

## **PUBLIC STATEMENT**

## PLENARY MEETING OF THE NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, 26-27 JUNE 2014

The twenty-fourth Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)<sup>1</sup>, chaired by Ambassador Rafael Mariano Grossi of ARGENTINA, was held in Buenos Aires on 26 and 27 June 2014.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic, H.E. Héctor Timerman, made a welcome speech on behalf of the Argentine Government, in which he reaffirmed his country's unwavering support to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and, in particular, the essential contribution that the NSG provides to this end. Mr. Timerman noted the global relevance of the work of the Group to ensure the peaceful uses of nuclear energy worldwide, and underscored the honour for Argentina to be at the helm of the NSG.

Mr. Timerman stressed that, as a Latin American country, Argentina's chairmanship will focus on updating and strengthening the work of the Group while ensuring that legitimate trade and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will not be hindered.

The Minister of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services of Argentina, Julio De Vido, made a speech in which he highlighted the main achievements of Argentina in the sphere of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and described the latest developments in the Argentine nuclear programme.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The NSG is a Group of 48 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 (see <a href="www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org">www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org</a>). Currently the participating Governments of the NSG are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Commission and the Chair of the Zangger Committee participate as permanent observers.

In Buenos Aires, the Group took stock of the significant progress it had made in recent years, highlighted by the successful review of the NSG Control Lists and the establishment of the Technical Experts Group (TEG), and considered further areas requiring attention. The Group began a common exercise to make a useful contribution to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Within the framework of the NSG's mandate, the Group also reiterated its deep concern on continued global proliferation activities and reaffirmed its determination to continue to cooperate closely in order to deter, hinder and prevent the transfer of controlled items or technology that could contribute to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Also within the framework of the NSG's mandate, the Group expressed its grave concern about the proliferation implications of DPRK's nuclear programme, and the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013. The NSG reiterated its long-standing support for diplomatic efforts for the de-nuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and a solution to the DPRK nuclear issue in a peaceful manner consistent with the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and for full compliance with relevant United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions.

The NSG expressed hope that the ongoing processes conducted by the E3+3 led by the EU High Representative and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Iran, will yield satisfactory results at the earliest possible date, ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme, as envisaged under the Joint Plan of Action and the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the IAEA Board of Governors.

Participating Governments called upon all States to exercise vigilance and to ensure effective implementation of all UN Security Council Resolutions relevant to the work and purposes of the NSG.

## At the Plenary Meeting, the NSG also:

- In the wake of the successful review of the Control Lists, exchanged views on work to ensure the NSG and its Guidelines continue to effectively address proliferation challenges;
- Discussed outreach and agreed to strengthen outreach efforts, and welcomed in this regard the 2<sup>nd</sup> IEM Outreach Seminar, held on 7-8 April 2014, and the informal joint workshop on machine tools held together with experts from the Wassenaar Arrangement on 7 April 2014;

- In line with past practice and in view of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, agreed to update and improve its communication and information documents for the benefit of those participating in the Conference;
- Provided additional guidance to and requested the Chair to plan and conduct an information and outreach event at the 2015 NPT Review Conference:
- Discussed possible options for engaging with those States which declare their adherence to the NSG Guidelines, considered various options to assist those Governments in implementing the NSG Guidelines in an effective manner, and decided to continue discussions on enhanced engagement with them;
- Shared information on all aspects of the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG relationship with India;
- 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 Participating Governments, and to inform the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee accordingly; and
- Discussed and reaffirmed the importance of maintaining NSG confidentiality.

The NSG Plenary invited all nuclear supplier states to express their responsible approach to nuclear exports by adhering to the NSG Guidelines.

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