

PREFACE

Foreword by the Council Chairperson



The South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Council) has continued to fulfil its mandate to control items related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through the implementation of the government policy on non-proliferation and the non-proliferation legislation. In this report period, the Council, ably assisted by its Committees and Secretariat, has ensured that all appropriate non-proliferation controls have been implemented.

South Africa, as a responsible producer, possessor and trader of advanced goods and technologies in the nuclear, biological, chemical and missile fields, supports peaceful application of these technologies around the world. This is done to promote the economic and technological development especially of developing countries as the value chain from these technologies carries a huge benefit to social economic programmes and innovation.

Such innovation and socioeconomic policies, as discussed in key South African policies such as the National Development Plan 2030, the 9 Point-Plan, and other key policies affecting South Africa's developmental agenda need to be promoted through active involvement in the negotiations at an international level to avoid South Africa's economic interests being hampered.

Taking cognisance of the vast amount of skills and knowledge required to implement obligations in terms of those treaties, conventions and regimes, South Africa, together with international organisations, has embarked on a process to share knowledge and experience with other African countries and has therefore hosted various training programmes to enhance related capacity on the continent.

In addition to the annual training programme under the auspices of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and conducted by the South African Military Health Service, the Council worked closely with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, the Council for Geoscience as well as the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to successfully 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 CTBT and its development in preparation for entry into force. The Council has also supported South Africa's offer to host further CTBT training initiatives of the CTBTO.



During the review period, the Council continued with its thorough implementation of the non-proliferation legislation. Amongst mechanisms used is the permit system for the import and export of controlled items, which continued to be implemented through a comprehensive risk assessment and evaluation process of applications received.

The regulation of nuclear direct use and nuclear dual use items is divided between the Department of Energy and the Council respectively. However, assessment of potential transfers of these items is conducted in collaboration, by both institutions, and other government stakeholders.

As such, in line with Section 34 and 35 of the Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act No. 46 of 1999), 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 Act.

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 ensured the achievement of the mandates as prescribed in the Non-Proliferation Act.

Mr T. Maqubela
Council Chairperson



PREFACE

Overview by the Council Secretariat Head



Over the past while, there have been various reports on the use of chemical weapons, an increase in the insurgent activities of terrorist groups and rising international concern over certain countries developing or enhancing their weapons of mass destruction capabilities.

This increased international concern over the safety and security of the general public raises the need to enhance national awareness for the need to effectively implement non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction controls in the country to prevent controlled goods and technologies being misused. At the same time, advances in scientific and technological developments internationally have raised a concern on how to effectively utilise such advancements in promoting economic growth and development while also ensuring that these technologies are not accessed by non-state actors.

The National Development Plan 2030 states that South Africa is losing its global market share in certain products due to the current lack of beneficiation prior to exporting of key minerals, which could have significant impact on downstream manufacturing locally. Beneficiation or adding value to the mineral wealth is also reflected in the South African Government 9 Point-Plan announced by President Jacob Zuma in his 2015 State of the Nation Address.

Furthermore, the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) 2016/17 – 2018/19 states that *“the Next Industrial Revolution (NIR) or (Fourth Industrial Revolution) is about making ‘things’ with greater precision, at ever higher speeds, and at lower costs, at a molecular/biological scale. Central to the NIR are the concepts of cyber physical systems, the industrial ‘Internet of Things’ and cloud computing. As such, the notion of the NIR embraces several contemporary automations, data exchange and manufacturing technologies (e.g. direct machining in mass production, additive manufacturing and safe human robot cooperation).”*

In line with the NDP and IPAP, South Africa has made strides in the NIR as shown by the development of additive manufacturing technology and the use thereof to produce key products using titanium. Additionally, in order to produce more titanium feedstocks, for different applications, **the dti** has extended grants for the construction of a titanium dioxide pigment plant in KwaZulu Natal. This is vital as South Africa is deemed to have the fourth largest titanium reserves in the world, hence local beneficiation would ensure transforming local mineral resources into higher-value products.

In the same vein, South Africa, which is a member of international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties, conventions and regimes, supports worldwide disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts to attain international peace and security. As such, certain titanium feedstocks are domestically controlled as they are deemed, internationally, to be of



proliferation risk due to ease of their application in additive manufacturing. However, the Council and its Secretariat has and will continue to balance the aspect of non-proliferation regulation with the technological and economic development of South Africa, and other developing countries, by promoting practical and rational regulation at international fora.

Multilateral organisations like the United Nations have, over the years, adopted resolutions and developed mechanisms to assist member countries to implement effective non-proliferation control systems. These systems are a cornerstone used by individual countries to ensure that they do not unwittingly contribute to any activity that might lead to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

South Africa has been at the forefront of non-proliferation since it unilaterally denounced and stopped its nuclear weapons programme. That is emphasised by the policy and number of treaties, conventions and regimes signed, ratified, implemented and adhered to. To that effect, South Africa has developed domestic legislation, with a matured regulatory framework and institutions; and continues to upgrade those aspects to ensure consistent relevance to the current non-proliferation developments.

The Secretariat to the Council has continued to play an effective supportive role to the Council, which allows the Council to discharge its mandate efficiently. 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 Secretariat has been engaged in the development of a web-based application system to facilitate the registration and permit application processes. Continuous engagements with the service provider has ensured that the system is developed within budget, whilst achieving the initial intent of the system. It is anticipated that the launch would be in the second quarter of the 2017/2018 financial year.

As the mandate of the current Council culminates at the end of 2017, the Secretariat has already initiated the appointment process for the next Council by the Minister of Trade and Industry.

Over the past year, the Secretariat also continued in its efforts to enhance capacity building in Africa through the provision of various training interventions.

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
Chief 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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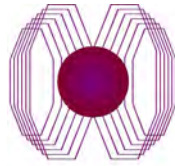
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This twenty third 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 2016 to 31 March 2017.

During 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.

As the State's statutory body on non-proliferation, the Council has engaged with other stakeholders to protect the interests, carry out the responsibilities and fulfil the obligations of South Africa with regard to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This was achieved through renewal and maintenance of Service Level Agreements, Council Committees, and outreach to industry.

During the report period, the Council effectively fulfilled its mandate to control the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Act and government policy on non-proliferation. 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 Party.

The development of an online permit system which will ensure seamless management of the system of registration and permits has proceeded well, and the system would probably be commissioned at the beginning of the second quarter of the 2017/2018 financial year.

Increased attention by the Council to compliance by 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 increased the capacity of the Secretariat to support the Council. Additionally, efforts to increase capacity in Africa continued through the hosting of several training interventions.



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.

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

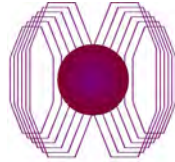
The Minister of Trade and Industry, through publication of Government Notices and Regulations in Government Gazettes, has enabled the specific obligations of South Africa regarding non-proliferation to be addressed by imposing controls on certain technologies, goods and activities. Through these measures, 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.

Two members resigned from the Council on 22 May 2014, and 13 December 2016. As a result, the biological and chemical industry has since not been represented on the Council. Furthermore, as the term of the current Council is ending, **the dti** has already initiated the appointment of the new 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 reporting 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 Geoscience (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. Furthermore, the Non-Proliferation Council approved the participation of SSA and DI in the CTBT CC.

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 Geoscience 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 Geoscience (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 (SLA) 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 SLA, which was valid from April 2013 to March 2017, was renewed for five years from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2022.

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 ensuring 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 continues to host 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 25 to 29 April 2016 in Vienna, Austria;
- The NSG Plenary Meeting that was held from 20 to 24 June 2016 in Seoul, Republic of Korea;
- The NSG Technical Experts Group Preparatory and the Consultative Group Meetings that were held from 07 to 11 November 2016 in Vienna, Austria;
- The Nuclear Suppliers Group meetings that were held from 27 February to 03 March 2017 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 meeting during the report period:

- The Technical Experts Meeting and the Plenary of the MTCR that was held from 17 to 21 October 2016 in Busan, Republic of Korea.

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 therefore operate a worldwide monitoring system and may conduct on-site inspections.

The CTBTO convened the following meeting during the report period:

- The CTBTO Working Group B (WG B) meeting that was held from 21 February to 03 March 2017 in Vienna, Austria.

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 Third Annual Meeting of Representatives from Chemical Industry and National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that was held from 16 to 18 October 2016 in Doha, Qatar;
- The Stakeholders Forum for States Parties in Africa on adoption of national implementing legislation, which was held from 8 to 10 November 2016 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;
- The 19th Annual Meeting of National Authorities to the CWC and the Twenty-First Session of the Conference of States Parties to the CWC that was held from 23 November to 02 December 2016 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 Preparatory Committee for the Eighth Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention that was held from 8 to 12 August 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;



- The Workshop on the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Review Conference: Promoting BTWC implementation, enhancing global biosecurity governance that was held from 05 to 07 September 2016 in Wuxi, People's Republic of China;
- The Eighth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention Regional Preparatory Workshop for Africa that was held from 12 to 13 September 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- The Eighth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention that was held from 07 to 25 November 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Other non-proliferation activities-related meetings and courses

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

- The African Union Assistance Conference on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 that was held from 5 to 8 April 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- The European Union Summer University on Export Control and Non-Proliferation course that was held from 15 to 22 August 2016 in Alpbach, Austria;
- The East African Community Regional Weapons of Mass Destruction Commodity Identification Training demonstration workshop that was held from 24 to 28 October 2016 in Naivasha, Kenya;
- The 15th Export Control Conference that was held from 31 October to 06 November 2016 in Prague, Czech Republic.

Non-Proliferation capacity building activities held in South Africa

Various training courses were held in order to enhance capacity in Africa with regard to the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The following training courses were held during the report period:

- The On-Site Inspection Regional Introductory Course-21 that was held from 10 to 17 April 2016 at the Denel Overberg Test Range, Arniston, Western Cape, South Africa. The objective of the course was to familiarize national technical experts and personnel from the States Signatories of the Africa Region with the On-Site Inspection Regime. Participants were introduced to on-site inspection related concepts, technologies and operations and desk top exercises coupled with field exercises.



- The Eighth Analytical Chemistry Course under the programme to strengthen cooperation in Africa that was held from 16 to 27 of May 2016 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 14th Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties to the CWC that was held from 13 to 15 June 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa.
- The Fifth Assistance and Protection Course for instructors for African States Parties to the CWC was held from 15 to 26 August 2016 in Tshwane, South Africa. This course was provided for selected specialists from participating countries in 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 Workshop on 'Policy and Diplomacy for Scientists: Introduction to responsible research practices in chemical and biological sciences that was held from 18 to 20 October 2016 in Centurion, South Africa.

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 (SAPS) as well as the National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC). The NPS actively participated in the meetings of the committees of the NCACC and the SAPS Export Scrutiny Committee, 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 must 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 considered 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 45 import and 34 export authorisation applications.
- Made recommendations on 42 import and 30 export authorisations to the Minister of Energy.

As at 31 March 2017, recommendations on 3 import authorisations applications and 4 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, 39 persons applied for new registration which brought the total number of persons registered with the Council under the new registration format to 380 as at 31 March 2017.



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 78 import and 80 export permit applications
- Issued 68 import permits and 74 export permits
- Received 8 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 1 potential export based on the potential proliferation risk posed by the transfer of the items.
- Received 3 applications and issued 3 permits for Manufacturing and Services.

One export permit application was withdrawn by the applicant and the other was for an item that is not controlled under the non-proliferation legislation. One import permit application was for an item that is not controlled under the non-proliferation legislation and the other was cancelled by the applicant. As at 31 March 2016, 8 import applications and 4 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 continued to be discussed with the appropriate role-players. As the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which support the SLA was published by SARS in October 2016, discussions on the SLA would be fast tracked as the two documents are dependent on each other.



The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has engaged with the World Customs Organisation to couple controlled chemicals to specific tariff numbers to allow for ease of identification. The Non-Proliferation Secretariat and SARS continues to await the reflection of those amended in the Prohibited and Restricted list, before amending the flagging accordingly.

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. Since the nationwide CIT rollout plan was completed, training interventions have taken place in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria and East London.

Furthermore, due to the World Customs Organisation initiative on the Strategic Trade Control Enforcement (STCE), the Non-Proliferation Secretariat has assisted SARS Compliance Risk to respond to a questionnaire from the World Customs Organisation.

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 2016, 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 2017, 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.

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, one OPCW inspection took place in South Africa. The inspection was at an OCPF producing Discrete Organic Chemicals. The inspection 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**. 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**. Audited Financial Statements of the NPS and the Council are therefore not contained in this report.

The following is a brief summary of the budget and expenditure of the NPS and the Council for the 2016/2017 financial year ending 31 March 2017.

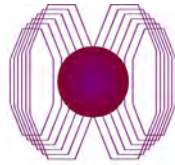
Table 1: Budget and Expenditure for 2016/2017

Description	Budget	Expenditure	
		Amount	Percentage
Compensation of Employees	R 7 742 000.00	R 5 372 558.81	69.39%
Goods and Services	R 1 948 000.00	R 1 748 007.26	89.73%
Remuneration of Council members not in full time employment of the State	R 312 000.00	R 287 576.94	92.17%
Operational Expenditure including Travel and Subsistence	R 1 458 000.00	R 1 330 590.99	91.26%
Hiring and Rental	R 178 000.00	R 129 839.33	72.94%
Sub Fees: OPCW	R 3 516 000.00	R 3 516 130.31	100.00%
Protechnik Laboratories Current*	R 2 945 000.00	R 2 945 000.00	100.00%
Protechnik Laboratories Capital*	R 1 219 000.00	R 1 219 000.00	100.00%
Council for Geoscience Current	R 1 131 000.00	R 1 131 000.00	100.00%
Total	R 18 501 000.00	R 15 931 696.38	86.11%



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)



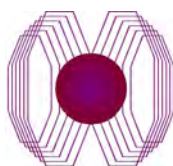
3. South Africa has other legislative frameworks related to the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, also with specific reference to non-State actors, acts of terrorism and the safety and security aspects of materials, services and technology. Some of the major ones are:

- 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



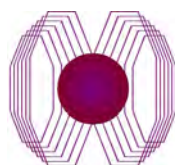
The members of the Council were appointed in terms of Section 4(2) of the Non-Proliferation Act by the Minister of Trade and Industry for a period of five years. The appended table indicates persons that were appointed and served as members of the Council from 15 September 2012 until 14 September 2017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

COUNCIL MEMBER	
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 (Resigned on 13 December 2016)	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



BTWC	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)
BWWC	Biological Weapons Working Committee
CC	Non-Proliferation Control Committee
CGS	Council for Geosciences
CGS PMC	Council for Geosciences Project Management Committee
CIT	Commodity Identification Training
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation
CTBTCC	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Coordinating Committee
CWC	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention)
CWWC	Chemical Weapons Working Committee
CDCAC	Chief Directorate of Conventional Arms Control
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DI	Defence Intelligence
DoE	Department of Energy
DOC	Discrete Organic Chemical
EDP	Especially Designed and Prepared
GCI	Global Communications Infrastructure
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
IMS	International Monitoring System
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime
NCACC	National Conventional Arms Control Committee
NDP	National Development Plan
NECSA	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
NG	Noble Gas
NMDUC	Nuclear and Missile Dual-Use Committee
NIR	Next Industrial Revolution
NPRC	Non-Proliferation Review Committee
NPS	Non-Proliferation Secretariat
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
OCPF	Other Chemical Production Facility
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons



PL PMC	Protechnik Laboratories Programme Management Committee
RN	Radionuclide Laboratory
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SCORE	Strategic Commodity Reference
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SSA	State Security Agency
SSSF	Single Small Scale Facility
TEM	Technical Expert Meeting
the Council	South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
the dti	Department of Trade and Industry
WMD	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
Programme
Management
Committee

Non-Proliferation
Secretariat/South
African Revenue
Services
Coordinating
Committee