

## Editorial

The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium held its second international conference in Brussels on 30 September and 1st October 2013. This event closed the Consortium's first triennial programme of work. This Newsletter edition covers the event in detail and provides links to all the relevant documents pertaining to the conference (see page 3).

The two days of debate, which were placed under the auspices of "constructive pessimism", a term that was frequently cited by both speakers and participants, were marked by a desire to favour positive approaches in a recent international context that is complex to say the least. Events in the Middle East in recent months in particular, namely forced Syrian disarmament and the changing of the guard in Teheran, were commented upon with a mixture of satisfaction and prudence.

The broad range of the subjects addressed bore witness to the ambitiousness of the meeting, which was a success in terms of both participation and the quality of the discussion. Next December the EU will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of its Strategy against the Proliferation of WMD. In this perspective, the ongoing constitution of a European identity in the fields of security and non-proliferation is worthy of note. This process involves the majority of European member States, institutions, and civil society, and the network of think tanks established by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium three years ago is now a permanent fixture in this landscape.

*Benjamin Hautecouverture  
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## *The adoption of the ATT marked a historic step*

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**Given the significant increase in the volume of the global arms trade in recent years, it is essential to develop regulation and control instruments to prevent these arms from falling into the wrong hands.**



Luc Mampaey, Phd in Economics, joined the GRIP in 1993. He successively served as a researcher, project manager, and deputy director before being appointed director of the GRIP in May 2012. His research interests and publications focus on the development of the defence industry in the United States and the European Union and, more generally, on issues related to defence and peace economics. Throughout his professional career he was a technical NCO in the Belgian armed forces (1975-1983) and a production engineer in a private company in the aviation sector (1983-1993).

**What characterizes the GRIP in the European landscape of strategic research?**

The GRIP was founded in 1979, at the heart of the Cold War, in the particular context of great civilian mobilizations opposed to the arms race and, more precisely, the installation of US Cruise and Pershing missiles on the soil of several European countries. Stuck between pacifist movements' radical positions and rather rigid stances among chancelleries, this "Euromissiles crisis" revealed the limitations of the reflexion on strategic issues in Europe. Acting as the missing link between those two separated spheres, the GRIP was at that time one of the first independent francophone research centre treating questions of disarmament and conflicts prevention. Within its 35 years of existence, the GRIP has known important transformations but preserves its hybrid profile. The GRIP have strived to conciliate on the one hand, a permanent educational vocation aiming to enhance understanding on complex international relations issues for an audience as wide as possible, and on the other hand, to develop the expertise of an independent and objective research institute capable of producing high level analyses destined to policy makers.

**Belgium signed the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) adopted the 2 April 2013. What are the strengths and**

**weaknesses of such a Treaty? What possible impact could it have on its exports of weapons?**

The adoption of the ATT marked a historic step in global arms control policies since it is the first multilateral instrument regulating the international trade in conventional arms including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition. One of its strongest elements is the requirement for states to refuse a transfer in certain circumstances. It also creates binding obligations for governments to assess an export in light of certain criteria, notably, risks that the weapons will be used to violate rules of international human rights and humanitarian law, or to commit acts of terrorism or to fuel transnational organized crime. Since the treaty's text is a compromise between 193 states, it contains some important weaknesses notably in the list and the definitions of arms covered and the absence of a specific provision for public reporting on arms transfers. Those elements could limit the effectiveness of the instrument. The ATT will probably not require EU member states to introduce major changes in their export control regimes as similar standards are already included in the EU Law. It is therefore important for the EU to focus on outreach and promotion activities in order to guarantee a quick entry into force and the implementation of the ATT.

**In 2009 was launched the directive 2009/43/EC simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the European Community. What have been the results of this evolution?**

The transposition of the Directive 2009/43/EC into national law has been a difficult process for some member states, which have not been able to respect the deadlines laid down in the Directive. It is too early to analyse the implementation of the Directive and the efficiency of the new transfer licensing system. It is also too early to evaluate whether it has eased the administrative burden on the European defence industries and national authorities, and whether it improved the security of the supply chain. For instance, the certification process, which is a central guarantee on the reliability of the recipient in the frame of general licences, seems to be underused. Only 20 enterprises from 8 member states have been certified according to CERTIDER – the European Commission's website listing the certified defence-related enterprises. Moreover, experts are wondering whether the margin left to member states in determining the content of the licenses may constitute an obstacle in achieving the objectives of the Directive.

*Interview conducted by  
Boris le Polain  
Research Assistant, FRS, Paris*

## EU Institutional news

### 68th Session of the UN General Assembly First Committee

The 68th Session of the UN General Assembly First Committee opened October, 7 in New-York. On the opening day of the general debate, the EU Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Ambassador Jacek Bylica therein reiterated the views and ambitions of the EU.

Ambassador Bylica first highlighted the positive developments witnessed these last months, and underlined the importance of the UN as a fundamental framework for effective multilateralism and cooperation. In this context, he warmly welcomed the adoption of the landmark Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the positive outcomes of the Third Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), noting that the EU has already allocated 12 million euros to support the activities of the OPCW. With regard to the investigation into the use of chemical weapons in Syria, the EU notes the Secretary General's mechanism as "an important instrument".

Nevertheless, Ambassador Bylica recalled that the international community continues to be faced with major proliferation challenges, mainly in Syria, DPRK and Iran. Therefore, he insisted on the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council to maintain international peace and security, "including in cases of non-compliance". In particular, Ambassador Bylica stressed that the UNSC Resolution 2118 envisages a forceful international reaction in the event of Syrian non-compliance.

Furthermore, Ambassador Bylica recalled that Syria has yet to provide the necessary cooperation with the IAEA concerning its nuclear programme, as asked by the resolution approved in June 2011 by the Board of Governors of the Agency.

EU Statement by Mr. Jacek Bylica  
First Committee

### UNSC Resolution on Syrian Chemical Weapons

The 15 members of the UN Security Council unanimously voted a resolution on Syrian chemical weapons the 27 September 2013. This resolution establishes a framework for overcoming the ongoing crisis in Syria. It requires the verification and destruction of Syria's chemical weapons stockpiles, calls for a constructive engagement from Syria to the Geneva II conference and endorses the establishment of a transitional governing body in Syria, with full executive powers.

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton, speaking on behalf of the EU on September, 28 2013 in Brussels, hailed this resolution as a "major step towards a sustainable and unified international response to the crisis in Syria". She added that "the EU reiterates its readi-

ness to support actions foreseen under the resolution as well as under the decision of the OPCW Executive Council". According to her, the international answer to the chemical crisis in Syria must be seen as part of a comprehensive approach. In her words, the international community "must not lose sight of the most important goal: ending the violence and heading towards a peaceful and democratic transition in Syria". In the meantime, Catherine Ashton reiterated the importance of providing access to humanitarian aid in the country.

UN Security Council Resolution, S/RES/2118, 27 September 2013

Catherine Ashton's Statement on UNSCR 2118

### Eighth Article XIV Conference in Support of the Entry-into-Force of the CTBT

The Article XIV Conference is a biennial event the purpose of which is to accelerate the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty's (CTBT) ratification and to promote its entry-into-force. In the Final Declaration of September, 27 2013, the participating states "affirm the importance and urgency of achieving early entry into force of the Treaty as a crucial practical step for systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation". Up to date, the CTBT has not yet entered into force due to the non-ratification of eight States listed in its "Annex 2".

The EU, represented at the Conference by H.E. Mr. Linas Linkevičius, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, fully supports

the universalization of the CTBT and urges all the countries to promote and ratify it. Mr. Linkevičius stressed also the importance of a strong and comprehensive International Monitoring System that provides assurance of compliance with the Treaty. Finally, the EU "calls upon all States to respect [the voluntary moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions] and to refrain from any action that would undermine the objectives and purposes of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".

Mr. Linas Linkevičius' statement

Final Declaration of the Conference

Government Statements

### Upcoming events

**November 07 – 08, 2013:** Regional Workshop on Facilitating Adherence to and Implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) for French-speaking States in Africa, Brussels, Belgium.

**November 11 – 15, 2013:** 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Advisory group on Nuclear Security (AdSec), Vienna, Austria.

**November 28, 2013:** 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Advisory group on Nuclear Security (AdSec), Vienna, Austria.

**December 02 – 06, 2013:** 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of States Parties of the Chemical Weapons Convention, OPCW, The Hague, Netherlands

**December 19 - 20, 2013:** European Council, Brussels, Belgium.

# Network News

## Publications and web resources

[Zone exempte d'armes de destruction massive au Moyen-Orient : sortir de l'enceinte du TNP](#), Benjamin Hautecouverture, note n°25/13, FRS, October 2013 (in French).

[Syria CW destruction – who wins, who loses?](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, IISS, 15 October 2013.

[China's exports of small arms and light weapons](#), Mark Bromley, Mathieu Duchâtel, Paul Holtom, SIPRI Policy Paper n°38, October 2013.

[Disarming Syria](#), Jean Pascal Zanders, Briefs n°33, EUISS, 24 September 2013.

[Rethinking conventional arms control in Europe: A transparency-centred approach](#), Jacek Durkalec, PISM Strategic File no. 7 (34), 17 September 2013.

['Defending the Future', a rational approach to Britain's future nuclear arsenal](#), Toby Fenwick, BASIC, September 2013.

[To eliminate WMD we need to disarm patriarchy](#), Rebecca Johnson, Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, 30 August 2013.

[The Arms Trade Treaty: Half full or half empty?](#), Marc Finaud, GCSP Policy Paper 2013/6, 13 August 2013.

[New START: A net assessment](#), Stela Petrova, Policy Brief n°3, European Leadership Network, August 2013.

[The right to dual-use technologies and the case of Iran](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, The Non-Proliferation Monthly's Editorial, CESIM, August 2013.

## 2nd EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament International Conference

The Second EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference was held in Brussels from the 30th September to the 1st October 2013. The event brought together more than 300 experts from both EU member States and countries further afield to discuss the major issues in the disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control landscape. The two-day conference, organized by the IISS provided a platform for discussion within the expert community. In order to broach the widest possible range of topics the same organizational principle as the first conference of this kind was maintained, namely an alternation between plenary sessions and concurrent thematic sessions.

As the Deputy Secretary General of the European External Action Service (EEAS) Maciej Popowski underlined in his welcoming speech, the overall aim that guides the EU regarding its non-proliferation policy and that thus underpinned the conference is the universality of treaties, conventions and international instruments, in accordance with the stance defined in the EU strategy against WMD proliferation.

The multiple presentations and debates during the conference were characterized by a rather optimistic and constructive approach to proliferation-related issues. Indeed, many panelists underlined the role of the EU as a major actor in the longstanding construction of the current global non-proliferation regime, as well as the opportunities and prospects for strengthening and universalizing this framework. In this regard, the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, Lassina Zerbo, reaffirmed that the CTBT "is [now] functioning as a fully-fledged organization", even if not yet into force, and showed the progresses it has made recently. Andrew Cotter (University College, Cork) highlighted the enormous progress that has been made by the EU since the 1990s and the role it has played in the promotion of non-proliferation objectives. In a similar frame of reference, EEAS Principal Adviser and Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Jacek Bylica, differentiated between the fragilities of the existing framework and its weaknesses, gaps or flaws, further highlighting the event's positive dynamic.

The plenary sessions were devoted to the three main topics of the conference: the strengthening of the non-proliferation and disarmament regime, non-proliferation and disarmament in the Middle-East, and EU non-proliferation policies. In this overarching framework, heated discussions took place during the sessions in relation to the latest events in Syria and the stance that both EU and the international community more generally should adopt. The majority of participants welcomed the diplomatic breakthrough and the reduction of US-Russia tensions with regard to Syria, and viewed the 2118 UNSC resolution as a sign of positive momentum that the EU should seek to build on. However, this kind of temporary progress should not be feted too soon, and Jacek Bylica nicely encapsulated the caution shared by many of the experts present: "I would actually suggest keeping the bigger bottles of champagne in the fridge for the time being and opening them once everything has been implemented". Other topics that were the subject of particular attention during the two-day event included non-proliferation issues in Iran and North Korea, the objective of a WMD-Free Zone in the Middle-East, the need for dialogue and cooperation between parties, and the universalization of the NPT.

The principal objective stated throughout the conference that should serve as a lasting conclusion is the need for the EU to develop a "comprehensive approach" to address non-proliferation related issues. Many experts agreed that, as the EEAS Director, Security Policy and Conflict Prevention Joëlle Jenny put it during her presentation, EU action should concentrate on and seek to improve its comparative advantage, attract and make sufficient use of the different resources at its disposal, facilitate synergies between bilateral sub-regional European and multilateral initiatives, and support a renewed impetus for a strategically coherent and effective use of EU instruments in line with the comprehensive approach.

## Upcoming events

**November 05 – 06, 2013:** 16th International CBRN Symposium, Shrivenham, Defence Academy of the United Kingdom, UK

**December 09- 13, 2013:** Weapons Law and the Conduct of the Legal Review of Weapons Course, Geneva, Switzerland.

**December 13 – 15, 2013:** World Policy Conference (IFRI) – Sixth edition, Monaco.

**December 16 – 20, 2013:** Towards the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Wilton Park conference (WP1265), Wiston House, UK.

**January 13 - 15, 2014:** The future of power: implications for global actors by 2040, Wilton Park conference WP1294, Wiston House, UK

[Keynote Speeches](#)

[First Plenary Session: Strengthening the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Regime](#)

[Second Plenary Session: Addressing Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in the Middle East](#)

[Third Plenary Session: EU Non-Proliferation Policy and Implementation](#)

[Evening Speech](#)

[Conference Photo Gallery](#)

[Conference Tweets](#)

## Spotlight on...

### Latest publications

**Virginie Moreau**, *Traité sur le commerce des armes : de nouvelles signatures dont les États-Unis*, 26 Septembre 2013 (in French).

**Yannick Quéau**, *L'appétit mesuré d'Embraer pour la défense*, *Note d'analyse du GRIP*, 20 septembre 2013 (in French).

**Kloé Tricot O'Farrell**, *Arms Brokering Controls: How Are They Implemented in the EU?*, *Les rapports du GRIP*, 2013/2, 29 August 2013, 34 p.

**Sylvain Fanielle**, *Le Sommet sur la sécurité nucléaire à la croisée des chemins : entre doutes et ambition*, *Les rapports du GRIP*, 2013/7, 12 août 2013, 36 p. (in French).

**Kristopher Carlson**, *Efficacy of Small Arms Control Measures and National Reporting: Learning from Africa*, *Small Arms Survey Research Notes*, N°23, August 2013, 4 p.

**Virginie Moreau**, *Détournements et trafics d'armes en Amérique latine*, *Note d'analyse*, 27 June 2013, 18 p. (in French).

**Fanny Lutz**, *Sur les traces des armes dans le dédale proche-oriental*, *Les Rapports du GRIP*, 2013/5, 26 June 2013, 40 p. (in French).

**Jihan Seniora**, *Les transferts intra-communautaires des produits liés à la défense : un an de mise en œuvre de la Directive*, *Note d'analyse du GRIP*, 25 juin 2013 (in French).

**Sabrina Lesparre, Luc Mampaey**, *Dépenses militaires, production et transferts d'armes - Compendium 2013*, *Les rapports du GRIP*, 2013/5, 19 June 2013, 52 p. (in French).

**Bérangère Rouppert**, *Deux ans avant la Conférence de révision du TNP 2015 : Quelles avancées ?*, *Note d'analyse*, 23 mai 2013, 8 p. (in French).

**Bérangère Rouppert**, *Quel avenir pour la Convention d'interdiction des armes chimiques ?*, *Notes d'analyse*, 21 mai 2013, 4 p. (in French).

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## Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security



Founded in 1979, GRIP is a Belgian independent research center dedicated to the study and critical analysis of contemporary peace and security issues. GRIP research focuses on: non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control; governance, peace and security in Africa; defense and security in Asia-Pacific; as well as European integration and security policies. Its "Non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control" Programme has developed an extensive expertise and has been very active on issues such as small arms and light weapons (SALW); regulation of global arms trade; military spending; doctrinal and industrial developments in the defence sector; and nuclear and chemical weapons proliferation. GRIP regularly works with intergovernmental organizations, national and foreign governments, policy-makers, NGOs and international media. The dissemination of information to the wider public, through activities such as publications, public discussions, international conferences and seminars, is also a key/major goal for GRIP.

### The team

**Mélanie De Groof** is a Researcher with the GRIP "Arms Transfers and Small Arms" Project. As a lawyer, her field of research focusses on legal questions that arise in view of arms transfers, in particular to states which are involved in armed conflicts or crisis situations. She also analyses the practical and legal implications of the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). She is also a PhD student at Maastricht University (The Netherlands).

**Bruno Hellendorff** joined GRIP in 2011 and is currently a Researcher with the GRIP "Europe, security strategy, defence economics and globalisation" Project. His main research activities deal with the various issues of defence and security in Asia-Pacific. He is also a PhD student at the UCL (Belgium).

**Virginie Moreau** is a Researcher with the GRIP "Arms Transfers and Small Arms" Project. Her research has a specific focus on conventional arms transfer controls including small arms and light weapons, and in particular on the Arms Trade Treaty, EU regulations, arms brokering, end-use controls and arms embargoes.

**Cédric Poitevin** is Head of the GRIP "Arms Transfers and Small Arms" Project. He is in charge of research activities on arms transfers (transfer control, control of end-use and post-export control) and small arms and light weapons and their ammunition (transfer control, marking and tracing, civilian detention, legal and institutional aspects in the EU and Sub-Saharan Africa).

**Bérangère Rouppert** is a Researcher with the "Europe, security strategy, defence economics and globalisation" Project. Her research activities focus on nuclear and chemical weapons issues, global disarmament process and missile defense evolution.

**Jihan Seniora** is a Researcher with the GRIP "Arms Transfers and Small Arms" Project. Her fields of research focus on arms transfers (transfer control, border controls, EU regulation), and transparency in the field of armament (international and regional transparency instruments, reports, information exchange).