Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Regional Centres of Excellence Initiative
Answering the global CBRN threat

Louis-Victor Bril
European External Action Service

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**Instrument for Stability (IfS)**

Regulation (EC) 1717/2006 of 15 November 2006

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

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)
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

- CBRN Centre of Excellence  €25-30 million
- Illicit Trafficking  €12-14 million
- Bio-safety and Bio-security  €14-18 million
- Export control  €6-10 million
- Redirection of Scientists  €27-33 million
- MNA  €20-25 million
- Expert Support Facility  €6 million

Total  €123 million
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

• Interlinkages 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).
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
  - Declaration on the criminalisation of illegal acts related to WMD and associated materials in line with the UNSCR 1540.
WMD non proliferation clause

An element of the EU policy is to insert a so-called “WMD non proliferation clause” in cooperation agreements between the EU and third countries.

There are three elements in this clause:

1. **full compliance** with and national implementation of their existing obligations under international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and other relevant international obligations.
2. taking steps to sign, ratify, or accede to, as appropriate, and fully implement all other relevant international instruments;
3. the establishment of an effective system of national export controls,
The UN Security Council Resolutions 1540, 1810 and 1977 are applicable to all States (chapter VII of the UN Charter).

All States to enforce measure to prevent proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.
• 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 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.
- To address legal, regulatory, outreach, technical, enforcement and control issues relating to CBRN risk mitigation. In each region, creation of experts networks for sharing best practices, reviewing laws and regulation, developing technical capacities.
- 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).
Centres of Excellence

• Sharing experience in the national implementation of international commitments.
• Increase ownership by the partner countries: implementation by national bodies (National Action Plans) and regional cooperation.
• Decentralized network: to avoid costly permanent structures, to allow adaptation to new situations, to ensure effective sharing of tasks and responsibilities.
• To allow for rapid feedback to partner countries governments
• Long term sustainability with continuity in the EU support
Centres of Excellence

- To mobilise national, regional an international resources to achieve the development of coherent policies against CBRN risk;
- Rely on partner country and external expertise: ASEAN countries, EU Member States, IAEA, WHO etc.
- Complementary to the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
- Coordination (at regional & national levels and between donors)
- A regional approach is deliberately taken.
Geographical scope

• Global initiative: Regional Centres of Excellence are being set up in six regions: South Caucasus / Ukraine / South East Europe; South East Asia; North Africa; West Africa; Middle East; Central Asia
• Covers nearly 40 countries
• Additional African regions being considered
• Nearly €100 million over the period 2009-2013.
Status of implementation

- Three projects underway in South East Asia: all South East Asia countries participate or have expressed their wish to participate
- Nearly 20 additional projects selected for implementation from early 2012. Total amount: €16 million.
- Additional projects for €8 million in 2012.
Participation of partner countries

• All countries of a given region are invited in the Initiative; participation on voluntary basis only
• Most of them have already a concrete participation in technical projects
• All partner countries of a region have nominated a Point of Contact: next meeting on 26 October in Phnom Pen.
• Political support from partner countries
• Permanent Secretariat: administrative support to running the initiative
Participation of partner countries

Establishment of Secretariats in 2011:
• Bangkok, Thailand for South-East Asia
• Amman, Jordan for the Middle East
• Tbilissi, Georgia for South-East Europe, Ukraine & South Caucasus
• Rabat, Morocco for West Africa
• Algiers, Algeria for North Africa

Establishment of Secretariats in 2012:
• Sub Saharan Africa
• Central Asia
• Gulf Cooperation Countries
CBRN Centres of Excellence

http://www.cbrn-coe.eu/

louis-victor.bril@eeas.europa.eu