

Multilateral Approaches to Export Control

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Multilateral Approaches to Export Control

- Australia Group
- Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
- Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- Zangger Committee

The Australia Group



The Australia Group

The number of countries participating in the Australia Group has grown from 15 in 1985 to 39 plus the European Commission.

The Australia Group

Argentina	European Commission	Republic of Korea	Romania
Australia	Finland	Latvia	Slovak Republic
Austria	France	Lithuania	Slovenia
Belgium	Germany	Malta	Spain
Bulgaria	Greece	Netherlands	Sweden
Canada	Hungary	New Zealand	Switzerland
Republic of Cyprus	Iceland	Norway	Republic of Turkey
Czech Republic	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	United States
Estonia	Japan		Ukraine

The Australia Group

- **the measures should be effective in impeding the production of chemical and biological weapons;**
- **they should be reasonably easy to implement, practical, and**
- **they should not impede the normal trade of materials and equipment used for legitimate purposes.**

The Australia Group

Recent Developments:

- Developed outreach strategies based on targeted regional approaches.
- Using outreach activities to raise awareness, advise on stricter controls on sources, controlling brokering and addressing emerging technologies that could be applied by terrorists for the development of chemical and biological weapons.
- Reiterated a willingness to assist countries to meet their UN Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations to establish effective export controls.
- Addressed concerns over terrorists' interest in dispersal devices for biological agents, adding the most threatening aerosol sprayers to the biological equipment control list.

The Australia Group

- Revised existing controls on pumps and genetically modified organisms to assist enforcement and help exporters better understand their obligations.
- Agreed to examine the addition of up to 25 more biological agents to the control lists.
- Increased the timeliness and effectiveness of information sharing between participants through the establishment of the Australia Group Information System and greater expansion of the Australia Group website.
- Agreed to conduct a survey of participants brokering controls with a view to develop best practice guidelines.
- Committed itself to continue to ensure that non proliferation export controls did not hinder legitimate trade and technical cooperation in the chemical and biological sectors.

The Australia Group

The 2006 Plenary meeting of the Australia Group will be held in Paris.

**MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL
REGIME
(MTCR)**

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

AN INFORMAL AND VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF COUNTRIES WHICH SHARE THE GOALS OF NON-PROLIFERATION OF UNMANNED DELIVERY SYSTEMS CAPABLE OF DELIVERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

THE MTCR SEEKS TO COORDINATE NATIONAL EXPORT LICENSING EFFORTS AIMED AT PREVENTING PROLIFERATION OF WMD DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

THE MTCR WAS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1987 BY CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE THAT TIME, THE NUMBER OF MTCR PARTNERS HAS INCREASED TO A TOTAL OF **THIRTY FOUR COUNTRIES.**

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

Argentina (1993)

Australia (1990)

Austria (1991)

Belgium (1990)

Bulgaria (2004)

Brazil (1995)

Canada (1987)

Czech Republic (1998)

Denmark (1990)

Finland (1991)

France (1987)

Germany (1987)

Greece (1992)

Hungary (1993)

Iceland (1993)

Ireland (1992)

Italy (1987)

Japan (1987)

Luxembourg (1990)

Netherlands(1990)

New Zealand (1991)

Norway (1990)

Poland (1998)

Portugal (1992)

Republic of Korea (2001)

Russian Federation (1995)

South Africa (1995)

Spain (1990)

Sweden (1991)

Switzerland (1992)

Turkey (1997)

Ukraine (1998)

United Kingdom (1987)

United States of America (1987)

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

- **MTCR FUNCTIONS BASED UPON ADHERENCE TO COMMON EXPORT POLICY GUIDELINES (THE MTCR **GUIDELINES**).**
- **APPLIED TO AN INTEGRAL COMMON LIST OF CONTROLLED ITEMS (THE MTCR **EQUIPMENT, SOFTWARE AND TECHNOLOGY ANNEX**).**
- **THE **GUIDELINES ARE OPEN TO ALL NATIONS TO IMPLEMENT, WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE MTCR PARTNERS; WE ENCOURAGE ALL GOVERNMENTS TO UNILATERALLY ADHERE TO THE GUIDELINES.****

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

CATEGORY I RESTRICTS THE TRANSFER OF “MISSILES” – DEFINED AS ROCKET SYSTEMS (INCLUDING BALLISTIC MISSILES, SPACE LAUNCH VEHICLES, AND SOUNDING ROCKETS) AND UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAV) SYSTEMS (INCLUDING CRUISE MISSILES, TARGET DRONES, AND RECONNAISSANCE DRONES) CAPABLE OF DELIVERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) – AND THEIR RELATED EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY.

CATEGORY II ANNEX ITEMS INCLUDE “MISSILES” (AS DEFINED IN CATEGORY I) BELOW THE THRESHOLDS OF 500KG PAYLOAD AND 300KM RANGE, PROPULSION AND PROPELLANT COMPONENTS, LAUNCH AND GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, VARIOUS OTHER MISSILE-RELATED COMPONENTS, AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY, AS WELL AS CERTAIN OTHER MISSILE SYSTEMS.

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

AT THE 2005 PLENARY – MADRID - PARTNERS:

- recalled the language of UNSCR 1540, emphasising that proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery constitute a threat to international peace and security;
- stressed the need to reduce the risks associated with terrorism;
- welcomed India's announcement that it intends to adhere unilaterally to the MTCR Guidelines and encouraged all countries to do so;
- agreed a significant number of amendments to the MTCR Annex – a core activity of the Regime;
- agreed to continue discussing matters such as Intangible Technology Transfer, transit and transshipment, brokering and the activities of intermediaries and front companies;
- encouraged the Chair to conduct consultations with relevant international bodies (including the 1540 Committee), and outreach to relevant non-members in order to promote MTCR objectives, and to address issues such as the strengthening of export controls, voluntary adherence to the Guidelines and co-operation with the Regime.



Nuclear Suppliers Group



Nuclear Suppliers Group

ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, and UNITED STATES

The European Commission participates as an observer.



Nuclear Suppliers Group

The aim of the NSG, is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons through export controls of nuclear and nuclear-related material, equipment, software and technology, without hindering international cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.



Nuclear Suppliers Group

NSG Guidelines (Part 1) governs exports of nuclear materials and equipment which require the application of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards at the recipient facility.

NSG Guidelines (Part 2) governs exports of nuclear-related dual-use equipment and materials.



Nuclear Suppliers Group

The fifteenth Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group took place in Oslo, Norway, on the 23rd -24th of June 2005.

Croatia was approved by the Plenary as a new Participating Government to the Group.



Nuclear Suppliers Group

At the plenary in June 2005 States;

- reiterated firm support for the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty and, while noting that the 2005 Review Conference did not reach a substantive outcome, affirmed the NSGs continued determination to strengthen the non-proliferation regime in the face of some new challenges;**
- exchanged information and analysed the current proliferation challenges;**
- called on States to exercise extreme vigilance and make best efforts to ensure that none of their exports of goods and technologies contribute to nuclear weapons programmes;**



Nuclear Suppliers Group

NSG Plenary June 2005

- welcomed the adoption of UNSCR 1540 and stated its readiness to co-operate in the ongoing process of fully implementing this resolution, and**
- noted that recognition of NSG control measures as an international benchmark had grown.**



Nuclear Suppliers Group

The Plenary decided to adopt, inter alia, the following measures:

•The establishment of a procedure towards suspending through national decisions nuclear transfers to countries that are non compliant with their safeguard agreements:

•The supplier and the recipient states should elaborate appropriate measures to evoke fall back safeguards if the IAEA can no longer undertake its Safeguard mandate in a recipient state:

•To introduce the existence of effective export controls in the recipient state as a criterion of supply for nuclear material, equipment and technology and a factor for consideration for dual use items and technologies.



Nuclear Suppliers Group

The Participating Governments agreed to continue, as a matter of priority;

- discussions of the Additional Protocol as a condition of supply;**
- discussions with a view to agree on further strengthening of the NSG guidelines with respect to enrichment and reprocessing technologies, and**
- contacting non NSG participants in the framework of the NSG outreach programme.**

ZANGGER COMMITTEE

ZANGGER COMMITTEE

35 - Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States of America.

The European Commission is permanent observer.

ZANGGER COMMITTEE

Purpose:

Harmonize implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty's requirement to apply International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to nuclear exports.

ZANGGER COMMITTEE

Zangger Committee Mission:

“within the framework of the NPT to take account of changing security aspects and to adapt export control conditions and criteria from time to time according to the needs.”

ZANGGER COMMITTEE

Vienna March 2005

- Discussions regarding a review of the Committee's Understandings which set out the conditions a recipient state must satisfy before it can receive Trigger List items.
- Welcomed UNSCR 1540

THANK YOU