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from : General Secretariat
to : Delegations

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Subject : Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against
the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2010/I)

Delegations will find enclosed the Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2010/I), as endorsed by the Council on 14 June 2010.

Six-monthly Progress Report
on the implementation of the EU Strategy
against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2010/I)
as endorsed by the Council on 14 June 2010

A. Executive Summary

1. The first half of 2010 was characterised by the preparations of the international non-proliferation community for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Council Decision outlining a comprehensive EU position for the Review Conference was adopted on 29 March 2010. The EU agreed to promote a balanced review, devoting attention to all three pillars of the NPT: non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Extensive outreach was carried out to third countries to explain the EU position and prepare ground for the adoption of a substantive action plan by the Review Conference.

2. Work has continued during the past six months to implement the EU WMD Strategy, with the focus on the following areas:

- Active and visible EU role in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation fora and determined support to the multilateral treaty system, other disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and international organisations, thereby contributing to achieving progress in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation;
- Continued political and financial support to the UN, IAEA, OPCW, BTWC, CTBTO and WHO through concrete projects, including assistance programmes to third countries to promote the universalisation of multilateral instruments and enhance their national implementation;

- Enhanced cooperation with international partners building on the new momentum in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation and striving towards a global convergence of views on the need to promote all the objectives contained in the NPT;
- Addressing proliferation crises which are of particular concern to the EU, in particular Iran, but also the DPRK;
- Implementation of the List of priorities, which was endorsed by the Council in June 2008, as well as the "New lines for action by the EU in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems", adopted by the Council in December 2008, with a view to enhancing the WMD Strategy with action-oriented initiatives to be taken within the EU by the end of 2010;
- Efficient use of all available financial resources (CFSP budget, community resources) in order to maximise the impact of EU activities in line with the priorities defined by the Council.
- Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and pending the establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS), the services of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy are preparing to assume the tasks of the rotating Presidency. The EU Representative for non-proliferation and disarmament continued to serve as a focal point in the context of the WMD Centre.

3. The following EU activities deserve to be highlighted (more details in the report below):
- a) The European Council President represented the EU at the Nuclear Security Summit convened in Washington on 12-13 April 2010. The EU will remain a major actor and a major donor in this field with a new Council Decision in support of the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund that will contribute to further strengthening of nuclear security in countries in Africa, the Gulf region and Latin America and demonstrate the consistent EU commitment in the field of nuclear security.
 - b) A new Council Decision in support of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system is under preparation. It will contribute to the further strengthening the capabilities of the CTBTO to detect potential nuclear tests.
 - d) Support to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 through a Council Joint Action focused on enhancing the skills of state officials involved in the export control process and through preparations for the establishment of Centres of Excellence under Community instruments. An EU-sponsored seminar for South East Europe took place in Split, Croatia, in June 2010. A new Council Decision in support of UNSCR 1540 is currently under preparation.
 - e) In the area of means of delivery, active implementation of Council Decision in support of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, which was adopted in December 2008: A workshop took place in Vienna in March 2010, a side-event was organized in the margins of the Annual meeting in May 2010 and an electronic information exchange system was presented to HCoC members for adoption at the Annual meeting. Positive development in the US implementation of the Code following EU demarches.

- f) Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention:
- Active implementation of Council Joint Action in support of the World Health Organisation in the area of bio-safety and bio-security: the implementation of an assistance project to a specific country (Oman) has started. A bio-safety and bio-security workshop was organized in Oman for Middle Eastern countries.
 - The implementation of a Joint Action in support of the BTWC continued. A CBM assistance visit was made to the Philippines in March 2010. An inter-sessional workshop with third countries took place in Madrid in June 2010. Staff for the ISU has been recruited.
- g) Following the successful implementation of previous Joint Actions in support of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a new Council Decision was adopted in July 2009, building on up previous experiences and focusing on national implementation. It is currently being implemented.
- h) The EU has continued to successfully insert a WMD clause in third-country agreements, including with Libya and Mongolia. Progress was achieved in the negotiations with Moldova, the Philippines, Russia, and Vietnam. The EU agreed to proceed with the signature of the Association Agreement with Syria, which contains a WMD clause.
- i) The EU has continued to strengthen its dual-use export control system following entry into force of the recast dual-use regulation (no. 428/2009) in August 2009. The primary focus of activities has been on strengthening the practical implementation of the new regulation through the peer visit programme and the EU guidelines, improving the exchange of information through the e-system and developing new cooperation mechanisms, such as an EU training programme on export controls.

- j) In November 2009, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted the EU CBRN Action Plan to respond through action within the EU to possible threats deriving from the misuse of CBRN materials. This prioritised EU CBRN Action Plan makes recommendations in the areas of prevention, detection and response to be carried out internally within the EU by individual Member States. The implementation of the EU CBRN Action plan started in 2010.
- k) Through various instruments, such as the Stability Instrument, allowing for the financing of WMD related projects of CBRN risk mitigation, and the Instrument for Nuclear Safety, the EU continues to finance activities helping to address risks and threats associated with new proliferation challenges, in particular the nuclear renaissance, pandemics, chemical waste management, and terrorism. Based on the Indicative programme of the Instrument for Stability for the period 2009-2011, €123 million are devoted to projects in the field of CBRN risk mitigation, including export controls. The Annual Action Programme 2009 is being implemented. It contains innovative actions, for an amount of €32 million, such as the creation of CBRN Centres of Excellence, projects to support bio-safety and bio-security or for the retaining and alternative deployment of former weapons scientist and engineers.

B. Report

This progress report covers activities carried out in the first half of 2010 in the context of the implementation of the WMD Strategy, in the light of the "List of priorities" adopted by the Council in June 2008 and of the "New lines for action" adopted in December 2008. This report has been established by the Services of the High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (Office of the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament in coordination with the Commission services.)

I. Implementation of "New lines for action" against the proliferation of WMD

– An updated risk and threat evaluation

In order to fulfil the mandate of the "New lines for action" SITCEN has completed a geographical analysis of overall WMD priorities and aims to complete two further documents before the end of 2010. These documents will present a global risks and threats assessment and an assessment of proliferation financing.

– Benefiting from a network of independent European non-proliferation "think tanks"

A draft Council Decision for the establishment of a non-governmental network in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament has been agreed upon by the CONOP/CODUN Working Groups with a view to its adoption by the Council, and with the objective to have the first meeting of the network in the second half of 2010.

– **Strengthening measures to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how**

The Office of the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament completed a comprehensive survey of Member States' national measures and possible EU action to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how. The results of the survey were disseminated for information of relevant working parties in the field of non-proliferation, disarmament, research, visa and consular cooperation.

1. ***Protection of scientific and technical assets and stepping up efforts to raise awareness in scientific and academic circles***

A list of disciplines in the scientific field has been established by the non-proliferation (CONOP) and disarmament (CODUN) working groups. The Working Party on Research has been invited to examine further action in the field of scientific cooperation on the basis of that list of disciplines, such as exchanging best practices and creating awareness centres and contact points in universities. The Commission is studying the possibility of organising further awareness-raising seminars for relevant stakeholders.

Strengthening personnel security is also included in the recommendations of the EU CBRN Action Plan as adopted by the Council on 30 November 2009.

Under this Action Plan, the Commission is launching a study concerning existing background check procedures and security vetting requirements within the industry dealing with high-risk CBRN materials in order to identify gaps and good practices. The Member States together with the Commission should:

- assess the feasibility of common graduated criteria and the need to establish a system of mutual recognition of background checks and security vetting processes for certain categories of personnel,
- identify and exchange good practices on approaches to background checks and security vetting processes of visiting staff and students; Member States should aim at common procedures to be applied across the EU,
- identify and exchange good practice on robust management structures at commercial, industrial, health care and research facilities which hold high-risk CBRN materials, in order to ensure regular security appraisal and monitoring of staff.

Finally, the Member States should ensure by legislative or non-legislative measures that each Member State and/or owner/operator has a secure registry of personnel having access to or handling substances on the EU lists of high risk CBRN materials (along the whole chain of production, storage, distribution and use), taking into account privacy legislation. Law enforcement should have access to such a registry in accordance with national legislation.

2. Cooperation in terms of consular vigilance

Following the adoption of a new Regulation establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) on 25 June 2009, the necessary legislative instruments for exercising consular vigilance are largely in place. The Visa Information System (VIS) is expected to be operable in the second half of 2010. The Visa Working Party has been invited to discuss further measures concerning European cooperation on consular vigilance, such as raising awareness of national visa-issuing authorities of proliferation risks.

3. *Adoption of codes of professional conduct*

The Commission is financing a study with a view to contributing to the establishment of codes of professional conduct. As part of the implementation of the EU CBRN Action Plan, the Commission is considering proposing a model code.

- Stepping up efforts to combat against tangible transfers of technology, goods and equipment

1. Improvement of national export control procedures

The EU dual-use export control regime continued to be strengthened following the entry into force on 27 August 2009 of the revised Council Regulation setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual use items (Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009).

Work in the first half of 2010 concentrated on the practical implementation of the new regulation, improving the exchange of information and developing new cooperation mechanisms:

- In terms of practical implementation of the new regulation, the Commission launched the 2010 Peer Visit programme aimed at improving the exchange of good practices among Member States. The first visit concerning the use of the Community General Export Authorisation and National General Export Authorisations was held on 16-17 March and was hosted by the United Kingdom. The second peer visit concerning the intangible transfer of technology and catch-all controls was held on 18-19 May and was co-hosted by Belgium and Denmark. The results of the peer visits also contributed to the development of EU guidelines on dual-use export controls.

- In terms of improving the exchange of information, the Commission progressed with the finalisation of the new e-system for sharing denial information among Member States. The final version of the e-system will be launched in the 2nd half of 2010.
- In terms of developing new cooperation mechanisms, the Commission took the first steps toward establishing an EU Training Programme on dual-use export controls. A tender for the development of the training concept was launched in the first half of 2010. Results will be available later in 2010. Once accepted by the Member States, they will serve as the basis for the launch of a full training programme for customs and licensing officials in 2011.

On the legislative side, discussions continued in the Council on the draft new Community General Export Authorisations which were proposed by the Commission in December.

- **Prevention and punitive action against the financing of proliferation**

1. Strengthening consultation and international instruments

Member States have been encouraged to continue their efforts within the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) to ensure participation of all EU Member States in the FATF.

2. Raising the awareness of financial institutions and strengthening machinery for combating the financing of proliferation

The Commission and Member States contributed to the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on proliferation financing. The FATF Plenary Meeting published a status report in May 2010 containing policy options against proliferation financing, and suggestions for a follow-up, which were presented to the FATF Working Group on Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering in February 2010.

The status report outlines 23 policy options for going forward and cover the following five areas: (i) legal systems and criminalisation; (ii) targeted financial sanctions; (iii) responsibilities of financial institutions; (iv) channels for receiving information from financial institutions, including reporting; and (v) awareness and information sharing by jurisdictions.

- **Improvement of the implementation of financial sanctions, in accordance with international legal obligations arising in particular from UNSC resolutions**

Work has continued in the RELEX Counsellors Working Group on strengthening the implementation of financial sanctions. The Member States agreed on a common approach on certain aspects of implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran. The RELEX working group also completed the review of the general Guidelines on implementation and evaluation of restrictive measures and continued the examination of the Best Practices for the effective implementation of those measures.

- **Stepping up efforts to combat trafficking in CBRN substances and strengthening systems for intercepting proliferation flows**

1. Interception of proliferation flow

Joint customs operations and other aspects related to interdiction operations are discussed within the Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP). A joint customs operation (JCO) took place in November 2009 to counter the illegal export and proliferation of components for WMD. 18 Member States participated in the operation that was carried out in 27 airports in Europe. The JCO aimed at, inter alia, further improving information exchange and operational cooperation between export control and law enforcement authorities as well as to work out and test risk indicators on proliferation.

The Commission has agreed with Member States on common risk criteria and standards for import in the Customs Code Committee. The work is underway to develop common criteria for risk analysis of exports. The Commission will be seeking a common EU approach to random controls insofar as they relate to customs controls. The EU CBRN Action Plan, adopted by the JHA Council in November 2009 contains a number of relevant elements in this field.

2. Support for strengthening international and multilateral instruments to impede proliferation flows

The Shipping Working Party had a first exchange of views on measures related to the ratification of the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA). So far, only Estonia, Latvia and Spain have ratified the 2005 Protocol. The Commission has been invited to prepare a non-paper for further discussion.

The EU coordination work continued in relevant international fora, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in view of the initiative to update the Montreal and The Hague aviation terrorism conventions that would criminalise the transport of WMD.

- Relaunching European discussion on punitive action against proliferation

1. Strengthening legal means to combat acts of proliferation

Under the CBRN Action Plan, the Commission will analyse, supported by a study, the criminal law provisions enacted in the Member States concerning CBRN terrorism, in order to assess whether any further work at EU level is necessary. This study will help to compare national practices and legislation relating to the prevention and punishment of acts of proliferation, as suggested by the New lines.

2. Agreement at European level to make illegal exports, brokerage and smuggling of weapons and materials of mass destruction subject to criminal sanctions

The revised Dual Use Regulation does not include a reference to specific criminal sanctions. However, the Regulation demands that Member States shall lay down the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of the Dual Use Regulation. Those penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

- More systematic definition of geographical areas and priority areas for technical cooperation

Preparations started within the Services of the High Representative to draw up the first document on the geographical priorities for EU cooperation with third countries and related criteria for endorsement by the CONOP/CODUN Working Parties and the PSC.

- Increasing assistance and cooperation with regard to combating the proliferation of WMD

The EU continues to actively support the work of international organisations and third countries in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament as set out below in the report.

- Promoting a security culture in the CBRN area

Enhancing a security culture in the CBRN area within the EU is one of the main goals of the CBRN Action Plan that was adopted by the Council in November 2009.

Particularly the implementation of recommended preventive measures concerning security awareness and training will serve that objective. Developing a high-security culture of staff in CBRN facilities, promoting the development of codes of conduct and encouraging minimum training requirements are specific actions which will help to improve the security culture in the CBRN field.

The overall goal of the internal EU CBRN policy is to reduce the threat from CBRN incidents by way of a coherent, prioritised EU CBRN Action Plan, for action within the EU, which involves all relevant stakeholders. The recommendations in the Action Plan address the areas of PREVENTION, ensuring that unauthorised access to CBRN materials of concern is as difficult as possible, DETECTION, enhancing technical capabilities in Europe and RESPONSE, covering efficient response to incidents involving CBRN materials. The implementation of the EU CBRN Action plan started in 2010 and will be supported by a CBRN Advisory Group consisting of Member State experts, chaired by the Commission.

- **Strengthening diplomatic leverage through better use of the WMD clause**

The Office of the EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament has drawn up a document assessing the implementation of non-proliferation clauses, which have been incorporated into EU agreements with third countries since 2003. The Non-Proliferation Working Group examines regularly the implementation of WMD clause on the basis of input provided by the Office of the EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament.

- **Creation of a high-level training course for European officials dealing with proliferation**

The Steering Committee of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC) in March 2010 approved the High-level training course as a pilot activity in the 2010-2011 Programme. Preparations were taken to organise the first training course in October 2010, including development of Internet Distance Learning material.

- **Improving the coordination of all players and resources within the EU**

The Council Secretariat and the Commission are coordinating the use of financial instruments in support of EU policy in the field of non-proliferation, including through meetings of the WMD Centre.

SITCEN's role in analysing proliferation was strengthened, i.a. by specific presentations to relevant Council working groups.

The Office of the EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament in the Council Secretariat, DG RELEX in the European Commission and all Member States have designated contact points for the implementation of New lines for action.

- **Raising the profile of European Union measures and their assessment**

An updated document giving an overview of Joint Actions and Community assistance programmes is annexed to this report. It brings together all the measures taken by the EU to support the objectives of combating proliferation.

II. Addressing proliferation crises

- ***Iran***

In accordance with the double-track approach combining dialogue and firmness, efforts by the EU, represented by the High Representative, with the support of EU Member States as well as of the US, Russia and China continued with the aim to convince Iran to enter into meaningful negotiations.

So far, Iran did not react positively to these efforts. The Iranian step, taken at the beginning of February, to carry out enrichment to a level of 20% has further aggravated the lack of confidence in the peaceful nature of its nuclear activities.

Against this background, work with a view to further restrictive measures by the UN Security Council continues. In accordance with the European Council declaration on Iran of December 2009, the EU will support action by the UN Security Council if Iran continues not to cooperate over its nuclear programme and is ready to take the necessary measures to accompany the UNSC process.

The EU has kept its restrictive measures against Iran under continuous review. In particular, the EU has adopted Regulation 1100/2009 on 17 November 2009 to update the list of persons and entities subject to asset freezing measures in order to take into consideration new elements of information regarding the actors involved in Iran's proliferation-related activities and prevent the circumvention of the measures. The EU has also adopted Regulation 1228/2009 to update the list of dual-use items prohibited or controlled under the EU's autonomous measures, with a view to adjusting the measures in light of the technological evolution of Iran's proliferation activities and maintain their effectiveness.

The Political and Security Committee was briefed regularly on developments, e.g. in the context of the IAEA and the UNSC.

DPRK

The EU has continued to be supportive of the Six-Party-Talks process. The EU has recalled that the objective of the international community is that DPRK abandons all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, as stated in UNSC resolution 1718. The DPRK's admission of the existence of enrichment activities in September 2009 continues to be noted with serious concern and is seen as a development which could further aggravate existing tensions in the region.

The EU has continued to ensure the robust implementation of UNSCR 1874 with the adoption of Regulation 1283/2009 of 22 December 2009, providing for wide-ranging measures against the DPRK's WMD-related programmes or activities. The EU measures go beyond the requirements of UNSCR and include broadening of the dual-use items export ban, cargo inspection and pre-notification measures, a prohibition of ship-supply services, an extension of the asset freezing measures as well as financial vigilance measures against the DPRK's financial operators.

III. Support for the international Treaty system and international organisations

Support for the international Treaty system and international organisations remains a cornerstone of the activities developed by the EU in order to advance disarmament and fight the proliferation of WMD.

The adoption of UNSC Resolutions 1540, 1673 1810, 1887 but also resolutions 1718 and 1874 (DPRK) , 1696, 1737, 1747, 1803 and 1835 (Iran), continue to serve as examples of the UN Security Council's central role in the field of non-proliferation. The EU is fully implementing all the provisions contained in these resolutions.

The EU continued to strengthen its role and visibility within the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and other relevant fora by contributing jointly to items on the agenda.

When the EU support to multilateralism takes the form of Council Joint Actions and Council Decisions implying financial resources in favour of International Organisations (UN, IAEA, OPCW, CTBTO, WHO), such resources are entirely devoted to concrete projects of assistance to beneficiaries.

Resources in support of WMD related activities of the EU are also being provided through the "Instrument for Stability" as specified in individual chapters below.

1) Nuclear issues

– *NPT Review Conference 2010*

Based on a Council Decision, adopted on 29 March, setting out the common EU approach, the EU participated in the NPT Review Conference in May 2010 actively and in a coordinated manner. The objective of the EU was to achieve a balanced review of the Treaty, by giving equal weight to all three pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. EU High Representative Catherine Ashton delivered the EU Statement at the general debate of the Review Conference on 3 May 2010 creating an important precedent for other UN meetings. Other EU Statements were delivered at Main Committees and Subsidiary Bodies. The EU submitted three working papers to the Review Conference on strengthening IAEA safeguards, the capacity of the CTBT verification regime and EU international cooperation to support peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

- ***Nuclear Security Summit***

The EU, represented by the President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy, participated in the Nuclear Security Summit, organised by President Obama in Washington on 12-13 April. Both in his written Statement and in his oral intervention, the President stressed the importance of global efforts aimed at strengthening nuclear security and the major contribution which the EU is already providing in this regard, including in the framework of its assistance programmes. The EU will actively contribute to the follow-up of this Summit, in particular through the adoption of the new Council Decision in support of the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund and the construction of a new IAEA safeguards laboratory in Seibersdorf.

- ***Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)***

In contacts with third countries and in multilateral fora, the EU continued to speak in favour of the immediate negotiations on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT). Pending entry into force of such a Treaty, the EU continued to call upon all states concerned to declare and uphold a moratorium on the production of such material.

- ***Multilateral nuclear fuel supply mechanisms***

The EU continues to promote multilateral nuclear fuel supply mechanisms, which aim at creating an attractive, robust and viable international framework, since they would provide states with increased energy security and may also offer a credible alternative to the development of national enrichment and reprocessing capabilities, without distorting the existing market.

On the basis of the decision by the Council of December 2008, to provide a financial contribution of up to EUR 25 million to the project of a nuclear fuel bank under the control of the IAEA, the EU continues to promote in-depth of discussions as the IAEA Board of Governors in order to develop adequate modalities, criteria and conditions for the establishment and operation of the bank.

It is also pursuing an active dialogue with potential beneficiaries. Following discussions by the IAEA Board of Governors, efforts to promote the concept of multilateral fuel supply mechanisms vis-à-vis countries having expressed concerns are being stepped up.

– ***Council Joint Actions and Decisions in support of the IAEA***

In order to achieve the objective of strengthening the security of nuclear and radioactive materials, a series of assistance projects have been undertaken or are under preparation in countries in the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia, the Mediterranean region, Africa and in Southeast Asia. Through a financial contribution of around 25 MEURO since 2004, the EU is the major donor to the IAEA nuclear security fund.

The IAEA has completed the implementation of Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004, 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 and 2006/418/CFSP, of 12 June 2006. More than 50 countries have benefited so far from assistance activities

The implementation of Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP, enlarging the scope of application to countries in Southeast Asia, adopted on 17 April 2008 has been launched. Following the endorsement of the evaluation phase report in May 2009, the implementation of projects is now underway.

Detailed state-of-play of the implementation of Joint Actions in support of the IAEA:

1.1) Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP

Assistance projects in 41 countries have been completed. The following countries benefit from nuclear security assistance:

Project 1: Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities:
Armenia, Bulgaria, Morocco, Romania and Serbia

Project 2: Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications:
Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Serbia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

Project 3: Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking:
Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia

Project 4: Legislative Assistance for the Implementation of States' Obligations under IAEA Safeguards Agreements and the Additional Protocols:
Belarus, Georgia

1.2) Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP

Assistance projects in 32 countries have been completed. The following countries benefit from nuclear security assistance:

Project 1: Legislative and Regulatory Assistance:
Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Rwanda, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Namibia, Sierra Leone.

Project 2: Strengthening the Security and Control of Nuclear and other
Radioactive Materials:

Algeria, Armenia, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria,
Serbia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan

Project 3: Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to
Illicit Trafficking:

Ghana, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

1.3) Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP

This Joint Action, which expands the geographical scope of IAEA assistance activities in the nuclear security field to 11 countries in Southeast Asia, was adopted by the Council on 17 April 2008. It provides financial support of EUR 7,703,000 for assistance projects in the field of nuclear security in the countries identified as most vulnerable among 84 eligible countries. The following countries are currently being supported:

Project 1: Legislative and Regulatory Assistance:

Angola, Benin, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo
(Brazzaville), DR Congo, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon,
Malawi, Malaysia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore,
South Africa, Turkmenistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Project 2: Strengthening the Security and Control of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials:

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Africa, Vietnam, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Project 3: Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking:

Indonesia, Malaysia, Serbia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Vietnam

1.4) A new Council Decision in support of the IAEA nuclear security fund is under preparation with a view to its adoption by the Council. It aims at expanding the geographic scope of assistance projects to countries in the Gulf region and in Latin America and the Caribbean, while continuing to address remaining priorities in other areas and at ensuring sustainability of assistance provided in the past.

- ***European Community activities in Russia and the CIS***

Securing nuclear materials in Russia and the CIS : The Joint Research Centre (JRC) continues to be involved in the implementation of important programmes to secure nuclear materials in Russia and the CIS. Projects are on-going in Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and the Russian Federation dealing with border monitoring activities, support to the fight against illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials and safeguards in close co-ordination with other major actors (IAEA, US/DOE, etc.).

For instance, in Georgia, JRC is closely working with the US DoE Second Line of Defence program for coordinating the joint implementation of border monitoring activities (transfer of unused equipment from Poti seaport to Samtatskaro border with Azerbaijan and the Customs Academy for training purposes, installation of two SLD portal monitors at the Kartsakhi site). Additional support to Georgia will be provided under the Stability Instrument.

The JRC continued to co-chair the nuclear forensics International Technical Working Group (ITWG). This group gathers the internationally leading experts in the field.

The implementation of projects on combating illicit trafficking of nuclear material (funded through the IfS) with CIS countries saw a phase of intense contacts at technical level in order to identify the needs in training and equipment.

Coordination with the US, the IAEA and other international donors (e.g. ISTC and STCU) took place. JRC continued to co-chair the Border Monitoring Working Group created in 2006 by the IAEA, US and EU with the aim of coordinating their activities in the field of the detection of radioactive and nuclear materials.

The BMWG is now working on a new module to train the trainers for which a pilot session is foreseen for the first half of 2010 at the SeTraC facility (Ispra, Italy, JRC).

Within the EU many training sessions in the detection of nuclear materials and technical nuclear forensics were organised at the JRC for custom officers and experts from selected EU member states. Moreover, a workshop on nuclear forensics awareness was held as well as an experts meeting on the development and implementation of a national response plan in the nuclear security area. A new project on the feasibility of a European Nuclear Security Training Center was launched.

The JRC has launched the ITRAP+10 project (Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment program) aiming at evaluating and testing all equipment used within the EU for the detection and identification of nuclear materials. US DNDO has officially joined the project.

Redirection of former WMD scientists

Since their creation, two Centres in Russia and Ukraine have been supported by the TACIS programme and from 2007 by the Instrument for Stability.

The EU continues to support the ISTC and STCU during their transformation into self-sustainable and viable structures through an annual funding guaranteed until 2011 (Instrument for Stability, € 7.5 million per year).

In the first half of 2010, the Centres continued to support two types of projects, namely, regular research projects funded by all Parties, and partner projects that provide opportunities for the private industry as well as public organisations to fund research in the institutes of the beneficiary countries. A third type of projects – the Targeted Initiatives (TI) – co-funded by the recipient institutes has also been launched. The TI are not only aimed towards scientist redirection but also towards developing technologies for supporting non-proliferation activities.

The aim is to expand partner project and TI activities by attracting further private companies and by supporting the targeted scientific communities to adapt to changes in a business-oriented and more competitive environment.

The ISTC continued to implement its (2008) initiative promoting the sustainable redirection of research institutes and their scientists in beneficiary countries. The STCU started implementing a similar initiative. The Centres assist institutes to carry out an economic analysis of their activities and scientific competences in order to formulate a plan for long-term sustainability and the development of profitable civilian research activities.

Given the economic developments in some of the countries where the Centres operate, the possibilities for transformation of ISTC and STCU within their original non-proliferation mission are being discussed. A consensus has been already reached on adjusting ISTC working modalities to make its mode of operation more flexible, efficient and adaptable. One of the changes consists of focusing Parties' funding in specific scientific areas. There is also a common interest of the Funding Parties to support various bio-safety and bio-security initiatives. Both centres started to prepare the implementation of bio-safety and bio-security Partner Projects with the EU in Central Asia and Ukraine.

One Working Group for each Centre has been set up (first meetings in March 2009) in order to discuss the main issues at stake for their evolution within a changing international context. Discussions on the role of the ISTC and STCU have also taken place in the competent Council working party.

Reflection on possible actions to be taken in the area of redirection of former WMD scientists has taken place in the context of the G8 Global Partnership.

The EU also supported the redirection of former Iraqi scientists with WMD-related skills and dual-use knowledge through capacity building projects for decommissioning of nuclear facilities, including site and radioactive waste management (Instrument for Stability, € 2.5 million).

- ***Implementation of Euratom Treaty safeguards***

Extensive consultations in 2009 allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in cooperation with the European Commission to announce on 8 January 2010, that it has reached agreement on arrangements to implement "integrated safeguards" in all non-nuclear-weapon States of the European Union with significant nuclear activities.

This agreement will lead to a reduced inspection burden on individual States and the IAEA. This approach helps the IAEA to prioritise limited resources on more problematic areas and is an example of excellent cooperation between the IAEA and Euratom.

- *Technical and scientific assistance to IAEA*

The Commission assists the IAEA Safeguard verification tasks within the EU in many direct and indirect ways, such as through the Euratom/IAEA Safeguards cooperation. Within the EU, the Commission services (Euratom Safeguards) act as the regional system for nuclear material accountancy and control. The Commission funds a significant portion of the safeguards instrumentation infrastructure within the EU used by the IAEA, thereby liberating IAEA funds for use in other regions of the world. Furthermore, under the Euratom-IAEA New Partnership Approach, the inspection workload is shared between the Commission and the IAEA

By sharing its know-how, the Commission also contributes to the development of the IAEA's methodologies, equipment and facilities. For example, the design of the IAEA's on-site laboratory in Japan benefited greatly from the experience gained during design, construction and operation of Euratom's on-site laboratories. In addition to its own support programme to the IAEA (Euratom Support Programme), the Commission also collaborates extensively with the IAEA support programmes of some Member States' or of third countries. Some examples for such co-operation are listed below:

- development and field testing of on site sample analysis technology (Compucea II)

- provision of infield safeguards instrumentation for use in the European Union
- remote data transmission from nuclear facilities to inspectorates, collaboration in the development of detection and verification systems including hand held nuclear material analyser, digital electronics, etc.(in conjunction with the German Support Programme)
- cooperation in the development and implementation of new sealing and surveillance systems for nuclear material safeguards implementation (together with US and German support programmes)
- training courses on software developed by DG-ENER for spent fuel verification measurement by IAEA, held in Vienna
- training course/workshop on activities under the Additional Protocol
- support of an IAEA workshop on Safeguards of future fuel cycles
- Analysis by EC-JRC laboratories of Nuclear Samples taken by IAEA inspectors
- In-field technical support and assistance to IAEA inspections (e.g. the new reprocessing plant in Japan). This includes training courses on tank calibration and solution monitoring and support for the selection of sensors and data acquisition systems.
- Study on the Chemical Changes in Uranium Oxyfluoride Particles, as a way to estimate the age of uranium particles found in swipe samples from enrichment facilities.

The EU is currently considering to contribute, up to € 5 million, in collaboration with the IAEA, to the construction of a new IAEA safeguards laboratory in Seibersdorf for the analysis of nuclear material.

- ***Training and Education in the field of nuclear safeguards and non proliferation***

The JRC organised the fifth ESARDA Nuclear Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Course in Ispra which was attended by 60 international participants from universities, research, authorities, delegations, industry etc. A Course Syllabus, endorsed by ESARDA, was published.

- ***Council Joint Action in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO)***

On the political level, the EU continued to urge all States that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so as soon as possible, in particular the few remaining States mentioned in Annex II of the Treaty, whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force.

The Council Joint Action (2006/243/CFSP) adopted in March 2006 on support for activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in the area of training and capacity building for verification continues to be implemented. It allows for the development of capacity, through e-learning, for the training of station operators of the stations of the CTBTO monitoring network. Completion of the project is expected during the second half of 2010.

On 15 July 2008, the Council adopted Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP, which provides for the continuation of efforts to strengthen capabilities in the field of radio-nuclide monitoring. In addition, it provides for capacity building and technical assistance in African states signatories of the CTBT, aimed at enabling them to fully benefit from and participate in the CTBTO monitoring and verification system. A list of beneficiary countries in Africa was endorsed in June 2009 which is now being implemented.

The following 27 countries have been selected as beneficiaries:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

The EU is preparing a new Council Decision which aims at continuing efforts to strengthen capabilities in the field of radio-nuclide monitoring, the sustained operability of the CTBTO seismic monitoring system, strengthening the CTBT On-Site-Inspection capabilities (OSI) through two elements, the further development OSI capable noble gas (RadioXenon) detection system and the procurement of equipment to enhance the OSI rapid deployment capabilities.

- ***Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (CPPNM)***

Most of the EU Member States have already completed the ratification process of the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM, while the rest is expected to complete ratification in 2010. Ratification by all Member States will support further EU diplomatic efforts in favour of the entry into force of the amended Convention.

The purposes of this Convention are to achieve and maintain worldwide effective physical protection of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes and of nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes; to prevent and combat offences relating to such material and facilities worldwide; as well as to facilitate cooperation among States Parties to those ends.

2) Chemical Weapons

Since the beginning of the implementation of EU Joint Actions in support of the OPCW in 2005, 21 countries have signed and ratified the CWC, bringing the number of OPCW Member States up to 188.

Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP adopted in July 2009 allows for a continuation of intensive and targeted assistance by the EU to the OPCW. While measures related to the universalisation of the CWC are being pursued, activities are being complemented by new ones to support specific projects conducted by the OPCW aimed at the full implementation of the CWC enhancing international cooperation in the field of chemical activities.

The implementation of this new Council Decision has started in the second half of 2009. It is composed of projects tackling National Implementation, Verification and Universality (Project I), for which a Bilateral Technical Assistance Visit to Maldives was conducted from 23 to 25 March 2010; International Cooperation (Project II); A seminar on OPCW's Contribution to International Security Dimension and Challenges (Project III); Visits by Representatives of the Executive Council to Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities (Project IV); The Second Session of the Scientific Advisory Board (Project V), which took place from 9 to 11 November 2009; A seminar on OPCW's contribution in the Sphere of Security and Non-proliferation (Project VI); Exercise and Workshop on Preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving chemicals (Project VII); and a specific Programme for Africa (Project VIII), for which Bilateral Technical Visits were conducted to Botswana, Lesotho, and Zambia from 8 to 10 February, 11 and 12 February, and 16 to 18 February 2010 respectively. A Regional Workshop on Article X and Issues of Regional Cooperation in the Area of Assistance and Emergency Response took place from 17 to 19 March 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and a Subregional Training Course for Customs Officials of SADC and COMESA States Parties on the Technical Aspects of the Transfer's Regime was held in Kampala, Uganda from 12 to 15 April 2010.

3) **Biological and Toxin Weapons**

- *Council Joint Action in support of BTWC*

The implementation of Joint Action (2008/858/CFSP) in support of the BTWC is under way. Two experts have been recruited, who are reinforcing the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to implement the Joint Action. A CBM assistance visit to the Philippines took place in March 2010. The EU carried out demarches to all countries that have never submitted CBM declarations (or not done so since 2006), handing over the CBM brochures produced under the Joint Action. A successful inter-sessional workshop with third countries took place in Madrid in June 2010, the outcome of which will be presented by the EU at the experts meeting in August.

- *Implementation of the EU Action Plan on BTWC*

In order to set a good precedent for other BTWC States, the EU Member States have agreed to submit CBM returns to the UN on a yearly basis and to up-date the list of relevant experts and laboratories to which the UN Secretary General could resort in order to facilitate any investigation of alleged chemical or biological weapons use. The EU continued to implement the EU Action Plan related to this issue in 2010.

- *Activities in the area of bio-security and bio-safety through various instruments*

The implementation of Council Joint Action CFSP/307/2008 in support of WHO activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security continued. It covers two types of activities:

- a) awareness raising, training and networking activities in a national, sub-regional and regional context, a workshop aiming at promoting bio-risk reduction practices and awareness and their effective implementation in laboratories and other facilities. Workshops on bio-safety and bio-security and shipment were held in Oman in May for 22 Middle Eastern Countries. A workshop on bio-safety and bio-security is foreseen for Russian speaking countries in the second half of 2010.
- b) provide a specific technical assistance to develop and implement a bio-risk reduction management plan, particularly concerning laboratory practice and safety, to harmonise it with integrated national preparedness plans, and to strengthen the performance and sustainability of national laboratories by connecting them with regional and international networks. For this purpose an EU expert was deployed to Oman in February 2010, who is now implementing the project together with the Omani authorities and the WHO.

The EU also supported a number of concrete projects in the field of bio-safety and bio-security in third countries through the Instrument for Stability and the Development Cooperation Instrument:

- the EU continued the implementation of a project to strengthen bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Russia and in Central Asian countries through training of personnel to improve safety/security practices of key biological facilities (Instrument for Stability, 6.8 MEURO). The overall objectives of the project are to improve bio-safety and bio-security by raising the scientific and technical skills of the personnel working at or supervising relevant laboratories in the countries, by providing training and additional equipment and improving the epizootiological monitoring systems and diagnostics capabilities for infectious diseases.

- the EU supported the 'EpiSouth' project (SANCO initiative supported by EuropeAid for eighteen non EU-countries) to build-up a network for the control of health, security threats and other bio-security risks in countries of the Mediterranean basin (Instrument, for Stability, 3 MEURO). The overall objective of this project is to increase through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels.

- a mission with EU experts was also conducted to Ukraine in January 2010 to reassess the needs of the Ukrainian Anti-Plague Station (UAPS) in Simferopol. The mission identified the need to secure the existing facility while considering the construction of a new one to improve safety and security practices, in accordance with international standards. The project is currently under examination for possible financing under the Instrument for Stability.

- the EU also launched a project in Afghanistan (Development Cooperation Instrument) to provide technical assistance to design and build a new 1,100sqm Central Veterinary Diagnostic & Research Laboratory (CVDRL) in Kabul and to offer training to a team of twelve laboratory technicians on a wide range of diagnostic tests, largely focusing on parasitology, microbiology, serology and hematology.

4) Missiles

– Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR):

Efforts in support of membership of all EU Member States in the MTCR were actively pursued, including at the RPOC Meeting in Paris on 14-15 June 2010.

– Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against Ballistic Missile Proliferation:

The implementation of the Council Decision (2008/974/CFSP) in support of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation has continued. The three main objectives of this Decision are:

- The universality of the Code;
- The support for the implementation of the Code among Subscribing States;
- The promotion of further enhancement and improved functioning of the Code.

A successful workshop took place in Vienna in March 2010 with HCoC Subscribing and non-Subscribing States about challenges to the Code. A side-event was organized in the margins of the Annual Meeting 2010 (31 May, Vienna). An e-ICC (electronic communication and information sharing system) was developed and presented to all HCoC Members in view of its possible adoption at the Annual Meeting. The EU continued to promote an universalization action plan at the Annual Meeting and presented a working paper with policy recommendations.

US representatives recently informed the EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament that the US policy review has led to the conclusion that US will submit an Annual Declaration as well as Pre-Launch Notifications to the HCoC of NASA Space launches and Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles launches. This new policy that follows a series of EU demarches in favour of submitting the information was announced at the HCoC Annual Meeting on 31 May.

5) Security in Outer Space

During this semester, the EU has pursued intensive work on its proposed draft international Code of Conduct which aims at enhancing confidence building and transparency in outer space activities. Following intensive discussions on the draft text in 2009 with a number of space-faring nations, the EU prepared a revised version of the draft Code of Conduct which is expected to be submitted to the Foreign Affairs Council for adoption in a near future. The EU will subsequently organise a Diplomatic Conference at which third States could subscribe to the Code.

6) Support for UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004)

The implementation of the second Joint Action in support of UNSCR 1540 (and 1673, 1810) adopted in May 2008 is ongoing. This Joint Action demonstrates the continuing strong political support to the UNSC itself and more specifically to the implementation of UNSCR 1540. More concretely, it aims at supporting states willing to develop skills to implement the resolution through concrete actions.

Seven workshops involving officials dealing with CBRN security/safety and export control systems have taken place. The next ones are scheduled to be held in Split, Croatia for South East European countries and in an Asian Country for South East Asian countries. The workshops should allow to assess the specific needs of countries concerned and gaps in the fields covered by the resolution, such as export controls, and to analyse assistance requests and available tools for cooperation with relevant donors and 1540 Committee experts.

The EU is reflecting on how to ensure appropriate follow up to these seminars, which were highly praised by the international community at the 1540 Review Conference which took place in New York in September 2009. A new Council decision ensuring continuity of this work is currently under preparation.

7) Cooperation with the UN

The EU has continued its cooperation with the UN in various ways. The EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament has continued cooperation with the UN ODA in New York, (maintaining regular contact in particular with Ambassador Duarte, High Representative on Disarmament) and as well as with the WHO in Geneva and IAEA in Vienna. She has also maintained contacts with the Chairman of the 1540 Committee, Ambassador Claude Heller. These contacts have been particularly important in the context of the preparation of various EU outreach activities related.

The EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament and her office participated actively in non-proliferation and disarmament meetings within the UN framework (e.g. in New York, Vienna, and Geneva)

IV. Assistance to third countries

- *Russian Federation: Physical protection of a nuclear site*

The implementation of the Council Joint Action (2004/796/CFSP) for the support of the physical protection of a nuclear research centre in the Russian Federation (the Boshvar Institute in Moscow) is progressing.

V. Export Controls

- *Reinforcing the efficiency of export controls in an enlarged Europe:*

See above paragraph B.I. "Stepping up efforts to combat against tangible transfers of technology, goods and equipment"

- *Export control training and assistance for states in need of technical knowledge:*

EU cooperation and assistance programmes implemented by BAFA (Germany's export control agency) financed by the Stability Instrument and with the assistance of national experts from Member States are being continued. During the first semester of 2010, EU seminars and meetings providing export control training and assistance for states in interested in technical knowledge, have taken place to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, China, Morocco, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates.

- *Export control regimes:*

The EU prepared actively for the Australia Group (AG) Plenary Meeting in Paris on 31 May-4 June 2010 and for the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Plenary week in Christchurch, New Zealand on 21-25 June 2010.

VI. CBRN Centres of Excellence

In 2009, the EU launched the first phase of its initiative to set up CBRN Centres of Excellence to strengthen long-term national and regional capabilities of responsible authorities and to develop a durable cooperation legacy in the fight against the CBRN threat (Instrument for Stability, 5 MEUR). The aim of this initiative is to set up a network of Regional Centres to implement capacity building for CBRN risk mitigation at the regional level, in particular to:

- promote and support the development of national CBRN Policy;
- optimize the sharing and use of CBRN capacities and best practices, in particular at a regional level or when similar situations are identified;
- develop a cooperation process between network members to identify problems and possible solutions from information available to the network;
- collect, analyse, identify and deploy resources to respond to the needs identified in partner countries.

Preparations for the establishment of the first Regional Centres in South East Asia and in the Middle East are ongoing.

VII. Non-proliferation in the context of relations with third countries

- Cooperation with key partners

The EU has continued to work with the US on the implementation of the new Joint Declaration on non proliferation and disarmament, agreed in November 2009. In addition to political dialogue meetings at various levels, there are regular contacts between the relevant services of the High Representative and the US mission in Brussels as well as counter parts in Washington. Contacts also took place in preparation and in the margins of the NPT Review Conference in May 2010. A CODUN/CONOP Political Dialogue meeting with the US was held on 7 June 2010, while the Verification Dialogue between the US and the EU 27 MS will take place in the second half of 2010.

The EU is also pursuing its dialogue with **Russia** on the basis of the External Security Common Space adopted at the 2005 EU-Russia Summit. In addition to political dialogue meetings at various levels, there are regular contacts with the Russian mission in Brussels as well as counter parts in Moscow, in particular concerning the Iranian issue. Contacts also took place in preparation and in the margins of the NPT Review Conference in May 2010. A CODUN/CONOP Political Dialogue meeting with Russia was held on 15 March 2010.

US and Russia negotiators of the START Treaty (US Assistant Secretary Gottemoeller and Ambassador Antonov) accepted an invitation to inform PSC Ambassadors on the new Treaty on 2 June 2010.

Non-proliferation and disarmament issues played a prominent part in the 2009 EU-**Canada** Summit Statement and in the Joint Press Statement of the 2010 EU-**Japan** Summit. The Joint Statements on Non-Proliferation adopted in 2004 with **Japan** and **China** have also been further implemented through regular contacts, in particular through the continued information exchange between their respective missions in Brussels and the services of the High Representative on issues such as Iran or the DPRK.

CODUN/CONOP Political Dialogue meetings were held with the Republic of Korea in Vienna on 2 March 2010, with Canada in New York on 4 May and with China in New York on 6 May 2010. . Regular, informal contacts took place with Australia through its mission in Brussels and in the margins of multilateral meetings.

– *Non-Aligned Movement*

The EU has paid particular attention to increasing dialogue and cooperation with NAM countries. Dialogue has taken place at all levels, both in formal political dialogue meetings and in the margins of international events in New York, Geneva and Vienna. These meetings were used to share views on important issues such as the NPT Review Conference, the Nuclear Security Summit, Iran and the DPRK.

Following the proposal made by the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament, the PSC endorsed in December 2009 the establishment of a regular political dialogue with Egypt on non-proliferation and disarmament issues. The first meeting with Egypt at CONOP-CODUN level was held in Brussels on 17 February 2010 focusing on preparations for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

– *Gulf countries*

Non-proliferation issues were discussed at the EU-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Regional Directors meeting on 13 April 2010 and at the EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial Meeting on 14 June 2010. The Sultanate of Oman was selected as a partner country for an in-country project entitled "Strengthening the security and laboratory management practises against biological risks" that will be carried out within Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP in support of the WHO activities.

- *ASEAN*

The EU and ASEAN continued to discuss possibilities for further cooperation in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament. Relevant issues were included in the Joint Co-Chairmen's Statement adopted at the 18th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (AEMM) in Madrid on 26-27 May 2010.

- ***WMD clauses in contractual relations; Neighbourhood Action plans***

The EU continued, in accordance with its WMD Strategy, to mainstream non-proliferation of WMD into its contractual relations with third countries. Successful negotiations have so far been concluded with almost 100 states around the world, while ensuring that respective WMD clauses were compatible with the spirit and the content of the WMD standard clause. The Office of the EU Representative on non-proliferation has been actively involved in these negotiations.

More specifically, the following developments have taken place in the second half of 2009:

- A final agreement on the WMD clause was reached during the last rounds of negotiation with Libya. Negotiations on a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Mongolia started in 2010, and a WMD clause has already been agreed;
- Negotiations with Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Moldova, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are continuing with substantial discussions on the WMD clause.
- Negotiating mandates for framework agreements with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia were adopted in the relevant working groups. Reference to the WMD clause will be included in these mandates.

VIII. Regional and multilateral issues, non-proliferation initiatives

- ***G 8***

In the context of the **G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Nuclear Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**, the services of the EU High Representative attended the relevant meetings of G8 Political Directors, Non-Proliferation Directors, the Global Partnership Working Group, and the G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group, organised under the Canadian G8 Presidency in the first half of 2010.

The EU High Representative attended the G8 Foreign Ministers meeting in Gatineau in March 2010, at which a specific G8 statement ahead of the NPT Review Conference was delivered. The EU also participated actively in the drafting of the GPWG Summit Report. Non-proliferation and disarmament issues featured high on the agenda of the G8 Muskoka Summit on 25-26 June 2010.

Following its commitment in Kananaskis in 2002 to contribute EUR 1 billion to the G8 Global Partnership, the EU has already committed more than 955 MEURO, and spent over 635 MEURO- mainly on nuclear safety, reconversion of former weapon scientists and nuclear submarines. The EU has continued to finance activities in Russia through Council Joint Actions in areas such as chemical weapons destruction (see above), physical protection of radioactive sources and fissile material disposition (plutonium in particular).

- ***Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)***

The EU undertook joint preparations for the 2010 GICNT Plenary meeting in Abu Dhabi on 29 June 2010 sharing the view that the main focus of the initiative should remain on practical measures aimed at preventing nuclear terrorism.

IX. WMD Centre

The EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament serves as a focal point for the WMD Centre (coordination mechanism to discuss the day-to-day implementation of the EU WMD Strategy), and chairs its meetings. In the first half of 2010, two meetings took place.

- Discussions focused on strengthening daily coordination between the Council Secretariat and the Commission on non-proliferation and disarmament issues following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and pending the establishment of the European External Action Service. It was agreed to prepare joint briefing notes for the High Representative and submit joint delegation lists to international meetings. The Commission will be regularly consulted on the draft agendas of working group and political dialogue meetings in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament.

- The Commission and the Council Secretariat met regularly with the objective to provide mutual and early information on assistance projects to ensure complementarity and coordination between the financial instruments of the EU (Council Joint Actions, Council Decisions, the Stability Instrument and other Community instruments).

- Discussions continued on the implementation of measures foreseen in the "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems", which was adopted by the Council in December 2008.

ANNEX : Overview of Council Joint Actions and Council Decisions

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 - OPCW</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties. Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, and - to promote universality <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: 2.110.000 EUR Adopted: 27.07.2009 Official Journal: L197 - 29.07.2009 Duration: 18 months</p>
<p>Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP in support of HCoC</p>	<p>The EU supports three aspects of the Code as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universality of the Code, - Implementation of the Code, - Enhancement and improved functioning of the Code. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique</p>	<p>Budget: 1.015.000 EUR Adopted: 18.12.2008 Official Journal: L 345 - 23.12.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: December 2010</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP in support of BTWC</p>	<p>The overall objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to support the universalisation of the BTWC, - to enhance the implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of CBM declarations, and - to support the best use of the Inter-Sessional Process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the next Review Conference. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) - Geneva</p>	<p>Budget: 1.400.000 EUR Adopted: 10.11.2008 Official Journal: L 302 - 13.11.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: November 2010</p>

<p>Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP in support of CTBTO</p>	<p>The EU supports the development of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of Verification by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis - Integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>Budget: 2.316.000 EUR Adopted: 15.07.2008 Official Journal: L189 - 17.07.2008 Duration: 18 months - end: January 2010</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540</p>	<p>The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 will take the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of officials responsible for managing the export control process in six subregions (Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia), so that they can at a practical level undertake implementation efforts of UNSCR 1540. - The proposed workshops will be specifically tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and will comprise the main elements of an export control process including applicable laws (including national and international legal aspects), regulatory controls (including licensing provisions, end-user verification and awareness-raising programmes) and enforcement (including commodity identification, risk-assessment and detection methods). <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)</p>	<p>Budget: 475.000 EUR Adopted: 14.05.2008 Official Journal: L127 - 15.05.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: May 2010</p>

<p>Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification - IAEA V</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, - assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, - 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: 7.703.000 EUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L107 - 17.04.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of the World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security</p>	<p>The overall objective is to support, the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins. More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach, - Strengthening the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks, <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation</p>	<p>Budget: 2.105.000 EUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L106 - 16.04.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>

Commission's CBRN assistance programmes
NUCLEAR MATERIAL ACCOUNTANCY AND CONTROL (NMAC)
TACIS/INSC programmes

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution period
R5.04/96 R5.01/97D R5.04/98 R5.04/03S	Establishment of the Ural Siberian methodology and training centre (UrSiMTC) in Snezhinsk	Creation of second training centre in Russia in the region with several large nuclear fuel cycle facilities for NMAC-related training, including performance of a feasibility study, provision of a pilot plutonium storage module, and training of future UrSiMTC instructors	JRC Ispra Robosoft	~€ 1.8 million	TACIS 1997-2009
R5.01/02 R5.01/02S	Modernisation and enhancement of NMAC at the Mayak RT-1 plant	The specific objective is to improve the mass measurements of Pu and U in hold-ups and in wastes to meet the requirements of the State NMAC	JRC Ispra Euriware (F) Canberra (B) Lider (RU)	~€ 3 million	TACIS 2004-2009
TAREG 5.01/05	Integrated Safeguards & Illicit Trafficking – service part	Strengthening non-proliferation regime by enhancing the Safeguards system and in particular the Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control (NMAC); counteracting nuclear and radiation terrorism threat; strengthening and improving institutional control by enhancing collaboration and capacities of national regulatory authorities (12 sub-projects, some of them continuing already started activities)	JRC IPSC Ispra/ ITU Karlsruhe	~€ 14 million	TACIS 2006-2013
TAREG 05/06S	Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control – procurement of equipment 1st part	Provision of the first batch of equipment for NMAC identified by the project TAREG 5.01/05	JRC IPSC Ispra / ITU Karlsruhe	€ 5.3 million	TACIS 2008-2011
financing agreement with beneficiary country (Armenia) not yet signed	Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control – procurement of equipment 2nd part	Provision of the second batch of equipment for NMAC identified by the project TAREG 5.01/05	JRC IPSC Ispra / ITU Karlsruhe	€ 0.5 million	INSC AAP2008

RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS OR AGENTS

Instrument for Stability, priority 1

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution period
n.a.	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev)	The main objective of the Centres is to redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation.	ISTC/STCU	€ 235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
				€ 15 million	IFS 2007
				€ 8 million € 7.5 million	2008 2009
AAP 2007 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)					
145156	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus)	The purpose of the action is to supply equipment for detection of NRM at border check points as it was identified in the previous phase of the activity financed by TACIS Nuclear Safety programme, contributing thus to reduce nuclear and radiation terrorism threat	JRC	€ 5 million	11/07/2008 - 10/07/2011
145130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	The specific objective is to support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation with a view of contributing to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies	BAFA (D)	~€ 5 million	19/03/2008 - 18/09/2010
145132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking	The overall objective of the activity is to improve capabilities of participating states, neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus, to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials	UNICRI	€ 1 million	31/01/2008- 30/04/2010

AAP2008 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution period
200523	Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East	The aim of the project would be to develop a durable co-operation legacy in the area of trafficking of CBRN materials	UNICRI	€ 1 million	16/03/2009 - 15/03/2011
217540	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Russia and in Central Asian countries	The project will address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in Russia and the selected countries of the Central Asia. The main objectives of the project are to raise the skills of the personnel working at facilities (laboratories) handling dangerous biological agents or supervising those facilities, and to provide additional equipment, as needed, to ensure an adequate level of bio-safety and security.	ISTC	€ 6.8 million	21/09/2009 – 21/09/2012
219636	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN region	The overall objective of this project is to reduce the threat of nuclear and radiation terrorism. For this purpose the assistance will be provided to the partner countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of nuclear and radioactive materials (NRM) illicit trafficking.	JRC	€ 6.7 million	2/12/2009 – 1/12/1012
216327	Awareness raising of exporters export Control of dual-use goods	The overall objective of the project is to enhance the effectiveness of export control of dual use items in the Russian Federation, with a view to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of WMD. The specific objectives will be achieved through information exchange with EU exporters, support industry and researchers for awareness raising, organisation of seminars for exporters in the regions of the Russian Federation.	Russian independent non-profit organisation for professional advancement "Export Control Training Center"	€ 1 million	1/09/2009- 1/03/2011

AAP2009 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution period
- 232326 (AA)	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 / pilot projects	€ 5 million	under contracting
235364	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	under contracting
-	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	Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome (Italy)	€ 3 million	under contracting
237437 (service) -	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	calls for tenders will be launched	€ 2.5 million	not yet contracted
	Setting up a CBRN Centre of Excellence for Ukraine and the South Caucasus	to set up the CBRN Centre of Excellence for Ukraine and the South Caucasus	UNICRI	€ 0.5 million	modification to the decision on-going

	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	UNICRI	€ 0.5 million	modification to the decision on-going
	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	modification to the decision on-going
	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	Continuation of the on-going activities in this field in the already covered countries, with possible extension to other regions/countries.	BAFA (D)	€ 5 million	modification to the decision on-going