

The EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium

promoting the

European Network of Independent Non-proliferation and Disarmament Think Tanks

EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium

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



History

2003: EU Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

2008: EU New Lines for Action: ‘EU action to counter proliferation could benefit from the support provided by non-governmental non-proliferation network’

2010: Establishment of European network of non-proliferation think-tanks (CD 2010/430/CFSP)

12.4.2022

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 114/75

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/597 of 11 April 2022

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

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:


- (1) On 12 December 2003, the European Council adopted the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (‘the EU WMD Non-proliferation Strategy’), Chapter III of which contains a list of measures that need to be taken both within the Union and in third countries to combat such proliferation.
- (2) The Union is actively implementing the EU WMD Non-proliferation Strategy and giving effect to the measures listed in Chapter III thereof, such as developing the necessary structures within the Union.
- (3) On 8 December 2008, the Council adopted its conclusions and a document entitled ‘New lines for action by the European Union in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems’ (‘the New Lines for Action’), which states that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (‘WMD’) continues to constitute one of the greatest security challenges and that non-proliferation policy constitutes an essential part of the common foreign and security policy (CFSP).
- (4) In the New Lines for Action, the Council calls on competent Council formations and bodies, the Commission, other institutions and Member States to give a concrete follow-up to that document.
- (5) In the New Lines for Action, the Council underlines that action by the Union to prevent proliferation could benefit from the support provided by a non-governmental non-proliferation network, bringing together foreign-policy institutions and research centres specialising in the Union’s strategic areas while building on useful networks which already exist. Such a network could be extended to institutions in third countries.
- (6) On 19 November 2018, the Council adopted the EU Strategy against illicit firearms, small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, entitled ‘Securing arms, protecting citizens’ (‘the EU SALW Strategy’). The EU SALW Strategy replaced the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition, which was adopted in 2005. Illicit SALW continue to contribute to instability and violence in the Union, in its immediate neighbourhood and in the rest of the world. Illicit small arms are fuelling armed violence and organised crime, as well as global terrorism and conflicts, and thwarting sustainable development and crisis-management efforts. They destabilise entire regions, as well as States and their societies, and increase the impact of terrorist attacks. This is why the Council is committed to preventing and curbing the illicit trade in SALW and their ammunition and is promoting accountability and responsibility with regard to their legal trade. The EU SALW Strategy takes into account the evolved security context, including the threat of terrorism inside the Union and developments in SALW design and technology affecting the capacity of governments to address the threat. It also takes into account the guiding principles of the 2016 EU Global Strategy.

A EUROPEAN NETWORK

The EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium was conceived as the beating heart of a European network of researchers keen to share the fruits of their work with their colleagues, as well as with both European authorities and the key decision-makers within EU Member States.


The Consortium's network members are visible on the map below, and [listed in alphabetical order](#). Information on each network member and researcher can be accessed by clicking on the organisation.

Should you wish to join the network please [contact us](#).




A network created in

2010




Number of EUNPDC network members

120+

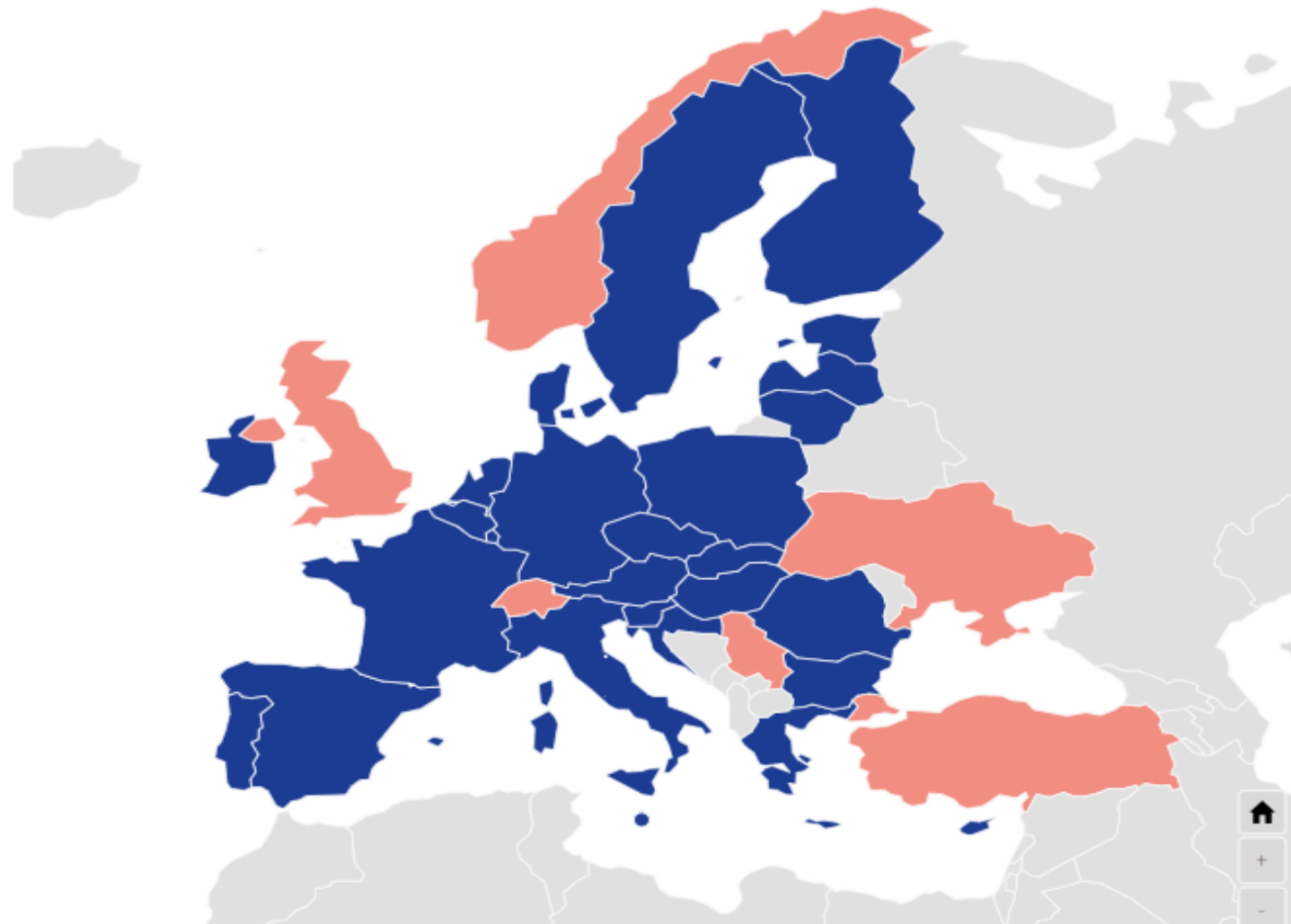


All 27

EU member states are represented



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



The EUNPD Consortium



**STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**



Became part of the EUNPDC in 2018:



**Vienna Center for Disarmament
and Non-Proliferation**



Activities managed by...

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 resources ('teaching clinic')

VCDNP

- 3 Brussels study visits of UN Disarmament Fellows

VCDNP and IAI

- Young Women and Next Generation activities
- UN Disarmament Fellows

Depending on topic and availability

- 9 Ad Hoc seminars and oral/written briefs
- Participation at side events, briefing EU bodies

Young Women and Next Generation Initiative



- Public Webinars on substantial topics
- Networking events
- Skill-building exercises
- Mentorship Programme
- Outreach to EU Universities

YWNGI Webinars for the next generation:

Young Women and Next Generation Initiative Webinar

THE FUTURE OF WARFARE

The Role of Drones and Emerging Technology

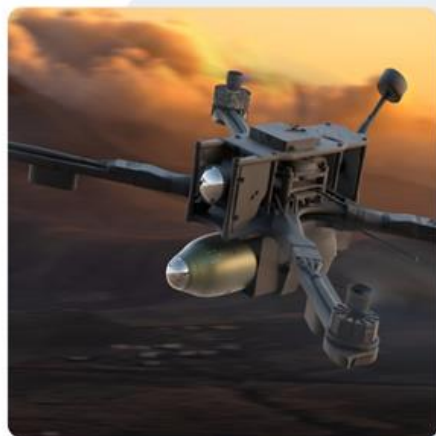
TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY 2024

16:30 - 17:30 CET

zoom



WEBINAR



EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium

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



ISYP

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT/YOUNG
FUGWASH

Engagement Opportunities in Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation for Young Professionals and Students

25 October 2024, 15:30 – 17:30 CEST

Virtual Event

YWNGI Skill building exercises:



Young Women in Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Mentorship Programme



Outreach activities at European Universities



- Organized twice a year in cooperation with Universities
- Talks on topical issues (i.e. the war in Ukraine)
- Opportunity to introduce the EUNPDC Consortium and its work

Next Generation Workshop



- Discuss pressing issues on the NPD agenda
- Present fresh ideas on how to address challenges
- Open environment: young speakers exchange views with experts and EU officials

EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament eLearning Courses

- 20 learning units covering all relevant NPD aspects
- 195 short videos, 30 experts
- Freely accessible at <https://nonproliferation-elearning.eu>

A screenshot of the website for the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament eLearning Course. The header features the logo on the left, the text 'EU NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT CONSORTIUM E-LEARNING' in the center, and a search bar on the right. A dark blue navigation bar contains links for 'Learning Units', 'Certificates', 'About', and 'FAQ'. The main content area has a teal background and includes a welcome message, a description of the course, a 'Watch the trailer' button, and four statistics: 20 Learning Units, 195 Videos, 30 Experts, and 2 Certificates.

EU NON-PROLIFERATION AND
DISARMAMENT CONSORTIUM
E-LEARNING

Search learning units

Learning Units ▾ Certificates About FAQ

Welcome to the
**EU Non-Proliferation
and Disarmament**
eLearning Course

▶ Watch the trailer

This course aims to cover all aspects of the EU non-proliferation and disarmament agenda and provide a comprehensive knowledge resource. Both the course and the certification are offered free of charge. Watch the trailer for a quick overview or jump right in!

20 Learning Units on arms control, disarmament, non-proliferation	195 Videos lectures, videos, animations	30 Experts from European think tanks and the EU	2 Certificates pass exams and prove your knowledge
--	---	--	---

Next generation of experts: EUNPDC Internship Programme



- **30 internships** for graduate students and young diplomats (EU and extra-EU) with Network members
- Travel and monthly stipend for 3 months

Next generation of experts: Proliferation Awareness Courses for Natural Sciences

- 1 in-person, 1 virtual course per year



EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Papers

EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium

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

NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT PAPERS

No. 88 March 2024

WHAT HAPPENED TO DEMAND? GETTING SMALL ARMS CONTROL BACK ON TRACK

CALLUM WATSON AND ALINE SHABAN*

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990s, various arms-related instruments, such as the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (POA, adopted 2001), the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Firearms Protocol, entered into force 2005) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT, entered into force in 2014), have called attention to the persistent human suffering caused by the illicit trade and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW).¹ These instruments have been implemented through a range of measures such as physical security and stockpile management, diversion prevention through strengthened border control, customs and law enforcement, and responsible disposal of weapons surpluses.² Collectively, these activities have led to the

¹ United Nations, General Assembly, Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, A/CONF.192/15, adopted 20 July 2001; United Nations, General Assembly, Report of the Eighth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, A/CONF.192/BMS/2022/1, 12 July 2022; UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 'Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition', *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto* (UN: New York, 2004); and United Nations, General Assembly, The Arms Trade Treaty, adopted 2 Apr. 2013, entered into force 24 Dec. 2014.

² See e.g. United Nations, General Assembly, A/CONF.192/BMS/2022/1 (note 6), para. 77.

*The authors would like to acknowledge the contribution of David Atwood and Emilie Lebrun to the development of this paper, as well as the guidance from Nivedita Raju, Wilfred Wan and other reviewers.

SUMMARY

In the last twenty years the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms, the UN Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty have drawn the attention to the human suffering caused by the illicit trafficking and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW). While there has been some progress, these instruments are yet to fully realize their potential. Despite the initial consensus on the importance of addressing both supply- and demand-side factors in achieving effective control of SALW, these instruments have focused almost exclusively on technical supply-side factors.

This paper outlines how reviving discussions on demand-side factors could accelerate progress in preventing SALW-related human suffering by drawing insight from fields such as criminology, anthropology, sustainable development and community violence prevention. It concludes with some recommendations on how gender could provide a promising entry point to restart these discussions, and how the European Union is well positioned as a potential champion.

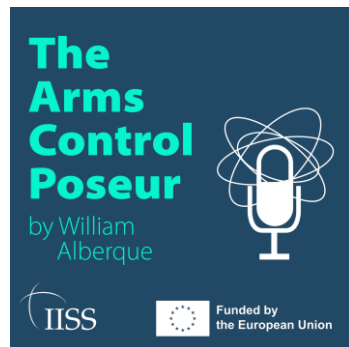
ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Callum Watson (Switzerland/United Kingdom) is a Gender Coordinator and Programme Manager at the Small Arms Survey. He works on fostering linkages between small arms control and the women and peace and security agenda, while gender mainstreaming within the Survey more broadly. His previous work on gender and security focused on peacekeeping, military education, men and masculinities, and gender bias in the justice sector.

Aline Shaban (Belgium) is an Associate Researcher at the Small Arms Survey and has a background in transnational organized crime, criminology and human rights. She works on the prevention of illicit proliferation, with a focus on civilian firearm registries, craft production and arms trafficking dynamics. Her past work focused on transparency practices and small arms exports.

- Cover wide range of topics in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation
- Provide recommendations for EU policy makers
- 88 papers published by experts from the Network since 2011; 7 more by 2025
- All Papers publicly available

EUNPDC Podcast



- Focused on explaining existing and significant arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation agreements, combining the history of the agreements, their significance, and how they relate to current events



E-newsletter



MARCH 2024, ISSUE 54

EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium

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

E-newsletter of the European Network of Independent Non-Proliferation and
Disarmament Think Tanks

GERMANY AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY - ATOMIC ZEITENWENDE?- AN INTERVIEW WITH ULRICH KÜHN



The war in Ukraine has stimulated a fresh debate in Europe about nuclear deterrence as a key component of the continent's security system. How is such debate developing in Germany?

Dr. Ulrich Kühn is Head of the research area "Arms Control and Emerging Technologies" at the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IPSP). He works at the intersection between security studies and conflict research. His research focuses on arms control and non-proliferation mechanisms, the nuclear and conventional deterrence, Euro-Atlantic and European security, and international security institutions. In concrete terms, Ulrich Kühn researches nuclear policies, security mechanisms between NATO and Russia, conventional arms control in Europe, foreign and security policy of Germany, the United States and Russia, and confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

Whether these different positions can be reconciled in the future depends mostly on the severity of the Russian threat to Europe further down the road. One of the main misunderstandings of the debate in Germany is that pundits envision an extended deterrence role

SIGNS OF PROGRESS TOWARDS LAWS REGULATION

Calls to regulate lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) are getting louder. The joint appeal by the UN Secretary-General and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in October 2023 to conclude a legally binding instrument by 2026 has been widely supported. In November 2023 the states parties to the Convention on Certain Convention Weapons (CCW) approved a new, more focused, three-year mandate for the group of governmental experts (GGE) on lethal autonomous weapon systems. However, at the first meeting under the new mandate in March 2024 different interpretations of the mandate emerged.

The new mandate entrusts the GGE with the task to 'further consider and formulate a set of elements of an instrument' as well as 'other options related to the normative and operational framework on [LAWS]'. There were different views as to the issues the Group should focus on and the

Published monthly with updates from Network, Consortium and EU

Contacts

www.nonproliferation.eu

eunpdc@sipri.org

Thank you for your attention