

## Editorial

### Waiting for a deal

When these lines are written, the world holds its breath. 1st July 2015: the deadline for the conclusion of a nuclear deal between the E3/EU+3 and Iran was missed. Fortunately, the 7th July was proposed as a new target date. We can breathe, can't we? Not so sure.

The good news is that there is more chance to have the latter target date met than the former: if any deal is concluded, it must be sent to the US Congress by 9 July 2015. The bad news is that the international community does not wait for any deal but for a very specific agreement guaranteeing without a doubt that Iran's nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes. As the saying goes, nothing should be settled until everything is settled. Unfortunately what would be true in a perfect world is not in ours. In other words, what is being negotiated is not negotiable. It sounds like a tricky paradox.

Be it the issue of the timing and extent to which UN sanctions will be lifted, the means to verify past allegations of weaponisation work, the detailed of a "managed access", the right of Iran to R&D or the issue of spent fuel, reactions to the future deal can be expected to be very mixed.

This is actually the way arms control has always been since the Fifties: how to limit the volume of violence in international affairs when one has to build on widespread distrust? In that regard, the Iran nuclear deal is a typical arms control phenomenon which is fascinating for an observer. The nuclear Iranian issue is highly sensitive because it deals with strategic matters: security of states, regional security and the distribution of power. The problem with strategic matters is that people who know don't speak and people who don't know speak. And one day you have a deal. Or you have not.

In the meantime, you will find on page 3 a list of recent publications from our network on the nuclear issue in Iran. I really hope you will enjoy reading these articles.

*Benjamin Hautecouverture*  
EU Non-Proliferation Consortium  
/ Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS)

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## *The CEI aims at studying global connections and their local expressions*

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### **The ongoing negotiations with Iran are crucial for the future security of the Middle East region but also for international security in a broader sense.**



Luis Nuno Rodrigues is Associate Professor at the Department of History of ISCTE, University Institute of Lisbon, where he coordinates the Master in International Studies and is deputy director of the Center for International Studies. He is also the Editor of the Portuguese Journal of Social Science. A former Fulbright student, Rodrigues holds a PhD in American History from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA.

### **What role does the Portuguese civil society play regarding international security issues?**

Portuguese civil society has been increasingly attentive to international security issues. Following a long period of dictatorship (1926-1974) and relative isolationism, Portuguese citizens in the last four decades have been more aware of the importance of international affairs for their own well-being. In part this was a consequence of a major transformation in terms of Portuguese foreign policy, with the end of the Portuguese empire in Africa, the integration in the European Union, since 1986, the gradual Europeanization of Portuguese foreign policy and the continuing participation in NATO and in international missions by Portuguese armed forces. In recent years there was also a growing attention paid to international affairs in school curricula, specially at the university level, in television and radio, and also in a number of generalist publications, such as magazines and newspapers.

### **What characterizes the Center for International Studies of the University Institute of Lisbon (CEI-IUL) in the European landscape of strategic research?**

The Center for International Studies (CEI) at ISCTE-IUL was created in 2013 with the purpose of studying global connections and

their local expressions. It emerged from the long experience of the former Center for African Studies (CEA) and looks forward to producing excellent research, relevant for society and with a sound expression in scientific outcomes, while supporting postgraduate teaching. The 30 years' experience of CEA created a unique research framework that is being extended to CEI, combining an interdisciplinary practice with a broad public-oriented activity, promoting research dissemination and engaging in public debates. CEI-IUL is organized on a three by three matrix, consisting of research groups and thematic regional lines. Our scholars link their regional knowledge and field research to theoretical approaches from political science and international relations, history, anthropology, sociology and economics. They compare social, political and economic dynamics either within the region of study or between different regions. Their research is organized in three groups: Institutions, Governance and International Relations; Development and Societal Challenges; Economy and Globalisation; and three thematic regional lines: Africa, Asia; European and Transatlantic.

### **How do you perceive the ongoing negotiations between the E3/EU+3 and Iran regarding the Iranian nuclear programme?**

We believe these negotiations and

the search for a long-term solution regarding Iran are crucial for the future security of the Middle East region but also for international security in a broader sense. These negotiations, as we know, are an ongoing process that started more than 10 years ago, when, in October 2003, the EU-3 and Iran signed the Tehran Declaration and the Iranian government accepted to cooperate with the IAEA. In this process, the Joint Plan of Action reached in November 2013 was also an important milestone, because of the limits it imposed on Iran's nuclear programme. Since then, the E3/EU+3 have been pushing for a comprehensive agreement, with the deadline being extended several times, from July 2014 to November 2014 and, finally to June 2015. In Vienna, negotiators agreed to extend the deadline until July 7, 2015 but the prospect for a comprehensive, long-term agreement seems difficult. Iran rejects the E3/EU+3 request for a long-term freeze on nuclear research and does not want international inspectors on its military sites. The role of the United States is also crucial, since President Obama has been facing strong criticism in Congress which threatens to impose new sanctions and to reject any agreement reached by the negotiators. The next weeks and months will be crucial to define the success of negotiations

*Interview conducted by Benjamin Hautecouverture*

## EU Institutional news

### 40th anniversary of the BTWC: the EU's contribution

For the 40th anniversary of the BTWC, Federica Mogherini congratulated Mauritania and Andorra for their recent accession to the convention, called for its universalization and recalled the engagement of the European Union in favor of bio-safety and bio-security, illustrated most recently through its 1.4 billion euros contribution to the fight against Ebola. She also evoked the 28 member states' commitment to a successful BTWC Review Conference in 2016.

As a reminder, the EU's priorities with regard to the BTWC were first developed in Joint Action 2006/184/CFSP, adopted in 2006. Among different initiatives, this text detailed the bases of the financial support of the Union to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU). Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP was the most recent Decision formalizing this cooperation, and dedicated 1.7 million euros to the universalization of the convention and to programmes aiming at assisting state parties in its national implementation. The projects financed by the Union include in particular training and workshops enabling member states to update and adapt their national legislation to the requirements of the convention. Council Decision 2013/668/CFSP also committed 1.7 million euros to bio-safety and bio-security projects developed by the WHO.

A new Council decision is expected soon on the European cooperation with the ISU, since the 2012 text was set to expire in 2014, as well as a Common Position in the wake of the 2016 Review Conference.

Statement by High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini on the 40th anniversary of the entry into force of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP of 23 July 2012 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), in the framework of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

### A new Regulation to frame the EU's support to the OPCW

The EU Council adopted its latest Decision in support of the activities of the OPCW on February 17, 2015. If it is mainly a follow-up of the two previous Decisions adopted in 2009 and 2012 as well as the Common Actions of 2004, 2005 and 2007, this new Decision contains a few innovations that mostly stem from lessons learnt during the Organization's mission in Syria. The text also draws its inspiration from the 3rd extraordinary session of the conference of the State parties held in The Hague in 2013.

Among these new features, one can notice initiatives in the field of verification, such as the strengthening of training capabilities for OPCW Technical Secretariat inspectors and experts and the modernization of information management

systems. With regard to national implementation, new awareness programmes are to be financed, as well as legal workshops in South America and the Caribbean and Mentorship Programmes. The EU will fund new exercises to increase preparedness and response capabilities, and support the OPCW's effort in Central Asia in this regard. The Africa Programme, launched in 2009, will continue. This new effort by the EU represents 2.5 million euros, the most important contribution since 2004.

Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 of 17 February 2015 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

### The EU contributes to the establishment of a LEU international bank in Kazakhstan

On June 11, 2015, the IAEA Board of Governors approved a Host State agreement with Kazakhstan to establish the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank at the Ulba Metallurgical Plant in Oskemen in northeastern Kazakhstan. This project, first authorized in 2010, will enable the Agency to supply fuel to any member state in compliance with its safeguards obligation and as a last resort, thanks to the storing of up to 90 m3 of uranium. The cost of the project has been estimated to around 150 million dollars, and will be paid by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, the United Arab Emirates, Norway, Kuwait but also the EU which pledged 25 million euros for the Bank back in 2008. This contribution will include 20 million euros, which have already been transferred, from the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (ISP), and 5 million euros to be taken from the Council Common Foreign and Security Policy budget. With the signature of the Host State Agreement, a Council decision is expected soon on this matter.

The Ulba Plant belongs to Kazatoprom and produces uranium fuel, but also beryllium, tantalum, and niobium. The length of the discussions between the Kazakhstani government and the IAEA illustrates the many technical challenges associated with the localization of the bank, and in particular the adoption of international safety and security standards and anti-seismic norms.

Council Conclusions on EU contribution for the establishment of an IAEA nuclear fuel bank

Six-Monthly Progress Report On the Implementation of the EU Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2014/Ii)

IAEA Moves Ahead on Establishing Low Enriched Uranium Bank in Kazakhstan

### Upcoming events

**September 7 - 11, 2015:** IAEA Board of governors meeting, Vienna

**September 7 - 11, 2015:** First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Dubrovnik

**September 14 - 18, 2015:** IAEA General Conference, Vienna

**October 15, 2015:** Organizational Meeting on the Convention on Nuclear Safety, IAEA, Vienna

**October 19 - 23, 2015:** IAEA International conference on global emergency preparedness and response, Vienna

**November 16-18, 2015:** Forty-Fifth Session of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO, Vienna

# Network News

## Publications and web resources

### The Iran nuclear deal

[The Iran Deal – In-depth analysis of the nuclear negotiations with Tehran](#), Carnegie Endowment special project.

[Explainer: Nuclear Negotiations with Iran](#), CSSS, King's College, London.

[Iran's nuclear programme: Latest publications from BASIC](#), London.

[Experts discuss prospects for the Iran deal](#), Bruno Tertrais, Lukasz Kulesa, 29 June 2015, ELN.

[Iran: It's the Final Countdown](#), Cristina Varriale, BASIC Blog, 26 June 2015, British American Security Information Council (BASIC).

[Verifying an Iran nuclear deal](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Politics & Strategy, the Survival Editors' Blog, 25 June 2015, IISS.

[Tehran Times: Iran, major powers will agree on comprehensive deal this summer](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Expert Commentary, 22 June 2015, IISS.

[Towards and Beyond a Final Nuclear Deal with Iran](#), Ellie Geranmayeh, The International Spectator, 50/2, 19 June 2015, pp.1-7, Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI).

[Inspecting Iran anywhere, but not anytime](#), Mark Fitzpatrick, Politics & Strategy, The Survival Editors' Blog, 16 June 2015, IISS.

[The Iran Deal: Enrichment and Reprocessing - An International Model?](#) Carlo Trezza, ELN, 2 June 2015.

[Out of the Comfort Zone: Russia and the Nuclear Deal with Iran](#), Patrycja Sasnal, Stanislav Scieru, PISM Strategic File No.11 (74), 7pp., 1 June 2015.

[Who needs an Iran nuclear deal more?](#) Mark Fitzpatrick, Politics & Strategy, The Survival Editors' Blog, 22 May 2015.

## Newcomers to the Consortium network

Three European think tanks specialized in international security studies have recently joined the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium network. We are very proud to announce that our network now has 70 members coming from almost all the EU member states.

[The Center for International Studies](#), a university-based multidisciplinary research center of the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL), is the first Portuguese think tank to join in (more on pages 1 and 4).

[The Department of Political Science, Law and International Studies – SPGI](#) – of the University of Padova is the seventh Italian institute to join the network. The Department promotes and manages research projects in the fields of law, history, philosophy, political science, languages and sociology. All the Department's activities aim at reaching international levels of research excellence by an interdisciplinary approach, while safeguarding some essential aspects of the approach to science and teaching in Italian universities. The Department manages several first-level and second-level degree courses, and the PhD programme in International Law and Private and Labour Law.

Last, the Institute of International Relations and Political Science (IIRPS) in Vilnius is one of the most prominent social sciences institutions in Central Eastern Europe and the Baltic region. IIRPS has been present in the academic and political life of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic region since its establishment in 1992, has achieved a wide range of academic accomplishments and can boast rich tradition of hosting high level politicians, diplomats and distinguished speakers at its premises. While first focusing mostly on educating the future members of Lithuanian diplomatic corps, the Institute has gradually enlarged its focus to educating people with a wider range of knowledge and capabilities which empower them to work in a range of public administration, non governmental and private institutions, to continue learning in their future careers. Being the leading institution in the country it has set in its newest Strategic plan the goal of establishing itself as the leading education and research institution in the Baltic region.

## Reminder: the EU Non-Proliferation and disarmament Internships

The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium will support 48 Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internships in European think tanks between 2015 and 2017 (see COUNCIL DECISION 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014). The duration of each internship shall be 3 month (13 weeks).

All members of the European network of independent non-proliferation think-tanks are eligible as host institutes for an EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament internship. For each internship the host institute will be granted 3,880 euros. Interns - as a rule - are expected to cover their living and traveling costs by themselves. The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium can provide limited subsidies (500 euros / month) for a limited number of students (12 out of 48) for the duration of the internship.

Host institutes for an EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internship must meet the following requirements:

- Membership in the European network of independent non-proliferation think-tanks
- Availability of office space / working place for intern
- At least one expert specialized in non-proliferation or disarmament affairs and corresponding EU policies
- At least one expert must have teaching / tutoring experience and serve as the general supervisor

For further details, please contact [Giorgio Franceschini](#) from the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF): [franceschini@hsfk.de](mailto:franceschini@hsfk.de).

Please note that this call is not directed to students, but to research institutes and think tanks only.

## Upcoming events

**September 9 - 11, 2015:** World Nuclear Symposium 2015, London

**September 14 - 19, 2015:** Summer School Global Challenges - ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa

**September 21 - 25, 2015:** Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament short course, VCDNP, Vienna

**September 24 - 25, 2015:** Compliance with the BTWC: strategies towards the 2016 review conference, Wilton Park conference (WP1416), Wiston House

**September 30, 2015:** Brown Bag Lunch and Book Launch with Dr Or Rabinowitz, 'Nuclear Bargains Reviewed; Washington's Cold War nuclear deals and what they mean for Iran', CSSS, King's College London, War Studies Meeting Room, 6th Floor King's Building

**October 7 - 16, 2015:** Training Course on International Security, the Clingendael Institute, The Hague

**November 11 - 12, 2015:** Fourth EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament conference, Brussels (by invitation)

## Spotlight on...

### Latest publications

Luis Manuel Brás Bernardino, *Angola en la arquitectura de paz y seguridad africana*, *Revista UNISCI*, 37, 177-192, 2015

Ricardo Real Pedrosa de Sousa, *External interventions and civil war intensity in south-central Somalia (1991-2010)*, *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, 28, 57-86, 2014

Luis Nuno Rodrigues, "The International Dimensions of Portuguese Colonial Crisis", in Miguel Jerónimo & António Costa Pinto (Eds.), *The Ends of European Colonial Empires. Cases and Comparisons*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2015.

Aleksi Ylönen, *On the complexity of analyzing armed opposition: objectives, labeling, and reflections on Ethiopia's Somali Region*, *Journal of African History, Politics, and Society*. 1, 1-22, 2015.

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## The Center for International Studies CEI-IUL



The Center for International Studies is a university-based multidisciplinary research center of the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL). Resulting from the expansion of the Center for African Studies (CEA-IUL), CEI-IUL promotes interdisciplinary research, supports postgraduate education and disseminates of research and knowledge at conferences, seminars and publications. CEI-IUL gathers researchers focusing on social studies, politics and international relations, development studies, economics and management. The Center is organized in a matrix of geographic lines (Africa, Asia, Europe and Transatlantic Relations) and research groups (Institutions, Governance and International Relations; Development and Societal Challenges; Economics and Globalisation). The research group "Institutions, Governance, and International Relations" develops its activities across the several geographic lines, focusing on the political aspects of International Studies.

### The team

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**Luis Manuel Brás Bernardino**, PhD, is Lieutenant-Colonel at the Portuguese infantry. Currently, Luis is involved in research at the Centro de Estudos Internacionais of ISCTE-IUL within the scope of a post-doctoral project dealing with the African Peace and Security Architecture, and the African sub-regional organizations. Luis participates on a regular basis in national and international seminars, and publishes articles in journals specialized on security and defence issues. In addition, he is currently teaching at the Academia Militar in Lisbon.

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**Manuel João Ramos**, PhD. and habil., is Associate Professor in Anthropology at ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon and Deputy Director of CEI-IUL. He publishes on on risk and conflict, mainly on the Horn of Africa.

**Filipe Romão** is invited assistant professor at ISCTE-IUL and associate researcher at CEI-IUL. Professor at the Department of International Relations, Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa. PhD in International Relations by the University of Coimbra

**Aleksi Ylönen** is a postdoctoral researcher at the Center for International Studies (CEI-IUL), University Institute of Lisbon. Previously he has been a postdoctoral researcher at University of Turku, Finland, and a visiting researcher at the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, Germany. His work concentrates on armed conflicts and security issues, particularly in Sudan and the greater Horn of Africa. Dr. Ylönen has lectured at a number of universities, and his work has been published in books, journals, magazines and newspapers in various languages.