



European Union

EXTERNAL ACTION

Answering the global CBRN threat

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Regional Centres of Excellence Initiative

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Policy framework and instruments

Instrument for Stability (IfS)

Regulation (EC) 1717/2006 of 15 November 2006

A few points for rationale

Centres of Excellence

Policy framework and instruments

- EU security policy initiatives:
 - **EU Security Strategy (2003)**
 - **EU WMD strategy** (2003)
 - Complemented by the New Lines for action by the EU in combating the proliferation of WMD
 - EU Counter-terrorism cooperation
- Inter-linkages between peace, security and **development** (Instrument for Stability)
- **Security is a precondition of development.**
- The EU continue to address the **root causes** of instability (conflicts, development, poverty, human rights).

EU WMD strategy

- European Union Strategy against the proliferation of WMD adopted in December 2003
- Mentions that “the EU must use **all its instruments** to prevent, deter, halt and [...] eliminate proliferation programmes”.
- Promotes **political dialogue**
- Promotes **international cooperation**
 - **Demarches** towards third countries to support multilateral treaties and regimes, including on export controls.
 - Insert a “**WMD non proliferation clause**” in agreements with third countries

WMD non proliferation clause

- An element of the EU policy is to insert a so called “**WMD non proliferation clause**” in Cooperation and Partnership Agreements between the EU and third countries.
- There are three elements in the clause
 - *full compliance with and national implementation of their **existing obligations** under international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and other relevant international obligations.*
 - *taking steps to sign, ratify, or **accede to**, as appropriate, and fully implement all **other relevant international instruments**;*
 - *the establishment of an effective system of national **export controls**,*

The UNSC 1540 Resolution

- The UN Security Council Resolutions 1540, 1810 and 1977 are applicable to all States (chapter VII of the UN Charter).

UN Security Council [...] Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery [...]

- All States to enforce measures to prevent proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

Implementation of the EU WMD strategy

- Political and financial support to the UN, IAEA, OPCW, BTWC, CTBTO and WHO
- Assistance programmes
 - Contracts with international organisations
 - To promote the universalisation of multilateral instruments
 - nearly €55 million since 2004

Instrument for Stability (IfS)

Regulation (EC) 1717/2006 of 15 November 2006

Financial reference amount for implementation 2007-2013: 2,118 M€

- One **unique** instrument for more **coherence**.
- **Complementary** to and **consistent** with EU Common Foreign and Security Policy objectives

- (1) Response to crisis or natural disasters (**short term-component**)
- (2) **Longer-term actions to counter global and trans-regional threats (trafficking, proliferation CBRN agents, threats to public health, etc)**
- (3) **Longer-term** pre- and post-crisis capacity building measures (strengthening international organizations in crisis prevention)



IfS Strategy 2007-2011

Three priorities for the longer-term component (Art. 4 Trans-regional threats to stability):

Priority 1 – Strategy against WMD proliferation (Art. 4.2)

- **CBRN materials and agents**
- **Export control (dual-use goods)**
- **Redirection of weapons scientists' knowledge**

Less than 15%

Priority 2 – Counteracting global and trans-regional threats: threats to law and order, to the security and safety of individuals, to critical infrastructure and to public health (Art. 4.1)

Less than 7%

Priority 3 – Building capacity for effective crisis response (Art. 4.3)

Less than 5%



IfS Indicative Programme 2009-2011

• <i>CBRN Centre of Excellence</i>	<i>€25-30 million</i>
• <i>Illicit Trafficking</i>	<i>€12-14 million</i>
• <i>Bio-safety and Bio-security</i>	<i>€14-18 million</i>
• <i>Export control</i>	<i>€6-10 million</i>
• <i>Redirection of Scientists</i>	<i>€27-33 million</i>
• <i>Nuclear Fuel Bank</i>	<i>€20-25 million</i>
• <i>Expert Support Facility</i>	<i>€6 million</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>€123 million</i>



A few points for rationale

Getting effective on “multilateralism”

Some elements for a CBRN Policy

Developing our own cooperation model

International and regional support: a prerequisite

Internal coherence of EU policies; essential role of EU Member States

Getting effective about Multilateralism

- Getting effective on Multilateralism (2003 WMD Strategy)
 - NPT, CWC, BTWC, CD, CTBT, WMDFZ, Export Control Regimes (NSG, AG, MTCR) : (when) can we expect a real success ?
 - Compliance: severe limits (AP, BTWC and OPCW)
 - Sanctions: efficient but to what extent ?
- Diplomacy needs to address not only universalisation, compliance and sanctions; beyond diplomacy we all need to reinforce capacity against CBRN risks and threats (criminal, accidental, natural)

A few elements for a CBRN Policy

- New needs worldwide: energy (nuclear), health (bio-sciences) chemical (industry, chemical waste);
- New risks: outsourcing methods and production in CBRN, globalisation of economy, diffusion of high tech capabilities
- New threats: proliferation and proliferation networks (Iran, DPRK, Syria...), terrorism, organised crime, pandemics
- Inter-ministerial approach: ministries of Interior, Defence, Industry, Trade, Research, Health, Energy, Civil Protection, Environment etc.
- CBRN Policy needed at regional level; not yet in place (Central Asia, South Caucasus, Mediterranean basin, SEA, Sub Saharan Africa).
- CBRN policy demanded by UNSC 1540 resolution
- Security approach, however, is not enough
- Need for a better integration between Security and Development
- The EU approach can make the difference



Developing EU cooperation model: CoEs

- EU methodology (engineering a systemic approach)
 - EU/UN partnership for CBRN approach through Centres of Excellence
 - Developing CBRN good governance: UNICRI / JRC in the lead
- EU norms (standards, best practices, guidelines)
- EU industry (promoting our industry)
- Encouraging and relying on regional dynamics (local ownership)
- Encouraging regional partnership with the support of MS
- Relying on local and European experts to develop a culture of safety and security



International and regional support needed

Support from international donors and institutions

- US, Japan, G8, G20 (summit declarations)
- UN – IAEA, WHO - OSCE, 1540 Committee
- CoEs recognised as a valid new methodology

Support from regional organisations

- Arab League – ASEAN – ECOWAS – GCC
- No direct involvement but political support

Support from a regional coordinator: A regional Secretariat

- Willingness to cooperate
- Capacity to do so
- EU Strategic Partner
- EU Regional Outreach



Internal coherence of EU policies

- Regions / countries selected in coordination with EU MS experts, Commission, Council and UNICRI ;
- Agreement by all countries of the region (including Regional Organisations);
- One country of the region to host the Secretariat
- Coherence with EU Development Policy and programmes (health, state building, good governance, Millennium Development Goals)
- Coherence with EU internal Policies:
 - **EU CBRN Action Plan**
 - EU Health Security Initiative
 - EU Radiological protection (Euratom)
 - EU Internal Security Policy
- Links with other Policies
 - Research and Development (security, health, nuclear safety etc.)
 - Education system

Almost there

- The Centres of Excellence Initiative is designed for providing assistance and cooperation in the field.
- UNSC Resolution 1540 and sq.
- EU to mobilise all its instruments
- WMD clause
- Instrument for Stability; complementary to and consistent with EU Common Foreign and Security Policy objectives.
- Larger scope than purely “anti-proliferation”: other CBRN risks addressed: accidental (Fukushima, Bhopal) and natural (flu and other pandemics).

Centres of Excellence

- Initiative launched in May 2010.
- To develop, at national and regional levels, the necessary **institutional capacity** to fight against the CBRN risk.
- Origin of the risk
 - criminal (proliferation, theft, sabotage and illicit traffics),
 - accidental (industrial catastrophes, in particular chemical or nuclear, waste treatment, transport)
 - natural (mainly pandemics).
- To address legal, regulatory, outreach, control, enforcement, organisational, technical and judicial issues relating to CBRN risk mitigation; in one word all **components** that make a **system** working.

Centres of Excellence

- Sharing experience in the national implementation of international commitments.
- Increase ownership by partner countries: implementation by national bodies (National Action Plans) and regional cooperation.
- Decentralised networks: to avoid costly structures, to allow adaptation to new situations, to rely on existing capacities, to ensure effective sharing of tasks and responsibilities.
- Long term sustainability with continuity in the EU support
- All countries of a given region are invited in the Initiative; participation on voluntary basis

Geographical scope

- Global initiative
- Regional Centres of Excellence are being set up in five regions:
 - South Caucasus / Ukraine / South East Europe (Tbilisi, Georgia);
 - South East Asia (Manila, Philippines);
 - North Africa (Algiers, Algeria);
 - West Africa and Atlantic façade (Rabat, Morocco);
 - Middle East (Amman, Jordan);
 - Central Asia
- Additional regions considered in 2012: advanced contacts with Central Asia, Gulf Cooperation Countries, Sub Saharan Africa
- Covers nearly 40 countries



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**Caucasus,
Ukraine,
South East
Balkans**

Central Asia

**West Africa and
Atlantic façade**

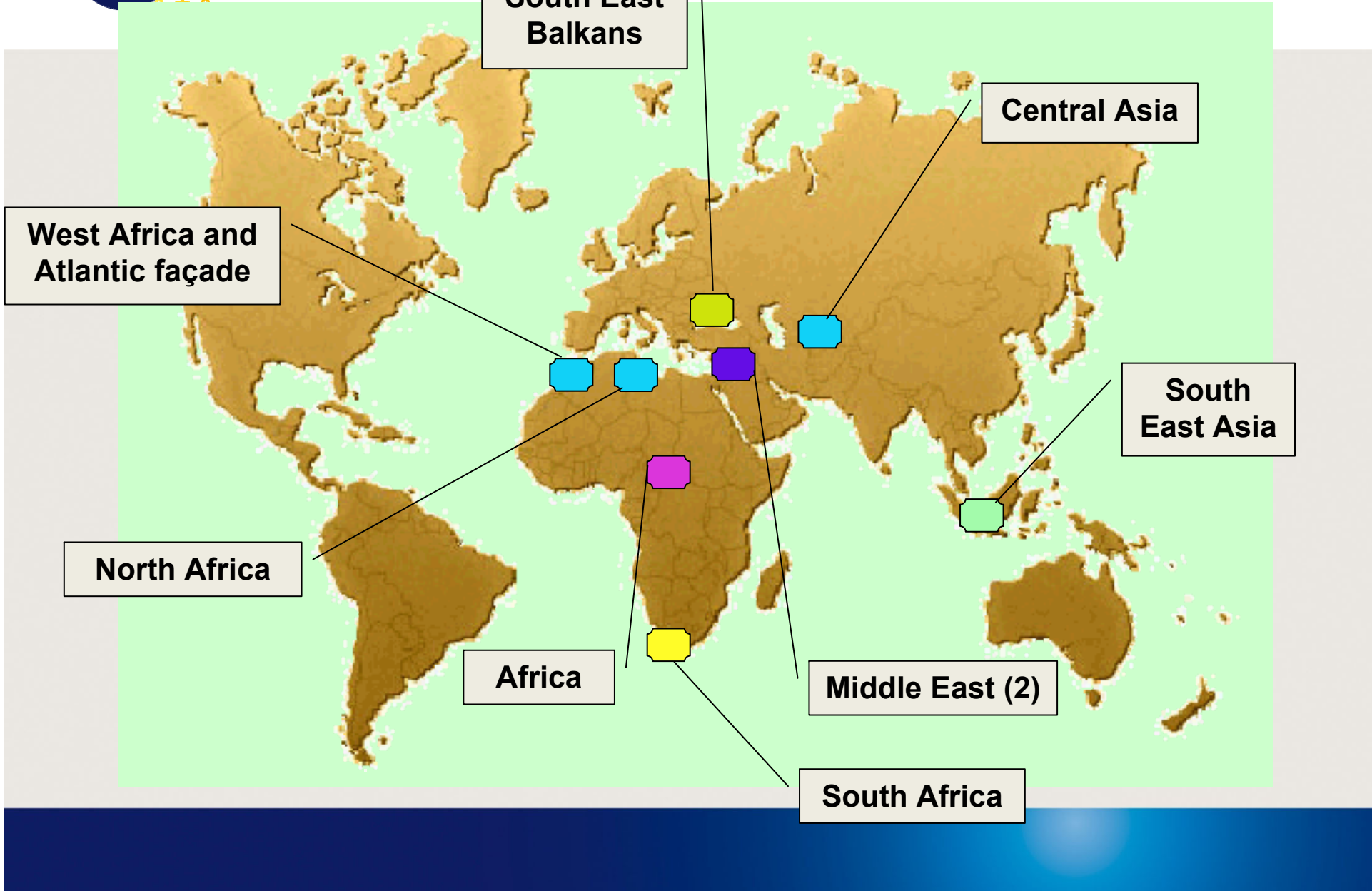
**South
East Asia**

North Africa

Africa

Middle East (2)

South Africa



Status of implementation

- Nearly €100 million over the period 2009-2013.
- Three projects underway in South East Asia: all South East Asia countries participate or have expressed their wish to participate
- 19 additional projects selected for implementation from mid 2012. Total amount: €16 million. SEA countries involved in 11 of them.
- Additional projects for €8 million in 2012.
- All partner countries of a region have nominated a Point of Contact: last meeting on 26 October in Phnom Pen
- ASEAN-EU Plan of Action

- Initiative presented at the G8 Global Partnership in January 2012.
- Cooperation with US already going on (nuclear forensics)
- EU-Japan Summit Declaration establishes principle for cooperation with Japan.

- Cooperation with ASEAN: EU-ASEAN Action Plan
- Cooperation with ARF: contribution to the objectives of NPD and CTTC action plans.
- Cooperation considered in the framework of the Pelindaba treaty: support to the establishment of AFCONE (African COMmission for Nuclear Energy)

CBRN Centres of Excellence

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