

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

ENGLISH only

EUROPEAN UNION

OSCE WORKSHOP ON UNSC RESOLUTION 1540
VIENNA, 27 OCTOBER 2010

- On behalf of Ms. Annalisa Giannella, Director for non-proliferation and disarmament with EEAS, who will address this distinguished audience tomorrow, I would like to thank the OSCE for organising this workshop.
- The adoption of UNSCR 1540 in April 2004 was extremely important. The competence of the Security Council in tackling threat to international security has been reaffirmed through this resolution, which is obligatory for all States, whether or not party to non proliferation instruments.
- UNSCR 1540 has not necessarily been welcomed and perceived as relevant by a number of countries which did not feel particularly concerned by proliferation issues and terrorism, especially in the developing world. In order to have this resolution fully implemented in all countries, an intense outreach activity has been and continues to be precisely where regional organisations have a role to play.
- It is only natural that the EU supports the 1540 Resolution. The approach defined by the European Council in the EU Strategy to Fight Against Proliferation of WMD and the approach underlined by the 1540 Resolution are practically identical. We are united:
 - In considering that the WMD proliferation is a threat to international peace and security
 - In recognising the need to resolving any proliferation problem through peaceful means in accordance with the Charter
 - In recognising that the Security Council is resolved to take appropriate and effective actions against any threat to international peace and security caused by proliferation
 - In affirming our support to multilateral treaties and other multilateral instruments
 - In affirming that the best way of being effective is prevention
 - In affirming that prevention should not hamper international co-operation for peaceful purposes

- In our great concern about the threat caused by illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and means of delivery and related materials
 - In recognising that the threat of terrorism adds a new dimension to the threat of proliferation.
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- Therefore, since the adoption of UNSCR 1540, the EU is extremely active in supporting its implementation within the EU and in deploying all possible efforts (diplomatic and in terms of co-operation/assistance) in order to assist other countries to comply with the Resolution.
 - In the fight against proliferation, strong cooperation between relevant actors is crucial. To this end, the EU closely cooperates with both the 1540 Committee and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. In this spirit, the EU actively participated in the Comprehensive Review of the status of implementation of Resolution 1540 last autumn and greatly welcomes today's opportunity to discuss how best to enhance cooperation with the Committee.

WITHIN THE EU

- The European Union and its Member States had already at the moment of the entry into force of the Resolution 1540, a number of instruments meeting the requirements of Resolution 1540 in terms of enforcing of effective laws, establishing domestic controls to prevent proliferation, accounting for and securing items in production, use, storage and transport and in terms of export controls.
- However, following the adoption of 1540, new efforts have been undertaken. In the area of export controls a thorough re-examination of the EU dual-use regulation took place. This has led to the adoption and entry into force in August 2009 of a revised regulation including in addition to export control, also control on transit and brokering of dual-use items. EU guidelines for the implementation of the new regulation are developed, a Programme of Peer Visits has been launched in order to improve the exchange of good practices, an EU dual-use training programme has been created and a secure e-system is being finalised for the sharing of information among EU Member States including of denials.

- We are stepping up efforts in order to intercept proliferation flows. A joint customs operation has taken place to counter illegal export of WMD components. 18 Member States participated in an operation involving 27 airports in Europe.
- We are promoting a security culture in the CBRN area. The Justice and Home Affairs Ministers have adopted a CBRN Action Plan which aims at developing a high security culture of staff in CBRN facilities and addresses a number of recommendations to Member States (132 measures) in order to ensure that unauthorised access to CBRN materials is as difficult as possible. The implementation of this Action Plan has started in 2010 and will be supported by a CBRN Advisory Group consisting of Member States experts.

OUTSIDE THE EU

- The European Union does not only strive to rigorously implement Resolution 1540 within its 27 Member States, but also to assist third countries in doing likewise as it is called for in OP 7 of the Resolution.
- Initially, the EU supported the work of the 1540 Committee in ensuring compliance with reporting obligations under the Resolution through a series of demarches carried out in third countries between 2005 and 2006. Later on, the EU assisted UN Member States in their implementation efforts through a first Joint Action adopted in 2006. The EU thereby co-financed five regional seminars in South East Asia, Middle East, Southern and Central America, the Caribbean and Africa, focusing on awareness raising and reporting obligations.
- More recently and taking into account the Work Programme of the 1540 Committee and its priorities, as well as the experience gained from regional seminars, concerning the importance of reinforcing export controls, border management and more generally training at working level, the EU adopted in May 2008 a second Joint Action in support of Resolution 1540.
- This Joint Action, which is currently being implemented, aims at strengthening the skills and capacities of third countries' state officials involved in the export control process. This JA is implemented by UNODA in coordination with the 1540 Committee and other major donors. Several regional workshops have been co-funded by the EU, covering Southern America, the Gulf and the Middle East region, the Pacific Islands, Central America and the Caribbean as well as the Western Balkans and Arab countries. The last workshop for countries of the South East Asia was held in Hanoi from 28 September to 1 October this year.

- As a follow-up to the previous EU Joint Actions, the EU is in the process of preparing a new Council Decision in support of UNSCR 1540 focusing on country visits. The EU is currently working with UNODA on the draft and would appreciate to obtain the views of this Committee in order to fine tune its new initiative. The new Council Decision is expected to be adopted in early 2011.
- There are other activities and instruments through which the EU has contributed to the full implementation of UNSCR 1540:
 - several Joint Actions in support of CWC and BTWC, promoting universality and national implementation;
 - several Joint Actions in support of the IAEA, aimed at reinforcing nuclear security in nuclear facilities, physical protection of radio active sources in non-nuclear installations and enhancing national capacity to fight against illicit trafficking. All these programmes have covered the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia, the Mediterranean Region, Africa and South East Asia.
 - Co-operation projects in Russia and the CIS aimed at securing nuclear materials.
 - assistance programmes focusing on the enhancement of national export control systems in third countries, particularly in South Eastern Europe, China, Morocco, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates.
- Furthermore, the EU Instrument for Stability foresees around 300 million Euros for CBRN cooperation with third countries in the period from 2007 to 2013. This has allowed us to launch the initiative of setting up CBRN Centres of Excellence, which will be regional centres aimed at building capacities for CBRN risk mitigation at regional level. The first two centres will be created in South East Asia and in the Middle East.
- In concluding, I would like to stress that the level of credibility and efficacy of the cooperation / assistance provided depends on whether the organisation providing such cooperation has the corresponding competence and know how. The EU with strong competences on export control security, safety and now even home affairs is in a good position to transmit this know-how to third parties.