

Export Controls and the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime



The Nuclear Suppliers Group and its Guidelines – "A Public Good"

27th Asian Export Control Seminar

12 February 2020







What is the NSG?



The NSG is a:



Republic of Kazakhstan NSG Chair 2019-2020

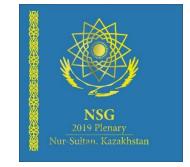
Voluntary association of major supplier governments that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through...



...the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for their exports on a national basis



NSG Participating Governments							
Argentina	Bulgaria	Denmark	Hungary	Latvia	New Zealand	Russia	Sweden
Australia	Canada	Estonia	Iceland	Lithuania	Norway	Serbia	Switzerland
Austria	China	Finland	Ireland	Luxembourg	Poland	Slovakia	Turkey
Belarus	Croatia	France	Italy	Malta	Portugal	Slovenia	Ukraine
Belgium	Cyprus	Germany	Japan	Mexico	Romania	South Africa	United Kingdom
Brazil	Czech Republic	Greece	Kazakhstan	Netherlands	Rep. of Korea	Spain	United States



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The European Commission and the Chair of the Zangger Committee participate as observers





The NSG takes all decisions by consensus at the yearly Plenary Meeting



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Recent Plenary Meetings





Nur-Sultan 2019





Bern 2017



Seoul 2016



Bariloche 2015

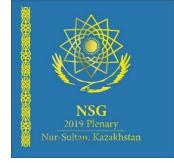


Buenos Aires 2014

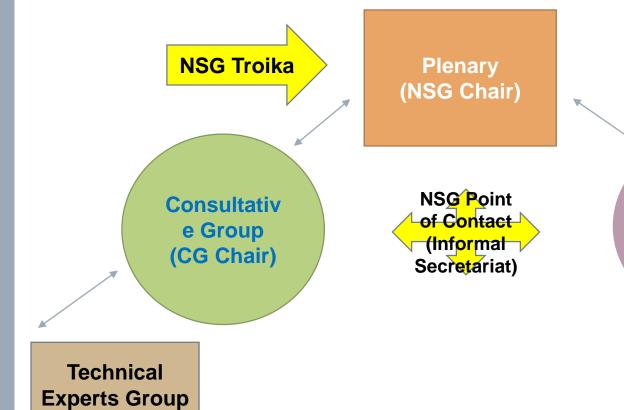
Prague 2013



The NSG – how does it work?



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(TEG Chair)

Licensing and Enforcement Experts Meeting

(LEEM Chair)

Information

Exchange

Meeting

(IEM Chair)







The NSG Guidelines



The NSG Guidelines are sets of conditions of supply that ensure that:



 that international trade and cooperation in the nuclear field is not hindered unjustly in the process.





NSG – providing solutions to proliferation crises Promoting responsible supplier behaviour



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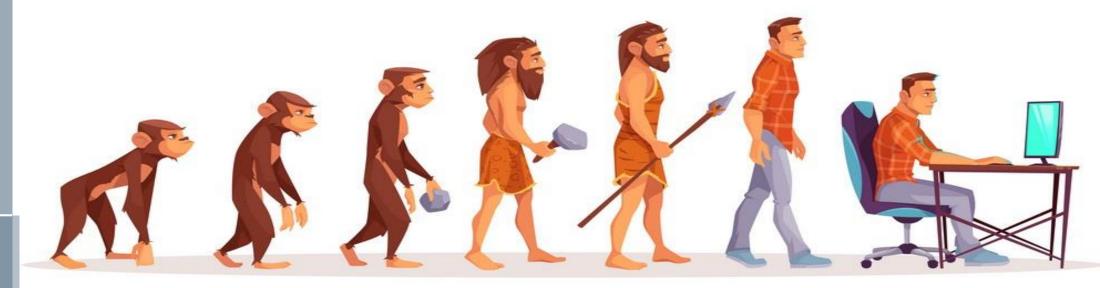
1974 PNE by non-NPT State

1978 Creation of NSG Guidelines

1990-1991 clandestine nuclear programme of NPT state uncovered

1992 Creation of the NSG Part 2 Guidelines 2004 - A.Q. Khan proliferation network revealed

2004 - Introduction of "Catch- all" Denials mechansim





NSG Guidelines = a "public good"

- Internationally renowned set of best practices
- Freely available for any government to integrate into its own national legislative system and implement nationally.
- Helps a government meets its UNSCR1540 obligations



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"to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials".



The NSG is non discriminatory because it ...





Neither approves nor denies

Sets an agreed international standard

National Implementation



Why adhere to the NSG Guidelines?

- a visible commitment by a government to a common international effort to implementing the international standard for responsible non-proliferation and supplier behaviour.
- Applying the NSG Guidelines and Annexes on a national basis helps governments meet their export control obligations under UNSCR 1540

Governments may choose unilaterally to adhere to the Guidelines without taking the step of applying to become an NSG Participating Government.





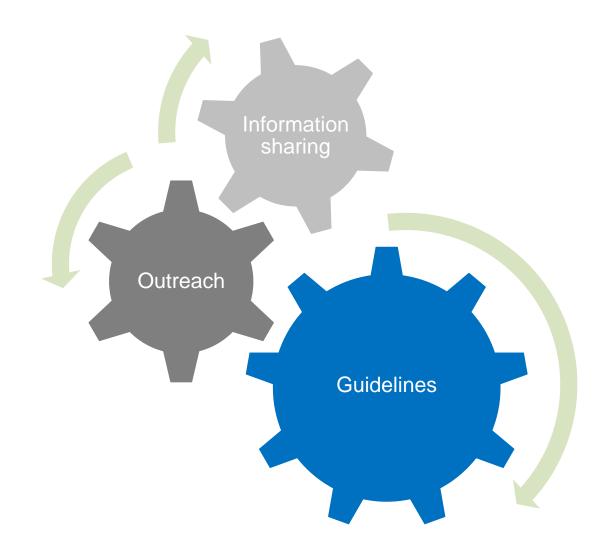
Besides the NSG Guidelines, the NSG public website includes the following "good practices" which can support implementation of export controls:

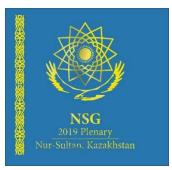


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- Efficient Processing of Government to Government Assurances (GTGA)
- Good Practices for Corporate Standards to Support the Efforts of the International Community in the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Good Practices for the Implementation of Brokering and **Transit/Transshipment Controls**







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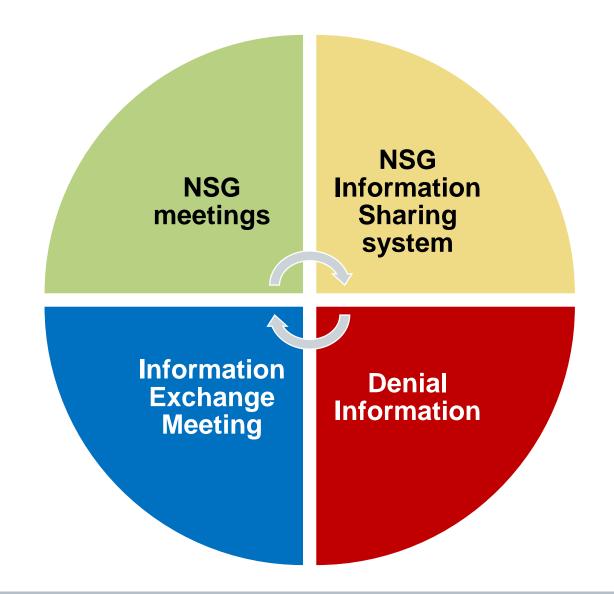






Information Sharing







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Outreach



NSG Outreach Partners

Nonparticipants

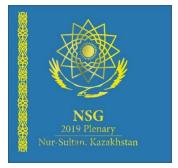
> Multilateral & regional fora



Other export control regimes

Transit & transhipment countries

Industry

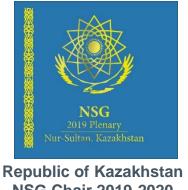


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3 aims of the outreach activities:

- 1. Build a strong and sustainable relationships between the NSG and outreach partners
- 2. Broaden understanding of the NSG Guidelines and provide opportunities for non-participating governments to adhere to the NSG Guidelines
- 3. Facilitate an open discussion on issues of common interest and concern related to nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear export controls



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What's new since the 26th Asia Export Control Seminar?

NSG 2019 Plenary Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

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NSG Plenary in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan – June 2019

- Updated the NSG Part 1 and Part 2 Guidelines and Control Lists – 8 changes (3 Trigger List and 5 Dual List changes).
 Published by the IAEA INFCIRC/254 Part 1 and Part 2
- Appointment of Germany as CG Chair
- Election of Belgium as a next NSG Chair
- Review of enrichment technologies and commercial practices
- Informal dialogue with industry representatives (Nov.2019)
- Publication of new document "The Nuclear Suppliers Group, its Origins, Role and Activities". Published by the IAEA INFCIRC/539 revision 7



Kazakhstan as Chair

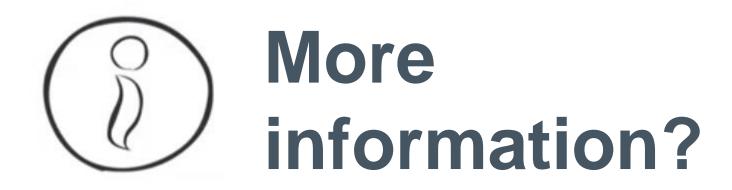
Guided by the principles of impartial mediation, "fair brokering" and strict adherence to the key principle of consensus



Contributed to core issues of non-proliferation by:

- Hosting the NSG Plenary in Nur-Sultan in June 2019
- Revised NSG Guidelines to IAEA for publication INFCIRC/254
- Revised NSG Information public document INFCIRC/539
- Informal Outreach event with National Industry reps
- Extensive outreach on margins of NPT Review Conference







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nsg-online.org

nuclearsuppliersgroup.org