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Suġġett: Rapport ta' Progress ta' kull sitt xhur dwar l-implementazzjoni tal-Istrateġija tal-UE kontra l-Proliferazzjoni ta' Armi ta' Qerda Massiva (2014/I).

Id-delegazzjonijiet isibu mehmuż ir-Rapport ta' Progress ta' kull sitt xhur dwar l-implementazzjoni tal-Istrateġija tal-UE kontra l-Proliferazzjoni ta' Armi ta' Qerda Massiva (2014/I), kif approvat mill-Kunsill (Affarijiet Barranin) fit-22 ta' Lulju 2014.

**RAPPORT TA' PROGRESS TA' KULL SITT XHUR DWAR L-IMPLIMENTAZZJONI
TAL-ISTRATEGIJA TAL-UE KONTRA L-PROLIFERAZZJONI TA' ARMI TA' QERDA
MASSIVA (2014/I)**

INTRODUZZJONI

F'konformità mal-Istrateġja tal-UE kontra l-Proliferazzjoni ta' Armi ta' Qerda Massiva adottata mill-Kunsill Ewropew f'Diċembru 2003 (id-dok. 15708/03), huma previsti rapporti ta' progress ta' kull sitt xhur dwar l-implimentazzjoni tal-Istrateġja. Dan ir-rapport ta' progress ikopri l-attivitajiet li saru fl-ewwel nofs tal-2014.

Il-principji gwida tal-UE fil-qasam, f'konformità mal-objettivi tal-Istrateġja Ewropea ta' Sigurtà, l-Istrateġja tal-UE dwar in-Nonproliferazzjoni tal-AQM u l-Linji Ĝodda ta' Azzjoni (dok. 17172/08), ikomplu jkunu:

- (i) multilateralizmu effettiv, inkluż il-promozzjoni tal-universalità tat-trattati, il-konvenzionijiet u strumenti oħra internazzjonali u l-implimentazzjoni nazzjonali tagħhom, permezz ta' azzjoni diplomatika u assistenza finanzjarja lil pajjiži terzi u organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali;
- (ii) kooperazzjoni mill-qrib ma' shab u pajjiži terzi oħra bl-għan li tintlaħaq konvergenza globali tal-fehmiet dwar il-ħtieġa li tissahħħa is-sistema internazzjonali tan-nonproliferazzjoni. Komplew l-isforzi biex jiġu indirizzati kwistjonijiet ta' nonproliferazzjoni fir-relazzjonijiet bilaterali tal-UE mal-pajjiži rilevanti kollha, b'mod partikolari permezz ta' laqgħat ta' djalogu politiku u kuntatti informali oħra;
- (iii) użu effettiv u komplementari tal-istrumenti u r-riżorsi finanzjarji kollha disponibbli – il-baġit tal-PESK, l-Instrument li Jikkontribwixxi għall-Istabbiltà u l-Paci (li qabel kien l-Instrument għall-Istabbiltà), strumenti oħra - sabiex jiġi massimizzat l-impatt tal-attivitajiet tagħha biex jinkisbu l-objettivi tal-Politika Estera tal-UE.

Għaldaqstant, il-ħidma hija kkoordinata mill-qrib fil-Politika tas-Sigurtà usa' u l-attivitajiet ta' Prevenzjoni tal-Konflitt li jsiru mill-UE.

Il-Konsulent Princípali u Mibgħut Speċjali għan-Nonproliferazzjoni u d-Diżarm tas-SEAE rrappreżenta lill-UE f'għadd ta' laqgħat internazzjonali ewlenin matul l-ewwel nofs tal-2014 (b'mod partikolari l-Grupp tad-Diretturi għan-Nonproliferazzjoni tal-G8/G7, il-Kumitat ta' Thejjija tat-TNP ghall-2014, il-Konsultazzjonijiet Miftuħa dwar l-abbozz ta' Kodiċi tal-Kondotta Internazzjonali għal Attivitajiet Spazjali).

Fl-ewwel semestru tal-2014, il-Mibgħut Speċjali ffoka fuq:

- it-titjib tal-isforzi għall-appoġġ tat-Trattat dwar in-Nonproliferazzjoni Nukleari (inkluż l-Artikolu X tiegħu dwar l-irtirar). Dan jibqa' priorità ewlenja għall-UE, minħabba wkoll ir-rilevanza diretta tiegħu għall-isfidi ewlenin ta' proliferazzjoni reġjonali fl-Iran u r-RDPK. L-UE kompliet tappoġġa l-isforzi tal-Faċilitatur Finlandiż bil-għan li jlaqqa' l-Konferenza ta' Helsinki dwar żona mingħajr AQM fil-Lvant Nofsani, ukoll billi organizzat sessjoni ta' ħidma fuq il-kapaċitajiet għal diplomatiċi ta' livell medju mir-reğjun tal-Lvant Nofsani bl-ghajjnuna tal-Konsorzu tal-UE għan-Nonproliferazzjoni;
- il-progress fl-inizjattiva dwar Kodiċi ta' Kondotta Internazzjonali għal Attivitajiet Spazjali. Il-Mibgħut Speċjali ġha sehem f'bosta laqgħat ta' sensibilizzazzjoni bilaterali ma' sħab ewlenin, inkluži l-Indoneżja u r-Russja. Fis-27 u t-28 ta' Mejju 2014 fil-Lussemburgo, huwa ppresieda Konsultazzjonijiet Miftuħa dwar l-abbozz tal-Kodiċi, fejn iltaqgħu madwar 140 rappreżentant minn aktar minn 60 pajjiż;
- il-promozzjoni tal-universalizzazzjoni u d-dħul fis-seħħ tat-Trattat dwar il-Projbizzjoni Totali ta' Provi Nukleari (CTBT), u t-tishiħ tal-viżibbiltà tal-attivitajiet ta' sensibilizzazzjoni tal-UE f'dan il-qasam bis-sehem fil-Konferenza Reġjonali Asjatika tas-CTBTO f'Gakarta (19-21 ta' Mejju 2014) u l-preżentazzjoni tal-pożizzjoni tal-UE dwar għadd ta' suġġetti marbutin mal-politika tas-sigurtà u man-nonproliferazzjoni fil-Forum għall-Kooperazzjoni fis-Sigurtà tal-OSKE;
- intensifikazzjoni/bidu ta' djalogi ta' nonproliferazzjoni mas-sħab ewlenin barra mill-UE u segwitu tal-integrazzjoni tal-kwistjonijiet ta' nonproliferazzjoni fir-relazzjonijiet bilaterali tal-UE mal-pajjiżi kollha rilevanti, b'mod partikolari permezz ta' laqgħat ta' djalogu politiku u kuntatti oħra informali.

1. KWISTJONIJIET NUKLEARI

Il-Grupp ta' Hidma dwar in-Nonproliferazzjoni (CONOP) tal-UE, f'kooperazzjoni mill-qrib mad-Delegazzjonijiet rilevanti tal-UE, ikkontribwixxa b'mod attiv għat-thejjijiet tal-pożizzjonijiet tal-UE għal-laqgħa tal-Kunitat ta' Thejjija tat-TNP li saret fi New York bejn it-28 ta' April u d-9 ta' Mejju 2014 u għal-laqgħat tal-Bord tal-Gvernaturi tal-IAEA f'Marzu u f'Għunju 2014. Huwa pprovda gwida strategika u ġejja l-kontributi tal-UE f'laqgħat internazzjonali oħrajin, bħal dawk tal-Grupp Konsultattiv tal-Grupp ta' Fornituri Nukleari (NSG), tal-Kummissjoni Preparatorja tas-CTBTO, tas-Sistema ta' Kontroll tat-Teknoloġija tal-Missili (MTCR), tal-Grupp Awstralja (AG) u laqgħat rilevanti oħrajin fil-mandat tiegħi.

1.1. Segwitu ghall-Konferenza ta' Riežami tat-Trattat dwar in-Nonproliferazzjoni (TNP) ghall-2010

Saru diskussionijiet mal-President tat-Tielet PrepCom tat-TNP fil-laqgħa tal-CONOP fit-23 ta' April 2014. Bil-ħsieb tal-Konferenza ta' Riežami tal-2015, it-tliet sottogruppi ta' hidma informali tal-'Hbieb tal-President' li qed ihejju l-kontributi tal-UE għaċ-Ċiklu ta' Riežami tat-TNP ghall-2015, ippreseduti mill-Istati Membri tal-UE bis-sehem tas-SEAE, issoktaw hidmiethom. Saru dikjarazzjoni ġenerali tal-UE u tliet dikjarazzjonijiet raggruppati mill-Mibgħut Speċjali għan-Nonproliferazzjoni u d-Diżarm waqt it-Tielet Laqgħa tal-PrepCom u gew ippreżentati żewġ Dokumenti ta' Hidma tal-UE (L-isforzi tal-UE biex issaħħaħ is-sigurtà nukleari u L-isforzi tal-UE biex issaħħaħ is-sikurezza nukleari). Fil-marġini tal-PrepCom ittellha' avveniment li kelli attendenza tajba dwar l-isforzi tal-UE biex issaħħaħ is-sigurtà nukleari.

Dwar iż-Żona Mingħajr AQM fil-Lvant Nofsani, l-UE kompliet tappoġġa bis-shiħ it-thejjijiet li qed isiru għal Konferenza ta' succcess u b'mod partikolari l-isforzi bla waqfien tal-Faċilitatur tagħha, l-Ambaxxatur Laajava tal-Finlandja, u t-tim tiegħu, biex tiġi stabbilita l-baži f'dak ir-rigward. Fit-18 u d-19 ta' Ĝunju 2014 ġiet organizzata sessjoni ta' hidma fuq il-kapaċitajiet indirizzata lejn diplomatiċi żgħażaq u ta' livell medju mill-Pajjiżi tar-Reġjun ikkonċernati fi Brussell. Bhal ma ġara f'okkażjonijiet preċedenti, il-Konsorzu tal-UE għan-Nonproliferazzjoni kien strumentali biex tittella' din l-attività. Fil-laqgħat uffiċjali mal-Lega tal-Istati Għarab u diversi pajjiżi Għarab, l-UE appellat lill-partijiet kollha fir-reġjun biex b'mod urgħenti u proattiv jikkomunikaw mal-Faċilitatur u l-Presidenti bil-ghan li jkun hemm il-Konferenza li għandha titlaqqa' mill-aktar fis possibbli. Inżammu kuntatti mill-qrib mal-Faċilitatur u t-tim tiegħu mis-SEAE fil-livelli kollha.

1.2. Aġenzija Internazzjonali tal-Enerġija Atomika (IAEA)

L-UE kompliet issahħħah l-appoġġ tagħha għall-Aġenzija Internazzjonali tal-Enerġija Atomika fi Vjenna. L-UE tibqa' donatur ewljeni għall-Fond tas-Sigurtà Nukleari, b'impenn ta' kważi EUR 40 miljun sa mill-2004 (inkluži l-aħħar impenji biex l-Aġenzija tingħata EUR 8.05 miljun, abbaži tad-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill 2013/517/PESK tal-21 ta' Ottubru 2013). Barra minn hekk, għas-sigurtà nukleari l-UE kkontribwixxiet bil-kompetenza esperta teknika tagħha fl-attivitajiet ta' taħbi u sessjonijiet ta' hidma organizzati mill-IAEA u biex il-pajjiżi terzi fil-mira jsaħħu l-kapaċitajiet fil-ġlied kontra t-traffikar illecitu ta' materjali nukleari u ta' materjali radjuattivi oħra. L-UE u l-IAEA komplew jikkoordinaw l-appoġġ tagħhom għall-pajjiżi terzi f'dan il-qasam. It-tieni Laqgħa Annwali ta' Uffiċjali Għolja (SOM) tal-UE u l-IAEA, li tinvolvi lir-rappreżentanti fuq livell għoli tas-SEAE, tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea/Euratom u tal-IAEA, saret fl-20 u l-21 ta' Frar 2014 fi Vjenna, wara ż-żjara b'success tad-Direttur Ģenerali tal-IAEA Yukiya Amano fi Brussell (fit-3 u l-4 ta' Frar). Il-laqgħa nfethet mid-Direttur Ģenerali Amano. Giet adottata stqarrija kongunta għall-istampa. L-ghan tal-laqgħat tal-uffiċjali għolja huwa li tissaħħħah il-kooperazzjoni fl-oqsma kollha tal-attivitā tal-IAEA, tiżdied il-viżibbiltà tal-kontribuzzjonijiet tal-UE u tkompli tigi kkoordinata l-azzjoni tal-UE, sabiex tigi żgurata l-komplementarjetà u tigi evitata s-sovrpożizzjoni bejn l-attivitajiet imwettqa miċ-Ċentri ta' Eċċellenza tal-UE għas-CBRN u mill-IAEA fil-qasam tas-Sigurtà Nukleari (għal dan il-ghan, l-UE / Ċentru Kongunt tar-Ričerka u l-IAEA wkoll iffirmsaw Arrangamenti Prattiċi bhala gwida għall-kooperazzjoni bejniethom). Fil-marġini tal-laqgħa tal-uffiċjali għolja, saret l-ewwel laqgħa tal-Kumitat ta' Komunikazzjoni tal-UFFiċjali Għolja biex tkompli taħdem fuq l-implementazzjoni tal-Memorandum ta' Qbil bejn il-EURATOM u l-IAEA dwar is-Sikurezza Nukleari li ġie ffirmat f'Settembru 2013. It-tielet laqgħa tal-uffiċjali għolja UE-IAEA ser issir lejn il-bidu tal-2015, fil-bini tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea fil-Lussemburgo.

Mill-2008, l-UE impenjat ruħha, permezz ta' Konklużjonijiet tal-Kunsill, li tagħti sa EUR 25 miljun lill-Bank tal-Uranju b'Arrikkiment Baxx (LEU) tal-IAEA. L-UE ttrasferiet EUR 20 miljun mill-Instrument li Jikkontribwixxi għall-Istabbiltà u l-Paci biex tappoġġa l-Bank. Għanda tiġi pprovduta kontribuzzjoni oħra ta' mhux aktar minn EUR 5 miljun mill-baġit tal-PESK, ibbażata fuq Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill. L-approvazzjoni tal-Kunsill hija pendenzi minħabba li ma kienx mistenni progress baxx fil-finalizzazzjoni ta' diversi ftehimiet, inkluż il-Ftehim dwar l-Istat Ospitanti bejn l-IAEA u l-Kazakistan.

Fil-qasam tas-salvagwardji nukleari, id-Direttorat tas-Salvagwardji Nukleari tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea jkompli japplika s-salvagwardji fuq il-materjal nukleari ċivili kollu fit-28 Stat Membru kollha, li għandha baġit annwali ta' madwar EUR 20 miljun. L-attivitajiet ta' verifika tas-salvagwardji huma kkoordinati f'kooperazzjoni mill-qrib mal-IAEA.

L-IAEA u l-Kummissjoni qed itejbu kontinwament il-kooperazzjoni tagħhom fil-qasam bil-ghan li jiġi ottimizzat l-użu tar-riżorsi umani u finanzjarji, filwaqt li tinżamm l-ogħla effettività possibbi tas-salvagwardji. L-UE kompliet tiprovo appoġġ tekniku importanti lill-IAEA fil-kamp tas-salvagwardji nukleari permezz tal-Programm ta' Appoġġ ta' Salvagwardji tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea.

Filwaqt li l-UE ġadet impenn ta' EUR 10 miljun biex tappoġġa progett internazzjonali bil-ghan li jespandi u jiġi modernizzat il-Laboratorju Seibersdorf Safeguards fl-Awstrija (b'EUR 9,50 miljun digħi trasferiti), l-IAEA rreferiet għad-donaturi internazzjonali, inkluża l-UE, biex tikkontribwixxi wkoll għall-modernizzazzjoni tal-Laboratorju Nuclear Applications f'Seibersdorf.

Fil-livell tal-eserti, il-Kummissjoni Ewropea f'kooperazzjoni mal-IAEA nediet process għall-valutazzjoni u l-appoġġ tat-titjib tal-Baži tad-Data tal-IAEA dwar it-Traffikar Illeċitu (ITDB) fir-rigward tar-rispons tagħha għall-bżonnijiet tal-utenti. Ĝie abbozzat dokument dwar l-ahjar prassi dwar il-kultura ta' rappurtar armonizzata u ser jiġi ppreżentat lill-IAEA. Beda l-iżvilupp tal-FNI (Formola ta' Notifika ta' Incident) fuq l-internet, sabiex jiġu modernizzati l-mezzi ta' rappurtar, f'Ottubru 2013 u ser jiġi ffianlizzat fl-2014.

Il-fondi tal-UE pprovduti lill-IAEA skont l-Azzjonijiet Kongunti minn I sa IV, u d-Deċiżjoni tal-Kunsill V ġhenu biex isir progress fl-isforzi tal-IAEA biex tissaħħah is-sigurtà nukleari f'pajjiżi terzi u tingħata priorità lil dawk l-Istati li għandhom l-akbar ġtieġa għal titjib tal-kontroll tagħhom tar-radjuattività u l-materjal nukleari, u b'hekk għenu fit-tnejx tar-riskji. L-isforzi ffukaw fuq it-tiġiha tal-infrastruttura legi-l-istat u regolatorja tal-istat relatata mal-materjal nukleari u materjal radjuattività iehor, il-miżuri ta' sigurtà nukleari għall-materjal nukleari u materjal radjuattività iehor użat, il-ħażin u t-trasport u l-facilitajiet relatati tagħhom u l-kapaċitajiet tal-istat li jittrattaw il-materjal nukleari u radjuattività li mhux fil-kontroll tal-kontroll nazzjonali regolatorju, u b'hekk il-pajjiżi li jingħataw assistenza jkunu jistgħu jilħqu l-obbligi nazzjonali u internazzjonali tagħhom. Id-Deċiżjoni tal-Kunsill (IAEA VI, 2013/517/PESK) l-aktar reċenti, adottata fil-21 ta' Ottubru 2013, qed tikkontribwixxi biex tittejjeb aktar is-sigurtà nukleari fid-dinja kollha u biex tissaħħah is-sigurtà Ewropea, billi jingħata appoġġ lill-attivitàajiet li jsiru mill-IAEA fil-qafas tal-Pjan dwar is-Sigurtà Nukleari 2014-2017, prinċipalment fl-oqsma deskritti hawn fuq.

1.3. Trattat dwar il-Projbizzjoni Totali ta' Provi Nukleari (CTBT)

L-UE ppromoviet attivament id-dħul bikri fis-seħħ tat-Trattat dwar il-Projbizzjoni Totali ta' Provi Nukleari (CTBT), abbaži tad-Deciżjonijiet rilevanti tal-Kunsill (2010/461/PESK tas-26 ta' Lulju 2010 u 2012/699/PESK tat-13 ta' Novembru 2012) b'appoġġ għall-Organizzazzjoni tat-Trattat dwar il-Projbizzjoni Totali ta' Provi Nukleari (CTBTO) u bit-twettiq ta' sforzi ta' sensibilizzazzjoni lejn il-pajjiżi kollha li għadhom ma ffirmawx jew ma rratifikawx is-CTBT, inkluži l-Istati li fadal tal-Anness 2 li r-ratifika tagħhom hija meħtieġa għad-dħul fis-seħħ tat-Trattat. L-UE ser tkompli s-sensibilizzazzjoni dwar is-CTBT f'diversi kuntesti, inkluž flaqgħat ta' djalogu politiku, biex jiżdied ir-ritmu tar-ratifika tat-Trattat.

F'dak l-ispirtu, il-Mibghut Specjali għan-Nonproliferazzjoni u d-Diżarm u rappreżentanti mill-Kummissjoni Ewropea ħadu sehem f'Konferenza Reġjonali tas-CTBTO li saret mid-19 sal-21 ta' Mejju f'Gakarta għall-pajjiżi Asjatiċi. Il-konferenza kienet koorganizzata mill-awtoritajiet Indoneżjani u appoġġata finanzjarjament mill-UE u l-Ġappun. Ir-rappreżentanti tal-UE għaddew kumenti li ssottolinjaw l-appoġġ politiku kif ukoll dak finanzjarju tal-UE għall-universalizzazzjoni u l-implimentazzjoni effettiva tas-CTBT, kif ukoll l-esperjenzi tal-UE fl-iskambju ta' data ta' emerġenza radjologika filwaqt li saħqu dwar l-applikazzjonijiet u l-benefiċċi għall-popolazzjoni civili tas-Sistema Internazzjonali ta' Monitoraġġ tas-CTBTO.

It-test nukleari mwettaq mir-RDPK fit-12 ta' Frar 2013 u r-riskji ta' aktar testijiet possibbli wrew biċ-ċar l-importanza reali tas-Sistema ta' Monitoraġġ Internazzjonali tas-CTBTO, li qed tigi żviluppata attwalment u li l-UE qed tappoġġa permezz tad-Deciżjonijiet tal-Kunsill tagħha. It-timijiet tas-CTBTO gew mobilizzati biex jipprovdu lill-pajjiżi kollha li ffirmaw is-CTBT bid-data rilevanti tal-hot-line sabiex dawn jingħataw lil dawk li jieħdu d-deciżjonijiet. L-isforzi fir-rigward tal-manutenzjoni tat-321 stazzjon sismiku awżiżlarju assistiti permezz tal-Azzjonijiet Kongunti / Deciżjonijiet tal-Kunsill minn I sa V, u l-implimentazzjoni taċ-Ċentru Internazzjonali tad-Data tas-CTBTO (li jiġbor, janalizza u jiskambja d-data li tkun gejja mill-istazzjonijiet tan-netwerk) ser tikkontribwixxi għas-sostenibbiltà meħtieġa tas-sistema. Barra minn hekk, huwa importanti ferm li jiġi appoġġat is-Segretarjat Tekniku Proviżorju tas-CTBTO fit-twettiq ta' eżercizzji oħra bħat-tieni Eżercizzju Integrat fuq il-Post li għandu jiġi organizzat f'Novembru/Dicembru 2014 fil-Ġordan biex jiġu ttestjati u jittejbu l-kapaċitajiet operattivi tas-sistema tal-ispezzjoni fuq il-post (OSI). Bdiet ħidma esploratorja u ser tkompli biex ikompli jingħata appoġġ lill-attivitàajiet tal-Kummissjoni Preparatorja tas-CTBTO bil-finanzjament tal-UE.

1.4. Kwistjonijiet regionali (l-Iran, ir-RDPK)

L-UE baqgħet impenjata b'mod shiħ għall-isforzi li qed isiru bl-għan li tinkiseb soluzzjoni diplomatika għall-kwistjoni nukleari Iranjana permezz ta' negozjati, ibbażati fuq it-TNP u l-implimentazzjoni shiħha tar-Riżoluzzjonijiet kollha rilevanti tal-KSNU u tal-Bord tal-Gvernaturi tal-IAEA. Il-ftehim interim magħruf bħala l-Pjan ta' Azzjoni Kongunt li ntlaħaq bejn l-E3/EU+3 u l-Iran f'Ginevra f'Novembru 2013 daħal fis-seħħ fl-20 ta' Jannar 2014 b'deċiżjoni tal-Kunsill Affarijet Barranin. Wara l-bidu tal-implimentazzjoni tal-Pjan ta' Azzjoni Kongunt ir-Rappreżentant Għoli tal-UE, flimkien mad-Diretturi Politiċi tal-E3+3 (iċ-Ċina, Franzja, il-Ġermanja, ir-Russja, ir-Renju Unit u l-Istati Uniti), bdew negozjati mal-Iran bil-ġhan li tintlaħaq soluzzjoni komprensiva fuq perijodu twil għall-kwistjoni nukleari Iranjana kif previst fil-Pjan ta' Azzjoni Kongunt. Saru diversi sessjonijiet ta' taħditiet fil-livell politiku u tal-esperti minn dak iż-żmien 'l hawn. B'mod parallel mat-triq tal-E3/EU+3, l-IAEA u l-Iran komplew il-kooperazzjoni tagħhom taħt il-Qafas għall-Kooperazzjoni bil-ġhan li jsolvu l-kwistjonijiet pendent preżenti u passati kollha, inkluži dawk marbutin ma' dimensjonijiet militari possibbli. Fi Frar u Mejju l-IAEA u l-Iran qablu dwar xi miżuri prattiċi li għandhom jiġu implimenti mill-Iran, filwaqt li hemm kwistjonijiet pendent oħra li għad iridu jiġu indirizzati.

L-UE tibqa' mħassba dwar il-programmi u attivitajiet ta' missili ballistiċi tal-Iran u r-riskji li dawn joħolqu tal-iżvilupp ta' tagħbija nukleari għal missila u hija determinata li l-kwistjonijiet kollha li tqajmu fir-riżoluzzjonijiet 1737, 1747, 1803, 1835 u 1929 tal-KSNU għandhom jissolvew ġħalkollox. Il-Pjan ta' Azzjoni Kongunt ta' Novembru 2013 jipprevedi li s-soluzzjoni fuq perijodu twil għall-kriżi nukleari Iranjana ser ikollha tindirizza r-Riżoluzzjonijiet tal-KSNU, li, fost affarijet oħra, ikopru l-missili ballistiċi li huma kapaċi li jgorru armi nukleari.

Rigward ir-RDPK, l-UE kompliet theggieg lir-RDPK biex tirrispetta l-obbligi tagħha, meħuda taħt ir-Riżoluzzjonijiet rilevanti tal-Kunsill tas-Sigurtà tan-NU, inkluz bl-abbandun tal-programmi nukleari u ta' missili ballistici kollha eżistenti tagħha b'manjiera totali, verifikabbli u irreversibbli. L-UE kompliet tappella lir-RDPK biex tirritorna lejn konformità shiħa mal-obbligi ta' salvagwardja tat-TNP u tal-IAEA, u biex tipprovdi lill-IAEA l-acċess mitlub għal individwi, dokumentazzjoni, tagħmir u facilitajiet. L-UE appoġġat b'mod kostanti li jissokta l-process ta' Taħditiet bejn is-Sitt Partijiet, u appellat lir-RDPK biex terġa' lura għal negozjati internazzjonali kredibbli u awtentici. Minbarra li implementat ir-Riżoluzzjonijiet tal-Kunsill tas-Sigurtà tan-NU, l-UE introduċiet ukoll mizuri restrittivi awtonomi addizzjonali, inkluzi kontrolli msaħħha fuq oggetti b'użu doppju u fuq il-proliferazzjoni tal-armi konvenzjonali. L-UE geddet l-appell tagħha lir-RDPK biex tirratifika s-CTBT u biex tirrinunzja milli twettaq aktar atti provokattivi.

L-UE għadha estremament imħassba dwar it-teknoloġija ferm-žviluppata tar-RDPK fil-qasam tal-missili ballistici, partikolarmen il-proġetti tagħha ta' missili ta' portata twila. Ir-RDPK tibqa' tisfida r-Riżoluzzjonijiet 1695, 1718, 1874, 2087 u 2094 tal-KSNU u dan il-ksur ġie nnotat reċentement fl-okkażjoni ta' sensiela gdida ta' testijiet ta' missili ballistici fis-26 ta' Marzu 2014. Dawn l-atti jikkostitwixxu theddida serja ghall-paċi u l-istabbiltà fir-regjun, u ġew ikkundannati mill-kelliem tar-RGħ bl-aktar mod qawwi.

2. KONFERENZA DWAR ID-DIŻARM (KD) / TRATTAT DWAR IL-PROJBIZZJONI TAL-PRODUZZJONI TA' MATERJAL FISSILI GHALL-ARMI NUKLEARI JEW MEZZI SPLUSSIVI NUKLEARI OHRA

Ir-Riżoluzzjoni tal-Ewwel Kumitat tal-AĞNU 68 dwar ir-Rapport rigward il-Konferenza dwar id-Diżarm (KD), ippreżentat mill-Irlanda, talbet lill-KD biex toħrog mill-istaġnar billi tadotta u timplimenta programm ta' ħidma bilanċjat u komprensiv. Hija laqgħet id-deċiżjoni CD/1956/Rev.1 biex jiġi stabbilit grupp ta' ħidma informali bil-mandat li jiproduċi programm ta' ħidma. L-UE esprimiet it-tama tagħha diversi drabi li l-grupp ta' ħidma informali ser iwassal għal riżultati konkreti u tangibbli. L-UE għamlet ċar ukoll li f'konformità mal-impenn tal-Istati Membri tagħha, li ilu għaddej żmien twil, favur it-tkabbir tal-KD, hija appoġġat bis-shiħ il-ħatra ta' koordinatur speċjali ghall-espansjoni tas-sħubija. B'mod konsistenti mal-involviment tal-UE fis-soċjetà ċivili, l-UE tappoġġa wkoll interazzjoni mtejba bejn is-soċjetà ċivili u l-Konferenza dwar id-Diżarm, biex b'hekk jissahħa il-kontribut tal-NGOs u l-istituzzjonijiet ta' riċerka għall-ħidma tal-Konferenza.

Għall-UE, il-bidu immedjat u l-konklużjoni bikrija tan-negozjati fis-CD tat-Trattat li jipprobixxi l-produzzjoni ta' materjal fissili ghall-armi nukleari jew mezzi splussivi nukleari oħra abbaži tad-dokument KD/1299 u l-mandat li jinsab fih jibqa' priorità. Tali Trattat jifforma element essenzjali ta' kwalunkwe qafas sabiex ikollna dinja mingħajr armi nukleari li tibqa', f'konformità mal-ghanijiet tat-TNP. L-UE qed tistenna b'interess l-eżitu tal-laqgħat tal-grupp ta' esperti governattivi stabbilit permezz tar-riżoluzzjoni 67/53 tal-Assemblea Ĝenerali.

3. ARMI KIMIČI

Is-Sirja baqgħet prominenti fuq l-aġenda tal-Organizzazzjoni għall-Projbizzjoni ta' Armi Kimiċi (OPCW). Filwaqt li l-każ tas-Sirja ta' opportunità mingħajr preċedent lill-OPCW biex tittestja l-kooperazzjoni tagħha man-NU, biex tirċievi rikonoxximent internazzjonali (il-premju Nobel għall-paċi) u tkattar l-appoġġ internazzjonali, dan ukoll assorba riżorsi umani u finanzjarji u ħoloq thassib dwar is-sigurtà. L-UE kkontribwixxiet total ta' aktar minn EUR 16-il miljun lill-OPCW għall-qerda tal-armi kimiċi Sirjani. Hija għamlet dan billi użat b'mod sinerġetiku l-strumenti finanzjarji għad-dispozizzjoni tagħha (PESK u IcSP) u billi kkontribwixxiet kemm in natura (vetturi armati u immaġni bis-satellita) kif ukoll finanzjarjament (EUR 12-il miljun għall-Fond Fiduċjarju tal-OPCW).

Wara t-Tielet Konferenza ta' Rieżami tal-Konvenzjoni dwar l-Armi Kimiċi (CWC), l-UE kompliet tiffoka fuq il-prioritajiet tagħha, notevolment (i) it-tkomplija tal-qedha ta' hażniet eżistenti; (ii) il-promozzjoni tal-universalità tas-CWC (fl-14 ta' Ottubru 2013, is-Sirja saret il-190 Stat Parti għall-Konvenzjoni); (iii) il-bidla għal sforzi ta' nonproliferazzjoni; (iv) il-promozzjoni ta' bini tal-kapaċità fir-rigward tas-sigurtà u s-sikurezza fl-industrija tal-kimika f'pajjiżi li qed jiżviluppaw, f'konformità mal-Artikolu XI, u b'rispons għall-użu ta' armi kimiċi, skont l-Artikolu X.

Minkejja l-ħtieġa li jintlaħqu xi wħud mill-għanijiet inizjali ewlenin tas-CWC, l-UE u l-Istati Membri tagħha bdew riflessjoni biex jidentifikaw l-istadju ta' wara l-qedha tal-armi kimiċi u gradwalment qed jibdew iqisu l-isfidi għar-rilevanza futura, u għalhekk l-effettività tal-konvenzjoni. Deċiżjoni tal-Kunsill gdida possibbli li tappoġġa l-OPCW għandha tibni fuq din ir-riflessjoni.

Permezz tad-delegazzjonijiet tal-UE, l-UE ħadet inizjattivi diplomatiċi fi 48 pajjiż bil-ġhan li tiffaċilita u tixpruna l-proċess legislattiv permezz ta' djalogu dirett mal-awtoritajiet rilevanti u b'hekk tgħażżeġ l-adozzjoni tal-leġislazzjoni (skont l-Artikolu VII tal-Konvenzjoni). Ir-rapport dwar l-eżitu tal-inizjattivi diplomatiċi ġie kondiżiż mal-Istati Membri fil-Grupp ta' Hidma kompetenti (CODUN) u mal-OPCW.

F'termini ta' impatt tal-appoġġ tal-UE, il-pajjiżi kollha li kienu ntgħażlu biex jirċievu assistenza użaw din biex jittrattaw dawn in-nuqqasijiet teknici kritici, li jippermettu lil dawn l-Istati Partijiet jagħmlu progress sinifikanti lejn implementazzjoni nazzjonali tas-CWC. B'mod konkret, jista' jiġi nnotat li d-Deciżjonijiet tal-Kunsill tal-UE jibqgħu l-uniku mezz possibbli biex tingħata din it-tip ta' assistenza biex titratta nuqqasijiet fl-implementazzjoni. Mid-90 sottoprogett ta' implementazzjoni nazzjonali li saru mis-Segretarjat Tekniku tal-OPCW fi snin reċenti, madwar nofs ma setax isir mingħajr il-fondi tal-Azzjonijiet Kongunti / Deciżjonijiet tal-Kunsill.

Sa fejn hija kkonċernata l-priorità tal-UE dwar il-promozzjoni tal-universalità, b'kolloks dsatax-il pajjiż ingħaqdu mal-Konvenzjoni minn mindu ġiet adottata l-ewwel Azzjoni Kongunta u erbgħa minn dawk li ngħaqdu mal-Konvenzjoni fl-2005 kienu involuti f'attività ta' sensibilizzazzjoni ffinanzjata mill-Azzjoni Kongunta/Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill tal-UE; dan kien il-każ għall-pajjiżi kollha li ngħaqdu matul is-snin ta' wara.

4. ARMI BIJOLOĞIĆI

Wara s-Seba' Konferenza ta' Rieżami tal-BTWC (Ginevra, Dicembru 2011), l-UE impenjat ruħha b'mod kostruttiv fil-Proċess Intersessjonal, fejn ikkontribwixxiet b'dikjarazzjonijiet u dokumenti ta' ħidma speċifici dwar: 1) il-kooperazzjoni u l-assistenza internazzjonali; 2) it-tishħiħ tal-implementazzjoni nazzjonali; 3) il-bini ta' kapacità fil-bijosikurezza u l-bijosigurtà. Id-delegazzjoni tal-UE għamlet dikjarazzjonijiet tal-UE fil-laqgħa tal-esperti (Ginevra, mit-12 sas-16 ta' Awwissu 2013) u fil-laqgħa tal-Istati Partijiet (Ginevra, mid-9 sat-13 ta' Diċembru 2013). F'din tal-aħħar, ġiet ippreżentata verżjoni riveduta u aġġornata tad-Dokument ta' ħidma tal-UE dwar l-Artikolu X – Kooperazzjoni u Assistenza.

Matul l-ewwel nofs tal-2014, ir-riżultati tal-azzjoni tal-UE inkludew il-promozzjoni ta' aktar għarfien dwar il-BTWC fl-Asja u l-Amerika Latina, inkluż fehim imsaħħaħ tal-BTWC fost l-awtoritajiet nazzjonali rilevanti u/jew networking sottoreġjonali msaħħaħ u l-promozzjoni ta' implementazzjoni volontarja tal-BTWC qabel ir-ratifika.

Permezz tal-implimentazzjoni tad-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill 2012/421/PESK tat-23 ta' Lulju 2012, sessjonijiet ta' hidma nazzjonali taħt programmi ta' assistenza ppromwovew fehim imsaħħaħ tal-BTWC fost l-awtoritajiet nazzjonali rilevanti u s-soċjetà civili, saħħew in-networking reġjonal i-msaħħaħ sabiex tīgħi promossa l-implimentazzjoni tal-BTWC, u identifikaw il-ħtiġijiet għal implementazzjoni mtejba tal-BTWC. Is-sessjonijiet ta' hidma ġew organizzati mill-Ufficċċju tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti għall-Affarijet ta' Dizarm (UNODA) fil-Kolombja (fis-6 u s-7 ta' Marzu u t-12 u t-13 ta' Ĝunju 2014), il-Mongolja (fid-29 ta' April 2014) u n-Nepal (fl-20 u l-21 ta' Frar u d-9 u l-10 ta' Ĝunju 2014).

Barra minn hekk, rappreżentant wieħed mill-Ekwador ingħata taħriġ dwar miżuri protettivi u ġestjoni ta' bijoriskji fī Spanja (mill-31 ta' Marzu sal-4 ta' April 2014) u esperti legislattivi kienu qed jghinu lin-Nepal biex itejjeb miżuri legislattivi u amministrattivi (mill-11 sat-13 ta' Ĝunju 2013).

L-UE hija wkoll impenjata fl-appoġġ għat-titjib fil-bijosikurezza u l-bijosigurtà. F'dan ir-rigward, id-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill 2013/668/PESK adottata fit-18 ta' Novembru 2013 tipprevedi aktar minn EUR 1.7 miljun biex tappoġġa, permezz tal-għarfien espert tekniku tal-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tas-Saħħa, progetti maħsuba għall-promozzjoni, fxi Stati Partijiet magħżula, tal-għarfien dwar il-bijoriskju, il-ġestjoni tal-bijoriskju fil-laboratorji, u l-iżvilupp ta' strategiji nazzjonali fil-laboratorji.

5. MISSILIBALLISTIČI

L-UE tikkunsidra l-Kodiċi ta' Kondotta tal-Aja kontra l-proliferazzjoni tal-missili ballistici (HCoC) bħala strument multilaterali uniku li għandu l-ġhan li jrażżan il-proliferazzjoni tas-sistemi ta' missili ballistici u teknoloġiji relatati permezz ta' miżuri ta' trasparenza u ta' bini ta' fiduċja u appoġġatu bis-shiħ sa mill-bidu tiegħu. L-Istati Membri kollha tal-UE ssottoskrivew għall-Kodiċi. L-UE kompliet issegwi u tappoġġa it-tliet aspetti tal-Kodiċi: l-universalità, l-implimentazzjoni, u l-funzjonament imsaħħaħ u mtejjeb.

Abbaži tad-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill 2012/423/PESK b'appoġġ għall-HCoC u n-nonproliferazzjoni tal-missili ingenerali, fit-28 ta' Mejju 2014, fil-margini tal-Laqgħa Regolari Annwali tal-HCoC, l-UE organizzat avveniment ta' sensibilizzazzjoni fi Vjenna, b'appoġġ għall-HCoC. Wara l-ewwel seminar reġjonali li sar f'Singapor f'Novembru 2013, it-tieni wieħed ġie organizzat f'April 2014 f'Abu Dhabi u l-aħħar wieħed ser jiġi organizzat f'Lima (il-Perù) f'Lulju 2014.

Il-viżibbiltà tal-UE ġiet żgurata, inkluż bil-partecipazzjoni tal-Kap tad-Delegazzjoni tal-UE u referenzi ċari għall-finanzjament tal-UE li ssemmew minn kważi l-kelliema kollha. L-innovazzjoni ġiet introdotta permezz tax-xandir dirett tal-avveniment u d-diskussionijiet fuq l-internet. Is-SEAE ġejja u ppresieda l-laqgħa ta' koordinazzjoni tal-UE fl-okkażjoni tal-laqgħa regolari annwali tal-HCoC fi Vjenna fid-29 u t-30 ta' Mejju 2014 u fid-29 ta' Mejju saret stqarrija mill-UE.

Il-laqgħa tal-2014 tal-punti ta' kuntatt imsaħħha tas-Sistema ta' Kontroll tat-Teknoloġija tal-Missili (MTCR) saret fl-14 u l-15 ta' Mejju f'Pariġi u nħarġet ukoll stqarrija mill-UE.

Is-SEAE ha sehem fl-attivitajiet ta' sensibilizzazzjoni li saru mill-President tal-MTCR f'Singapor u fil-Malasja f'April 2014 fejn inħarġet stqarrija mill-UE.

6. MITIGAZZJONI TAR-RISKJU TAS-CBRN

L-UE kompliet tagħmel progress fir-rigward tal-implimentazzjoni tal-Pjan ta' Azzjoni tas-CBRN (Kemikali, Bijologiku, Radjologiku u Nukleari) tal-UE adottat fl-2009, u sa issa xi 30 progett ġew appoġġati mill-Programm ta' Prevenzjoni u Ģlieda kontra l-Kriminalità (ISEC).

Barra minn hekk, firxa ta' progetti ta' riċerka relatati mas-CBRN iffinanzjati mill-Programm għal Soċjetà Sigura taħt is-seba' Programm Qafas qed jagħtu appoġġ xjentifiku u tekniku lill-Pjan ta' Azzjoni tas-CBRN permezz ta' žviluppi ta' riċerka li jkopru ċ-ċiklu shiħ ta' ġestjoni ta' kriżijiet (mill-prevenzjoni sal-irkupru). Attivitajiet jinsabu għaddejjin ukoll biex jidtegħ il-htigjiet ta' standardizzazzjoni f'dan il-qasam li jistgħu jwasslu għal standards imsejha "European Norms" (EN). Il-Programm Orizzont 2020 (2014-2020) li jmiss ser isahħħa l-isforzi li jinsabu għaddejjin fir-riċerka tas-CBRN permezz ta' suġġetti ffukati, li l-programm ta' ħidma tagħhom ġie adottat fl-10 ta' Diċembru 2013.

Rapport ta' Progress dwar l-Implimentazzjoni tal-Pjan ta' Azzjoni għall-2012 enfasizza bosta riżultati, partikolarment fir-rigward ta' skambju ta' informazzjoni u prattiki tajbin imsahħha, l-organizzazzjoni ta' eżercizzji ta' taħriġ kongunt, u l-qbil dwar tliet listi tal-UE ta' sustanzi ta' riskju għoli fl-oqsma kimiċi, biologici u radjologiċi rispettivament.

Bil-ħsieb li tīgi stabbilita viżjonni għal politika fis-snin li ġejjin, matul l-ewwel semestru tal-2014 il-Kummissjoni biħsiebha tippreżenta Komunikazzjoni dwar Aġenda tas-CBRN-E (splussivi) tal-UE komprensiva gdida, li ser tiffoka fuq ghadd limitat ta' oqsma ta' priorità ta' valur miżjud ċar tal-UE.

Sabiex jiġi implementat il-Pjan ta' Azzjoni attwali sal-2015 u biex tīgi definita l-Aġenda tas-CBRN-E, il-Kummissjoni taħdem mill-qrib mal-awtoritajiet tal-Istati Membri u partijiet interessati rilevanti oħra fil-Grupp Konsultattiv tas-CBRN-E u s-sottogruppi li jiltaqgħu regolament.

F'Meju 2014, il-Kummissjoni Ewropea adottat Komunikazzjoni dwar "approċċ ġdid tal-UE għad-detezzjoni u l-mitigazzjoni tar-riskji CBRN-E" (dokument COM(2014) 247 final). Fil-Komunikazzjoni, il-Kummissjoni tipproponi li tīgi ffaċilitata l-kooperazzjoni prattika għad-individwazzjoni u l-mitigazzjoni tar-riskji CBRN-E fil-livell tal-UE, inkluż li ssir ħidma mal-industrija, mal-operaturi tal-faċilitajiet li jaħdmu b'materjali CBRN-E (produtturi ta' tagħmir u forniture ta' servizzi tas-sigurtà) u ma' partijiet interessati oħrajn. Id-dokument fih sensiela ta' 30 azzjoni li għandhom jiġu implementati fil-futur qarib minn servizzi differenti tal-Kummissjoni f'kooperazzjoni mal-Istati Membri. Ser jiġu žviluppati għodod konkreti, li jvarjaw minn materjal ta' gwida, taħriġ u sensibilizzazzjoni, sa attivitajiet ta' prova.

L-Inizjattiva "Centri ta' Eccellenza tas-CBRN tal-UE", iffiananzjata permezz tal-Instrument li Jikkontribwixxi ghall-Istabbiltà u l-Paci, tnediet mill-UE f'Mejju 2010. Ic-Centri ta' Eccellenza tas-CBRN tal-UE qed jinħolqu b'rispons għar-rikonoxximent ta' kapaċità istituzzjonali insuffiċjenti ta' diversi pajjiżi biex itaffu r-riskju tas-CBRN: attivitajiet kriminali (proliferazzjoni jew terroriżmu tas-CBRN), naturali (żoonoži u epidemiji) u diżzastru aċċidentalji (aċċidenti industrijali). L-objettiv tagħhom hu l-iżvilupp ta' politika CBRN li tkopri l-perikli kollha fl-livell nazzjonali u reġjonali sabiex tantiċipa u tirreagixxi għal dawn ir-riskji. Fil-qosor, dawn huma miżuri strutturali biex tonqos il-vulnerabbiltà tal-pajjiżi għal ġrajjiet ta' CBRN fl-interess reċiproku tar-reġjuni u s-sigurtà tal-UE.

Dan l-objettiv jista' jinkiseb permezz tal-appoġġ għall-ħolqien ta' netwerks reġjonali ta' kompetenza esperta f'materji legali, regolatorji, tekniċi, ta' kontroll u infurzar li jirrigwardaw il-mitigazzjoni tar-riskju tas-CBRN.

Qed jiġu stabbiliti seba' ċentri reġjonali fi: 1. l-Afrika ta' Fuq (Algeri), 2. il-Kosta Atlantika (Rabat), 3. il-Lvant Nofsani (Amman), 4. l-Ewropa tax-Xlokk - il-Kawkasu tan-Nofsinhar - ir-Repubblika tal-Moldova - l-Ukraina (Tbilisi), 5. ix-Xlokk tal-Asja (Manila), 6. l-Afrika Sub-Saharjana (Najrobi) u 7. il-pajjiżi tal-Golf (Abu Dhabi), u dawn bdew ix-xogħol tagħhom. Il-pass li jmiss ser ikun il-ftuħ ta' Segretarjat reġjonali fl-Asja Ċentrali (Taxkent – għad mhux ikkonfermat). Minbarra tlieta u tletin proġett li jammonnaw għal EUR 26 miljun ikkuntrattati preċedentement, qed jiġu kkuntrattati ma' konsorzi differenti, inkluži mill-Istati Membri, proġetti godda li jammontaw għal madwar EUR 10 miljun.

7. GRUPPI TA' RIFLESSJONI

Fuq il-baži tad-Deċiżjoni tal-Kunsill 2010/430/PESK tas-26 ta' Lulju 2010, il-ħidma tal-UE taħt l-Istrateġija tal-UE kontra l-Proliferazzjoni ta' Armi ta' Qerda Massiva giet appoġġata attivament mill-Konsorzu tan-Nonproliferazzjoni tal-UE li beda l-attività tiegħu f'Jannar 2011. Deċiżjoni ġdida adottata fl-10 ta' Marzu estendiet għal tliet snin oħra l-attivitàajiet tal-Konsorzu, kemm billi bniet fuq il-kisbiet li saru u l-esperjenzi li nkisbu fil-perijodu bejn l-2011 u l-2013 kif ukoll billi żiedet progetti ġodda u innovattivi. Dan ifisser sa seba' seminars ad hoc (għal 45 individwu speċifiku li għandhom jintgħażlu fuq baži ta' każijiet individwali, li ser isiru gewwa l-UE, jew mhux aktar minn tlieta minnhom isiru barra mill-UE); Faċilità ta' Ghajnuna għall-produzzjoni fi żmien ġimaginej ta' mhux aktar minn għoxrin dokument ta' politika ta' 5 sa 10 paġni fuq talba tas-SEAE, l-iżvilupp ta' ghoddha edukattiva dwar in-nonproliferazzjoni u d-diżarm (ser ikun disponibbli kurrikulu Ewropew fuq l-internet għall-użu mill-universitajiet 24 xahar wara li jibda l-kuntratt).

Wara l-attivitàajiet ta' succès organizzati fil-perijodu 2011-2013, ser issir konferenza internazzjonali annwali ġdida dwar in-Nonproliferazzjoni u d-Diżarm fl-4 u l-5 ta' Settembru ta' din is-sena. Saru żewġ seminars ad hoc fi Brussell dwar il-BTWC u l-Konformità (24 ta' April) u ż-Żona Hielsa mill-AQM fil-Lvant Nofsani (18-19 ta' Ĝunju).

F'termini tal-impatt, l-attivitàajiet tal-Konsorzu żiedu l-vižibbiltà tal-UE fir-rigward ta' pajjiżi terzi u s-soċjetà civili u kkontribwixxew b'mod sostanzjali għat-tfassil tal-politika tal-UE fl-oqsma ta' tan-nonproliferazzjoni u d-diżarm. Il-Konsorzu jipprovdi pjattaforma għal kuntatti informali fost il-prattikanti u jgħin fil-promozzjoni tad-djalogu bejn partijiet interessati differenti. In-netwerk tal-konsorzu tinkludi aktar minn 60 think-tank madwar l-Ewropa. L-attività kkontribwixxiet għas-sensibilizzazzjoni dwar l-isfidi tal-armi nukleari, kimiċi u bijologiċi.

8. IR-RIŽOLUZZJONI 1540 TAL-KUNSILL TAS-SIGURTÀ TAN-NAZZJONIJIET UNITI U L-KONTROLLI FUQ L-ESPORTAZZJONI

(a) UNSCR 1540

Id-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill b'appoġġ għall-UNSCR 1540 adottata mill-Kunsill fit-22 ta' Lulju 2013 qed tiġi implementata mill-UNODA li jorganizza sessjonijiet ta' ħidma reġjonali u żjarat ta' għajnuna f-pajjiżi madwar id-dinja. L-implementazzjoni ta' din id-Deciżjoni tal-Kunsill tgħin biex jissahħu l-isforzi nazzjonali u reġjonali rilevanti, tikkontribwixxi għat-twettiq prattiku tar-rakkomandazzjonijiet inkluži fir-Reviżjoni Komprensiva tal-2009 dwar l-istatus ta' implementazzjoni tal-UNSCR 1540, u tagħti bidu għal u tiżviluppa pjanijjiet ta' azzjoni nazzjonali fuq talba tal-Istati.

L-UNODA ffirmat ftehim mal-OSKE li ser jitlob sinerġiji b'appoġġ għall-UNSCR 1540. Sinerġiji u koordinazzjoni, anke biex tiġi evitata l-possibbiltà ta' duplikazzjonijiet, ser jiġu mfittxija wkoll maċ-Ċentri ta' Eccellenza tas-CBRN tal-UE. Kienu digħi gew organizzati erba' avvenimenti bil-fondi tal-UE u l-hames wieħed sar fil-Kroazja fis-26 u s-27 ta' Ĝunju 2014.

(b) Kontrolli fuq l-Esportazzjoni

Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea lestiet it-tielet stadju fir-reviżjoni tas-sistema tal-UE ta' kontroll fuq l-esportazzjonijiet permezz tal-adozzjoni, fl-24 ta' April 2014, ta' Komunikazzjoni tal-Kummissjoni bil-ġhan li tagħti d-direzzjoni għall-kontrolli tal-UE fuq l-esportazzjonijiet. Il-Komunikazzjoni t-identifika għażiżiet ta' politika konkreti għall-modernizzazzjoni tal-kontrolli fuq l-esportazzjonijiet u għall-adattament tagħhom għal ċirkostanzi teknoloġiči, ekonomiċi u politiċi li qed jinbidlu. Qabel ma jieħdu inizjattivi konkreti għal azzjoni, il-Kummissjoni issa tistieden lill-Kunsill u lill-Parlament Ewropew jikkunsidraw l-aprocċċi li jinsab f'din il-Komunikazzjoni. B'mod parallel, il-Kummissjoni ser tagħmel "valutazzjoni tal-impatt" tal-għażiżiet ta' reviżjoni deskritti f'din il-Komunikazzjoni biex t-identifika l-azzjonijiet regolatorji u mhux regolatorji l-aktar xierqa biex dawn jidħlu fis-seħħi.

Fuq in-naħha regolatorja, id-diskussjonijiet dwar il-proposta għal emenda għar-Regolament 428/2009 tal-UE dwar l-użu doppju, li tiddelega l-kompetenza tal-aġġornament tal-lista ta' kontrolli tal-UE lill-Kummissjoni bil-ħsieb li thaffef dawn l-aġġornamenti, intemmu b'suċċess u r-Regolament emendatorju (nru 599/2014) ġie ppubblikat fil-Ġurnal Uffiċjali tal-UE fit-12 ta' Ĝunju 2014 (L173/79). B'rīzultat ta' dan, il-Kummissjoni ser tagħti bidu għat-ħejjijiet għal aġġornament tal-lista ta' kontrolli fit-tieni semestru tal-2014.

L-implementazzjoni tal-kontrolli fuq l-esportazzjoni ġiet appoġġata minn tliet laqgħat tal-Grupp ta' Koordinazzjoni dwar l-Użu Doppju fl-ewwel nofs tal-2014, li kkonċentraw b'mod partikolari fuq l-introduzzjoni ta' funzjonalitajiet ġodda fis-"*Sistema Elettronika* dwar l-Użu Doppju".

Saret koordinazzjoni mill-UE ghall-promozzjoni tal-pożizzjonijiet miftehma tal-UE fil-laqgħat rilevanti tas-sistemi ta' kontroll fuq l-esportazzjoni li saru fl-ewwel semestru tal-2014 (Grupp ta' Fornituri Nukleari (NSG): Grupp Konsultattiv f'April 2014 fi Vjenna, kif ukoll qabel u waqt il-Ġimgħa tal-Plenarja tal-2014 tal-NSG li saret fi Buenos Aires bejn it-23 u s-27 ta' Ĝunju; is-Sistema ta' Kontroll tat-Teknoloġija tal-Missili: laqgħa tal-Punti ta' Kuntatt Imsaħħha f'Mejju 2014 f'Pariġi; il-Grupp Awstralja: Laqgħa plenarja f'Ġunju 2014 f'Pariġi).

Kompli l-programm tal-UE ta' Sensibilizzazzjoni dwar il-Kontroll fuq l-Esportazzjoni biex isaħħaħ il-kapaċità amministrattiva u teknika f'pajjizi terzi (23) biex jittratta ma' oġġetti b'użu doppju. Il-programm ta' sensibilizzazzjoni wera kooperazzjoni tajba mal-awtoritajiet ta' kontroll tal-esportazzjoni Ċiniżi li rriżultat f'pubblikazzjoni ta' manwal kongunt dwar il-kontroll tal-esportazzjoni. Kompliet tingħata attenzjoni speċjali biex jiġu organizzati attivitajiet ta' kontroll tal-esportazzjoni mal-Ġordan u l-Kazakistan. Il-programm huwa ffinanzjat taħt l-Istrument li Jikkontribwixxi għall-Istabbiltà u l-Paċi.

9. L-ISPAZJU

Mill-2007 'l hawn, l-UE kienet qed tippromovi l-iżvilupp ta' Kodiċi ta' Kondotta Internazzjonali għal Attivitajiet Spazjali. Din is-sensiela ta' linji gwida internazzjonali u volontarji u l-miżuri għall-binu tal-fiduċja jsaħħu s-sikurezza, is-sigurtà u l-prevedibbiltà tal-attivitajiet kollha tal-ispażju. Linji gwida bħal dawn għandhom, fost l-oħrajn, jillimitaw jew jimminimizzaw interferenza ta' ħsara, ġabtiet jew aċċidenti fl-ispażju, kif ukoll il-ħolqien ta' debris. Din għandha tistabbilixxi r-regoli bažiċi li għandhom jiġu osservati minn nazzjonijiet li jwettqu attivitajiet fl-ispażju kemm f'attivitajiet tal-ispażju civili u militari.

B'segwitu tal-Konsultazzjonijiet Mingħajr Limiti dwar l-abbozz ta' test li saru fi Kiev fis-16 u s-17 ta' Mejju 2013, fejn iltaqgħu madwar 140 rappreżentant minn 61 pajjiż, it-test ġie rivedut. Tieni ciklu ta' konsultazzjonijiet dwar it-test rivedut sar f'Bangkok mill-20 sat-22 ta' Novembru 2013, fejn iltaqgħu 66 pajjiż u organizzazzjoni u 133 partecipant. Bil-ħsieb li l-process isir aktar trasparenti u inklużiv, il-Mibgħut Speċjali kellu konsultazzjonijiet ma' għadd sinifikanti ta' pajjiżi, inkluži żjarat f'Pekin u Moska lejliet il-konsultazzjonijiet ta' Bangkok. It-tielet u l-aħħar sensiela ta' konsultazzjonijiet saret fil-Lussemburgu fis-27 u t-28 ta' Mejju 2014 bis-sehem ta' 61 pajjiż. F'dik l-okkażjoni, l-UE introduċiet fil-komunità internazzjonali abbozz ġdid li ġie kkonsolidat abbaži ta' sensiela ta' konsultazzjonijiet bilaterali u multilaterali. Il-laqgħa kienet inkoraġġanti għar-raġuni li saret diskussjoni fid-dettall dwar it-test, kif ukoll diskussjoni avvanzata dwar il-passi li jmiss lejn l-adozzjoni tal-Kodiċi.

10. KLAWSOLI DWAR IN-NONPROLIFERAZZJONI TAL-AQM

L-UE kompliet, f'konformità mal-Istrateġja tagħha dwar in-nonproliferazzjoni tal-AQM, tintegra b'mod sistematiku n-nonproliferazzjoni tal-AQM fir-relazzjonijiet kuntrattwali tagħha ma' pajjiżi terzi.

Barra minn hekk, saru aktar negozjati għal klawsoli dwar in-nonproliferazzjoni tal-AQM fil-ftehimiet rilevanti bejn l-UE u pajjiżi terzi, b'mod partikolari mal-Brunej, il-Ġappu u l-Malasja. In-neozjati jikkontribwixxu għas-sensibilizzazzjoni dwar il-politika tal-UE dwar in-nonproliferazzjoni u d-diżarm u jipprovdu forum biex jiżdied il-fehim reċiproku tal-pożizzjonijiet rilevanti, jidher idher oqsma possibbli għal kooperazzjoni futura u biex jinkoragħixxi pajjiżi shab javvanzaw b'mod konkret fir-rigward tas-sistema internazzjonali ta' nonproliferazzjoni.

11. FORA MULTILATERALI OHRA

G8/G7

L-UE kompliet tkun attivament involuta fil-laqgħat tad-Diretturi tan-Nonproliferazzjoni u d-Diżarm l-ewwel f'San Pietrburgu u mbagħad fi New York.

Sa mill-ħolqien tagħha fl-2002, is-Sħubija Globali (GP) espandiet lil hinn mill-G8 u saret pjattaforma ta' koordinazzjoni u kooperazzjoni, li issa tghodd mal-20 sieħeb addizzjonali. Fis-Summit ta' Deauville f'Mejju 2011, il-mexxejja qablu li jkomplu jsaħħu s-sigurtà bijologika, l-implementazzjoni tar-riżoluzzjoni 1540 u s-sigurtà nukleari. L-Istati Uniti fl-2012, ir-Renju fl-2013 u r-Russja, sas-sospensjoni tagħha mill-G8 fl-2014, mexxew din l-aġenda 'l quddiem, partikolarmen billi saħħew il-ħames sottogruppi ta' hidma eżistenti fuq is-sigurtà bijologika, is-sigurtà kimika, is-sigurtà nukleari, iċ-Ċentri ta' Eċċellenza u s-sensibilizzazzjoni u l-espansjoni taħt il-Grupp ta' Hidma dwar is-Sħubija Globali. Il-hidma tat-tip tas-Sħubija Globali ser tissokta bl-esklużjoni tar-Russja. Iċ-Ċentri ta' Eċċellenza tal-UE jkomplu jiġu involuti b'mod prominenti fis-Sottogrups ta' Hidma dwar iċ-Ċentri ta' Eċċellenza tas-Sħubija Globali, partikolarmen bħala għoddha biex jiġi facilitat l-iskambju ta' informazzjoni fuq livell regionali u, possibbilment, biex tiġi evitata d-duplikazzjoni fost id-donaturi.

Ċentru Internazzjonal tax-Xjenza u t-Teknoloġija

L-UE tat kontribut attiv fin-negożjati dwar l-adozzjoni ta' ftehim aġġornat għaċ-Ċentru Internazzjonal tax-Xjenza u t-Teknoloġija (ISTC). L-ghan tal-ISTC huwa li jinvolvi lix-xjenzati u l-inginiera li għandhom għarfien b'użu doppju f'attivitajiet tar-riċerka paċċifiċi jew programmi kummerċjali mal-UE u msieħba oħra. Huwa jfittex li jkompli juža l-għarfien b'użu doppju billi jidderiegi mill-ġdid u jerġa' jistazzjona lix-xjenzati rilevanti. Matul in-negożjati, l-UE enfasizzat il-ħtieġa ta' ftehim li jippermetti lill-ISTC jimplimenta proġetti li jistgħu jikkontribwixxu biex jiġu indirizzati b'mod effettiv sfidi f'oqsma ta' tkhassib fir-rigward tal-proliferazzjoni, inkluż fil-Lvant Nofsani. L-uffiċċju principali l-ġdid tal-ISTC infetah uffiċċjalment f'Astana f'Ġunju 2014.

12. LAQGHAT TA' DJALOGU POLITIKU

Il-Mibghut Speċjali kelli laqgħat ta' djalogu politiku dwar in-nonproliferazzjoni u d-diżarm mar-Russja, l-Istati Uniti, il-Ġappun u l-Argentina. Huwa ta' bidu għal djalogi dwar in-nonproliferazzjoni u d-diżarm mal-Indja (New Delhi, 16 ta' Mejju) u l-Pakistan (Islamabad, 16 ta' Ĝunju). Huwa kelli wkoll ghadd ta' konsultazzjonijiet bilaterali oħrajn ma' diversi atturi, fosthom fil-margini ta' avvenimenti importanti bħall-Grupp tad-Diretturi tan-Nonproliferazzjoni tal-G8 f'San Pietrburgu (mal-Ġappun), il-Kumitat ta' Thejjija għall-2014 tat-TNP fi New York (mal-Istati Uniti, il-Ġappun, iċ-Ċina, l-Eğġitu, in-Norveġja, l-Isvizzera, il-Lega tal-Istati Għarab, l-UNODA), kif ukoll mal-Indoneżja (Ġakarta, Mejju 2014).

**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 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The EU Non-proliferation Consortium of Think-Tanks</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 3,600,000 Official Journal: L 71/3 – 12.03.2014 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
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	<p>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).</p> <p><u>Implementing agency:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2,311,842 Official Journal: L 329/41 – 10.12.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 12 months</p>

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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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). <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,727,000 Official Journal: L 310 – 20.11.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months</p>
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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 8,050,000 Official Journal: L 281/6 – 23.10.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months</p>
Council Decision 2013/391/CFSP of 22 July 2013 in support of the practical implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	<p>The aims shall consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 750,000 Official Journal: L 198 – 23.07.2013 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>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.</p>	<p>The Union will support four projects, the objectives of which are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5,185,028 Official Journal: L 314 – 14.11.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to cover 30 months.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>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</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <p>(a) to support the activities of The Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, in particular with the aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; <p>(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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 930,000 Official Journal: L 196 – 24.07.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 16 November 2014.</p>
<p>Council Decision 2012/422/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of a process leading to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) to enhance the visibility of the Union as a global actor and in the region in the field of non-proliferation;</p> <p>(c) to encourage regional political and security-related dialogue within civil societies and governments, and more particularly among experts, officials and academics;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(f) to discuss issues related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and international and regional cooperation.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 352,000 Official Journal: L 196 – 24.07.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. To be closed at the beginning of 2014. 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.</p>

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.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,700,000 Official Journal: L 196 – 24.07.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 January 2015.</p>
Council Decision 2012/281/CFSP of 29 May 2012 in the framework of the European Security Strategy in support of the Union proposal for an international Code of Conduct on outer-space activities.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consultations with States, active or not yet active on space issues to discuss the proposal and to gather their views, (b) gathering expert support for the process of developing an international Code of Conduct for outer-space activities. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,490,000 Official Journal: L 140 – 30.05.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 31 July 2014.</p>
Council Decision 2012/166/CFSP of 23 March 2012 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction - V.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2,140,000 Official Journal: L 87 – 24.03.2012 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Decision 2010/799/CFSP of 13 December 2010 in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in the Middle East in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget : EUR 347,700 Official Journal: L341/27 – 23.12.2012 Implemented.</p>
<p>Council Decision 2010/585/CFSP of 27 September 2010 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – IAEA V.</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol, (b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 9,966,000 Official Journal: L 302 – 01.10.2010 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Extended to 31 December 2014.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
<p>Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010 establishing a European network of independent non- proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.</p>	<p>The objective of this network of independent non-proliferation think tanks is to encourage political and security-related dialogue and the long-term discussion of measures to combat the 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> EU Non-Proliferation Consortium.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2,182,000 Official Journal: L 205 – 04.08.2010 Estimated duration of the action: 36 months. Extended to 30 June 2014.</p>
<p>Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP of 26 July 2010 on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test- Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – CTBTO IV.</p>	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 5,280,000 Official Journal: L219 – 20.08.2010 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Extended to 30 June 2014.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 – OPCW IV.	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to enhance the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, and (b) to promote universality. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2,110,000 Official Journal: L197 – 29.07.2009 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.</p>
Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP of 18 December 2008 in support of HCoC.	<p>The EU supports three aspects of the Code as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) universality of the Code, (b) implementation of the Code, (c) enhancement and improved functioning of the Code. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> Fondation pour le Recherche Stratégique.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,015,000 Official Journal: L 345 – 23.12.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 10 November 2008 in support of BTWC.	<p>The overall objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) – Geneva.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,400,000 Official Journal: L 302 – 13.11.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP of 15 July 2008 - CTBTO III.	<p>The EU supports the development of capacity of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the area of Verification by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2,316,000 Official Journal: L189 – 17.07.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.</p>

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.	<p>The projects in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 will take the form of six workshops aiming at enhancing the capacity of officials responsible for managing the export control process in six 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).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 475,000 Official Journal: L127 – 15.05.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification – IAEA IV.	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) strengthening national legislative and regulatory infrastructures for the implementation of relevant international instruments in the areas of nuclear security and verification, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and the Additional Protocol, (b) assisting States in strengthening the security and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, (c) strengthening States' capabilities for detection and response to illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 7,703,000 Official Journal: L107 – 17.04.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security – WHO I.	<p>The overall objective is to support the implementation of the BTWC, in particular those aspects that relate to the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents and toxins in laboratories and other facilities, including during transportation as appropriate, in order to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of such agents and toxins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promotion of bio-risk reduction management through regional and national outreach, (b) strengthening the security and laboratory management practices against biological risks. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The World Health Organisation.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 2,105,000 Official Journal: L106 – 16.04.2008 Estimated duration of the action: 24 months. Implemented.</p>

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.	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA Department of Safeguards)</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,780,000 Official Journal: L304 – 22.11.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Suspension, Force majeure. To be ended.</p>
Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 - CTBTO II.	<p>The objective is to support the early entry into force of the Treaty, and need to the rapid buildup of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) verification regime via:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,670,000 Official Journal: L176 – 06.07.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 15 months. Implemented.</p>
Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 – OPCW III.	<p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	<p>Budget: EUR 1,700,000 Official Journal: L85 – 27.03.2007 Estimated duration of the action: 18 months. Implemented.</p>

Title	Objective and implementing entity	Budget and duration
Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 – Russian Federation IV.	<p>The objective is to assist the Russian Federation in destroying some of its chemical weapons, towards 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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	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.	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	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.	<p>The action aimed at addressing three aspects of the implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).</p>	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.	<p>The objective is to improve the capacity of CTBT Signatory States to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the CTBT and to enable them to fully benefit from participation in the treaty regime by a computer-based training/self-study.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The CTBTO Preparatory Commission.</p>	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>(a) promotion of the universality of the BTWC; (b) support for implementation of the BTWC by the States Parties.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.</p>	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.	<p>The objective is to support the universalisation of the CWC and in particular to promote the accession to the CWC by States not Party (signatory States as well as non-signatory States) and to support the implementation of the CWC by the States Parties.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	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.	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.</p>	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.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons.</p>	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.	<p>The objective is to contribute to reinforcing the physical protection of nuclear sites in Russia, so as to reduce the risk of theft of nuclear fissile material and of sabotage by improving the physical protection for fissile materials at the Bochvar Institute in Moscow (VNIINM) of the Russian Federal Agency for Atomic Energy FAAE (formerly MINATOM).</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Federal Republic of Germany.</p>	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.	<p>The objective is to strengthen nuclear security in selected countries which have received EU assistance such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The International Atomic Energy Agency.</p>	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.	<p>This Joint Action aims at financing a unit of experts under the cooperation programme for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation.</p> <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.</p>	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.	<p>The project contributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p><u>Implementing entity:</u> The Russian Federation.</p>	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
n.a.	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev).	The main objective of the Centres is to redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation.	ISTC/STCU	235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
				15 million	IFS 2007
				8 million	2008
				7.5 million	2009
				5.0 million	2010
				4.5 million	2011
				4.0 million	2012
				4.0 million	2013

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, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus).	The purpose of the action is to supply equipment for detection of NRM at border check points as it was identified in the previous phase of the activity financed by TACIS Nuclear Safety programme, contributing thus to reduce nuclear and radiation terrorism threat.	JRC	5 million	11/07/2008 – 12/04/2013
IFS/2008/145-130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods.	The specific objective is to support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation with a view of contributing to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies.	BAFA (D)	~ 5 million	19/03/2008 – 31/12/2010
IFS/2008/145-132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking.	The overall objective of the activity is to improve capabilities of participating states, neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus, to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials (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.	The aim of the project would be 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.	The project will address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in selected countries of Central Asia. The main objectives of the project are to raise the skills of the personnel working at facilities (laboratories) handling dangerous biological agents or supervising those facilities, and to provide additional equipment, as needed, to ensure an adequate level of bio-safety and security.	ISTC	6.8 million	21/09/2009 – 21/09/2014
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.	The overall objective of this project is to reduce the threat of nuclear and radiation terrorism. For this purpose the assistance will be provided to the partner countries in the improvement of the technical and organisational measures for detection of nuclear and radioactive materials (NRM) illicit trafficking.	JRC	6.7 million	2/12/2009 – 1/12/2014

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2009/216-327	Awareness raising of exporters export control of dual-use goods.	The overall objective of the project is to enhance the effectiveness of export control of dual use items in the Russian Federation, with a view to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of WMD. The specific objectives will be achieved through information exchange with EU exporters, support industry and researchers for awareness raising, organisation of seminars for exporters in the regions of the Russian Federation.	Russian independent non-profit organisation for professional advancement "Export Control Training 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

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2010/247-264 (service) IFS/2010/248-064 + <u>IFS/2010/258-635</u> (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
<u>IFS/2010/256-885</u>	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods.	Continuation of the on-going activities in this field in the already covered countries, with possible extension to other regions/countries.	BAFA (D)	5 million	21/12/2010 – 01/07/2013

AAP2010 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
<u>IFS/2011/263-555</u> (set-up) <u>IFS/2011/273-506</u> (actions)	CBRN Centres of Excellence – Second phase.	Set-up of three to four new Centres in the Middle East and, possibly, Gulf region, Mediterranean Basin, Central Asia and Southern Africa and extension of the projects in South East Asia and in Ukraine / South Caucasus and implementation of thematic projects in all project areas of priority 1.	UNICRI	4.5 million 16.3 million	23/08/2011 – 28/02/2013
<u>IFS/2011/273-571</u>	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
<u>IFS/2011/272-372</u> (service) and <u>IFS/2011/272-424</u> (supplies)	Establishment of Mobile Laboratories for Pathogens up to Risk Group 4 in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa.	Implementation of two units of mobile labs to be used to perform diagnosis of up to group 4 infectious agents in sub-Saharan Africa and one “stand-by” unit based in EU for training purposes and to be deployed in other countries outside EU where these agents are endemic or outbreaks occur.	Bernhard-Nocht-Institut für Tropenmedizin (service) – supply under evaluation.	3.5 million	15/12/2011 – 14/12/2015
<u>IFS/2011/273-572</u>	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
<u>IFS/2011/278-349</u>	Multilateral Nuclear Assurances - EU contribution to the Low Enriched Uranium bank under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	The IfS contribution (EUR 20 million) will be dedicated to the purchase of 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	The overall objective of this project is 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	The overall objective of this project is to reinforce inter-agency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents. This includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration	France Expertise Internationale	699,274	12/2012-12/2014

AAP2011 (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 in the implementation of the project "EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence"	JRC	3,500,000	10/2012-10/2014
IFS/2012/301-740	Building capacity to identify and respond to threats from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances	The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of the project of which this contract will be a part is as follows: 1) Counter the threat arising from chemical, biological and radioactive or nuclear agents in particular when used in a criminal or terrorist context; 2) Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of states to unlawful or criminal acts involving CBRN agents	Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administracion y Politicas Publicas	499,100	12/2012-12/2014
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	Association Groupe ESSEC	1,399,988	12/2012-06/2014

AAP2011 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
		at EU and MS levels.			
IFS/2012/302-214	Regional Human Resource Development for Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management through a University Master's Programme carried out in Thailand	The overall objective of this project is to cover the tuition fees and living expenses of 10 Thai and 10 international (limited to the Southeast Asia region) students expected to enrol and graduate from the Master's degree programme developed jointly with the US PNNL in Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards Management at the Chulalongkorn University of Thailand	Enconet Consulting GMBH	649,812	12/2012-12/2014
IFS/2012/302-252	Bio-risk Management	The overall objective of this project is 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	The objectives of this project are as follows: 1) 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.; 2) 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	The overall objective of this Project is 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	France Expertise Internationale	299,936	12/2012-12/2014

AAP2011 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
		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.			
IFS/2012/302-428	Knowledge development and transfer of best practice on bio-safety/bio-security/bio-risk management	The overall objective of this project is to develop and transfer knowledge concerning best practice on bio-safety, bio-security and bio-risk management in this region	Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata	434,010	12/2012-12/2014
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	The overall objective of this contract is 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	2,000,000	12/2012-06/2015
IFS/2012/306-644	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT 1	The purpose of this contract is 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

AAP2011 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2012/306-670	Supply of radiation detection equipment for South East Asia - LOT2	The purpose of this contract is 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	The purpose of this contract is 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)	The overall objective of this project is to enhance health security in the Mediterranean region by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made threats to health posed by communicable diseases through the start-up of a long-term Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (MediPIET).	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	440,000	12/2012-12/2014
IFS/2012/307-400	Supply of radiation detection equipment for Democratic Republic of Congo- LOT1	The purpose of this contract is 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	The purpose of this contract is 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

AAP2011 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount (EUR)	Execution period
IFS/2012/307-781	Support for the border monitoring activities in the South East Asia and Democratic Republic of the Congo	The overall objective of this project is 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	2,300,000	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

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	The purpose of this administrative arrangement is to provide support for the implementation of the project "EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence".	JRC	3,500,000	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)	The purpose of this project is 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	5,000,000	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

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
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. The main responsibility in cases of CBRN emergencies falls upon first responders. It is therefore essential that countries build upon their national resources to mitigate and respond to the consequences of an emergency situation. Best-practices should thus be exchanged amongst these first responders at MIE regional level and CBRN risk mitigation knowledge developed. It should also result in increased awareness of stocks of hazardous chemical agents, their precursors as this is one of the means of targeting illicit use and /or trafficking of WMD.	Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii	3,914,034	12/2013-12/2016
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	The overall objective of this action is to provide support to the EC in 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	France Expertise Internationale	299,999	06/2013-06/2015

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
		warning systems - and response mechanisms in the field of CBRN.			
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 international travel and transport, in a multi-sectorial approach, to minimize risks in association with natural or deliberate released hazards	World Health Organisation	1,500,000	07/2013-07/2015
IFS/2013/323-494	AAF- Waste management	The objective is 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	IAEA	700,047	01/2014-12/2015

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
		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.			
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 into account. The following beneficiary countries are eligible under this project: Jordan/ Neighbouring Countries and Kazakhstan/ Neighbouring Countries. Regional activities may include all beneficiary countries in the region. Where appropriate and in justified cases and following the demand of beneficiary countries also activities in other countries/ or regions will be carried out.	Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle	2,500,000	12/2013-12/2015

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
IFS/2013/ 332-212	Conferences associated to EU CBRN Centres of Excellence	This project provides 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	The main objective of the Project is 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	3,100,000	05/2014-10/2015

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
IFS/2013/332-312	Strengthening Health Laboratories to minimize potential biological risks	The overall objective of this project is to minimize potential biological risks through enhancement of laboratory biosafety, biosecurity, quality management and diagnostic capacity. Specific objective 1: Support the development of nationally-owned laboratory policies, strategies norms and regulations. Specific objective 2: Engage institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities. Specific objective 3: Enhance the ability of Member States to safely and rapidly detect and respond to natural or deliberate events of national and international concern according to the IHR through support to laboratory networks.	World Health Organisation	4,495,712	12/2013-12/2016
IFS/2013/329-859	Further development and consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (“MediPIET”)	This project is contributing 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	6,400,000	12/2013-12/2016

AAP2012 (EXCLUDING FUNDING FOR ISTC/STCU)					
IFS/2013/330-961	MEDILABSECURE	The overall objective of this Project is to increase, through capacity building the health security in the Mediterranean Area and South-East Europe Black Sea Region by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels by the creation of a Network of laboratories, by strengthening the already previously created by Episouth plus. The reinforcement of relations of trust in a region is an objective and an instrument in the scope of Project's implementation.	Institut Pasteur Fondation	3,626,410	12/2013-12/2017
IFS/2014/337-084	Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons of Mass destruction	Contribution to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Special trust fund to finance the activities for the complete destruction of Syrian chemical material stockpiles.	OPCW	12,000,000	12/2013-12/2014