

## Editorial

The 9th NPT Review Conference (RevCon) was held at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York from the 27th April to the 22nd May 2015.

As expected, the 2015 RevCon revealed persistent factors of division. Many States, chiefly from the Non-Aligned Movement, criticized the lack of progress in nuclear disarmament (Article VI). Besides, the Conference on a weapon-of-mass-destruction-free zone in the Middle East, which was initially scheduled to be held in 2012, eventually did not take place in spite of the efforts of the facilitator, Finnish Ambassador Jaakko Laajava, since 2011.

The conferences in Oslo, in Nayarit, and in Vienna on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, a new approach to disarmament advocated by some, constituted an additional factor of tension between the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) and the non-Nuclear-Weapon States (nNWS). Finally, the situation in the Korean peninsula, in the Middle East, and in the East of Europe had deteriorated since the last RevCon in 2010.

On the other hand, certain encouraging factors could have been discerned before the opening of the RevCon. Certain NWS had adopted numerous transparency measures regarding their nuclear programmes, an essential step in building confidence with the nNWS. In addition, the progress on the Iranian nuclear issue was undoubtedly the most significant piece of good news of the past few years. These developments could have been greeted enthusiastically, even if vigilance remains the watchword. While the negotiations on a comprehensive final agreement are still ongoing, this relative détente with regard to the Iranian nuclear issue could have had positive repercussions on the discussions that took place in New York. It had not.

*Benjamin Hautecouverture  
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*The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium education project should become a pan-European initiative.*

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**Based on the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium, the EU educational initiative aims at building capacity in the next generation of scholars and practitioners in non-proliferation issues.**



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**What is the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium Internships initiative?**

The Internship Programme is part of a larger EU educational initiative aimed at building capacity in the next generation of scholars and practitioners in non-proliferation policy and programming. Together with an eLearning product, which is currently under development, its overall goals - according to the COUNCIL DECISION 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014 - are:

- to enhance the in-depth knowledge of EU non-proliferation and disarmament policies across the EU and in third countries;
- to build networks of young practitioners and academics at the regional levels where the EU has a strong interest in non-proliferation;
- to renew and expand the expertise on WMD and SALW issues within the EU and in Partner Countries;
- to provide the EU institutions, member states and the EU non-proliferation network with fresh ideas and analysis on non-proliferation.

The initiative draws on the recommendations contained in the 2002 UN Secretary General's Report on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education (A57/124), which have been upheld by the EU and its Member States in several international fora ever since 2002, not least in the current NPT Review cycle.

**How is this new programme done in practice?**

There is a substantial expertise in non-proliferation and disarmament affairs of both conventional and non-conventional weapons within our European think tank network. We are calling on all members of our network to help us in the implementation of the EU's educational goals, i.e. to host an **EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internship** and to identify promising interns, who would be willing to complete a three-month internship on any non-proliferation or disarmament topic (WMD, SALW, Arms Exports, Space/Missiles) with due regard of the EU policies in this field.

Our goal is to provide 48 EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internships within the next two years and to involve as many European think tanks and as many EU Member States possible. This should become a pan-European initiative! We have funds for both the host institutes and – to a smaller extent – also for those interns who do not have external funding.

Think tanks and research institutes interested in this programme should consult our Website ([www.nonproliferation.eu](http://www.nonproliferation.eu)) and contact me for further details.

**Are there other education and training projects within the Consortium?**

Yes, the internship programme is the “on-site” part of the EU educational initiative. Another element of this initiative is the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament eLearning Programme, which is currently under development. The eLearning course will be another pan-European project and will consist of 15 learning units covering the whole spectrum of non-proliferation and disarmament challenges to the EU. The development of the eLearning course will be carried out by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium with a strong participation of the network of European think tanks and with a strong involvement of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC). From the second half of 2016 onwards the full course shall be available from our website to all interested parties with no access restrictions. We are confident that the eLearning course will turn out to be a useful resource for our whole community.

The old generation of arms control scholars and practitioners is increasingly complaining about the lack of adequately trained successors. With the EU Internship and eLearning Programme we hope to keep up the attention of the next generation to the challenges of WMD and SALW proliferation and the imperatives of working for disarmament in all fields of conventional and non-conventional weapons [More on page 4].

*Interview conducted by  
Benjamin Hautecouverture*

## EU Institutional news

### The EU states its views at the first session of the Conference on disarmament

The first session of the 2015 Disarmament Conference opened in Geneva on January 19th and will ended on March 27th 2015. For this first session of the year, Mr. András Kos of Latvia gave the opening statement on behalf of the European Union. His speech was an opportunity for the EU to reaffirm its commitment towards multilateral disarmament and to acknowledge its latest achievements – such as the Arms Trade Treaty which entered into force last year. He also mentioned the position of the Union in favor of the enlargement of the Conference.

As expected, the EU took advantage of this opening session to call for the conclusion of the negotiation on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material, treaty that M. Kos described as an “urgent necessity”. While welcoming the progress made in that direction in 2014, he also deplored the delay in the process and called all states to be more cooperative and especially asked nuclear-weapon states to declare a moratorium on the production of fissile material. M. Kos also mentioned the EU’s commitment to a secure space environment and to instruments such as the International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. Finally, he evoked the upcoming Review Conference for the Non-proliferation Treaty and expressed his hopes in a successful conference.

#### EU Statements

### The EU at the 2015 NPT Review conference



Federica MOGHERINI, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, at the United Nations - statement at the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference, on 28 April 2015.

The EU actively participated to the ninth Review conference of the NPT in New York (27 April – 22 May 2015), issuing four statements and three working papers on the three pillars of the Treaty.

Recalling the ongoing diplomatic negotiations between the P5 + 1 and Iran, Mrs. Mogherini stated that “an important element of the comprehensive solution will be the need for Iran to fully cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding all the outstanding issues of concern, including those of the Possible Military Dimensions.” In her statement, Mrs Ambassador Györgyi Martin Zanathy regretted that Iran “has not yet produced the clarification of the Possible Military Dimensions (PMD).” The EU “urge[d] Iran to cooperate fully and without delay with the Agency on all outstanding issues.

As to the disarmament process, Ambassador Bylica emphasized that “intermediate steps to achieve the objective of a world without nuclear weapons in accordance with the goals of the NPT can represent significant increases in security for all”. He also noted that the EU “welcomes the increased transparency shown by some nuclear-weapon States, in particular by the two Members States of the EU, on the nuclear weapons they possess, and calls on others to do likewise.”

As to non-proliferation, the EU claimed that “the

measures contained in the Model Additional Protocol form an integral part of the IAEA Safeguards system. Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements together with Additional Protocols constitute the current IAEA verification standard under Article III of the NPT. The EU calls for their universalisation without delay.”

On nuclear security, the nuclear security summits (NSS) were welcomed and the high-level IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security was recalled: the meeting will be held in December 2016, after the last NSS to take place in Chicago in spring 2016.

Statement by the [European Union](#), Mrs. Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and security Policy, Vice-President of the European Commission, General debate, 28 April 2015

Statement by the [European Union](#), Mr. Jacek Bylica, Main Committee I, 1 May 2015

Statement by the [European Union](#), Ambassador Györgyi Martin Zanathy, Main Committee II, 4 May 2015

Statement by the [European Union](#), Ambassador Györgyi Martin Zanathy, Main Committee III, 7 May 2015

[EU support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its verification regime](#), Working Paper by the European Union

[EU safeguards contribution to the global nuclear non-proliferation regime: Safeguards implementation in the European Union](#), Working paper by the European Union

[The EU’s promotion of the highest levels of nuclear safety – The revised nuclear safety directive](#), Working Paper by the European Union

### Upcoming events

**June 22 - 26, 2015:** [CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2015](#), Hofburg Palace, Vienna

**August 03 - September 18, 2015:** Part three of the 2015 session of the Disarmament Conference, Geneva

**August 24 - 28, 2015:** [Women in Nuclear Meet Atoms for Peace](#), IAEA, Vienna

**September 2015 :** PSI Exercise Maru 2015 (New Zealand)

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

**September 07 - 11, 2015:** [First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#), Dubrovnik

**September 14 - 18, 2015:** [IAEA General Conference](#), Vienna

# Network News

## Publications and web resources

Russia, the 2015 NPT RevCon, and the INF Treaty, Petr Topychkanov, ELN, 10 June 2015, European Leadership Network for Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Britain, NATO, and the Nuclear Way Forward, Ted Seay, 10 June 2015, British American Security Information Council

NPT review: failure underlines challenges ahead, Strategic Comments, No.15, 4 June 2015, International Institute for Strategic Studies

Implementing the Arms Trade Treaty: Building on available guidelines and assistance activities, Sibylle Bauer, Mark Bromley, SIPRI background paper, 29 May 2015, 24pp., Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Who needs an Iran nuclear deal more?, Mark Fitzpatrick, Politics and Strategy, The Survival Editors' Blog, 22 May 2015, International Institute for Strategic Studies

VERTIC presents on nuclear disarmament work at NPT RevCon, 21 May 2015, Verification Research, Training and Information Centre

Which Role Should the EU Play in International Relations?, Maria Giulia Amadio Viceré, Document IAI, 15/07, May 2015, 10pp, Istituto Affari Internazionali

Corporate engagement in non-proliferation along the supply chain, France Bourgoin, DIIS Report, 05 May 2015, Danish Institute for International Studies

Above and beyond: IAEA verification in Iran, Hugh Chalmers, Andreas Persbo, VERTIC Brief, No.23, 21 April 2015, 12pp., Verification Research, Training and Information Centre

Five ways the Iran talks will help the NPT RevCon, Mark Fitzpatrick, Politics and Strategy, The survival Editors' Blog, 13 April 2015, International Institute for Strategic Studies

Coercive Diplomacy, Sanctions and International Law, Chiara Franco, Document IAI 15/05, March 2015, 36pp., Istituto Affari Internazionali

Upholding the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Thomas Countryman, IISS Discussion meeting with Thomas Countryman, 6 March 2015, International Institute for Strategic Studies

## Preparing for the 2015 NPT Review Conference

An international seminar on "Preparing for the 2015 NPT Review Conference," (RevCon) co-organized by the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (EUNPC - Fondation pour la recherche stratégique, Paris, France), was held at the Sheraton hotel, near Algiers (Algeria), on 8 and 9 April 2015. The event was supported by the EU.

About 50 people attended the seminar: over 20 countries were represented, many at the ambassadorial levels. The ONUDA and the IAEA were represented. The president of the 2015 Revcon was present, along with the chairs of the three main committees of the Revcon. Five experts from the EUNPC and one nongovernmental expert from the Middle East gave presentations and/or moderated sessions.

It was recognized that the 2015 NPT RevCon would be difficult because of inadequate implementation of the 2010 action plan. Yet the interim deal between Iran and the E3+3/EU (the Lausanne agreement) was perceived as an opportunity to create a positive atmosphere because it strengthens the NPT and shows that nonproliferation tools work. The cornerstone of the EU non-proliferation strategy ("effective multilateralism") was recalled and its approach to the 2015 Revcon was detailed.

Most of the challenges facing the RevCon were developed during session I ("Challenges and opportunities for the 2015 NPT Review Conference"). Session II ("Achieving progress on nuclear disarmament, including new approaches") was marked by cautious optimism and constructive propositions. In a very constructive and positive fashion, it was stated that peaceful uses of nuclear energy (Session III) are not controversial and they are crucial for social and economic development. Contribution of the Nuclear Weapon Free Zones to Non-Proliferation and Disarmament was detailed in Session III. The success of the Nuclear Free Zones (NFZ) as a cross-cutting tool and issue for the NPT regime was very much recognized by the participants. Lastly, session V, which was dynamic and challenging, dealt with various aspects concerning the reinforcement of the NPT Review Process: institutional, procedural, substantive.

Considered a track 1.5 event, the Algiers seminar on the 2015 review conference of the NPT was perceived as "good", "well balanced", substantial and friendly.

## VCDNP Job Opening Announcements

Two positions have been opened at the VCDNP (Vienna):

### Research Associate

Under the supervision of the VCDNP Executive Director, the Research Associate shall conduct research and analysis, write reports and other publications, and contribute to educational, research, and outreach activities of the Center regarding non-proliferation and disarmament. This is a full-time staff position. The position will remain open until filled.

For more information: [http://vcdnp.org/job\\_research\\_associate.htm](http://vcdnp.org/job_research_associate.htm)

### Postdoctoral/Sabbatical Fellowship

During his/her year in residence, the fellow will be expected to: (1) conduct research and publish/prepare for publication a significant work in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation or related field and (2) contribute to ongoing research and activities at VCDNP. The search is open in regard to topic and region, as long as the proposed research is related to nuclear and/or WMD disarmament and non-proliferation. This is a temporary position (9-12 months) and includes a compensation package. Application deadline is 31 JULY 2015.

For more information: [http://vcdnp.org/job\\_postdoctoral\\_fellow.htm](http://vcdnp.org/job_postdoctoral_fellow.htm)

## Upcoming events

**June 19 - 21, 2015:** [Globsec 2015](#), Bratislava

**June 24, 2015:** [Governing uranium, a seminar with Dr. Cindy Vestergaard](#), VCDNP, Vienna

**July 13 - 14, 2015:** Fourth Consultative Meeting of the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium, Brussels

**August 31 - September 04, 2015:** [Sixth annual summer programme on disarmament and non-proliferation of WMD in a changing world](#), OPCW / Asser Instituut, The Hague

**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, Steyning, UK

**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, London

## Spotlight on...

### Latest publications of the Consortium

3D bio: declare, document and demonstrate, Filippa Lentzos, NP Paper No.45, April 2015, 14pp.

Nuclear security in European Union member States, Marcy Fowler, Alisa Carrigan, NP Paper No.44, April 2015, 18pp.

Integrating without quite breaking the rules: the EU and India's acceptance within the nonproliferation regime, Benjamin Kienzle, NP Paper No.43, February 2015, 18pp.

Nuclear attitudes in Central Europe, Erzsebet N. Rozsa, Anna Peczeli, NP Paper No.42, January 2015, 16pp.

The European Union and the Humanitarian Initiative in the 2015 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Cycle, Jenny Nielsen, Marianne Hanson, NP Paper No.41, December 2014, 20p.

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## The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium Internships programme

### EU NON-PROLIFERATION CONSORTIUM

*The European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks*

The EU Non-Proliferation Consortium will support 48 Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Internships in European think tanks between 2014 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.