

Information Circular

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Communication Received from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Atomic Energy Agency on Behalf of the Participating Governments of the Nuclear Suppliers Group

1. The Secretariat has received a note verbale dated 12 January 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Atomic Energy Agency. Attached to this note verbale are a letter from the Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)¹ to the Director General, and a revised text of the document entitled “The Nuclear Suppliers Group: Its origins, role and activities.” The original version of this document was issued as INFCIRC/539 on 15 September 1997: revisions were issued on 17 April 2000, 16 September 2003, 30 May 2005, 5 November 2009 and 4 December 2012.
2. As requested in the aforementioned note verbale, the texts of the note verbale, as well as of the letter and attachment thereto, are hereby reproduced for the information of all Member States.

¹ A list of NSG participating Governments is contained in the Annex to this INFCIRC.

“Año 2015 – Año del Bicentenario del Congreso de los Pueblos Libres”



*Misión Permanente de la República Argentina
ante los Organismos Internacionales en Viena*

OIEA 2 / 15

The Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) presents its compliments to the Director General of the IAEA and has the honour to forward a letter to the Director General dated 12 January 2015, from Ambassador Rafael Mariano Grossi, Resident Permanent Representative of Argentina to the Vienna-based International Organisations, current Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), regarding agreed amendments to INFCIRC/539 (The Nuclear Suppliers Group: Its Origins, Roles and Activities).

The Permanent Mission of Argentina to the Vienna-based International Organisations has the honour to request that the amended INFCIRC/539, together with Ambassador Grossi's letter be circulated among the Member States of the IAEA.

The Permanent Mission of Argentina to the Vienna-based International Organisations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Director General of the IAEA the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 12 January 2015

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TO THE SECRETARIAT OF
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)
VIENA



Vienna, 12 January 2015

Your Excellency,

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), I am pleased to send you, a revised text of the document entitled: “The Nuclear Suppliers Group: Its Origins, Role and Activities.”

The purpose of this document is to provide detailed background on the origins of the NSG Guidelines (INFCIRC/254/Parts 1 and 2, as amended), which govern the exports of items and technologies exclusively for nuclear use, as well as the export of nuclear-related dual-use items and technologies. The initial version was published by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as INFCIRC/539, dated 15 September 1997. Subsequent revisions followed, the latest—the fifth—having been published on 4 December 2012. Participating Governments of the NSG have decided that the developments occurred since then warranted a further update to the document.

I would be grateful if you could circulate the attached document among the Member States of the IAEA, as a revised version of INFCIRC/539.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.



Ambassador
Resident Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the Vienna-based International Organizations
NSG Chair 2014-2015

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

The Nuclear Suppliers Group: Its Origins, Role and Activities

Overview

1. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports. NSG Participating Governments (hereinafter referred to as “NSG participants or PGs”) are listed in the Annex. NSG participants pursue the aims of the NSG through adherence to the NSG Guidelines, which are adopted by consensus, and through an exchange of information, notably on developments of nuclear proliferation concern.

2. The first set of NSG Guidelines¹ governs the export of items that are especially designed or prepared for nuclear use. These include: (i) nuclear material; (ii) nuclear reactors and equipment therefor; (iii) non-nuclear material for reactors; (iv) plants and equipment for the reprocessing, enrichment and conversion of nuclear material and for fuel fabrication and heavy water production; and (v) technology (including software) associated with each of the above items.

3. The second set of NSG Guidelines² governs the export of nuclear-related dual-use items and technologies, that is, items that can make a major contribution to an unsafeguarded nuclear fuel cycle or nuclear explosive activity, but that have non-nuclear uses as well, for example in industry.

4. The NSG Guidelines are consistent with, and complement, the various international, legally binding instruments in the field of nuclear non-proliferation. These include the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), the South Pacific Nuclear-Free-Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga), the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok), and the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Semipalatinsk).

5. The aim of the NSG Guidelines is to ensure that nuclear trade for peaceful purposes does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and that international trade and cooperation in the nuclear field is not hindered unjustly in the process. The NSG Guidelines facilitate the development of trade in this area by providing the means whereby obligations to facilitate peaceful nuclear cooperation can be implemented in a manner consistent with international nuclear non-proliferation norms. The NSG urges all States to adhere to the Guidelines.

6. The commitment of NSG participants to rigorous conditions of supply, in the context of the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, makes the NSG an important element of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

¹ These guidelines are contained in INFCIRC/254, Part 1 (as amended).

² These guidelines are contained in INFCIRC/254, Part 2 (as amended).

Background to Present Paper

7. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to a broader understanding of the NSG and its activities as part of an overall effort to promote dialogue and cooperation between NSG participants and non-NSG participants. This document provides information on actions taken by NSG participants to give effect to their commitment to improve transparency in nuclear-related export controls and to cooperate more closely with non-NSG participants to achieve this objective. In so doing, it aims to encourage wider adherence to the NSG Guidelines.

8. The paper's purpose is therefore consistent with Decision 2 on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament," agreed at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPTREC) where Paragraph 17 of that document states that "transparency in nuclear-related export controls should be promoted within the framework of dialogue and cooperation among all interested States party to the Treaty." In this connection, NSG participants also take into account Paragraph 16 of that document, which calls for preferential treatment to be accorded to non-nuclear weapon States party to the Treaty in the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking the needs of developing countries particularly into account. This paper is likewise consistent with Paragraph 9 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 on the Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which "calls upon all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation" so as to address the threats posed by proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Section I traces the origins and development of the NSG.

Section II describes the structure and current activities of the NSG.

Section III describes the developments of the NSG to date.

Section IV reports on action by the NSG to promote openness and transparency.

I. Origins and Development of the NSG

Export Controls

9. From the beginning of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, supplier countries have recognised the responsibility to ensure that such cooperation does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Shortly after entry into force of the NPT in 1970, multilateral consultations on nuclear export controls led to the establishment of two separate mechanisms for dealing with nuclear exports: the Zangger Committee in 1971 and what has become known as the Nuclear Suppliers Group in 1975. Between 1978 and 1991, the NSG was not active, even though its Guidelines were in place.

The Zangger Committee

10. The Zangger Committee had its origins in 1971 when major nuclear suppliers regularly involved in nuclear trade came together to reach common understandings on how to implement

Article III.2³ of the NPT with a view to facilitating a consistent interpretation of the obligations arising from that Article. In 1974, the Zangger Committee published a "Trigger List," that is, items which would "trigger" a requirement for safeguards and the Zangger Understandings governing the export, direct or indirect, of those items to non-nuclear-weapon States (NNWS) that are not party to the NPT. The Zangger Understandings establish three conditions for the supply: a non-explosive-use assurance, an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards requirement, and a re-transfer provision that requires the receiving State to apply the same conditions when re-exporting these items. The Zangger Trigger List and the Understandings are published as an IAEA Information Circular document INFCIRC/209, as amended. The Zangger Committee has continued to meet on a regular basis since 1974 to review and amend the list of items on the Trigger List.

The NSG

11. A series of meetings were held in London from 1975 to 1978 by Canada, France, Japan, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States and West Germany following the explosion in 1974 of a nuclear device by a non-nuclear-weapon State, an event which demonstrated that nuclear technology transferred for peaceful purposes could be misused. This group was known as the "London Club" and later as the Nuclear Suppliers Group. It was thus felt that conditions of nuclear supply might need to be adapted so as to better ensure that nuclear cooperation could be pursued without contributing to the risk of nuclear proliferation. This event brought together the major suppliers of nuclear material, non-nuclear material for reactors, equipment and technology who were members of the Zangger Committee, as well as States who were not parties to the NPT.

12. The NSG, taking into account the work already done by the Zangger Committee, agreed on a set of guidelines incorporating a Trigger List. The NSG Guidelines were published in 1978 as INFCIRC/254 (subsequently amended), to apply to nuclear transfers for peaceful purposes to help ensure that such transfers would not be diverted to unsafeguarded nuclear fuel cycle or nuclear explosive activities. There is a requirement for formal government assurances from recipients to this effect. The NSG Guidelines also strengthened re-transfer provisions and adopted a requirement for physical protection measures and an agreement to exercise particular caution in the transfer of sensitive facilities, technology and material usable for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. In doing so, the NSG Guidelines recognised the fact that there is a class of technologies and materials that are particularly sensitive – namely, enrichment and reprocessing technologies – because they can lead directly to the creation of material usable for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The implementation of effective physical protection measures is also critical. This can help prevent the theft and illicit transfer of nuclear material.

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Article III.2 of the NPT states that:

"Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide:

(a) source or special fissionable material, or

(b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this Article."

13. At the 1990 NPT Review Conference (NPTRC), a number of recommendations made by the committee reviewing the implementation of Article III had a significant impact on the NSG's activities in the 1990s. These included the following:

- That NPT parties consider further improvements in measures to prevent the diversion of nuclear technology for nuclear weapons;
- That States engage in consultations to ensure appropriate coordination of their controls on the exports of items, such as tritium, not identified in Article III.2 but still relevant to nuclear weapons proliferation and therefore to the NPT as a whole;
- That nuclear supplier States require, as a necessary condition for the transfer of relevant nuclear supplies to non-nuclear weapon States, the acceptance of IAEA safeguards on all their current and future nuclear activities (i.e. full-scope safeguards or comprehensive safeguards).

14. Shortly thereafter, it became apparent that export control provisions then in force had not prevented Iraq, a party to the NPT, from pursuing a clandestine nuclear weapons programme, which later prompted United Nations (UN) Security Council action. A large part of Iraq's effort had been to acquire dual-use items not covered by the NSG Guidelines and then to build its own Trigger List items. This gave major impetus to the NSG's development of its Dual-Use Guidelines. In doing so, the NSG demonstrated its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation by ensuring that items like those used by Iraq would from now on be controlled to ensure their non-explosive use. These items would, however, continue to be available for peaceful nuclear activities subject to IAEA safeguards, as well as for other industrial activities where they would not contribute to nuclear proliferation.

15. Following these developments, the NSG decided in 1992:

- To establish guidelines for transfers of nuclear-related dual-use equipment, material and technology (items which have both nuclear and non-nuclear applications) that could make a significant contribution to an unsafeguarded nuclear fuel cycle or nuclear explosive activity. These Dual-Use Guidelines were published as Part 2 of INFCIRC/254, and the original Guidelines published in 1978 became Part 1 of INFCIRC/254;
- To establish a framework for consultation on the Dual-Use Guidelines, for the exchange of information on their implementation and on procurement activities of potential proliferation concern;
- To establish procedures for exchanging notifications that have been issued as a result of national decisions not to authorise transfers of dual-use equipment or technology and to ensure that NSG participants do not approve transfers of such items without first consulting with the State that issued the notification;
- To make a full-scope safeguards agreement with the IAEA a condition for the future supply of Trigger List items to any non-nuclear-weapon State. This decision ensured that only NPT parties and other States with full-scope safeguards agreements could benefit from nuclear transfers.

16. The endorsement at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference (NPTRC) of the full-scope safeguards policy already adopted by the NSG in 1992 clearly reflects the conviction

of the international community that this nuclear supply policy is a vital element to promote shared nuclear non-proliferation commitments and obligations. Specifically, Paragraph 12 of Decision 2 on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament" states that full-scope safeguards and international legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices should be a condition for granting licences for Trigger List items under new supply arrangements with non-nuclear-weapon States.

17. The 2000 NPTRC reconfirmed that any transfer of nuclear-related dual-use items should be in full conformity with the NPT, and called upon all States parties to ensure that their exports of nuclear-related dual-use items to States not party to the Treaty do not assist any nuclear weapons programme. The NPTRC in 2010 (Action 36) encouraged States parties to make use of multilaterally negotiated and agreed guidelines and understandings in developing their own national export controls.

The NSG, the Zangger Committee and the NPT

18. The NSG and the Zangger Committee differ slightly in the scope of their Trigger Lists of *especially designed or prepared* (EDP) items and in the export conditions for items on those lists. Concerning the scope of those lists, the Zangger list is restricted to items falling under Article III.2 of the NPT. The NSG Guidelines, in addition to covering equipment and material, also cover the technology (including software) for the development, production and use of the items on the list. On export conditions for the items on the Trigger Lists, the NSG has a formal full-scope safeguards requirement as a condition of supply. The NSG Guidelines apply to transfers for peaceful purposes to any NNWS and, in the case of controls on retransfer, to transfers to any State.

19. The NSG Guidelines also contain the so-called "Non-Proliferation Principle," adopted in 1994, whereby a supplier, notwithstanding other provisions in the NSG Guidelines, authorises a transfer only when satisfied that the transfer would not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Non-Proliferation Principle seeks to cover the rare but important cases where adherence to the NPT or to a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty may not by itself be a guarantee that a State will consistently share the objectives of the Treaty or that it will remain in compliance with its Treaty obligations.

20. The NSG arrangement covering exports of dual-use items is a major difference between the NSG and the Zangger Committee. As dual-use items cannot be defined as EDP equipment, they fall outside the Zangger Committee's mandate. As noted above, the control of dual-use items has been recognised as making an important contribution to nuclear non-proliferation.

21. Despite these differences between the two regimes, it is important to keep in mind that they serve the same objective and are equally valid instruments of nuclear non-proliferation efforts. There is close cooperation between the NSG and the Zangger Committee on the review and amendment of the Trigger Lists.

II. Structure and Current Activities of the NSG

Participation

22. From the initial publication of INFCIRC/254 in 1978 to now, participation has increased steadily. (See full list of NSG participants in the Annex.)

23. Factors taken into account for participation include the following:

- The ability to supply items (including items in transit) covered by the Annexes to Parts 1 and 2 of the NSG Guidelines;
- Adherence to the Guidelines and action in accordance with them;
- Enforcement of a legally based domestic export control system that gives effect to the commitment to act in accordance with the Guidelines;
- Adherence to one or more treaties, such as the NPT, the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Pelindaba, Bangkok, Semipalatinsk or an equivalent international nuclear non-proliferation agreement, and full compliance with the obligations of such agreement(s);
- Support of international efforts towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of their delivery vehicles.

Organisation of Work

24. The NSG works on the basis of consensus. Overall responsibility for activities lies with the NSG participants who meet once a year in a Plenary meeting.

25. A rotating Chair has overall responsibility for coordination of work and outreach activities. (See full list of NSG Chairs in the Annex). The NSG Troika, composed of the past, current and future NSG Chairs, contributes to outreach activities.

26. The NSG Plenary can decide to set up technical working groups on matters such as the review of the NSG Guidelines, the Annexes, the Procedural Arrangement, information sharing and transparency activities. The NSG Plenary can also mandate the Chair to conduct outreach activities with specific countries. The aim of the outreach activities is to promote adherence to the NSG Guidelines.

27. Typically, the agenda of the Plenary meeting focuses on reports from the standing bodies as well as on reports from the previous NSG Chair on outreach activities, and sharing of information as specified in the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India (INFCIRC/734). Time is also allotted to review items of interest such as trends in nuclear proliferation and developments since the previous Plenary meeting, and to reflect on priorities for the coming year.

28. The NSG has two standing bodies that report to the Plenary. These are the Consultative Group (CG) and the Information Exchange Meeting (IEM) with Chairs that have a one-year renewable term of office. The CG meets at least twice a year and is tasked to hold consultations on issues associated with the Guidelines on nuclear supply and the technical annexes. The IEM precedes the NSG Plenary and provides another opportunity for NSG participants to share information and developments of relevance to the objectives and content of the NSG Guidelines. Under the mandate of information exchange, the Licensing and Enforcement Experts Meeting (LEEM), discusses issues relating to effective licensing and enforcement practices. The LEEM reports the results of its discussions through the IEM Chair at the Plenary meeting.

29. NSG participants review the Guidelines published in INFCIRC/254 from time to time to ensure that they are up to date to meet evolving nuclear proliferation challenges and technology developments. As appropriate, the NSG Chair notifies the IAEA of agreed amendments to Parts 1 and 2 of the NSG Guidelines and their associated lists and requests that the IAEA publishes revisions to INFCIRC/254 accordingly. Such amendments can be additions, deletions, clarifications or corrections.

30. At the conclusion of a 3-year fundamental review launched at the 2010 Christchurch Plenary meeting, the 2013 Prague Plenary agreed to establish a Technical Experts Group (TEG), which will, at the request of the CG, be tasked with ensuring that the NSG control lists are complete and up-to-date with technical advancements. The TEG will meet to discuss and make recommendations to the CG on all technical questions referred to it by the CG, on an as needed basis by the CG.

31. The Permanent Mission of Japan in Vienna, acting as a Point of Contact, carries out a practical support function. It receives and distributes NSG documents, maintains the official record, notifies meeting schedules and provides logistical and practical assistance to the NSG Plenary, the CG and IEM Chairs and the Chairs of the TEG, LEEM and any working groups that may have been established by the Plenary.

How the Guidelines Work

32. The NSG Guidelines introduce a degree of order and predictability among suppliers and harmonise standards and interpretations of suppliers' undertakings with the aim of ensuring that the normal process of commercial competition does not lead to outcomes that further the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Consultations among NSG participants are also designed to ensure that any possible impediments to international nuclear trade and cooperation are kept to a minimum.

33. The NSG Guidelines are implemented by each NSG participant in accordance with its national laws and practices. Decisions on export applications are taken at the national level in accordance with national export licensing requirements. This is the prerogative and right of all States for all export decisions in any field of commercial activity and is also in line with the text of Article III.2 of the NPT, which refers to "each State Party," and thus emphasises the sovereign obligation of any party to the Treaty to exercise proper export controls. NSG participants meet regularly to exchange information on issues of nuclear proliferation concern and how they may impact national export control policy and practice. However, it is important to remember that the NSG does not have a mechanism for limiting supply or the coordination of marketing arrangements and does not take collective decisions on licence applications as a group.

34. The requirement that no transfer of Trigger List items to NNWS takes place unless the recipient State has full-scope safeguards on all its nuclear activities is particularly pertinent because it establishes a uniform standard of supply that is based on the IAEA's international verification system. The strengthening of the IAEA safeguards system from 1997 onwards has improved considerably the Agency's ability to exercise its verification role.

III. Developments of the NSG to Date

35. The NSG Guidelines have significantly strengthened international solidarity in the field of transfers of nuclear material. NSG undertakings reflect the non-proliferation and peaceful nuclear cooperation objectives that NSG participants share with all NPT parties and parties to other international legally binding non-proliferation commitments. Controls on the transfer of listed items and technologies provide essential support for the implementation of these treaties and for the continuation and development of peaceful nuclear cooperation, thus also facilitating the utilisation of nuclear energy in developing countries.

36. Contrary to fears that the NSG Guidelines act as an impediment to the transfer of nuclear materials and equipment, they have in fact facilitated the development of such trade. For some time now, nuclear supply arrangements have incorporated NSG commitments. Such arrangements are designed to expedite transfers and trade. The NSG commitments, when woven into the supply arrangements with a basis in respective national laws, provide governments with legitimate and defensible arguments that such arrangements diminish proliferation risk. In this manner, non-proliferation and trade purposes are mutually reinforcing.

37. The NSG Guidelines are applied both to NSG participants and non-NSG participants. Most NSG participants do not possess a self-sufficient fuel cycle and are major importers of nuclear items. Accordingly, they are required to provide the same assurances for nuclear transfers as non-NSG participants in accordance with the Guidelines.

38. As practised by NSG participants, export controls operate on the basis that cooperation is the principle and restrictions are the exception. Few NPT parties have been refused controlled items: this has occurred when a supplier had good reason to believe that the item in question could contribute to nuclear proliferation. Almost all rejections by NSG participants of applications for export licences have concerned States with unsafeguarded nuclear programmes.

39. There is close interdependence between the controls in Part 1 of the Guidelines and the effective implementation of comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The NSG supports fully international efforts to strengthen safeguards to detect undeclared activities as well as to monitor declared nuclear activities to ensure that they continue to meet vital nuclear non-proliferation requirements and to provide the assurances needed for the continuation of international nuclear trade.

40. The NSG held an Intersessional Meeting in Vienna in October 1998, following the concern expressed by NSG participants at the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May 1998. NSG participants discussed their impact and they reaffirmed their commitment to the NSG Guidelines.

41. At an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting in Vienna in December 2002, the NSG agreed to several comprehensive amendments to strengthen its Guidelines, intended to prevent and counter the threat of diversion of nuclear exports to nuclear terrorism. The Plenary emphasised that effective export controls are an important tool to combat the threat of nuclear terrorism.

42. NSG participants welcome the recognition in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 (2004) of the importance of export controls to non-proliferation efforts, as well as its decision that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to

establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, including establishing end-user controls. NSG PGs also welcome the follow-up resolutions (1673, 1810, 1977 and 2055) and the continuing work of the UNSCR 1540 Committee.

43. To further strengthen Participating Government's national export controls, the 2004 Göteborg Plenary decided to adopt a "catch-all" mechanism in the NSG Guidelines, to provide a national legal basis to control the export of nuclear related items that are not on the control lists, when such items are or may be intended for use in connection with a nuclear weapons programme.

44. At the 2005 NSG Plenary in Oslo, NSG PGs adopted additional strengthening measures: to establish a procedure towards suspending, through national decisions, nuclear transfers to countries that are non-compliant with their safeguards agreements; that supplier and recipient states should elaborate appropriate measures to invoke fall-back safeguards if the IAEA can no longer undertake its Safeguards mandate in a recipient state, and to introduce the existence of effective export controls in the recipient state as a criteria of supply for nuclear material, equipment and technology and a factor for consideration for dual-use items and technologies.

45. Beginning in 2005, the NSG examined issues raised by the US-India Joint Statement of July 2005, and the possibility of future NSG-India civilian nuclear cooperation. In September 2008, NSG PGs adopted a policy statement on civil nuclear cooperation with the IAEA-safeguarded Indian civil nuclear program in the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India (INFCIRC/734). In so doing, NSG PGs took note of steps India voluntarily undertook to separate its civilian nuclear facilities, the conclusion and approval by the IAEA Board of Governors of a safeguards agreement for India's civilian nuclear facilities and India's commitment to sign and adhere to an Additional Protocol to that agreement, and to support international efforts to limit the spread of enrichment and reprocessing technologies, and India's other steps to strengthen its domestic export control system, adhere to the NSG Guidelines and continue a moratorium on nuclear testing and work toward a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT). Based on these commitments and actions of India, the policy permits transfers of Trigger List and dual-use items and/or related technology to India for peaceful purposes and for use in IAEA safeguarded civil nuclear facilities, provided that the transfer satisfies all other provisions of the NSG guidelines, as revised. The statement notes that NSG PGs will report approved transfers to India of INFCIRC/254 Part 1, Annex A and B items, requests the Chair to confer and consult with India and report to the Plenary, and states that PGs will consult regularly on matters connected to the implementation of all aspects of the policy statement. The statement also includes a provision for PGs to meet, if deemed necessary, in accordance with INFCIRC/254, Part 1, Rev. 9, paragraph 16. At each regularly scheduled CG and Plenary meeting since adopting the exception, PGs have fulfilled the regular reporting and consultation requirements of the 2008 policy statement on civil nuclear cooperation with India.

46. Noting the importance of keeping up to date with technological developments, PGs agreed in 2010 at the Christchurch Plenary to undertake a fundamental review of the NSG lists. Technical experts conducted regular interactions under the auspices of the Dedicated Meeting of Technical Experts (DMTE). The fundamental review of the NSG lists was completed at the 2013 Prague Plenary. The IAEA published all 54 agreed amendments in revised IAEA documents INFCIRC/254/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Part 2, and the NSG published the changes on its public website.

47. At the 2011 Noordwijk Plenary, PGs concluded a multi-year effort and agreed to

strengthen the NSG Guidelines on the transfer of sensitive enrichment and reprocessing technologies. The 2012 Seattle Plenary agreed to include in the Guidelines a reference to support access to nuclear material for peaceful purposes.

48. The 2013 Prague Plenary agreed to amend Paragraph 3.a and Annex C of the Part 1 Guidelines to reference recognized IAEA recommendations for physical protection.

49. At each Plenary meeting, NSG PGs take stock of developments in the nuclear field since the last Plenary meeting, exchange information on positive and negative developments in the nuclear non-proliferation regime, and focus on specific regions and countries of concern. The Group has regularly expressed its concerns about the proliferation implications of the nuclear programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Iran. At the conclusion of each Plenary meeting the NSG issues a public statement. Statements issued since 1992 as well as other useful information about the work of the NSG may be found at www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org. Section IV below provides additional information on the website and other transparency measures the NSG has taken.

IV. NSG Action to Promote Openness and Transparency

50. The NSG is aware that non-NSG participants have in the past expressed concern about the lack of transparency in the NSG's proceedings. Non-NSG participants have not been part of the decision-making process in the establishment of the Guidelines. Concerns have therefore been expressed that the NSG has sought to deprive States of the benefits of nuclear technology or impose requirements on non-NSG participants, which have been made without their participation.

51. NSG participants understand the reasons for these concerns but state emphatically that the objectives of the NSG have consistently been to fulfil their obligations as suppliers to support nuclear non-proliferation and, in doing so, to facilitate peaceful nuclear cooperation. The growing and diverse participation of the NSG demonstrates that it is not a closed shop.

52. The NSG welcomed the call in Paragraph 17 of the "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament" adopted at the 1995 NPTREC for more openness and transparency, and responded substantively to the call at its 1996 Buenos Aires Plenary meeting.

53. The NSG has consistently promoted openness and greater understanding of its aims, as well as adherence to its Guidelines and is prepared to support efforts by States to adhere to and implement the Guidelines. As one of the factors to be considered for participation, a Government must have adhered to the Guidelines for the Export of Nuclear Material, Equipment and Technology, and the Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear Related Dual-Use Equipment, Materials, Software and Related Technology (respectively comprising IAEA publications INFCIRC/254/Part 1 as amended and INFCIRC/254/Part 2 as amended, including their Annexes). Such adherence is accomplished by sending an official communication to the Director-General of the IAEA stating that the government will act in accordance with the Guidelines. This communication is to be intended for publication in the INFCIRC series (see the Annex). States may choose unilaterally to adhere to the Guidelines without taking the step of applying to become an NSG Participating Government. In response to the interest shown by individual States and groups of States, a series of contacts have taken place to inform interested States about the NSG's activities and to encourage them to adhere

to the Guidelines. Visits, meetings and/or regular briefings are organised with non-NSG participants to this end. These also provide an opportunity for outreach partners to brief the NSG on their own export control systems and seek any advice or assistance from NSG PGs.

54. Recognising the increased need for transparency, openness and dialogue in order to address export control challenges posed by illicit procurement of nuclear and nuclear-related materials and the globalisation of the nuclear industry, NSG participants agreed at the 2004 Göteborg Plenary to strengthen contacts with non-partners through seminars and other joint activities with States outside of the NSG. These seminars and joint activities have provided an opportunity for States, both within and outside the NSG, and non-governmental organizations to pose questions, raise topics and exchange views on nuclear export controls. Below is a comprehensive list of all outreach seminars organized by, or in cooperation with the NSG Chair of the time, as well as a number of International Export Control Seminars attended by the NSG Chair.

The below three seminars were organized by the NSG Chair and a report of each can be found on the NSG website in the Documents Section:

- 7 - 8 October 1997 (Vienna) “1st NSG International Seminar on the Role of Export Control in Nuclear Non Proliferation”;
- 8 - 9 April 1999 (New York) “2nd NSG International Seminar on the Role of Export Control in Nuclear Non Proliferation”;
- 15 October 2009 (New York) “NSG Transparency Seminar”

The NSG Chair has made presentations on behalf of the NSG at the below listed export control seminars:

- January 2006 – Seminar on “Ways and Means to Establish and Implement Strict and Effective National Export Control Systems” (Mexico City)
- February 2011, 2013 and 2014 – 18th, 20th and 21st Asia Export Control Seminars (Tokyo)
- May 2012 – 13th International Conference on Export Control (Portorož, Slovenia)

The NSG Troika, led by the NSG Chair of the time, has organized or co-hosted the below listed outreach seminars:

- 27-29 April 2009 in Bangkok (organized by Germany) “Joint NSG/ASEAN Seminar on Nuclear Export Controls in the ASEAN Region”;
- 29-30 March 2010 in Belgrade (organized by Hungary) “Seminar on Nuclear Export Control for Countries of the Western Balkans”;
- 9-10 May 2011 (organized in cooperation with the Netherlands and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) “The Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Future of

Nuclear Trade”. The report can be found on Carnegie Endowment for International Peace website;

- 15-16 April 2012 in Amman, Jordan (organized by the Netherlands) “Regional Outreach Seminar”;
- 2-3 May 2013 in San Francisco (organized by the United States) “1st IEM Outreach Seminar” – a case study workshop for licensing and enforcement experts with broad participation of licensing and enforcement experts from both NSG PGs and outreach partners;
- 7-8 April 2014 in Vienna (organized by the Czech Republic) “2nd IEM Outreach Seminar”.

The NSG Chair also conducts regular outreach with the IAEA, and the Chairs of the UNSCR 1540 Committee, Zangger Committee, and has participated in coordination meetings with the Chairs of the Australia Group, Wassenaar Arrangement, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

55. At the 2001 Aspen Plenary, the NSG agreed upon the creation of a website in order to better inform the public of the role and activities of the NSG. The website, with the following URLs, was opened to the public at the 2002 Prague Plenary; the 2011 Noordwijk and 2012 Seattle Plenaries undertook to refine and restructure the website to keep it up to date. At the 2013 Prague Plenary it was agreed to launch the new, revised NSG website to facilitate information sharing with the public in multiple languages.

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org>

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/index.php?lang=fr> (French)

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/index.php?lang=de> (German)

<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/index.php?lang=es> (Spanish)

<http://www.nsg-online.org>

56. In order to give a practical dimension to, and a reliable framework for ongoing transparency efforts, at the 2009 Budapest Plenary, NSG participants adopted best-practice guides to be used internally and for outreach activities to address the challenges posed by intangible transfer of technology (ITT) and end-use control.

57. The 2012 Seattle Plenary approved a guidance document to guide the NSG’s outreach activities for use by future NSG Chairs and PGs in considering the annual outreach agenda.

58. At the 2012 Seattle Plenary, NSG participants agreed on the utility of engagement with industry, and agreed to post on the NSG website, as an example of good practices, a paper entitled “Good Practices for Corporate Standards to Support the Efforts of the International Community in the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction” authored by the United Kingdom with the help and support of a number of PGs.

59. At the 2014 Buenos Aires Plenary, NSG participants discussed the issues of brokering and transit/transshipment and agreed to publish on the NSG website an example of good

practices in this regard, authored by Germany with the help and the support of a number of PGs, and to inform the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee accordingly.

Conclusions

60. In its future activities, the NSG will continue to be guided by the objectives of supporting nuclear non-proliferation and facilitating the peaceful applications of nuclear energy.

61. With regard to the future development of the Guidelines, NSG participants will continue to harmonise their national export control policies in a transparent manner. In this way they will continue to contribute to nuclear non-proliferation and at the same time support the development of nuclear trade and cooperation and help sustain genuine commercial competition between suppliers.

62. Universal transparency of the NSG Guidelines and the Annexes will continue through their publication as IAEA Information Circulars.

63. The NSG remains open to admitting further supplier countries in order to strengthen international non-proliferation efforts, as already illustrated by its broadening participation in all regions of the world.

64. The NSG is committed to the further promotion of openness and transparency in its practices and policy.

NSG Participating Governments and those who have held the Chair

| Participating Government | Adherence Letter | Date of Participation | Year of Chair -- Plenary Venue |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Argentina | INFCIRC/254/Add.17 | 12 Apr 1994 | 1996/97 – Buenos Aires 2014/15 – Buenos Aires |
| Australia | INFCIRC/254/Add.1 | 21 Feb 1978 | -- |
| Austria | INFCIRC/254/Add.16 | 18 Dec 1991 | -- |
| Belarus | INFCIRC/578 | 20 Apr 2000 | -- |
| Belgium | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | -- |
| Brazil | INFCIRC/506 | 19 Apr 1996 | 2006/07 – Brasilia |
| Bulgaria | INFCIRC/254/Add.7 | 14 Dec 1984 | -- |
| Canada | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 1997/98 – Ottawa |
| China | INFCIRC/627 | 27 May 2004 | -- |
| Croatia | INFCIRC/469 | 23 June 2005 | -- |
| Cyprus | INFCIRC/587 | 20 Apr 2000 | -- |
| Czech Republic | INFCIRC/254 | (11 Jan 78*) 5 Mar 1993 | 2002/03 – Prague 2013/14 – Prague |
| Denmark | INFCIRC/254/Add.3 | 13 Aug 1984 | -- |
| Estonia | INFCIRC/624 | 27 May 2004 | -- |
| Finland | INFCIRC/254/Add.2 | 28 Jan 1980 | 1995/96 – Helsinki |
| France | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 2000/01 – Paris |
| Germany | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 2008/09 – Berlin |
| Greece | INFCIRC/254/Add.4 | 19 Sep 1984 | -- |
| Hungary | INFCIRC/254/Add.8 | 2 May 1985 | 2009/10 – Budapest |
| Iceland | INFCIRC/750 | 11 June 2009 | -- |
| Ireland | INFCIRC/254/Add.6 | 14 Nov 1984 | -- |
| Italy | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 1999/00 – Florence |
| Japan | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | -- |
| Kazakhstan | INFCIRC/608 | 8 May 2002 | -- |
| Republic of Korea | INFCIRC/490 | 13 Oct 1995 | 2003/04 – Busan |
| Latvia | INFCIRC/542 | 15 Oct 1997 | -- |
| Lithuania | INFCIRC/619 | 27 May 2004 | -- |
| Luxembourg | INFCIRC/254/Add.5 | 13 Nov 1984 | -- |
| Malta | INFCIRC/626 | 27 May 2004 | -- |
| Mexico | INFCIRC/254/Rev.10/Part 1/Add.1 INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2/Add.1 | 5 Sep 2012 | -- |
| Netherlands | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 1991/92 – The Hague 2011/12 – Noordwijk |
| New Zealand | INFCIRC/458 | 19 Dec 1994 | 2010/11 – Christchurch |
| Norway | INFCIRC/254/Add.12 | 14 Sep 1989 | 2005/06 – Oslo |
| Poland | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 1992/93 – Warsaw |
| Portugal | INFCIRC/254/Add.9 | 10 Jan 1986 | -- |
| Romania | INFCIRC/254/Add.15 | 1 Aug 1990 | -- |

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|--------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Russian Federation | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | -- |
| Serbia | INFCIRC/254/Rev.10/Part 1/Add.2 INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2/Add.2 | 30 Apr 2013 | -- |
| Slovakia | INFCIRC/254 | (11 Jan 78*) 5 Mar 1993 | -- |
| Slovenia | INFCIRC/590 | 2 Oct 2000 | -- |
| South Africa | INFCIRC/436 | 6 Mar 1995 | 2007/08 – Cape Town |
| Spain | INFCIRC/254/Add.11 | 20 Oct 1988 | 1994/95 – Madrid |
| Sweden | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 2004/05 – Göteborg |
| Switzerland | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 1993/94 – Lucerne |
| Turkey | INFCIRC/577 | 20 Apr 2000 | -- |
| Ukraine | INFCIRC/505 | 12 Apr 1996 | -- |
| United Kingdom | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 1998/99 – Edinburgh |
| United States | INFCIRC/254 | 11 Jan 1978 | 2001/02 – Aspen 2012/13 – Seattle |

* - Czechoslovakia separated into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Permanent Observers:

European Commission
Zangger Committee Chair