

## Editorial

The UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security met from 6 October to 5 November 2014 in New York. On this occasion, the Principal Adviser and Special Envoy for Non-proliferation and Disarmament Mr. Jacek Bylica gave a [statement](#) on behalf of the EU at the general debate on 7 October, highlighting several topics of key importance for the EU.

On the good news side, it was pointed out that the Arms Trade Treaty will enter into force in December 2014 (23 EU States have ratified the Treaty so far), and that the removal and subsequent destruction of the declared Syrian chemicals constitute a significant step (the EU contributed 17 million euro for the joint UN/OPCW Plan for the destruction).

Unfortunately, profound concerns remain, including the violation of several commitments by the Russian Federation, many DPRK provocative actions throughout this year, Syria's non-compliance with its Safeguards Agreement, or the repeated use of a toxic chemical as weapon in Syria since April 2014. As to the ongoing Iranian crisis, the EU welcomed the Joint Plan of Action between Iran and the E3/EU+3 but expressed deep concerns about the fact that the IAEA is still unable to provide credible assurances about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in the country.

The EU continues to support effective multilateralism as the cornerstone for action in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament. It will be very interesting to see how the new EU High Representative address that issue in the foreseeable future.

*Benjamin Hautecouverture  
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## *The World continues to face major threats to international peace and stability*

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**In a time of new and serious threats, non-proliferation and disarmament cannot be seen in isolation, neither from each other, nor from the broader strategic context.**



Ambassador Jacek Bylica is Principal Adviser and Special Envoy for Non-proliferation and Disarmament at the European External Action Service (EEAS). Prior to joining EEAS in 2013, he was Head of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Non-proliferation Centre (WMDC) at NATO International Staff in Brussels. In this capacity he also co-chaired the NATO-Russia Council's Working Group on Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation.

**The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium had its third international conference in Brussels beginning of September. How useful are these events from an EEAS perspective?**

We deem them most useful. In 2010 the EU created a network of think-tanks to encourage political and security-related dialogue and discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. The Consortium, currently comprising some 60 think-tanks from across the EU, publishes papers, organizes workshops and other events.

The Conference is the largest, flagship event of the Consortium, reaching out to a global audience. Already three were held: in February 2012, September 2013 and September 2014. Funding is already secured for the next one in Autumn of 2015. This year's Conference brought together some 300 officials and academics from around the World. It serves as a forum for discussion, searching for solutions, and as a great networking opportunity.

If we have any particular EU agenda in this event it is the promotion of effective multilateralism. EU believes in the search for international solutions to international problems. We support, both politically and financially, with tens of millions of Euros, international treaties in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament, and international organizations implementing them.

**The tensions with Russia over Ukraine influenced the issues examined during the September Conference. What impact has had this cri-**

**sis on the nuclear non-proliferation regime so far?**

For a number of years one could argue that by abandoning WMD programmes or even weapons a State could in fact enhance its security. This argument was based largely on the Budapest Memoranda of 1994. In the one devoted to Ukraine, signed also by the President of the Russian Federation, the nuclear-weapon-States confirmed iter alia their commitment to:

- respect the independence, sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine;
- refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine;
- refrain from economic coercion against sovereign Ukraine.

EU remains committed to the rule of law in international relations, including in disarmament and non-proliferation. We strongly condemned the clear violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Russian aggression and illegal annexation of Crimea.

Russia is a great nuclear power and a permanent member of the UN Security Council bearing special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Her actions and attitudes have a major impact on the international situation, including on the global non-proliferation regime and disarmament prospects.

**More generally, what are your personal views on the evolution of non-proliferation and disarmament over the past year and what to expect henceforth?**

Unfortunately, the World continues to face major threats to international peace and stability, in fact some of these threats and risks seem to have increased over the last year. Non-proliferation and disarmament are part of the solution to these problems but should not be seen in isolation, neither from each other, nor from the broader strategic context.

One can sometimes hear that non-proliferation is mainly the preoccupation of Western countries while disarmament is dear only to the so-called developing world. Personally I do not share this simplistic view. Reductions have happened in the NPT nuclear-weapon-States, including the two which are EU Members. At the same time, costly and destabilizing arms races, including those involving nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, are taking place for example in Asia.

In the EU we have both nuclear-weapon-States and countries which are very reluctant to use nuclear energy even for peaceful purposes. This gives us a broad range of views and sensibilities. It is absolutely necessary that we mobilize our collective energy and a sense of responsibility for advancing the NPT agenda when it is clearly under strain. Next year's NPT Review Conference will be one of these moments.

*Interview conducted by  
Benjamin Hautecouverture*

## EU Institutional news

### Federica Mogherini: a new High Representative to develop EU's foreign policy

Italy's Foreign Minister Federica Mogherini has been appointed as the next EU High Representative on September 2014. She will start to endorse this function on the basis of the European Parliament's vote of consent, starting on November 1st. An expert in foreign affairs and security matters, Mrs Mogherini is an associate member of the Istituto Affari Internazionali and a fellow of the German Marshall Fund for the United States. Her government experiences at the highest level, but also her academic training and several recently-held positions give her a deep comprehension of nonproliferation issues. Being a member of the Group of Eminent Persons put in place by the CTBTO, she will be expected to preserve and deepen the close relationship between the EU and the Vienna Organization. This involvement will be expected on the political front, but also through technical cooperation and financial support. As a member of the European Leadership Network for Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (ELN), she will probably try to boost the Union's role in major nonproliferation and disarmament forums. Her experience as Italy's Foreign Minister also gave her an opportunity to approach major nonproliferation issues. Last June, she had a chance to voice her support for the creation of a Zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East during a meeting of European and Arab League Foreign Ministers in Athens. She also had the opportunity to encounter the Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif on different occasions, meetings which have given her a good understanding of various Iranian issues, including its nuclear program, and put her in a position to cooperate with Catherine Ashton in the framework of the EU3+3 negotiations.

Catherine Ashton, who is to step down from her position of EU High Representative when the current commission ends on October 31st, 2014, will indeed retain her leading role among the EU3+3 in the ongoing negotiations with Iran. While she had been initially expected to play this part only until the expiration of the interim agreement on November 24th, 2014, diplomatic sources within the EU have let on that she may pursue her diplomatic efforts beyond this date in case the talks were to be extended once more.

[Official announcement of Federica Mogherini's nomination](#)

[Biography of Federica Mogherini](#)

[Statement by Catherine Ashton on the appointment of Federica Mogherini](#)

### The EU states its views on nuclear proliferation at the IAEA General Conference

On September 22nd 2014, the EU delegate at the 58th IAEA General Conference delivered a statement representing the views of the institution as well as of its 28 member states and associate states. Following the American statement, the European remarks browsed several points. On non-proliferation, the spokesperson reiterated the EU's commitment to the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Weapons of Mass Destruction. He recalled the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council to "take appropriate action" in the event of non-compliance with safeguard agreements. On Iran, the EU voiced its support for the ongoing EU3+3 diplomatic efforts, and called Teheran to fully cooperate with the Agency on the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program. As in 2013, the Union strongly condemned North Korea's nuclear activities and provocative actions, as well as Syria's. This statement was also an opportunity to recall the EU's continuing support of the IAEA, whether it be financial support or political and technical cooperation. New Euro-

pean developments regarding nuclear security and nuclear safety were mentioned, and the commitment of Brussels to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540, but also to initiatives such as the Global Partnership, the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the Global Threat Reduction Initiative and the Nuclear Security Summits was detailed.

These issues and other technical aspects related to nuclear safety, waste management, and research on nuclear energy and especially on medical radioisotopes were developed in another statement on September 24th, by Massimo Garribba, Director of the European Commission Directorate - General for Energy, on behalf of the Euratom Community.

[Statement on behalf of the European Union, 58th IAEA General Conference](#)

[Statement on behalf of the Euratom Community, 58th IAEA General Conference](#)

### The EU welcomes the upcoming entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty

In a statement released by the EEAS on September 25th 2014, the EU welcomed the latest ratifications of the Arms Trade Treaty, which will enable its entry into force on December 24th this year. The Treaty, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on April 2nd 2014, has now been ratified by 53 states (including all but 5 EU member states) and signed by 68 more. 50 ratifications were requested for its entry into force. The Treaty aims at regulating the international trade in conventional arms, from small arms to battle tanks, combat aircraft and warships. States parties to the Treaty will be expected to monitor arms exports and imports to ensure that no weapons reach regions concerned by arms embargoes or are used to commit human-rights abuses including terrorism. Concretely, the Treaty establishes international standards for trade in conventional weapons, provides oversight for global arms sales and forces States to face their responsibilities in meeting global norms.

Convinced that the Treaty can "reinforce international peace and security", the EU has for years been very active to promote the establishment of the Arms Trade Treaty, and the Council adopted three decisions to support its

adoption between 2009 and 2012. The Union supports financially its implementation, with a noteworthy contribution to the ATT Implementation Assistance Program. It also plays a key role in raising awareness in favor of the Treaty and calling for its ratification, both within and outside the Union. This support was most recently voiced in Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP, which outlined an "ambitious and tangible program to support the Treaty's implementation by third countries".

[Statement on the forthcoming entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty](#)

[Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP of 16 December 2013 on EU activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy](#)

[EU announces ratification of 15 Members States by the first anniversary of the Arms Trade Treaty](#)

[EU preparing for signature of the Arms Trade Treaty](#)

### Upcoming events

**November 03 - December 09, 2014:** Jordan to host full-scale CTBT on-site inspection exercise (Integrated Field Exercise 2014 - IFE14), Jordan

**November 11 - 12, 2014:** CBRN CoE 3rd Round Table meeting for North Africa Region, Algiers, Algeria

**November 13 - 14, 2014:** The 2014 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Geneva, Switzerland

**November 15 - 16, 2014:** The EU at the G20 Summit, Brisbane, Australia

**November 17 - 21, 2014:** IAEA Board of Governors (incl. Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee), Vienna, Austria

**December 08 - 09, 2014:** Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, Vienna Hofburg Palace, Austria

# Network News

## Publications and web resources

[Nuclear weapons and the humanitarian approach](#), Tom Sauer, Joellen Pretorius, Global Change. Peace and Security, October 2014, 20p., University of Antwerp - Research Group in International Politics

[North Korea, deterrence, and engagement](#), Heinz Gärtner, Defence and Security Analysis, October 2014, The Austrian Institute for International Affairs

[The NATO Summit: The Long Agenda of One Item](#), Michael Clarke, RUSI Newsbrief, Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies, September 2014.

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

[Iran's uranium enrichment plant: central to negotiations over Iran's nuclear power](#), Norman Moss, BASIC blog posts, September 2014

[The Arms Trade Treaty: challenges for the First Conference of States Parties](#), Sibylle Bauer, Paul Beijer and Mark Bromley, SIPRI Insights on Peace and Security, 2014/2, September 2014.

[Russia's Violation of the INF Treaty: Consequences for NATO](#), Jacek Durkalec, PISM Bulletin, no. 107 (702), August 2014.

[The Ukraine Crisis and Nuclear Order](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Survival, vol.56, n°4, August 2014.

[Guerilla warfare: against the madness of mutually assured destruction](#), Dr Rebecca Johnson, Jaine Rose, Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, August 2014.

['The cavalry has arrived' - EU external representation in The Hague and at the OPCW](#), Vincent Delaere and Louise van Schaik, Clingendael Policy Briefs, August 2014.

[Transnational Governance and Democratic Legitimacy : The Case of WMD Proliferation](#), Peter van Ham, Clingendael, August 2014.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference held in Brussels by the EU Consortium

The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium organized its third international conference in Brussels on September 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> 2014. More than 250 European and international experts took part in the debates, representing 57 countries, as well as many international organizations such as the UN, the OPCW, the CTBTO or NATO. This major event was organized by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), one of the four leading think tanks of the Consortium, which was selected for three more years in March 2014 by the EU to encourage political and security-related dialogue and the long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (see Council Decision 2014/129/CSFP).

The 2014 Conference was opened by Director for Security and Conflict Prevention at the EU External Action Service (EEAS), Joelle Jenny, who evoked the new challenges facing arms control, and Camille Grand, Chairman of the EU Non-proliferation Consortium, and Director of the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique (Paris, France). Other keynote speakers included OPCW Director-General Uzumcu, who elaborated on the successes and difficulties met by his organization in dealing with Syrian chemical weapons, and UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs Angela Kane, who evoked current difficulties regarding Russia's behavior towards arms control.

The two-day seminar was divided up in three plenary sessions, which dealt with current events. The first plenary sessions discussed the role played by the EU in the ongoing talks on the Iranian nuclear program. The second evoked the elimination of chemical weapons. Finally, the last plenary session put in perspective the Ninth Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, which will be held in the spring 2015 in New York.

On the first day, eight special sessions were also held simultaneously. They brought together experts on various subjects, such as small arms regulation, cybersecurity, humanitarian arms control, the objective of a WMD-Free Zone in the Middle East, the promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, export controls, missile proliferation and proliferation challenges in Northeast Asia and South Asia.

The special sessions resumed on the second days around issues such as nuclear security, the relationship between deterrence, non-proliferation and disarmament, reducing the threat of dual-use biotechnologies and enhancing BTWC compliance and the Arms Trade Treaty.

As the seminar was held at the same time as the 24th NATO Summit in Newport (Wales), the European context and especially the tensions with Russia over Ukraine, which were extensively discussed at the Summit, also influenced the issues examined during the Conference. This agenda is the reason why a session was especially dedicated to deterrence and disarmament. The input of Russian academics, but also of NATO officials, enabled the speakers to explore in depth the very nature of arms control and its many challenges in today's world. On disarmament, the question of how to replace bilateral instruments inherited from the Cold War was raised, in the context of the upcoming NPT Review Conference. This 2014 edition of the Conference was therefore very much related to the European strategic current affairs, which gave it an opportunity to avoid the usual critic that talks on disarmament and nonproliferation often neglect strategic realities.

Jacek Bylica, Principal Adviser and Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament of the EEAS, offered the closing statements, acknowledging the year-long work of the Consortium and offering his personal views on the evolution of non-proliferation and disarmament over the past year and what to expect henceforth.

[Introduction and Keynote Address](#)

[Eliminating Chemical Weapons](#)

[Humanitarian Arms Control](#)

[Promoting the CTBT](#)

[Export Controls](#)

[Regulating Small Arms](#)

[Cyber Security Arms Control Challenges](#)

[Furthering the Goal of a WMD-Free Zone in the Middle East](#)

[Restraining Missile Proliferation](#)

[Proliferation Challenges in Northeast Asia and South Asia](#)

[Evening Keynote Address](#)

[The Role of the EU in Iran Nuclear Negotiations](#)

[Working for a Successful 2015 NPT Review Conference](#)

[Deterrence, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament](#)

[Reducing the Threat of Dual-Use Bio Technologies and Enhancing BTWC Compliance](#)

[Bringing the Arms Trade Treaty into Force](#)

[Nuclear Security](#)

## Upcoming events

**November 03 - 04, 2014:** Annual Seminar of the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (by invitation only), Brussels, Belgium

**November 04 - 05, 2014:** The Inaugural Joint UK-US Project on Nuclear Issues Conference, RUSI, UK (members only)

**November 10 - 13, 2014:** Seminar International Negotiations, Clingendael Institute, The Hague, The Netherlands

**November 20 - 21, 2014:** The Warsaw Security Forum 2014, Warsaw, Poland

**December 15 - 19, 2014:** Nuclear non-proliferation: preparing for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Wilton Park, Wiston Hall, UK

**January 07 - 14, 2015:** 27<sup>th</sup> ISODARCO Winter Course on: Global Nuclear Governance: Actors, Policies and Issues: Preparing for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Andalo (Trento), Italy

## Spotlight on...

### Latest publications

Can Kasapoglu, *The Military Strategic Rationale of Turkey's T-Loramids Project and the Eurosam Offer*, Recherches & Documents no.01/2014

Dr Szymon Kardaś, *Great Unfulfilled Expectations: Russia's Security Dialogue with Europe (Programme Nordika)*, Note no.03/14, 8 p.

Nicole Vilboux & Philippe Gros, *La révision quadriennale de la politique de défense américaine*, Note no.09/14, 12 p. (in French)

Morgane Farghen, *Implications of the Ukraine crisis for security, non-proliferation and deterrence in North East Asia*, Note no.10/14, 8 p.

Benjamin Hautecouverture, *Zone exempte d'armes de destruction massive au Moyen-Orient : sortir de l'enceinte du TNP*, Note no.25/13, 8 p. (in French)

Anguel Anastassov, *International humanitarian law, nuclear weapons and the prospects for nuclear disarmament*, Recherches & Documents no.04/2013, 21 p.

Bruno Terrais, *Pakistan's nuclear programme: a net assessment*, Recherches & Documents no.04/2012, 29 p.

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## Fondation pour la recherche stratégique - FRS

FONDATION  
pour la RECHERCHE  
STRATÉGIQUE

The FRS, founded in 1998, is an independent research centre and the leading French think tank on defence and security issues. Its team of experts in a variety of disciplines contributes to the strategic debate in France and abroad, and provides unique expertise across the field of defence and security studies. In the sphere of international security, the FRS' specific focuses are on security doctrines, arms control, proliferation/dissemination issues and challenges, and non-proliferation regimes and policies (small arms, conventional weapons, biological and chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, and their delivery systems). The FRS maintains an active presence in the strategic debate through its publications, its website, and the events it regularly organizes. It is also an active member of the network of European and international research centres.

### The team

**Stéphane Delory** (France) is working on questions of proliferation, and more specifically on ballistic and missile defence issues. He is also an associate research fellow at the Centre Thucydide (University Paris 2) where he works on security questions related to the Black Sea.

**Camille Grand** (France) was appointed managing director of the FRS in May 2008, and has been in office since 1st September 2008. Prior to this appointment, he was deputy director for disarmament and multilateral affairs in the directorate for strategic, security and disarmament affairs of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2006-08). In this capacity, he was in charge of issues relating to chemical and biological non-proliferation, conventional arms control, small arms and light weapons, land mines and cluster munitions, OSCE and Council of Europe affairs, and has been directly involved in several arms control negotiations. He was also the French representative in several groups within the EU (CODUN, COSCE) and NATO (HLTF).

**Benjamin Hautecouverture** (France) joined the FRS in 2010. He is specifically conducting European Union projects on the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. Benjamin Hautecouverture is also the Editor of *The Non-Proliferation Monthly*, a monthly eight pages newsletter on proliferation, non-proliferation and disarmament issues concerning nuclear, biological, chemical weapons and their delivery systems.

He is a member of the editorial board of the *Annuaire Français de Relations Internationales* (AFRI).

**Elisande Nexon** (France) has been a Research Fellow at the FRS since 2005. She teaches in the Geopolitics & Geostrategic module of the Masters in "CBRN Health risks", organized by the Val-de-Grâce School of Military Medicine, in partnership with the Pierre & Marie Curie University (UPMC) and the French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies Commission (CEA). She also lectures about chemical and biological proliferation and arms control in the Master of International Security from Sciences Po Paris.

**Xavier Pasco** (France) is in charge of the Department «Technology, Space and Security» of the FRS. Until 1997, he was a researcher at CREST (Centre for Research and Evaluation of the relationships between Strategies and Technology), associated with the Ecole Polytechnique.

Prior to joining the FRS in 2001 **Bruno Terrais** (France) was special Assistant to the Director of Strategic Affairs at the Ministry of Defence from 1993 to 2001. He was also visiting Fellow at the RAND Corporation from 1995 to 1996 and Director of the Civilian Affairs Committee at the NATO Assembly from 1990 to 1992. Previously he was Research Assistant at NATO Assembly (1989).