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

Delegations will find enclosed the Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2009/I), as endorsed by the Council on 25-26 June 2009.

**Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy
against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2009/I)
as endorsed by the Council on 25-26 June 2009**

A. Executive Summary

During the past six months further progress has been made in the implementation of the WMD Strategy:

- Work continued to bring forward the List of Priorities endorsed by the General Affairs and External Relations Council in June 2008, with most of the priorities being currently implemented;
- As a new element, the implementation of the "New lines for action by the EU in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems" adopted by the Council in December 2008 has started, aimed at further enhancing the WMD Strategy with action-oriented initiatives to be undertaken by the end of 2010.

The EU continued to play an active and visible role in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation fora and through its determined support to the multilateral treaty system, other disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and international organisations. Attention is drawn in particular to the continued political and financial support to the UN, IAEA, OPCW, BTWC, CTBTO and WHO through concrete projects, including assistance programmes to third countries.

The CBRN Task Force completed its work in January 2009 with the publication of a Final Report setting out a series of recommendations on how to strengthen CBRN security in the European Union. The Commission issued in March 2009 a communication on nuclear non-proliferation.

The following concrete actions deserve special mention:

1. The EU has continued to address proliferation crises which are of particular concern to the EU, Iran and DPRK.
2. A whole series of EU activities was designed to strengthen the non proliferation regime as such:
 - a) Work has been undertaken on a concrete EU contribution to the issue of multilateral fuel supply mechanisms, which aim at creating an attractive, robust and viable international framework, which would provide states with increased energy security and may also offer a credible alternative to the development of national enrichment and reprocessing capabilities.
 - b) A fourth Council Joint Action in support of the nuclear security fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency is being implemented, making the EU the main contributor to the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund.
 - c) In the area of missiles, a Council Decision in support of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC) was adopted in December 2008 and its implementation has started.
 - d) CTBT: A new Joint Action in support of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty Organisation aimed at enhancing its verification and monitoring capabilities is being implemented.

- e) The implementation of the Joint Action in support of UNSCR 1540, and focusing on enhancing the skills of state officials involved in the export control process, has been launched in November 2009.
- f) The implementation of the Joint Action in support of the World Health Organisation in the area of bio- safety and bio-security in the context of Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention has been launched in autumn 2008.
- g) The implementation of a Joint Action in support of Chemical Weapons Convention continued, with very satisfactory results in terms of additional ratifications and national implementation. A new Council Decision is under preparation and should be adopted in the first half of 2009.
- h) The EU has successfully inserted a WMD clause in relevant agreements with several countries, including China and Central American States.
- i) The new, additional financial instrument ("Stability instrument") which allows for the financing of certain WMD related projects is gradually being used. The Annual Action Programmes 2007 and 2008 of the Stability Instrument have been launched. A total of 51.5 million EUR have been allocated to projects combating proliferation of CBRN material that may be used in WMD, including fighting illicit trafficking, increasing bio-safety and bio-security, and supporting the redirection of scientists previously involved in WMD activities. A new Indicative programme for the period 2009-2011 has been adopted and the Annual Action Programme 2009 is under preparation. Innovative actions such as the support to the Multilateral Nuclear Assurances and the creation of CBRN Centres of Excellence have been included.

- j) The Commission adopted on 26 March 2009 a Communication on nuclear non-proliferation.

B. Report

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

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

- An updated risk and threat evaluation

Analysis work to fulfil the "New lines for action" requirement for risk and threat assessments to be conducted by the SITCEN has been included in the work plan of the Swedish Presidency. Three separate documents will be completed in line with the overall SITCEN Work Programme before the end of 2010, namely a geographical analysis of overall WMD priorities, global risks and threats, and global proliferation trends (routes, networks, financing). The Swedish Presidency has requested at least one paper be finalised during their Presidency.

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

A draft Council Decision for the establishment of a non-governmental network in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament is under preparation by the competent working parties of the Council. The first meeting of the network could take place in the second half of 2009.

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

Member States have received a questionnaire on national measures to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how. The preliminary results of the survey will be disseminated through the WMD Centre and the competent working parties in the field of research, consular and visa affairs.

In June 2009, the Commission will adopt the CBRN Action Plan that contains a number of relevant proposals in this field.

1. *Protection of scientific and technical assets*

A list of sensitive scientific areas in which Member States should exercise vigilance and supervise access by foreign nationals to research establishments is under preparation by the non-proliferation and disarmament working groups. Once this list is established, the Working Party on Research will be invited to exchange best practices and to examine whether action any could be taken on a collective basis.

2. *Cooperation in terms of consular vigilance*

The new visa code that is in the process of being adopted will include articles on public security and on sharing information on security lists that will contribute to preventing intangible proliferation by foreign nationals. The Working Party on Consular Cooperation and the Visa Working Party were invited by the WMD Centre to consider additional measures as regards European cooperation on consular vigilance.

3. Stepping up efforts to raise awareness in scientific and academic circles

The working groups on non-proliferation and disarmament are in the process of compiling a list of disciplines and issues of special concern with a view to raising awareness in scientific and academic circles. The Working Party on Research was invited by the WMD Centre to exchange best practices and discuss other initiatives related to the creation of awareness centres and contact points in universities. The Commission organised awareness-raising seminars for relevant stakeholders.

4. Adoption of codes of professional conduct

The Commission is preparing an inventory of the existing situation with a view to contribute to the establishment of codes of professional conduct. The Working Party on Research could encourage the adoption of codes of professional conduct for scientists within the EU. The EU could subsequently promote the adoption of such codes by third countries.

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

1. Improvement of national export control procedures

In the context of the Dual Use Working Party several Member States have confirmed their willingness to participate in and/or (funding permitting) to organise training sessions for export licensing and customs officials; in addition, the "pool of experts" willing to assist all Member States in product identification has been updated.

2. Greater efforts to raise awareness among undertakings

On 19 February 2009 the Commission organised a conference for exporters involved in the implementation of the EU Regulation on export control of dual use items. Further training needs, in particular in relation with the "nuclear renaissance", were identified. Member States have been asked in the Article 18 Coordinating Group (set up under the Dual Use regulation), and in the Dual Use Working Party, to interact with national exporters and industry and to report to Commission and Council Secretariat about the possible content, modalities, and date for a seminar.

Member States have been invited to share information in the Dual Use Working Party on the awareness raising measures taken at national level and to suggest wording for standard information documents explaining the legislative framework. The Commission has included in its website links to Member States' export control-related websites; delegations have been encouraged to ensure that such websites contain at least as much information as recommended in doc. 15291/05 ("Outreach to industry Checklist") drawn up and agreed by the Dual Use Working Party in 2005.

- Prevention and punitive action against the financing of proliferation

1. Strengthening consultation and international instruments

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

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

The Commission has declared its readiness to analyse, as appropriate, possible options for promoting the vigilance of financial institutions following the FATF guidelines on non-proliferation.

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

The RELEX Working Group has been invited by the WMD Centre to exchange information on the implementation at national level of financial sanctions and to identify possible improvements, as well as to review existing best practices for sanctions and update them, as appropriate.

In March 2009, the Commission initiated a dialogue with the financial sector on financial sanctions against Iran.

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

1. Interception of proliferation flow

Joint customs operations and other aspects related to interdiction operations are discussed within the Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP).

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

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

The EU Member States and the relevant EU Institutions will participate in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Regional Operational Experts Group meeting in Sopot, Poland, on 22-24 June 2009 with the objective of ensuring the EU's full participation in the PSI.

The Shipping Working Party was invited by the WMD Centre to discuss measures related to the ratification of the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. The Aviation Working Party was invited to discuss harmonisation of Member States' positions in international fora, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

- Relaunching European discussion on punitive action against proliferation

1. Strengthening legal means to combat acts of proliferation

The Working Party on Substantive Criminal Law was invited by the WMD Centre to identify Member States' national legislation on criminal sanctions.

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

The Working Party on Substantive Criminal Law was invited by the WMD Centre to also discuss the issue in accordance with the European Council Declaration of 18 June 2004.

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

The Office of the Personal Representative on non-proliferation will draw up the first bi-annual document on the geographical priorities for EU cooperation with third countries and related criteria by December 2009.

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

The EU continues to actively support the work of international organisations and third countries in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament. The latest actions in this regard include the Council Decision of 18 December 2008 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile, and the Council Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of 27 April 2009 as part of the EU Action Plan to support the entry into force of the CTBT.

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

The Office of the Personal Representative on non-proliferation has drawn up a document assessing the implementation of the non-proliferation clauses which have been incorporated into EU agreements with third countries since 2003. The Non-Proliferation Working Group will continue to examine the implementation of the WMD clause.

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

Discussions continue within competent Council bodies, with the aim of establishing the European training course on non-proliferation in 2010 through the European Security and Defence College (ESDC).

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

The Council Secretariat and the Commission are coordinating the use of financial instruments in support of EU policy in the field of non-proliferation. Regular meetings take place within the WMD Centre to exchange information on ongoing and future activities.

Actors within EU Institutions, namely the Office of the Personal Representative in the Council Secretariat and DG RELEX in the European Commission as well as most Member States have designated contact points for the implementation of New lines for action.

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

A special seminar to promote the New Lines for Action was organised by the Czech Presidency on 27 March 2009, where representatives of Members States coming from various institutions and branches of government, think tanks, export control authorities and customs offices had a unique opportunity to share views on different aspects of the implementation of the document.

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

II. Addressing proliferation crises

– *Iran*

In accordance with the EU's double-track approach combining dialogue and firmness, the ongoing diplomatic efforts and in particular the specific role played by HR Solana continue to be supported by all EU member states as well as by the US, Russia and China. This approach also foresees the possibility for increased pressure on Iran if it continues not to comply with its international obligations.

In this spirit HR Solana with the support of the EU as well as of US, Russia and China continued his efforts to work with Iran towards the opening of negotiations.

The EU has welcomed the new US approach to strengthen engagement with Iran, including through full participation in the framework of the Six with Iran. This creates an important window of opportunity for Iran and the EU has repeatedly called upon Iran not to miss this opportunity, which has created additional momentum for the development of a diplomatic solution.

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

– ***DPRK***

EU has continued to be supportive of the six-party-talks process. The EU recalled that the objective of the international community is that North Korea abandons all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, as stated in UNSC resolution 1718.

The EU strongly condemned the DPRK nuclear test on 25 May 2009 and consults and cooperate closely with partners on an appropriate reaction.

The EU expressed serious concerns on the DPRK launch of an "alleged experimental communications satellite" in April 2009, done in breach of UNSC Resolution 1718, as well as the DPRK's decision to withdraw from the six-party-talks process, to restore its partly disabled nuclear facilities and to cease co-operation with the IAEA, including through expulsion of IAEA inspectors.

III. Support for the international Treaty system and international organisations

Support for the international treaty system and international organisations remains a cornerstone of the activities developed by the EU in order to fight against proliferation of WMD. The adoption of UNSC Resolutions 1540, 1673 1810 but also resolutions 1718 (DPRK) , 1696, 1737, 1747, 1803 and 1835(Iran), continue to serve as examples of the UN Security Council's central role in the field of non-proliferation. The EU is fully implementing all the provisions in these resolutions.

The EU considerably strengthened the role and the visibility of the EU within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, IAEA , First Committee and other relevant fora by contributing jointly to all items on the agenda.

When the EU support to multilateralism takes the form of Joint Actions implying financial resources in favour of International Organisations (UN, IAEA, OPCW, CTBTO, WHO), such resources are entirely devoted to concrete projects of assistance to beneficiaries and do not constitute an additional contribution to the functioning costs of the organisations through which these Joint Actions are implemented.

1) Nuclear issues

– *Third NPT Preparatory Committee*

The EU played an active role contributing to the successful outcome of the third NPT PrepCom in May 2009. There was an early agreement on procedural issues and a good discussion on substantive recommendations. A number of EU Statements and Working Papers were delivered during the PrepCom, including an Action Plan aimed at strengthening all 3 pillars of the NPT.

– *Multilateral fuel supply mechanisms*

Multilateral fuel supply mechanisms, which aim at creating an attractive, robust and viable international framework, would provide states with increased energy security and may also offer a credible alternative to the development of national enrichment and reprocessing capabilities, without distorting the existing market. Drawing from rich EU experience in the development and management of a multinational nuclear industry, the EU and Member States have provided substantial input to the IAEA as contributions to ideas for developing multinational assurances for access to nuclear fuel.

Against the background of the need to move the discussion from a theoretical debate to a concrete project in order to keep the momentum on this important issue, the EU Council of Ministers, in December 2008, adopted conclusions to the effect of making a financial contribution of up to EUR 25 million to the project of a nuclear fuel bank under the control of the IAEA.

On that basis the EU is now promoting an early start of discussions by the IAEA Board of Governors in order to develop adequate modalities, criteria and conditions for the establishment and operation of the bank. It has also highlighted its willingness to pursue an active dialogue with potential beneficiaries.

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

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

The IAEA has now completed the implementation of Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004, 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 and 2006/418/CFSP, of 12 June 2006. The implementation of Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP, enlarging the scope of application to countries in Southeast Asia, adopted on 17 April 2008 has been launched.

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

1.1) Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP

During implementation of this Joint Action from 2005-2007, 11 countries, situated in the Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia, have received assistance in different areas of nuclear security:

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

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

Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro

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

Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro

1.2) Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP

Assistance projects in 141 countries have been almost completed. The following countries benefit from nuclear security assistance:

Project 1: Strengthening the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Materials in Use, Storage and Transport and of Nuclear Facilities:

Armenia, Bulgaria, Morocco, Romania and Serbia

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

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

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

Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia

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

Belarus, Georgia

1.3) Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP

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

Project 1: Legislative and Regulatory Assistance:

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

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

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

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

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

1.4) Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP

This Joint Action, which expands the geographical scope of IAEA assistance activities in the nuclear security field to 11 countries in Southeast Asia, was adopted by the Council on 17 April 2008. It provides financial support of EUR 7,703,000 for assistance projects in the field of nuclear security in the countries identified as most vulnerable among 84 eligible countries. The contribution agreement between the IAEA and the Commission has been signed in October 2008. The suggestions in the report of the evaluation phase for 39 countries to receive assistance under this Joint Action were endorsed by CONOP on 20 May 2009.

Project 1: Legislative and Regulatory Assistance:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the light of progress made in the framework of the six-party-talks, and following the monitoring by the IAEA of the shutdown of nuclear facilities in the DPRK, Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP was adopted on 19 November 2007 by the Council. It provides an amount of EUR 1,78 million to IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK, thereby contributing to ensure the continuation of the shutdown of nuclear facilities at Yongbyon. Following conclusion of the contribution agreement between the Commission and the IAEA in March 2008, the Joint Action continued to be implemented. To be noted that in April 2009, the DPRK decided to cease its cooperation with the IAEA and restore its nuclear facilities.

- ***EU emergency fund for the securisation of radio-active materials and sources***

A Council Decision for the establishment of an EU emergency assistance fund for the securisation of radio-active materials and sources is being prepared. The objective of the activities to be carried out in the framework of this Council Decision is to secure vulnerable/orphan radio-active materials and sources in third countries in case of emergency. The activities under this fund would be carried out in complementarity to the support given in the framework of the IAEA nuclear security programme. It would be used in cases where flexibility and rapid reaction are needed. An (initial) amount of EUR 500 000 could be made available for the fund. Experts from Member States and the Commission would be associated to individual operations, as appropriate.

- ***Physical protection of nuclear material***

The Commission and Member States are proceeding with the ratification of amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with a view to its early entry into force. This will result in the strengthening of the physical protection regime within the EU and support the efforts of the EU to ask for early ratification of CPPNM amendments by all states.

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

Securing nuclear materials in Russia and the CIS : The Joint Research Centre continues to be involved in the implementation of important programmes to secure nuclear materials in Russia and CIS within the TACIS context. In 2004, it was agreed with the Russian authorities that the new phase of the programme will be more focused on nuclear security with an emphasis on the fight against illicit trafficking of nuclear materials. Seven past and on-going projects in three countries for a total amount of EUR 14.7 million have been or are being implemented in close co-ordination with other major actors (IAEA, US/DOE, etc.) For the period 2005-2010, the financial support to the activities implemented by the Joint Research Centre has been estimated to EUR 30 million and concerns 13

projects: 7 in the Russian Federation, 2 in Ukraine, 2 in Armenia, 1 in Belarus and 1 multi-country project (addressing the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova). More than EUR 20 million have already been committed under the TACIS AP 2005 and 2006 and almost EUR 12 million under the Instrument for Stability. EUR 3.4 million from the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation will complete the EU contribution. Major projects aim at improving accountancy/control of hold up and waste as well as implementing measures to combat illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear material (border crossing stations, improved capabilities to analyse seized materials).

The progress on relevant TACIS projects: In 2008, the preparatory work to place all necessary service contracts in the beneficiary countries has been finalised. By the end of this year, contracts will be in force in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Belarus and Georgia. The projects to be implemented before 2013 are aimed, on the one side at enhancing nuclear safeguards and nuclear material accountancy and control and, on the other side at fighting against illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials and related border monitoring activities.

In parallel, complementary Administrative Arrangements have been signed under the new Instrument for Stability (IfS), to provide necessary equipments and initiate to support Belarus infighting against illicit trafficking.

Finally, preparatory work that will be financed under the IfS and the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) has been conducted to complete the above mentioned work and address new geographical areas in the Mediterranean Basin and South East Asia.

- **the meetings / reports of BMWG:** The Border Monitoring Working Group continue to meet twice a year to coordinate the support programme of the IAEA (including implementation of the Council Joint Actions), the US Second Line of Defence (SLD), the US Department of State, and the EU. The group is now following a more integrated approach, which includes the sharing of information, but also the decision and implementation of joint projects. In particular, the SLD and the JRC jointly deploy detection equipment in Georgia and will consider new geographical areas (as e.g. Central Asia).

After the successful pilot joint training session (IAEA, EU, SLD) that took place in Ukraine on August 18 -22, 2008, a joint training syllabus has been finalised for front line officers in charge of detection and response at borders and other crucial nodal points. New joint training sessions will be provided to beneficiary countries in line with the international effort to strengthen the fight against the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials.

Redirection of former WMD scientists

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

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

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

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

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

Given the economic developments in countries where the Centres operate, a new vision and a transformation of ISTC and STCU within their original non-proliferation mission are still under discussion. A consensus has been already reached on the implementation of a programmatic approach which consists of focusing Funding Parties' investment in areas that meet the highest priority non-proliferation objectives. There is also a common interest of the Funding Parties to support various bio-safety and bio-security initiatives.

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

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

The Commission assists the IAEA Safeguard verification tasks within the EU in many direct and indirect ways, such as through the Euratom/IAEA Safeguards cooperation. By sharing the acquired know-how, the Commission also contributes to the development of the IAEA's methodologies, for example through the participation of Commission staff to IAEA workshops on new technologies or through direct co-operation in the development of new equipment. In addition to its own support programme to the IAEA (Euratom Support Programme), the Commission also collaborates extensively with the IAEA support programmes of some member states' or of third states. Some examples of such co-operation are listed below :

- development and field testing of on site sample analysis technology (Compucea II)
- provision of infield safeguards instrumentation for use in the European Union
- collaboration in the development of hand held nuclear material analyser (HM-5 follow on in conjunction with the German Technical Support Program)
- cooperation in the development and implementation of new sealing and surveillance systems for nuclear material safeguards implementation, (together with US and German support programmes)
- training courses on software developed by TREN (RADAR, CRISP) for spent fuel verification measurement by IAEA, given in Vienna
- training course/workshop on activities under the Additional Protocol – co-operation
- support of an IAEA workshop on Safeguards of future fuel cycles

- = Analysis by EC-JRC laboratories of Nuclear Samples taken by IAEA inspectors
- = In-field technical support and assistance to IAEA inspections (e.g. the Reprocessing plant, Japan. This includes training of IAEA inspectors.
- = Study on the Chemical Changes in Uranium Oxyfluoride Particles, as a way to estimate the age of uranium particles found in swipe samples from enrichment facilities

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

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

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

Working for an early entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and enhancing its verification system remains an important objective of the EU WMD Strategy.

The EU continues to urge all States that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so as soon as possible, in particular the few remaining States mentioned in Annex II of the Treaty, whose ratification is necessary for entry into force. The EU has agreed upon an action plan to carry out a comprehensive programme of high ranking demarches in some of the Annex II States and non-Annex II States, during the French, Czech and Swedish Presidencies, in particular against the background of exploring possible political opportunity after the elections in the US. In this regard, letters have been sent by the Foreign Minister of the Presidency to all Annex II states. A Council Statement on the CTBT was adopted on 27 April 2009, calling for ministerial participation in the Article XIV Conference to be held in New York on 24-25 September 2009.

The Council adopted on 20 March 2006 Joint Action (2006/243/CFSP) on support for activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in the area of training and capacity building for verification. It allows for the development of capacity, through e-learning, for the training of station operators of the stations of the CTBTO monitoring network. Providing them with adequate and timely training can significantly contribute to ensure the credibility and the smooth operation of the verification system. The CTBTO Secretariat has concluded a financial agreement with the Commission in July 2006. Following completion of the procurement process of the CTBTO, content development of e-learning modules is currently underway and completion of the projection is expected during second half of 2009.

On 28 June 2007, the Council adopted Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP in support of the CTBTO, aimed at enhancing the verification and monitoring capabilities. One project focuses on strengthening capabilities in the field of radio-nuclide monitoring, in particular noble gas detection. A final series of measurements of noble gas has been completed and a final report is under preparation. A field exercise in the area of on-site inspection was carried out in Kazakhstan in autumn 2008.

On 15 July 2008, the Council adopted Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP, which provides for continuation of efforts to strengthen capabilities in the field of radio-nuclide monitoring. In addition, it provides for capacity building and technical assistance in African states signatories of the CTBT, aimed at enabling them to fully benefit from and participate in the CTBTO monitoring and verification system. The implementation of this Joint Action was launched in December 2008 and is now ongoing.

2) Chemical Weapons

– *Joint Actions in support of OPCW*

a) *Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP*

During the last six months, the Joint Action has allowed for:

- A regional workshop on the universality of the Convention in the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle-East was held in Istanbul, Turkey.
 - A technical visit to Cuba, which contributed to the enhancement of operational planning for the delivery assistance by the OPCW in the event of use of chemical weapons in the region.
 - groups to visit Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities (Pueblo in Colorado and Umatilla in Oregon, US).
 - a seminar on national capacity building for North Africa against Chemical Weapons.
- **Demarches on national implementation of the CWC**

The EU carried a series of demarches to Egypt, Israel, Syria and DPRK to support the universalisation of the CWC.

b) Universalisation of the Convention:

Two new States (Bahamas, Dominican Republic) have joined the CWC during the first half of 2009, which brings the total of State Parties to 188.

c) Evaluation of 2004, 2005 and 2007 EU Joint Actions

An evaluation focusing specifically on financial aspects of the previous Joint Actions was carried out by experts contracted by the Commission. The report was finalised and transmitted to CODUN and RELEX working groups for information.

3) Biological and Toxin Weapons

- Council Joint Action in support of BTWC

The implementation of the Joint Action (2008/858/CFSP) in support of the BTWC is under way. Two experts are being selected, who will implement activities such as the promotion of the universality of the convention and its implementation by providing information and legal advice to States parties, assisting the States parties to increase the level of submission of their CBMs and the promotion of the discussion on BTWC intersessional topics in different world regions.

- Implementation of the EU Action Plan on BTWC

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

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

The implementation of the Council Joint Action CFSP/307/2008 in support of WHO activities in the area of bio-safety and bio-security and in the framework of EU Strategy against the proliferation of WMD continues . It covers two types of activities:

- a) awareness raising, training and networking activities in a national, sub-regional and regional context, a workshop aiming at promoting bio-risk reduction practices and awareness and their effective implementation in laboratories and other facilities.
- b) provide a specific technical assistance to develop and implement a bio-risk reduction management plan, particularly concerning laboratory practice and safety, to harmonise it with integrated national preparedness plans, and to strengthen the performance and sustainability of national laboratories by connecting them with regional and international networks. For this purpose an EU expert was successfully selected.

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

- ***Physical protection of bio-laboratories in Ukraine***

After the organisation of a fact-finding mission to a laboratory facility proposed by Ukraine in November 2008, a report was established by EU experts. Upon the reception of a number of further clarifications by the Ukrainian side , the outcome of that fact finding mission will be examined by the relevant Council working party with a view to possible EU support.

4) Missiles

– MTCR:

Continued efforts in support of membership of all new EU Member States in the MTCR were actively pursued in the first half of 2009.

During an MTCR Reinforced Point of Contact meeting (29-30 April, Paris), the EU proposed the start of consultations on a treaty banning short- and intermediate-range ground-to-ground missiles; the adherence to and implementation by all of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation; a mobilisation in all other areas of disarmament. It also stressed the importance of Membership of all EU Member States in the MTCR.

– HCOC

The implementation of the Council Decision adopted in 2008 in support of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation has started. The three main objectives of this Decision are:

- a) The universality of the Code: organisation of two raising-awareness workshops;
- b) The support for the implementation of the Code among Subscribing States: creation of a secure internet-based information and communication mechanism. A visit to a launch-site could be envisaged;

- c) The promotion of a further enhancement and improved functioning of the Code: financing of a study on the current trends in ballistic missiles and their dynamics in their proliferation, and the financing of workshops of experts from the subscribing and non-subscribing States, both from the governmental and non-governmental sectors.

A side event for the launching of the HCoC Council Decision was organized by the EU in the margins of the HCOC annual meeting in May 2009 with the presence of the Personal Representative of HR Solana on non-proliferation. Several non-subscribing states attended the event. Prior to the Annual Meeting, a letter was sent to all HCOC participants setting out EU views. At the Annual Meeting, the EU proposed an Action Plan for the Universalization of HCOC. It also introduced the first description of an e-ICC (electronic communication and information sharing system) in view of possible adoption at the annual meeting next year.

5) Security in Outer Space

The EU has pursued an intensive work on its project for an international code of conduct which aims at enhancing confidence building and transparency in outer space activities. The EU is currently meeting with a number of space-active countries in order to listen to them and identify their concerns and suggestions.

6) Support for UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004)

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

The technical implementation of the Joint Action is being carried out by UNODA and foresees six regional workshops (covering South-East Asia, Latin America, Middle East and Arab countries, Central America, Africa and Pacific Islands) with the participation of up to three state officials involved in the export control systems of 8-10 beneficiaries countries invited to the seminar. Following a first workshop in 2008, a second workshop was held in Qatar in March 2009 and another one in Vanuatu (April 2009). The level of participation of beneficiaries countries in these events was significant both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The workshops proved to be an excellent opportunity for participating states to assess their specific needs and gaps in the field of export controls, analysing also assistance requests and available tools for cooperation with relevant donors and 1540 Committee experts. The EU's visibility and contribution to these workshops was ensured through participation of MS experts and/or representatives of the agencies entrusted with the implementation of EU assistance projects in the field of export controls.

7) Cooperation with the UN

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

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

IV. Assistance to third countries

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

In 2004 the Council adopted a Joint Action for the support of the physical protection of a nuclear research centre in the Russian Federation, the Boshvar Institute in Moscow (2004/796/CFSP). Following signature of an agreement between the German government, which under the Joint Action is in charge of its implementation, and the Russian authorities, the implementation of the project was launched in 2006 and continues to be implemented. This project aims to enhance the physical protection of an important Russian nuclear research site against possible theft of nuclear material and acts of nuclear terrorism.

V. Export Controls

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

On 5 May 2009 the Council adopted a recast "dual use" regulation¹. The new recast regulation (repealing the current Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000) will strengthen the EU's current export control rules. In line with the WMD Strategy and UNSCR 1540, it provides for enhanced information exchange and controls of transfer, brokering and transit of dual use items (in addition to the controls on exports imposed by Regulation (EC) No. 1334/2000).

¹ Council Regulation (EC) No.428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (OJ L134)

The EU database for denials has been successfully set up. Information is fed into the data base by the Commission Services, and CDs containing the most recent version of the data base are handed to Member States during meetings of the Dual Use Working Party. On 26 January, in the Article 18 Coordinating Group, the Commission services and Member States agreed to complete the analysis and start the development of an online "e-system" for sharing and accessing denials shortly.

EC-JRC organised in January 2009 in Ispra a second US-EU seminar in the area of transfer controls, entitled : Seminar on the Role of Technical Experts in the Assessment of Proliferation Risk, Using End-Use End-User Analysis. This initiative will be continued including further topical seminars in the future.

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

Cooperation and assistance programmes under the 2005 and 2006 Pilot Project programme, implemented by BAFA (Germany's export control agency) in accordance with a contract under the Stability Instrument and with the assistance of national experts from Member States are being continued in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. A contract supplements the above mentioned group of partner countries with four new countries (Tunisia, Malaysia, Georgia and Turkey).

During the first semester of 2009 EU seminars and meetings providing export control training and assistance for states in need of technical knowledge, have been held in the Western Balkan countries, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, and study tours to China and Malaysia have taken place.

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

- *Cooperation with key partners*

The EU has continued to work with the **US** for the implementation of the 2005 Joint EU-US programme of work for the Non-Proliferation of WMD. The HR's PR has had first informal contacts with officials in charge of non-proliferation and disarmament issue in the new US Administration during her visit to Washington on 6/7 April 2009. Contacts of the EU Troika with the US delegation took place in New York in the margins of the NPT PrepCom in May 2009. Coordination between US and the Commission services has been reinforced in the context of the implementation of the Stability Instrument.

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

The Joint Statements on Non-Proliferation adopted in 2004 with **Japan** and **China** have also been further implemented through regular contacts, in particular through the continued information exchange between their respective missions in Brussels and the HR's PR on issues like Iran or DPRK. In addition, CODUN/CONOP troika meetings as well as ad hoc consultations on the EU draft Code of Conduct for outer space were held in Tokyo with Japan on 18 March 2009 and in Beijing with China on 20 March 2009.

A WMD clause was successfully included in the draft PCA that China and the European Union are negotiating, thus providing an even more solid legal basis for the development of EU-China cooperation in the field of non proliferation and disarmament.

A CODUN/CONOP troika meeting as well as consultations on the draft CoC on outer space also took place with the **Republic of Korea** (23 March), for the first time in Seoul.

Non-proliferation played a prominent part in the 2009 EU-**Canada** Summit Statement. A troika meeting took place on 2 June 2009 with a particular focus on operational issue to pursue in common.

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

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

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

- Negotiations for a PCA between China and the EU are still ongoing, but a final agreement on the WMD clause was reached during the last round of negotiations in Beijing in January 2009. A WMD clause was also successfully negotiated with Central American countries, in the framework of negotiations of the relevant Association Agreement.
- Negotiations with Libya, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam, are ongoing, including substantial discussions on the WMD clause.
- Negotiating mandates for framework agreements with Mongolia and Moldova are being or will be soon discussed in the relevant working groups. Reference to the WMD clause will be included in these mandates.

The main elements contained in the standard WMD clause have also been included in the relevant parts of political documents such as action plans contracted between the EU and third countries. Revised Action Plans have been recently negotiated with Ukraine and Brazil, while a Partnership Framework was successfully agreed with Australia. All these documents reflect the content and spirit of the WMD clause.

VII. Regional and multilateral issues, non-proliferation initiatives

- G 8

The G8, and more specifically the **G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Nuclear Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**, continue to play an important role in the field of WMD non-proliferation. The Personal Representative and Commission services attended all relevant meetings under the Italian Presidency in 2009. The EU participated actively in the drafting of the GPWG Summit Report and the non-proliferation parts of the Leaders statement.

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

– *India*

Negotiations on an FTA with India are ongoing, on the basis of the mandate adopted by the Council, which does not foresee the negotiation of a WMD clause. Instead a clear legal and institutional link shall be established between the FTA and the existing framework agreement and a future parallel political agreement which should cover the WMD aspect.

– *Gulf countries*

The Office of the Personal Representative has made a presentation on non-proliferation issues at the EU-GCC Regional Directors Meeting in Brussels, on 17 March 2009.

– *PSI*

The Proliferation Security Initiative continues to play an important role as an effective mechanism to counter WMD proliferation.

The Presidency and EU Member States continued to underline the importance of a recognition of a specific role for the EU in PSI. The Personal Representative underlined, in her contacts with AS Rose Gottemoller, that full participation by EU institutions could only contribute positively to the PSI. Poland invited the EU institutions to participate actively at the PSI Regional Operational Experts Group meeting in Sopot in June 2009.

VIII. WMD Centre

In line with the text adopted by the GAERC (doc. 16694/06), the WMD Centre has become a central coordination mechanism to discuss the day-to-day implementation of the EU WMD Strategy. The Personal Representative on non-proliferation serves as a focal point for the WMD Centre and chairs its meetings. In the first half of 2009, four meetings took place, two of them with Member States participation.

- Discussions started on the implementation of measures foreseen in "New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems", which was adopted by the Council in December 2008. A larger than usual number of experts from the Council Secretariat, the Commission and the Member States participated in the WMD Centre meetings with the aim to exchange information and ensure coordination across the three pillars of the EU. As a result, competent actors for implementation in particular of the "New lines for action" were identified within the Council and the Commission. Relevant experts e.g. from SITCEN, EUROPOL, EUROJUST and FRONTEX participated in these discussions. Working Groups were encouraged to prepare work plans for implementation and Member States were invited to carry out interministerial consultations for national implementation.
- There was a regular exchange of information between the Commission and the Council Secretariat on assistance projects to ensure complementarity and coordination between the financial instruments of the EU (Joint Actions, Council Decisions, the Stability Instrument and other Community instruments).

IX. The Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Task Force

In February 2008 the Commission established a CBRN Task Force with a view to identifying areas in which further work would be needed in order to lower the risk of security incidents involving CBRN materials within the EU. The Task Force was composed of public and private sector experts from all Member States and from various organisations including Europol. The Final Report of the Task Force was published in January 2009 and contained 264 separate recommendations. The Commission has prepared an EU CBRN Action Plan based on the work of the Task Force.

ANNEX : Overview of Council Joint Actions and Council Decisions

<p>Council Decision 2008/974/CFSP in support of HCoC</p>	<p>Budget: 1.015 MEUR Adopted: 18.12.2008 Official Journal: L 345 - 23.12.2008 Duration: 24 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP in support of BTWC</p>	<p>Budget: 1.4 MEUR Adopted: 10.11.2008 Official Journal: L 302 - 13.11.2008 Duration: 24 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP in support of CTBTO</p>	<p>Budget: 2.316 MEUR Adopted: 15.07.2008 Official Journal: L189 - 17.07.2008 Duration: 18 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/368/CFSP in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540</p>	<p>Budget: 475 000 EUR Adopted: 14.05.2008 Official Journal: L127 - 15.05.2008 Duration: 36 months</p>

<p>Council Joint Action 2008/314/CFSP of 14 April 2008 on support for IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and verification - IAEA IV</p>	<p>Budget: 7.703 MEUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L107 - 17.04.2008 Duration: 15 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2008/307/CFSP of 14 April 2008 in support of the World Health Organisation activities in the area of laboratory bio-safety and bio-security</p>	<p>Budget: 2.105 MEUR Adopted: 14.04.2008 Official Journal: L106 - 16.04.2008 Duration: 24 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/753/CFSP of 19 November 2007 in support of IAEA monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK</p>	<p>Budget: 1.78 MEUR Adopted: 19.11.2007 Official Journal: L304 - 22.11.2007 Duration: 18 months</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2007/185/CFSP of 19 March 2007 - OPCW</p>	<p>Budget: 1.7 MEUR Adopted: 19.03.2007 Official Journal: L85 - 27.03.2007 Duration: 18 months</p>

Council Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP of 27 February 2006 - BTWC	Budget: 867 000 EUR Adopted: 27.02.2006 Official Journal: L65 - 07.03.2006 Duration: 18 months
Council Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP of 28 June 2007 - CTBTO II	Budget: 1.67 MEUR Adopted: 28.06.2007 Official Journal: L176 - 06.07.2007 Duration: 15 months
Council Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP of 20 March 2006- CTBTO I	Budget: 1.133 MEUR Adopted: 20.03.2006 Official Journal: L88 - 25.03.2006 Duration: 15 months
Council Joint Action 2006/418/CFSP of 12 June 2006 - IAEA III	Budget: 6.995 MEUR Adopted: 12.06.2006 Official Journal: L165 - 17.06.2006 Duration: expires on 12.09.2007
Council Joint Action 2005/574/CFSP of 18 July 2005 - IAEA II	Budget: 3.914 MEUR Adopted: 18.07.2005 Official Journal: L193 - 23.07.2005 Duration: 15 months
Council Joint Action 2004/495/CFSP of 17 May 2004 -IAEA I	Budget: 3.329 MEUR Adopted: 17.05.2004 Official Journal: L182 - 19.05.2004 Duration: 15 months

Council Joint Action 2005/913/CFSP of 12 December 2005 - OPCW II	Budget: 1.697 MEUR Adopted: 12.12.2005 Official Journal: L331 - 17.12.2005 Duration: 12 months
Council Joint Action 2004/797/CFSP of 22 November 2004 - OPCW I	Budget: 1.841 MEUR Adopted: 22.11.2004 Official Journal: L349 - 25.11.2004 Duration: 12 months
Council Joint Action 2007/178/CFSP of 19 March 2007 - Russian Federation IV	Budget: 3.145 MEUR Adopted: 19.03.2007 Official Journal: L81 - 22.03.2007 Duration: 18 months
Council Joint Action 2004/796/CFSP of 22 November 2004 - Russian Federation III	Budget: 7.937 MEUR Adopted: 22.10.2004 Official Journal: L349 - 25.11.2004 Duration: 3 years
Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 - UNSCR 1540	Budget: 195 000 EUR Approved: L165 - 17.06.2006 Adopted: 12.06.2006 Official Journal: Duration: expires on 12 June 2008

<p>Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 - Russian Federation I</p>	<p>Budget: 8.9 MEUR Adopted: 17.12.1999 Official Journal: L331 - 23.12.1999 Duration: expires on the date of expiry of the European Union Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia</p>
<p>Council Joint Action 2003/472/CFSP of 24 June 2003 - Russian Federation II</p>	<p>Budget: 680 000 EUR Adopted: 24.06.2003 Official Journal: L157 - 26.06.2003 Duration: expires on the date of expiry of European Union Common Strategy 1999/414/CFSP on Russia.</p>

Commission's CBRN assistance programmes

NUCLEAR MATERIAL ACCOUNTANCY AND CONTROL (NMAC)

TACIS/INSC programmes

Project identification	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution periode
R5.01/95 R5.01/96A R5.01/97A R5.11/03S	Establishment of the RU methodology and training centre (RMTC) in Obninsk	Specification and procurement of equipment and material standards, installation of a calibration laboratory, development of training materials, and conduct of training courses and seminars for instructors, for supporting the RMTC in Obninsk in the education and training of Russian experts on modern NMAC.	JRC Ispra AGMIN (I)	~€5 million	TACIS 1997-2008
R5.02/95 R5.03/96C R5.01/97C R5.03/98 R5.03/03S	Establishment of production strategy of instrumentation for the State System of Accountancy and Control of nuclear materials in Russia VNIIA Moscow	Development of a programme concerning the provision of NMAC equipment for the Russian State System of Accounting and Control (SSAC), including a strategy to produce such equipment, and arrangement for the production and testing of prototypes for high-priority instruments	JRC Ispra Canberra (B) Green Star (RU)	~€3 million	TACIS 1997-2009
R5.02/96B R5.01/97B R5.12/03S	Design and setup of three laboratories for independent analysis, nuclear metrology analysis of nuclear material of unknown origin (Bochvar Institute, RU)	Provision of necessary instruments for three laboratories at VNIINM and training for laboratory staff in their operation in order to improve the analytical capabilities of the Russian organizations in the areas of NMAC and IT prevention	JRC ITU Karlsruhe Expert centre (RU)	~€3.5 million	TACIS 1997-2009
R5.04/96 R5.01/97D R5.04/98 R5.04/03S	Establishment of the Ural Siberian methodology and training centre (UrSiMTC) in Snezhinsk	Creation of second training centre in Russia in the region with several large nuclear fuel cycle facilities for NMAC-related training, including performance of a feasibility study, provision of a pilot plutonium storage module, and training of future UrSiMTC instructors	JRC Ispra Robosoft	~€1.8 million	TACIS 1997-2009
U5/95	Application to the technical assistance programme providing effective assistance in counteracting non-authorized transfer of nuclear material in Ukraine	Delivery of equipment, development of a handbook, and training of the representatives of relevant authorities in Ukraine for the detection of IT and identification of the material involved	JRC, ITU Karlsruhe	~€0.5 million	TACIS 1999-2001

R5.01/98 R5.01/00	Enhancing safeguard system on a pilot plant and supply of modern equipment for control of access to nuclear material on all RU NPPs	Feasibility study in respect of the plan to implement a computerised NMAC system in all nuclear power plants (NPP) in Russia	JRC Ispra	~€0.8 million	TACIS 2000-2006
K5.01/97 K5.01/98	Establishment of facilities for mass/volume containment / surveillance and training at Ulba metallurgical plant, Mangyshlak fast breeder reactor, the Almaty VVR and the Kurchatov reactors in Kazakhstan	Provision of methodology and equipment, and training to the Ulba plant operators and national inspectors in order to fulfil the safeguards requirements of the IAEA	JRC Ispra	~€3 million	TACIS 2000-2007
R5.01/02 R5.01/02S	Modernisation and enhancement of NMAC at the Mayak RT-1 plant	The specific objective is to improve the mass measurements of Pu and U in hold-ups and in wastes to meet the requirements of the State NMAC	JRC Ispra Euriware (F) Canberra (B) Lider (RU)	~€3 million	TACIS 2004-2010
TAREG 5.01/05	Integrated Safeguards & Illicit Trafficking – service part	Strengthening non-proliferation regime by enhancing the Safeguards system and in particular the Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control (NMAC); counteracting nuclear and radiation terrorism threat; strengthening and improving institutional control by enhancing collaboration and capacities of national regulatory authorities (12 sub-projects, some of them continuing already started activities)	JRC IPSC Ispra/ ITU Karlsruhe	~€14 million	TACIS 2006-2013
TAREG 05/06S	Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control – procurement of equipment 1st part	Provision of the first batch of equipment for NMAC identified by the project TAREG 5.01/05	JRC IPSC Ispra / ITU Karlsruhe	€5.3 million	TACIS 2008-2011
financing agreements with beneficiary countries (Russia&Armenia) not yet signed	Nuclear Material Accountancy and Control – procurement of equipment 2nd part	Provision of the second batch of equipment for NMAC identified by the project TAREG 5.01/05	JRC IPSC Ispra / ITU Karlsruhe	€3.7 million	INSC AAP2008

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

Instrument for Stability, priority 1

Project identification/ CRIS number	Title	Objective	Contractor	Amount	Execution periode
n.a.	Retraining former weapon scientists and engineers through support for International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC, Moscow) and Science and Technology Centre (STCU, Kiev)	The main objective of the Centres is to redirect scientists/engineers' talents to civilian and peaceful activities through science and technological cooperation.	ISTC/STCU	€235 million	TACIS 1997-2006
				€15 million €8 million €7 million	IFS 2007 2008 2009
AAP 2007 (excluding funding for ISTC/STCU)					
145156	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus)	The purpose of the action is to supply equipment for detection of NRM at border check points as it was identified in the previous phase of the activity financed by TACIS Nuclear Safety programme, contributing thus to reduce nuclear and radiation terrorism threat	JRC	€5 million	11/07/2008 - 10/07/2011
145130	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods	The specific objective is to support the development of the legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation with a view of contributing to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies	BAFA (D)	~€5 million	19/03/2008 - 18/09/2010
145132	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking	The overall objective of the activity is to improve capabilities of participating states, neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus, to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials	UNICRI	€1 million	31/01/2008- 30/01/2010

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