

## **NON PROLIFERATION EXPORT CONTROL POLICY BY THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**

*Argentine Delegation to the Sixth International  
Conference on Export Controls*

As regards domestic legislation, the Argentine Republic has implemented a strict control upon the international transfers of certain materials, equipment, technology, technical assistance and services of nuclear and missileic nature, as well as on chemical and biological substances and war materials, which may contribute to the production and dissemination of missiles, nuclear, chemical or bacteriological weapons.

Argentine regulations do not restrict the lawful trade, but introduce Non Proliferation international criteria to the national legislation.

This legislation agrees with the controls provided for in other countries, and adopts the international standards on this regard (MTCR, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Australia Group, CWC and Wassenaar Arrangement). Argentina coordinates its exports of sensitive material along with other States in order to consolidate an efficient international control system of weapons of mass destruction.

In the period September 2003 - October 2004, Argentina chaired the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). In its outreach activities as MTCR Chair, Argentina emphasized the importance of taking and enforce affective measures to establish national export controls to prevent the proliferation of WMD, their means of delivery, and related materials and strongly promoted the compliance with UNSC Resolution 1540/04 on non proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

Based on its experience as MTCR Chair, Argentina believes that bilateral and multilateral contacts and international cooperation are the best means to promote the broadest implementation of effective national export control systems.

On October 26, Argentina presented its national report to the UNSC Committee established pursuant to the SC Resolution 1540.

Therein, it is explained that according to the national regulations, based on Decree N° 603/92 dated April 9, 1992, it is necessary to obtain a previous authorization for exports included in the Decree, which also establish the catchall clause. The applications are reviewed on a case by case basis and the decision is made considering the Argentine Republic's strong commitment on Non Proliferation, international conditions (individual countries and regional frame, etc.) and the specific conditions set forth for each possible case (UN embargo, human rights violation; risk for unauthorized third party transfer; country diversion to unauthorized uses; potential misuse, acquisition for terrorist groups). The Decree 1291/93 incorporated the Certificate of Imports to the control regime.

The Decree 603/92 created the National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and War Material, formed by the Ministries of Defense, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and Economics and by an officer of the competent Technical Agency in each case.

The Commission holds meetings with the General Direction of Customs to coordinate lists and adopt the required data in order to speed up export formalities.

### **Updated of National Customs regulations**

The National Customs, as a state control body, has to combine the requirements of the increasing international trade and the export control system demanded by the international community. The national Customs intends to go along with the simplification of business transactions to facilitate the international trade as well as to effectively enforce the export control regulations established to fight the threat of the proliferation of WMD, narcotraffic and terrorism.

The National Customs procedures, has been adapted to this regulations.

Six measures are being implemented to simplify the customs procedures:

- a) Informatization of every destination and customs operation
- b) Automatic cancellation of suspended destinations
- c) Electronic pre-delivery certificates
- d) Electronic Guarantees
- e) Effective implementation of green light channel with protected customs declarations
- f) Strengthening of unique agency: one window for administrative procedures

Four, incorporating new technologies, to enforce the export control system:

- a) Bar-code customs stamps
- b) Electronic follow-up of customs transit within the common market
- c) Use of Electronic Satellite Disposals to international customs transit
- d) Non-Intrusive technology to the cargo control: scanner

The National Customs is working in order to utilize all its operative capacity in the fight to the threat of WMD and their delivery systems, narcotraffic and terrorism.

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