi ciljnih usmerjenih tem še izboljšalo sedanje delo na področju raziskav, povezanih s KBRJ.

MOŽGANSKI TRUSTI

57. Izvajanje strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje je na podlagi Sklepa Sveta 2010/430/SZVP⁽²⁰⁾ z dne 26. julija 2010 dejavno podprl Konzorcij EU za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje, ki je začel delovati januarja 2011. Svet je 26. februarja 2018 sprejel Sklep (SZVP) 2018/299⁽²¹⁾, v katerem je na podlagi dosedanjih dosežkov in z uvedbo novih projektov dodatno razširil podporo EU dejavnostim konzorcija za obdobje 2018–2021.
58. Konzorcij je s svojimi dejavnostmi izboljšal prepoznavnost EU v tretjih državah in civilni družbi, bistveno pa je prispeval tudi k oblikovanju politike EU na področju neširjenja orožja in razoroževanja. Konzorcij zagotavlja platformo za neformalne stike med praktiki ter spodbuja dialog med različnimi deležniki. S svojimi dejavnostmi je prispeval

⁽²⁰⁾ UL L 202, 4.8.2010, str. 5.

⁽²¹⁾ UL L 56, 28.2.2018, str. 46.

k boljši ozaveščenosti o izzivih, ki ju predstavljata orožje za množično uničevanje in konvencionalno orožje, in iskanju rešitev za obvladovanje teh izzivov. Opira se na široko mrežo 90 možganskih trustov in raziskovalnih centrov po vsej Evropi, v katerih sodelujejo člani iz vseh držav članic EU, pa tudi partnerskih držav, kot sta Švica in Ukrajina. Leta 2019 se je mreži pridružilo 14 inštitutov.

59. Na vseh dogodkih, ki jih je organiziral konzorcij, je bila zagotovljena raznolikost udeležencev in govornikov, kar zadeva spol, starost, strokovno znanje in geografsko zastopanost. Konzorcij je v letu 2019 organiziral naslednje dejavnosti za izvajanje Sklepa Sveta (SZVP) 2018/299:

- 8. posvetovanje EU, ki so se ga udeležili uradniki EU in evropski strokovnjaki (Bruselj, 11.–12. junij),
- 2. obisk štipendistov programa ZN za razoroževanje v Bruslju (12.–13. september),
- priložnostni seminar o uveljavljanju norme zoper kemično orožje,
- priložnostni seminar z naslovom „Zaščita, varnost, trajnost: Spodbujanje dobrega ravnanja v vesolju“ (Bruselj, 9. december),
- delavnica „Naslednja generacija“ (Bruselj, 12. december),
- 3. letna seja Evropske mreže neodvisnih možganskih trustov za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje (Bruselj, 12. december),
- 8. konferenca EU o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju (Bruselj, 13.–14. december).

60. Konzorcij je v letu 2019 objavil mesečni bilten ter pet dokumentov EU o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju⁽²²⁾. V okviru izvajanja Sklepa Sveta (SZVP) 2018/299 z dne 26. februarja 2018 so med drugim potekale naslednje dejavnosti usposabljanja: organiziran je bil e-tečaj o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju ter politikah EU, med letoma 2018 in 2021 pa je bilo oz. bo sofinanciranih 36 pripravništev s področja neširjenja orožja in razoroževanja v evropskih možganskih trustih.

NADZOR IZVOZA

61. Delovna skupina za izvoz konvencionalnega orožja (COARM) je leta 2019 končala pregled Skupnega stališča 2008/944/SZVP⁽²³⁾ o nadzoru izvoza orožja. Svet je sprejel sklep o spremembi skupnega stališča Sveta ter revidirana navodila za uporabnike. Sprejel je tudi sklepe o pregledu skupnega stališča.

62. Pri Sklepu Sveta je upoštevanih več premikov na ravni Evropske unije in na mednarodni ravni, ki za države članice pomenijo nove obveznosti in zaveze od sprejetja Skupnega stališča leta 2008. Med temi premiki je zlasti začetek veljavnosti Pogodbe o trgovini z orožjem (PTO), ki ureja mednarodno trgovino s konvencionalnim orožjem, in sicer 24. decembra 2014. Med pogodbenicami PTO so vse države članice EU. Cilj PTO je zagotoviti najvišje možne skupne mednarodne standarde za reguliranje ali izboljšanje reguliranja mednarodne trgovine s konvencionalnim orožjem ter preprečiti in zatreti nedovoljeno trgovino s konvencionalnim orožjem in preprečiti njegovo preusmerjanje.

63. Svet v sklepih opozarja na svojo zavezanost okrepitvi nadzora nad izvozom vojaške tehnologije in opreme ter okrepitvi sodelovanja in spodbujanju približevanja na področju izvoza vojaške tehnologije in opreme. To uresničuje z določanjem, podpiranjem in izvajanjem visokih skupnih standardov za upravljanje prenosov vojaške tehnologije in opreme v vseh državah članicah.

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

⁽²³⁾ UL L 335, 13.12.2008, str. 99.

64. EU je v letu 2019 nadaljevala tudi dejavnosti ozaveščanja, da bi tretjim državam pomagala pri vzpostavljanju sistema za nadzor izvoza orožja in spodbudila vsesplošno uporabo PTO. Na podlagi Sklepa Sveta (SZVP) 2018/101⁽²⁴⁾ z dne 22. januarja 2018, ki ga izvaja nemški Zvezni urad za gospodarstvo in nadzor izvoza (BAFA), je potekalo več regionalnih delavnic, študijskih obiskov in z individualno pomočjo povezanih dogodkov. Poleg tega so na podlagi Sklepa Sveta (SZVP) 2017/915⁽²⁵⁾, ki ga izvajata BAFA in Expertise France, potekale še druge regionalne dejavnosti ozaveščanja, posebej prilagojeni nacionalni programi pomoči in priložnostne delavnice za individualno pomoč v podporo učinkovitemu izvajanju in splošni uporabi Pogodbe o trgovini z orožjem.
65. V letih 2018 in 2019 so v okviru političnega dialoga z Norveško, Kanado, Združenimi državami Amerike in Ukrajino potekali sestanki o vprašanjih s področja nadzora nad izvozom orožja. Ti sestanki so bila priložnost za tvorne razprave o zadevah vzajemnega interesa, kot so politike izvoza v določene namembne države, vprašanja skladnosti in nadzora ter uveljavljanje Pogodbe o trgovini z orožjem.
66. EU je tudi v letu 2019 z rednim posodabljanjem svojih predpisov sledila spremembam pri večstranskih režimih za nadzor izvoza. Zato je Evropska komisija 17. oktobra 2019 sprejela Delegirano uredbo (EU) 2019/2199⁽²⁶⁾, s katero je kontrolni seznam EU posodobila v skladu z odločitvami, sprejetimi v okviru večstranskih režimov za nadzor izvoza v letu 2018, in nanj uvrstila novo blago, npr. platforme za zračno izstrelitev, ojačevalnike „MMIC“, diskretne mikrovalovne tranzistorje in potopna vozila brez posadke.
67. Usklajevalna skupina za blago z dvojno rabo je še naprej prispevala k učinkovitemu in doslednemu izvajanju nadzora izvoza v EU. „Elektronski sistem za dvojno rabo“ je bil nadgrajen z novimi funkcijami, s čimer so se izboljšale izmenjave informacij in tehnične izmenjave znotraj EU. EU je s sprejetjem Priporočila Komisije (EU) 2019/1318⁽²⁷⁾ z dne 30. julija 2019 končala postopek opredeljevanja smernic za zagotovitev skladnosti industrije. Poleg tega je nadaljevala delo v zvezi z razvojem „platforme za elektronsko izdajanje dovoljenj“, ki bi jo pristojni organi uporabljali prostovoljno. Za zagotovitev preglednosti pri nadzoru izvoza in izdajanju dovoljenj je bilo objavljeno letno poročilo⁽²⁸⁾, 13. decembra 2019 pa je bil organiziran forum o nadzoru izvoza, na katerem so se srečali deležniki iz držav članic, industrije in civilne družbe⁽²⁹⁾.
68. Nadaljeval se je pregled politike EU na področju nadzora izvoza. Svet in Evropski parlament sta dejavno razpravljala o predlogu Komisije za posodobitev nadzora izvoza blaga z dvojno rabo. Svet je junija 2019 sprejel mandat za pogajanja z Evropskim parlamentom, tristranska pogajanja s sozakonodajalcema pa so se začela jeseni.
69. EU je ustrezno usklajevala svoja stališča in izjave, da bi se pripravila na zadevne sestanke v okviru posameznih režimov za nadzor izvoza, tj. na plenarno zasedanje Skupine držav dobaviteljic jedrskega blaga v Nur-Sultanu (20.–21. junij 2019), plenarno zasedanje Avstralske skupine v Parizu (3.–7. junij 2019) in srečanje v okviru režima kontrole raketne tehnologije v Aucklandu (7.–11. oktober 2019).
70. Režim kontrole raketne tehnologije (MTCR) je neformalna in prostovoljna povezava držav, ki imajo iste cilje glede neširjenja avtomatskih izstrelitvenih sistemov brez posadke, ki lahko nosijo orožje za množično uničevanje, in ki si prizadevajo uskladiti nacionalna prizadevanja v zvezi z izdajanjem izvoznih dovoljenj, s katerimi želijo preprečiti širjenja takšnega orožja. Vlade, ki sodelujejo pri MTCR, so se zavezale, da bodo spoštovale skupne smernice glede izvozne politike (Smernice MTCR), ki se uporabljajo za celoten skupni seznam nadzorovanega blaga (Priloga MTCR o opremi, programski opremi in tehnologiji). Partnerji pri MTCR redno izmenjujejo informacije o zadevnih nacionalnih vprašanjih v zvezi z izdajanjem izvoznih dovoljenj. Smernice in kontrolni sezname, pripravljene v okviru MTCR, predstavljajo mednarodno merilo za najboljše prakse pri nadzoru izvoza predmetov in tehnologij, povezanih z raketami.

⁽²⁴⁾ UL L 17, 23.1.2018, str. 40.

⁽²⁵⁾ UL L 139, 30.5.2017, str. 38.

⁽²⁶⁾ UL L 338, 30.12.2019, str. 1.

⁽²⁷⁾ UL L 205, 5.8.2019, str. 15.

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

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

71. Pomembno vprašanje za EU v okviru MTCR ostaja blokiran pristop k režimu za Hrvaško, Ciper, Estonijo, Latvijo, Litvo, Malto, Romunijo, Slovaško in Slovenijo. Kontinuiteta in predvidljivost pri predsedovanju režimom za nadzor izvoza, kot je MTCR, je ključnega pomena za delovanje in verodostojnost teh režimov. Države članice EU, ki so članice MTCR, so oktobra 2019 za plenarno zasedanje predložile neuradni dokument o vprašanjih, povezanih s predsedovanjem, v katerem so ugotavljale, kako bi lahko spodbudili in podprli trajnostno predsedovanje režimu. EU bo s članicami še naprej razpravljala o različnih možnostih. EU je v okviru režima vedno podpirala sprejetje odločnih izjav za javnost, ki bi odražale zaskrbljenost mednarodne skupnosti zaradi izstrelitev balističnih raket pomembnega razvoja raketne tehnologije v Iranu in DLRK.
72. Nadaljevalo se je izvajanje P2P programa EU za nadzor izvoza (*EU P2P Export Control Programme*), namenjenega povečanju učinkovitosti sistemov za nadzor izvoza blaga z dvojno rabo ter pripadajočih materialov, opreme in tehnologije, v šestih regijah. Leta 2019 je bil program razširjen, s čimer je bilo omogočeno sodelovanje z Irakom, vanj pa je trenutno vključenih skupno 37 držav, pri čemer jih 13 sodeluje pri ciljno usmerjenih pobudah za nadzor izvoza z ukrajinskim Znanstvenim in tehnološkim centrom ter Mednarodnim znanstvenim in tehnološkim centrom iz Kazahstana.
73. Nadaljevalo se je intenzivno usklajevanje P2P programa EU za nadzor izvoza s programom za nadzor izvoza in varnost na mejah, ki ga vodi ministrstvo ZDA za zunanje zadeve. EU in ZDA so organizirale skupne seminarje za izmenjavo metodologij za oceno ogroženosti, opredelitev skupnih kazalnikov učinka in usklajevanje pomoči na terenu. EU je za partnerske države P2P programa EU za nadzor izvoza avgusta 2019 na Finskem organizirala vsakoletno poletno šolo o strateškem nadzoru trgovine. Portal EU P2P je bil prenesen v uradno spletno okolje Evropske unije (https://europa.eu/cbrn-risk-mitigation/eu-p2p_en), vizualna in vsebinska posodobitev bo končana v letu 2020. Tudi v prihodnje se bo uporabljal kot platforma za vse programe EU za ozaveščanje o nadzoru izvoza vojaškega blaga in blaga z dvojno rabo s ciljem prilagajanja izmenjave informacij s partnerskimi državami EU. Program se financira iz Instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru.

VESOLJE

74. EU in njene države članice so se še naprej zavzemale za ohranjanje varnega, zaščitenega in trajnostnega vesoljskega okolja ter miroljubno rabo vesolja na pravični in za vse strani sprejemljivi podlagi. Še naprej smo poudarjali, da so potrebni ukrepi za izboljšanje preglednosti in krepitev zaupanja ter da se je treba v okviru Združenih narodov zavzemati za odgovorno ravnanje v vesolju. Zato je EU pripravila izjave v zvezi z vesoljem za Generalno skupščino ZN, Konferenco ZN za razoroževanje, Komisijo ZN za razorožitev in Odbor ZN za miroljubno rabo vesolja (COPUOS).
75. EU in njene države članice so se še naprej odločno zavzemale za preprečevanje oboroževalne tekme v vesolju, ki je bistvenega pomena za krepitev mednarodne varnosti in stabilnosti ter za zagotavljanje dolgoročne rabe vesoljskega okolja v miroljubne namene. Še naprej smo izražali zaskrbljenost glede razvoja vsega protisateljskega orožja in zmogljivosti, vključno z zemeljskimi, ter poudarili, kako pomembno je, da se tak razvoj obravnava hitro in v okviru mednarodnih prizadevanj za preprečevanje oboroževalne tekme v vesolju.
76. EU in njene države članice so odločno podprle sprejetje preambule in 21 smernic za dolgoročno vzdržnost dejavnosti v vesolju, ki jih je sprejel Odbor za miroljubno rabo vesolja, leta 2019 pa so bili potrjeni z resolucijo Generalne skupščine ZN⁽³⁰⁾. Te smernice so pomembno dopolnile k ukrepom za povečanje preglednosti in krepitev zaupanja v vesolju⁽³¹⁾.
77. Konzorcij EU za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje je 9. decembra v sodelovanju z Delovno skupino ESZD za vesolje organiziral seminar z naslovom „Zaščita, varnost, trajnost: Spodbujanje dobrega ravnanja v vesolju“. Cilj tega seminarja je bila izmenjava mnenj in informacij o nacionalnih, regionalnih in svetovnih pobudah za ohranjanje varnega, zaščitenega in trajnostnega vesoljskega okolja ter miroljubno rabo vesolja na pravični in za vse strani sprejemljivi

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

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

podlagi. Na njem so sodelovali vladni uradniki, akademiki in zasebni sektor. Udeleženci so pohvalili plodno razpravo med vesoljsko skupnostjo ter skupnostjo za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje o temah, povezanih z zaščito, varnostjo in trajnostjo vesolja.

KLAVZULE O NEŠIRJENJU OROŽJA ZA MNOŽIČNO UNIČEVANJE

78. EU si je v skladu s svojo politiko proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in v skladu s sklepi Sveta iz leta 2003 še naprej prizadevala za vključitev zavez o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje v sporazume s partnerskimi državami. Nadaljevala so se pogajanja za vključitev tovrstne klavzule v novi sporazum z Azerbajdžanom, končana pa so bila pogajanja s Čilom in Kirgizistanom. Poleg tega je v skladu s skupnim sklepom EU in Kube o začasni uporabi nekaterih delov novega sporazuma med EU in Kubo marca v Bruslju prvič potekal dialog o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje, ki temelji na klavzuli o orožju za množično uničevanje iz novega sporazuma. EU se je kot opazovalka udeležila prvega zasedanja Konference za vzpostavitev območja brez jedrskega orožja in drugega orožja za množično uničevanje na Bližnjem vzhodu, ki je potekalo od 18. do 22. novembra 2019 v New Yorku.

DRUGI VEČSTRANSKI FORUMI

G7

79. EU se je še naprej dejavno udeleževala srečanj skupine direktorjev, ki so v okviru skupine G7 pristojni za neširjenje orožja. Leta 2019 se je udeležila srečanj pod predsedstvom Francije, ki so bila posvečena perečim vprašanjem s področja neširjenja orožja in razoroževanja, pa tudi doseganju nadaljnega napredka pri usklajevanju dela, opravljenega v sklopu skupine direktorjev, ki so v okviru skupine G7 pristojni za neširjenje orožja, in v sklopu Globalnega partnerstva G7 proti širjenju orožja in sredstev za množično uničevanje, zlasti z vzpostavitvijo tesnejše povezave med prednostnimi nalogami politike in projektnimi dejavnostmi.

80. EU ostaja zavezana omenjenemu partnerstvu, kar izkazuje zlasti z zagotavljanjem tehnične pomoči (oceno nevarnosti, nacionalnim akcijskimi načrti) po vsem svetu v okviru svoje pobude za centre odličnosti za zmanjševanje KBRJ ogroženosti. Skupina G7 je v izjavi o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju, sprejeti 6. aprila 2019, potrdila, da je globalno partnerstvo pod vodstvom G7, ki zdaj vključuje 30 aktivnih članic in EU, še vedno potrebno.

SREČANJA V OKVIRU POLITIČNEGA DIALOGA

81. Posebni odposlanec ESZD za razoroževanje in neširjenje orožja je organiziral srečanja v okviru dialogov o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju s Kitajsko, Indijo, Ukrajino in ZDA. Ob robu pomembnejših forumov, kot so Prvi odbor GS ZN, drugo zasedanje pripravljalnega odbora za konferenco o pregledu Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja, ki bo leta 2020, in generalna konferenca IAEA, je opravil vrsto dvostranskih posvetovanj z različnimi deležniki, med drugim z visokim predstavnikom ZN za razoroževanje, generalnim direktorjem Organizacije za prepoved kemičnega orožja in predsedujočim MTCR z Nove Zelandije.

PRILOGA I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
28.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383 of 21 December 2016 on the Union support for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) activities in the area of nuclear security and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The support provided for the nuclear security activities of the IAEA aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of support provided through previous Joint Actions and Decisions; b) strengthen countries indigenous nuclear security support infrastructure; c) strengthen countries legislative and regulatory framework; d) strengthen nuclear security systems and measures for nuclear and other radioactive materials; e) strengthen countries institutional infrastructure and capabilities to deal with nuclear and radioactive materials out of regulatory control; f) strengthen countries response and resilience to cybercrime and mitigate its impact on nuclear security; g) enhance education and training capacities in the field of nuclear security; h) provide focused and continuing support for the implementation and universal adherence to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. <p><u>Implementing agency</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9 361 204,23 OJ L 352, 23.12.2016, p. 74</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 36 months.</p>
29.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2001 of 15 November 2016 on a Union contribution to the establishment and the secure management of a Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the framework of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The contribution provides support for the safe and secure operation and management of the IAEA LEU Bank by ensuring high levels of security and safety during transport and storage, in line with the IAEA safety standards and security guidance documents. It provides support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the safe and secure establishment of storage for the 90 tonnes of LEU; b) the secure transport of 90 tonnes of LEU; c) the long term storage of the 90 tonnes of LEU <p><u>Implementing agency</u>: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 4 362 200 OJ L 308, 16.11.2016, p. 22</p> <p>Estimated duration of the action: 60 months after the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement.</p>

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

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

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

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

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
42.	Council Decision 2013/391/CFSP of 22 July 2013 in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The support focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enhancing relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities primarily through capacity-building and assistance facilitation; (b) contributing to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of the 2009 Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004), in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness; (c) initiating, developing and implementing national action plans upon states request. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750 000</p> <p>OJ L 198, 23.7.2013, p. 40</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p>
43.	Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO V.	<p>The Union supported four projects, the objectives of which were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide technical assistance and capacity building to State Signatories to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification system; (b) develop capacity for future generations of CTBT experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI); (c) enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM); (d) characterize and mitigate Radio Xenon noble gases; (e) support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multispectral array; (f) sustain certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5 185 028</p> <p>OJ L 314, 14.11.2012, p. 27</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 3 December 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
44.	Council Decision 2012/423/CFSP of 23 July 2012 on support of ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of the Council Common Position 2003/805/CFSP	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support the activities of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — promote the universality of the Code and the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; — support the implementation of the Code; — reinforce the visibility of the Code on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its signature; (b) support a range of activities to fight against the proliferation of ballistic missiles, step up efforts to increase the effectiveness of multilateral instruments, build up support for initiatives addressing these specific challenges and help interested countries to reinforce nationally their relevant export control regimes. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique (FRS).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 930 000</p> <p>OJ L 196, 24.7.2012, p. 74</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 28 March 2015.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

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

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

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

	Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
55.	Council Joint Action 2008/858/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	<p>The overall objective was to:</p> <p>(a) support universal adherence to the BTWC,</p> <p>(b) improve implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of confidence building measures declarations, and</p> <p>(c) support the best use of the inter-sessional process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the 2011 Review Conference.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) — Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1 400 000</p> <p>OJ L 302, 13.11.2008, p. 29</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
56.	Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — CTBTO III.	<p>The EU supported the building of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of verification by:</p> <p>(a) noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis,</p> <p>(b) integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2 316 000</p> <p>OJ L 189, 17.7.2008, p. 28</p> <p>Duration of the action: 18 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
57.	Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP of 14 May 2008 in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540.	<p>The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 were six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of export-control officials in six sub regions: Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia — to implement UNSCR 1540 in practice. The workshops were tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and contained the main elements of an export control process including applicable laws (including national and international legal aspects), regulatory controls (including licensing provisions, end-user verification and awareness-raising programmes) and enforcement (including commodity identification, risk-assessment and detection methods).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 475 000</p> <p>OJ L 127, 15.5.2008, p. 78</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>
58.	Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction— IAEA IV.	<p>The objectives were to:</p> <p>(a) strengthen national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol,</p> <p>(b) assist States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials,</p> <p>(c) strengthen States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7 703 000</p> <p>OJ L 107, 17.4.2008, p. 62</p> <p>Duration of the action: 24 months.</p> <p>Implemented.</p>

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

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

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

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

PRILOGA II

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

Funding through ISCT-STCU

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

Year 2008 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

Year 2009 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

Year 2010 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

Year 2011 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

Year 2012 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

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

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

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

Year 2013 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

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

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

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

Year 2014 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)

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

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

Year 2015

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

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

Year 2016

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

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

Year 2017

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

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

Year 2018

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

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

Year 2019

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

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