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NOTE

from : General Secretariat
to : Delegations

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Subject : Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against
the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2009/II)

Delegations will find enclosed the Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2009/II), as endorsed by the Council on 8 December 2009.

Six-monthly Progress Report
on the implementation of the EU Strategy
against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2009/II)
as endorsed by the Council on 8 December 2009

A. Executive Summary

1. The second half of 2009 saw the continuation of a generally positive atmosphere in the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation fora with few exceptions. It was characterised by the renewed leadership of the US leaning towards multilateralism, in a way similar to the 2003 EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). It was marked by the unanimous adoption by the UN Security Council meeting at Summit level of Resolution 1887 expressing support to the three pillars of the non proliferation regime and in particular resolving to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons, in accordance with the goals of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and reaffirming that proliferation of WMD, and their means of delivery, constitute a threat to international peace and security.

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

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

- Enhanced cooperation with international partners, in particular with the US, building on the new momentum in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation and striving towards a global convergence of views on the need to promote all the objectives contained in the NPT;
 - Addressing proliferation crises which are of particular concern to the EU, in particular Iran, but also the DPRK;
 - Implementation of the List of priorities, which was endorsed by the Council in June 2008, as well as the "New lines for action by the EU in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems", adopted by the Council in December 2008 with a view to enhancing the WMD Strategy with action-oriented initiatives to be taken within the EU by the end of 2010;
 - Efficient use of all available financial resources (CFSP budget, community resources) in order to maximise the impact of EU activities in line with the priorities defined by the Council.
3. The following EU activities deserve to be highlighted (more details in the report below):
- a) The EU has continued active discussion internally and with its international partners on how to ensure a balanced and successful outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference in all aspects of the Treaty, including nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, exploring possible ways of making use of and contributing to the new momentum in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

- b) Strong support to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 through a Council Joint Action focused on enhancing the skills of state officials involved in the export control process and through the establishment of Centres of Excellence under Community instruments. These activities were welcomed at the 1540 Review Conference in New York in September 2009.
- c) In the area of means of delivery, active implementation of Council Decision in support of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, which was adopted in December 2008: a side-event took place in the margins of the First Committee in New York in October 2009.
- d) Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention:
- Active implementation of Joint Action in support of the World Health Organisation in the area of bio-safety and bio-security: a launching event took place in the margins of the BTWC experts meeting in Geneva in August 2009; the implementation of an assistance project to a specific country has started.
 - The implementation of Joint Action in support of the BTWC started: a launching event took place in the margins of the BTWC experts meeting in Geneva in August 2009. An inter-sessional workshop with NAM countries took place in Brussels in November 2009.
- e) Following the successful implementation of Joint Action in support of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a new Council Decision was adopted in July 2009, building up on previous experiences and focusing on national implementation.

- f) The EU has continued to successfully insert a WMD clause in third-country agreements, including with the Republic of Korea, Iraq, Indonesia and the Gulf Cooperation Council. The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Syria, which contains a WMD clause, entered into force.

- g) The revised dual-use regulation (no. 428/2009) entered into force in August 2009 and introduced a number of new elements to the existing Community export control regime, including control on transit and brokering of dual-use items in line with UNSCR 1540. Other important improvements are under development: discussions on new Community General Export Authorisations, the development of EU Guidelines, peer visits to improve the exchange of good practices among Member States, the creation of an EU dual-use training programme and the finalization of a secure e-system for the sharing of information among Member States, including on denials.

- h) The Commission adopted an EU CBRN Action Plan in June 2009 to respond to possible threats deriving from the misuse of CBRN materials. This prioritised EU CBRN Action Plan makes recommendations in the areas of prevention, detection and response to be carried out internally within the EU by individual Member States. The EU CBRN Action plan is discussed within the Civil Protection Working Group and is scheduled for adoption at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 30 November 2009.

- i) The Instrument for Stability established in 2006, allows for the financing of certain WMD related projects pertaining to its component "CBRN risk mitigation". A new Indicative programme for the period 2009-2011 has been adopted. It devotes EUR 123 millions to projects in this area including export controls. The Annual Action Programme 2009 will be adopted late 2009 for an amount of EUR 32 million. Innovative actions, such as support for the Multilateral Nuclear Assurances and the creation of CBRN Centres of Excellence, have been included.

B. Report

This progress report covers activities carried out in the second half of 2009 in the context of the implementation of the WMD Strategy, in the light of the "List of priorities" adopted by the Council in June 2008 and of the "New lines for action" adopted in December 2008. As in the past, this report has been established by the Office of the HR's Personal Representative on non-proliferation in co-ordination with the Commission services.

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

– An updated risk and threat evaluation

In order to fulfil the mandate of the "New lines for action" SITCEN will complete before the end of 2009 two documents, namely a geographical analysis of overall WMD priorities and a global risks and threats assessment. A third document will be included in the work plan for the next Semester.

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

A draft Council Decision for the establishment of a non-governmental network in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament has been prepared. It will be submitted to the Council for adoption as soon as some issues concerning in particular its financing have been clarified.

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

Most Member States have responded to a questionnaire on national measures to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how. The results of the survey will be disseminated to the competent working parties in the field of research, visa and consular cooperation.

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

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

Strengthening personnel security is also included in the recommendations of the CBRN Action Plan (Actions H.51, 52 and 53) as adopted by the Commission on 24 June 2009. The Commission envisages launching a study concerning existing background check procedures and security vetting requirements within the CBRN industry dealing with high-risk CBRN materials in order to identify gaps and good practises. The Member States together with the Commission should assess the feasibility of common graduated criteria and the need to establish a system of mutual recognition of background checks and security vetting processes for certain categories of personnel. Finally, the Member States together with the Commission should identify and exchange good practices on approaches to background checks and security vetting processes of visiting staff and students; Member States should aim at common procedures to be applied across the EU.

2. *Cooperation in terms of consular vigilance*

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

3. *Adoption of codes of professional conduct*

The Commission is financing a study with a view to contributing to the establishment of codes of professional conduct.

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

1. **Improvement of national export control procedures**

The revised Council Regulation setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual use items (Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009) entered into force on 27 August 2009. In line with the WMD Strategy and UNSCR 1540, the new regulation adds the following elements to the EU dual-use export control system:

- provides a legal basis for enhanced information exchange between Member States and for the setting up of an online system for sharing denials,
- provides a legal basis for Member States to prohibit transit of non-Community dual use items in the case of serious risk of diversion to a WMD programme, and for controls on brokering of dual use items (in addition to the controls on exports imposed by Regulation (EC) No. 1334/2000),
- includes an up to date version of the EU control list of dual use items, which takes into account the latest changes agreed in the export control regimes.

Associated with the recast Regulation, work has continued on the establishment of the secure e-system for the sharing of denial information. Discussions have also continued on the new Community General Export Authorisations which were proposed by the Commission in December 2008 (COM(2008) 854 final).

In the context of the Coordination Committee set up under Article 23 of the Regulation, Member States and the Commission have examined possible ways to improve the practical implementation of the Regulation via better consultation mechanisms and good practice exchanges. Within this context, discussions have taken place on organising a series of peer visits in 2010 targeting key issues associated with the implementation of the recast Regulation. The aim of the visits will be to facilitate exchanges of practical experience and identify good practices. Discussions have also taken place on the development of EU Guidelines on Dual-use Export Controls.

The Commission Services have prepared a questionnaire for Member States' customs administrations in order to clarify the actual availability of information on denials to the customs. Given the importance of strengthening the enforcement side of export controls, Commission services are considering ways of improving coordination and information-sharing between customs administrations and licensing authorities. In the first phase of this work, workshops/seminars are being planned.

2. Greater efforts to raise awareness among undertakings

The Commission continued to examine further training needs in consultation with Member States and industry representatives following a well-attended conference in Brussels on 19 February for exporters involved in the implementation of the Dual Use Regulation and also monitored national awareness-raising measures taken by Member States.

- Prevention and punitive action against the financing of proliferation

1. Strengthening consultation and international instruments

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

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

The Commission and Member States contributed to the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on proliferation financing. A final report presenting options/recommendations for FATF action will be submitted to the FATF Working Group on Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering at the February 2010 Plenary. Informal exchanges of views have taken place on the issue in the context of the Committee for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

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

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

The European Commission continued dialogue with the financial sector and outreach to economic operators, meeting with organisations such as the European Banking Federation, Anti-Money Laundering Europe and addressing international conferences of exporters. Certain Member States have organised specific events, such as the Belgian seminar on "Strengthening targeted sanctions through fair and clear procedures". The Commission has been financing a study to assess the implementation of sanctions against Iran and to assess FATF recommendations with a view to preparing projects for 2010-11 on increasing financial vigilance.

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

1. Interception of proliferation flow

Joint customs operations and other aspects related to interdiction operations are discussed within the Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP). A joint proliferation exercise, devoted to flights and dual-use goods, took place in the second half of 2009.

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

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

As suggested in the New lines for action, the EU Member States and the relevant EU Institutions participated actively in the Regional Operational Experts Group meeting of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI ROEG) in Sopot, Poland, on 22-24 June 2009 with the objective to ensure the EU's full participation in the PSI. Consultations continue with the US on the involvement of the EU as such.

The Shipping Working Party started discussion on measures related to the ratification of the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA). So far, two Member States have ratified the 2005 Protocol.

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

- **Relaunching European discussion on punitive action against proliferation**

1. **Strengthening legal means to combat acts of proliferation**

The competent working group in the Council, the Working Party on Substantive Criminal Law, has been informed of the recommendations in the New lines for action that call the competent institutions and working parties to carry out a comparative study on national practices and legislation relating to the prevention and punishment of acts of proliferation. Under the CBRN Action Plan, the Commission should analyse 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.

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

The revised Dual Use Regulation does not include a reference to criminal sanctions. As a first step, discussions could be launched on national measures in strengthening legal means before tackling the more difficult issue of EU-level criminal sanctions.

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

The Office of the Personal Representative on non-proliferation is in the process of drawing up the first bi-annual document on the geographical priorities for EU cooperation with third countries and related criteria taking into account i.a. the forthcoming SITCEN studies.

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

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

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

Enhancing a security culture in the CBRN area is one of the main goals of the 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.

The Commission adopted an EU CBRN Action Plan on 24th June 2009 to respond to possible threats deriving from the misuse of CBRN materials. The overall goal of the policy package is to reduce the threat from CBRN incidents by way of a coherent, prioritised EU CBRN Action Plan, for action within the EU, which involves all relevant stakeholders. The recommendations in the Action Plan address the areas of PREVENTION, ensuring that unauthorised access to CBRN materials of concern is as difficult as possible, DETECTION, enhancing technical capabilities in Europe and RESPONSE, being able to efficiently respond to incidents involving CBRN materials and recover from them as quickly as possible. Since July 2009 the EU CBRN Action plan is discussed in a Council working group (Civil Protection). It is envisaged to adopt the EU CBRN Action and the related Council Conclusions at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 30th November 2009.

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

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

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

The Council Secretariat/OPR on non-proliferation has prepared a project suggesting to introduce a training course on non-proliferation as a pilot training activity within the European Security and Defence College (ESDC).

- **Improving the coordination of all the EU's players and resources**

The Council Secretariat and the Commission are coordinating the use of financial instruments in support of EU policy in the field of non-proliferation, including through meetings of the WMD Centre. SITCEN's role in analysing proliferation was strengthened, i.a. by specific presentations to the PSC and the Non-Proliferation Working Group.

The Office of the Personal Representative in the Council Secretariat, DG RELEX in the European Commission and all Member States have designated contact points for the implementation of New lines for action.

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

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

II. Addressing proliferation crises

- ***Iran***

In accordance with the double-track approach combining dialogue and firmness, HR Solana with the support of the EU Member States as well as of the US, Russia and China continued his efforts to work with Iran towards a negotiated solution for the Iranian nuclear issue.

Over the last months, the EU has repeatedly called upon Iran not to miss the opportunities provided by the new US approach, which has created an additional momentum for a diplomatic solution.

The discovery of a second enrichment plant, which should have been declared to the IAEA upon the start of construction in Iran has increased existing concerns over the nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. After unfruitful attempts to organise a meeting with Iranian counterparts, the Iranian side agreed to a meeting on 1 October in Geneva between HR Solana and Dr Jalili with the participation of Political Directors of the UK, France, Germany, China, Russia and the US. As a result of this meeting, Iran was expected to show engagement in three areas:

- give full access to the IAEA to the second enrichment facility near Qom. In this regard, a first inspection has taken place on 25-27 October;
- finalise arrangement with some countries facilitated by the IAEA in order to get nuclear fuel for its Tehran research reactor by exporting Low Enriched Uranium;
- intensify the rhythm of dialogue and to have a second meeting at the level of HR Solana and Dr Jalili before the end of October.

It remains to be seen whether this meeting has successfully opened a process leading to concrete results. Despite these efforts to engage Iran they have not yet agreed to follow up talks post-Geneva or provided any response to the generous Tehran nuclear research reactor proposal put forward. This again highlights their unwillingness to engage constructively with the international community.

The Political and Security Committee was briefed regularly on developments, e.g. in the context of the IAEA and the UNSC. Discussions continue in the relevant Council working groups on reviewing restrictive measures against Iran.

– ***DPRK***

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

The EU strongly condemned the DPRK nuclear test on 25 May 2009 and welcomed the unanimous adoption of UNSC Resolution 1874. The EU is implementing Resolution 1874 in a robust manner adopting a Common Position 2009/573 and discussing a draft proposal for a new regulation. The EU encourages the international community to be robust in its implementation of UNSCRs.

III. Support for the international Treaty system and international organisations

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

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

The EU considerably strengthened its role and visibility within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the IAEA, the First Committee and other relevant fora by contributing jointly to all items on the agenda. *This include support for launching negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT).*

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

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

1) Nuclear issues

– *NPT Review Conference 2010*

During the semester, the EU has continued to actively prepare for the NPT Review Conference in May 2010, in particular through regular discussion in the Council working group on non-proliferation (CONOP). The EU, based on its objective to have a balanced review of the Treaty, which should give equal weight to all its three pillars, intends to prepare a revised Common Position for the Conference.

– *Multilateral nuclear fuel supply mechanisms*

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

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

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

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

In order to achieve the objective of strengthening the security of nuclear and radioactive materials, a series of assistance projects have been undertaken or are under preparation in countries in the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia, the Mediterranean region, Africa and in Southeast Asia. Through a financial contribution of more than EUR 20 million since 2004, the EU is the major donor to the IAEA nuclear security fund.

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

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

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

1.1) Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP

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

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

Project 2: Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications:

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Serbia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

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

Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia

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

Belarus, Georgia

1.2) Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP

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

Project 1: Legislative and Regulatory Assistance:

Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Rwanda, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Namibia, Sierra Leone.

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

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

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

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

1.3) Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP

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

Project 1: Legislative and Regulatory Assistance:

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

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

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

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

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

1.4) Monitoring by the IAEA of the shutdown of nuclear facilities in the DPRK

In the framework of the Six-Party-Talks, and following the monitoring by the IAEA of the shutdown of nuclear facilities in the DPRK, Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP was adopted on 19 November 2007 by the Council. It provides an amount of EUR 1,78 million to IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, thereby contributing to ensure the continuation of the shutdown of nuclear facilities at Yongbyon. Since in April 2009 the DPRK decided to cease its cooperation with the IAEA and resume its nuclear activities, the implementation of this Joint Action remains suspended.

- *European Community activities in Russia and the CIS*

Securing nuclear materials in Russia and the CIS : The Joint Research Centre continues to be involved in the implementation of important programmes to secure nuclear materials in Russia and the CIS. Projects are on-going in Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and the Russian Federation dealing with border monitoring activities, support to the fight against illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials and safeguards in close co-ordination with other major actors (IAEA, US/DOE, etc.). For instance, in Georgia, JRC is closely working with the US DoE Second Line of Defence program for coordinating the joint implementation of border monitoring activities (transfer of unused equipment from Poti seaport to Samtatskaro border with Azerbaijan and the Customs Academy for training purposes, installation of two SLD portal monitors at the Kartsakhi site). Additional support to Georgia will be provided under the Stability Instrument.

The progress on relevant TACIS projects: In 2009, all necessary service contracts in the beneficiary countries have been signed. The projects to enhance Material Accountancy and Control at the Mayak reprocessing plant (Russian Federation) comes to a successful end.

- **the meetings / reports of BMWG:** The Border Monitoring Working Group continues to meet twice a year to coordinate the support programme of the IAEA (including implementation of the Council Joint Actions), the US Second Line of Defence (SLD), the US Department of State, and the EU.

The joint training syllabus, developed by the BMWG, for front line officers in charge of detection and response at borders has been successfully tested during a pilot training session in the new Nuclear Security Training Centre (SeTraC) at JRC Ispra on 21-25 September 2009. The SeTraC hosted an IAEA training course for Lebanese training officers on 19-23 October 2009 where lectures from JRC and US DoE Second Line of Defence program actively participated. The BMWG is now working on a new module to train the trainers for which the pilot session is tentatively scheduled for March 2010 at the SeTraC facility.

Redirection of former WMD scientists

In the context of global non-proliferation policy, the Centres¹ key advantage consists of directly targeting the main actors, namely individual scientists. Direct investment into human scientific capital and the building of trust among scientists via international networks are safeguards against proliferation of scientific knowledge in a different direction than originally intended. Since their creation, the Centres have been supported by the TACIS programme and from 2007 by the Instrument for Stability.

¹ The International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC), based in Moscow, and the Science and Technology Centre of Ukraine, based in Kiev

In 2009, the Centres continued to support two types of projects, namely, regular research projects funded by all Parties, and partner projects that provide opportunities for the private industry as well as public organisations to fund research in the institutes of the beneficiary countries.

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

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

Given the economic developments in some of the countries where the Centres operate, a new vision and a transformation of ISTC and STCU within their original non-proliferation mission are still under discussion. A consensus has been already reached on adjusting ISTC working modalities to make its mode of operation more flexible, efficient and adaptable. One of the changes consists of focusing Parties' funding in specific scientific areas. There is also a common interest of the Funding Parties to support various bio-safety and bio-security initiatives.

Discussions on the role of the ISTC and STCU have taken place in the competent Council working party. Reflection on possible actions to be taken in the area of redirection of former WMD scientists was also taking place in the context of the G8 Global Partnership during the Italian Presidency.

- ***Technical and scientific assistance to IAEA:***

The Commission assists the IAEA Safeguard verification tasks within the EU in many direct and indirect ways, such as through the Euratom/IAEA Safeguards cooperation. Within the EU, the Commission's services (Euratom Safeguards) act as the regional system for nuclear material accountancy and control, and 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, during inspections in the EU where IAEA participates, the workload is shared with the Commission's inspectors, thereby providing a very significant support to IAEA's inspection resources since the European Union has a particularly well-developed nuclear sector.

The IAEA's Secretariat acknowledges the fruitful nature of the co-operation with Euratom Safeguards, which has permitted the progressive implementation of integrated safeguards within the European Union's non-nuclear weapons states. By sharing the acquired know-how, the Commission also contributes to the development of the IAEA's methodologies, for example through the participation of Commission staff to IAEA workshops on new technologies or through direct co-operation in the development of new equipment. In addition to its own support programme to the IAEA (Euratom Support Programme), the Commission also collaborates extensively with the IAEA support programmes of some Member States' or of third countries. Some examples of such co-operation are listed below:

- development and field testing of on site sample analysis technology (Compucea II)
- provision of infield safeguards instrumentation for use in the European Union

- collaboration in the development of hand held nuclear material analyser (HM-5 follow on in conjunction with the German Technical Support Program)
 - 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 TREN (RADAR, CRISP) for spent fuel verification measurement by IAEA, given in Vienna
 - training course/workshop on activities under the Additional Protocol – co-operation
 - 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 Reprocessing plant, Japan). This includes training courses on tank calibration and solution monitoring and support for the selection of sensors and data acquisition systems.
 - Study on the Chemical Changes in Uranium Oxyfluoride Particles, as a way to estimate the age of uranium particles found in swipe samples from enrichment facilities
- ***Training and Education in the field of nuclear safeguards and non proliferation:***

The Commission JRC organised for the 5th time in Ispra the ESARDA Nuclear Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Course which was attended by 60 international participants from universities, research, authorities, delegations, industry etc. Attendees, no matter whether technical or legal or any other background, appreciated strongly both the internationally well-known instructors and the just recently published Course Syllabus, endorsed by ESARDA.

- ***Council Joint Action in support of the CTBTO***

The EU continues to urge all States that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so as soon as possible, in particular the few remaining States mentioned in Annex II of the Treaty, whose ratification is necessary for entry into force. A Council Statement on the CTBT was adopted on 27 April 2009. On 24-25 September 2009 in New York, the CTBT Article XIV Conference took place. On this occasion, the EU Presidency and several Member States were represented at Ministerial level in order to underline their deep commitment to the CTBT entry-into-force process.

The Council adopted on 20 March 2006 Joint Action (2006/243/CFSP) on support for activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in the area of training and capacity building for verification. It allows for the development of capacity, through e-learning, for the training of station operators of the stations of the CTBTO monitoring network. Completion of the project is expected during second half of 2010.

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

The following 27 countries have been selected as beneficiaries:

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

2) Chemical Weapons

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

A new Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP was adopted in July 2009 building up on successful experiences with EU/OPCW cooperation so far. The continuation of intensive and targeted assistance from the EU to the OPCW is necessary in the context of the active implementation of Chapter III of the EU WMD Strategy. Measures related to the universalisation of the CWC will be pursued and be adapted and targeted to the declining number of States not Parties to the CWC. These activities will be complemented by new ones to support specific projects conducted by the OPCW aimed at the full implementation of the CWC and to enhance international cooperation in the field of chemical activities.

The new Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP is composed of the following projects:

Project I: National Implementation, Verification and Universality

Activities:

- Bilateral Technical Assistance Visits
- Training of Customs Officials on the Technical Aspects of the Convention's Transfers'

Regime

- Training of National Escorts
- Training of National Authorities for the Use of an Electronic Declaration Tool
- Challenge Inspection Field Exercise

Project II: International Cooperation

Activities:

- Analytical Skills Development Course
- CWC and Chemical Process Safety Workshop

Project III: Seminar – OPCW's Contribution to International Security Dimension and Challenges

Project IV: Visits by Representatives of the Executive Council to Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities

Project V: Second Session of the Scientific Advisory Board

Project VI: Seminar – OPCW's contribution in the Sphere of Security and Non-proliferation

Project VII: Preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving chemicals

Activities:

- Table Top Exercise
- Regional Workshop on Article X of the Convention

Project VIII: Africa Programme

Activities:

- Bilateral Technical Assistance Visits
- Outreach Activity – Academic and Training Institution – Kofi Annan Centre
- Training of Customs Officials on the Technical Aspects of the Convention's Transfers' Regime
- Outreach to States not Parties
- Analytical Skills development course
- Industry Outreach – CWC and Chemical Process Safety Workshop
- Regional Workshop – Article X and Issues of Regional Cooperation in the Area of Assistance and Emergency Response

3) **Biological and Toxin Weapons**

- *Council Joint Action in support of BTWC*

The implementation of Joint Action (2008/858/CFSP) in support of the BTWC is under way. Two experts have been selected, who will reinforce the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) to implement the Joint Action. A launching event took place in the margins of the BTWC experts meeting in Geneva in August 2009, where the EU also presented a working paper and participated in the poster session. A successful inter-sessional workshop with NAM countries took place in Brussels in November 2009, the outcome of which will be presented by the EU at the States Parties in December. A brochure about submission of Confidence Building Measures was drafted and launched at a side event at the State Parties meeting in December 2009.

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

In order to set a good precedent for other BTWC States, the EU Member States have agreed to submit to the UN CBM returns on a yearly basis and to up-date the list of relevant experts and laboratories to which the UN Secretary General could resort in order to facilitate any investigation of alleged chemical or biological weapons use. The EU continued to implement the EU Action Plan related to this issue in 2009.

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

The implementation of Council Joint Action CFSP/307/2008 in support of WHO activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security and in the framework of the EU WMD Strategy continued during the second semester of 2009. 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. After the first workshop which took place in Bali in June 2009, further workshops are under preparation.
- b) provide a specific technical assistance to develop and implement a bio-risk reduction management plan, particularly concerning laboratory practice and safety, to harmonise it with integrated national preparedness plans, and to strengthen the performance and sustainability of national laboratories by connecting them with regional and international networks. For this purpose an EU expert was successfully selected *is* expected to be deployed to Oman, which had been selected as a beneficiary country during the second half of 2009.

- c) A large project focusing on bio-safety/biosecurity is foreseen in Central Asia for a total of 6,8 million euros to be implemented using ISTC management capacities in the framework of the Stability Instrument.

- *Physical protection of bio-laboratories in Ukraine*

The working group on Global Disarmament had agreed in principle to launch a EU project in order to enhance bio-security in the Simferopol laboratory in Ukraine through a Council Decision. After the organisation of a fact-finding mission to a laboratory facility proposed by Ukraine in November 2008, a report was established by EU experts. The Ukrainian authorities have provided further clarifications and the relevant Council working party has continued to work on the project definition with a view to a possible EU support. Since the additional elements identified by the fact finding mission in Ukraine contained large components in the area of biosafety, it was felt appropriate, under the specific circumstances, to finance a single project under the Instrument for Stability. It is understood that this does not prejudice the possibility to finance bio security projects through Council decisions.

4) Missiles

- MTCR:

Efforts in support of membership of all EU Member States in the MTCR were actively pursued in the second half of 2009, including at the Plenary Meeting in Rio de Janeiro (5-13 November 2009). A paper with information about the "Lists of dual use items subject to export controls at European Union level and updating of such lists" was shared with MTCR members and used by the Chair for outreach efforts with non MTCR members.

– HCoC:

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

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

A workshop took place in Prague with HCoC Subscribing and non-Subscribing States about challenges to the Code. A side-event for universalization of the HCoC was organized in the margins of the First Committee in New York on 19 October 2009. Work on an e-ICC (electronic communication and information sharing system) in view of its possible adoption at the Annual Meeting next year continued.

5) Security in Outer Space

During this semester, the EU has pursued intensive work on its proposed draft international Code of Conduct which aims at enhancing confidence building and transparency in outer space activities. The EU has continued to discuss the text, as requested by the Council of Ministers on 8-9 December 2008, with a number of space-active countries in order to listen to them and identify their concerns and suggestions. EU experts also focused their work on Part III of the Code (Implementation). The draft Code has been welcomed by the UNGA First Committee.

6) Support for UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004)

The implementation of the second Joint Action in support of UNSCR 1540 (and 1673, 1810) adopted in May 2008 is ongoing. The Joint Action aims at strengthening the skills and capacities of third countries' state officials involved in the export control process.

Six workshops involving officials dealing with export control systems have taken place, the last two ones were held in Costa Rica for Central America and the Caribbean region in September 2009 and in Cairo in November 2009. The level of participation of beneficiary countries in these events was significant. The workshops allowed to assess their specific needs and gaps in the field of export controls, analysing also assistance requests and available tools for cooperation with relevant donors and 1540 Committee experts.

The EU is starting to reflect on how to follow up to these seminars, which were highly praised by the international community at the 1540 Review Conference which took place in New York in September 2009. A new Council decision ensuring continuity of this work could be discussed.

7) Cooperation with the UN

The EU has continued its cooperation with the UN in various ways. The HR 's Personal Representative on non-proliferation has continued cooperation with the UN ODA in New York, (maintaining regular contact in particular with Ambassador Duarte, High Representative on Disarmament) and in Geneva as well as with the WHO. She has also maintained contacts with the Chairman of the 1540 Committee, Ambassador Uribe. These contacts have been particularly important in the context of the preparation of EU outreach activities related e.g. to the implementation of UNSCR 1540 and the BTWC.

The Personal Representative and her office regularly attend the non-proliferation and disarmament meetings within the UN framework.

IV. Assistance to third countries

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

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

V. Export Controls

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

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

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

EU cooperation and assistance programmes implemented by BAFA (Germany's export control agency) financed by the Stability Instrument and with the assistance of national experts from Member States are being continued. During the second semester of 2009 EU seminars and meetings providing export control training and assistance for states in need of technical knowledge, have taken place for the benefit of Western Balkan countries, Georgia, Moldova, Morocco, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. In August 2009 high-ranking Pakistani officials paid an ad hoc study visit to BAFA, during which the Pakistani officials were informed about the EU outreach project and the EU export control system.

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

- *Cooperation with key partners*

The EU has continued to work with the **US** against the background of the new impetus given to the non proliferation/disarmament agenda by the Obama Administration. At the Summit held on 3 November 2009, the EU and US agreed on a new Joint Declaration. This document replaces the 2005 document and sets guidelines for future cooperation between the two partners. It underlines the importance which both Brussels and Washington attach to reinforcing the multilateral treaty system in all its components.

The EU is also pursuing its dialogue with **Russia** on the basis of the External Security Common Space adopted at the 2005 EU-Russia Summit. In addition to political dialogue meetings at various levels, there are regular contacts between the Council Secretariat and the Russian mission in Brussels as well as counter parts in Moscow, in particular concerning the Iranian issue. Contacts also took place in preparation and in the margins of the NPT PrepCom meeting in May 2009. A CODUN/CONOP Troika meeting with Russia was held on 6 October 2009.

The Joint Statements on Non-Proliferation adopted in 2004 with **Japan** and **China** have also been further implemented through regular contacts, in particular through the continued information exchange between their respective missions in Brussels and the HR's Personal Representative on issues such as Iran or the DPRK. A CODUN/CONOP troika meeting was held with China in New York on 12 October 2009 and in Japan in Tokyo on 1 December 2009. The draft Joint Statement for the EU/China Summit on 30 November 2009 addresses disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

Non-proliferation played a prominent part in the 2009 EU-**Canada** Summit Statement. A CODUN/CONOP troika meeting took place on 8 October 2009.

– *Non-Aligned Movement Countries*

The EU has paid particular attention to dialogue and cooperation to NAM Countries. Dialogue at all levels, both in formal troika meetings and in the margins of international events in New York, Geneva and Vienna has taken place. This has been used to share views on important issues such as the NPT Review Conference, the Nuclear Summit, Iran and DPRK. An intensive dialogue has also taken place with Egypt both formally (political dialogue in the context of the EuroMed Agreement) but also informally through contacts between the Personal Representative on non-proliferation and her counterparts in Brussels, Cairo and Vienna. Another example of dialogue and cooperation are the seminars held in the context of the Joint Action in support of UNSCR 1540 (Costa Rica and Cairo) and the EU-NAM seminar in Brussels in the framework of the Joint Action in support of BTWC. The Personal Representative on non-proliferation has suggested to EU Member States avenues to further strengthened dialogue with NAM Countries, such as a seminar to be held on Middle-East Security to be organised ahead of the NPT Review Conference, as well as a formalisation and an intensification of dialog with Egypt.

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

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

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

- Negotiations for a Framework Agreement between the Republic of Korea and the EU are about to be concluded, and a final agreement on the WMD clause was reached during the round of negotiations in Seoul in July 2009. Negotiations with the Gulf Cooperation Council, Iraq, Indonesia and Syria have been concluded. A WMD clause had been agreed upon with these countries in the course of earlier negotiations.
- Negotiations with Brunei Darussalam, Libya, Malaysia, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are ongoing, including substantial discussions on the WMD clause.
- Negotiating mandates for framework agreements with Mongolia and Moldova were adopted in the relevant working groups. Reference to the WMD clause will be included in these mandates.

VII. Regional and multilateral issues, non-proliferation initiatives

- G 8

In the context of the **G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Nuclear Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**, the Personal Representative and Commission services attended the relevant meetings of the G8 Political Directors, the Non-Proliferation Directors General, the Global Partnership Working Group, the G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group, organised under the Italian G8 Presidency in 2009. The Office of the Personal Representative also attended a specific G8 expert meeting on UNSCR 1540 organised in Berlin on 22-23 October 2009. The EU participated actively in the drafting of the GPWG Summit Report and the L'Aquila Statement on non-proliferation.

In line with its commitment at the G8 Summit held in Kananaskis (Canada) in 2002, the EU made a commitment to contribute EUR 1 billion to the G8 Global Partnership in line with other G8 Members. The EU has spent over EUR 635 million - mainly on nuclear safety, reconversion of former weapon scientists and nuclear submarines. More than EUR 955 million are already committed. The EU has continued to finance activities in Russia through Joint Actions (CFSP funds) in areas such as chemical weapons destruction (see above), physical protection of radioactive sources and fissile material disposition (plutonium in particular).

– ***Gulf countries***

Sultanate of Oman has been selected as a partner country for an in-country project entitled "Strengthening the security and laboratory management practises against biological risks" that will be carried out within Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP in support of the WHO activities.

– ***PSI***

Consultations continue with the new US Administration on the possibility to grant a full participatory status to the EU in the PSI.

VIII. WMD Centre

The Personal Representative on non-proliferation serves as a focal point for the WMD Centre (coordination mechanism to discuss the day-to-day implementation of the EU WMD Strategy), and chairs its meetings. In the second half of 2009, two meetings took place, one of them with Member States' participation.

- Discussions continued on the implementation of measures foreseen in the "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems", which was adopted by the Council in December 2008. A larger than usual number of experts from the Council Secretariat, the Commission and Member States participated in the WMD Centre meetings with the aim to exchange information and ensure coordination across the three pillars of the EU. Member States were invited to carry out interministerial consultations to step up national implementation.

 - There was a regular exchange of information between the Commission and the Council Secretariat on assistance projects to ensure complementarity and coordination between the financial instruments of the EU (Joint Actions, Council Decisions, the Stability Instrument and other Community instruments).
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ANNEX : Overview of Council Joint Actions and Council Decisions

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

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

<p>Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification - IAEA V</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol, - assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, - strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</p>	<p>Budget: 7.703.000 EUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L107 - 17.04.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of the World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security</p>	<p>The overall objective is to support, the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins. More specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach, - Strengthening the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks, <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation</p>	<p>Budget: 2.105.000 EUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L106 - 16.04.2008 Duration: 24 months - end: April 2010</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK</p>	<p>Objective:</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>

<p>Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 - OPCW</p>	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</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>
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Commission's CBRN assistance programmes
NUCLEAR MATERIAL ACCOUNTANCY AND CONTROL (NMAC)
TACIS/INSC programmes

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

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

Instrument for Stability, priority 1

AAP2008 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution periode
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	in preparation
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 periode
-	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 / pilote projects	€ 5 million	COM decision not yet taken
-	Border monitoring activities in the Republic of Georgia, Central Asia and Afghanistan	to 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	COM decision not yet taken
-	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	JRC	€ 3 million	COM decision not yet taken
-	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 tender will be launched	€ 2.5 million	COM decision not yet taken
-	Multilateral Nuclear Assurances – EU contribution to nuclear fuel bank under supervision of the IAEA	to ensure that any expansion of civil nuclear power does not result in the spread of sensitive nuclear fuel technology, in particular enrichment and reprocessing technologies, with the associated risks of illicit trafficking and proliferation	IAEA	€ 10 million	COM decision not yet taken