

FCO Counter-Proliferation Programme 2012-2013

Programme objectives

The three strategic priorities set out in the UK's National Counter-Proliferation Strategy are:

- 1) Deny access to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials and expertise by non-state actors;
- 2) Prevent acquisition by states of capabilities (both WMD and conventional military capabilities) which would threaten stability;
- 3) Support and strengthen the international system of Counter-Proliferation treaties, regimes and organisations and work towards their effective implementation.

The Programme Board will consider all proposals which aim to further these strategic objectives. However, the table below sets out particular objectives for the CP Programme strand in 2012-13, and examples of the kinds of projects we hope to fund:

<i>Programme objective:</i>	<i>Strategic Priority</i>	<i>Further details and example areas for project work</i>
<p>1. Priority countries strengthen their capacity to secure CBRN materials and expertise from acquisition by non-state actors.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>'CBRN security: improving capacity, reducing the threat'</p> <p>We are looking to fund projects which help priority countries to improve the security of CBRN materials and expertise, or which help encourage the political will to do so.</p> <p>Projects in priority countries might aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the focus and engagement of key decision-makers on CBRN security issues - shape debate on CBRN security through academic or NGO exchange - facilitate or provide expertise to priority countries to improve their awareness of the importance of protecting CBRN expertise, and their capacity to do so - improve UK access to, influence on and understanding of the key decision-making bodies related to CBRN security - promote or help deliver Nuclear Security Summit 2012 outcomes, not least UK-led work on information security - improve the relationship between priority countries and the IAEA, and strengthen the focus on efficiency within the IAEA - develop the UK's cooperation with key like-minded partners (including through the G8 Global Partnership) - identify new / innovative avenues of bilateral cooperation on CBRN Security, covering security and/or prosperity objectives

		Projects which increase the focus of relevant industry, civil society and research communities on CBRN security issues would also be welcome.
2. Priority countries strengthen their export control regimes	2 & 3	<p>We are looking to fund projects that will take forward implementation and enforcement by priority countries of export control legislation of sufficient standard.</p> <p>For example, projects might provide training or technical assistance, or share UK best practice, in order to strengthen export controls and ensure that staff in priority countries are trained and equipped to implement them. Projects which strengthen implementation of UNSC sanctions resolutions 1874 (on North Korea) and 1929 (on Iran) would be particularly welcome.</p> <p>Projects that can make progress towards wider adherence to Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG), Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and Wassenaar regimes, and more effective implementation of regime guidelines, are also welcome.</p>
3. The international regimes, treaties and initiatives that underpin global non-proliferation, security and disarmament objectives are strengthened.	1, 2 & 3	<p>We would like to support projects which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen implementation of UNSCR 1540, including by increasing the role played by regional organisations in its implementation - Promote ratification of the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (aCPPNM) and the International Convention on Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) by all nations who are yet to do so. - Advance progress towards the entry into force of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and completion of its verification system - Influence P5 and others to unblock, and ultimately facilitate, the start of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a Fissile Materials Cut Off Treaty (FMCT); dissuade others from pursuing alternative channels outside of the CD. <p>As follow-up to the December 2011 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) Review Conference and in preparation for the 2013 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Review Conference we will support projects which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote the BTWC intersessional process, particularly focussing on a review of developments in Science and Technology that have implications for the Convention, and promoting universality. - Maintain support for the Chemical Weapons Convention as it shifts its focus from destruction to non-proliferation ahead of the Review Conference (RevCon) in 2013; support preparation for the RevCon, including through influencing key partners and moderate NAM States, and promote universality of the Convention.

<p>4. Support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty is reinforced ahead of the next Review Conference in 2015</p>	<p>2 & 3</p>	<p>‘NPT: path to 2015’ Projects might aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shape debate and influence decision-makers in influential NAM countries and emerging powers - Improve the UK’s connections with and influence on priority countries - Encourage and enable the safe use of civil nuclear technology in priority countries - Improve domestic safeguards legislation in priority countries
<p>5. Progress is made towards the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Progress towards the establishment of a MEWMDFZ is a key UK objective. We will support projects which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solidify regional support for the Zone through engagement with Governments, civil society and other significant opinion formers - Assist the Host and Facilitator to prepare for, and deliver, the 2012 Conference - Follow up the 2012 Conference with processes agreed at the Conference between the Facilitator and the States of the region
<p>6. The threat posed by conventional weapons to UK, regional and global stability is reduced</p>	<p>2 & 3</p>	<p>‘ATT: from negotiation to implementation’ We are keen to support projects which would advance the process towards agreement of an Arms Trade Treaty at the Negotiating Conference in July 2012. Projects might focus on specific countries (particularly influential NAM countries) and seek to build political and public support for an ATT, or aim to shape the debate within international organisations – particularly the UN. Projects may also look to help build capacity for developing states to engage fully and actively at the 2012 Conference.</p> <p>There will be some funding available for projects which seek to address the threat from conventional weapons in priority countries, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heightening awareness of the threat posed by conventional arms - building capacity to control the export or transfer of conventional arms - building capacity to secure and destroy conventional weapons. <p>Projects might also contribute to the fulfilment of the UK’s obligations under the Ottawa and Oslo conventions on landmines and cluster munitions.</p>