The EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the 2003 European Security Strategy and EU WMD Strategy, the EU Counter Terrorism Strategy (2005) and the New Lines for Action in combating the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems (2008), all together reinforce the EU commitment to prevent the access of terrorists to nuclear, chemical and biological materials, technical know-how and technology. In line with the Resolution 1540 of the United Nations Security Council and its WMD Strategy, the EU requires the insertion of non-proliferation clauses in all its agreements with third countries. The accession of Euratom to the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) was approved by the European Council in 2007. All the EU Member States and Euratom have ratified the CPPNM and are expected to complete the ratification procedures for the Amendment to the Convention at the earliest possible time.

Consistent with the longstanding and significant support provided by the EU to global nuclear security efforts, the EU also fully supports the key role of the IAEA.

The EU welcomes the invitation by the IAEA to a Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Security in July 2013.

Similarly, the EU contributed and will continue to contribute actively to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and other initiatives such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, the G8 Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction as well as the NSS process, all contributing to improving the security of nuclear material and a strengthened nuclear security culture, a challenge that requires global attention.

The EU attaches utmost importance and is actively working in the areas of nuclear detection and response mechanisms, including nuclear forensics.

Equally, the EU contributed actively to the outcome of the BTWC Review Conference in 2011 and is committed to the BTWC Intersessional Process. As for Chemical Weapons, the EU, which accounts for 40% of the OPCW budget spent on disarmament and non-proliferation projects worldwide, strongly engaged in the Third CWC Review Conference, with the aim to reinforce the regime even further, to promote its universalization and full national implementation.

The EU has been continuously implementing its 2009 CBRN Action Plan, which inter alia contributes to the implementation of the EU Counter Terrorism Strategy. EUROPOL conducts several activities that are aimed at assisting EU Member States with developing their capacity to prevent and respond to CBRN incidents. Under the Seventh Framework Security Research Programme (2007-2013) of the European Commission, a part of the funding is allocated to R&D projects in the field of CBRN security.

The Border Monitoring Working Group, created in 2006 between the US, the EU and the IAEA, has been working on the implementation of joint projects in which united efforts are undertaken in the specific area of nuclear forensics, aiming at effectively combating illicit nuclear trafficking, terrorism and proliferation.