

Decision No. 33, dated 22.1.2020

On the approval of the National Strategy for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and its Action Plan for Implementation

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Minister of Defence, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED:

1. To approve the National Strategy for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and the action plan for its implementation, according to the text attached to this decision.

2. The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the State Intelligence Service are charged with the implementation of this decision.

This decision enters into force after publication in the Official Gazette.

PRIME MINISTER

Edi Rama

NATIONAL STRATEGY

FOR THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAC – Civil Aviation Authority

AAT – Albanian Atomic Authority

AFRA – Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania

CBRNW – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Weapons

CNPA – Center for Nuclear Physics Applications

MEFA – Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs

MARD – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MESY – Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth

MFE – Ministry of Finance and Economy

MIE – Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy

MJ – Ministry of Justice

MoD – Ministry of Defence

MoHSP – Ministry of Health and Social Protection

MoI – Ministry of Interior

MTE – Ministry of Tourism and Environment

MS – Military Strategy

NP-WMD – Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

NSS – National Security Strategy

RPO – Radiation Protection Office

SIS – State Intelligence Service

SECA – State Export Control Authority

UT – University of Tirana

WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction

DEFINITIONS

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs): Weapons with high destructive capacity that cause large-scale harm to people, infrastructure, and other resources. These include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons.

Proliferation of WMDs: All efforts by states or non-state actors to develop, acquire, produce, possess, transport, transfer, or use WMDs, their delivery systems, dual-use goods, or related technology.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

WMDs in the hands of hostile states or terrorists represent one of the greatest security challenges facing our country, the region, and the entire international community. Any action or inaction leading to the spread of WMDs constitutes a threat to national security and broader interests.

The geographical position of the Republic of Albania—at the crossroads between Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and Asia, with its land, lake, river, and sea borders—exposes the country to risks of trafficking in WMDs, their precursor materials, and delivery systems.

This Strategy enables Albania to establish the conditions for WMD non-proliferation through:

- Strengthening border control

- Improving legislation and law enforcement

- Enhancing cooperation and information exchange with partners

- Punishing trafficking and organized crime

Non-proliferation and protection against WMDs is a fundamental duty of the state to ensure safe living conditions for its citizens, a democratic and prosperous environment, and full enforcement of the law.

To address this challenge, an inter-institutional and comprehensive Strategy is required, which will deal with this threat at both national and international levels. This Strategy forms an integral part of the National Security Strategy (NSS), which considers the security environment, risks and threats, technological developments, and relations with allied and partner countries.

The Republic of Albania does not possess WMDs, nor will it develop or support any activities that could lead to their proliferation. Instead, it will contribute with all its capacities to strengthen national mechanisms compatible with international ones, creating an efficient system to prevent, stop, and control WMD-related activities.

The Strategy sets out the general framework of measures, mechanisms, and actions Albania will take to prevent WMD proliferation. It defines the roles of institutions and structures, aiming to improve cooperation, coordination, and information exchange between state authorities, public bodies, and other legal entities in Albania, as well as with foreign states and security organizations.

This Strategy will ensure Albania meets its obligations as a NATO member and under other international organizations (UN and OSCE). In aspiring for EU membership, Albania accepts

the related obligations, where according to the European Security Strategy, WMD proliferation is considered one of the five key threats to security.

The Strategy and Action Plan also aim to harmonize Albanian legislation with EU legislation on WMD non-proliferation, aligning with the EU Strategy against WMD proliferation, through the National European Integration Plan and the future EU accession negotiation process.

II. VISION, MISSION AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

With the rise of terrorism and its growing aggressiveness, as well as risks created by certain states (failed or unstable states) and non-state actors, WMD non-proliferation has been assessed as a phenomenon that requires even greater attention.

Vision: *“A safe Albania, free from weapons of mass destruction and any form of their proliferation.”*

Mission: The mission of this Strategy is to define the aims, objectives, and activities to ensure non-proliferation of WMDs, as well as to harmonize national and international inter-institutional actions to achieve its final objectives.

The Strategy is based on:

The Constitution of the Republic of Albania

The National Security Strategy

The Military Strategy

The National Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The Integrated Border Management Strategy, and others.

Principles guiding the Strategy:

1. Principle of constitutionality and legality

The Strategy for WMD non-proliferation is based on the Constitution, applicable national legislation, and international legal conventions and documents.

2. Principle of protection of human rights and security for all citizens

The Constitution guarantees the right to security and protection for all citizens. This principle also includes preventing crimes linked to WMD proliferation.

3. Principle of inclusiveness and continuity

Addressing the WMD proliferation challenge requires continuous involvement and a synergized, integrated use of all state and non-state institutions and actors.

4. Principle of shared responsibilities

Every level of government has its own responsibility in implementing the WMD non-proliferation action plan.

5. Regional approach

Beyond a comprehensive approach, a regional perspective is also required to address WMD proliferation. Albania respects collective defense obligations (e.g., NATO). This Strategy therefore supports regional cooperation with allies and partners, particularly in information sharing, experience exchange, and coordinating the fight against organized crime.

6. Principle of information, transparency, and accountability

Citizens and the public have the right to be informed about the risks and consequences of WMD proliferation, and about progress in implementing the Action Plan.

7. Methodology

A comprehensive approach is essential. All institutions must work together to respond to this challenge. Albania will contribute by enhancing regional and international cooperation, identifying and tracking criminals linked to trafficking and proliferation, and respecting international standards and practices.

Successful implementation requires:

The Strategy is to be applied at all levels (central and local)

III. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF IMPLEMENTATION

The WMD Non-Proliferation Strategy aims to stop the spread of WMDs and the illegal entry of related materials used for their production and use.

This will be achieved through:

- Improving the legal framework to regulate activities preventing WMD proliferation
- Developing systems and administrative mechanisms to facilitate information exchange and implementation of responsibilities among institutions
- Enhancing procedures for stricter control and prevention of illegal supplies of dual-use materials that could serve in WMD creation
- Increasing the effectiveness of investigations and punishment of organized crime, particularly crimes linked to WMD production and trafficking
- Improving security by strengthening regional cooperation, coordination, and information sharing between institutions, allies, and partners against organized crime and proliferation
- Applying measures in three main fields: prevention, detection, and response to risks (incidents)

Main Strategic Directions

- a) Strengthen national security by preventing Albania from becoming a place for transit, production, acquisition, possession, transport, use, or trafficking of WMDs, delivery systems, dual-use goods, or related military technologies.
- b) Improve cooperation among national institutions through information sharing and creating favorable conditions for stronger WMD non-proliferation measures.
- c) Complete systems and mechanisms with the necessary legal framework, human, financial, and material resources to ensure rapid and effective response to incidents or emergencies linked to WMD proliferation or use.
- d) Contribute to the efforts of the international community, organizations, and institutions (of which Albania is a member) in preventing the spread of WMDs.

Specific Objectives

1. Improve policies and establish effective systems to prevent illegal entry of WMDs, their delivery systems, and related materials into Albania.
2. Update the legal framework as needed to guarantee success in preventing illegal entry of WMDs and their delivery systems.
3. Create or improve systems, capacities, and effective standard procedures ensuring full control of imports, exports, and transit activities related to WMDs.
4. Develop human, technical, and technological capacities as well as effective standard procedures for WMD prevention.

5. Increase professionalism of Border Police, State Police, and Customs in dealing with incidents linked to WMD trafficking, spread, or use.
6. Increase the number of effective investigations against crimes linked to proliferation, illegal possession, and trafficking of WMD-related materials and information.
7. Improve cooperation and information exchange among national institutions (MoD, MoI, Customs, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor's Office, investigative bodies), regional partners, allies, and international organizations.
8. Ensure compliance with international treaties, conventions, and memoranda (including UN and EU embargoes and restrictions).
9. Strictly apply international rules and standards on storage and safeguarding of dual-use materials or those serving WMD production.
10. Increase Albania's active diplomatic role, participation in coalitions against WMD proliferation, and promotion of arms control activities.
11. Improve cooperation with the public and private sector, raising awareness and expanding knowledge on WMD non-proliferation.

1. Prevention

Prevention includes all activities and measures that reduce the possibility of proliferation, development, production, and use of WMDs.

Actions include:

Raising public awareness about the nature and seriousness of WMD threats

Coordinating activities between state institutions and international partners

Building partnerships between institutions, the public, the private sector, academia, industry, and financial institutions

Improving the national information-sharing system

Strengthening oversight of security measures for storage sites of dangerous chemicals or dual-use goods

Increasing supervision of intangible technology transfers

Supporting regional and global initiatives in this field

Intensifying efforts to stop criminal and terrorist activities through better legislation and procedures

Educating and training all actors whose activities might be linked to WMDs

Including scientific research in WMD non-proliferation programs

Cooperating in the framework of global health security and implementation of the International Health Regulations

2. Detection

Detection means timely identification of threats and risks from proliferation activities.

It will be achieved by:

- Strengthening early warning and rapid reaction capacities for all WMD-related situations
- Using national capacities to detect out-of-control or dual-use materials in time

- Increasing border control and stopping trafficking of WMDs and related materials
- Exploiting institutional and administrative capacities to detect criminal financial networks seeking WMD proliferation
- Supervising transport standards for dual-use goods and military technologies
- Monitoring financial transfers and business brokerage activities linked to proliferation
- Using resources and programs of international organizations dealing with WMD detection
- Strengthening cooperation with allies and partners for early detection
- Reporting in real time all CBRN-related events to national structures

3. Response to Risks

The Government of Albania ensures centralized leadership, planning, oversight, and coordination of crisis management, including incidents or crises caused by WMD proliferation.

The objective is to maintain and improve capacities to minimize consequences of WMD use in Albania.

For effective and immediate response, especially in incidents involving trafficking and proliferation, professionalism of Border Police, State Police, and Customs must be further strengthened.

Available capacities and resources will be used to stop all activities, persons, and goods linked to:

Development, procurement, production, or use of WMDs

Transport of goods, materials, and people related to proliferation

Transfer of technologies and knowledge related to WMDs

Financial transfers or resources supporting proliferation

Negligence in the use and storage of facilities where materials that could be used for WMDs are kept

IV. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

1. National Coordinator

The National Coordinator is the person mandated to coordinate, direct, monitor, and report on the implementation of the Action Plan of the WMD Non-Proliferation Strategy.

Appointed by the Ministry of Defence.

Oversees execution of the Action Plan.

Submits the annual implementation report to the Prime Minister.

The MoD is responsible for addressing emergency situations linked to WMD proliferation or trafficking, with support from other cooperating institutions under this Strategy.

2. Technical Secretariat

Directed by the Ministry of Defence.

Composed of representatives from:

- General Directorate of State Police
- General Directorate of Civil Emergencies
- General Directorate of Customs
- SECA (State Export Control Authority)
- Armed Forces General Staff

Tasks:

- Collect, analyze, and evaluate information from institutions.
- Prepare analytical reports for the National Coordinator.
- Draft national reports for international institutions/organizations (OSCE, UN, RACVIAC, etc.).
- Coordinate the activities of the national action plan.
- Monitor its implementation and suggest updates when needed.

3. Line Ministries

Ministry of Interior (MoI): Through the State Police, contributes by increasing border security and combating illegal trafficking of WMDs. Cooperates with law enforcement and intelligence agencies, including the Inter-Institutional Maritime Operations Center (IMOC).

Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEFA): Coordinates implementation of international conventions and agreements. Submits reports on Albania's compliance with WMD non-proliferation obligations.

Ministry of Defence (MoD): Supports the Strategy through the National Civil Protection Agency and SECA. Ensures licensing of individuals and businesses involved in import/export of dual-use goods, military goods, and technologies. Prepares a Memorandum of Cooperation with Customs and the MoI. Manages knowledge and expertise within the Armed Forces and develops operational capacities to respond to WMD incidents.

Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP): Monitors health-related risks from WMDs, prepares preventive measures and emergency responses. Develops monitoring and control capacities for incidents involving radiation or radioactive devices.

Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth (MESY): Contributes through school curricula ("Protection from Disasters") and awareness-raising campaigns with students, parents, and communities.

Ministry of Justice (MJ): Strengthens the rule of law and punishment of illegal activities linked to WMDs (acquisition, possession, sale, distribution, import, export, and production). Improves legislation, correctional, and enforcement capacities.

Ministry of Finance and Economy (MFE): Responsible for trade oversight of goods that could be used for WMD production. Oversees monetary transfers and activities of private enterprises to prevent proliferation financing. Customs and the Directorate for Prevention of

Money Laundering play a key role in controlling imports/exports, especially radioactive or nuclear materials.

Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE): Cooperates with MoD to monitor compliance with environmental permits for sites linked to dangerous materials.

Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE): Competent authority for licensing activities involving chemicals and goods that could be used for WMDs.

State Intelligence Service (SIS): Provides information on organized crime and proliferation-related activities. Monitors materials that could be used for WMD production or use. Acts to protect national security from WMD threats.

4. International Cooperation

Proliferation, production, distribution, and use of WMDs require institutional cooperation, information sharing, and mutual assistance among neighboring, allied, and partner states, as well as regional and global organizations.

Preventing proliferation requires international investigations and fighting organized crime.

Albania aims to create conditions for addressing WMD non-proliferation in cooperation with: UN, EU, NATO, OSCE and Strategic partners USA, NATO allies, neighbors, and partner states.

V. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public awareness on WMD risks is an integral part of successful prevention.

Transparency builds trust in the state and reduces motivation for individuals or entities to engage in criminal proliferation activities.

Accurate, objective, and undistorted information for the public is a responsibility of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Interior, implemented by competent institutions.

Methods include:

- Educational programs, seminars, conferences
- Trainings, drills, exhibitions
- Media campaigns
- Internet and social media must be used responsibly, with mechanisms to counter disinformation and cyber-attacks.
- During crises, public information is ensured through official state institutions.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

The WMD Non-Proliferation Strategy is part of Albania's national security documents.

It reflects obligations from the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Strategic Concept of NATO (Lisbon 2010), and UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

Implementation will be supported by an Action Plan that strengthens the legal framework, develops capacities, and establishes effective procedures.

The implementation process will:

- Fulfill objectives and goals set by relevant institutions.
- Be monitored and evaluated based on specific indicators.

Monitoring is carried out by responsible institutions under the direction of the Ministry of Defence.

The Strategy will be reviewed every 5 years, or sooner if required by changes in the security environment.

2. List of Indicators

Progress will be measured by:

1. Number of laws and by-laws drafted or updated.
2. Number of legal acts successfully implemented after Strategy approval.
3. Number of structures created or revised.
4. Number of bilateral and multilateral agreements signed with other states.
5. New equipment for detecting and tracking WMDs and related materials.
6. Implementation reports of the Strategy.
7. Educational modules/curricula and number of textbooks addressing WMD proliferation.
8. Number of persons convicted of proliferation-related crimes.
9. Number of cases handled by police, prosecutors, and courts.

VII. LEGAL MECHANISMS

Albania contributes to strengthening stability, peace, and security in the region and globally.

Continues to fulfill obligations under treaties, conventions, and agreements on WMD non-proliferation.

Implements NATO, EU, and UN Security Council rules and resolutions.

Has fulfilled obligations under UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) by harmonizing national legislation with international law.

Is a member of major international and regional organizations addressing WMDs and delivery systems: UN, NATO, OSCE, IAEA, OPCW, RCC, RACVIAC.

Key Treaties and Regimes Albania has joined:

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1990)
Chemical Weapons Convention (1993)
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (1993)
Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (2003)
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1987)
Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)
Wassenaar Arrangement (2005)
Nuclear Suppliers Group (2005)
Proliferation Security Initiative (2004)
Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (2007)
Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
Zangger Committee (2006)
Australia Group (2007)
Geneva Protocol (1925)
Additional Protocol with IAEA (2004)
International Health Regulations

National Legal Framework includes:

Customs Code of Albania (Law No. 102/2014, amended)
Law on State Control of International Transfers of Military Goods and Dual-Use Items/Technologies (Law No. 46/2018)
Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code (1995, amended)
Law on the National Intelligence Service (1998, amended)
Law on Defence Intelligence and Security Agency (2014)
Law on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (2003)
Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (2012)
Law on Border Control (2016)
Law on the Albanian Coast Guard (2002, amended)
Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (2008, amended)
Law on Classified Information (1999, amended)
Maritime Code (2004, amended)
Law on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases (2016)
Law on Protection from Ionizing Radiation (1995, amended)
Law on Chemicals Management (2016)
Law on Civil Protection (2019)
Memorandum of Understanding (2011) between the Customs Directorate and SECA for cooperation in controlling military and dual-use goods.

VIII. ACTION PLAN

For the Implementation of the National Strategy for the Non-Proliferation of WMDs

Strategic Goal: Fulfill Albania's obligations under UNSC Resolution 1540, NATO membership, OSCE, UN, and EU accession objectives.

According to the EU Security Strategy, WMD proliferation is one of the five main threats to European security.

Policy Goal: Contribute to effective management of funds and fulfillment of financial obligations for personnel of the MoD and Armed Forces, NATO structures, and international initiatives.

1. **Specific objective 1: Improvement of policies and establishment of effective systems to prevent the illegal entry of WMD, equipment and their delivery means into the territory of the republic of Albania.**
 - 1.1. Analysis and assessment of the situation.
 - 1.2. Identification of risks.
 - 1.3. Drafting of policies and plans.
 - 1.4. Implementation of plans and strategy.
 - 1.5. Establishment of a lessons learned system.
 - 1.6. Assistance in policy and plan development trainings seminars exercises.
 - 1.7. Assistance in policy and plan implementation trainings seminars exercises.
 - 1.8. Assistance in system development conferences visits.
 - 1.9. Annual analysis report on the implementation of the strategy.
 - 1.10. Evaluation of the effectiveness and methodology of planning.
 - 1.11. Review of policies and systems.
 - 1.12. Follow-up on the implementation of existing international conventions and agreements and adaptation of new rules related to non-proliferation policies of WMD.
 - 1.13. Participation in international efforts to prevent WMD proliferation.
 - 1.14. Information exchange in fulfillment of obligations arising from international conventions and agreements.
2. **Specific objective 2: Completion and updating of the legal framework as required to ensure success in preventing illegal entry of WMD, equipment and their delivery means.**
 - 2.1. Assessment of the existing legal framework.
 - 2.2. Review of the existing legal framework.
 - 2.3. Addressing gaps in the legal framework.
 - 2.4. Drafting adoption and implementation of relevant legal and sublegal acts.
 - 2.5. Review of existing orders instructions and regulations.
 - 2.6. Approval of acts to address gaps in the legal framework in line with the national plan.
 - 2.7. For European integration and the EU accession negotiation process.
 - 2.8. Updating of common lists for dual-use goods.
 - 2.9. Harmonization with EU directives international standards and regulations on the safety of genetic material biological agents etc.
 - 2.10. Measures for the adoption of regulatory acts to implement the convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and the 2005 protocol to the protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms on the continental shelf and the 2005 amending protocol.
 - 2.11. Accession to and ratification of the Beijing convention on the suppression of unlawful acts relating to international civil aviation security.
3. **Specific objective 3: Establishment or improvement of effective systems capacities and standard procedures that ensure full control of imports exports and transits to prevent the proliferation of WMD.**
 - 3.1. Strengthening legislation on the implementation of standards and the international health regulations on licensing and biosafety.
 - 3.2. Continuous updating of the control list and harmonization with that of the EU.
 - 3.3. Strengthening of the control system.
 - 3.4. Establishment and further development of the national register of materials and technologies that may be used in this field.
 - 3.5. Strengthening control of the movement of people and goods at borders.

- 3.6. Improvement of electronic information exchange and its efficient use for monitoring.
 - 3.7. Issued or rejected licenses etc.
 - 3.8. Provision of necessary equipment and technology and improvement of infrastructure training on the use of equipment and technology.
 - 3.9. Strengthening of supervision and security measures related to the storage of hazardous chemical materials or dual-use goods.
4. **Specific objective 4: Development and improvement of human technical and technological capacities as well as development of effective standard procedures for preventing the proliferation of WMD.**
 - 4.1. Cooperation with experts in the field foreign or domestic and organization of trainings with responsible institutions.
 - 4.2. Training of state police and customs personnel on best practices for import export control.
 - 4.3. Development of seminars trainings and meetings with the academic community on the risks arising from the exchange and publication of information that may be used for the production of WMD.
 - 4.4. Training of teams to respond to WMD use or emergencies caused by chemical incidents.
 - 4.5. Participation in international conferences and meetings.
 - 4.6. Organization and participation in seminars and roundtables.
 - 4.7. Enhancement of cooperation for assistance and support.
 - 4.8. Strengthening of national capacities.
5. **Specific objective 5: continuation of increasing the professionalism of the border police state police and customs officials in addressing incidents related to trafficking proliferation and use of WMD**
 - 5.1. Enhancement of cooperation and organization of trainings with responsible institutions.
 - 5.2. Training of border police and customs specialists on best practices for import export control.
 - 5.3. Training of teams to respond to WMD use.
6. **Specific objective 6: Increase of effective and successful investigations in the fight against crime related to WMD proliferation illegal possession and trafficking of materials or information used for their production and use.**
 - 6.1. Identification of procedures that may be applied suitable and uncontrolled for WMD transport.
 - 6.2. Use of national capacities for timely detection of materials suitable and uncontrolled for WMD production or use.
 - 6.3. Use of institutional and administrative capacities for detecting criminal financial networks aiming at WMD proliferation.
 - 6.4. Monitoring of financial transfers and business intermediation activities that may finance WMD proliferation.
 - 6.5. Information exchange use of resources and programs of international organizations for detecting WMD trafficking.
7. **Specific objective 7: Improvement and enhancement of cooperation information exchange and mutual assistance on trafficking production possession or use of WMD among the Ministry of Defence the ministry of justice the ministry of finance customs the ministry of interior state police border and migration police traffic police**

investigative institutions and the prosecutor's office regional and allied countries as well as other international bodies.

- 7.1. Participation in various meetings and initiatives.
- 7.2. Information exchange enhancement of cooperation and creation of a joint national network.
- 7.3. Improvement of information exchange through electronic networks
- 7.4. participation in various meetings and initiatives.
- 7.5. Improvement of regional and multilateral cooperation.
- 7.6. Information exchange enhancement of partnership and creation of a regional communication network.
- 7.7. Enhancement of cooperation with the international atomic energy agency IAEA.
- 7.8. Follow-up of practices on the accession to and implementation of multilateral international instruments on WMD non-proliferation.

8. Specific objective 8: Fulfilment and strict implementation of obligations arising from international treaties conventions and memoranda including un and EU embargoes and restrictions.

- 8.1. Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons NPT.
- 8.2. Chemical weapons convention CWC.
- 8.3. Biological and toxin weapons convention BTWC.
- 8.4. Comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty CTBT.
- 8.5. UN security council resolution 1540.
- 8.6. Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material CPPNM.
- 8.7. International code of conduct against ballistic missile proliferation ICOC.
- 8.8. Comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty CTBT not yet in force.
- 8.9. The WASSENAAR Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-use Goods and Technologies.
- 8.10. Nuclear Suppliers Group NSG.
- 8.11. Proliferation Security Initiative PSI.
- 8.12. Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism GICNT.
- 8.13. Missile Technology Control Regime MTCR.
- 8.14. Zangger Committee ZC.
- 8.15. Australia Group AG.
- 8.16. Geneva protocol on the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons.
- 8.17. Additional protocol with the IAEA on the application of safeguards in all nuclear activities of the republic of Albania.
- 8.18. International health regulations.

9. Specific objective 9: Strict implementation of international norms rules and standards for the storage and safeguarding of dual-use materials or those that may serve for WMD production.

- 9.1. Development of national programs to raise institutional awareness for the implementation of international norms rules and standards for the storage and safeguarding of dual-use materials or those that may serve for WMD production.
- 9.2. Strengthening of cooperation with neighboring countries and regional partners in fulfillment of obligations arising from the implementation of un security council resolution 1540.

10. Specific objective 10: Increase of active role in diplomacy participation in coalitions against WMD proliferation and promotion of arms control activities in support of WMD non-proliferation

- 10.1. Accession to and implementation of international instruments on WMD non-proliferation
- 10.2. Active participation in arms control activities on WMD issues
- 10.3. Ratification of the Beijing convention on the suppression of unlawful acts relating to international civil aviation security
- 10.4. Regular reporting on the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540
- 10.5. Continuous information exchange with IAEA, OPCW, WCO, etc.

11. Specific objective 11: Improvement of cooperation and relations with the public and private entities in order to expand knowledge and awareness.

- 11.1. Assessment of the level of cooperation and relations of government institutions with the public and private entities.
- 11.2. Evaluation of educational modules and identification of needs for modules to be included in teaching programs and curricula.
- 11.3. Development of national programs to raise awareness among the public academic institutions private entities and non-governmental organizations on the implementation of international norms rules and standards for the registration storage and safeguarding of dual-use materials or those that may serve for WMD production.
- 11.4. Increasing awareness of academic institutions and the community on the obligations of our country.
- 11.5. Informing the general public on registration procedures for the legitimate storage transport use or production of dual-use goods.
- 11.6. Awareness-raising activities for the business sector on the importance of export import control systems.
- 11.7. Establishment of structures contact points for cooperation with the academic community private sector and financial institutions.
- 11.8. Drafting of plans for expanding partnership with educational institutions.
- 11.9. advertising and promotional campaigns.
- 11.10. Plans and methodology for public information.
- 11.11. Information management.