



PUBLIC STATEMENT (FINAL)

PLENARY MEETING OF THE NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP

PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC, 13-14 JUNE 2013

The twenty-third Plenary Meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)<sup>1</sup>, chaired by Ambassador Veronika Kuchyňová Šmigolová of the Czech Republic, was held in Prague on 13 and 14 June 2013. The Plenary welcomed Mexico and Serbia to their first Plenary Meeting as NSG Participating Governments.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic Karel Schwarzenberg made a welcome statement on behalf of the Czech Government. Minister Schwarzenberg expressed his government's strong support for NSG activities and noted the significant contribution of the NSG to global efforts to counter ever evolving nuclear threats, thus substantially reinforcing the spirit and purposes of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

The Plenary emphasized that the work of the Group continued to fulfil the aim of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons by promoting transparency and greater supplier responsibility in the transfer of items that may be applicable to nuclear weapon development, without hindering legitimate trade and international cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

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<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 [www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org](http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org)). 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.



To keep pace with advances in technology, market trends and security challenges, the NSG completed a fundamental review of its Trigger and Dual-Use Lists, which was launched three years ago at the 2010 Christchurch NSG Plenary in New Zealand. As a result, the 2013 Prague NSG Plenary adopted 28 amendments to the NSG Control Lists and a request will be made to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to publish all 54 agreed amendments in a revised INFCIRC/254/Parts 1 and 2.

Participating Governments reiterated their firm support for the full, complete and effective implementation of the NPT, as well as its universalization. While reaffirming their commitment to fully effective export controls, Participating Governments discussed information and good practices on licensing and enforcement, as well as best practices on membership applications, and pointed out growing challenges to the international non-proliferation regime.

Within the framework of the NSG's mandate, the Group shared deep concerns associated with global proliferation activities.

In particular, grave concerns were noted about the proliferation implications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK's) nuclear programme and the nuclear test conducted by the DPRK on 12 February 2013. Also, Participating Governments remained concerned about Iran's nuclear programme. The NSG reiterated its long-standing support for diplomatic efforts for a solution to the Iranian nuclear issue based on the NPT and the full implementation by Iran of United Nations (UN) Security Council and IAEA Board of Governors Resolutions without further delay, and for the de-nuclearization 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.

Participating Governments called upon all States to exercise extreme vigilance and make best efforts to ensure their effective implementation of all UN Security Council Resolutions relevant to the purposes of the NSG.

The NSG also took stock of developments since the 2012 Seattle NSG Plenary and discussed how to further its activities. The Plenary agreed that the 2012-2013 period had been an especially busy and successful one for the NSG.

At the Plenary meeting, the NSG also:



- Continued to consider all aspects of the implementation of the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG relationship with India;
- Agreed to amend relevant part of Paragraph 3.a and Annex C of the Part 1 Guidelines to reference recognized IAEA recommendations for physical protection;
- Discussed a framework for industry engagement to be published on the NSG website, as an example of a best practice. Agreed to launch the new, revised NSG public website to facilitate information sharing with the public in multiple languages;
- Discussed a report on the NSG's outreach programme and agreed to strengthen the outreach efforts;
- Provided additional guidance to the NSG Chair in conducting the NSG outreach programme, including with the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee on brokering and transit activities, as they relate to the implementation of the NSG Guidelines.

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

Prague, 14 June 2013