

Multilateral Control Regimes



Mr. Dennis Krepp
Office of National Security and Technology Transfer Controls
U.S. Department of Commerce
March 2012

Objectives

- Multilateral Control Regimes
- How can they help
- Review/Denial Criteria

Multilateral Control Regimes

- Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
- Australia Group (AG)
- Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

Multilateral Control Regimes ...

- Contribute by establishing control lists and guidelines that most of the potential suppliers subscribe to.
- Help keep the most/best technology out of the hands of proliferators.
- Created Global Standards (UNSCRs (like 1540), adherents, lists in more modern export control systems like UAE).

Regimes can help GCC

- They provide suggestions for items to control and how to control them (review/denial criteria)
- They provide an international standard to help ensure your controls are in line with key trading partners and neighbors
- Regimes and regime members stand ready to provide advice/assistance

Review/Denial Criteria

- Per the regime guidelines, in the evaluation of transfer applications for control list items, the following factors will be taken into account:
 - Concerns about the proliferation of items of concern;
 - The capabilities and objectives of the programs of the recipient state;
 - The significance of the transfer in terms of the potential development of programs of concern;

Review/Denial Criteria

- The assessment of the end use of the transfers, including the relevant assurances of the recipient state;
- The applicability of relevant multilateral agreements;
- The risk of controlled items falling into the hands of terrorist groups and individuals.
- Regime Guidelines also contain provisions to provide for catch-all controls.

Summary

- Multilateral controls regimes provide an internationally accepted standard for control lists and review/denial criteria
- Stand ready to provide advice and assistance

Backup slides

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)



- Seeks to limit the proliferation of missiles capable of delivering WMD and related technology.
- Controls equipment, software, and technology needed for missile development, production, and operation.

Objective: To combat missile proliferation, in particular by controlling the transfer of equipment and technology that could contribute to missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Australia Group (AG)



“The principal objective of participants in the AG is to ensure, through licensing measures on the export of certain chemicals, biological agents, and dual-use chemical and biological manufacturing facilities and equipment, that exports of these items from their countries do not contribute to the spread of chemical and biological weapons (CBW).”

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

- Objective is to avert the proliferation of nuclear weapons and prevent acts of nuclear terrorism
- Suppliers have procedures in relation to the transfer of certain equipment, materials, software, and related technology that could make a major contribution to a “nuclear explosive activity,” an “unsafeguarded nuclear fuel-cycle activity” or acts of nuclear terrorism

Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

- WA established to contribute to regional and international security and stability
- Promotes transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies
- Seeks to ensure that transfers of these items do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities which undermine these goals