



**EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium**

*Promoting the European network of independent  
non-proliferation and disarmament think tanks*



**VCDNP**

Vienna Center for Disarmament  
and Non-Proliferation

**YWNGI event:**

**Security, Nuclear Weapons and the Impact of the War in Ukraine**

## **The EUNPD Consortium: Mission and Activities**

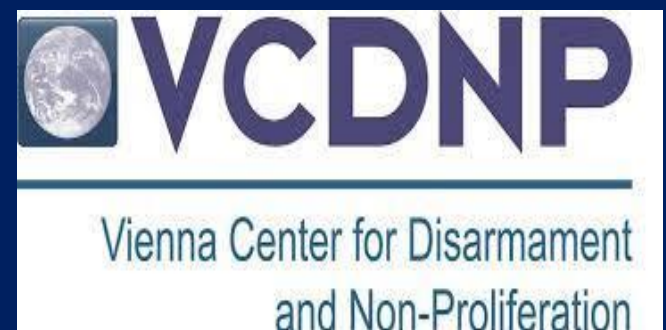
Dr. Manuel Herrera

Researcher at the International Affairs Institute (IAI) Rome

# History

- **EU New Lines for Action 2008:** *“EU action to counter proliferation could benefit from the support provided by non-governmental non-proliferation network”*
- In July 2010 **Council Decision 2010/430/CFSP** established *“a European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the European Union strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction”*.
- A network bringing together foreign policy institutions and research centers from across 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 (WMD) and their delivery systems.
- Mandate Renewed in 2014, 2018 & 2022

# What is the Consortium?



# The Network



A network created in

2010



Number of EUNPDC network members

102

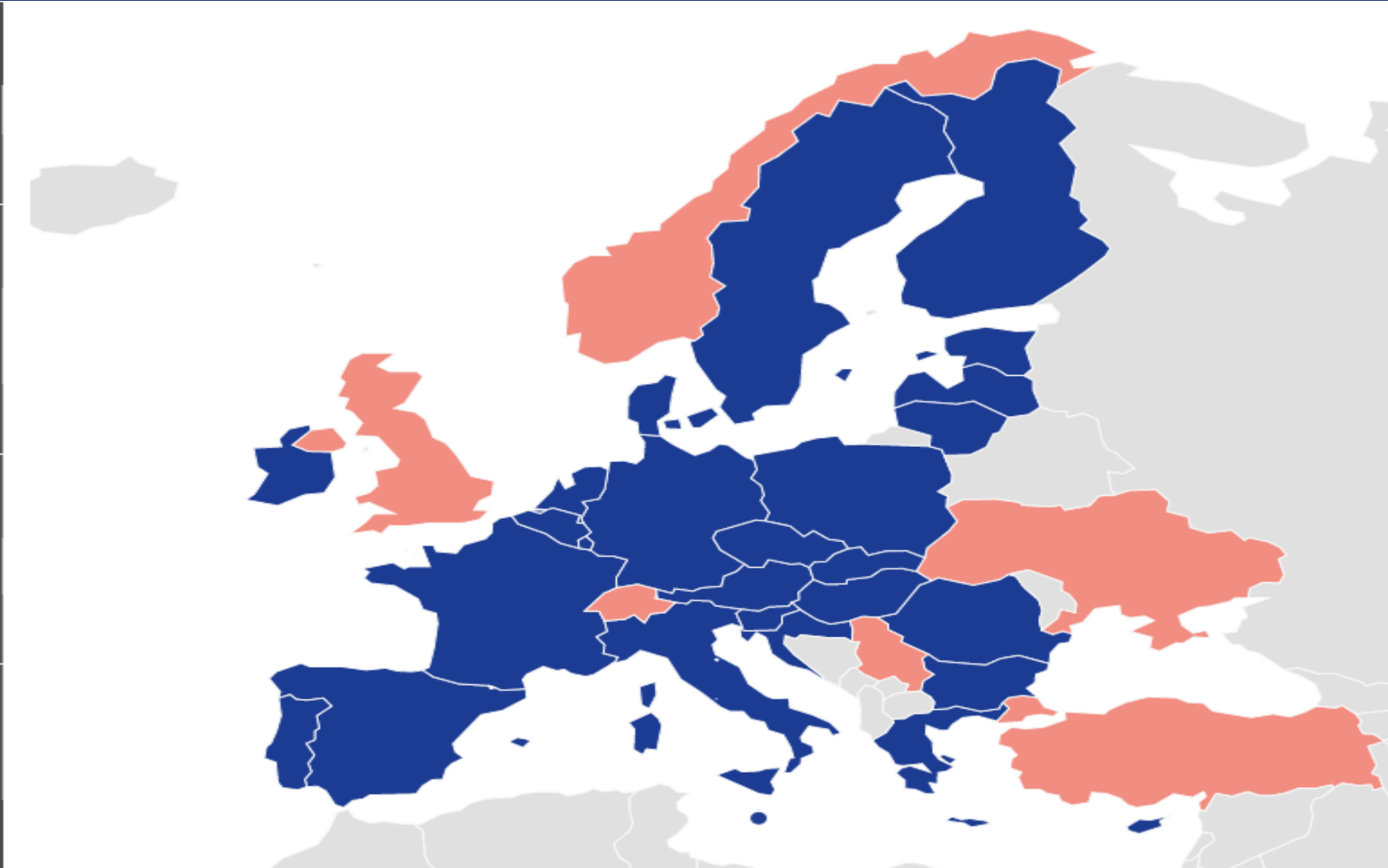


All 27

EU member states are represented



Some network members also come from partner countries such as Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom



# Mission and activities

- The main aim of the network is to encourage discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.
- Enhance the awareness in third countries of the challenges related to WMD and conventional weapons proliferation through education and outreach projects and activities.
- Establish cooperation with specialized institutions and research centers in third countries.

# Management of the activities

## **SIPRI**

- General management and coordination
- EUNPD policy papers
- Proliferation awareness training pilot courses

## **FRS**

- Website and interactive platform
- Consultative meetings

## **IAI**

- Annual conferences
- Newsletter

## **IISS-Europe**

- Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Podcast

## **PRIF**

- E-learning
- Internship coordination
- Teaching clinic

## **VCDNP**

- Brussels study visits for UN Disarmament Fellows

## **VCDNP jointly with IAI:**

Mentorship programme /next gen activities

## **Depending on topic and availability**

9 ad hoc seminars and oral/written briefs

Participation e.g. in EU sponsored side events

# Engagement with policy-makers and diplomats

## EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Annual Conference

## Annual Consultative Meeting

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# Engagement with policy-makers and diplomats



**UN Disarmament Fellows' visit to Brussels  
(every year in September)**



# Engagement with policy-makers and diplomats

# EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Papers

EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium  
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NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT PAPERS  
No. 76 - June 2021

## A COMPARISON OF NATIONAL REVIEWS OF THE TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

MICHAŁ HUNDERED AND ANDREA FARRÉS JIMÉNEZ\*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), which was adopted in June 2017 and entered into force on 22 January 2021, represents the most recent iteration of attempts to advance global nuclear disarmament.<sup>1</sup> Since it entered into force, the provisions of the TPNW have been binding international law for its states parties. As such, the TPNW is the first legally binding international instrument to prohibit its states parties to use, threaten to use, develop, produce, manufacture, acquire, possess, stockpile, transfer, station, or install nuclear weapons or assist with any prohibited activities.<sup>2</sup>

Europe is the region most divided on the TPNW.<sup>3</sup> Of all the European states, only 13 participated in the drafting process: Andorra, Austria, Cyprus, the Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, San Marino, Sweden and Switzerland.<sup>4</sup> From this group, just 5 (Austria,

### SUMMARY

This paper maps and analyses the national reviews of the 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) conducted by Germany, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. These reviews differ in length, depth and purpose, but present a wide range of insights and arguments from both legal and policy perspectives. The focus is on three main aspects: the interplay between the TPNW and existing legal instruments and international law; the verification provisions in the TPNW; and the consequences of signing the TPNW for security cooperation with the designated nuclear weapon states of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT). Through a comparative analysis of these national reviews, the paper seeks a better understanding of how the TPNW is seen and interpreted by various European states. This will help to clarify what the next steps towards a future common European position should be.

### ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Michał Hundered (hundered@uu.nl) is Associate Professor of International Relations at Erasmus University Rotterdam. He completed his PhD in social sciences at VU University Amsterdam. His research concerns nuclear proliferation and domestic politics of foreign policy. His book *Networked Nonproliferation* will be published by Stanford University Press in the autumn of 2021.

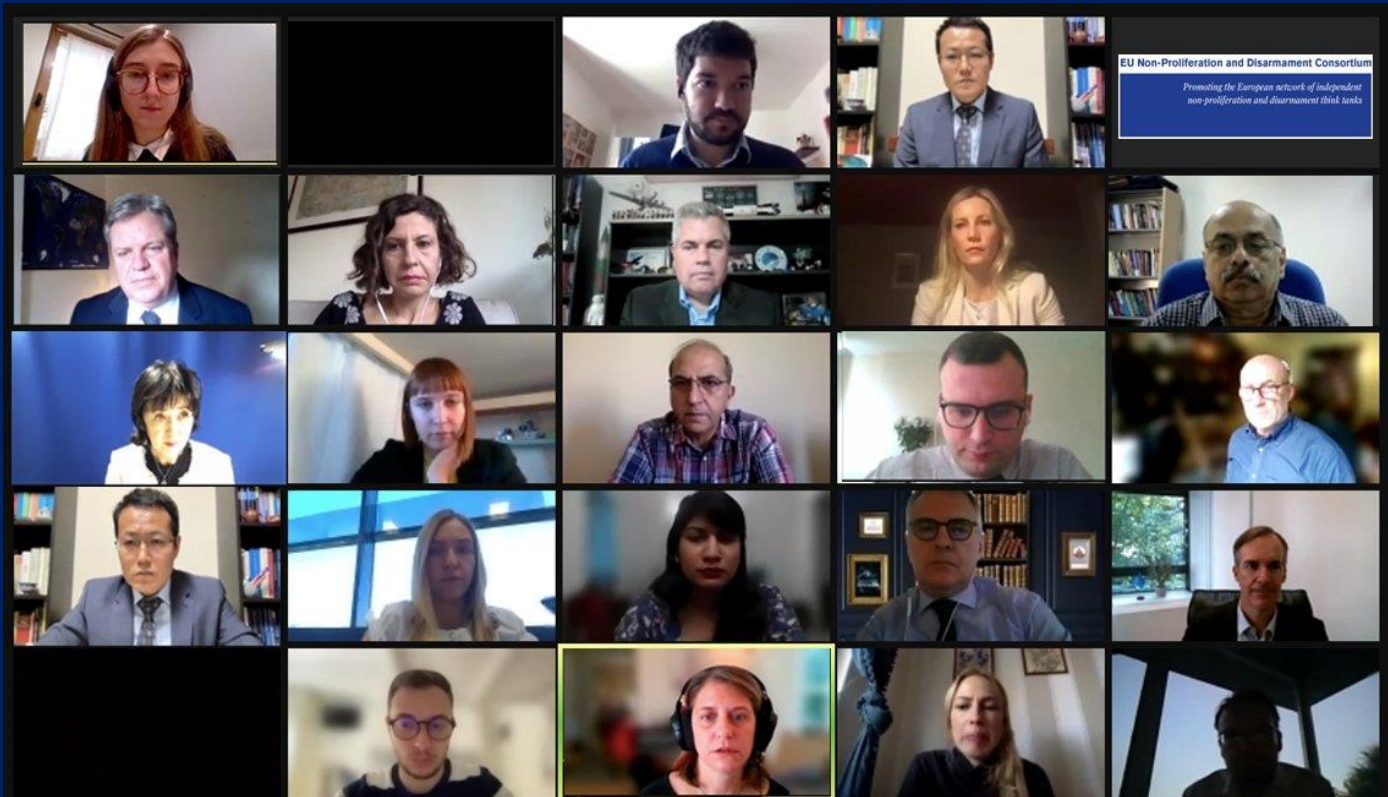
Andrea Farrés Jiménez (afarrés@erasmus.nl) is Researcher at Erasmus University Rotterdam in the framework of the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium's research programme. She completed her master's degree in International Law at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. Her research concerns disarmament, international humanitarian law and new and legacy technologies.

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- Covering a wide range of topics in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation
- Providing policy recommendations for EU policy makers
- 80 papers published by experts from the Network since 2011 and more coming
- Papers are all publicly available.

# Ad Hoc Seminars

- 9 in total over 3 years
- 3 in-person, 6 virtual
- Can cover the full range of topics within the Consortium mandate



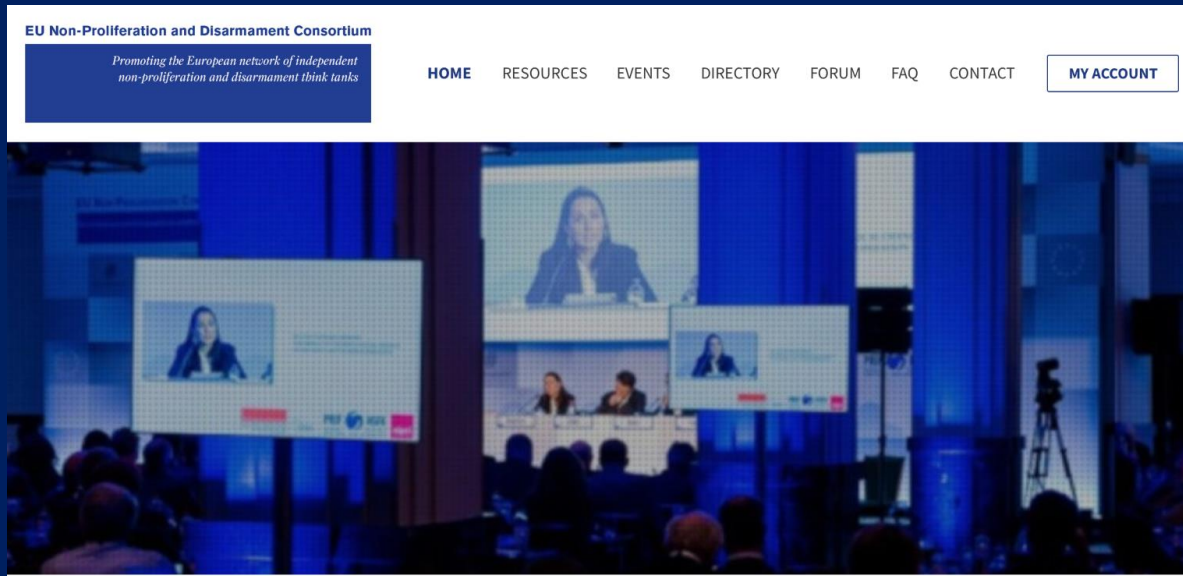
# Oral and written briefs

- Oral briefings to CONOP/COARM and other EU bodies (by Consortium or Network representatives)
- Written *ad-hoc* briefs associated with the 9 *ad-hoc* seminars
- 4 stand-alone written briefs, at request of EEAS

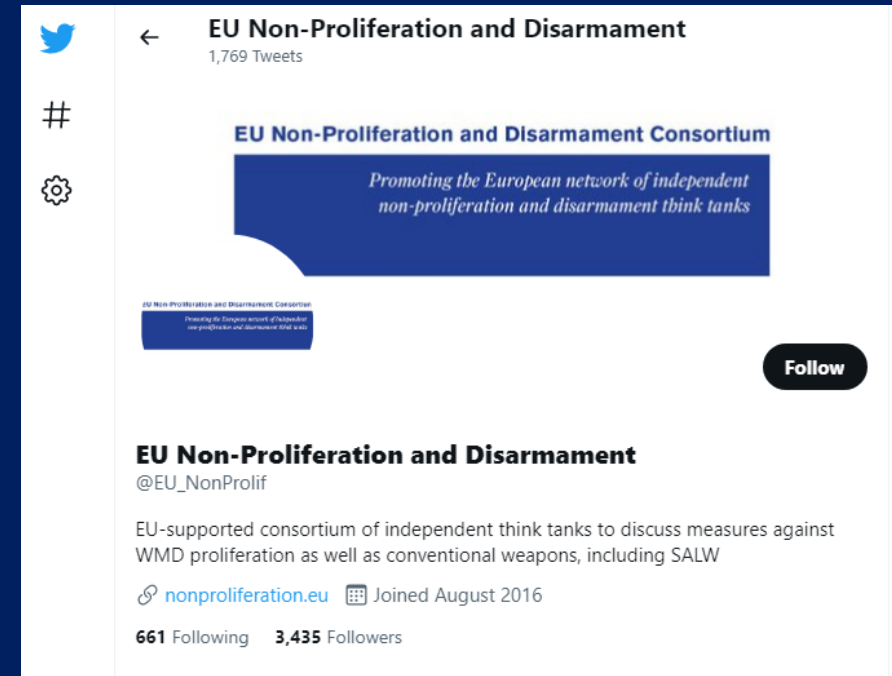
# Teaching 'clinic' – teaching resource hub

- Depository of curricula for professors
- Short summaries of key literature
- Curriculum mapping and analysis

# Website and social media



Website



Social media

# EUNPDC Podcast



# E-newsletter

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### **Priorities and challenges of the Czech presidency of the EU, an interview with Ondřej Ditrych**



Ondřej Ditrych has been the Director of the Prague Institute of International Relations since 2018. He studied international relations at the University of Cambridge (MPhil.) and the Faculty of Social Sciences of Charles University (Ph.D.), where is now Associate Professor at the Department of International Relations. His professional interests include terrorism and revolutionary violence in global politics, NATO and European security, ethnopolitical conflicts in the post-Soviet space and global trends and their predictions.

What security policy issues do you expect the Czech government to prioritise during its EU presidency term?

How do you assess divisions within the Visegrad Group (V4) regarding relations with Russia?

### **Russia and the threat of Nuclear Armageddon**

In the traditional "grammar" of nuclear deterrence, threats to use nuclear weapons were both implicit and defensive, backed by demonstrations of capability. Russia's invasion of Ukraine reversed this trend in several ways. Drills of Russian strategic deterrent forces were conducted officially to "test [their] readiness" and "train [them] to inflict a guaranteed defeat on the enemy". Poland and Lithuania were identified as targets for short-range Iskander nuclear-capable missile attacks from Kaliningrad, or with Yars intercontinental nuclear missiles. Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered "the deterrent forces of the Russian armed forces on special combat alert".

Published monthly with updates from Network, Consortium and EU



- For further information about these initiatives please visit our website:
- <https://www.nonproliferation.eu/>

Thank you very much for your attention!!