



“THE NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP – PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE NUCLEAR SUPPLIER BEHAVIOUR”

NPT REV CON 2026

15 MAY 2026, NYC

Multilateral Export Control Regimes

Zangger Committee

- Established 1971-1974 to interpret Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Article III.2
- 39 Member Governments
- Determines the meaning and application of “especially designed or prepared”
- Trigger List covers material and equipment transfer

Nuclear Suppliers Group

- Established in 1975 following a nuclear explosion
- 48 Participating Governments (PGs)
- Conscious effort to balance trade and security interests
- Trigger List and Dual Use List Cover material, equipment, and technology transfer

Why Export controls?



Prevent Proliferation

Prevent nuclear materials and technology from being diverted for weapons programmes.



Balance Trade & Security

Allow peaceful nuclear trade to continue while ensuring it cannot be misused.



Complement the NPT

Reinforce the global Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty with practical export controls.



Shared Responsibility

48 supplier countries agree on common rules to enable civil nuclear cooperation

Why Export Controls?

Signing the NPT is a commitment — export controls complement safeguards



Export Controls & Safeguards

Export controls complement IAEA safeguards

Safeguards verify that declared nuclear materials are not diverted

Export controls prevent materials and equipment from being used for non-peaceful purposes.



Economic Benefits & Trust

Nuclear trade for peaceful purposes

NSG Guidelines help implement a robust export control system, enabling civil nuclear cooperation and technology transfers.

Creating a level playing field

NSG Guidelines as shared best practices create a level playing field via harmonized Control Lists and Conditions of Supply ensuring responsible supplier behavior.

Goals of the Nuclear Suppliers Group

Contribute to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear and nuclear-related exports.

Ensure that international trade and cooperation in the nuclear field is not hindered unjustly in the process.

Permit the maximum amount of legitimate nuclear and dual-use commerce

Reduce as practicable licensing burdens on Governments and industry

Apply a common, non-discriminatory standard for transfers

Harmonize nuclear cooperation between suppliers/receivers consistent with shared principles, applying a common, non-discriminatory standard for transfer

Expanded scope (2002) of the Guidelines to prevent and counter the threat of diversion of nuclear exports to nuclear terrorism

The Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines Part 1 and Part 2

Nuclear Suppliers Group Part 1 Guidelines - Nuclear Transfers

- Scope (1)
- Prohibition on nuclear explosives (2)
- Physical protection (3)
- CSAs as CoS (4-5)
- Special controls on sensitive exports (6)
- Enrichment (7)
- Reprocessing (8)
- Controls on retransfers (9)
- Nonproliferation principle (10)
- Implementation (11)

Nuclear Suppliers Group Part 1 Guidelines - Nuclear Transfers

Supporting Activities:

- Access for peaceful uses (12)
- Physical security (13)
- Effective IAEA safeguards (14)
- Plant designs (15)
- Export controls (16)
- Consultations (17)
- Changes to the Guidelines (18)

Nuclear Suppliers Group Part 2 Guidelines - Nuclear- related Transfers (Dual-Use)

- Objective (1)
- Basic principle (2)
- Definitions (3)
- Export licensing procedures (4)
- Catch all controls (5)
- Conditions for transfers (6)
- Retransfers (7)
- Additional items and conditions for transfers (8)
- Information exchange (9)
- Universal adherence (10)

Staying Current: How the Lists Are Updated

Every Year

After each annual Plenary Meeting, agreed changes to the Control Lists are published on the NSG website.

Every 3 Years

Consolidated changes are forwarded to the IAEA for official publication as INFCIRC/254 (Parts 1 & 2).

Government's Choice

Each Participating Government decides whether to implement changes on annual notification or official IAEA publication.

2025 Plenary Update — What Changed

DUL 4.A.3, Turboexpanders, amended to decrease the outlet temperature range of controlled turboexpanders to reflect actual operational temperatures. Helium gas was also added.

End of Three Year Review – decisions from 2023, 2024, and 2025 have been published in by the IAEA as INFCIRC/254/Rev.15/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.13/Part 2 on 21 April 2026)

NSG Guidelines and Control Lists – a global good

Internationally renowned set of best practices



NPT 2010 Action Plan — Action 36

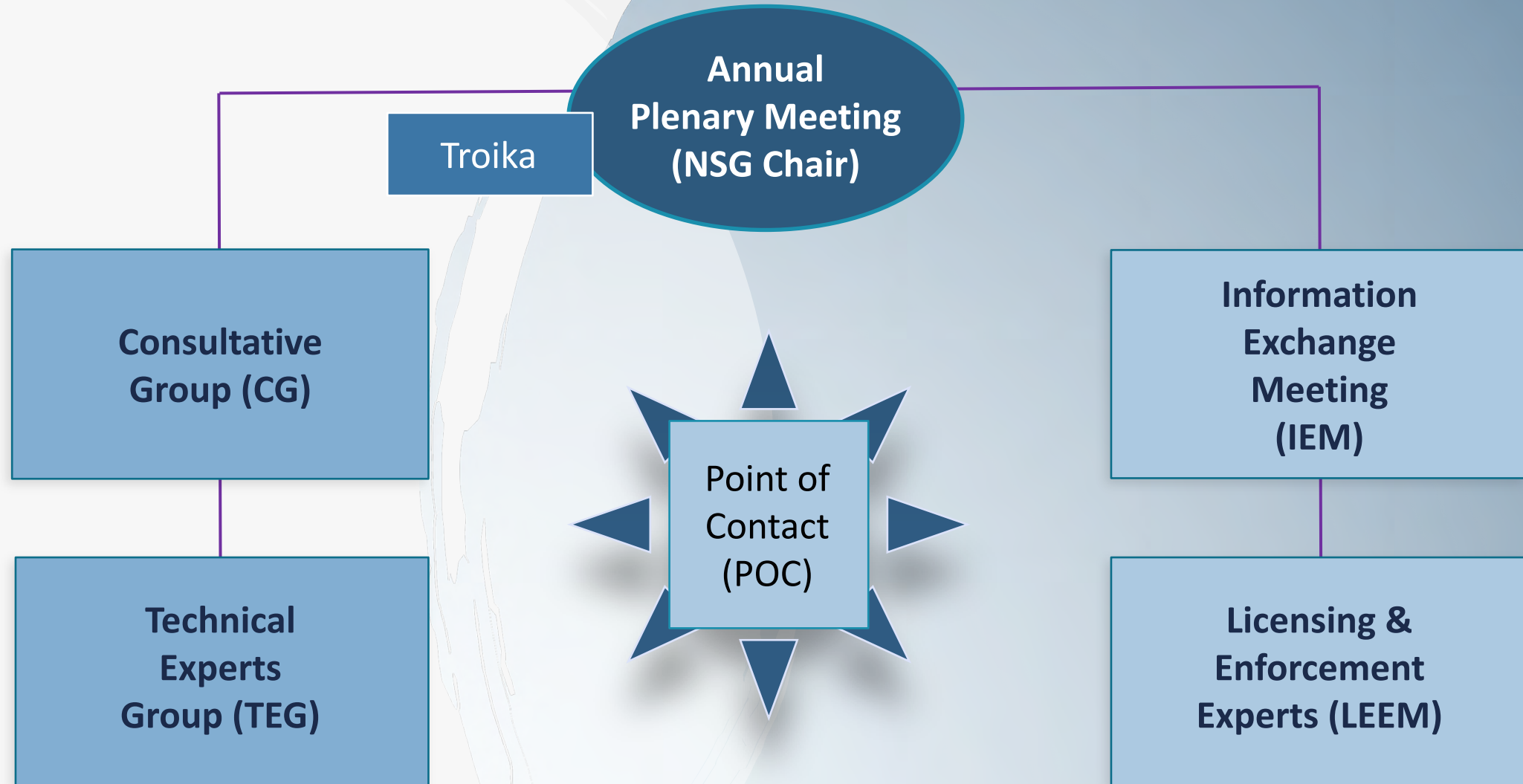
Encourages all states to use multilaterally negotiated and agreed guidelines when developing their own national export controls.



UN Security Council Resolution 1540

Requires all states to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and related materials.

The NSG – how does it work?



Good Practices Documents

The Nuclear Suppliers Group also offers “Good Practices” which can support implementation of export controls

Efficient Processing of Government to Government Assurances (GTGA)

Good Practices for Internal Compliance and Corporate Standards

Good Practices for the Implementation of Brokering and Transit/Transshipment Controls

Awareness Raising Document

Intangible Transfers of Technology (ITT)

<https://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org>



THANK YOU

NSG Chair + NSG CG Chair 

poc.nsg@pocnsg.info 