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

Delegations will find enclosed the Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, as endorsed by the Foreign Affairs Council on 13 December 2010.

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

A. Executive Summary

1. The second half of 2010 was characterised by an intense period of multilateral work, such as the UN Secretary General's High Level Meeting in support of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the UN General Assembly First Committee, the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Conference of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Meeting of States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). The EU engaged actively with the goal to strengthen the multilateral Treaty system on disarmament and non-proliferation.

2. Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and pending the establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS), the services put at the disposal of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy were increasingly assuming the tasks of the rotating Presidency. Joint Presidency Teams were set up in UN capitals to take care of EU coordination and EU representation in international organisations. The Brussels-based working groups were chaired by Belgian representatives, in close cooperation with the HR services. These transitional arrangements enabled the continuation of an active and visible EU role in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation fora.

3. The EU continued to promote the universality of international treaties, conventions and other instruments and their national implementation, in accordance with the objectives of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Updated List of priorities, endorsed by the Council in 2008, was nearly completed. The EU aimed at efficient use of all available financial resources (CFSP budget, Instrument for Stability, other instruments) in order to maximise the impact of EU activities in supporting international organisations and third countries.

4. The EU continued close cooperation with partners and other third countries striving towards a global convergence of views on the need to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. Efforts continued to address non-proliferation issues in the EU's bilateral relations with all relevant countries.
5. The EU continued to address regional proliferation crises in a resolute way. The nuclear and missile programmes of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) remained a particular concern. Given Iran's continuing non-compliance with its international obligations and its reluctance to engage in meaningful negotiations, the EU adopted new restrictive measures against Iran implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1929 as well as accompanying measures. The EU supported the High Representative's efforts to start an in-depth negotiation process with Iran about the nuclear programme and other issues of mutual concern with the goal of establishing a comprehensive relationship between the EU and Iran.
6. The following EU activities deserve to be highlighted (more details in the report below):
 - a) The EU was actively implementing the commitments of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit. The Council adopted a new Decision on 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification, worth of nearly EUR 10 million, demonstrating the EU's tangible commitment to the global nuclear security work. The EU remains a major donor of the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) with contributions amounting to EUR 33 million. The EU participated in the Nuclear Security Summit sherpa meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 2-3 November 2010 in view of the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in the Republic of Korea.

- b) Promoting the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) remained a top priority for the EU. The Council Decision in support of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system was adopted on 26 July 2010 with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the CTBTO to detect potential nuclear tests.
- c) Efforts continued to implement the "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems", as set out by the Council in December 2008. A European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU WMD Strategy was established. A first-ever High-level training course for European officials in the field of non-proliferation was arranged in the auspices of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC). The Council encouraged EU Institutions and Member States to fully implement the action plan in each policy sector setting a new timeline for implementation by the end of 2012.
- d) The EU continued to provide support to third countries to meet their obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and to enhance the skills of state officials involved in the export control process. An EU-sponsored regional seminar for South East Asian countries took place in Hanoi, Vietnam, under the 2008 EU Joint Action. A new Council Decision in support of UNSCR 1540 was under preparation. Contacts between the EU and the 1540 Committee were reinforced.
- e) Preparations continued to establish regional Centres of Excellence in South East Asia, the Middle East region, the Black Sea / Ukraine, Central Asia and Africa, through the Instrument for Stability, with the objective of increasing the institutional capacity of countries in a regional context to develop policies to fight against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risks. The Centres of Excellence will be based on EU expertise and will strengthen the international donor coordination in this field.

- f) In the area of means of delivery, the EU continued to promote the universality and the full implementation of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. Implementation of the 2008 Council Decision in support of the HCoC continued.
- g) The EU continued implementation of the Joint Action in support of the World Health Organisation in the area of bio-safety and bio-security and the Joint Action in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). A range of countries with different requirements and needs, such as Oman, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and the Philippines benefited from EU assistance.
- h) The implementation of the Council Decision in support of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) continued, in particular with activities to support universal adherence to and full implementation of the Convention. A specific workshop, attended by 140 representatives from 61 States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention took place in Berlin and a table-top anti-terrorism exercise was held in Warsaw.
- i) Efforts continued to insert a WMD clause in EU's agreements with third countries. A WMD clause was successfully included in the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Vietnam, initialled in October 2010. Progress was made in negotiations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Russia.
- j) The EU continued to improve its dual-use export control system under the recast Dual-Use Regulation (no. 428/2009). The primary focus of activities continued to be on strengthening the practical implementation of the new regulation through the peer visit programme, improving the exchange of information through the e-system and developing new cooperation mechanisms, such as an EU training programme on export controls.

- k) Efforts continued to implement the prioritised recommendations of the EU CBRN Action Plan, adopted by the Council in November 2009, with the aim to improve EU's internal preparedness to counter risks deriving from the possible misuse of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials. The Commission convened several meetings of the CBRN Advisory Group and its subgroups to discuss with Member States' experts the implementation of the Action Plan. The Directorate-General for Home Affairs (DG HOME) published a tender for various supporting studies. A Technical Expert Service (TES), a consortium of various research institutes and law enforcement agencies will support the Commission and provide technical expertise for the implementation process.
- l) Through various instruments, such as the Instrument for Stability (IfS), allowing for the financing of WMD related projects on CBRN risk mitigation, the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), the EU continued to finance activities helping to address risks and threats associated with proliferation, in the context of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, pandemics threats, chemical waste management, and terrorism. Based on the Indicative Programme of the Instrument for Stability for the period 2009-2011, EUR 123 million are devoted to CBRN risk mitigation projects, including export controls. The Annual Action Programme 2010 is being implemented and contains actions for an amount of EUR 41 million, including the CBRN Centres of Excellence, projects to support bio-safety and bio-security, fighting against illicit CBRN trafficking and deceptive financial practices and retraining and alternative deployment of former weapons scientists and engineers.
7. As an overarching initiative, not limited either to the civilian field or disarmament, the EU prepared a revised version of the draft Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. The Council adopted Conclusions on 27 September 2010 giving a mandate to the High Representative to pursue consultations with third countries with a view to achieving the widest possible support for the Code, which could be opened for subscription at a diplomatic conference.

B. Report

This progress report covers activities carried out in the second half of 2010 in the context of the implementation of the WMD Strategy (ST 15708/03) adopted by the European Council in December 2003, in the light of the "Updated List of priorities" (ST 10747/08) adopted by the Council in June 2008, and of the "New lines for action" (ST 17172/08) adopted by the Council in December 2008.

The progress report has been established by the Services put at the disposal of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, in particular the Office of the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament of the Council Secretariat in cooperation with the Directorate-General for External Relations (DG RELEX) of the European Commission. Other Commission services contributed to the report.

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

The Council, Commission services and Member States continued efforts to implement the various policy recommendations of the "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems" by the end of 2010, as set out by the Council in December 2008 (doc. ST 17172/08).

Knowing and anticipating

- An updated risk and threat evaluation

In order to fulfil the mandate of the "New lines for action", the Situation Centre (SITCEN) has completed a geographical analysis of overall WMD priorities and continues to provide regular analysis of key countries of concern. Two further documents will be completed pending additional information from Member States and other relevant contributors. These documents will present a global risks, trends and threats assessment and an assessment of proliferation financing.

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

On 26 July 2010, the Council adopted Decision 2010/430/CFSP establishing the European network of non-proliferation think tanks, which should constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation action by the EU and the international community. The Council Decision foresees two meetings of European think tanks, a Carnegie-type of international conference, reports and policy recommendations and a new Internet platform. The projects will be implemented in the next three year period by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium, which has been set up to this end, consisting of four leading think tanks in Europe, the Foundation for Strategic Research (FRS), the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK/PRIF), the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

Preventing; strengthening measures to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how

A list of disciplines in the scientific field has been established by the Working Party on Non-Proliferation (CONOP) and the Working Party on Global Disarmament and Arms Control (CODUN). COREPER has invited the Working Party on Research 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.

Moreover, the Office of the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament has completed a comprehensive survey on Member States' national policies and possible further EU action to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how. The results of the survey were circulated to relevant working parties in the field of non-proliferation, disarmament, research, visa and consular cooperation in the first half of 2010. Further follow-up is pending.

- **Protection of scientific and technical assets**

A Spanish representative to the Non-Proliferation Working Party (CONOP) delivered a presentation to the Research Working Party in June 2010 in order to inform of possible initiatives that could be taken under the New lines for Action.

Strengthening personnel security is included in the recommendations of the EU CBRN Action Plan adopted by the Council on 30 November 2009. In November 2010, the Commission launched a tender for 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. This study shall provide the necessary basis for assessing, inter alia, 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.

- **Cooperation in terms of consular vigilance**

The Visa Information System (VIS) is now expected to be operational in mid-2011. The new system will facilitate the visa application procedure and consultation by Member States' authorities and by Europol. The WMD Centre has invited the Visa Working Party to discuss further measures concerning European cooperation on consular vigilance, such as raising awareness of national visa-issuing authorities of proliferation risks. The comprehensive survey conducted within the CONOP Working Party has provided further ideas for discussion.

- **Stepping up efforts to raise awareness in scientific and academic circles**

National measures have been taken by several Member States to engage universities, research institutes and other actors and raise their awareness of proliferation relevant issues. The Commission is studying the possibility of organising awareness-raising seminars for relevant stakeholders.

- **Adoption of codes of professional conduct**

The EU CBRN Action Plan, adopted by the Council in November 2009, asks Member States together with the Commission to encourage the chemical industry as well as professional and other relevant associations working on bio-issues to develop and to adopt codes of conduct concerning awareness of security-related issues for their members.

The Commission provides support for the development of such codes of professional conduct with its financial program. The Commission is considering proposing a model code as part of the implementation of the EU CBRN Action Plan.

Preventing: stepping up efforts to combat against tangible transfers of technology, goods and equipment

- **Improvement of national export control procedures**

The EU dual-use export control regime continued to be strengthened through active implementation of the Dual-Use Regulation. The Commission and the Member States reinvigorated the process of practical exchanges of experience on dual-use export controls by holding regular meetings of the Article 23 Coordination Group.

The first joint meeting of the Article 23 group and the Customs 2013 group held on 28-29 September brought together licensing and customs officials specialised in dual-use export controls and proved to be an extremely useful forum for the exchange of information and for discussions on new measures needed to strengthen the EU export control regime. The meeting brought together experts from all EU Member States.

The 2010 peer visit project was concluded in November with a visit to Bonn co-hosted by Germany and The Netherlands. This peer visit focused on the issue of brokering and transit controls. Strong participation from Member States and the success of all three visits held in 2010 paved the way for a decision to continue with more visits in 2011. The Commission will continue helping with the organisation of the visits.

In the area of information exchange, the Commission launched the Dual-use e-system which will provide licensing and enforcement officials in all EU Member States with real-time access to denial information. The Commission organised several well-attended training sessions on the e-system in order to help Member State experts get acquainted with the new application, which will replace the CD-based EU denials database.

Following discussions in the joint Article 23 and Customs 2013 meeting, the Commission will work on introducing new functionalities into the system. The Commission progressed on the establishment of an EU export control training programme for licensing and enforcement officials with the finalisation of the necessary work on the technical training concept.

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) Enlargement and Integration programme organised a Workshop on Technical Issues Associated with the Implementation of EU Export Control Regime of Dual Use Goods on 11-12 October 2010 with the participation of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, FYROM, Switzerland, 16 EU Member States and the IAEA. JRC chaired the event and contributed with various presentations. The workshop also contributed to a study on the needs assessment for the above-mentioned EU training programme on dual-use export controls.

On the legislative side, discussions continued in the Council and the European Parliament on the draft new Community General Export Authorisations which were proposed by the Commission in December 2008.

In September 2010, the Commission put forward its proposal to amend the dual-use control list (Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation) in line with decisions taken in the international export control regimes. The proposal was sent to the European Parliament and the Council for further consideration under the ordinary legislative procedure.

- **Greater efforts to raise awareness among undertakings**

The Commission continues to examine further training needs in consultation with Member States and industry representatives following the well-attended Dual-Use Conference in Brussels on 19 February 2009. Several Member States are also taking national awareness-raising measures.

Prevention and punitive action against the financing of proliferation

- **Strengthening consultation and international instruments**

The WMD Centre has encouraged Member States 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.

- **Raising the awareness of financial institutions and strengthening machinery for combating the financing of proliferation**

The Commission and Member States are contributing to the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on proliferation financing. In February 2010, the FATF Plenary adopted a report: on "Combating Proliferation Financing: A status report on Policy Development and Consultation." This report was published on 29 April.

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. In October 2010, the FATF discussed how to prioritise policy issues and agreed to take work forward according to an action plan to be agreed in February 2011. It was also agreed that further work on proliferation financing should continue to stay within the scope of the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) relating to proliferation financing. The FATF also acknowledged the importance of continued close engagement with the UN Security Council 1540 Committee and private sector consultation once the action plan has been agreed.

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

The Council adopted Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July and a new consolidated Regulation (EU) 961/2010 of 25 October, implementing UNSCR 1929 and providing for additional autonomous EU measures against Iran, including in the financial sector.

The Relex Counsellors Working Party agreed on a common approach on certain aspects of implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran. The Relex Counsellors also concluded the review of the general Guidelines on implementation and evaluation of restrictive measures. Those Guidelines are kept under constant review and will be adapted if necessary as well as the Best Practices for the effective implementation of those measures.

The Commission continued dialogue with the financial and commercial sector on the implementation of restrictive measures against Iran and the DPRK and in particular took part in a seminar with exporters and bankers associations in London in November 2010.

Under the Instrument for Stability, a study on "Financial vigilance and sanctions" was completed and the final report delivered to the Commission.

Belgium organised a seminar in November 2010 on EU-UN cooperation in the implementation of UN restrictive measures.

Impeding and stopping: Stepping up efforts to combat trafficking in CBRN substances and strengthening systems for intercepting proliferation flows

- Interception of proliferation flow

Following a joint customs operation focusing on non-proliferation issues in November 2009, the Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP) continued discussion on issues affecting joint customs operations, including how to better coordinate the means available for interdiction operations.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) presented to the relevant Council and Commission bodies the preliminary results of a project identifying risks, gaps and good practice in enforcing dual-use export controls. The project, funded by several EU Member States (France, Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sweden) and the Commission, will contribute to enhancing EU capacities to prevent proliferation.

A formal proposal for amendment of Commission Decision C (2009) 2601 of 15 April 2009 establishing common risk criteria for export and exit operations was being discussed with the Customs Code Committee - Customs Controls and Risk Management section with a view to adopting the Decision in early 2011. The decision will be binding for the EU Member States.

The Commission's Directorates-General for Taxation and Customs Union (DG TAXUD) and for Trade (DG TRADE) were liaising to strengthen the enforcement side of export controls. A questionnaire was prepared for Member States' customs administrators in order to clarify the actual availability of information on denials to the customs. The first joint meeting between customs administrations and licensing authorities held on 28- 29 September 2010 aimed at improving coordination and information-sharing of export denials between customs and licensing authorities.

- **Support for strengthening international and multilateral instruments to impede proliferation flows**

At the end of the Spanish Presidency in the first half of 2010, a document was addressed to the Shipping Working Party, giving delegations a general background on the New lines for action, reminding them of the invitation to ratify the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA) and inviting them to inform the Presidency and the Council Secretariat of any developments as regards ratification. So far, five Member States (Spain, Estonia, Latvia, Austria and Bulgaria) have ratified the 2005 Protocol to the SUA Convention.

The EU participated in the work carried out on relevant international fora, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). A diplomatic conference held in Beijing from 30 August to 10 September 2010 adopted a new Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. The unlawful transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and their related material becomes now punishable under the treaties. The Belgium Presidency ensured coordination between Member States.

Several EU Member States participated in the Proliferation Security Initiative Operational Experts Group meeting (PSI OEG) in Tokyo, on 1-2 November 2010 supporting a status for the EU in the PSI.

Impeding and stopping: Relaunching European discussion on punitive action against proliferation

- Strengthening legal means to combat acts of proliferation

Under the EU 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 for action. The tender for the study will be launched at the end of 2010.

- 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 did not include a reference to specific criminal sanctions. However, the Regulation requires 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.

Cooperating and supporting

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

Preparations were taken to draw up a document on the geographical priorities for EU cooperation with third countries and related criteria with a view to its submission to the CONOP/CODUN Working Parties and the PSC.

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

The EU continued to actively support the work of international organisations and third countries in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament as described in this report.

- **Promoting a security culture in the CBRN area**

Following the adoption of the EU CBRN Action Plan in November 2009, the Council adopted Conclusions on 8-9 November 2010 on preparedness and response in the event of a CBRN attack.

Enhancing a security culture in the CBRN area within the EU is one of the main goals of the EU CBRN Action Plan. 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.

This action is supported by financial programmes of DG HOME of the Commission. Member States are encouraged to submit projects and apply for grants in this area.

Within the EU, many training sessions in the detection of nuclear materials and technical nuclear forensics were organised at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) for custom officials and experts from 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 feasibility study on a European Nuclear Security Training Centre was carried out. EU-27 Member States were involved in this study by means of a questionnaire, through on-site visits and during a workshop held at JRC-ITU in May 2010. The results of the study were presented to DG HOME and subsequent steps are being prepared.

The JRC has launched the ITRAP+10 project (Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment programme) 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. In September 2010, an international 1-week working meeting took place at JRC-Ispra to develop common test-procedures and infrastructure for ITRAP+10 between the EU and US labs involved.

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

CONOP continued to regularly examine the implementation of the WMD clause and the progress achieved in negotiations with third countries.

Coordinating

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

A pilot training course was organised in the auspices of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC) in Brussels on 12-15 October 2010, with the sponsorship of France, Germany and the United Kingdom and with the participation of most EU Member States. EU representatives engaged in the development of Internet Distance Learning material and featured as speakers to complement the presentations made by French, German and British officials. On the basis of the lessons learned, the aim is to establish the course as a permanent training activity within the ESDC.

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

Since 2006, the WMD Centre has provided a useful coordination mechanism to discuss the implementation of the EU WMD Strategy, seek synergies, and avoid overlapping of projects and other activities. The EU Representative on non-proliferation and disarmament serves as a focal point for the WMD Centre and chairs its meetings.

Pending the establishment of the European External Action Service, regular coordination took place between the relevant services of the Council Secretariat and the Commission with regard to the preparation of joint briefing notes for the EU High Representative, the preparation of draft EU Statements for international meetings, policy documents and project activities. Contacts were taken on a daily basis and meetings were organised ad hoc without the formal heading of the WMD Centre.

The Council Secretariat and the Commission continued to coordinate the use of financial instruments in support of EU policy on non-proliferation and disarmament. Efforts were undertaken to improve mutual and early information on cooperation projects to ensure complementarities and coordination between the various financial instruments of the EU (Council Joint Actions, Council Decisions, the Instrument for Stability and other instruments) and to ensure that projects were in line with the objectives of the WMD Strategy.

In addition to actions under the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the EU carried out projects to strengthen the capacities of third countries to address threats such as CBRN risk mitigation, organised crime or counter-terrorism. DG RELEX of the Commission organised a major two-day conference in Brussels on 2-3 December 2010 to elaborate concrete recommendations for capacity-building projects for inclusion in the strategy of the Instrument for Stability for 2012-13. Experts from the EU Member States, EU Institutions, international organisations, think tanks and civil society participated in the conference.

The Office of the EU Representative on non-proliferation, DG RELEX and all EU Member States have designated contact points for the implementation of New lines for action. The contact list was updated in the second half of 2010.

SITCEN's role in analysing proliferation continued to be strengthened, including through specific presentations to relevant Council working groups.

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

An updated document giving an overview of Joint Actions, Council Decisions 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.

Timeframe for implementation

The Council, when adopting the New lines for action in December 2008, called on the competent Council formations and bodies, the Commission, other institutions and Member States to give a concrete follow-up to this document with a view to achieving its objectives by the end of 2010. The Council Secretariat has monitored implementation, through providing informal documents to the WMD Centre and to CONOP, and through the Six-monthly Progress Reports. The Commission has been fully associated with this work.

Given the target date of December 2010 and the fact that further work is still required, the implementation period of the New lines for action was extended with another two years. The Council was to adopt Conclusions on 13 December 2010 to encourage competent EU Institutions and Member States to take further initiatives to achieve the complete implementation of the action plan in each policy sector by the end of 2012.

II. Addressing proliferation crises

- Iran

Given Iran's continuing non-compliance with the five previous UN Security Council Resolutions and its reluctance to enter into meaningful negotiations on the nuclear programme, the European Council, in its Declaration on 17 June 2010, welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1929 introducing new restrictive measures against Iran. On 26 July 2010, the Council adopted Decision 2010/413/CFSP implementing measures contained in UN Security Council Resolution 1929 as well as accompanying measures, with a view to supporting the resolution of all outstanding concerns regarding Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its nuclear and missile programmes, through negotiation. On 25 October, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 961/2010 implementing those measures falling under the competence of the European Union. The Council also adopted a Decision reviewing the EU's autonomous designations.

The Council Conclusions adopted on 26 July 2010 again reaffirmed the long-standing commitment of the EU to work for a diplomatic solution of the Iranian nuclear issue. The Council welcomed and fully supported the efforts of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to resume talks in this regard. The High Representative, accompanied by representatives of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States, met with Iran in December 2010 with the aim to launch an in-depth negotiation process about the Iranian nuclear programme and other issues of mutual concern with the goal of establishing a comprehensive relationship between the EU and Iran, involving cooperation in all fields (economic, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, political and security) and benefiting both sides.

The Foreign Affairs Council, the Political and Security Committee and relevant working parties regularly discussed developments related to Iran's nuclear programme.

- **DPRK**

The EU continued to be supportive of the Six-Party Talks process. The EU continued to underline that the DPRK must abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and comply with its obligations as set out by relevant UNSCRs. The EU co-sponsored the Resolution on the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the IAEA and the DPRK, which was adopted at the IAEA General Conference in Vienna on 20-24 September 2010.

The EU continued to ensure the robust implementation of UNSCR 1874 with the continuing implementation of Regulation 1283/2009 of 22 December 2009, providing for wide-ranging measures against the DPRK's WMD related programmes and activities. The EU measures complement UNSCR 1874 and include a broad export ban for dual-use items, 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

The EU continued to strongly support the UN system. Support for international treaties, other instruments and organisations remained at the centre of EU activities to advance disarmament and non-proliferation of WMD.

The adoption of UNSC Resolutions 1540, 1673 1810, 1887 but also resolutions 1695, 1718 and 1874 (DPRK), 1696, 1737, 1747, 1803, 1835 and 1929 (Iran), continue to serve as examples of the UN Security Council's central role in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament. The EU is fully implementing all the provisions contained in these resolutions.

The EU aimed at strengthening its role and visibility at all relevant fora, such as the UN General Assembly First Committee, the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) by contributing jointly to items on the agenda. 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, Geneva and The Hague) and maintained regular contact with all relevant organisations, agencies and actors.

Council Joint Actions and Decisions provided important support to international organisations (UN, IAEA, OPCW, CTBTO, WHO..) and financial resources entirely devoted to concrete projects of assistance to beneficiaries. Significant resources in support of WMD related activities of the EU were also provided through the Instrument for Stability as specified in individual chapters below.

1) Nuclear issues

- 2010 NPT Review Conference

In its contacts with third countries, the EU promoted actively the outcome of the May 2010 NPT Review Conference, most notably the action plans on disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Discussion continued on follow-up activities in support of the Final Document, including the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. The EU carried out demarches to third countries in view of the IAEA General Conference (Vienna, 20-24 September 2010), underlining that the international community should work on the basis of a consensual approach which would support ongoing efforts aimed at convening a Conference in 2012 on the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, as set out by the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

- **Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)**

The Belgian deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister delivered a Statement on behalf of the EU at the Fifth CTBT Ministerial Meeting in New York on 23 September 2010 highlighting the EU's strong support for the Treaty and its early entry into force.

The EU continued outreach activities at political and technical level, in particular towards the remaining nine Annex II States, whose ratification is required for the Treaty's entry into force

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

The EU continued to promote immediate negotiations on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT) and regret the ongoing stalemate within the Conference on Disarmament. Pending the 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 fissile material for weapons purposes.

- **Conference on Disarmament (CD) / High Level Meeting**

The Belgian deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister delivered a Statement on behalf of the EU at the High Level Meeting on "Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Negotiations" in New York on 24 September 2010. The EU aimed at close coordination in the follow-up of this UN Secretary General's initiative.

- **Nuclear Security Summit (NSS)**

The EU continued to actively support global efforts aimed at strengthening nuclear security, as outlined in the 2003 EU WMD Strategy. The EU contributed to the follow-up of the April 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit, in particular through the adoption of a new Council Decision in support of the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund (2010/585/CFSP). The EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament, supported by DG RELEX and the Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER), participated in the NSS sherpa meeting on 2-3 November in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They presented a summary of the EU's activities and the EU's contribution to global nuclear security following the Washington NSS.

- **IAEA General Conference**

The Belgian Minister for Climate and Energy Policy delivered the EU Statement to the IAEA General Conference in Vienna on 20-24 September 2010, expressing the EU's strong support to the work carried out by the IAEA in all areas of its mandate. The EU co-sponsored the Resolutions on "Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol" and on "Nuclear Security". In the field of technical cooperation, the EU Member States remained the largest donor to the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF).

- **Multilateral nuclear approaches (MNA)**

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

In December 2010, the EU supported the adoption of a Resolution by the IAEA Board of Governors aimed at authorising the IAEA Secretariat to proceed with the setting-up of an LEU fuel bank under the control of the IAEA. In addition, the EU continued to promote discussions at the IAEA Board of Governors in order to develop adequate modalities, criteria and conditions for the operation of the bank. On the basis of the Council Conclusions of December 2008, the EU has committed to providing a financial contribution of up to EUR 25 million through the Instrument for Stability and the CFSP budget, once the IAEA Board of Governors has taken the necessary decisions. In parallel, active dialogue with potential beneficiaries is being pursued.

- **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)**

An EU position was coordinated and the EU Statement was delivered to the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Plenary Meeting in Christchurch, New Zealand on 21-25 June 2010. The EU continued to advocate strengthened controls for the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies.

- **Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPMN)**

So far, 18 EU Member States have either ratified the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (CPPNM) or have taken the necessary steps for joint EU deposit with the IAEA. The rest are expected to complete ratification in the near future. Ratification by all Member States will support the EU's 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.

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

Since 2004, the EU supports a series of IAEA assistance projects in countries in the Western Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia, the Mediterranean region, Africa and Southeast Asia with the objective to strengthen the security of nuclear and radio-active materials. Through a financial contribution of more than €33 million, the EU is the major donor to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund.

So far, a total of 53 countries have benefited from EU assistance under the EU Joint Actions on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification. With the latest Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP adopted on 27 September 2010, more than 100 countries are eligible to receive support. The new Council Decision extends the scope of application to countries in the Gulf region and in Latin America, while continuing to address remaining priorities in other areas and at ensuring sustainability of assistance provided in the past.

Implementation of Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP continued and is expected to be completed during 2011. Previous Joint Actions 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004, 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 and 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 have already been completed by the IAEA. The projects have strengthened the physical protection of nuclear materials and other radioactive materials, strengthened security of radioactive materials in non-nuclear applications, strengthened states' capabilities to detect and response to illicit trafficking, strengthened the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, and provided legislative and regulatory assistance, including for the implementation of states' obligations under IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and the Additional Protocols.

- **Implementation of Euratom Treaty safeguards**

Within the EU, the Commission services (Euratom Safeguards) act as the regional system for nuclear material accountancy and control. Extensive consultations in 2009 allowed the IAEA, in cooperation with the 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.

The agreement demonstrates the excellent cooperation between the IAEA and Euratom. It will lead to a reduced inspection burden on individual Member States and the IAEA and has helped the IAEA to prioritise limited resources on more problematic areas.

- **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. 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 EU 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 EU
- 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.
 - Development of methodologies and tools to exploit world trade data in support to IAEA verification activities.
 - Study on the propagation of impurities during uranium processing and conversion with the aim of identifying signatures characteristic to the origin of the material or the processes it was subjected to.
 - 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.
- **EU assistance to IAEA safeguards laboratory**

Under the Instrument for Stability, the EU contributes up to EUR 5 million, in collaboration with the IAEA, to the construction of a new IAEA safeguards laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria, for the analysis of nuclear material. The purpose of this project is to support the IAEA in its effort of constructing and outfitting the chemistry and mass spectrometry laboratory of the new IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML) for the analysis of nuclear material according to the latest standards assuring safety and measurement quality.

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

The JRC organised the fifth ESARDA (European Safeguards Research and Development Association) Nuclear Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Course in Ispra which was attended by 60 international participants from universities, research institutes, national authorities and industry. A Course Syllabus, endorsed by ESARDA, was published.

At the latest IAEA Safeguards Symposium in Vienna, JRC also continued to strive for a further international development and collaboration in this area, through its coordinating role in the NuSaSET (Nuclear Safeguards and Security Education and Training) working group being set-up between ESARDA and INMM (Institute for Nuclear Materials Management).

- **Council Joint Actions and Decisions in support of the CTBTO**

Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP adopted on 26 July 2010 will further benefit the monitoring and verification capabilities of the CTBTO. Its implementation started at the end of 2010 with 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), the further development OSI capable noble gas (RadioXenon) detection system and the procurement of equipment to enhance the OSI rapid deployment capabilities.

Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP, adopted on 15 July 2008, 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 27 beneficiary countries in Africa was endorsed in June 2009 which is now being implemented.

Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP adopted in March 2006 on support for activities of the 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 by the end of 2010.

2) **Chemical Weapons**

Since the beginning of the implementation of EU Joint Actions in support of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in 2005, 21 new countries have signed and ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), bringing the number of States Parties 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 aimed at the full implementation of the CWC and enhancing international cooperation in the field of chemical activities. The EU has funded numerous bilateral technical assistance visits and seminars.

The implementation of the Council Decision continued in the second half of 2010. In this context, a specific workshop, attended by 140 representatives from 61 States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention took place in Berlin, Germany on 7-8 June 2010.

A table-top exercise on the preparedness of States Parties to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals was held in Warsaw, Poland on 22-23 November 2010. Financial support for the exercise was provided under the EU Council Decision on support for OPCW activities.

Other activities under the Council Decision included regional outreach seminars and training courses as well as bilateral technical assistance visits which took place to Columbia, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Oman.

The EU participated actively in the preparations of the 15th Session of the Conference of the States Parties. An EU Statement was coordinated in The Hague and delivered at the Conference on 29 November - 3 December 2010. Given the absence of a local EU Delegation, the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament and her staff aimed at attending relevant EU coordination meetings in The Hague.

3) Biological and Toxin Weapons

The EU presented three working papers at the BTWC Meeting of Experts in Geneva from 23 to 27 August 2010: "EU capacities to respond to CBRN attacks and CBRN incidents", "EU cooperative initiatives to improve bio-safety and bio-security" and a working paper containing "the Moderators' Summary of the International Workshop on Responding to the Alleged Use of Biological Weapons, held in Madrid on 16-18 June 2010. The EU position was prepared and the EU Statement delivered to the Meeting of Experts.

The EU participated actively in the Meeting of States Parties held in Geneva on 6-10 December 2010, including through an EU Statement in support of the BTWC.

Internal preparations continued and consultations with third countries were carried out in view of the 7th Review Conference of the BTWC in 2011. EU representatives participated in informal events, notably an EU co-sponsored Wilton Park Conference in the United Kingdom from 24 to 26 September 2010 on prospects for the BTWC Review Conference and an international BTWC workshop held in Beijing, China from 4 to 6 November 2010.

- **Council Joint Action in support of BTWC**

The implementation of EU Joint Action of 2008/858/CFSP in support of the BTWC continued in the second half of 2010. The two recruited experts were reinforcing the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to implement the project activities under the Joint Action. Several new countries expressed their interest in receiving EU assistance.

Following the first CBM assistance visit to the Philippines in March 2010, EU experts carried out a second visit to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) on 6-9 July 2010. FYROM, the Philippines and several other States Parties (Albania, Bhutan, Kenya, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen) that the EU had approached through diplomatic channels submitted their first CBM declaration this year. A workshop for CBM national points of contact and States Parties that have not submitted CBMs, with participation of national experts from EU Member States and non-EU countries, was held during the BTWC Meeting of Experts on 26 August in Geneva. The number of CBM submissions climbed up 70 declarations in 2010, the highest number of CBM submissions since the process began in 1987.

A successful international workshop on "Responding to the Alleged Use of Biological Weapons" was held in Madrid, Spain on 16-18 June 2010. More than 40 representatives from EU Member States, third countries (Brazil, Canada, Cuba, the Philippines, Malaysia, South Africa and the United States), the EU institutions (Council of the EU) and international organisations (UNODA, WHO, OIE, FAO, ICRC, INTERPOL, OPCW) participated in the meeting.

Furthermore, a successful regional workshop on national implementation of the BTWC for West and Central Africa was held in Abuja, Nigeria on 24-27 October 2010.

Preparations for the drafting of a "National Implementation Guide" started with the aim to comprise the core obligations under the BTWC as well as other international obligations and commitments, such as UNSCR 1540 (2004) and 1373 (2001). Following the earlier "Guide on Participating in the CBMs", the implementation guide is hoped to become another key instrument compiled under the Joint Action helping States Parties to meet their BTWC obligations.

- **Implementation of the EU Action Plan on BTWC**

In order to set a good precedent for other BTWC States Parties, the EU Member States have agreed to submit CBM declaration 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. To these ends, the EU continued to implement the Action Plan which was adopted by the Council in 2006.

- **Assistance activities in the area of bio-security and bio-safety**

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. Two workshops on "Bio-risk Management Awareness Training" and "Infectious Substances Shipping Training" were held in Pune, India from 16 to 19 November 2010 for 11 South East Asian countries. A workshop on "Laboratory Bio-safety and Bio-security

Awareness Raising" is foreseen for Russian speaking countries in Astana, Kazakhstan from 13 to 15 December 2010. The WHO conducted a preliminary assessment visit on bio-risk management to Afghanistan from 29 August - 3 September 2010. Preparations were taken to organise a training course in early 2011 on the laboratory quality system to build a core of master trainers for the laboratories focused on bio-security and bio-safety in the DPRK.

- b) provide a specific technical assistance to develop and implement a bio-risk reduction management plan in a selected country, Oman. The aim is to address 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. A workshop for national stakeholders took place in Oman in August 2010 concerning the assessment and preparation of the national plan for laboratory bio-safety and bio-security. Another workshop on "Assessment of All Hazard Emergency Preparedness and Bio-safety /Bio-security" was held in Oman in October 2010 with the goals to finalize the consolidated (all hazards and laboratory capacity) assessment report in terms of structure and technical contents and to further finalize the capacity building plan.

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

- a) 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, EUR 6,8 million).

This project aims at 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.

- b) the EU continued to support the ‘EpiSouth’ project (initiative of the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers, DG SANCO, 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, EUR 3 million). 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.

The EU was considering to support the following additional activities in the field of bio-safety in 2010 through the Instrument for Stability:

- a) The EU is planning to support a project to enhance bio-safety and bio-security at the Ukrainian anti-plague station (UAPS) of Simferopol (Instrument for Stability, EUR 4 million). The UAPS is an integral part of the system of sanitary-and-epidemiological state service institutions.
- b) The EU is also planning to strengthen bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in South Caucasus and in Central Asian countries (Instrument for Stability, EUR 5 million). It will include upgrading the bio-safety/security related infrastructure of selected laboratories in the region, providing training to the personnel of the countries’ bio-laboratories and funding projects addressing the countries’ bio-safety/security needs.

- c) Finally, the EU is planning to support the establishment of mobile laboratories in sub-Saharan Africa which can be deployed when outbreaks of international relevance occur and when the local health services do not have the sufficient expertise and facilities to confirm and manage the epidemic (Instrument for Stability, EUR 3,5 million).

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 MTCR Reinforced Point of Contact (RPoC) Meeting in Paris on 14-15 June 2010 and in diplomatic contacts with third countries.

- **Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against Ballistic Missile Proliferation**

The EU continued to actively support and promote the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, including through continuing implementation of the Council Decision (2008/974/CFSP) in support of the HCoC. 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.

Outreach activities were carried out in cooperation with the current HCoC Presidency (France) to promote the UN General Assembly First Committee Resolution on the HCoC and to underline the need for all Subscribing States to honour their commitments under the Code. An EU outreach event was organised in the margins of the First Committee in New York to promote universal adherence to the Code. Preparations were taken to organise a visit for non-Subscribing and Subscribing States to the European space launch site in Kourou, France, in 2011, as part of the transparency and confidence-building measures under the Code.

5) Support for UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004)

The implementation of the second Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP in support of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (and 1673, 1810) adopted in May 2008 is coming to an end. A total of seven regional workshops involving relevant officials dealing with export controls have taken place to support the implementation of UNSCR 1540. The last workshop foreseen by this Joint Action took place in Hanoi, Viet Nam, from 28 September to 1 October 2010 for South East Asian countries. The EU was represented by the Head of the EU Delegation in Hanoi. The workshops have allowed to assess the specific needs of countries concerned and gaps in the fields covered by the resolution, and to analyse assistance requests and available tools for cooperation with relevant donors and 1540 Committee experts.

Following reflection on how to ensure appropriate follow up to these seminars, which were highly appreciated at the 1540 Review Conference in New York in September 2009, a new Council Decision is currently under preparation, focusing on country visits.

Contacts between the EU and the 1540 Committee were reinforced following the visit of the 1540 Committee Chair Ambassador Heller to Brussels in September 2010 and the intervention of the EU Representative to the 1540 Committee in New York in October 2010. These contacts were particularly important in the context of the preparation of various EU outreach activities related to the implementation of UNSCR 1540.

6) Security in Outer Space

In the light of comments received from a number of space-faring nations, the EU prepared a revised version of the draft Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. The Council, in its Conclusions of 27 September 2010, gave a mandate to the High Representative to continue consultations with a view to achieving a code that would be acceptable to the widest possible number of countries. Intense outreach efforts to a large number of countries started. With this initiative, the EU aims at enhancing transparency and confidence-building measures, thus ensuring the safety, security and sustainability of outer space activities.

IV. EU assistance activities in third countries

- CBRN Centres of Excellence

In 2009, the EU launched the first phase of its initiative to set up regional Centres of Excellence to strengthen long-term national and regional institutional capabilities and to develop a sustainable cooperation to mitigate chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risk and threats. The aim of the EU initiative, funded through the Instrument for Stability (EUR 5 million) is to set up a range of Regional Centres with the following objectives:

- develop a culture of safety and security at regional level with strong local ownership;
- promote and support the development of national CBRN policy;
- focus on safety and security culture on CBRN risk, export controls and illicit trafficking of CBRN or WMD materials;
- 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 moved ahead. The EU continued to work on the definition of the Centres of Excellence. The concept is now clear and mature enough for implementation. An information meeting took place in Jakarta, Indonesia, in early July with representatives of all ASEAN countries and of the ASEAN Secretariat. The contracts with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) for establishing two Permanent Secretariats for Regional Centres in South East Asia and in the Black Sea / Ukraine were signed by the Commission. The first two Pilot projects consisting of establishing networks of experts in biological safety and illicit trafficking of radioactive materials and forensics were launched in South East Asia. Preparation of the establishment of the Centres of Excellence for Central Asia and Middle East / Gulf Countries was continuing. Preparations were also taken regarding North Africa, Africa and possible other regions.

- **Redirection of former WMD scientists**

Since their creation, two Science and Technology 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 Moscow-based International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) and the Science and Technology Centre of Ukraine (STCU) during their transformation into self-sustainable and viable structures through an annual funding guaranteed until 2011 Instrument for Stability, EUR 7,5 million a year).

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.

Russia's announcement in August 2010 to withdraw from the ISTC has created a new context which is under evaluation. Consultations between the funding parties and with Russia continue to evaluate the consequences to on-going commitments and project activities as well as to other beneficiary countries (such as Central Asia). 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 continued to support 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, EUR 2,5 million).

- **Securing nuclear materials and preventing illicit trafficking**

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.

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) continued to be involved in the implementation of other important projects funded, inter alia, through the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), to secure nuclear materials in Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Projects are on-going in Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine,

Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and the Russian Federation dealing with border monitoring activities, preventing illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials and strengthening safeguards in close co-ordination with other major actors (IAEA, US/DOE, etc.). In the field of nuclear safety, including the safety and security of radioactive sources, the EU was actively supporting the IAEA projects, in particular through the INSC, and signed new contracts worth of EUR 6 million.

The JRC continued to co-chair the nuclear forensics International Technical Working Group (ITWG). This group gathers the internationally leading experts in the field and held its annual meeting in Oxford, UK, in late June 2010. A dedicated meeting on a round robin organized by the ITWG was held in September 2010, aiming at reviewing the data obtained by the individual laboratories and on their interpretation. A close interaction with the working group on nuclear forensics of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) was agreed and regular synchronisation telephone conferences were held in the second semester of 2010.

The implementation of projects on combating illicit trafficking of nuclear material with CIS countries, funded through the Instrument for Stability, 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 developed and tested a new module to train the trainers and implemented this training at JRC-Ispra during several weeks of hands-on training courses provided for the IAEA: for example, for South East Asia (Pakistan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia), for English speaking African countries (Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Namibia), for Iraq and for Croatia at the SeTraC facility (Ispra, Italy, JRC). The BMWG meeting in Vienna on 18-19 November contributed to further strengthening the international coordination and collaboration in this area, especially in new geographical areas, currently addressed under the Instrument for Stability.

Regarding illicit trafficking and forensics, a range of fact-finding missions were carried out by the JRC in the entire South East Asian region (9 countries visited in the last four months of 2010) to strengthen border security. These executive projects are linked to the Centres of Excellence concept and they are being coordinated in close cooperation also with relevant EU delegations in this region.

An anti-corruption project linked with the proliferation of CBRN substances and equipment in Ukraine was launched, benefiting from experience acquired with other countries during the EU accession process.

- **Export control training and assistance**

EU cooperation and assistance programmes financed by the Instrument for Stability and implemented by BAFA (Germany's export control agency), with the assistance of national experts from Member States, are being continued. EU seminars and meetings providing export control training and assistance for states interested in technical knowledge, have taken place to support Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Georgia, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates.

At a donors meeting, in the margin of the 11th International Export Control Conference in Kiev, Ukraine, on 8-10 June 2010, it was decided to contribute to a calendar of activities, in order to avoid duplication of projects in partner countries. The information is gathered and the calendar updated by the US Department of State, Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation.

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

- Cooperation with key partners

The EU continued close cooperation with the US following the Joint Declaration on non proliferation and disarmament, agreed in November 2009. In addition to political dialogue meetings at various levels, there were regular contacts with the US mission in Brussels as well as with Washington on a wide number of issues. Contacts took place before and during multilateral meetings, including the UNGA First Committee session in October 2010. A CODUN/CONOP political dialogue meeting was held with the US on 4 October 2010 in Washington. The Verification and Compliance Dialogue between the US Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance and the Non-Proliferation Directors of the 27 EU Member States was scheduled in Brussels for 13 December 2010.

The Commission was also coordinating closely with the US on the implementation of the Instrument for Stability through regular contacts, exchange of knowledge on existing programmes and development of activities.

The EU continued to pursue active 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 were regular contacts with the Russian mission in Brussels as well with Moscow, in particular concerning the Iranian nuclear issue. A CODUN/CONOP Political Dialogue meeting with Russia was held on 7 October 2010 in New York, in the margins of the UN General Assembly First Committee. Further contacts took place in the framework of specific consultations in Geneva in November 2010.

Relations with Canada and Japan were maintained following the 2009 EU-Canada Summit Statement and the 2010 EU-Japan Summit Joint Press Statement that both addressed non-proliferation and disarmament issues. A frequent exchange of

information took place with these countries and with Australia through their missions in Brussels, bilateral visits and in the margins of multilateral meetings.

Dialogue with China continued at all levels on the basis of the Joint Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Arms Control adopted at the 2004 EU-China Summit, including through regular contacts with its mission in Brussels. A CODUN/CONOP Political Dialogue meeting with China was held in New York on 8 October 2010.

A CODUN/CONOP Political Dialogue meeting with Ukraine took place on 6 October 2010 in New York.

Consultations also took place with the Argentinian Secretary of State in Brussels on 27 September 2010 paving the way for closer relations between the EU and Argentina on non-proliferation related issues.

- **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**

The EU continued to aim at improving dialogue and cooperation with NAM countries. There were regular consultations at all levels, including in the margins of multilateral events. These meetings were used to share views on important issues such as the follow-up to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the IAEA General Conference and the Iranian nuclear programme.

- **Middle Eastern and Gulf countries**

As a follow-up to the 2008 EU seminar in Paris on "Middle East Security, WMD Non-proliferation and Disarmament", preparations continued to organise a follow-up event in 2011. Consultations were held with relevant parties, including with Israel and Egypt.

An EU-Jordan Action Plan was adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the EU-Jordan Association Council in Brussels in October 2010. It was agreed, inter alia, to further develop cooperation in addressing common security threats, including proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illegal arms exports.

Cooperation continued with Oman concerning the in-country project entitled "Strengthening the security and laboratory management practises against biological risks" that is implemented within Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP in support of the WHO activities.

- **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)**

The Office of the EU representative on non-proliferation, the Commission and the Head of the EU Delegation in Singapore represented the EU in the second Inter-Sessional Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ARF ISM NPD) that was held in Singapore on 5-7 July 2010. They delivered presentations on EU assistance activities related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in line with the suggested topic of the meeting and on Euratom experience and achievements over its 50 years of existence.

- **Africa**

The first Conference of States Parties to the Pelindaba Treaty took place in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia on 4 November 2010 and resulted in the setting up of the African Commission for Nuclear Energy (ACNE) to be sited in South Africa. The EU and several Member States were represented as observers. The EU delegation included officials from the Office of the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament, the European Commission (DG ENER and Directorate-General for Development, DG DEV) as well as the local EU Delegation. Presentations were made on the EU's external

cooperation and assistance programmes as well as on Euratom treaty achievements. Bilateral contacts were taken with a view to developing possible joint projects in the context of the African Union - EU Partnership on Peace and Security.

- **WMD clauses in contractual relations**

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 continued to be actively involved in the WMD clause negotiations.

Moreover, the following developments took place in the second half of 2010:

- A final agreement on the WMD clause was reached with Vietnam. The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and Vietnam was initialled in October 2010.
- Negotiations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Malaysia, Russia, Singapore and Thailand continued with substantial discussions on the WMD clause.

VI. International non-proliferation initiatives

- **G 8**

Non-proliferation and disarmament issues featured high on the agenda of the G8 Muskoka Summit on 25-26 June 2010. The Muskoka Declaration addressed current issues, including international peace and security. The President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission represented the EU.

In the context of the G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, the HR services attended meetings of G8 Political Directors, Non-Proliferation Directors and the Global Partnership Working Group, organised under the Canadian G8 Presidency in the second half of 2010. Following the Berlin meeting in October 2009, a specific G8-1540 expert meeting took place in Vancouver in October 2010, and was attended by the EU representative on non-proliferation and disarmament.

Following its commitment in Kananaskis in 2002 to contribute EUR 1 billion to the G8 Global Partnership, the EU has already committed more than EUR 955 million, and spent over EUR 690 million - mainly on nuclear safety, redirection of former weapon scientists and nuclear submarine dismantlement/storage. The EU has financed activities in Russia through Council Joint Actions in areas such as chemical weapons destruction, physical protection of radioactive sources and fissile material disposition (plutonium in particular).

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

The EU and 27 EU Member States have all subscribed to the GICNT Statement of Principles. At the 2010 GICNT Plenary meeting in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates on 29 June 2010, a Spanish expert was appointed as Coordinator of the GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG). The first IAG meeting was held in Astana, Kazakhstan on 30 September discussing a work programme and formally initiating two working groups on nuclear detention and forensics. The EU was represented by the local EU Delegation at this meeting.

The JRC-ITU had been invited to a GICNT workshop on nuclear forensics, which was held in Jerusalem, Israel, in June 2010. The JRC contributed with a presentation on nuclear forensics and spoke in favour of closer collaboration between the GICNT IAG and the Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group (ITWG). A meeting of the IAG working group on nuclear forensics could be held at JRC-ITU in 2011 in order to make use of the EU expertise and experience in this area.

**Overview of EU Council, Joint Actions and Council Decisions
in the framework of the EU Strategy
against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP of 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</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: 9 966 000 EUR Adopted: 27.09.2010 Official Journal: L 302 - 01.10.2010 Duration: 24 months</p>
<p>Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010 establishing a European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation</p>	<p>The objective of this network of independent non-proliferation think tanks is to encourage political and security-related dialogue and the long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems within civil societies, and more particularly among experts, researchers and academics. It will constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation action by the Union and the international community.</p> <p>The Union wishes to support this network as follows: — through organising a kick-off meeting and an annual</p>	<p>Budget: 2 182 000 EUR Adopted: 26.07.2010 Official Journal: L 205 - 04.08.2010 Duration: 36 months</p>

<p>of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>conference with a view to submitting a report and/or recommendations to the representative of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), — through 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>Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction</p>	<p>The Union will support four projects, the objectives of which are the following:</p> <p>(a) to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the CTBT's International Monitoring System;</p> <p>(b) to improve the CTBT verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community;</p> <p>(c) to provide technical assistance to States Signatories in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean Region so as to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification system;</p> <p>(d) to develop an OSI noble gas capable detection system.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO</p>	<p>Budget: 5 280 000 EUR Adopted: 26.07.2010 Official Journal: L219 - 20.08.2010 Duration: 18 months</p>
<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</p>	<p>Budget: 2.110.000 EUR Adopted: 27.07.2009 Official Journal: L197 - 29.07.2009 Duration: 18 months - end : February 2011</p>

	<p>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>Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP of 18 December 2008 in support of HCoC</p>	<p>The EU supports three aspects of the Code as follows:</p> <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 of 10 November 2008 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 of 15 July 2008 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 	<p>Budget: 2.316.000 EUR Adopted: 15.07.2008 Official Journal: L189 - 17.07.2008 Duration: 18 months - end: January 2010</p>

	<p>monitoring and verification system</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p>	
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP of 14 May 2008 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 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> <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 IV</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>Budget: 7.703.000 EUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L107 - 17.04.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>

	<u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	
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>The overall objective is to support, the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>
Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK	<p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to contribute to the implementation of monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, in accordance with the Initial Actions of 13 February 2007, as agreed in the framework of the six-party-talks. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA Department of Safeguards)</p>	<p>Budget: 1.780.000 EUR Adopted: 19.11.2007 Official Journal: L304 - 22.11.2007 Duration: 18 months - end: May 2009</p>
Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 - CTBTO II	<p>The objective is to support the early entry into force of the Treaty, and need to the rapid buildup of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) verification regime via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the knowledge of Provisional Technical Secretariat noble gas measurements; - Support to on-Site Inspection via the support for the Preparations for the Integrated Field Exercise 2008 	<p>Budget: 1.670.000 EUR Adopted: 28.06.2007 Official Journal: L176 - 06.07.2007 Duration: 15 months</p>

	<u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission	
Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 - OPCW	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of universality of the CWC, - support for full implementation of the CWC by States Parties, - international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, as accompanying measures to the implementation of the CWC, - support for the creation of a collaborative framework among the chemical industry, OPCW and national authorities in the context of the 10th anniversary of the OPCW <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: 1.700.000 EUR Adopted: 19.03.2007 Official Journal: L85 - 27.03.2007 Duration: 18 months - end: 31.07.2009</p>
Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 - Russian Federation IV	<p>The objective is to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons, towards fulfilment of Russia's obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. This Joint Action supported the completion of the electricity supply infrastructure at Shchuch'ye chemical weapon destruction facility, in order to provide a reliable power supply for the operation of the chemical weapon destruction facility.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Budget: 3.145.000 EUR Adopted: 19.03.2007 Official Journal: L81 - 22.03.2007 Duration: 18 months</p>
Council Joint Action	The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected	Budget: 6.995.000 EUR

<p>2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 - IAEA III</p>	<p>countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative and Regulatory Assistance; - Strengthening the Security and Control of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials; - Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>Adopted: 12.06.2006 Official Journal: L165 - 17.06.2006 Duration: expires on 12.09.2007</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 - UNSCR 1540</p>	<p>The action aimed at addressing three aspects of the implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution, - contributing to strengthening national capacities in three target regions (Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific) in drafting national reports on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) and - sharing experience from the adoption of national measures required for the implementation of the Resolution. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA - formerly the Department for Disarmament Affairs)</p>	<p>Budget: 195.000 EUR Adopted: 12.06.2006 Official Journal: L165 - 17.06.2006 Duration: expires on 12 June 2008</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006 - CTBTO I</p>	<p>The objective is to improve the capacity of CTBT Signatory States to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the CTBT and to enable them to fully benefit from participation in the treaty regime by a computer-based training/self-study.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>Budget: 1.133.000 EUR Adopted: 20.03.2006 Official Journal: L88 - 25.03.2006 Duration: 15 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 - BTWC</p>	<p>Overall objective: to support the universalisation of the BTWC and, in particular, to promote the accession to the BTWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the</p>	<p>Budget: 867.000 EUR Adopted: 27.02.2006 Official Journal: L65 - 07.03.2006 Duration: 18 months</p>

	<p>BTWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the universality of the BTWC; - Support for implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva</p>	
<p>Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 - OPCW II</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of universality of the CWC; - Support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties; - International cooperation in the field of chemical activities. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: 1.697.000 EUR Adopted: 12.12.2005 Official Journal: L331 - 17.12.2005 Duration: 12 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 - IAEA II</p>	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities; - Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications; - Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking; - Legislative Assistance for the Implementation of States' Obligations under IAEA Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy</p>	<p>Budget: 3.914.000 EUR Adopted: 18.07.2005 Official Journal: L193 - 23.07.2005 Duration: 15 months</p>

	Agency	
Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 - OPCW I	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of universality of the CWC; - Support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties; - International cooperation in the field of chemical activities. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons</p>	<p>Budget: 1.841.000 EUR Adopted: 22.11.2004 Official Journal: L349 - 25.11.2004 Duration: 12 months</p>
Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 - Russian Federation III	<p>The objective is to contribute to reinforcing the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia, so as to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection for fissile materials at the Bochvar Institute in Moscow (VNIINM) of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy FAAE (formerly MINATOM).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany</p>	<p>Budget: 7.937.000 EUR Adopted: 22.10.2004 Official Journal: L349 - 25.11.2004 Duration: 3 years</p>
Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 -IAEA I	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities; - Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications; - Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy</p>	<p>Budget: 3.329.000 EUR Adopted: 17.05.2004 Official Journal: L182 - 19.05.2004 Duration: 15 months</p>

	Agency	
Council Joint Action 2003/472/CFSP of 24 June 2003 - Russian Federation II	This Joint Action aims at financing a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation.	Budget: 680.000 EUR Adopted: 24.06.2003 Official Journal: L157 - 26.06.2003 Duration: expires on the date of expiry of European Union Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia.
Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 - Russian Federation I	The project contributed to: - a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia; - a set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition.	Budget: 8.900.000 EUR Adopted: 17.12.1999 Official Journal: L331 - 23.12.1999 Duration: expires on the date of expiry of the European Union Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia

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
A5 01/08 252623	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 € 8 million € 7.5 million	IFS 2007 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) 250984 252578	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	4/05/2010-4/05/2013
238194	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	15/10/2010-15/04/2013
247264 (service) 248064 (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	calls for tenders will be launched	€ 2.5 million	9/08/2010-9/08/2013 Tender for procurement of equipment ongoing
250984	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	under contracting
	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	under contracting
248957	Bio-safety and bio-security improvement at the Ukrainian	to contribute to full implementation of the BTWC (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention) in	STCU	€ 4 million	under contracting

	anti-plague station (UAPS) in Simferopol	Ukraine, which includes the prevention of illicit access to pathogens by terrorists and other criminals			
	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	under contract

AAP2010 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)				
Project identification/ CRIS number	Title	Objective	Amount	Execution period
-	CBRN Centres of Excellence – Second phase	Set-up of three to four new Centres in the Middle East and, possibly, Gulf region, Mediterranean Basin, Central Asia and Southern Africa and extension of the projects in South East Asia and in Ukraine / South Caucasus and implementation of thematic projects in all project areas of priority 1	€ 21.5 million	Com Decision expected by Nov 2010
-	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	€ 5 million	Com Decision expected by Nov 2010
-	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa	Implementation of two units of mobile labs to be used to perform diagnosis of up to group 4 infectious agents in sub-Saharan Africa and one “stand-by” unit based in EU for training purposes and to be deployed in other countries outside EU where these agents are endemic or outbreaks occur.	€ 3.5 million	Com Decision expected by Nov 2010
-	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.	€ 5 million	Com Decision expected by Nov 2010

Summation IP 2009-2011 (including AAP 2009)				
	Regional centres of excellence	The creation of “CBRN centres of excellence” will aim at developing comprehensive tailored training and assistance packages (export control including of dual-use goods, illicit trafficking, redirection of scientists, safety and security culture).	25-30 million	In preparation
	Fighting illicit CBRN trafficking	Broaden the geographic scope of its cooperation programmes to new regions of significance for EU security, including the Middle East and South-East Asia, as well as parts of Africa.	12-14 million	In preparation
	Support to bio-safety and bio-security	Priority should be given to increasing bio-safety and security in the Middle East, Former Soviet Union, notably Central Asia, South and South-East Asia. Additional actions in Africa will also be considered.	14-18 million	In preparation
	Assistance and cooperation on export control on dual-use goods	This project will consolidate existing actions, reinforce related training, and move to new countries in regions of concern.	6-10 million	In preparation
	Support for the retraining and alternative employment of former weapons scientists and engineers	To reduce the risk of WMD expertise proliferation and the associated threat to international security.	20-26 million (2010-2011)	In preparation
	Support for Multilateral Nuclear Assurance (MNA) initiatives	Creation of a nuclear fuel bank of low enriched uranium (LEU) with the objective of sending a positive signal to countries willing to develop civil nuclear programmes by increasing the security of fuel supply.	€ 20-25 million	In preparation