

## **Public Statement**

### **NSG Plenary Meeting Budapest, 11-12 June 2009**

The nineteenth Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) took place in Budapest on 11 and 12 June 2009. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Györgyi Martin Zanathy, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Vienna.

The aim of the NSG, which currently has 46 Participating Governments<sup>1</sup>, and the European Commission as a permanent observer, is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation on a national basis of export controls of nuclear and nuclear-related material, equipment, software and technology, without hindering international cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Chairman of the Zangger Committee participated in the meeting as an observer.

Iceland was approved by the Plenary as the 46th Participating Government to the NSG.

State Secretary Mr. Vilmos Szabó made an opening statement on behalf of the Hungarian Government. The State Secretary pledged to actively implement the mandate received from the Budapest Plenary with the objective of averting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and contributing to the prevention of acts of nuclear terrorism while promoting nuclear trade and cooperation for peaceful purposes, thereby contributing in a non-discriminatory and transparent way to the success of the review process of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The NSG took stock of developments since the last Plenary Meeting in Berlin in May 2008. Participating Governments emphasized that the meeting came at a time when there are growing challenges to the international nuclear non-proliferation regime; but also opportunities for developed and developing countries alike to benefit from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

In particular:

- The NSG reiterated its firm support for the NPT, and welcomed the outcome of the third Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT.
- The NSG exchanged information on and analyzed current proliferation challenges.

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<sup>1</sup> Participating Governments: 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, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

- Within the framework of its mandate, the NSG also discussed the proliferation implications of the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 25 May 2009, and those of Iran's nuclear programme. The NSG reiterated its long-standing support for diplomatic efforts for the de-nuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and the solution of the Iranian nuclear issue, in a peaceful manner.
- The Group called on all states to exercise extreme vigilance and make best efforts to ensure that none of their exports of goods and technologies contribute to nuclear weapon programs, and discussed ways and means for strengthening the review of enrichment-related dual-use exports.
- Noting the need to balance the proliferation concerns associated with the sensitive aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle with the growing demands for nuclear energy, the NSG agreed to continue to work to strengthen the NSG Guidelines dealing with the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies, equipment, materials, and facilities.
- The NSG noted the ongoing discussions regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.
- Participating Governments exchanged views on the national implementation of UNSC resolutions relevant to the purposes of the NSG, and reaffirmed the commitment of Participating Governments to take all appropriate measures to ensure their effective implementation.
- Participating Governments recalled their commitment to confidentiality while recognising the increased need for appropriate transparency in facilitating the confidence in, adherence to and understanding of NSG guidelines and procedures.
- The NSG agreed to the importance of trigger list and dual use lists keeping pace with developments of technology and end-use controls.
- The Group elaborated best-practice guides to be used by Participating Governments internally and for outreach activities to address the challenges posed by intangible transfer of technology (ITT) and end-use control.
- The NSG addressed also licensing and enforcement issues, the topics of international procurement patterns, trends and networks and that of the identification of controlled items through national customs codes.

The Plenary addressed the regular reporting and consultation requirements under the Group's 6 September 2008 Statement on civil nuclear cooperation with India, bearing in mind India's voluntary commitments and actions referred to in that Statement.

Participating Governments reaffirmed the value of and agreed to consolidate outreach activities. The Chair and the other Troika members, were mandated to continue contacts with Non-NSG Participating Governments and International Organisations in the framework of the existing NSG outreach programme with the view to inform them on recent developments within the Group, to assist partners in their efforts to enhance their export controls and to facilitate adherence to the NSG Guidelines.

Budapest, 12 June 2009