

NON-PROLIFERATION

The European Union is a strong supporter of disarmament and non-proliferation, as outlined in the 2003 EU Strategy Against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), with its three equally important and mutually reinforcing pillars, is the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. The EU was the key facilitator of the Iran nuclear talks and coordinates the implementation of the JCPOA, an integral part of the non-proliferation architecture. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy serves as the Coordinator of the Joint Commission, which comprises representatives of the JCPOA participants. In this context, the EU closely cooperates with the IAEA, which is monitoring and verifying the voluntary nuclear-related measures as detailed in the JCPOA. The EU promotes the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-

Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and provides significant voluntary contributions to its unique global network of monitoring stations ensuring that no nuclear test goes undetected, while also enhancing civil and scientific applications. The EU supports universal adherence to guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA). We also reach out to States to subscribe to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIDO is a key implementing partner of EU projects and programmes on inclusive and sustainable industrial development. We cooperate to create shared prosperity, advance economic competitiveness and safeguard the environment. Together we create inclusive economic growth and jobs which help to reduce poverty, hunger, and inequality, while also decreasing the incentive for migration. Through the promotion of circular economies, we improve resource efficiency and reduce emissions and pollution to protect our planet. At their high-level meetings the EU and UNIDO agree on project and programme priorities.

#DidYouKnowThatEU

... and UNIDO have been cooperating since 2005 to support sustainable industrial development in 113 countries?

... and its Member States contribute primarily to UNIDO projects in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Asia/Pacific region?

CIVIL NUCLEAR AFFAIRS

Widely known as the world's "Atoms for Peace and Development" organisation, the IAEA is the international centre for cooperation for peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies, thereby contributing to the realisation of various SDGs.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy within the EU is governed by the 1957 Euratom Treaty, which established Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community). All EU Member States are part of Euratom. The EU Member States and the European Commission, within the field of their competencies, deal with nuclear activities from several angles such as nuclear safety, nuclear safeguards, nuclear security, and nuclear research.

The IAEA is closely working with Member States and supports them, mainly through its technical cooperation projects and from a wide range of its programmatic activities, in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. The IAEA contributes directly to the implementation of SDGs 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

All EU Member States are members of the IAEA. Based on a 1976 agreement with the IAEA, Euratom is an observer and participates in all formal and informal meetings within its responsibility. Euratom and its Members are Party to all relevant Nuclear Safety and Security Conventions. In 2008, on behalf of Euratom, the European Commission signed a Memorandum



of Understanding with the IAEA for a partnership on nuclear safety cooperation.

The European Commission Joint Research Centre, undertaking part of the Euratom research, provides technical competence and research capabilities for the implementation of many IAEA projects. The EU and its Member States provide significant technical expertise to the IAEA. We are among the biggest donors to the IAEA and strongly support the implementation of all IAEA activities, thus promoting global efforts for a safe, secure, peaceful and prosperous world.

#DidYouKnowThatEU

... funds amounts up to € 325 million over 2014-2020 in the field of nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards in third countries?

... Member States are all Members of the IAEA?

... Atomic Energy Agency Euratom has been active at the IAEA since 1976?

... cooperates with the IAEA on research and reporting through the EC Joint Research Centre in order to maximise the benefit of nuclear science applications for EU and IAEA Member States?

DRUGS AND CRIME

UNODC is a global leader and an important partner for the EU in the fight against illicit drugs and international transnational organised crime. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) are UN policy-making bodies and guide international action in the related fields.

The EU cooperates with UNODC in a broad range of geographical and thematic areas, such as GLO.ACT, the EU Cocaine Route Programme (CRIMJUST and AIRCOP) which contribute to the achievement of the SDGs relevant to the Commissions, in particular goals 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16.

#DidYouKnowThatEU

... and UNODC cooperate in 24 ongoing projects around the world?

... is a State Party in its own right to the Conventions against Corruption and Transnational Crime and has ratified all Protocols thereto on behalf of its Member States?



OUTER SPACE

The EU and the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) are cooperating to jointly contribute to the fulfilment of the SDGs through space technologies. Earth observation and geolocation are contributing significantly to the achievement of the SDGs and two European flagship programmes – Galileo and Copernicus – are used to support development not only in Europe, but worldwide. They serve many different areas, from transport-related services over consumer solutions to professional applications in agriculture and construction. EU earth-navigation and observation are available free of charge for the benefit of all, to help create jobs, monitor the environment, and coordinate emergency assistance. Since 2018, the EU is a Permanent Observer to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and thereby takes active part in multilateral processes in the space arena.

#DidYouKnowThatEU

... space technology positively impacts the achievement of all the SDGs?

... has its own global navigation satellite system?

... will be spending € 16 billion on a space programme to boost the EU's space capabilities in the years 2021 to 2027?

SAFEGUARDING THE EUROPEAN SECURITY

The EU is active within the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in promoting the principles and commitments of the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter, the implementation of which is needed more than ever in a time of increased challenges to the European rules-based security order. The OSCE, with its comprehensive and cooperative security concept, is the world's largest regional organisation under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter with 57 participating States, including the EU Member States and all other European countries, as well as the US, Canada and Mongolia. The OSCE contributes significantly to the implementation of the priorities identified in the EU Global Strategy and serves as a forum and a partner to promote EU values and defend EU interests in various dimensions of security. It is a unique platform for dialogue, allowing among others the EU and its Member States, the US and Russia to exchange views across all dimensions of European security architecture, conflict prevention and crisis management. Its field operations in the Western Balkans and Central Asia do good work and its autonomous institutions (Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the Representative on the Freedom of the Media and the High Commissioner on National Minorities) assist the participating States in monitoring the implementation of their OSCE commitments in important areas of human rights and in improving their record in this respect.

EU Member States contribute more than two thirds of the OSCE's regular budget, as well as the budget of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine. The EU and

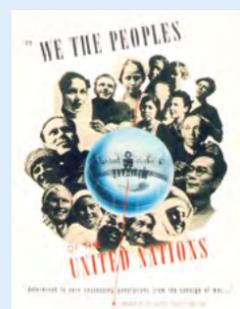
its Member States also contribute to the funding of a number of OSCE implemented extra-budgetary projects. For example, EU support for the OSCE includes assistance for ODIHR in developing national electoral and human rights institutions and crisis management, for instance in the Western Balkans.

The EU Delegation in Vienna coordinates the EU policies in the OSCE on a day-to-day basis and represents the EU in the OSCE. The EU Member States represent nearly half of the OSCE participating States and EU candidate and likeminded countries often align with the EU common positions. In 2018, the EU and the OSCE exchanged letters, at the level of Secretary General, with which they agreed to strategically strengthen their institutional interaction, as well as their operational co-operation in Eastern Europe, Western Balkans and Central Asia in areas of common interest across the three dimensions.



When the rules-based system is being challenged, we have a massive mutual interest in sending a clear message that we all stand for rules-based multilateralism, for free and fair trade and for the institutions that have served us so well."

JOSEP BORRELL, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy



1945: Signature of the UN Charter



1957: Signature of the Treaty of Rome

1973: Opening of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)

1975: Signature of the Helsinki Final Act

1976: IAEA/Euratom Agreement. Euratom is observer and participates in all formal and informal meetings within its responsibility.



1979: Opening of the Vienna International Centre and the EU Delegation to the International Organisations in Vienna

1990: Signature of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe

1995: CSCE is institutionalised and becomes the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)



1993: Entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty; Signature of a Relationship Agreement between the EU and UNIDO

1996: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty (CTBT) opened for signature

1998: Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the EU and UNODC

1999: Adoption of the Charter for European Security in Istanbul

2003: Signature of a Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the EU and IAEA



2009: Entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty

2010: Establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS)



2011: EU is granted enhanced observer rights at the UN by General Assembly Resolution A/65/276

2016: Beginning of the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

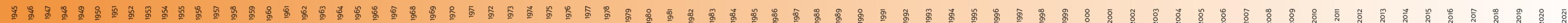
2018: EU becomes a Permanent Observer at the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)



2019: 40th anniversary of the Vienna International Centre and the EU Delegation to the International Organisations in Vienna



2020: 75th anniversary of the UN; 50th anniversary of the entry into force of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)



COMMITTED TO EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM

The European Union is a defender of rules-based effective multilateralism. We will continue to lead in upholding international norms and agreements that provide global public goods and protect future generations. The EU demonstrates leadership in pursuing an innovative agenda in areas in need of strengthened multilateral governance or where new challenges require collective action, taking advantage of the EU's normative capacity, autonomy and influence. The EU is also a global point of reference for those who want to preserve, reform, and expand multilateralism. The 17 June 2019 Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions on "EU action to strengthen rules-based multilateralism" stress the EU's aim of effective multilateralism delivering results in tackling today's and tomorrow's challenges. Strengthening the multilateral system will be based on: (1) Upholding international norms and agreements; (2) Extending multilateralism to new global realities; (3) Supporting the EU and its Member States with necessary reforms and modernisation of multilateral institutions.

The EU is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The EU promotes peace, security and stability, and is among the strongest supporters of democracy, human rights, good governance, and the rule of law. The EU strongly supports social and human development, including by giving priority to social protection, decent work, universal health coverage and access to education in its development cooperation and has made achievements with regard to gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and addressing violence against girls and women. The EU supports climate change mitigation, environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources.

The European Union is committed to working TOGETHER with its partners in order to tackle global challenges. This has always been the EU's approach to international relations: putting international cooperation based on rules, peace and diplomacy at the centre. Multilateralism means working together with long-standing and new partners around the world to deliver on shared goals and ambitions, and on citizens' expectations.

We have all the tools and resources at hand – from diplomacy to trade, development cooperation and crisis management. We set global rules and standards and act as a steadfast defender of multilateralism and democratic values. The combination of these assets makes us a leader in responding to global challenges and showing the way forward.

JOSEP BORRELL, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy



Without global norms and the means to enforce them, peace and security, prosperity and democracy – our vital interests – are at risk. Guided by the values on which it is founded, the EU is committed to a global order based on international law, including the principles of the UN Charter, which ensure peace, human rights, sustainable development and lasting access to the global commons. This commitment translates into an aspiration to transform rather than simply preserve the existing system. The EU will strive for a strong UN as the bedrock of the multilateral rules-based order, and develop globally coordinated responses with international and regional organisations, states and non-state actors.

EU Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy



A STRONG EU-UN PARTNERSHIP IN VIENNA

The EU works with all UN bodies, agencies and programmes across the entire scope of UN activities. The cooperation spans a broad range of areas such as industrial development, human rights, climate change, peace building, crisis management, nuclear non-proliferation, humanitarian assistance, fighting corruption and crime, addressing global health concerns, managing migratory flows and labour issues.

The Delegation of the European Union in Vienna is responsible, inter alia, for the representation of the EU to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisations (UNIDO), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS), the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA). In 2016, it took on additional tasks related to the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

Since 2011, the EU has been an observer with enhanced status at the UN General Assembly. This allows the EU to present common positions, make interventions, present proposals and participate in the general debate each September. Although the EU has no vote as such, it has obtained a special "full participant" status for example in the UN Conferences on Financing for Development and on Women. The EU is a non-State party to more than 50 UN agreements and conventions.

The EU each year adopts priorities for its relations with the UN and for the UN General Assembly. The priorities adopted over recent years make clear that the EU remains committed to strengthening the UN and to playing an active role at the UN in all relevant areas. The EU priorities also stress key challenges ahead, including the need for global responsibility-sharing on migration and refugees, solving crises, sustaining peace, and tackling terrorism and violent extremism.

The EU is the single largest financial contributor to the UN system. The EU funds more than 30% of the UN's regular budget, 33% of UN peacekeeping operations and about half of all UN Member States' contributions to UN funds and programmes.

ALLIANCE FOR MULTILATERALISM



At a time when key principles of the rules-based international order and essential instruments of international cooperation are challenged, the Alliance for Multilateralism aims at bringing together those who believe that strong and effective multilateral cooperation, based on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and justice, are indispensable foundations to secure peace, stability and prosperity and who want to join hands to act along this endeavour.

We confirm our conviction that the major challenges of our time, by their nature and global scope, cannot be addressed by countries separately but must be tackled jointly – and that such a rules-based multilateral cooperation is also a key guarantee for the sovereign equality of states as epitomized in the United Nations General Assembly.

What is the „Alliance for Multilateralism“?

The "Alliance for Multilateralism" launched by the French and German Foreign Ministers is an informal network of countries united in their conviction that a rules-based multilateral order is the only reliable guarantee for international stability and peace and that our common challenges can only be solved through cooperation.

The Alliance aims to renew the global commitment to stabilize the rules-based international order, uphold its principles and adapt it, where necessary.

- It aims to protect and preserve international norms, agreements and institutions that are under pressure or in peril,
- to pursue a more proactive agenda in policy areas that lack effective governance and where new challenges require collective action,
- and to advance reforms, without compromising on key principles and values, in order to make multilateral institutions and the global political and economic order more inclusive and effective in delivering tangible results to citizens around the world.

We also reach out to non-state actors as key stakeholders and partners for the challenges we are facing, from peace and security to climate, from human rights to development to digital transformation. The UN is at the centre of the multilateral order. For this reason, the UN General Assembly's opening week in September was a great opportunity to bring the Alliance together. Building the Network

Participation

The Alliance supports a universal and effective multilateral order. It is an invitation, open to every state that shares this endeavour and is committed to contributing to the rules-based international order and multilateral cooperation, based on the rule of law, on the UN Charter and international law. The Alliance is not a formal institution, but a network allowing for the constitution of flexible issue-based coalitions formed around specific projects and policy outcomes. Engagement in a specific initiative does not entail automatic participation in other initiatives pursued in the framework of the Alliance. Participation in the Alliance remains open to all who share its vision.

Principles of Action

The Alliance revolves around concrete initiatives to reach its objectives and facilitates results-based partnerships. The Alliance will advance the multilateral agenda in full respect of the vital role of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law. Partners in the Alliance are committed to acting as driving forces to protect, develop and adapt the rules-based international order based on the rule of law. The Alliance will adopt a multi-stakeholder approach and reach out to all members of the international community, international organisations, regional institutions and other relevant actors, as essential and active partners. Participants in the Alliance will continue to work together to take and support initiatives that feed into the three streams of action referred to above, and organize further meetings to pursue and broaden their collective efforts.

Additional information:

<https://multilateralism.org>



MULTILATERALISM AT WORK AND EU PRESENCE IN VIENNA



Delegation of the European Union to the International Organisations in Vienna ...

... is the European Union's diplomatic mission and represents the EU and participates in matters of specific EU interest at the United Nations, related bodies or specialised agencies established in Vienna, in particular UNODC, IAEA, UNIDO, CTBTO, and other international organisations and arrangements. The EU Delegation represents also the EU at the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vienna-international-organisations

Additional information on EU activities within OSCE:

https://eeas.europa.eu/diplomatic-network/OSCE_en

[@eeunvie](#)



European Commission Representation in Austria ...

... represents the European Commission, connects with national, regional and local authorities and stakeholders, organises visits of the President of the European Commission and the Commissioners, provides the European Commission with political information and analysis, maintains media relations, and communicates to various audiences.

<http://ec.europa.eu/austria>

[@EUKommWien](#)



European Parliament Liaison Office in Austria (EPLO) ...

... engages with citizens and stakeholders, manages contacts with national, regional and local media, and provides support to Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) in the exercise of their official mandates in the Member States. The EPLO is responsible for the local implementation of institutional communication activities, with the ultimate goal of ensuring that people understand the importance of the European Parliament well enough to engage in the European democratic process.

<http://europarl.europa.eu/austria>

[@EPinOesterreich](#)



European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) ...

... is the EU's centre of fundamental rights expertise and one of the EU's decentralised agencies. FRA provides independent, evidence-based assistance and expertise on fundamental rights to EU institutions and EU Member States, and helps to ensure that the fundamental rights of people living in the EU are protected.

<https://fra.europa.eu/en>

[@EURightsAgency](#)



European Investment Bank (EIB) – Vienna Office ...

... is a branch of the EIB, which is the lending arm of the EU, the biggest multilateral financial institution in the world and one of the largest providers of climate finance. EIB helps the economy, creates jobs, promotes equality and improves lives for EU citizens and for people in developing countries. The EIB Group has two parts: the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund. The EIF specialises in finance for small businesses and mid-caps. EIB has more than 60 years' experience and expertise in project financing. Headquartered in Luxembourg, it has a network of local and regional offices in Europe and beyond.

www.eib.org/en/infocentre/contact/offices/ue/austria.htm

adhesive sheet