

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

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### **Dr Rob Davies**

Minister of Trade and Industry  
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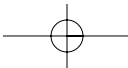
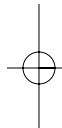
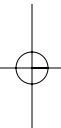
Dear Minister

### **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2015 TO 31 MARCH 2016**

I have the honour of submitting to you the twenty second annual report of the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Council) in terms of Section 25 of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993) as amended, for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

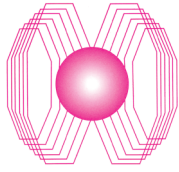
Yours sincerely,

**Mr. T. Maqubela**  
Chairperson  
12-07-2016



# PREFACE

## Foreword by the Council Chairperson



The goal of achieving the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction requires broad engagement, not only within South African borders but also with international partners in the fight to achieve a world free of weapons of mass destruction and continental partners in ensuring that the implementation of our international non-proliferation obligations are implemented globally.

In aiming to achieve this, South Africa has partnered with international organisations to enhance capacity in Africa with regards to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

During the period under review, the Council worked closely with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and Council for Geoscience as well as the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organisation, to host the first African CTBT On-Site Inspection Regional Introductory Course from 10 to 17 April 2016. The course was structured to provide participants with an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the on-site inspection regime according to the Treaty and its development in preparation for entry into force.

The Council continued with its efforts, in collaboration with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to build capacity in Africa on emergency response to incidents involving toxic chemicals and developing analytical chemistry skills in the analysis of chemical weapons chemicals and the use of advanced analytical equipment.

The Council's outreach and assistance to fellow African states under the banner of the African Union Assistance Conference on UNSCR 1540 was highlighted at a meeting held in Vienna in September 2015. At the meeting, South Africa gave insight on its activities, including the supply of equipment during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.

The control system for the import and export of controlled items continued to be implemented through a thorough risk assessment and evaluation process of applications received. The development of a web-based application system to facilitate the registration and permit application process has progressed well. The anticipated launch of the system in the next report period is intended to streamline processes and ease the application process burden on the affected industry.

In addition to processing applications and issuing permits to industry in terms of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993), the Council also liaised with the Minister of Energy through the Department of Energy on applications for authorisations relating to the import, export and transport of source material, special nuclear material, restricted material and nuclear-related equipment and material as per the consultation process stipulated in the Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act No. 46 of 1999).

The interaction between South Africa's institutions involved in the non-proliferation and arms control regulation and enforcement continued to show interdependency and linkage, which allowed South Africa to abide by its international obligations. The South African Revenue Service has recently been made aware of the requirement to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, through the implementation of the World Customs Organisation's (WCO) Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement (STCE) Project.

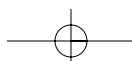
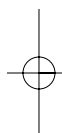
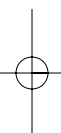




The South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Council) as a body that has already established a formalised collaboration with SARS, has been approached, by SARS, to assist with the interaction with other regulatory bodies. The process would be handled through the Non-Proliferation Secretariat/South African Revenue Services Coordinating Committee.

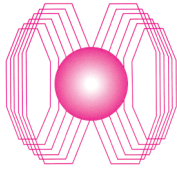
I am very grateful for the support I received from the Council and Committee members, the Non-Proliferation Secretariat, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and other stakeholders. Their support assisted in achieving the mandates as prescribed in the Non-proliferation Act.

Mr T. Maqubela  
*Council Chairperson*



## PREFACE

### Overview by the Council Secretariat Head



Over the recent past, it has become increasingly evident that one of the elements of an effective non-proliferation control system is interaction between all non-proliferation stakeholders to ensure a holistic consideration of issues and informed decision-making.

Effective support for such interactions is also a fundamental component of ensuring structured and efficient implementation of national and international non-proliferation obligations.

Over the report period, these elements have been successfully maintained by the Secretariat through the coordination activities and support provided to the Council and its Committees. The Secretariat has worked together with the Council and its Committees to contribute to the goal of promoting South Africa as a reliable and responsible supplier, recipient and end user of sensitive goods and technologies and the international goal of achieving a world free of weapons of mass destruction. The establishment of the Coordinating Committee for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty enhanced these efforts.

In addition to working closely with local stakeholders, the Secretariat has had continuous interaction and engagements with the international organisations active in the field of non-proliferation. A number of meetings and training events were organised in South Africa in collaboration with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation to build capacity in Africa. These events have resulted in increasing analytical chemistry skills; building skills in first response handling of chemical incidents; addressing enforcement of the non-proliferation legislation at the borders through focused customs oriented training; and discussing general implementation of non-proliferation obligations. The event organised in collaboration with the CTBTO, which is scheduled to be held in the next report period, aims to increase capacity of States Parties to investigate suspected nuclear tests.

Ensuring that industry, a key stakeholder in the non-proliferation control system, stayed abreast of developments in the control system, was accomplished through continued interaction with industry through an active outreach programme.

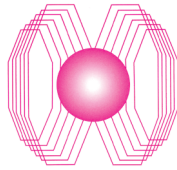
As non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a specialised field where officials are required to have specialist scientific knowledge in addition to understanding the political and economic landscape, maintaining the intellectual capacity of the officials in the Secretariat was also fundamental in ensuring that effective support was provided to the Council structures.

That was achieved through the continuous engagement of the officials in events related to non-proliferation nationally and internationally.

Ms M. Reddiar  
*Director: Non-proliferation Secretariat*



## TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS REPORT



“Weapon of mass destruction” (WMD), as defined in the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993), means any weapon designed to kill, harm or infect people, animals or plants through the effects of a nuclear explosion or the toxic properties of a chemical warfare agent or the infectious or toxic properties of a biological warfare agent, and includes a delivery system exclusively designed, adapted or intended to deliver such weapons.

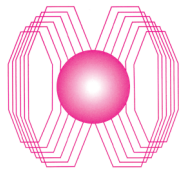
The term “goods”, when used in this document, includes any technology, data, technical assistance, services, software, processes, activities, facilities, substances, materials, items, equipment, components, assemblies or systems, whether produced in the Republic or imported into the Republic.

“Person(s)”, when used in this document, refers to a natural person who is a citizen of / or is permanently resident in South Africa, a juristic person registered or incorporated in South Africa or any foreign person located in South Africa or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of South Africa. Groups and other entities are also deemed to be person(s).

Abbreviations: See Annexure 3 for a list of abbreviations used in the Report.



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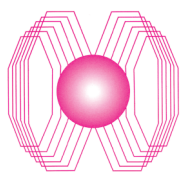
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This twenty second annual report of the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Council) is presented to the Minister of Trade and Industry in terms of Section 25(1) of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993) (Non-Proliferation Act) and covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

As the State's statutory body on non-proliferation, the Council protects the interests, carries out the responsibilities and fulfils the obligations of South Africa with regard to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Council fulfilled its mandate to control the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through the implementation of the non-proliferation legislation and government policy on non-proliferation over the report period. The Council, through the Non-Proliferation Secretariat, achieved its object of controlling, registering and inspecting controlled goods and verified the manufacture, import, export, re-export, transit (including trans-shipment) and end use of controlled goods. The Council also ensured compliance with the international treaties, agreements and conventions to which South Africa is a signatory.

Furthermore, the Council proceeded with the development of an online permit system which will ensure seamless management of the system of permits with the possibility of linking to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) Electronic Data Interface in future.

Inspections, verification and industry visits undertaken indicated that South Africa continued to abide by its international non-proliferation obligations. This included international inspections from a multilateral organisation and locally where Secretariat officials verified companies' compliance with permit conditions.

Increased attention by the Council to compliance from industry, and enhanced enforcement of legislation, has assisted in optimizing national adherence to international obligations. Efforts to enhance enforcement continued during the reporting period by strengthening coordination with the relevant Government stakeholders and engaging with international partners, whilst outreach was intensified to assist industry to comply.

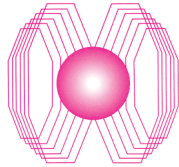
The officials of the Non-Proliferation Secretariat participated in international meetings in order to fulfil the State's obligations and thereby also increase the capacity of the Secretariat to support the Council. Additionally, efforts to increase capacity in Africa continued through the hosting of several training interventions and participating in events hosted by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee and the African Union.



## PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

### POLICY

# South Africa's Policy on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction



Since 1994, South Africa has committed itself to democracy, sustainable development, social justice and environmental protection. In keeping with this commitment, the Government adopted a policy to include the promotion of global peace and security through the elimination and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. A primary goal of this policy is to reinforce and promote South Africa as a responsible producer, possessor and trader of advanced goods and technologies in the nuclear, biological, chemical and missile fields. In doing so, South Africa promotes the benefits which disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control hold for international peace and security.

In order to implement a clear policy of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the South African Cabinet adopted the following policy, based on South Africa's national interests, legislation, as well as its international commitments and obligations.

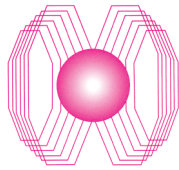
The policy states that South Africa shall:

- be an active participant in the various non-proliferation regimes and suppliers groups;
- publicly adopt positions supporting the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction with the goal of promoting international peace and security;
- use its position as a member of the suppliers regimes and of the Africa Group and the Non Aligned Movement to promote the importance of non-proliferation and to ensure that these controls do not deny developing countries access to advanced technologies required for peaceful purposes and their developmental needs.



## LEGISLATION

### South African Legislation on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction



The Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993) (Non-Proliferation Act), as amended in 1995 and 1996, was promulgated to provide for control over weapons of mass destruction; to establish a Council to control and manage matters relating to the proliferation of such weapons in South Africa; to determine its objects and functions; to prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and controlled; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The Non-Proliferation Act is supported by a number of Government Notices and Regulations. Details of controlled goods and activities have been promulgated in Government Notices based on applicable international legally binding instruments and commitments made in terms of the various export control regimes.

Other South African Legislation related to the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction is listed in Annexure 1.

Due to the changes in the international non-proliferation environment with regard to control requirements and best practices, the Council has regularly undertaken a comprehensive review of its domestic legislation. As such, the Government Notices have been regularly reviewed and promulgated in the Government Gazette to ensure continued coherence with international standards. Furthermore, the Council promulgated the Agreement between South Africa and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the Privileges and Immunities of the OPCW in the last quarter of 2015.

Outreach efforts and interaction with industry received attention to increase awareness of national legislation, and recent international developments in the non-proliferation arena.

## Controlled Goods

The Minister of Trade and Industry, through publication of Government Notices and Regulations in Government Gazettes, has enabled the specific obligations of South Africa regarding non-proliferation to be addressed by imposing controls on certain technologies, goods and activities. Through these measures, South Africa complies with the requirements of the various international non-proliferation conventions, treaties and control regimes, to which it is party.

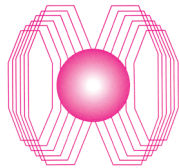
A complete list of current Government Notices and Regulations defining controlled goods is given in Annexure 1.



## PART B: GOVERNANCE

# SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

## Establishment of the Council



The South African Council for the Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction is established in terms of Section 4 of the Non-Proliferation Act and is accountable to the Minister of Trade and Industry.

### Objects of the Council

The objects of the Council are, *inter alia*, to control, register and inspect controlled goods, and to verify the import, export, re-export, transit (including trans-shipment) and end use of those controlled goods.

### Functions of the Council

In terms of Section 6 of the Non-Proliferation Act, the Council shall, *inter alia*:

- protect the interests, carry out the responsibilities and fulfil the obligations of South Africa with regard to non proliferation, on behalf of the State;
- advise the Minister with regard to any matter which it deems necessary and which falls within the purview of the Non-Proliferation Act; and
- control and manage all activities relating to non-proliferation and provide guidance, instructions and information in connection therewith.

### Membership of the Council

The Minister of Trade and Industry, in terms of Section 4(2) of the Non-Proliferation Act, appoints the members of the Council. The Minister appointed members of the current Council from 15 September 2012 for a period of 5 years until 14 September 2017. The Council Chairperson was appointed on 16 November 2012 for a period of five years until 15 November 2017.

One member resigned from the Council on 22 May 2014. As a result, the biological industry has since not been represented on the Council.

A list of the members that were appointed to the Council for the period under review is provided in Annexure 2.



## Meetings of the Council

The Council held regular meetings to plan and deliberate on non-proliferation related issues; to assess the activities of its Committees and the Secretariat, and to consider permit applications received from industry.

## Committees of the Council

The Committees of the Council, listed below, were established in terms of Section 10 of the Non-Proliferation Act; to advise the Council on specific technical issues. Regular meetings were held during the report period.

### **Non-Proliferation Control Committee (CC)**

The CC considered applications for permits and authorisations, and discussed other related non-proliferation issues which formed part of its advice and recommendations to the Council on such matters.

The CC consisted of experts from the Non-Proliferation Secretariat (NPS), the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the Chief Directorate of Conventional Arms Control (CDCAC) of the Secretariat for Defence, the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation (NECSA) Safeguards Division, the State Security Agency (SSA), Defence Intelligence (DI), and the Department of Energy (DoE).

### **Chemical Weapons Working Committee (CWWC)**

The CWWC deliberated issues related to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and advised the Council on the implementation thereof. Guidance was also given to the South African delegation attending the Conference of States Parties to the CWC.

The CWWC consisted of experts from the Council, the NPS, Protechnik Laboratories, (a division of Armscor SOC Limited), DIRCO, SSA, and South African National Defence Force (SANDF): the Office of the Surgeon-General and co-opted members.

### **Biological Weapons Working Committee (BWWC)**

The BWWC advised the Council on issues related to the implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). Guidance was also given to the South African delegation attending the Meeting of Experts and Meeting of the States Parties to the BTWC.

The BWWC consisted of experts from the Council and various stakeholders involved in biological-related controls, production, and use. These included the NPS, South African National Defence Force (SANDF): the Office of the Surgeon-General, Protechnik Laboratories (a division of Armscor SOC Limited), DIRCO, National Institute for Communicable Diseases, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Health, The Agricultural Research Council, Academy of Science of South Africa and co-opted members.

### **Nuclear and Missile Dual-Use Committee (NMDUC)**

The NMDUC advised the Council on nuclear related dual-use and missile related issues, with emphasis on import, export and transit of nuclear dual-use and missile dual-use goods across South African borders. Technical issues, as requested by the Council, were discussed. Delegations to international meetings of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) were advised on negotiation positions.

The NMDUC consisted of experts from the Council and various governmental stakeholders involved in nuclear dual-use and missile delivery systems. These included the NPS, DI, DIRCO, SSA, NECSA Safeguards Division, DoE and co-opted members.



### **Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Coordinating Committee (CTBT CC)**

The CTBT CC advised the Council on matters related to the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in South Africa; construction of stations and laboratories within the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation's (CTBTO's) International Monitoring System (IMS); integration of the station(s) into the CTBTO's Global Communications Infrastructure (GCI); and certification of all CTBTO infrastructure in the country.

The CTBT CC consisted of officials from the NPS, NECSA, DIRCO and the Council for Geosciences (CGS).

During the period under review, the CTBT CC discussed the construction and certification of a Radionuclide (RN) laboratory, Noble Gas (NG) system and a RN station in the country. Delegations to international meetings of the CTBTO were advised on negotiation positions.

### **Non-Proliferation Review Committee (NPRC)**

In 2004, the Council instituted a comprehensive review of all non-proliferation policy, guidelines, legislation, control mechanisms, processes and procedures, infrastructure and human resources in order to maintain alignment of South African controls with national interests and international obligations and best-practice. This mandate was assigned to the NPRC.

The work undertaken by the NPRC was subsequently guided by an Inter-Departmental Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Arms Control Workshop, convened by DIRCO in February 2005. It was integrated with the work of the Non-Proliferation and Arms Control Working Committee, convened by DIRCO, that continued to be responsible for South Africa's obligations in terms of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 adopted in April 2004.

During the 2012-2013 financial year, the NPRC completed the comprehensive review of South Africa's non-proliferation legislation, mechanisms, processes, procedures and structures in order to ensure that the South African non-proliferation controls remained aligned to national interests and international commitments and best practices.

At the conclusion of the present reporting period, the tabling of the updated legislation in Parliament was still being withheld pending the outcomes of discussions between the Council and other Government departments and institutions that might be affected. This would assist with the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System and the drafting of the departmental policy that would elaborate on the amendments to the Act.

### **Non-Proliferation Secretariat/South African Revenue Services Coordinating Committee (NPS/SARS CC)**

The NPS/SARS CC was formed in terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Department of Trade and Industry and the South African Revenue Service. The Committee dealt with implementing the MoU, negotiated the Service Level Agreement and the Standard Operating Procedures and facilitated the enforcement of the non-proliferation legislation related to the movement of controlled goods through South Africa's international trade borders.

The NPS/SARS CC consisted of participants from NPS, SARS, DoE, SSA, and DIRCO.

### **Protechnik Laboratories Programme Management Committee (PL PMC)**

The PL PMC was formed in terms of the Service Level Agreement between the Department of Trade and Industry and Protechnik Laboratories (a division of Armscor SOC Limited). The PL PMC provided oversight on the implementation of the Service Level Agreement and executed all tasks required to ensure that South Africa fulfilled its obligations in terms of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

The PL PMC consisted of experts from the NPS, Protechnik Laboratories, South African National Defence Force (SANDF); the Office of the Surgeon-General, and Armscor SOC Limited.

### **Council for Geosciences Project Management Committee (CGS PMC)**

The CGS PMC was formed in terms of the Service Level Agreement between the Department of Trade and Industry and the Council for Geosciences (CGS). The CGS PMC oversaw the implementation of the Service Level Agreement and executed all tasks required to ensure that South Africa fulfilled its obligations in terms of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO).

The PMC consisted of officials from the NPS, DIRCO and CGS.



## Chemical Weapons Related Analytical Laboratory Services

In order to effectively discharge its obligations under the CWC, South Africa continued to utilise the services of a specialised laboratory capable of performing advanced analytical procedures to enable detection and identification of chemical weapons-related chemicals and their degradation products.

The renewal of the Service Level Agreement with Protechnik Laboratories (a division of Armscor SOC Limited), South Africa's Single Small Scale Facility (SSSF), enabled the provision of the above laboratory services. This also supplemented CWC compliance and allowed the laboratory to be maintained.

The current Service Level Agreement is valid for a period of 4 years from April 2013 to March 2017.

## Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation Related Services

South Africa signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996 and 1999 respectively. The Council has been designated as the National Authority to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) thereby assisting with the implementation of the CTBT obligations in South Africa.

In order to help in the monitoring of possible treaty violations, such as nuclear explosion/tests after the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty comes into force, South Africa hosts several monitoring stations within its territory on behalf of CTBTO.

The Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**) on behalf of the Council has concluded a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the Council for Geoscience (CGS) to assist with the maintenance of the stations.

The SLA, which was valid from 1 April 2013 to March 2016, was renewed for five years from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2021.

## Non-Proliferation Control Structure

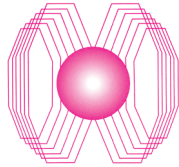
Due to the multi-faceted nature of non-proliferation controls and the overlapping of non-proliferation legislation in South Africa, the Council continued to depend on the cooperation and collaboration with other Government departments and entities to fulfil its mandate.

An organogram illustrating the organisational structure of the Council is provided in Annexure 4. This further illustrates the relationship with the other Government departments and institutions through the Committees of the Council.



## PART C: PERFORMANCE

### COUNCIL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO ITS ROLE AS NATIONAL CONTROL AUTHORITY



#### Council Activities related to International Cooperation

As part of South Africa's obligations in terms of the international conventions, treaties and regimes, officials from the NPS participated in a number of international meetings in order to deliberate on the control measures, lists of controlled goods and other issues relating to international implementation of the various obligations.

The officials used the meetings to advance South Africa's policy on non-proliferation through the presentation of position papers whilst ensuring regulation is not used to deny developing countries access to technology.

#### Nuclear Suppliers Group

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of 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.

The NSG convened the following meetings during the report period:

- The NSG Technical Experts Group and Consultative Group Meetings that were held from 13 to 17 April 2015 in Vienna, Austria;
- The NSG Plenary Meeting that was held from 01 to 05 June 2015 in Bariloche, Argentina;
- The NSG Technical Experts Group Preparatory and the Consultative Group Meetings that were held from 03 to 06 November 2015 in Vienna, Austria;
- The NSG Friends of the Chair Consultation and Extraordinary Plenary Meetings that were held from 20 to 21 January 2016 in Vienna, Austria.





## Missile Technology Control Regime

The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal and voluntary association of countries which share the goals of non-proliferation of unmanned delivery systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, and which seek to coordinate national export licensing efforts aimed at preventing their proliferation.

The MTCR convened the following meetings during the report period:

- The Technical Experts Meeting and the Plenary of the MTCR that was held from the 3 to 10 October 2015 in Rotterdam, The Netherlands;
- The Intersessional Technical Experts Meeting (TEM) and Technical Outreach Meeting (TOM) of the MTCR that were held from 12 to 20 March 2016 in Luxembourg.

## Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is an international organization that will be established upon the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, a Convention that outlaws nuclear test explosions. The organization will be tasked with verifying the ban on nuclear tests and will operate therefore a worldwide monitoring system and may conduct on-site inspections.

The CTBTO convened the following meetings during the report period:

- The CTBTO Working Group B (WG B) meeting that was held from 22 August to 6 September 2015 in Vienna, Austria;
- The On-Site Inspection (OSI) Regional Introductory Course 22 of the CTBTO that was held from 27 November to 7 December 2015 in Dambula, Sri Lanka.

## Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is an intergovernmental organisation that promotes and verifies the adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) which prohibits the use of chemical weapons and requires their destruction. The verification consists both of evaluation of declarations by member states and on-site inspections.

The OPCW convened the following meetings during the report period:

- The 13<sup>th</sup> Regional Meeting of National Authorities of State Parties to the CWC in Africa preceded by Regional Meeting on Education and Outreach that was held from 31 May to 06 June 2015 in Algiers, Algeria.
- The 19<sup>th</sup> Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases that was held from 9 to 21 August 2015 in Helsinki, Finland;
- The 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of National Authorities to the CWC that was held from 27 to 29 November 2015 and the Twentieth Session of the Conference of States Parties to the CWC that was held from 25 November to 05 December 2015 in The Hague, The Netherlands.



## Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) was the first multilateral disarmament treaty banning the production of an entire category of weapons. States Parties to the treaty serve as the decision making body on the implementation of the convention.

The following BTWC related meetings were convened during the report period:

- The Meeting of Experts to the BTWC that was held from 10 to 14 August 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland;
- The Meeting of States Parties to the BTWC that was held from 14 to 18 December 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland;
- The meeting on universalization of the BTWC in Africa that was held from 28 to 31 October 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## Other non-proliferation activities related meetings and courses

Other non-proliferation related meetings that were convened during the report period included:

- The preparatory meeting of the African Union (AU) Assistance Conference on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) (UNSCR 1540) that was held from 22 to 27 September 2015 in Vienna, Austria;
- The United States of America-South Africa Technical Exchange Workshop on licensing for strategic trade controls in Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia and Chicago, Michigan in the United States of America from 10 to 19 May 2015.

## Non-Proliferation capacity building activities held in South Africa

Various training courses were held in conjunction with the OPCW in order to enhance capacity in Africa with regard to the implementation of the CWC. The following training courses were held during the report period:

- The Analytical Chemistry Course under the programme to strengthen cooperation in Africa that was held from 4 to 15 May 2015 at Protechnik Laboratories (a division of Armscor SOC Limited) in Centurion, South Africa. Participants were trained in sample preparation, basic analytical techniques and the use of certain laboratory equipment required for the analysis of toxic chemicals.
- The Fourth Assistance and Protection Course for instructors for African States Parties to the CWC was held from 31 August to 11 September 2015 in Tshwane, South Africa. This course was provided for selected specialists from participating countries of the region (Southern Africa). Only participants dealing with the emergency response and protection against chemical weapons and toxic industrial chemicals attended. The course covered theoretical and practical training on the usage of individual and collective protective clothing, monitoring, detection and decontamination techniques, as well as the handling of casualties after a chemical incident. In addition, a manual on Joint Management of Incidents involving Hazardous Chemical Agents was provided to the participants.



- The Sub-regional Training Course for Customs Officials from East and Southern African States Parties on the Technical Aspects of the Transfer Regime of the CWC that was held from 13 to 16 October 2015 in Centurion, South Africa. The training focussed on imparting comprehensive knowledge about the Convention, including the provisions of the transfer's regime, in order to improve the ability of participating State Parties to track transfers of chemicals listed in the Convention's schedules of chemicals. Furthermore, the training focused on the relationship between World Customs Organisation and the OPCW.

## Council Activities related to National Cooperation in respect of Non-Proliferation

Inter-Governmental cooperation was achieved through the representation of the relevant stakeholder Departments and Agencies on the Council and the various Committees of Council.

Certain exports, imports and transit of goods required the approval of the Council, South African Police Service as well as the National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC). The NPS actively participated in the meetings of the committees of the NCACC, while the CDCAC also participated in meetings of the CC.

The Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act No. 46 of 1999) requires that the Minister of Energy should consult with the Council on the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology and on any matter affecting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in terms of Sections 33(2)(e), 34(2)(a) and 35(2).

The coordinating structure to ensure consultation between the Council and the Minister of Energy with regard to nuclear exports and imports was maintained. Representatives from the DoE participated in the Council, the NMDUC, NPS/SARS CC as well as the CC meetings.

## Recommendations for the transfer of nuclear materials

Evaluation of nuclear transfer applications were performed in conjunction with other government stakeholders. This is part of the process where the Minister of Energy considers import and export authorisation applications for the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology.

In terms of the authorisations' applications evaluation, all imports of Scheduled items and exports of Schedule I and II items were considered and recommended by the CC directly to the Council Chairperson for signature. All exports of Schedule III and IV items were considered and recommended by the CC to the Council for further consideration before a recommendation could be issued to the Minister of Energy.

During the reporting period, the Council and the Control Committee:

- Considered 49 import and 37 export authorisation applications.
- Made recommendations on 49 import and 35 export authorisations to the Minister of Energy.

As at 31 March 2016, recommendations on 2 export authorisation applications were pending.

## Registration of persons involved in activities related to Non-Proliferation

Section 13(3) of the Non-Proliferation Act requires that any person who is in control of any activity with regard to controlled goods or who has in his or her possession or custody, or under his or her control, controlled goods shall register with the Council.



Furthermore, the Government Notice No. R.16 of 3 February 2010 prescribes the manner in which persons in control of any activity with regard to controlled goods or who have controlled goods in their possession or custody or under their control should register with the Council.

Outreach visits were maintained to make industry aware of the need to register or re-register as prescribed. The information on all registered persons was recorded and the necessary security measures were maintained to protect the confidentiality of the information contained in the Register.

During the period of the report, 29 persons applied for new registration which brought the total number of persons registered with the Council under the new registration format to 292 as at 31 March 2016.

## Permits

Control over the transfer (import, export, re-export or transit including trans-shipment) of controlled goods is regulated through a permit system. Persons wishing to transfer controlled goods apply to the Council for authority to do so.

The permit system allows for persons to apply for six different types of permits as follows:

- Individual Permits;
- Open Multiple Permits;
- Issue on Request Permits;
- Transit Permits;
- Provisional Export Guidance; and
- Manufacturing and Services Permits.

These different types of permits allow for the person transferring the controlled goods to choose the type that suits the operational requirements of the applicant.

An Individual Permit allows for a single consignment to a single destination / end user for fixed quantity of items with a validity period of three months.

An Open Multiple Permit allows for multiple consignments to a single destination / end user for a fixed total quantity of items with a validity period of one year. This type of permit allows the applicant more flexibility in terms of dates of shipments and dividing the total quantity approved over multiple consignments. Open Multiple Permits are the preferred option for transactions such as the maintenance and supply of goods that are subject to a pre-approved contractual agreement.

An Issue on Request Permit allows for an applicant to obtain approval for a total quantity of items and subsequently individual permit requests may be sent to the NPS each time the applicant wishes to transfer a consignment of the approved export or import. An individual permit is then issued for a single consignment, to a single destination / end user for a portion of the total quantity of items with a validity period of three months. This type of permit is also used by the Council to control the export of sensitive items as the applicant would have to inform the NPS of each intended transfer before a permit was issued. The system can also be used for a client who requires an Open Multiple Permit but is not aware or sure of the exact date of commencement of the approved shipments.

The Provisional Export Guidance Request Process continued to be widely utilised by persons to obtain guidance from the Council on whether an export could be considered at a later stage, before contracts or agreements were concluded with potential customers abroad.

The Manufacturing and Services permit is for certain goods and technology, which have a higher proliferation risk compared to other controlled items. Since 3 February 2010, persons in possession or custody or control or manufacturing certain controlled goods had to apply to the Council for Manufacturing and Services permits.



A Transit permit is used in respect of goods in transit or being trans-shipped through the territory of the Republic of South Africa. It allows for a single consignment from a single origin / supplier to a single destination / end user for fixed quantity of items with a validity period of three months.

All permit applications received during the period of the report were, on receipt, registered by the NPS.

The CC considered all permit applications and, after evaluation, made recommendations to Council, which then decided whether to approve the application, to request further information or to deny the application.

During the reporting period, the Council:

- Received 83 import and 47 export permit applications
- Issued 70 import permits and 37 export permits
- Received 10 provisional export guidance requests and provided positive guidance on 7 potential exports in terms of the provisional export guidance system. Furthermore, provided negative guidance on 3 potential exports based on the potential proliferation risk posed by the transfer of the items.
- Received 5 applications and issued 5 permits for Manufacturing and Services.

Two import permit applications were withdrawn by the applicants and one export permit application was for an item that is not controlled under the non-proliferation legislation. Additionally, four export permits were approved but not issued as the Council is still awaiting End Use Certificates, which was decided as a condition of the intended export. As at 31 March 2016, 11 import applications and 5 export applications were pending.

## Border Control and Law Enforcement

The South African Revenue Service (Customs), South African National Defence Force, Home Affairs Immigration Division and the South African Police Service (Border Police) are responsible for the control of borders, ports of entry/exit and borderlines.

During the reporting period, the Coordinating Committee between the Non-Proliferation Secretariat and the South African Revenue Service (SARS) (Customs) continued with efforts to ensure compliance with, and enforcement of the non-proliferation legislation. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was implemented with SARS to continue the relationship and ensure effective and efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Act.

A Service Level Agreement (SLA) expanding on the implementation of the MoU as well as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) continued to be discussed with the appropriate role-players.

In order to reflect the amended lists of controlled items, the Non-Proliferation Secretariat and SARS finalized the updating of the Prohibited and Restricted list, which was subsequently published on 19 November 2015.

The Commodity Identification Training (CIT) programme was continued to assist Customs and Border Control officials in the identification of controlled goods which will enhance non-proliferation legislation enforcement efforts. As the nationwide CIT rollout plan has not been provided, it was agreed that further training schedules will be held on an ad hoc basis.

The Kwazulu Natal Provincial State Security Agency has been trained on CIT on a trial basis. Although the training was welcomed and planned for other provinces, it was decided that it be halted whilst internal processes are completed.

Furthermore, due to the World Customs Organisation initiative on the Strategic Trade Control Enforcement (STCE), the Non-Proliferation Secretariat has offered to assist SARS develop its localised STCE programme.



## Declarations

Council required persons involved in the transfer or production of controlled chemicals to declare their activities, in accordance with the legislation and international obligations. This information was collated in accordance with national and international requirements.

During September 2015, Annual Declarations of Anticipated Activities for South Africa's Single Small Scale Facility (SSSF) and Schedule 3 facilities were submitted to the OPCW in terms of the requirements of the CWC.

During March 2016, Annual Declarations of Past Activities for the SSSF, Schedule 3 and Other Chemical Production Facilities (OCPF), as well as import and export data of scheduled chemicals were submitted to the OPCW.

As part of the conditions of the Manufacturing and Services Permits issued, companies submitted completed declaration forms and written reports of activities during the reporting period. The completed documents were used as a reference during verification visits which are recommended in the permit's conditions.

## Inspections and Verifications

In terms of the CWC, the OPCW can verify activities relating to toxic chemicals and their precursors and facilities producing such chemicals in addition to the information provided in the declarations.

During the report period, three OPCW inspections took place in South Africa. There were two (sequential) inspections held at OCPF producing Discrete Organic Chemicals and one Schedule 1 inspection at South Africa's SSSF. The three inspections confirmed South Africa's adherence to the provisions of the CWC.

Furthermore, international verification exercises were undertaken to ensure that certain conditions attached to sensitive items exported from South Africa were adhered to. The verification exercises were undertaken in conjunction with the NCACC Inspectorate.

Locally, an inspection was undertaken at a nuclear related company in terms of the Manufacturing and Services Permit conditions to verify the company's declarations' contents. The inspection confirmed the company's adherence to the permit conditions.

## Awareness and Outreach Programmes

In order to improve the operational efficiency of the NPS, the development of an on-line system for permit applications continued. Positive feedback continued to be received from industry on the information supplied on the website of the Council.

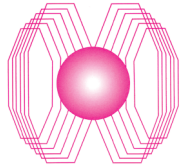
The NPS undertook a series of awareness visits to businesses involved in controlled goods and activities in terms of national and international obligations. These visits and awareness raising sessions aimed to increase the knowledge of industry and relevant stakeholders of the legislation and control processes and procedures and to encourage industry to adopt the voluntary Internal Compliance Programme.

The Compliance and Enforcement Unit in the NPS organised 17 industry visits at individual companies and 4 outreach visits. The visits were undertaken in conjunction with the Scientific Support Unit of the Non-Proliferation Secretariat to assist with technical issues.



## PART D: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### The Council Secretariat



The Chief Directorate: Non-Proliferation of the Department of Trade and Industry (**the dti**), also known as the Non-Proliferation Secretariat (NPS), provided the administrative and secretarial support as required for the proper performance of the Council and its committees' functions. The NPS remained located as a Chief Directorate within the International Trade and Economic Development Division of **the dti**.

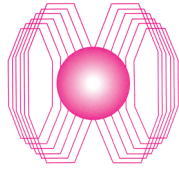
The NPS also undertook the daily operations and supported other functions of the Council and its committees i.e. the registration and processing of permit applications from persons trading in goods of proliferation risk, and the interpretation and implementation of the requirements of national legislation and the various international agreements, treaties and conventions.

Members of the NPS and the Committees of the Council represented the Council at various international forums of the international treaties, conventions and regimes to which South Africa remained a party.



## PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Budget and Expenditure Report



As the Council is established as a statutory body by the Minister of Trade and Industry in terms of the Non-Proliferation Act, the budget for the Council and NPS, as well as general administrative services were provided by **the dti**. All expenditure incurred was through the NPS, which is allocated a budget through the International Trade and Economic Development Division in **the dti**. Audited Financial Statements of the NPS and the Council are therefore not contained in this report.

The budget and expenditure of the NPS and the Council are included in the audited financial statements of **the dti** and reported in the annual report of **the dti**.

The following is a brief summary of the budget and expenditure of the NPS and the Council for the 2015/2016 financial year ending 31 March 2016.

**Table 1: Budget and Expenditure for 2015/2016**

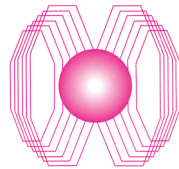
Description	Budget	Expenditure	
		Amount	Percentage
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	R 7 309 000.00	R 5 741 270.12	78.55%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	R 1 951 000.00	R 1 736 512.80	89.00%
Remuneration of Council members not in full time employment of the State	R 300 000.00	R 189 645.60	63.21%
Operational Expenditure including Travel and Subsistence	R 1 501 000.00	R 1 446 041.55	96.33%
Hiring and Rental	R 150 000.00	R 100 825.13	67.21%
<b>Sub Fees: OPCW</b>	R 4 278 000.00	R 4 277 998.60	99.99%
<b>Protechnik Laboratories Current*</b>	R 2 797 000.00	R 2 797 000.00	100.00%
<b>Protechnik Laboratories Capital*</b>	R 1 158 000.00	R 1 158 000.00	100.00%
<b>Council for Geoscience Current</b>	R 1 077 000.00	R 1 077 000.00	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	R 14 615 000.00	R 12 832 781.52	87.80%





# ANNEXURE 1

## LEGISLATION RELATED TO CONTROLLED GOODS



The control over goods, services and technology related to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is addressed in various Acts, Regulations and Notices as follows:

1. Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993) (Non-Proliferation Act), as amended and supported by Regulations and Notices.
  - 1.1 The Missile Technology Control Regime Equipment and Technology are declared as controlled goods in terms of Section 13 of the Non-Proliferation Act. Government Notice No. 22 of 3 February 2010, as amended and published under Notice of Amendment No. 77 of 18 February 2015, declares certain Missile Technology and Related Items as controlled goods and control measures applicable to such goods. Previous Government Notices listing these items, which have now been repealed, are Government Notice No. R.1789 of 14 October 1994; Government Notice No. 429 of 10 April 2002 and Government Notice No. 311 of 11 April 2007.
  - 1.2 The Nuclear Dual-use Goods and related items of the Nuclear Suppliers Group are declared as controlled goods in terms of Section 13 of the Non-Proliferation Act. Government Notice No. 20 of 3 February 2010, as amended and published under Notice of Amendment No. 76 of 18 February 2015, declares certain dual-use Equipment, Materials and Related Technology Items (Nuclear Suppliers Group Part 2) as controlled goods and control measures applicable to such goods. Government Notice No. 21 of 3 February 2010 declares certain Nuclear-related dual-use Equipment, Materials and Related Technology Items (Stable Isotopes Separation Technology) as controlled goods and control measures applicable to such goods. Previous Government Notices listing these items, which have now been repealed, are Government Notice No. R.1790 of 14 October 1994; Government Notice No. 430 of 10 April 2002; and Government Notice No. 310 of 11 April 2007.
  - 1.3 The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) was included in South African legislation through the promulgation of Government Notice No. 754 of 2 May 1997.

Government Notice No. R.17 of 3 February 2010 relates to the implementation and administration of the Chemical Weapons Convention in the Republic. A previous Government Notice listing these regulations, which has now been repealed, is Government Notice No. R. 705 of 23 May 1997 as amended by Government Notice No. R. 77 of 29 January 2004.

The various Schedules of chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention are declared as controlled goods in terms of Section 13 of the Non-Proliferation Act. Government Notice No. 18 of 3 February 2010, as amended and published under Notice of Amendment No. 74 of 18 February 2015, declares certain chemical goods to be controlled goods and control measures applicable to such goods. Previous Government Notices listing these items, which have now been repealed, are Government Notice No. 704 of 23 May 1997; and Government Notice No. 152 of 29 January 2003.



- 1.4 The Catch-All mechanism allows the Council to declare goods that are mentioned in the controlled lists, but do not comply fully with the specifications mentioned, or do not appear nominally on a list or lists, to be controlled goods. Government Notice No. R. 75 of 29 January 2004 enables this mechanism to be effected.
- 1.5 The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction was included in South African legislation through Presidential Proclamation No. R. 16 of 26 February 2002.
- 1.6 Biological goods and technology are declared as controlled goods in terms of Section 13 of the Non-Proliferation Act. Government Notice No. 19 of 3 February 2010, as amended and published under Notice of Amendment No. 75 of 18 February 2015, declares certain biological goods and technologies to be controlled goods and control measures applicable to such goods. Previous Government Notices listing these items, which have now been repealed, are Government Notice No. 428 of 10 April 2002; and Government Notice No. 712 of 8 June 2004.
- 1.7 The manner in which persons in possession or custody or control of controlled goods should register with the Council has been prescribed in Government Notice No. R.16 of 3 February 2010.
2. There is National Legislation that also has a bearing on the implementation and the enforcement of the national policy on Non-Proliferation. The following are prominent:
- 2.1. Nuclear materials:
- Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act No. 46 of 1999): The possession, use, disposal and processing of nuclear material and Especially Designed and Prepared (EDP) items are controlled by the Department of Energy in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act No. 46 of 1999) and its supporting Regulations and Notices. Government Notice No. 207 of 27 February 2009 declared those items listed in the Zangger list of items as controlled.
  - National Nuclear Regulator Act, 1999 (Act No. 47 of 1999). This Act provides for the establishment of a National Nuclear Regulator to provide for safety standards and regulatory practices for the protection of persons, property and the environment against nuclear damage and to regulate nuclear activities.
  - Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973). This act covers radioactive materials outside a nuclear installation, which are classified as Group IV hazardous substances.
- 2.2. Chemical and biological agents: Safety, security and accountability requirements during the manufacturing process, storage, stockpiling, as well as transfer and transport of toxins and pathogens:
- Agricultural Pest Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983), for plant pathogens
  - Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984) replaced by the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002)
  - Fertilizers, Farm Feed, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
  - Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997); Government Notice No. R. 1420 of 1999
  - National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 41 of 2002)
  - National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003)
  - Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), for human and zoonotic pathogens and chemicals. Regulation on Biosafety Standards for Microbiological Laboratories.
- 2.3 Missile related goods and technology:
- National Conventional Arms Control Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 73 of 2008)



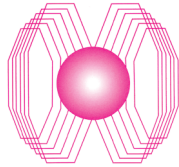
3. South Africa has other legislative frameworks related to the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, also with specific reference to non-State actors, acts of terrorism and the safety and security aspects of materials, services and technology. Some of the major ones are:

- Aviation Act, 1962 (Act No. 74 of 1962)
- Criminal Law Second Amendment Act, 1992 (Act No. 126 of 1992)
- Cross-Border Road Transport Act, 1998 (Act No. 4 of 1998)
- Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No. 91 of 1964)
- Defence Act, 2002 (Act No. 42 of 2002)
- Explosives Act, 2003 (Act No. 15 of 2003)
- Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No. 127 of 1992)
- Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act No. 74 of 1982)
- International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)
- Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No.15 of 1994)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996)
- Prohibition of Mercenary Activities and Regulation of Certain Activities in Country of Armed Conflict Act, 2006 (Act No. 27 of 2006)
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004)
- Protection of Information Act, 1982 (Act No. 84 of 1982)
- Space Affairs Act, 1993 (Act No. 84 of 1993)
- The Prohibition of Certain Conventional Weapons Act, 2008 (Act No. 18 of 2008)
- Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act, 2003 (Act No. 36 of 2003)



## ANNEXURE 2

# MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

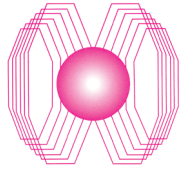


The members of the Council were appointed in terms of Section 4(2) of the Non-Proliferation Act by the Minister of Trade and Industry for a period of five years. The appended table indicates persons that were appointed and served as members of the Council from 15 September 2012 until 14 September 2017 and Chairperson from 16 November 2012 until 15 November 2017.

<b>COUNCIL MEMBER</b>	
MR T MAQUBELA	Chairperson
Vacant	Vice-Chairperson
MR L S HAMILTON	Aerospace Industry
MR J KELLERMAN	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
MR J LEAVER	Nuclear Industry
MS S LUTSEKE	Chemical Industry
MS E MONALE	Additional member: the Department of Energy
MR G NAPIER (Resigned on 22 May 2014)	Biological Industry
MS M RASWESWE	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
MS J SCHOLTZ	Department of Trade and Industry
LT. GEN. A P SEDIBE	Department of Defence and Military Veterans
MR (DR) K SIZIBA	Additional member: the State Security Agency
COL (RET) (DR) B STEYN	Department of Defence and Military Veterans



## ANNEXURE 3 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



<b>BTWC</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention)
<b>BWWC</b>	Biological Weapons Working Committee
<b>CC</b>	Non-Proliferation Control Committee
<b>CGS</b>	Council for Geosciences
<b>CIT</b>	Commodity Identification Training
<b>CTBTO</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation
<b>CWC</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention)
<b>CWWC</b>	Chemical Weapons Working Committee
<b>CDCAC</b>	Chief Directorate of Conventional Arms Control
<b>DIRCO</b>	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
<b>DI</b>	Defence Intelligence
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>DOC</b>	Discrete Organic Chemical
<b>EDP</b>	Especially Designed and Prepared
<b>MTCR</b>	Missile Technology Control Regime
<b>NCACC</b>	National Conventional Arms Control Committee
<b>NECSA</b>	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
<b>SSA</b>	State Security Agency
<b>NMDUC</b>	Nuclear and Missile Dual-Use Committee
<b>NPRC</b>	Non-Proliferation Review Committee



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS *(cont.)*

<b>NPS</b>	Non-Proliferation Secretariat
<b>NSG</b>	Nuclear Suppliers Group
<b>OCPF</b>	Other Chemical Production Facility
<b>OPCW</b>	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
<b>PL PMC</b>	Protechnik Laboratories Programme Management Committee
<b>CGS PMC</b>	Council for Geosciences Project Management Committee
<b>SACU</b>	Southern African Customs Union
<b>SANAS</b>	South African National Accreditation System
<b>SANDF</b>	South African National Defence Force
<b>SCORE</b>	Strategic Commodity Reference
<b>SSSF</b>	Single Small Scale Facility
<b>TEM</b>	Technical Expert Meeting
<b>the Council</b>	South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>the dti</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>WMD</b>	Weapons of Mass Destruction



# ANNEXURE 4 NON-PROLIFERATION CONTROL STRUCTURE

**Minister: Trade and Industry**

**Non-Proliferation Secretariat (as appointed by the Director-General: Trade and Industry)**

**South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

**Control Committee**

**Nuclear and Missile Dual Use Committee**

**Biological Weapons Working Committee**

**Chemical Weapons Working Committee**

**Non-Proliferation Review Committee**

**Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Coordinating Committee**

**Council for Geoscience Project Management Committee**

**Protechnik Laboratories Program Management Committee**

**Non-Proliferation Secretariat/ South African Revenue Services Coordinating Committee**



