

## Editorial

### Nuclear futures and non-proliferation

At an EU retreat in Alpbach, Austria on 23-25 August, three dozen experts from academia, industry and international organisations assessed future developments impacting the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Held in conjunction with the European Forum Alpbach, the seminar on 'Nuclear Futures?' concluded that nuclear power will continue to be a significant part of the global energy panorama, particularly in non-OECD Asia. Nuclear energy can help ensure energy security and meet rising energy demands and greenhouse gas emission targets. While renewable sources will make an increasingly larger contribution, technological advancements may also help overcome the serious problems associated with nuclear power. Indeed, how to ensure that nuclear power is provided safely, securely and without abetting nuclear-weapons programmes was the dominant theme of the event. Each aspect of the '3S' framework – safeguards, safety and security – was discussed at length, as well as the role of export controls in ensuring the proper use of nuclear-related trade. Ensuring adherence to each of these principles is fundamental if the nuclear future is not to be bleak.

Three separate units of the European Union joined forces in funding and organising the seminar: the European External Action Service through the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium, the Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid Directorate-General of the European Commission, and the Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC).

European Forum Alpbach, Austria - «Nuclear Futures?»

Mark Fitzpatrick  
Director, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme, International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), co-founder, EU Non-Proliferation Consortium

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## *NATO needs to be prepared for other possible crises to come*

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**Even if the Ukrainian crisis does not mark a change of paradigm for Czech defence and security professionals, the Czech Republic supports shoring up the Alliance's defences.**



Dr. Ondrej Ditrych is a research fellow at the Institute of International Relations Prague and head of its international security research unit. He is also a lead investigator of the Global Prohibition Regimes project.

**The Institute of International Relations Prague joined the EU Non-proliferation Consortium network last year. How would you assess the European landscape as far as strategic studies are concerned?**

We are thrilled to have joined the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium network. It is exactly the kind of project that Europe needs. It connects research in strategic studies in order to amass and streamline expertise in this area which has been somewhat diffused and compartmentalized along national academic boundaries. And in doing so, it contributes to creating essential conditions for the EU to become a real 'strategic' actor - in other words, an actor that can be 'felt' on the global stage. Just recall how the U.S. assuming a global role was paralleled - and it was no coincidence - by emergence of the science of international relations, with strategic studies as its subfield. Fortunately, we're not in the cold war anymore. But it's difficult to imagine U.S. strategy in those times without theorists outside the government like Bernard Brodie. In today's Europe, the situation is different as the expertise is obviously here. We don't need to be starting from the scratch. But we need to overcome the predicament I've described above, and I see the role of the Consortium as absolutely essential in that.

**Could you describe the purpose of the IIR recently launched project "Global Prohibition Regimes"?**

In this project, we seek to conduct a

comprehensive comparative analysis of the global prohibition regimes, which we understand as institutionalizations of explicit and implicit norms prohibiting certain activities of both state and nonstate actors (through systemic diffusion in the international space, in international public law as well as domestic criminal law), and processes by which these norms are enforced. Importantly, these regimes, which we divide into three clusters - 'nonconventional' (CBRN), 'humanitarian' (APLs, CMs, and SALWs), and a 'heterogenous' third cluster (drug and endangered species traffic, and cybersecurity) - have to have a globalizing ambition to eliminate leakage and exploitation of loopholes. The overwhelming objective of such comparative analysis is to investigate how power operates in these regimes: which forms it takes, when it is manifested and where, that is, which actors and spaces it concerns. It is obviously an ambitious project, and we're very lucky to have assembled an excellent international team of experts with various backgrounds to carry it out. Some of them, by the way, are associated with other partner institutions in the Non-Proliferation Consortium network such as SIPRI and DIIS.

**More than 20 years after the end of the Cold War, Central Europe has been under the spotlight this year. How does the Ukraine crisis affect Czech security perceptions and its strategic interests?**

The impact of the Ukraine crisis is

very likely to be seen in the process of drafting strategic documents in the area of security and defence. Currently, this is above all the *Longterm Outlook for Defence (2030)*, which is being prepared at the Ministry of Defence. That said, the crisis does not mark a change of paradigm for Czech defence and security professionals. They feel rather vindicated, for they have seen, by and large Russia as a threat for years. It is important to differentiate these professionals from the current political leadership that has been less enthusiastic in pursuing this line of thought. But even the official statements, which in any case have been intended for domestic, or even one particular political party's audience, frame Russian government if not as an immediate threat than as a major source of instability. So, I'd say there is a fairly broad agreement that the current crisis may not necessarily escalate, NATO needs to be prepared for other possible crises to come. Therefore, the Czech Republic supports shoring up the Alliance's defences - if not through permanent deployments in the Central Europe than through exercises, update of contingency plans etc. - and the general trend toward moving to a post-expeditionary phase with the corresponding renewed focus on defence taking into account the changed security environment and the nature of new risks faced by member states' governments and societies.

*Interview conducted by Benjamin Hauteouverture*

## EU Institutional news

### The EU expresses concern on Syrian chemical weapons

As mentioned in the issue n°14 of the Consortium Newsletter (February-March), the EU contributes largely for the removal and destruction of Syrian chemical weapons. This explains why Catherine Ashton and the European External Action Service as a whole take a special interest in the evolution of the process

On June 23, 2014, Catherine Ashton expressed her satisfaction to see that in spite of delays, remaining chemicals had eventually been removed on board of a Danish vessel. She congratulated the OPCW and the joint mission staff for this result.

However, the EU expressed its worries about the allegations of ongoing use of chlorine in Syria and stated that people responsible for these attacks should be held accountable. The Council also showed its concerns about the humanitarian and security situation in the country by adopting Decision 2014/387/CFSP on June 23, 2014, which adds twelve new Syrian officials to the list of natural and legal persons targeted by EU sanctions.

[Council Implementing Decision concerning restrictive measures against Syria](#)

[EU strengthens sanctions against the Syrian regime](#)

[Statement by the Spokesperson on the removal of chemical weapons from Syria](#)

### First EU-Pakistan Dialogue on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The first round of Pakistan-European Union Bilateral Dialogue on Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was held in Islamabad on June 17, 2014. On this occasion, Ambassador Jacek Bylica represented the EU and led its delegation in these high-level talks with Tasnim Aslam, Additional Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan. This first dialogue offered an opportunity for the two delegations to discuss nonproliferation and disarmament, but also issues related to nuclear energy in general, regional and strategic stability. It also permitted the EU and Pakistan to review areas of cooperation, both at a bilateral and multilateral level.

This roundtable on nonproliferation and disarmament issues was organized at the South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI) University. Pakistani officials, and in particular Dr. Maria Sultan, Director Regional of SASSI University and Secretary of Defense Asif Yasin Malik emphasized during these roundtables their worries about the transfer of nuclear technolo-

gies to India and the increase of its defense budget. The roundtable was attended by security experts and defense analysts.

This event was organized in the framework of the 2012 EU-Pakistan Five-Year Engagement Plan. This plan, shaped after the joint statements of 2009 and 2010 EU-Pakistan Summits, was adopted in February 2012. Split in 6 chapters, it notably relates to strategic, political and security issues and previews the establishment of sectorial dialogues on disarmament and nonproliferation.

A second round of dialogue is set to take place in 2015 in Brussels.

[EU-Pakistan 5-year Engagement Plan](#)

[First EU-Pakistan Dialogue on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation](#)

### Brussels seizes the opportunity of the Maputo Summit to renew its commitment against anti-personnel mines

The Third Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (known as the Ottawa Convention) was held in Maputo from June 23 to June 27, 2014. In anticipation of this event, the Council of the European Union reasserted its support for the Convention and its history of promoting the destruction of mines (stockpiled and on the field) and assistance to anti-personnel mines victims. It also expressed its hopes that the Conference would provide an opportunity for agreeing on a concrete plan and a realistic set of actions to implement the Convention.

During the Conference, the EU highlighted the need for an efficient structure to monitor the implementation of the action plan, pointing especially to the optimization of its costs of functioning and a rationalization of the schedule of its meetings.

The EU's support to the Convention and its implementation process is both old and deep. It is the largest international donor on this issue and has spent 1.5 billion since 1992 on programs linked to demining, technology and assistance to victims. Its action also includes raising awareness and education, training specialists and promoting advocacy against the use of landmines. Since 2009 and the Second Review Conference held in Cartagena, and in the wake of a EU Council Decision of November 2012, the EU contributed more than 500 Million Euro to mine action. One of its key programs took place in Afghanistan, where the Union spent 89 million Euros, in addition to member States' contributions, to clear almost 80% of the minefields and assist the Afghan government to deal with the issue of anti-personnel mines.

[Council conclusions on Third Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention](#)

### Upcoming events

**July 28 – September 12 2014:** Conference on Disarmament 2014, Part 3, Geneva, Switzerland

**September 02 – 05 2014:** Convention on Cluster Munitions Fifth Meeting of States Parties, San José, Costa Rica

**September 15 - 19, 2014:** IAEA Board of Governors, Vienna, Austria

**September 22 - 26, 2014:** IAEA General Conference, Vienna, Austria

**October 06 - November 05, 2014:** UN General Assembly First Committee, 69th Session, New York, USA

**October 28 - 30, 2014:** Forty-Third Session of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO

# Network News

## Publications and web resources

[What to do about North Korea](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Joint US - Korea Academic Studies, New thinking on Diplomacy toward North Korea, [August] 2014 Volume 25, 18p.

[US / NATO Missile Defense in Europe](#), Bernd W. Kubbig, Policy brief No. 37/38, Academic Peace Orchestra Middle East, August 2014, 20 p., Peace Research Institute Frankfurt

[The P5 Nuclear Dialogue - Five Years On](#), Andrea Berger, Occasional Paper, July 2014, 25p., Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies

[Où va le Groupe des fournisseurs nucléaires?](#), Benjamin Hautecouvert, Annuaire Français de Relations Internationales (AFRI) 2014, Volume 15, June 2014, pp.583-600 (in French), University Pantheon-Assas Paris II - Centre Thucydide

[Ukraine Crisis and Arms Control](#), Oliver Meier, SWP Comments 2014/C 30, June 2014, 7p.

[Weapons Tracing in Conflict Theatres: Lessons and Perspectives](#), Claudio Gramizzi, GRIP, June 2014

[Russia's solidarity with the West in the Iran nuclear talks](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Politics and Strategy - The Survival Editors' Blog, June 26, 2014, International Institute for Strategic Studies

[Syria and the removal of chemical weapons](#), Dina Esfandiary, IISS Voices, June 25, 2014, International Institute for Strategic Studies

[EU-Iran Relations: A Strategic Assessment](#), Cornelius Adenbahr, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Europe, June 23, 2014

[Ukraine shows uselessness of NATO nukes in Europe](#), Tom Sauer, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists - Analysis, June 23, 2014, University of Antwerp - Research Group in International Politics

## Workshop for mid-level Diplomats in support of the Helsinki Conference

In 2011 and 2012, the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium organised two international seminars in support of a process aimed at establishing a Zone Free of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDFZ) in the Middle East. The 2011 and 2012 seminars proved successful in bringing parties together and exploring key issues. The EU decided to sponsor a related event in 2014 as a practical contribution to the Helsinki Conference. Organised by our Consortium, a capacity-building workshop was held on the 18th and 19th June 2014 in Brussels, bringing together mid-level diplomats from the region.

The two-day workshop on negotiating a WMD-Free Zone served as a capacity-building and training opportunity on effective multilateral treaty negotiation in the sphere of non-proliferation and disarmament. The purpose of the workshop was to provide training on issues relating to successful multilateral treaty negotiations with the aim of encouraging fruitful dialogue on the initiation of a process to establish a Zone in the Middle East. Another objective was to facilitate a network of young and mid-career diplomats from the Middle East ready to work on an ongoing basis on non-proliferation and regional security issues.

The workshop consisted of two parts. The first part included eight inter-active briefings on history, relevant models, negotiation methodology and issues particular to the Middle East. Four of the presentations were devoted to case studies of zones and security and confidence building measures elsewhere, one focused on methodology of multilateral negotiations, and one addressed the WMDFZ process in the Middle East. The second part of the workshop was a group exercise designed to reinforce the methodological lessons through practical application. Fifteen participants from nine Middle Eastern countries plus the League of Arab States (LAS) registered for the workshop. Informal meals served to strengthen group dynamics.

## The 13TH IISS Asia Security Summit - Session 5: The Future Of North Korea: Implications for Regional Security – Saturday 31 May 2014

Since 2002, The Shangri-La Dialogue had brought together experts from the defence and security community from 28 States of the Asia-Pacific Region. Among the five special sessions organized during the 2014 event, a panel was dedicated to the question of North Korea and Regional Security. Moderated by Mark Fitzpatrick, this panel brought together Brigadier General (Retd) Lee Sang-chul of the Republic of Korea, Thomas Countryman (US Assistant Secretary of State for International Security and Nonproliferation), Dr Justin Vaisse, (Director of the Policy Planning Staff of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Dr Alexander Dynkin (Director of Institute of World Economy and International Relations within the Russian Academy of Sciences) and focused mainly on proliferation issues.

The four panelists agreed on the fact that the ballistic and nuclear program of the DPRK was not only challenging for regional security but for global security as well and that a consistent and united effort on the part of the international community to “manage the problem” was requested. While emphasizing the risks created by those programs for security as such but also in terms of proliferation of all kinds of weapons and for the credibility and robustness of the nonproliferation regime, they also testified about their pessimism about North Korea for which nuclear and ballistic capabilities are paramount and which, in the wake of the Iraqi and Libyan experiences, sees them as a major security guarantee. Experts focused on the special role of China and although they recognized the progress made by the Chinese diplomacy, notably to prevent a new nuclear test in 2014, they also stated that more could still be done. However, they also insisted on the responsibility of all states to deny North Korea access to materials or technologies potentially useful for its nuclear program.

## Upcoming events

**September 10 - 12, 2014:** World Nuclear Association symposium 2014, London, UK

**September 17 - 18, 2014:** Preventing Nuclear Terrorism: the Role of Nuclear Security, University of Antwerp, Antwerpen

**September 24, 2014:** Compliance issues in the BTWC, Wilton Park, Wiston Hall, UK

**September 26, 2014:** International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

**September 29 - October 03, 2014:** VCDNP September 2014 Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Short Course, Vienna, Austria

[Consult the agenda](#)

[Read the report](#)

[Consult the interactive briefings](#)

[Shangri-La Dialogue 2014 webpage](#)

[North Korea nuclear test on hold?](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Shangri-La Voices, May 27, 2014, International Institute for Strategic Studies

## Spotlight on...

### Latest publications

**Kratochvíl, Petr and Lukas Tichý**, *EU and Russian Discourse on Energy Relations*, Energy Policy, Vol. 56, 2013.

**Braun, Mats**, *Europeanization of Environmental Policy in the New Europe: Beyond Conditionality*, Ashgate, Farnham 2013.

**Handl, Vladimír and William Paterson**, *The Continuing Relevance of Germany's Engine for Central Europe and the EU, Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, Vol. 46 (2013), No. 3.

**Ditrych, Ondřej**, *Tracing the Discourses of Genealogy: Identity, Genealogy and State*, Palgrave, London 2014.

**Ditrych, Ondřej**, *From Discourse to Dispositif: States and Terrorism between Marseille and 9/11*, Security Dialogue, Vol. 44 (2013), No. 3.

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## Institute of International Relations Prague - IIR



The Institute of International Relations Prague - IIR, founded in 1957, is a public research institution founded by the charter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. As the country's leading think tank on matters of foreign and security policy, the IIR combines engagement in academic research and providing expert advice in areas ranging from transatlantic relations, disarmament and nonproliferation, EU internal and external policies, or East Asia to stakeholders in the Czech and European public sector. As a public institution whose aim is promoting awareness about key foreign policy agendas it reaches out to the public sector by means of organising ca. 60 public events a year, ranging from roundtables to major conferences. It is also an organiser of the annual Prague agenda conference hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. The IIR is a member of a number of international networks and consortia, including EPIN, TEPSA and ECPR. It has recently launched a project Global Prohibition Regimes which brings together a team of ten Czech and international experts engaging in a comparative analysis of various CBRN and conventional weapons regimes.

### The team

**Dr. Petr Kratochvíl** is the Director of the Institute of International Relations Prague and an associate professor at the University of Economics. The areas of his academic interest span Czech foreign policy, EU politics and institutional reform, Russia's foreign policy and politics in the post-Soviet Space, and the role of religion in world politics. He has authored and edited a number of books, most recently *Constructivism and Rationalism in EU External Relations* (co-authored with Elsa Tulmets), *The EU as a Political Actor: The Analysis of Four Dimensions of the EU's Actorness* (edited volume), as well as academic articles in journals such as *Energy Policy*, *Journal of Language and Politics* or *Journal of Common Market Studies*.

**Dr. Ondřej Ditrych** is a research fellow at the IIR, project leader of the Global Prohibition Regimes project, and assistant professor at the Charles University in Prague. Previously, he was Fulbright research fellow at Belfer Center, Harvard Kennedy School, visiting researcher at SWP Berlin, visiting scholar at CERI, Sciences Po and an associate fellow at the European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS). He read political science and international relations at Charles University in Prague and University of Cambridge, and has published on a range of international theory- and security-related issues in academic journals including *Security Dialogue*, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, or *Critical Studies on Terrorism*. His book *A Genealogy of Terrorism: States, Identity and Discourse* is to be published at Palgrave in 2014.

**Dr. Nik Hynek** is associate professor of international security at Charles University in Prague. He holds Ph.D. from the Department of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford, UK. Previously, he was Visiting Research Scholar at the Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies (SIWPS) at Columbia University, USA; the Japan Foundation Fellow at the Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan; and Visiting Research Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science, UK. His publications have appeared, among others, in *Security Dialogue*, *European Security*, *Defence Studies*, *Journal of International Relations and Development*, *International Peacekeeping*, *International Journal*, *Osteuropa*, *Contemporary Political Theory*, and *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*. He has recently

published a monograph titled *Human Security as Statecraft* (London: Routledge, 2012) and has co-edited books on multinational contributions to state-building in Afghanistan (London: Routledge, 2011), critical approaches to human security (London: Routledge 2010), and Canadian foreign and security policy (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010). Role in the project: theory, empirical expertise, database.

**Dr. Viit Střítecký** is assistant professor at Charles University in Prague. He holds postgraduate degrees in Security Studies and International Relations from the University of St. Andrews, UK and Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic. He also studied at the Uppsala University, Sweden and was Visiting Research Scholar at the Tbilisi State University. He has authored and co-authored several book chapters and his journal articles have appeared in *European Security*, *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* or *Osteuropa*, dealing specifically with nuclear issues in «Rise and Fall of the Third Site of Ballistic Missile Defence», an article published at *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 43:2 (2010) or «Raketenaabwehr, ade? Sicherheitspolitik in Polen und Tschechien?» in *Osteuropa* 60:6 (2010).

**Dr. Miroslav Tuma (Col. Retd.)** is a senior associate at the IIR. He holds a doctorate from the Faculty of Law, Charles University. In the Czechoslovak army, he served in various staff and command posts and participated e.g. in UNAVEM I (Angola) and the U.N. humanitarian operation in Iraq as part of the UN Guards Contingent in Iraq (UN-GCI). After retiring from active duty, he was employed by the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Security Policy Department, U.N. Department), with posts including the Permanent Mission to the United Nations (during Czech Republic's membership in the Security Council). He is the author of monographs *Mírověi využívaní jaderné energie, nešíření jaderných zbraní a jaderné odzbrojení* [*Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Disarmament*] (Praha: Ústav mezinárodních vztahů, 2009) and of *Jaderné odzbrojení: Utopie, nebo projev politického realismu?* [*Nuclear Disarmament: Utopia or the Sign of Political Realism?*] (Praha: Ústav mezinárodních vztahů, 2011).