

**Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,  
(New York City, May 2026)**

**Main Committee II**

**Statement by Ambassador Francisco Tropepi, on behalf of the Chair of the NSG,  
Ambassador Gustavo Zlauvinen**

Delegation of Argentina

Mr Chair,

It is my honour to address this Committee in Argentina's capacity as current Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

The NSG is a group of responsible nuclear exporter countries working to reinforce the objectives of Article III, 2 of the NPT and to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through export controls.

Article III.2 of the NPT sets out the obligation to apply safeguards on exports for peaceful purposes to any non-nuclear-weapon State of nuclear equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material. This Article does not cover exports of technology, such as design information to build a reactor, or exports of nuclear-related dual-use equipment and technology which could be used to develop nuclear weapons.

In this respect, the role played by the NSG adds value to the non-proliferation architecture through the elaboration and implementation of Guidelines covering the export of nuclear material, equipment and technology in Part 1, and transfers of nuclear-related dual-use equipment, materials, software and related technology in Part 2. The NSG Guidelines are published by the IAEA as documents INFCIRC/254 Part 1 and Part 2.

In 2025, the NSG marked the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its establishment in 1975, reflecting five decades of cooperation among nuclear supplier States. The robust and effective export controls implemented by NSG Participating Governments (PGs) promote responsible supplier behaviour, enabling legitimate cooperation and investment. At the same time, the NSG Guidelines constitute important tools that can assist all NPT States Parties to effectively implement national export, transit, transshipment and re-export controls. Many States have harmonised their national export control systems with the NSG Guidelines. The NSG Guidelines are voluntary and are implemented through the national legislation and licensing practices of PGs, consistent with their international obligations.

The importance of export controls has been recognised in Action 36 of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference where States Parties are encouraged to make use of multilaterally negotiated and agreed guidelines and understandings in developing their own national export controls.

Mr Chair,

Let me now update Main Committee II about the NSG's work since our presentation to the last NPT Review Conference in 2022.

Since the 10<sup>th</sup> NPT Review Conference, the NSG has been chaired by Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, and currently by Argentina again.

The NSG has adopted a number of recommendations related to changes to the Trigger List and Dual-Use Annex following the 2023, 2024 and 2025 Plenary meetings, published on the NSG website and by the IAEA in the latest revisions of INFCIRC/254 Parts 1 and 2 (as amended), in accordance with the Group's established 3-year INFCIRC publication cycle.

In 2023, under the Argentine Chair, the Buenos Aires Plenary reaffirmed the strong commitment of PGs to maintaining the vitality of the NSG and to continuing cooperation in addressing global proliferation challenges. PGs also continued to exchange views on national practices of awareness-raising and tools for interaction with industry, as well as scientific academic research institutions, related to NSG-controlled items.

In 2024, under the Brazilian Chair, the Group continued the Group's technical work related to the implementation of the NSG Guidelines and Control Lists. PGs endorsed the results of a five-year review of enrichment technology and commercial practices, which concluded that no changes were required to the arrangements contained in paragraph 7(c) of the Part 1 NSG Guidelines. In April 2024, under the Brazilian Chair, the NSG held its fourth workshop with industry, bringing together PGs and national industry representatives to discuss responsible supplier behaviour and the effective implementation of export controls.

In 2025, under the South African Chair, and within the fiftieth anniversary of the NSG, the Group reaffirmed the continued relevance of the Group's Guidelines and Control Lists. PGs took note of progress in strengthening outreach activities, including a collective and interactive seminar with African States that are implementing or looking into implanting the NSG Guidelines to share experiences. This event was organised during the Plenary week.

Recently, the NSG also agreed to update its outreach document "The Nuclear Suppliers Group: Its Guidelines, Origins, Structure, and Role" (published by the IAEA as INFCIRC/539/Revision 9) to reflect factual outcomes from recent activities in advance of the 11<sup>th</sup> NPT Review Conference.

Mr Chair,

In the current context, the role of the NSG is important as a contribution to the exercise of the inalienable right to the peaceful uses of nuclear technology through international cooperation, by providing a framework of predictability and confidence for Governments, industry and international partners. Argentina, in its capacity as Chair of the NSG, remains committed to working with all PGs to ensure that the Group continues to effectively address proliferation challenges while supporting peaceful nuclear cooperation consistent with the objectives of the NPT.

Finally, allow me to invite delegations to our side event "Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and Zangger Committee: Nuclear Export Controls" that will take place on 15 May at 13.15 in Conference Room E.