

9th MAY 2014

EUROPE DAY

EUROPE IN THE WORLD



EU Policy in Non-proliferation and Disarmament

Priorities

The guiding principle and overall aim of the EU in the field is to uphold and strengthen the broad array of international treaties, conventions and instruments designed to prohibit proliferation in the field.

Those international instruments are:

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The Conventions on prohibition of Chemical (CWC) and Biological weapons (BTWC).

The Mines Ban Treaty (APMC).

The UN Programme of Action on the illicit Trade in SALW.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 The EU supports all efforts to make these instruments universal and effectively implemented. This is in accordance with the objectives of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and the European Security Strategy. **The current priorities are:**

- The early entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty
- The final drafting and endorsement of an EU proposed Code of Conduct for activities in Outer Space,
- The preparation of the 2015 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference (including the holding of a Conference on a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East),
- The promotion of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Top 3 Facts

Since its establishment, the European External Action Service (EEAS), coordinates the EU positions in international non-proliferation and disarmament fora, to ensure the active and visible EU role. **Jacek Bylica** was appointed in February 2013 as principal Advisor and Special Envoy on Non-proliferation and Disarmament () in order to reinforce EU action and enhance visibility of its relevant policies.

The EU strives for the effective and complementary use of all available instruments and financial EU resources (CFSP budget,

Instrument for Stability, other instruments) in order to maximise the impact of EU activities in supporting international organisations and third countries. The EU features among the largest donors in areas such the nuclear security. The EU has set up a Non-proliferation/Disarmament Consortium bringing together leading European think tanks, with the view to provide policy advice and promote outreach to the non-governmental actors and the general public. . Six “EU CBRN Centres of Excellence”, funded through the Instrument for Stability, contribute to the institutional capacity building of numerous countries around the globe in the combat to mitigate CBRN risks.

The EU maintains close cooperation with its partners, third countries and International Organisations in striving towards a global convergence of views on the need to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. Efforts are made to address non-proliferation issues in the EU’s bilateral relations with all relevant countries, in particular through political dialogue and informal contacts. Outreach activities have been conducted by EU to third countries in support of the signing and ratification of international agreements for non- proliferation and disarmament. . Finally, the EU attends important Non-proliferation fora such as the Nuclear Security Summit, G8 meetings and other.

Did you know?

In the period 2003-2013, the EU has committed more than 100 million EUR in support of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament goals.



3 May 2010, New York:

Speech by European Union High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/European Commission Vice-President, Catherine Ashton, at the United Nations Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference Opening Session.



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Main links:

Non-Proliferation and Disarmament on the EEAS Website:

http://eeas.europa.eu/non-proliferation-and-disarmament/index_en.htm