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Zadeva:	Polletno poročilo o napredku pri izvajanju strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje (2015/I)

V prilogi vam pošiljamo polletno poročilo o napredku pri izvajanju strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje (2015/I), ki ga je 20. julija 2015 potrdil Svet za zunanje zadeve.

POLLETNO POROČILO O NAPREDKU PRI IZVAJANJU STRATEGIJE EU PROTI ŠIRJENJU OROŽJA ZA MNOŽIČNO UNIČEVANJE (2015/I)

UVOD

V skladu s strategijo EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje, ki jo je Evropski svet sprejel decembra 2003 (dok. 15708/03), so poročila o napredku pri izvajanju strategije predvidena vsakih šest mesecev. Predmet tega poročila so dejavnosti, ki so se izvajale v prvi polovici leta 2015.

Načela, na katerih temelji ukrepanje EU na tem področju, so v skladu z evropsko varnostno strategijo, strategijo EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje in novimi smernicami za ukrepanje (dok. 17172/08) še naprej tale:

- (i) učinkovit multilateralizem, vključno s prizadevanji za vsesplošno uveljavitev mednarodnih pogodb, konvencij in drugih instrumentov ter njihovo izvajanje na nacionalni ravni, z diplomatsko dejavnostjo in finančno pomočjo tretjim državam in mednarodnim organizacijam;
- (ii) tesno sodelovanje s partnericami in drugimi tretjimi državami ter prizadevanje za zbližanje mnenj na svetovni ravni glede potrebe po okrepitvi mednarodne ureditve za neširjenje orožja. Nadaljevala so se prizadevanje za reševanje vprašanj neširjenja orožja v okviru dvostranskih odnosov EU z vsemi zadevnimi državami, zlasti s srečanji v okviru političnega dialoga in večjim številom neformalnih stikov;

(iii) učinkovita in dopolnilna uporaba vseh razpoložljivih instrumentov in finančnih sredstev – proračuna v okviru SZVP, instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru ter drugih instrumentov –, da bi zagotovili čim večji učinek dejavnosti pri uresničevanju ciljev zunanje politike EU.

Zato se delo tesno usklajuje s širšo varnostno politiko in dejavnostmi EU na področju preprečevanja konfliktov.

Glavni svetovalec in posebni odposlanec ESZD za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje je v prvi polovici leta 2015 zastopal EU na vrsti ključnih mednarodnih srečanj (omeniti velja zlasti srečanja skupine vodilnih uradnikov držav G7 januarja v Aachnu in marca v Hamburgu, konferenco o pregledu Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja leta 2015, ki je potekala aprila in maja, ter posvetovanja o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju z več tretjimi državami).

V prvem polletju leta 2015 se je posebni odposlanec posebej posvečal:

- krepitvi prizadevanj za priznavanje Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja (NPT), zlasti v okviru priprav na konferenco o pregledu NPT leta 2015. To ostaja med najpomembnejšimi prednostnimi nalogami EU, tudi glede na njeno neposredno relevantnost za največje regionalne širitvene izzive v Iranu in DLRK. EU je še naprej podpirala prizadevanja za vzpostavitev območja brez orožja za množično uničevanje na Bližnjem vzhodu. Posebni odposlanec je bil v stalnih stikih s finskim povezovalcem, veleposlanikom Laajavo, glede sklica helsinške konference;
- nadaljnji promociji pobude o mednarodnem kodeksu ravnanja za dejavnosti v vesolju s široko zastavljenim ozaveščanjem med državami članicami ZN;

- spodbujanju univerzalizacije in uveljavitve Pogodbe o celoviti prepovedi jedrskih poskusov (CTBT) ter izboljšanju prepoznavnosti dejavnosti EU za ozaveščanje na tem področju, tudi v okviru različnih dogodkov, kot sta dogodek, ki je aprila potekal v Izraelu in s katerim se je začel postopek poročanja po integriranih terenskih vajah iz inšpekcijskih pregledov na kraju samem (IFE14), ki jih je novembra 2014 v Jordaniji organizirala Organizacija CTBT, in konferenca o pregledu NPT leta 2015;
- krepitvi/odpiranju dialogov o neširjenju orožja s poglavitnimi partnerji zunaj EU in prizadevanjem za vključevanje vprašanj s področja neširjenja orožja v dvostranske odnose EU z vsemi zadevnimi državami, zlasti s srečanji v okviru političnega dialoga in večjim številom neformalnih stikov.

1. JEDRSKA VPRAŠANJA

Delovna skupina Sveta EU za neširjenje orožja (CONOP) je v tesnem sodelovanju z ustreznimi delegacijami EU dejavno prispevala k pripravi stališč EU za konferenco o pregledu NPT leta 2015 aprila in maja, sestanka Sveta guvernerjev MAAE marca in junija, okrepljeni sestanek kontaktnih točk v okviru Režima za nadzor nad raketno tehnologijo (MTCR) marca, redni letni sestanek v okviru Haaškega kodeksa ravnanja maja ter plenarni zasedanji držav, ki sodelujejo pri Svetovni pobudi za boj proti jedrskemu terorizmu (GICNT), in Skupine držav dobaviteljic jedrskega blaga (NSG) junija. Ustrezne delegacije EU so usklajevale delo pri pripravi prispevkov EU za druga mednarodna srečanja, na primer Pripravljalne komisije CTBTO in njenih pomožnih teles, ter druga pomembna srečanja v okviru svojih pristojnosti.

1.1. Konferenca o pregledu NPT leta 2015 (New York, 27. april do 22. maj 2015)

Svet je 20. aprila sprejel sklepe s stališči EU za deveto pregledno konferenco pogodbenic NPT (dok. 8079/15). Na podlagi teh sklepov so bile dokončno oblikovane splošna izjava EU in posamezne izjave EU za vsakega od treh glavnih odborov pregledne konference, ki so bile predstavljene na dogodku. Visoka predstavnica in podpredsednica Federica Mogherini je splošno izjavo EU dala drugi dan konference (28. aprila). EU je na konferenci predložila tri delovne dokumente, in sicer o (1) CTBT, (2) zaščitnih ukrepih in (3) novi varnostni direktivi Euratom. Organizirala je dva spremljevalna dogodka: prvega 8. maja v podporo Haaškemu kodeksu ravnanja proti širjenju balističnih izstrelkov, drugega pa 14. maja o jedrski varnosti in zaščiti. Čeprav udeleženci pregledne konference niso mogli sprejeti soglasnega sklepnega dokumenta, je akcijski načrt, sprejet na konferenci o pregledu NPT leta 2010, še naprej veljaven, EU pa bo tudi v prihodnje spodbujala njegovo celovito, uravnoteženo in vsebinsko celostno izvajanje.

1.2. Mednarodna agencija za atomsko energijo (MAAE)

EU je še naprej krepila podporo Mednarodni agenciji za atomsko energijo na Dunaju. Ostaja ključna donatorica Sklada za jedrsko varnost, ki mu je od leta 2004 namenila že skoraj 40 milijonov EUR (vključno z zadnjo zavezo, da bo Agenciji zagotovila 8,05 milijona EUR, in sicer na podlagi Sklepa Sveta 2013/517/SZVP z dne 21. oktobra 2013, ki je v izvajanju).

EU je na področju jedrske varnosti prispevala tudi strokovno znanje za dejavnosti usposabljanja ter delavnice, ki jih je pripravila MAAE in so bile namenjene tretjim državam, da bi povečale zmogljivosti za preprečevanje nedovoljene trgovine z jedrskimi in drugimi radioaktivnimi snovmi. EU in MAAE sta še naprej usklajevali svojo podporo tretjim državam na tem področju. Tretji letni sestanek višjih uradnikov med EU in MAAE je potekal 4. in 5. februarja 2015 v prostorih Evropske komisije v Luksemburgu, na njem pa so sodelovali predstavniki ESZD, Evropske komisije/Euratoma in MAAE. Namen teh srečanj višjih uradnikov je izpopolniti sodelovanje na vseh delovnih področjih MAAE, povečati prepoznavnost prispevkov EU in nadalje uskladiti ukrepe EU, da bi tako zagotovili dopolnjevanje in se izognili prekrivanju dejavnosti centrov odličnosti EU za KBRJ in MAAE na področju jedrske varnosti (v ta namen EU – prek Skupnega raziskovalnega središča Evropske komisije – in MAAE izvajata dogovor o praktičnih podrobnostih, ki ureja njuno sodelovanje).

Od leta 2008 je EU s sklepi Sveta za banko MAAE za nizko obogateni uran namenila do 25 milijonov EUR. Za podporo tej banki je iz instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru nakazala 20 milijonov EUR. Nadaljnji prispevek v višini do 5 milijonov EUR bo na podlagi sklepa Sveta zagotovljen iz proračuna SZVP. Na odobritev Sveta bo treba še počakati, odvisna pa je od napredka pri finalizaciji in odobritvi posameznih sporazumov, vključno s sporazumom o državi gostiteljici med MAAE in Kazahstanom.

Na področju jedrskih zaščitnih ukrepov Direktorat Evropske komisije za jedrske zaščitne ukrepe še naprej uporablja zaščitne ukrepe za vse civilne jedrske snovi v vseh 28 državah članicah EU; letni proračun znaša približno 20 milijonov EUR. Dejavnosti preverjanja zaščitnih ukrepov se usklajujejo v tesnem sodelovanju z MAAE. MAAE in Komisija nenehno izpopolnjujeta svoje sodelovanje na tem področju, da bi kar najbolje izkoristili človeške in finančne vire, hkrati pa ohranili največjo možno učinkovitost zaščitnih ukrepov. EU je v okviru programa Evropske komisije za podporo jedrskim zaščitnim ukrepom MAAE še naprej znatno strokovno podpirala na področju jedrskih zaščitnih ukrepov.

Medtem ko je EU namenila 10 milijonov EUR v podporo mednarodnemu projektu za razširitev in posodobitev laboratorija za zaščitne ukrepe v avstrijskem Seibersdorfu (9,5 milijona EUR je že bilo nakazanih), pa se je MAAE obrnila na mednarodne donatorje, tudi na EU, da bi soprispevali k posodobitvi seibersdorfskega laboratorija za jedrske uporabe.

Evropska komisija je v sodelovanju z MAAE na strokovni ravni začela postopek za oceno podatkovne zbirke MAAE o nedovoljenem prometu in podporo njenemu izboljšanju glede na potrebe uporabnikov. Dokument o najboljših praksah na področju usklajene kulture poročanja je bil pripravljen in bo predložen MAAE. Priprava spletnega obrazca INF (Incident Notification Form – obrazec za obvestilo o incidentu), katerega namen je posodobitev možnosti za poročanje, je stekla oktobra 2013 in bo kmalu zaključena.

EU je v okviru novega instrumenta za sodelovanje na področju jedrske varnosti za obdobje 2014–2020 namenila 3,5 milijona EUR v podporo projektom za sodelovanje na področju jedrske varnosti, ki jih izvaja MAAE. Poleg tega neposrednega prispevka EU in MAAE tesno sodelujeta zlasti pri obravnavi zapuščenih rudnikov urana v Srednji Aziji v okviru Koordinacijske skupine za zapuščene rudnike urana (CGULS) in v Forumu za regulativno sodelovanje, ki usklajuje mednarodno podporo regulativnim organom v državah, ki uvajajo jedrsko energijo (Belorusija, Jordanija, Vietnam).

Sredstva, ki jih je EU zagotovila MAAE na podlagi skupnih ukrepov od I do IV in sklepa Sveta V, so pripomogla k napredku pri prizadevanjih MAAE za krepitev jedrske varnosti v tretjih državah, pri čemer so prednosti deležne države z največjimi potrebami na področju izboljšanja nadzora nad radioaktivnimi in jedrskimi materiali, kar bo prispevalo k zmanjšanju tveganj. Prizadevanja so bila usmerjena v krepitev zakonodajne in regulativne infrastrukture teh držav na področju jedrskih in drugih radioaktivnih snovi, ukrepe jedrske varnosti pri uporabi, skladiščenju in prevozu jedrskih in drugih radioaktivnih snovi ter v pripadajočih obratih in zmogljivosti držav za ukrepanje v zvezi z jedrskimi in radioaktivnimi snovmi, ki niso pod nacionalnim regulativnim nadzorom, da bi zadevne države lahko izpolnjevale nacionalne in mednarodne obveznosti. Najnovejši tozadevni sklep Sveta (MAAE VI, 2013/517/SZVP), sprejet 21. oktobra 2013, prispeva k nadaljnjemu izboljšanju jedrske varnosti po svetu in krepitvi evropske varnosti, saj je na njegovi podlagi MAAE dobila podporo za dejavnosti v okviru Načrta za jedrsko varnost za obdobje 2014–2017, v prvi vrsti na zgoraj navedenih področjih.

1.3. Pogodba o celoviti prepovedi jedrskih poskusov (CTBT)

EU si je dejavno prizadevala za čimprejšnji začetek veljavnosti Pogodbe o celoviti prepovedi jedrskih poskusov (CTBT), pri čemer ji je bila podlaga Sklep Sveta 2012/699/SZVP z dne 13. novembra 2012 v podporo Organizaciji pogodbe o celoviti prepovedi jedrskih poskusov (CTBTO), z izvajanjem prizadevanj za ozaveščanje v razmerju do vseh držav, ki še niso podpisale ali ratificirale CTBT, vključno s preostalimi državami iz Priloge II, ki bi morale ratificirati pogodbo, da bi ta lahko začela veljati. EU v različnih okvirih še naprej opozarja nanjo, tudi na sestankih v okviru političnega dialoga, da bi pripomogla k vzpostavitvi okolja, še bolj naklonjenega ratifikaciji pogodbe.

Visoka predstavnica in podpredsednica Federica Mogherini je imela ob robu konference o pregledu NPT leta 2015 v New Yorku dvostranski sestanek z izvršnim sekretarjem Pripravljalne komisije CTBTO Lassinom Zerbom. Evropska unija je na pregledni konferenci predložila tudi delovni dokument o CTBT.

Posebni odposlanec za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje se je v izraelskem Ramat-Ganu aprila udeležil dogodka na visoki ravni, ki ga je CTBTO organizirala ob robu delavnice na temo „Integrirane terenske vaje iz inšpekcijskih pregledov na kraju samem v letu 2014: poročanje in kako naprej“, pri čemer se je iz prve roke seznanil z rezultati vaj in zaključki v zvezi z njimi. V zvezi s tem je poudaril tako politično kot finančno podporo EU univerzalizaciji in dejanski uveljavitvi CTBT.

Jedrski poskus, ki ga je 12. februarja 2013 izvedla DLRK, in nevarnost nadaljnjih poskusov jasno kažeta dejansko vrednost režima preverjanja v okviru CTBTO, ki je trenutno v razvoju in ga EU podpira s sklepi Sveta. Mobilizirane so ekipe CTBTO, ki vsem državam podpisnicam CTBT strežejo hot-line podatke v podporo pri sprejemanju odločitev. Prizadevanja v zvezi z vzdrževanjem mreže pomožnih seizmoloških postaj, za kar je bila zagotovljena pomoč na podlagi skupnih ukrepov/sklepov Sveta od I do V, in implementacija Mednarodnega podatkovnega središča CTBTO, ki zbira, analizira in izmenjuje podatke, ki jih zagotavlja mreža postaj, bodo prispevali k potrebni vzdržnosti sistema. Nadalje je izredno pomembno, da se podpre začasni tehnični sekretariat CTBTO pri izvajanju nadaljnjih vaj, kot na primer tistih, ki so potekale v Jordaniji, za preskus in izboljšanje operativnih zmogljivosti režima inšpekcijskih pregledov na kraju samem.

1.4. Regionalne zadeve (Iran, DLRK)

EU je še naprej v celoti podpirala trenutna prizadevanja za diplomatsko rešitev iranskega jedrskega vprašanja s pogajanji in na podlagi Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja ter celovitega izvajanja vseh ustreznih resolucij Varnostnega sveta ZN in Sveta guvernerjev MAAE. Začasni sporazum, znan kot skupni akcijski načrt, o katerem so se E3/EU+3 in Iran dogovorili novembra 2013 v Ženevi, njegova veljavnost pa je bila podaljšana do 30. junija 2015, se je nemoteno izvajal, kar je zagotovilo potreben manevrski prostor za aktualni diplomatski proces. Od začetka izvajanja skupnega akcijskega načrta je EU, ki pomaga E3+3 (Kitajska, Francija, Nemčija, Rusija, Združeno kraljestvo in Združene države Amerike) pri jedrskih razpravah, začela pogajanja z Iranom, da bi dosegli dolgoročno celovito rešitev iranskega jedrskega vprašanja, kot je predvideno v skupnem akcijskem načrtu. Visoka predstavnica EU in zunanji ministri držav E3+3 ter Iran so na srečanju 2. aprila 2015 v Lozani dosegli politični dogovor o ključnih parametrih celovitega sporazuma o iranskem jedrskem vprašanju. Od takrat poteka delo na ravni političnih direktorjev in strokovnjakov, da bi dogovor iz Lozane prenesli v pisni sporazum do konca junija, ko preneha veljati začasni sporazum. Okvir za sodelovanje med MAAE in Iranom, ki je vzporeden s smerjo E3/EU+3, pa je namenjen reševanju vseh sedanjih in preteklih odprtih vprašanj, vključno s tistimi, ki so povezana z možnimi vojaškimi razsežnostmi. Na podlagi tega okvira za sodelovanje je med MAAE in Iranom potekalo več tehničnih sestankov. Vendar pa Iran še ni uresničil dveh preostalih praktičnih ukrepov niti ni predlagal novih praktičnih ukrepov v sklopu tretjega koraka okvira za sodelovanje, čeprav ga je MAAE k temu večkrat pozvala.

EU je še naprej zaskrbljena, ker Iran razvija in preskuša balistične izstrelke in vesoljske nosilne rakete, s čimer krši resolucije VSZN 1737, 1747, 1803, 1835 in 1929. EU je večkrat obsodila te dejavnosti, saj že same po sebi predstavljajo nevarnost, da bi bila jedrska eksplozivna naprava uporabljena kot orožje. Kar zadeva DLRK, je EU še naprej zelo zaskrbljena zaradi sedanjega razvoja njenih jedrskih programov in programov balističnih izstrelkov ter dejstva, da je okrepitev jedrskih zmogljivosti politična prednostna naloga režima. EU je to državo še naprej odločno pozivala, naj izpolnjuje obveznosti, ki jih je sprejela z ustreznimi resolucijami Varnostnega sveta ZN, ter med drugim v celoti, preverljivo in nepovratno opusti programe jedrskega in drugega orožja za množično uničevanje ter balističnih izstrelkov. EU je še naprej pozivala DLRK, naj znova v celoti izpolnjuje obveznosti glede nadzornih ukrepov iz Pogodbe o neširjenju jedrskega orožja in o nadzornih ukrepih MAAE ter MAAE omogoči zahtevani dostop do posameznikov, dokumentacije, opreme in obratov. EU se je stalno zavzemala za nadaljevanje procesa šeststranskih pogovorov ter pozivala DLRK, naj se vrne k verodostojnim in resnim mednarodnim pogajanjem. Poleg izvajanja resolucij Varnostnega sveta ZN je uvedla tudi dodatne avtonomne omejevalne ukrepe, vključno z okrepljenim nadzorom nad blagom z dvojno rabo in širjenjem konvencionalnega orožja. EU je DLRK ponovno pozvala, naj ratificira CTBT in se vzdrži vseh nadaljnjih izzivalnih dejanj. DLRK še naprej kljubuje resolucijam VSZN 1695, 1718, 1874, 2087 in 2094, kar je EU najodločneje obsodila.

2. RAZOROŽITVENA KONFERENCA/POGODBA O PREPOVEDI PROIZVODNJE CEPLJIVIH MATERIALOV ZA JEDRSKO OROŽJE ALI DRUGA JEDRSKA EKSPLOZIVNA TELESA

EU se še naprej zavzema za jedrsko razorožitev in nadzor nad orožjem na podlagi pogodbe ter poudarja, da je treba obnoviti večstranska prizadevanja in ponovno oživiti večstranska pogajalska telesa, zlasti Konferenco o razorožitvi, v zvezi s katero med drugim preučuje možnost njene prihodnje širitve. Slepa ulica, v kateri je trenutno, tudi zato, ker se nikakor ne more dogovoriti o programu dela, je še naprej razlog za zaskrbljenost.

EU ponovno poziva k takojšnjemu začetku in čimprejšnjemu zaključku pogajanj v okviru Konference o razorožitvi za pogodbo o prepovedi proizvodnje cepljivih snovi za jedrsko orožje ali druga jedrska eksplozivna telesa na podlagi dokumenta CD/1299 in v njem opredeljenega mandata, kar ostaja jasna prednostna naloga. Vse države, ki tega še niso storile, poziva, naj razglasijo in potrdijo takojšen moratorij na proizvodnjo cepljivih snovi za izdelavo jedrskega orožja ali drugih jedrskih eksplozivnih teles, obrate, namenjene proizvodnji cepljivih snovi za jedrsko orožje, pa naj razgradijo ali jih pretvorijo v obrate za izključno ne-eksplozivno uporabo. Pozdravlja ukrepe tistih od petih držav z jedrskim orožjem v okviru NPT, zlasti obeh držav članic EU, ki so razglasile takšen moratorij in razgradile ali pretvorile tovrstne obrate.

EU pozdravlja tudi konstruktivne razprave na srečanjih skupine vladnih strokovnjakov leta 2014 in 2015 ter njihov uspešen zaključek, obenem pa je izrazila prepričanje, da bo poročilo skupine osnova prihodnjih pogajanj.

3. KEMIČNO OROŽJE

Svet EU je 17. februarja sprejel Sklep 2015/259/SZVP za obdobje 2015–2017, s katerim je Organizaciji za prepoved kemičnega orožja (OPCW) zagotovil približno 2,5 milijona EUR za podporo dejavnostim, kot so spodbujanje univerzalnosti, nacionalnega izvajanja, mednarodnega sodelovanja in programa za Afriko ter učenje iz izkušenj, pridobljenih med operacijo v Siriji. S tem sklepom Sveta je EU šestič prostovoljno prispevala k dejavnostim OPCW od leta 2005, kar je dokaz stalne podpore in priznanje za pomembno delo, ki ga opravlja organizacija.

EU je še naprej podpirala prizadevanja OPCW, da bi izničili sirski program kemičnega orožja, med drugim tako, da je podaljšala veljavnost sklepa, s katerim je prispevala 12 milijonov EUR iz instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru v skrbniški sklad OPCW. Na prošnjo OPCW preučuje možnost, da bi nadalje prispevala k uničenju preostalih sirskih zmogljivosti za proizvodnjo kemičnega orožja in s tem povezanim dejavnostim.

S Sklepom Sveta 2014/74/SZVP z dne 10. februarja 2014 in Uredbo Sveta (EU) št. 124/2014 z dne 10. februarja 2014 se je uvedlo odstopanje, v skladu s katerim se lahko zamrznjena sirska sredstva uporabijo za kritje stroškov v zvezi z dejavnostmi preverjanja in uničevanja OPCW v Siriji. EU je novembra 2014 poslala pismo generalnemu direktorju OPCW, v katerem ga je obvestila o tej možnosti in pozvala, naj sirskim oblastem izroči tozadevno demaršo. Predlog je bil posredovan sirskim oblastem, ki ga pa zaenkrat zavračajo. Vendar se EU vedno znova vrača k njemu ob vseh ustreznih priložnostih in v svojih izjavah v okviru OPCW.

Po tretji pregledni konferenci Konvencije o kemičnem orožju (CWC) aprila 2013 je EU ostala osredotočena na svoje prednostne naloge, med drugim zlasti na: (i) dokončno uničenje vseh obstoječih nakopičenih zalog; (ii) spodbujanje univerzalnosti te konvencije (14. oktobra 2013 je Sirija postala 190. pogodbenica Konvencije); (iii) izvajanje na ravni držav v skladu s členom VII; (iv) preusmeritev v prizadevanja za preprečevanje širjenja in (v) spodbujanje razvoja zmogljivosti na področju varnosti in varovanja v kemični industriji v državah v razvoju v skladu s členom XI ter odzivanja na uporabo kemičnega orožja v skladu s členom X.

Čeprav je treba nekatere začetne temeljne cilje CWC še dokončati, EU in njene države članice že razmišljajo o fazi po uničenju kemičnega orožja in postopoma začenjajo obravnavati izzive v zvezi z relevantnostjo v prihodnje (tj. prepoved ponovne pojavitve kemičnega orožja, uporaba med nedržavnimi akterji in teroristi, zblíževanje z biologijo), in s tem učinkovitost konvencije. V zvezi s tem bo EU podrobno preučila nedavno sporočilo OPCW z naslovom „OPCW leta 2025: zagotavljanje sveta brez kemičnega orožja“ (dokument S/1252/2015 z dne 6. marca 2015), da bi prispevala k ustreznim razpravam v okviru pristojnih organov OPCW.

Z vidika učinka podpore EU so vse izbrane države, ki so prejele pomoč, ta sredstva uporabile za odpravo kritičnih tehničnih pomanjkljivosti, s čimer so lahko znatno napredovale pri izvajanju konvencije na nacionalni ravni. Dejansko je mogoče ugotoviti, da so sklepi Sveta EU še vedno edini možni način zagotavljanja te vrste pomoči za odpravo pomanjkljivosti na področju izvajanja. Približno polovica nacionalnih izvedbenih podprojektov od skupaj devetdesetih, ki jih je uresničil tehnični sekretariat OPCW v zadnjih letih, ne bi bila izvedena, če ne bi imeli na voljo sredstev, zagotovljenih s skupnimi ukrepi/sklemi Sveta. Kar zadeva spodbujanje univerzalnosti, ki je prednostna naloga EU, se je konvenciji od takrat, ko je bil sprejet prvi skupni ukrep, pridružilo devetnajst držav, in štiri države od tistih, ki so se ji pridružile leta 2005, so sodelovale v informativnih dejavnostih, ki se financirajo na podlagi skupnih ukrepov/sklepov Sveta; to velja tudi za vse države, ki so se pridružile v naslednjih letih.

4. BIOLOŠKO OROŽJE

EU si je pred osmo pregledno konferenco Konvencije o prepovedi biološkega in toksičnega orožja (BTWC) novembra in decembra 2016 v Ženevi prizadevala za pogajanja o novem sklepu Sveta v podporo BTWC in skupnem stališču EU za naslednjo pregledno konferenco ter njuno morebitno prihodnje sprejetje.

EU se je tudi zavezala, da bo podpirala izboljšanje biološke varnosti in biološke zaščite. V tej zvezi je bilo s Sklepom Sveta 2013/668/SZVP, ki je bil sprejet 18. novembra 2013, zagotovljenih več kot 1,7 milijona EUR za podporo, prek tehničnega strokovnega znanja Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije, projektom, namenjenim spodbujanju poznavanja bioloških nevarnosti, upravljanja bioloških nevarnosti v laboratorijih in razvoju nacionalnih strategij za preprečevanje bioloških nevarnosti v laboratorijih v nekaterih izbranih državah pogodbenicah.

5. BALISTIČNI IZSTRELKI

5.1. Haaški kodeks ravnanja proti širjenju balističnih izstrelkov (HCoC)

EU meni, da je Haaški kodeks ravnanja proti širjenju balističnih izstrelkov (HCoC) edinstven večstranski instrument, katerega namen je z ukrepi za preglednost in utrjevanje zaupanja prispevati k obvladovanju širjenja sistemov balističnih izstrelkov in z njim povezanih tehnologij, ter ga je že od začetka odločno podpirala. Vse države članice EU so pristopile h kodeksu. EU še naprej podpira vse tri vidike kodeksa: univerzalnost, izvajanje ter razširitev kodeksa in izboljšanje njegovega delovanja.

Novi Sklep Sveta 2014/913/SZVP v podporo HCoC, ki ga je Svet sprejel 15. decembra 2014, se je začel izvajati spomladi 2015. EU je na podlagi tega sklepa maja 2015 organizirala dogodek ob robu konference o pregledu NPT, kjer jo je zastopal vodja delegacije EU na Dunaju. Jasno je bilo izpostavljeno financiranje s strani EU, ki so ga omenili skoraj vsi govorniki. Dogodek se je prenašal v živo prek spleta.

Države članice EU si prizadevajo za izvajanje Sklepa Sveta 2014/913/SZVP z dne 15. decembra 2014 v podporo HCoC in neširjenju balističnih izstrelkov.

5.2. MTCR

Plenarno zasedanje Režima za nadzor nad raketno tehnologijo (MTCR) je v letu 2014 potekalo od 1. do 3. oktobra v Oslu, kjer je EU dala izjavo. Marca 2015 je potekal okrepljeni sestanek kontaktnih točk v okviru MTCR, na katerem je ESZD dala celovito izjavo.

Od držav EU9 so svojo prošnjo za članstvo v MTCR obnovile štiri države EU, in sicer Romunija, Estonija, Slovenija in Hrvaška.

Na plenarnem zasedanju leta 2014 v Oslu sta Luksemburg in Nizozemska naznanila, da bosta prevzela skupno predsedstvo MTCR v letih 2015 in 2016.

6. ZMANJŠEVANJE TVEGANJA NA PODROČJU KBRJ

EU še naprej dosega napredek pri izvajanju akcijskega načrta EU na področju kemične, biološke, radiološke in jedrske varnosti (KBRJ), ki je bil sprejet leta 2009; v okviru programa ISEC za preprečevanje kriminala in boj proti njemu je doslej dobilo podporo okrog trideset projektov.

Poleg tega vrsta raziskovalnih projektov, ki so povezani s KBRJ in se financirajo iz sredstev programa za varno družbo v okviru sedmega okvirnega programa, zagotavlja znanstveno in tehnično podporo akcijskemu načrtu na področju KBRJ z znanstvenim razvojem, ki zajema celoten cikel kriznega upravljanja (od preprečevanja do obnove). Izvajajo se tudi dejavnosti za opredelitev potreb po standardizaciji na tem področju, na podlagi katerih bi lahko oblikovali „evropske normativne“ (EN) standarde. Program Obzorje 2020 (2014–2020) bo izboljšal sedanja prizadevanja na področju raziskav, povezanih s KBRJ, z usmerjenimi temami, za katere je bil delovni program sprejet 10. decembra 2013.

V poročilu o napredku pri izvajanju akcijskega načrta iz leta 2012 so navedeni najpomembnejši dosežki, zlasti v zvezi z intenzivnejšo izmenjavo informacij in dobrih praks, organizacijo skupnih usposabljanj in dogovorom o treh seznamih zelo tveganih snovi, ki jih je EU pripravila na področju kemične, biološke oziroma radiološke in jedrske varnosti.

Da bi izvedli sedanji akcijski načrt do leta 2015 in določili novo agendo KBRJ-E, Komisija tesno sodeluje z organi držav članic in drugimi interesnimi skupinami v svetovalni skupini za KBRJ-E in njenih podskupinah, ki se redno srečujejo.

Maja 2014 je Evropska komisija sprejela sporočilo o novem pristopu EU k odkrivanju in zmanjševanju tveganj KBRJ-E (dokument COM(2014) 247 final). V sporočilu Komisija predlaga, naj se olajša praktično sodelovanje pri odkrivanju in zmanjševanju tveganj KBRJ-E na ravni EU, vključno s sodelovanjem z industrijo, upravljavci objektov, ki ravnaajo s KBRJ-E materiali (izdelovalci opreme in izvajalci varnostnih storitev) in drugimi deležniki. Dokument vsebuje nabor 30 ukrepov, ki jih bodo v zelo bližnji prihodnosti implementirale različne službe Komisije v sodelovanju z državami članicami. Razvita bodo konkretna orodja, od usmerjevalnih gradiv, usposabljanja in ozaveščanja do dejavnosti preskušanja.

Komisija trenutno zbira prispevke iz držav članic ter drugih pristojnih evropskih institucij in služb, da bi do konca leta predložila končno poročilo o napredku pri izvajanju akcijskega načrta iz leta 2009. Hkrati bo predložila ideje za nadaljnje delo na področju KBRJ-E.

Pobudo o „centrih odličnosti EU za zmanjševanje nevarnosti KBRJ“, ki se financira iz instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru, je EU zagnala maja 2010. Centri odličnosti EU za KBRJ se ustanavljajo zaradi spoznanja, da v mnogih državah nimajo zadostnih institucionalnih zmogljivosti za zmanjšanje tveganja KBRJ: kaznivih dejanj (širjenje snovi ali terorizem v zvezi s KBRJ) ter naravnih in drugih katastrof (industrijskih nesreč). Njihov cilj je oblikovanje politike na nacionalni in regionalni ravni ob upoštevanju vseh nevarnosti KBRJ, s katero bi predvideli to tveganje in se nanj odzvali. Pri tem gre na kratko povedano za strukturne ukrepe za zmanjšanje ogroženosti držav zaradi dogodkov v zvezi s KBRJ, kar je vzajemni varnostni interes regij in EU.

Ta cilj je mogoče doseči s spodbujanjem vzpostavitve regionalnih strokovnih mrež za pravna, regulativna, tehnična, nadzorna in izvršilna vprašanja v zvezi z zmanjševanjem nevarnosti na področju KBRJ, ob upoštevanju pristopa od spodaj navzgor in čezmejnega pristopa za določitev regionalnih prednostnih nalog, ki jih ni mogoče obravnavati le na nacionalni ravni.

- Do zdaj je bilo odprtih pet regionalnih sekretariatov (v Amanu, Tbilisiju, Rabatu, Manili in Abu Dabiju), pred kratkim pa je bil podpisan memorandum o soglasju za odprtje sekretariata v Uzbekistanu. Nadaljujejo se pogajanja o vzpostavitvi regionalnih sekretariatov v Alžiru in Nairobiju, ki naj bi bila kmalu zaključena.
- Pobudi so se nedavno pridružile nove države (Malavi, Saudova Arabija, Katar in Burkina Faso), tako da se je skupno število držav junija 2015 zvišalo na 52.
- Organiziranih je 34 ekip za KBRJ, ki aktivno sodelujejo pri dejavnostih v okviru pobude.
- Do zdaj so bile pripravljene ocene potreb na področju KBRJ v več kot 20 državah, nacionalne akcijske načrte za KBRJ pa je začelo pripravljati naslednjih 16 partnerskih držav: Filipini, Kambodža, Srbija, Gruzija, Maroko, Črna gora, Slonokoščena obala, Gabon, Kenija, Uganda, Burundi, Brunej, Mjanmar, Laos, Vietnam in Demokratična republika Kongo.

- Od leta 2011 je bilo različnim konzorcijem, tudi iz držav članic, oddanih skupno 47 regionalnih projektov (vrednih približno 60 milijonov EUR).

7. MOŽGANSKI TRUSTI

Delo EU v okviru strategije EU proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje je na podlagi Sklepa Sveta 2010/430/SZVP z dne 26. julija 2010 dejavno podprl konzorcij EU za neširjenje orožja, ki je začel delovati januarja 2011. Z novim sklepom, sprejetim 10. marca 2014, so bile dejavnosti konzorcija podaljšane še za tri leta, tako z nadgradnjo dosežkov in izkušenj, pridobljenih v obdobju 2011–2013, kot tudi z dodajanjem novih in inovativnih projektov.

Dejavnosti konzorcija so izboljšale prepoznavnost EU v primerjavi s tretjimi državami in civilno družbo ter bistveno prispevale k oblikovanju politike EU na področju neširjenja orožja in razoroževanja. Konzorcij zagotavlja platformo za neformalne stike med oblikovalci politik in pomaga pri spodbujanju dialoga med različnimi deležniki. Mreža konzorcija šteje več kot 65 možganskih trustov po vsej Evropi. Njegova dejavnost je prispevala k boljši ozaveščenosti glede jedrskih, kemičnih in bioloških izzivov.

8. RESOLUCIJA VARNOSTNEGA SVETA ZDRUŽENIH NARODOV 1540 IN NADZOR IZVOZA

(a) RVSZN 1540

Sklep Sveta v podporo RVSZN 1540, ki ga je Svet sprejel 22. julija 2013, izvaja UNODA, ki organizira regionalne delavnice in obiske za pomoč državam po vsem svetu. Izvajanje tega sklepa Sveta pomaga pri krepitvi ustreznih nacionalnih in regionalnih prizadevanj, prispeva k praktičnemu uresničevanju priporočil iz celovitega pregleda statusa izvajanja RVSZN 1540, ki je bil pripravljen leta 2009, ter na zahteve držav snuje in razvija nacionalne akcijske načrte.

UNODA je podpisala sporazum z OVSE, s katerim naj bi ustvarili sinergije v podporo RVSZN 1540. Za sinergije in usklajevanje, s katerim bi preprečili podvajanje, naj bi si prizadevali tudi centri odličnosti EU za KBRJ. S sredstvi EU je bilo organiziranih že več kot 15 dogodkov, od katerih je zadnji potekal junija 2015 v Jordaniji.

(b) Nadzor izvoza

Potem ko je Komisija 24. aprila 2014 sprejela sporočilo o pregledu ureditve EU za nadzor nad izvozom, v katerem so opredeljene konkretne politične možnosti za posodobitev nadzora nad izvozom in njegovo prilagoditev hitro spreminjajočim se tehnološkim, gospodarskim in političnim razmeram, je Evropski parlament januarja opravil javno razpravo. Komisija je medtem začela pripravljati „oceno učinka“ posameznih možnosti za pregled, orisanih v sporočilu, da bi določila najprimernejše regulativne in neregulativne ukrepe za njihovo uveljavitev, decembra 2014 pa je z Mednarodnim mirovnim raziskovalnim inštitutom v Stockholmu (SIPRI) sklenila pogodbo o zbiranju podatkov v podporo oceni učinka in za vzpostavitev pogojev za pripravo revidiranih predpisov za nadzor izvoza.

Kar zadeva predpise, je na podlagi prenosa pristojnosti, ki ga omogoča Uredba (EU) št. 599/2014, decembra 2014 začela veljati Delegirana uredba Komisije (ES) št. 1382/2014, s katero je bil v skladu z odločitvami, sprejetimi v okviru večstranskih ureditev za nadzor izvoza v obdobju 2011–2013, posodobljen nadzorni seznam EU. Komisija je marca 2015 v posvetovanju s strokovnjaki iz držav članic začela pripravljati novo delegirano uredbo, s katero bi posodobili nadzorni seznam EU glede na odločitve v zvezi z ureditvijo iz leta 2014.

Izvajanje nadzora nad izvozom je bilo deležno podpore na treh sestankih Usklajevalne skupine za blago z dvojno rabo v prvi polovici leta 2015, s poudarkom predvsem na uvedbi novih funkcionalnosti „elektronskega sistema za dvojno rabo“ in tehnični izmenjavi podatkov o različnih vprašanjih v zvezi z nadzorom.

Prišlo je do usklajevanja EU, da bi dogovorjena stališča EU uveljavljali na ustreznih sestankih glede ureditev za nadzor izvoza, organiziranih v prvem polletju leta 2015 (skupina držav dobaviteljic jedrskega blaga: srečanja posvetovalne skupine aprila na Dunaju in junija v argentinskem Barilocheju, kjer je hkrati potekalo tudi plenarno zasedanje skupine; okrepljeni sestanek kontaktnih točk v okviru MTCR marca 2015 v Parizu; Avstralska skupina: plenarno zasedanje junija v Perthu v Avstraliji).

Nadaljevalo se je izvajanje programa EU za ozaveščanje o nadzoru nad izvozom, namenjenega izboljšanju upravnih in tehničnih zmogljivosti (23) tretjih držav pri ravnanju z blagom za dvojno rabo. Na podlagi tega programa so bile uvedene nove dejavnosti v Maroku, Tuniziji, Jordaniji, Pakistanu in Srbiji. Posebna pozornost je bila namenjena poglobitvi sodelovanja s programom ministrstva ZDA za zunanje zadeve za nadzor izvoza in s tem povezano varnost na mejah, da bi povečali sinergije med obema programoma. V Kijevu in Košicah so bili organizirani ad hoc seminarji z namenom spodbujanja čezmejnega medregijskega sodelovanja pri strateškem nadzoru trgovine z Ukrajino, Gruzijo in Republiko Moldavijo ter vzhodnimi državami članicami EU. Vzpostavljen je bil portal EU za ozaveščanje (<https://export-control.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>), ki deluje kot platforma, na kateri so na enem mestu zbrani vsi programi EU za ozaveščanje (dvojna raba, ARMS in ATT), pri čemer je namen prilagoditi izmenjavo informacij posameznim partnerskim državam EU. Januarja 2015 je s partnerskimi državami potekala konferenca, posebej namenjena novim in spreminjajočim se izzivom v zvezi z nadzorom izvoza. Zaključena je bila študija o izzivih na področju nadzora izvoza v Afriki. Program se financira iz instrumenta za prispevanje k stabilnosti in miru.

9. VESOLJE

EU od leta 2007 spodbuja oblikovanje mednarodnega kodeksa ravnanja za dejavnosti v vesolju. Ta sklop mednarodnih in neobveznih smernic in ukrepov za krepitev zaupanja je namenjen izboljšanju varnosti, zaščite in predvidljivosti vseh vesoljskih dejavnosti. S temi smernicami naj bi med drugim omejili ali zmanjšali škodljive posege, nevarnost trkov ali nesreč v vesolju ter nastajanje odpadkov. V njem naj bi določili temeljna pravila, ki naj bi jih upoštevale države, ki opravljajo polete v vesolje, pri civilnih in vojaških dejavnostih v vesolju.

EU je imela tri kroge večstranskih odprtih posvetovanj o osnutku kodeksa: v Kijevu (maja 2013), Bangkoku (novembra 2013) in Luxembourggu (maja 2014). Skupno je pri posvetovanjih sodelovalo 95 držav članic ZN (pri vsakem krogu je bilo navzočih 61 držav). Odprta posvetovanja, sklenjena s srečanjem v Luxembourggu, so odigrala dragoceno vlogo pri prizadevanjih za boljše razumevanje stališč in zadržkov sodelujočih držav. Ob koncu srečanja je predsednik ugotovil, da je pobuda deležna širokega mednarodnega zanimanja. Mnogo držav je izrazilo željo, naj proces preide v pogajalsko fazo, v kateri bi osnutek kodeksa, izdelan v okviru posvetovanj, lahko služil kot podlaga za bodoča večstranska pogajanja.

EU je v sodelovanju s podobno mislečimi državami in ob podpori Urada ZN za razoroževanje načrtovala večstranska pogajanja o svojem predlogu za osnutek mednarodnega kodeksa ravnanja za dejavnosti v vesolju, ki naj bi potekala od 27. do 31. julija 2015 v New Yorku. Na to srečanje bodo povabljeni vse države članice ZN.

10. KLAVZULE O NEŠIRJENJU OROŽJA ZA MNOŽIČNO UNIČEVANJE

EU je v skladu s strategijo proti širjenju orožja za množično uničevanje še naprej vključevala načelo o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje v svoje pogodbene odnose s tretjimi državami. Potekala so nadaljnja pogajanja o klavzulah o neširjenju orožja za množično uničevanje v zadevnih sporazumih med EU in tretjimi državami, zlasti z Malezijo. Pogajanja prispevajo k boljši ozaveščenosti glede politik EU o neširjenju orožja in razoroževanju ter zagotavljajo forum za izboljšanje vzajemnega razumevanja zadevnih stališč in opredeljevanje možnih področij za prihodnje sodelovanje ter spodbujajo partnerske države h konkretnim dosežkom v zvezi z mednarodnim režimom za neširjenje orožja.

11. DRUGI VEČSTRANSKI FORUMI

G7

EU se je še naprej dejavno udeleževala na srečanjih vodilnih uradnikov, pristojnih za neširjenje orožja in razoroževanje (28. in 29. januarja v Aachnu ter 4. in 5. marca v Hamburgu), kar je privedlo do uspešnega dogovora o izjavi glede neširjenja orožja in razoroževanja, ki je priložena izjavi zunanjih ministrov, sprejeti 15. aprila v Lübecku.

Globalno partnerstvo se je od vzpostavitve leta 2002 razširilo v platformo za usklajevanje in sodelovanje; v njem zdaj sodeluje 20 dodatnih partneric. Voditelji so se na vrhu maja 2011 v Deauvillu dogovorili o nadaljnji okrepitvi biološke varnosti, izvajanja RVSZN 1540, sodelovanja znanstvenikov ter jedrske in radiološke varnosti. To agendo so ZDA v letu 2012, Združeno kraljestvo v letu 2013 in Rusija do suspenza iz G8 v letu 2014 pripeljale naprej, zlasti z okrepitvijo petih obstoječih delovnih podskupin za biološko, kemično, jedrsko in radiološko varnost, centre odličnosti ter ozaveščanje in širjenje v okviru Delovne skupine za globalno partnerstvo. Centri odličnosti EU še naprej uživajo ugledno mesto v okviru delovne podskupine za centre odličnosti v okviru globalnega partnerstva, zlasti kot orodje za lažjo izmenjavo informacij na regionalni ravni in po možnosti v izogib podvajanju med donatorji. EU se je pridružila nemškim prednostnim nalogam, opredeljenim za obdobje predsedovanja v letih 2014 in 2015, zlasti kar zadeva biološke znanosti, ki se uvrščajo med najpomembnejše točke zadevne agende. Cilji so boljše varovanje in vodenje evidenc materialov, okrepitev nadzora nad boleznimi in odzivanja v izrednih razmerah (tj. v kontekstu ebole in drugih pandemij), okrepitev nacionalnih in globalnih mrež ter okrepitev varnega in odgovornega postopanja v bioloških znanostih. To je v skladu s pomembno vlogo, ki jo EU že ima pri bioloških znanostih na podlagi sklepov Sveta o BTWC in SZO in s tremi, kmalu štirimi mobilnimi laboratoriji EU, ki so od maja 2014 razmeščeni v Zahodni Afriki.

Mednarodni znanstveni in tehnološki center

EU je dejavno prispevala k pogajanju o sprejetju posodobljenega sporazuma o Mednarodnem znanstvenem in tehnološkem centru (ISTC – International Science and Technology Center). ISTC naj bi pritegnil znanstvenike in inženirje s poznavanjem dvojne rabe pri miroljubnih raziskovalnih dejavnostih ali komercialnih programih z EU in drugimi partnerji. Poznavanje dvojne rabe skuša širiti s preusmeritvijo in prerazporeditvijo ustreznih znanstvenikov, s čimer bi lahko prispeval k zagotavljanju dolgoročnih rešitev za krize v zvezi s širjenjem orožja. EU je med pogajanjem poudarjala, da je treba doseči dogovor, ki bo ISTC omogočal izvajati projekte, ki bi lahko učinkovito pripomogli k premagovanju izzivov na področjih, povezanih s širjenjem orožja, tudi na Bližnjem vzhodu. Junija 2014 je bil v Astani odprt podružnični urad ISTC.

12. SREČANJA V OKVIRU POLITIČNEGA DIALOGA

Posebni odposlanec je imel srečanja v okviru političnega dialoga na temo neširjenja orožja in razoroževanja z Brazilijo, Egiptom, Japonsko, ZDA in Izraelom. Imel je tudi vrsto drugih dvostranskih posvetovanj z različnimi akterji, med drugim ob robu pomembnih dogodkov, kot je bila konferenca o pregledu NPT leta 2015 v New Yorku (z visokim predstavnikom ZN za razoroževanje, direktorjem Inštituta ZN za raziskave na področju razoroževanja, ZDA, Republiko Korejo, Izraelom, Egiptom itd.).

**ANNEX TO THE
SIX-MONTHLY WMD PROGRESS REPORT**

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

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decisions 2015/259/CFSP of 17 February 2015 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	The EU Council decision 2015/259/CFSP for the years 2015-17 has made available to the OPCW some 2.5 Mio € to support activities such as: - promoting universality, - national implementation, - international cooperation, - the Africa Programme and - implementing lessons learned from the Syrian operation. <u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Budget: EUR 2,528,069 Official Journal: L 43/14 – 18.02.2015 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/203 of 9 February 2015 in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities as a contribution to transparency and confidence building measures in outer-space activities	To support its proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities as a contribution to the creation of TCBMs in outer-space activities in line with UNGA Resolution A/RES/68/50, the Union will continue, drawing from experience made under Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP, to support the multilateral process on the proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities, involving all interested States in an inclusive and transparent manner with a view to building the widest possible consensus on the draft Code with a view to its adoption by the international community. In this context, the projects to be supported by the EU shall cover the following specific activities: a) To continue to enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of the proposal for an international Code of Conduct and the process led by the European Union. b) To continue to provide a framework for the multilateral process on the proposal for an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities, that will enable the international community to continue to engage with a view to building the widest possible consensus for adoption of the Code of Conduct, through supporting multilateral meetings for negotiations on the draft Code, as well for as its formal adoption. <u>Implementing agency:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)	Budget: EUR 1,274,398.85 Official Journal: L 33/38 -10.2.2015 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2014/913/CFSP of 15 December 2014 in support of the HCoC and ballistic missile Non-Proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	The Council Decision will ensure the continuous and practical implementation of certain elements of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: 1. Support activities in support of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation and the Missile Technology Control Regime, in particular with the aim to: - promoting the universality, and in particular the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; - supporting the implementation and reinforcing the visibility of the Code; - promoting adherence to the MTCR guidelines and its annex. 2. More generally, support a range of activities to fight against the proliferation of ballistic missiles, aimed notably at raising awareness of this threat, stepping up efforts to increase the effectiveness of multilateral instruments, building up support to initiatives to address these specific challenges and helping interested countries to reinforce nationally their relevant export control regimes. In this context, the projects to be supported by the European Union shall cover the following specific activities: - activities in support of The Hague Code of Conduct; - activities in support of ballistic missile non-proliferation in general. <u>Implementing agency:</u> Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS).	Budget: EUR 990,000 Official Journal: L 360/44 – 17.12.2014 Estimated duration of the action: 30 months

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	The Council Decision aims at continuing the fruitful cooperation we had with the Consortium of think-tanks since its establishment in July 2010. It builds on the achievements and experiences gained in the period 2011-2013. Through distinct yet interrelated projects we aim at giving continuity to the Consortium's activities while adding new important tasks that were identified as potentially beneficial for the EEAS and the EU: - annual international conference on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total; 250-300 targeted participants, international in scope, to be held in Brussels) - annual consultative meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament (3 in total, 100 targeted participants, European in scope, to be held in Brussels) - internet platform and production of policy papers - ad hoc seminars (up to 7, 45 targeted individuals to be determined on a case-by-case, to be held within the EU or, up to three outside of the EU) - Help-desk Facility for production within two weeks-time of up to twenty 5-10 pages policy papers on demand by EEAS - Education on non-proliferation and disarmament (European online curriculum for University use to be available 24 months after the starting of the contract). <u>Implementing agency:</u> The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium of Think-Tanks	Budget: EUR 3,600,000 Official Journal: L 71/3 – 12.03.2014 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months
Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP of 9 December 2013 in support of the UNSCR 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council EC-M-33/Dec 1, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	The overall objective is to support the OPCW activities by contributing to costs associated with the inspection and verification of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, as well as costs associated with activities complementary to the core mandated tasks in support of UNSCR 2118 (2013) and the OPCW Executive Council Decision of 27 September 2013 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and subsequent and related resolutions and decisions. The project supported through this Council Decision is the provision of situation-awareness products related to the security of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission, including the status of the road network through the delivery to OPCW of satellite imagery and related information products of the EU Satellite Centre (EU SATCEN). <u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.	Budget: EUR 2,311,842 Official Journal: L 329/41 – 10.12.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months Request for extension until 30 September 2015.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2013/668/CFSP of 18 November 2013 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security in the framework of the European Union Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	The overall objective is to support the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to ensuring the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation, as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to such agents and toxins and their unauthorised removal and to promoting bio-risk reduction practices and awareness, including biosafety, biosecurity, bioethics and preparedness against intentional misuse of biological agents and toxins, through international cooperation in this area: (a) promotion of laboratory bio-risk management through national and regional outreach, (b) development of national laboratory bio-risk management strategies to counter biological risks (a demonstration model for countries). <u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation.	Budget: EUR 1,727,000 Official Journal: L 310 – 20.11.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months
Council Decision 2013/517/CFSP of 21 October 2013 on the Union support for the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – IAEA VI	The overall aim is to support the IAEA's activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification in order to further the following objectives: (a) to achieve progress towards the universalisation of international non-proliferation and nuclear security instruments, including IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols; (b) to enhance the protection of proliferation-sensitive materials and equipment and the relevant technology, providing legislative and regulatory assistance in the area of nuclear security and safeguards; (c) to strengthen the detection of, and response to, illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 8,050,000 Official Journal: L 281/6 – 23.10.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2013/391/CFSP of 22 July 2013 in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	The aims shall consist of: (a) enhancing the relevant national and regional efforts and capabilities primarily through capacity-building and assistance facilitation; (b) contributing to the practical implementation of specific recommendations of the 2009 Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004), in particular in the areas of technical assistance, international cooperation and raising public awareness; (c) initiating, developing and implementing National Action Plans upon States' request. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.	Budget: EUR 750,000 Official Journal: L 198 – 23.07.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.
Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – CTBTO V.	The Union will support four projects, the objectives of which are the following: (a) to provide technical assistance and capacity building to State Signatories to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification system; (b) to develop capacity for future generations of CTBT Experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI); (c) to enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM); (d) to characterize and mitigate Radio Xenon noble gases; (e) to support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multispectral array; (f) to improve the sustainment of certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.	Budget: EUR 5,185,028 Official Journal: L 314 – 14.11.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 3 December 2015.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2012/423/CFSP of 23 July 2012 on support of ballistic missile non-proliferation in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and of the Council Common Position 2003/805/CFSP	The objectives are: (a) to support the activities of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to: - promoting the universality of the Code, and in particular the subscription to the Code by all States with ballistic missile capabilities; - supporting the implementation of the Code; - reinforce the visibility of the Code, in particular on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its signature; (b) more generally, to support a range of activities to fight against the proliferation of ballistic missiles, aimed notably at raising awareness of this threat, stepping up efforts to increase the effectiveness of multilateral instruments, building up support to initiatives to address these specific challenges and helping interested countries to reinforce nationally their relevant export control regimes. <u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.	Budget: EUR 930,000 Official Journal: L 196 – 24.07.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 28 March 2015.
Council Decision 2012/422/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of a process leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.	The objectives are: (a) to support the work of the Facilitator for the 2012 Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction; (b) to enhance the visibility of the Union as a global actor and in the region in the field of non-proliferation; (c) to encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics; (d) to identify concrete confidence-building measures that could serve as practical steps towards the prospect of a Middle East zone free of WMD and their means of delivery; (e) to encourage discussion on the universalization and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems; (f) to discuss issues related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation. <u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.	Budget: EUR 352,000 Official Journal: L 196 – 24.07.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. A contingency amount of EUR 20,000 was given to the Arab Institute for Security Studies in Amman, Jordan for organising a meeting on the subject of the WMDFZ in the M.E. (13-14 November 2013). Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	The objectives are: (a) promoting the universality of the BTWC, (b) supporting the implementation of the BTWC, including submission of CBMs by the States Parties, (c) supporting the work of the 2012-2015 inter-sessional programme with a view to strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the BTWC. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 1,700,000 Official Journal: L 196 – 24.07.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 January 2015.
Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP of 29 May 2012 in the framework of the European Security Strategy in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities.	The objectives are: (a) consultations with States, active or not yet active on space issues to discuss the proposal and to gather their views, (b) gathering expert support for the process of developing an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).	Budget: EUR 1,490,000 Official Journal: L 140 – 30.05.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 31 July 2014. Implemented.
Council Decision 2012/166/CFSP of 23 March 2012 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction - V.	The objectives are: (a) to enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the CWC, (b) to enhance the preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving toxic chemicals, (c) to enhance international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, (d) to support the ability of the OPCW to adapt to developments in the field of science and technology, (e) to promote universality by encouraging States not Parties to join the CWC. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.	Budget: EUR 2,140,000 Official Journal: L 87 – 24.03.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2010/799/CFSP of 13 December 2010 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	The objectives are: (a) to encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics, (b) to identify confidence-building measures that could serve as practical steps towards the prospect of a Middle East zone free of WMD and their means of delivery, (c) to encourage discussion on the universalization and implementation of relevant international treaties and other instruments to prevent the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, (d) to discuss issues related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation in this regard. <u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.	Budget : EUR 347,700 Official Journal: L341/27– 23.12.2012 Implemented.
Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP of 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – IAEA V.	The objectives are: (a) strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol, (b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 9,966,000 Official Journal: L 302 – 01.10.2010 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010 establishing a European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	The objective of this network of independent non-proliferation think tanks is to encourage political and security-related dialogue and the long-term discussion of measures to combat the WMD proliferation and their delivery systems within civil societies, and more particularly among experts, researchers and academics. It will constitute a useful stepping stone for non-proliferation action by the Union and the international community. The Union wishes to support this network as follows: (a) through organizing a kick-off meeting and an annual conference with a view to submitting a report and/or recommendations to the representative of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), (b) through creating an Internet platform to facilitate contacts and foster research dialogue among the network of non-proliferation think tanks. <u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.	Budget: EUR 2,182,000 Official Journal: L 205 – 04.08.2010 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months. Extended to 30 June 2014. Implemented
Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – CTBTO IV.	The objectives are: (a) to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the CTBT's International Monitoring System; (b) to improve the CTBT verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community; (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; (d) to develop an OSI noble gas capable detection system. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.	Budget: EUR 5,280,000 Official Journal: L219 – 20.08.2010 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 16 May 2014. Implemented

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 – OPCW IV.	The objective is to support the universalization of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties: (a) to enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, and (b) to promote universality. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.	Budget: EUR 2,110,000 Official Journal: L197 – 29.07.2009 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.
Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP of 18 December 2008 in support of HCoC.	The EU supports three aspects of the Code as follows: (a) universality of the Code, (b) implementation of the Code, (c) enhancement and improved functioning of the Code. <u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.	Budget: EUR 1,015,000 Official Journal: L 345 – 23.12.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of BTWC.	The overall objective is: (a) to support the universalization of the BTWC, (b) to enhance the implementation of the BTWC, including the submission of CBM declarations, and (c) to support the best use of the Inter-Sessional Process 2007-2010 for the preparation of the 2011 Review Conference. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) – Geneva.	Budget: EUR 1,400,000 Official Journal: L 302 – 13.11.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 - CTBTO III.	The EU supports the development of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of Verification by: (a) noble gas monitoring: radio-xenon measurements and data analysis, (b) integrating States Signatories in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBTO monitoring and verification system. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.	Budget: EUR 2,316,000 Official Journal: L189 – 17.07.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP of 14 May 2008 in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540.	The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 will take the form of six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of officials responsible for managing the export control process in six sub regions (Africa, Central America, Mercosur, the Middle East and Gulf Regions, Pacific Islands and South-East Asia), so that they can at a practical level undertake implementation efforts of UNSCR 1540. The proposed workshops will be specifically tailored for border, customs and regulatory officials and will comprise the main elements of an export control process including applicable laws (including national and international legal aspects), regulatory controls (including licensing provisions, end-user verification and awareness-raising programmes) and enforcement (including commodity identification, risk-assessment and detection methods). <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 475,000 Official Journal: L127 – 15.05.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.
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.	The objectives are: (a) strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol, (b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Budget: EUR 7,703,000 Official Journal: L107 – 17.04.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security – WHO I.	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. (a) promotion of bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach, (b) strengthening the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation.	Budget: EUR 2,105,000 Official Journal: L106 – 16.04.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK.	Objective is to contribute to the implementation of monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, in accordance with the Initial Actions of 13 February 2007, as agreed in the framework of the six-party-talks. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA Department of Safeguards)	Budget: EUR 1,780,000 Official Journal: L304 – 22.11.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Suspension, Force majeure. Ended
Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 - CTBTO II.	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: (a) Improvement of the knowledge of Provisional Technical Secretariat noble gas measurements; (b) Support to on-Site Inspection via the support for the Preparations for the Integrated Field Exercise 2008. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.	Budget: EUR 1,670,000 Official Journal: L176 – 06.07.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 – OPCW III.	The objective is to support the universalization of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and in particular to promote the ratification/accession to the CWC by States not Parties (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the full implementation of the CWC by the States Parties. (a) promotion of universality of the CWC, (b) support for full implementation of the CWC by States Parties, (c) international cooperation in the field of chemical activities, as accompanying measures to the implementation of the CWC, (d) support for the creation of a collaborative framework among the chemical industry, OPCW and national authorities in the context of the 10th anniversary of the OPCW. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.	Budget: EUR 1,700,000 Official Journal: L85 – 27.03.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 – Russian Federation IV.	The objective is to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons, towards fulfillment of Russia's obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. This Joint Action supported the completion of the electricity supply infrastructure at Shchuch'ye chemical weapon destruction facility, in order to provide a reliable power supply for the operation of the chemical weapon destruction facility. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Budget: EUR 3,145,000 Official Journal: L81 – 22.03.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 – IAEA III.	The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as: (a) Legislative and Regulatory Assistance; (b) Strengthening the Security and Control of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials; (c) Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency	Budget: EUR 6,995,000 Official Journal: L165 – 17.06.2006. Estimated duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 – UNSCR 1540.	The action aimed at addressing three aspects of the implementation (a) awareness-raising of requirements and obligations under the Resolution, (b) contributing to strengthening national capacities in three target regions (Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific) in drafting national reports on the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) and (c) sharing experience from the adoption of national measures required for the implementation of the Resolution. <u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).	Budget: EUR 195,000 Official Journal: L165 – 17.06.2006. Estimated duration of the action: 22 months. Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006 – CTBTO I.	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. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.	Budget: EUR 1,133,000 Official Journal: L88 – 25.03.2006 Estimated duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 – BTWC.	Overall objective: to support the universalization of the BTWC and, in particular, to promote the accession to the BTWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties. (a) promotion of the universality of the BTWC; (b) support for implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.	Budget: EUR 867,000 Official Journal: L65 – 07.03.2006 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 – OPCW II.	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. (a) promotion of universality of the CWC; (b) support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties; (c) international cooperation in the field of chemical activities. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.	Budget: EUR 1,697,000 Official Journal: L331 – 17.12.2005 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months. Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 – IAEA II.	The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as: (a) strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities; (b) strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications; (c) strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking; (d) legislative assistance for the implementation of States' Obligations under IAEA safeguards agreements and additional protocols. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.	Budget: EUR 3,914,000 Official Journal: L193 – 23.07.2005 Estimated duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 – OPCW I.	The objective is to support the universalization 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. (a) promotion of universality of the CWC; (b) support for implementation of the CWC by the States Parties; (c) international cooperation in the field of chemical activities. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.	Budget: EUR 1,841,000 Official Journal: L349 – 25.11.2004 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 – Russian Federation III.	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). <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany.	Budget: EUR 7,730,000 Official Journal: L349 – 25.11.2004 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months. Implemented.

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 – IAEA I.	The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as: (a) Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities; (b) Strengthening of Security of Radioactive Materials in Non-Nuclear Applications; (c) Strengthening of States' Capabilities for Detection and Response to Illicit Trafficking. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.	Budget: EUR 3,329,000 Official Journal: L182 – 19.05.2004 Estimated duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.
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. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.	Budget: EUR 680,000 Official Journal: L157 – 26.06.2003 Expired on the date of expiry of EU Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia. Implemented.
Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 - Russian Federation I.	The project contributed to: (a) a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia; (b) a set studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition. <u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.	Budget: EUR 8,900,000 Official Journal: L331 – 23.12.1999 Estimated duration of the action: 48 months. Implemented.

**ANNEX TO THE SIX-MONTHLY WMD PROGRESS REPORT
OVERVIEW OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY, PRIORITY 1
"RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR MATERIALS OR AGENTS"**

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
Administrative operating budget, supplemental budgets and projects	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for: - International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and - Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev)	To redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation	ISTC and/or STCU	235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
				15 million 8 million 7.5 million 5.0 million 4.5 million 4.0 million 4.8 million	IfS (AAP) 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
IfS/2014/ 348-211	Enhancing regional CBRN detection capacity for the Border Guards in Ukraine and Moldova	To provide mobile chemical and RN detection equipment for the border guards	STCU	4.1 million	09/2014-09/2015

AAP 2007 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2008/145-156	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus)	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 – 12/04/2013
IfS/2008/145-130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation with a view of contributing to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies	BAFA (D)	~ 5 million	19/03/2008 – 31/12/2010
IfS/2008/145-132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking	To improve capabilities of participating states, neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus, to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials (preparation phase to "EU CBRN Centres of Excellence")	UNICRI	1 million	31/01/2008 – 01/08/2010

AAP2008 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2009/200-523	Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East	To develop a durable co-operation legacy in the area of trafficking of CBRN materials (preparation phase to "EU CBRN Centres of Excellence")	UNICRI	1 million	16/03/2009 – 15/07/2011
IfS/2009/217-540	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Central Asian countries	To address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in selected countries of Central Asia; to raise the skills of the personnel working at facilities (laboratories) handling dangerous biological agents or supervising those facilities, and to provide additional equipment, as needed, to ensure an adequate level of bio-safety and security	ISTC	6.8 million	21/09/2009 – 21/09/2014
IfS/2009/219-636	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN region	To reduce the threat of nuclear and radiation terrorism. For this purpose the assistance will be provided to the partner countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of nuclear and radioactive materials (NRM) illicit trafficking	JRC	6.7 million	2/12/2009 – 1/12/2014
IfS/2009/216-327	Awareness raising of exporters export control of dual-use goods	To enhance the effectiveness of export control of dual use items in the Russian Federation, with a view to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of WMD (the specific objectives will be achieved through information exchange with EU exporters, support industry and researchers for awareness raising, organisation of seminars for exporters in the regions of the Russian Federation)	Russian independent non-profit organisation for professional advancement "Export Control Training Centre"	1 million	1/09/2009 – 1/03/2011

AAP2009 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2010/239-471 (UNICRI main) – IfS/2010/239-481 (JRC main) – IfS/2010/253-483 and IfS/2010/253-485 (pilot projects JRC and Univ. Milan) / IfS/2010/250-984 (UNICRI establishment of 2 Secretariats)	CBRN Centre of Excellence – First Phase	To set up a mechanism contributing to strengthen the long-term national and regional capabilities of responsible authorities and to develop a durable cooperation legacy in the fight against the CBRN threat	UNICRI / JRC main contracts / 2 pilot projects in South East Asia / first step (2 Secretariats in Caucasus and South East Asia)	5 million	May 2010 – May 2012
IfS/2010/235-364	Border monitoring activities in the Republic of Georgia, Central Asia and Afghanistan	To enhance the detection of radioactive and nuclear materials at identified borders crossing and/or nodal points in the Republic of Georgia, at Southern borders of selected Central Asian countries with Afghanistan and at the airport of Kabul	JRC	4 million	4/05/2010 – 4/05/2013
IfS/2010/238-194	EpiSouth: a network for the control of health and security threats and other bio-security risks in the Mediterranean Region and South-East Europe	To increase through capacity building the bio security in the Mediterranean region and South-East Europe (10 EU + 17 non EU countries)	Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome (Italy)	3 million	15/10/2010 – 15/04/2013
IfS/2010/247-264 (service) IfS/2010/248-064 + IfS/2010/258-635 (supply)	Redirection of former Iraqi WMD scientists through capacity building for decommissioning of nuclear facilities, including site and radioactive waste management	To assist Iraq with redirection of scientists and engineers possessing WMD-related skills and dual-use knowledge through their engagement in a comprehensive decommissioning, dismantling and decontamination of nuclear facilities	Università degli Studi dell'Insubria (service) – CANBERRA + NNL (supplies)	2.5 million (1.5 mil. for service + 1.5 mil. for supplies)	Aug 2010 – Aug 2013

IfS/2010/253-484	Knowledge Management System on CBRN risk mitigation – Evolving towards CoE "Mediterranean Basin"	To integrate the existing Knowledge Management Systems, namely for South East Europe and for North Africa, and to prepare the evolution towards a Centre of Excellence in the Mediterranean Basin dealing with CBRN risk mitigation (preparation phase to "EU CBRN Centres of Excellence")	UNICRI	0.5 million	25/11/2010 – 30/04/2012
IfS/2010/254-942	Bio-safety and bio-security improvement at the Ukrainian anti-plague station (UAPS) in Simferopol	To contribute to full implementation of the BTWC (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention) in Ukraine, which includes the prevention of illicit access to pathogens by terrorists and other criminals	STCU	4 million	22/11/2010 – 21/08/2014
IfS/2010/256-885	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To continue the on-going activities in this field in the already covered countries, with possible extension to other regions/countries	BAFA (D)	5 million	21/12/2010 – 01/07/2013

AAP2010 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2011/263-555 (set-up) IfS/2011/273-506 (actions)	CBRN Centres of Excellence – Second phase	To set-up three to four new Centres in the Middle East and, possibly, Gulf region, Mediterranean Basin, Central Asia and Southern Africa, extend the projects in South East Asia and in Ukraine / South Caucasus and implement thematic projects in all project areas of priority 1	UNICRI	4.5 million 16.3 million	23/08/2011 – 28/02/2013
IfS/2011/273-571	Enhancing the capability of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Service (ECAS) – EU contribution to the new Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML)	To ensure that the IAEA has a strong independent analytical capability for safeguards in the decades to come by means of expansion and modernisation of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services	IAEA	5 million	30/11/2011 – 30/11/2015
IfS/2011/272-372 (service) and IfS/2011/272-424 (supplies)	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa	To implement two units of mobile labs to be used to perform diagnosis of up to group 4 infectious agents in sub-Saharan Africa and one “stand-by” unit based in the EU for training purposes and to be deployed in other countries outside the EU where these agents are endemic or outbreaks occur	Bernhard-Nocht-Institut für Tropenmedizin (service) – supply under evaluation	3.5 million	15/12/2011 – 14/12/2015
IfS/2011/273-572	Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in South Caucasus and in Central Asian Countries	To raise the capabilities of State organisations in target countries responsible for bio-safety and bio-security in a way that will result in a substantial improvement of the countries’ bio-safety/security situations	UNICRI	5 million	01/01/2012 – 31/12/2015

AAP2011 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2011/278-349	Multilateral Nuclear Assurances - EU contribution to the Low Enriched Uranium bank under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	To purchase a quantity of Low Enriched Uranium	IAEA	20 million	30/11/2011 – 30/11/2013
IfS/2012/285-261	CBRN protection to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Football Championship 2012	To counteract nuclear and radiation terrorism threat (for these purposes the assistance should be provided to Ukraine in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials (NRM) illicit trafficking, including training and establishment of an expert network)	Sateilyturvakeskus	343,000	03/2012-04/2013
IfS/2012/292-244	Supply for POL11 - Equipment Supply for CBRN protection support to Ukraine in the framework of the UEFA European Championship 2012	To enhance the CBRN security at Poland – Ukraine border with the occasion of the football championship Euro2012	Sateilyturvakeskus	307,000	05/2012-01/2014
IfS/2012/301-327	Provision of specialised technical training to enhance the first responders' capabilities in case of CBRN incidents	To reinforce inter-agency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents (this includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration)	France Expertise Internationale	699,274	12/2012-12/2014
IfS/2012/301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	To provide support in the implementation of the project "EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence"	JRC	3.5 million	10/2012-10/2014
IfS/2012/301-740	Building capacity to identify and respond to threats from chemical,	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement	Fundacion Internacional y	499,100	12/2012-12/2014

	biological, radiological and nuclear substances	technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project of which this contract will be a part is as follows: 1) Counter the threat arising from chemical, biological and radioactive or nuclear agents in particular when used in a criminal or terrorist context; 2) Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of states to unlawful or criminal acts involving CBRN agents.	para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas		
IfS/2012/301-756	Contribution to the establishment and development of EU Centres of Excellence Governance - Phase II	The main aim of this assignment is to link actively technical expertise, management initiative, elements of diplomacy and of cultural sensitiveness to enhance the establishment and performance of the CoE initiative. By implementing modern and judicious governance approaches, it will in particular support capacity building and management with the right sense of ownership among actors and stakeholders at national, regional and overall levels, and correctly adapt the initiative to the challenges of CBRN risk mitigation. The initiative also aims at enhancing the visibility, acceptance and support among the EU stakeholders, both at EU and MS levels.	Association Groupe ESSEC	1,399,988	12/2012-06/2014
IfS/2012/302-214	Regional Human Resource Development for Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management through a University	To cover the tuition fees and living expenses of 10 Thai and 10 international (limited to the Southeast Asia region) students expected to enrol	Enconet Consulting GMBH	649,812	12/2012-12/2014

	Master's Programme carried out in Thailand	and graduate from the Master's degree programme developed jointly with the US PNNL in Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management at the Chulalongkorn University of Thailand			
IfS/2012/302-252	Bio-risk Management	To share the bio-risk management program developed in Thailand with the participating countries in the project	France Expertise Internationale	480,000	12/2012-12/2014
IfS/2012/302-364	Development of a methodology for RN materials detection, management and protection of the public	To develop and manage a system for the detection of RN material from sensors located in a variety of locations such as borders, critical infrastructure, ports, airports, etc.; to recommend equipment and standard procedures to respond to RN events	France Expertise Internationale	599,830	12/2012-12/2014
IfS/2012/302-427	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks	To increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus (the reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation)	France Expertise Internationale	299,936	12/2012-12/2014
IfS/2012/302-428	Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management	To develop and transfer knowledge concerning best practice on bio-safety, bio-security and bio-risk management in this region	Università degli Studi di Roma Torvergata	434,010	12/2012-12/2014

IfS/2012/304-799	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	To strengthen the export control systems of partner countries, with a strong link with the Regional Centres of Excellence activities, by aligning them to the standard of the international export control regimes and treaties and therefore meeting the requirements of the UNSCR 1540 (2004)	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	3,650,000	12/2012-12/2014
IfS/2012/305-778	“EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence” Coordination and CBRN Need Assessment Methodology	To support countries with improving national policies and ensuring international cooperation in the area of CBRN risk mitigation through the implementation of a Needs Assessment methodology for the Regional Secretariats and the partner countries	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	2 million	12/2012-06/2015
IfS/2012/306-644	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT 1	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines	Polimaster Instruments UAB	497,500	12/2012-03/2014
IfS/2012/306-670	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT2	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines	Mirion Technologies MGPI SA	241,540	12/2012-03/2014
IfS/2012/306-675	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT 3	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the various entities (border guards, custom services) from Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines	ENVINET AS	988,205	12/2012-10/2015
IfS/2012/307-293	Establishment of a Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	To enhance health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and	European Centre for Disease Prevention and	440,000	12/2012-12/2014

		control of natural or man-made threats to health posed by communicable diseases through the start-up of a long-term Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	Control		
IfS/2012/307-400	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT1	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the Custom and Excise Administration Directorate of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Polimaster Instruments UAB	298,500	12/2012-03/2014
IfS/2012/307-401	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT2	To supply radiation detecting equipment to the Custom and Excise Administration Directorate of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Mirion Technologies MGPI SA	121,660	12/2012-03/2014
IfS/2012/307-781	Support for the border monitoring activities in the South East Asia and Democratic Republic of the Congo	To counteract nuclear and radiation terrorism threat (for this purposes, the assistance should be provided to the identified countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials (NRM) illicit trafficking, including training and establishment of an expert network)	JRC	1,650,000	12/2012-12/2015
IfS/2012/308-512	Implementation of Projects CBRN - 3rd call: #77 #111 #114	The overall objective is the enhancement of the RN security situation in the countries of concern (with a spin-off towards chemical detection under P77). Such concern needs to be addressed in a systematic manner and with interventions at quite a few different levels. Also the "action radius" of the interventions needs to be described (to assure the proper engagement of the key actors).	JRC	2.3 million	12/2012-12/2014

IfS/2012/310-879	Network of universities and institutes for raising awareness on dual-use concerns of chemical materials	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project is to reinforce inter-interagency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents. This includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration.	Agenzia Nazionale per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Economico Sostenibile - ENEA	721,886	12/2012-12/2014
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AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2012/301-675	EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative	To provide support for the implementation of the project "EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence"	JRC	3.5 million	10/2012 - 10/2014
IfS/2012/306-680	Second contribution to enhance the capability of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Service (ECAS) – The New Nuclear Material Laboratory (NML)	To support IAEA in constructing and outfitting the chemistry and instrumentation laboratories of the new IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services NML for the analysis of nuclear material according to the latest standards assuring safety and measurement quality	IAEA	5 million	12/2012-12/2016
IfS/2013/315-979	Strengthening the National CBRN Legal Framework & Provision of specialized and technical training to enhance CBRN preparedness and response capabilities	The present procedure aims at awarding a Contract that will technically implement two projects (Component 1 and Component 2) funded by the EU Instrument for Stability (Priority 1) in the framework of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear - Centres of Excellence (CBRN-CoE)	France Expertise Internationale	2,699,069	09/2013-09/2016
IfS/2013/316-496	Strengthening Capacities in CBRN Response and in Chemical and Medical Emergency	The CBRN emergency response needs to be identified and prioritised per country. Comprehensive technology solutions for detection, protection, decontamination, mitigation, containment and disposal should also be elaborated. CBRN incidents require full utilization of national resources to respond to and mitigate the consequences of such emergencies.	Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii	3,914,034	12/2013-12/2016

		The main responsibility in cases of CBRN emergencies falls upon first responders. It is therefore essential that countries build upon their national resources to mitigate and respond to the consequences of an emergency situation. Best-practices should thus be exchanged amongst these first responders at MIE regional level and CBRN risk mitigation knowledge developed. It should also result in increased awareness of stocks of hazardous chemical agents, their precursors as this is one of the means of targeting illicit use and /or trafficking of WMD.			
IfS/2013/318-905	Support to the European Commission – Exploratory missions in Middle East/East and south Mediterranean countries/South East of Europe in the safety and security CBRN fields	To provide support to the European Commission with finding out what kind of short-term measures should be developed taken into account different situations and circumstances regionally and/or nationally (this entails assessing countries' preparedness – risk assessment, crisis prevention and warning systems - and response mechanisms in the field of CBRN)	France Expertise Internationale	299,999	06/2013-06/2015
IfS/2013/321-215	Strengthening Health Security at Ports, Airports and Ground crossings	To increase health security globally by providing technical guidance and tools, information and knowledge sharing, international collaboration and assisting countries in enhancing and strengthening capacities for prevention, detection, control and response to public health events related to activities at points of entry and	World Health Organisation	1.5 million	07/2013-07/2015

		international travel and transport, in a multi-sectoral approach, to minimize risks in association with natural or deliberate released hazards			
IfS/2013/323-494	AAF- Waste management	To improve the management of biologic and chemical waste in the African Atlantic Façade region and Tunisia. This includes the review of regulations and technical training on detection and sampling	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	3,871,800	01/2014-06/2017
IfS/2013/329-422	Implementation of Projects CBRN - 3rd call. Complementary actions for project : #77 #111 #114	The global overall scope of work is to pursue international efforts in counteracting the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism. This project aims at supporting the development of an integrated regional nuclear safety and security systems. This will be achieved by assessing the adoption of laws and regulation in the field in order comply with international related standards for improving the security and safety of radioactive sources by encouraging the establishment of storage facilities and completion of inventories, disseminate best practices for the development of a national response plan in the participating countries. These activities are carried out under a well-coordinated approach with other donors in the region, in order not to duplicate existing efforts.	IAEA	700,047	01/2014-12/2015
IfS/2013/332-096	Export control outreach for dual use items	This project aims to deepen support measures to improve dual use export control systems in third countries taking specific geopolitical challenges	Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle	2.5 million	12/2013-12/2015

		into account. The following beneficiary countries are eligible under this project: Jordan/ Neighbouring Countries and Kazakhstan/ Neighbouring Countries. Regional activities may include all beneficiary countries in the region. Where appropriate and in justified cases and following the demand of beneficiary countries also activities in other countries/ or regions will be carried out.			
IfS/2013/ 332-212	Conferences associated to EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	To provide support for organising conferences and meetings in partner countries in order to enhance the inter-agency cooperation that will contribute to mitigating the risks and threats associated with Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials and facilities	LDK Consultants, Engineers & Planners SA	140,885.85	01/2014-01/2015
IfS/2013/332-306	Consolidation and Extension of the CBRN Regional Centre Secretariats	To strengthen regional capabilities in the area of CBRN risk mitigation. It is expected that the project will promote better cooperation and coordination of countries on CBRN risk mitigation at regional and international levels (the set-up of the Regional Secretariats is meant to provide the missing infrastructure at regional level to facilitate sharing of information and experience among partner countries)	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3.1 million	05/2014-10/2015
IfS/2013/332-312	Strengthening Health Laboratories to minimize potential biological risks	To minimize potential biological risks through enhancement of laboratory biosafety, biosecurity, quality management and diagnostic capacity.	World Health Organisation	4,495,712	12/2013-12/2016

		Specific objective 1: Support the development of nationally-owned laboratory policies, strategies norms and regulations Specific objective 2: Engage institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities Specific objective 3: Enhance the ability of Member States to safely and rapidly detect and respond to natural or deliberate events of national and international concern according to the IHR through support to laboratory networks			
IfS/2013/329-859	Further development and consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training ("MediPIET")	To contribute to the overall objective of enhancing health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made health threats posed by communicable diseases through the further roll-out of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET)	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	6.4 million	12/2013-12/2016
IfS/2013/330-961	MEDILABSECURE	To increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by	Institut Pasteur Fondation	3,626,410	12/2013-12/2017

		strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus (the reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation)			
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AAP2013 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IfS/2014/337-084	Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons of Mass destruction	To contribute to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Special Trust Fund that finances the activities for the complete destruction of Syrian Chemical material stockpiles	OPCW	12 million	02/2014-12/2015
IfS/2014/343-652	Contribution to the establishment and development of EU Centres of Excellence Governance - Phase III	To support to the governance of the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	ESSEC-IRENE-ENCO	1.5 million	09/2014-09/2016
IfS/2014/ 346-176	High risk chemical facilities and risk mitigation in the AAF Region	Enhancing sound chemical hazard management within the African Atlantic Façade Region in order to prevent the occurrence of high risks chemical accidents	France Expertise Internationale	3 million	01/2015-12/2017
IFS/2014/ 346-488	Chemical safety and security in the Central and Eastern African region	Enhancing sound chemical hazard management within the ECA region by strengthening the national “Chemical legal framework” in order to prevent the occurrence of accident inside and around all important chemical installations, as well as to enhance Chemical preparedness and response capabilities	Gesellschaft für Anlagen und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) MBH	2,978,000	01/2015-01/2018
IfS/2014/347-013	EUWAM-Lab (P43)	To contribute to the establishment of a Mobile Laboratory for in situ interventions on VHF outbreak sites in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Western Africa	France Expertise Internationale	2,579,854.40	09/2014-09/2016

AAP2014 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC)					
IfS/2014/ 347-135	EU outreach programme for dual use items	Contribute to the creation, consolidation or updating the effective export control systems for dual use items in partner countries by continuing to offer them a long-term perspective for cooperation	France Expertise Internationale	1,999,300	09/2015-02/2017
IfS/2014/ 347-634	Strengthening CBRN first response capabilities and regional cooperation in South East Europe, Southern Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine	Enhance response capabilities and promote inter-agency and regional cooperation in CBRN first response in the South East Europe, Southern Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine	Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire Fondation d'Utilité Publique	2,953,550	01/2015-12/2017
IfS/2014/ 350-752	One Health Project in Pakistan	Support the development of a structured, integrated and sustainable collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture in Pakistan for improved risk assessments and detection, prevention and control of the spread of emerging zoonotic diseases	World Health Organization	927,608	01/2015-01/2017
IcSP/2015/355-376	EU outreach programme for dual use items - South-East Asia	Support to export control outreach in South-East Asia.	France Expertise Internationale	2,999,500	09/2015-02/2017