

## Information Note<sup>1</sup>

- Event:** EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference
- Organizers:** EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique ; International Institute for Strategic Studies; Peace Research Institute Frankfurt; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute)
- Date and Venue:** 3-4 February 2012, Brussels, Belgium
- Participants:** *States:* Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; India; Iran; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Kuwait; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Norway; Pakistan; Poland; Russian Federation; Saudi Arabia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; United Kingdom; United States
- Other:* European Union
- International organizations and other international entities:* IAEA; OPCW; BWC-ISU; NATO; UNIDIR; UNODA; Panel of experts 1874; Panel of experts 1929; 1540 Committee representative; 1540 Committee expert
- Civil society:* Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy; American University of Cairo; AN & Associates LLC; Arms Control Association; Austrian Institute for International Affairs; Belgian Nuclear Research Centre; British Bankers' Association; British Pugwash Group; Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Center for Arms Control and International Security Studies, China Institute of International Studies; Center for Energy and Security Studies; Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies; Center for Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Japan Institute of International Affairs; Center for Security Studies, Swizz Federal Institute of Technology Zurich; Centre d'Etudes de Securite Internationale et de Maitrise des armements; Centre for Science and Peace Research, University of Hamburg; China Arms Control and Disarmament Association; Corvinus University of Budapest; Danish Institute for International Studies; Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs; Erasmus University Rotterdam; EURISC Foundation; European Leadership Network for Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation; European Organization of Military Associations; Federal Information Center for Biological Security, Robert Koch Institute; Finnish Institute for Security Studies; Flemish Peace Institute; French Institute of International Relations; German Council on Foreign Relations; German Institute for International and Security Affairs; Group for Research and Information on Peace; Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy; Hungarian Institute of International Affairs; Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals; Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris; Institute for European and International Studies; Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg; Institute for Security Policy, University of Kiel;

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<sup>1</sup> For information – not an official report. The views expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the 1540 Committee or of the organizers or participants in the event.

International Affairs and Foreign Policy Institute; International Center For Defence Studies; International Security Forum ; Istituto Affari Internazionali; King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies; King’s College London; Landau Network-Centro Volta; Latvian Institute of International Affairs; Machiavelli Center for Cold War Studies, University of Florence; Manchester Metropolitan University; Netherlands Institute of International Relations “Clingendael”; NPSGlobal Foundation; Nuclear Research Group, University of Antwerp; Okan University; Pennsylvania State University; PIR Center for Policy Studies; Polish Institute of International Affairs; Research Center of the Slovak Foreign Policy Association; Royal Higher Institute for Defence; Royal Institute of International Affairs; Russian Nuclear Forces Project; Stanford University; University College Dublin; University of Aarhus; University of Antwerp; University of Innsbruck; University of Liege; University of Salzburg; University of Westminster; Verification Research Training and Information Centre; Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation; Wilton Park

### 1. **Objectives for a 1540 Committee expert participation**

- Provide support to the 1540 Committee Chairman representative;
- Provide the 1540 Committee with a summary report;
- Expand the network of working contacts, including in the civil society and the private sector.

### 2. **Background**

- The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium was created based on EU Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP of 26 July 2010 *establishing a European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction*, as called for in the “New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems” document adopted by the EU Council on 8 December 2008. Among objectives assigned to the Consortium are: “*encourage political and security-related dialogue and long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems*”; “*contribute to enhancing awareness of third countries of proliferation challenges and of the need to work in cooperation with the European Union and in the context of multilateral fora, in particular the United Nations*”;
- The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium is managed jointly by four institutes entrusted with the project, in cooperation with the EU External Action Service (EEAS). The four institutes are the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique (FRS) in France, the Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt (HSFK/ PRIF) in Germany, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in UK, and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in Sweden;
- Since it began its work in January 2011, the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium has already facilitated some research activities in areas of interest for resolution 1540 (see for instance the “Assessing selected European Union external assistance and cooperation projects on WMD non-proliferation” paper at <http://www.nonproliferation.eu/documents/nonproliferationpapers/linagrip4ef076968446a.pdf>)

### 3. **Highlights**

Introduction to the conference was done by Mark Fitzpatrick, Director of the IISS’s Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme and Vice-Chair of the EU Consortium, who indicated that the EU Consortium

forms the core of wider network of European think-tanks and academic institutions engaged in research on non-proliferation and disarmament matters; this wider network now comprises 51 research centres in Europe.

An opening statement was delivered by Ambassador Maciej Popowski, Deputy Secretary-General of the European External Action Service, who noted that the relations of EU Consortium entities with research institutes of all countries in the world are essential.

The first plenary session, chaired by Harald Muller (PRIF), was devoted to the strengthening of the NPT regime. Ambassador Boguslaw Winid, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, shared a Polish perspective on key issues for the upcoming NPT review cycle. Lord David Hannay, Joint Convenor of the All-Party Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation in the UK House of Lords, presented the non-proliferation landscape as bleaker than what it was not a long time ago, sharing thoughts on possible options for consideration. George Perkovich (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) described the shifting distribution of power in the world, with rising developing countries, and its impact on the non-proliferation discussions.

The second plenary session, chaired by Camille Grand (FRS), focused on non-proliferation and security in the Middle East. HRH Prince Turki Al Faisal Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies) called for a zone free of weapons of mass destruction that would be accompanied by a rewards regime that provides economic and technical support for countries that join, plus a nuclear security umbrella guaranteed by the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council. Bernd Kubbig (PRIF) shared views on the issue of missile proliferation in the region. Sameh Aboul-Essein (Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister of Egypt and professor at the American University of Cairo) shared views on prerequisites and steps toward the establishment of WMD free zone in the Middle East. Ariel Levite (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) described challenges faced by the region, presenting as the biggest challenge some countries losing control over significant parts of their territory and non-state actors acquiring sophisticated arms, “*with the prospect of non-conventional weapons being part of that arsenal*”.

The third plenary session, chaired by Peter van Ham (Netherlands Institute of International Relations “Clingendael”), addressed the matter of EU Non-Proliferation Policy. Annalisa Giannella, former EEAS Director for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, gave a historic perspective of EU non-proliferation policy, mentioning, among the positive achievements, the EU contribution to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Ambassador Francois Rivasseau, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United States, described characteristics of the current situation and their impact on the non-proliferation regime, sharing views on how the EU could continue to strengthen its action. Werner Bauwens, Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, called for an update of the EU 2003 WMD Strategy, listing some of the objectives that could be pursued, such operating a better distinction between the threats from state actors, state-sponsored terrorism and from non-state actors.

The fourth plenary session, chaired by Mark Fitzpatrick (IISS), addressed the Iranian nuclear issue, with interventions from Pierre Goldschmidt (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Maurizio Martellini (Landau Network-Centro Volta) and Erzsebet Rozsa (Hungarian Institute of International Affairs).

A keynote speech was delivered by Hans Blix, IAEA Director General Emeritus.

Two rounds of simultaneous special sessions were held on:

- reducing bio risks and CW; space and missile proliferation; combating proliferation-related crimes;
- nuclear security; conventional arms trade and trafficking; proliferation case studies.

#### **4. Additional comments**

Conference documentation, including transcript of all sessions, is available at: <http://www.iiss.org/conferences/eu-non-proliferation-and-disarmament-conference/>

For further information, please contact the 1540 Committee experts by e-mail at [1540experts@un.org](mailto:1540experts@un.org).