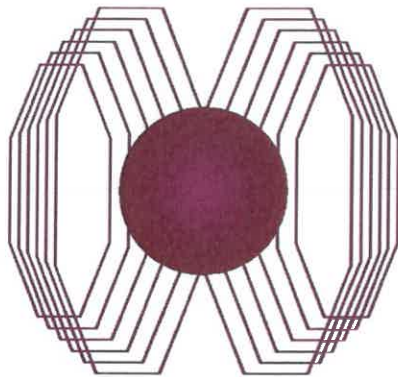
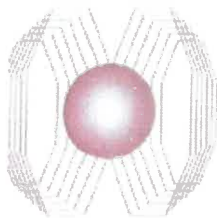




**THE TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE
NON-PROLIFERATION OF
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

**REPORT PERIOD:
1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018**



**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
Department of Trade and Industry
Private Bag X84
Pretoria
0001

Dear Minister

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE
NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION FOR
THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018**

I have the honour of submitting to you the twenty fourth 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 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. T. Maqubela
Chairperson
29-06-2018

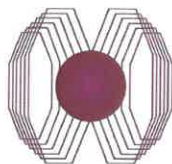


**SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR
THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

Annual Report 2017/2018

PREFACE

Foreword by the Council Chairperson



During the past financial year, the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Council) fulfilled its mandate to control items related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through the implementation of the non-proliferation legislation and government policy on non-proliferation.

The Council, proficiently assisted by its Committees and Secretariat, has ensured that all appropriate non-proliferation controls have been implemented, thereby assisting South Africa to continue promoting peaceful application of advanced goods and technologies in the nuclear, biological, chemical and missile fields. The availability of these technologies for civil application allow less advanced countries to develop and industrialise their economies for local consumption and exports of complete systems, subsystems and components. To that end, South Africa continues to lobby against the use of international regulatory framework as a tool to deny developing world access to such technologies under the pretext of non-proliferation.

In 2017, the world witnessed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, or the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty being opened for signature. The treaty, which needs signatures and ratification by at least 50 countries for it to enter into force, is the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons, with the goal of leading towards its total elimination. South Africa, as the only country to have unilaterally denounced and destroyed its nuclear weapons programme and joined the international non-proliferation organisations and regimes, is one of the ardent supporters of the treaty and amongst the first signatories. Universal support of this and other similar treaties would ensure a world free of weapons of mass destruction.

The Council was entrusted with the responsibility of being the South African National Authority to the Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 2013. Since then, coordination of CTBT related matters has been enhanced and the hosting of related training interventions has improved. In addition to the first African CTBT On-Site Inspection Regional Introductory Course from in 2016, South Africa is preparing to host the Third On-Site Inspection Training Cycle Advanced Course in October 2018.

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



Assessment of those applications is done in conjunction with the other government entities and departments whose expertise and mandates are required for a thorough risk assessment. 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.

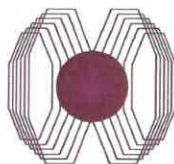


Mr Tseliso Maqubela
Council Chairperson
29-08-2018



PREFACE

Overview by the Council Secretariat Head



Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has again been thrust into the spotlight over the past financial year with activities in the testing of nuclear explosives and intercontinental ballistic missiles. In addition, continued reports on the use of chemical weapons in spite of the Chemical Weapons Convention legally binding 189 states internationally and efforts of the international non-proliferation bodies to eliminate this class of weapons of mass destruction, there is constant disregard for compliance.

Such activities would continually undermine the positive effects of advances in scientific and technological developments internationally on human quality of life. Recently, a South African company received an award recognising its successful and world-first conversion of Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) medical radioisotope production from using highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low-enriched uranium (LEU). Such an innovation cannot be overstated as medical applications of Mo-99 are enormous and the capability to change its production process without disrupting supply shows the technical ability of South Africa in nuclear technology whilst contributing immensely to non-proliferation.

Despite obvious technological advances in peaceful nuclear applications, South Africa continued to emphasise its policy of disarmament on world stage by being one of those countries that signed the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty upon its opening for signature.

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 continued to work 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.

Over the reporting period, the Secretariat continued in its efforts to enhance capacity building in Africa through the provision of various training interventions, which include collaborating with other government institutions and multilateral organisations. Furthermore, the Secretariat, together with the South African delegation to the 49th meeting of Working Group B of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), successfully lobbied for the hosting of the On-Site Inspection (OSI) Advanced Course of the Third Training Cycle (AC-3TC). The main objective of AC-3TC is to provide the Third On-Site Inspection Training Cycle participants with hands-on technical training in specific OSI techniques, procedures and use of specialised equipment, focusing on the scientific and technological aspects of the OSI in accordance with the CTBT.



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 and cross-sector exposure of officials to increase awareness of the other areas of control and also create a base of sustainable experts.

The updating of the non-proliferation legislation has been reported upon in the previous Annual Reports with minimal developments. In order to drive this issue forward, **the dti**, through the Non-Proliferation Secretariat, made a presentation to the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster on the review of the non-proliferation legislation. However, the Cluster indicated that due to the overlapping of controls between the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993) and Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act No. 46 of 1999), there needs to be consultation between the Ministers of Energy and Trade and Industry on the overlap of mandates. To this end, a task team has been established and mandated to conduct a review of the South African controls on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

With the advancements in science and technology, especially in areas where such developments could be manipulated to contribute to weapons of mass destruction, it is becoming increasingly evident that there needs to be broader consultation and engagements with policy makers and other stakeholders to engage on the wider landscape of the use and advancement of these technologies to ensure that the South African economy benefits from growth and international trade opportunities generated by these advancements. This would require continuous engagements within **the dti** and the country at large through presentations, outreach and training interventions, and the formal communiqué to **the dti** executive at intermittent intervals.

My heartfelt gratitude and appreciation is also extended to the team at the Non-Proliferation Secretariat for their perseverance, dedication and hard work despite limited human resource capacity and their willingness to assume additional responsibilities to ensure that the Council's mandate is achieved. Their support has eased the burden of leadership during challenging times and it has been a pleasure to see their continuous growth and development as individuals as well as a coordinated team. I am also sincerely appreciative of the division and the Council and its Committees for their continued advice and guidance on the work of the Secretariat.



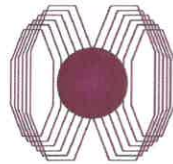
Ms Melanie Reddiar
Chief Director: Non-Proliferation Secretariat
31 AUGUST
.....2018



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

Annual Report 2017/2018

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.

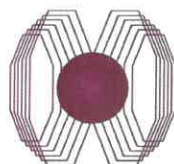
The term “goods”, when used in this document, includes any technology, data, technical assistance, services, software, processes, activities, facilities, substances, materials, items, equipment, components, assemblies or systems, whether produced in the Republic or imported into the Republic.

“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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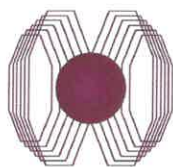
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This twenty fourth 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 2017 to 31 March 2018.

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 maintenance of a Memorandum of Understanding with the South African Revenue Service, Service Level Agreements with specialised entities, Council Committees, and outreach to industry.

During the recent past, the updating of the non-proliferation legislation has increased in momentum with the formation of the task team that has been mandated to conduct a review of the South African non-proliferation controls to be completed in the 2018/2019 financial year.

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 Council, through the Secretariat, hosted international inspectors whose reports indicated that South Africa abides by its international obligations. Furthermore, inspections undertaken by the Secretariat officials both locally and internationally showed the guidelines and conditions imposed by the Council on transfers of items complies with international standards.

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. Council has approved an outreach strategy that will guide the Secretariat on its outreach activities thereby enhancing and optimizing national adherence to international obligations.

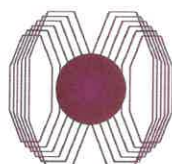
The officials of the Non-Proliferation Secretariat participated in international meetings in order to fulfil the State's obligations and thereby also increased the capacity of the Secretariat to support the Council. Additionally, efforts to increase capacity in Africa continued through the hosting of several training interventions.



PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

POLICY

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



South Africa has committed itself to democracy, sustainable development, social justice and environmental protection since 1994. 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 non-proliferation and arms control policy in August 1994, based on South Africa's national interests, legislation, as well as its international commitments and obligations.

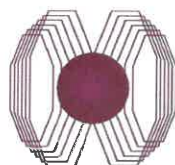
The policy states that South Africa shall:

- 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 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 and conventions.

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, in the 2018/19 financial year, the Council will be considering the amendment of the current Government Notices to include the changes that have been adopted internationally over the last three years to ensure continued alignment with international standards.

Certain transfers are regarded as more sensitive than others hence are subject to stricter transfer guidelines. During the report period, the Council approved the guidelines and regulatory text for transfers of more sensitive items to ensure that the Non-Proliferation Act is not undermined and more safeguards mechanisms are applied on those transfers.

Controlled Goods

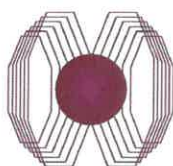
The Minister of Trade and Industry, through publication of Government Notices and Regulations in Government Gazettes, has enabled the specific obligations of South Africa regarding non-proliferation to be addressed by imposing controls on certain technologies, goods and activities. Through these measures,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



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

Annual Report 2017/2018

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. The Minister has since extended the term of both the Council members and Chairperson to 30 June 2018, whilst considering the appointment of a new Council.

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, there was a change in personnel with regards to the representative from the dti, with a new designate being appointed to the Council from 14 September 2017.

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. The Committees' engagements are guided by Council approved Constitutions and Terms of Reference, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Service Level Agreements (SLA). 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). Furthermore, Council approved the participation of additional members from DI, SSA, DoE and Department of Environmental Affairs. Nominations have been requested from these additional institutions.



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.

In September 2017, **the dti** requested the Development Committee of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster to consider recommending to Cabinet that **the dti** undertakes a review of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction controls in South Africa and that an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) be established in order to acquire Ministerial inputs regarding the review.

The Development Committee of the JCPS Cluster noted that the nuclear non-proliferation controls are divided between the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Council) and the Department of Energy. The Development Committee therefore indicated that before such a request was presented to Cabinet, engagement should be initiated between the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Minister of Energy to discuss the division in the controls. This would avoid the matter being referred back to the Ministers after being tabled in Cabinet.

The Development Committee indicated that such a review may be undertaken and the results presented to Cabinet for consideration instead of requesting approval from Cabinet for the review to be undertaken.

The Development Committee further noted that the review of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No. 87 of 1993) had been initiated in 2005 and indicated that such information, including the status thereof, should be included in future documentation to be presented to the JCPS Cluster in preparation for presentation to Cabinet.



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

The NPS/SARS CC was formed in terms of the MoU signed between the Department of Trade and Industry and the South African Revenue Service. The Committee dealt with implementing the MoU, negotiated the SLA 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

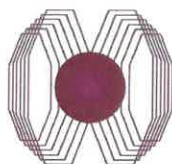
Due to the multi-faceted nature of non-proliferation controls and the overlapping of non-proliferation legislation in South Africa, the Council continued to depend on the cooperation and collaboration with other Government departments and entities to fulfil its mandate.

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, Informal Open-Ended Joint Technical Workshop and Consultative Group Meetings that were held from 02 to 09 April 2017 in Vienna, Austria;
- The NSG Plenary Meeting that was held from 13 to 24 June 2017 in Bern, Switzerland;
- The NSG Technical Experts Group Preparatory, Informal Meeting convened by the NSG Chair and the Consultative Group Meetings that were held from 11 to 18 November 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 MTCR Intersessional Technical Experts Meeting that was held from 13 to 20 May 2017 in Stockholm, Sweden;
- The Technical Experts Meeting and the Plenary of the MTCR that was held from 14 to 22 October 2017 in Dublin, Republic of Ireland; and
- The MTCR Intersessional Technical Experts Meeting that was held from 19 to 23 March 2018 in Reykjavik, Republic of Iceland.

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 49th CTBTO Working Group B (WG B) meeting that was held from 19 August to 02 September 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 International Conference on Chemical Disarmament and Security, OPCW's Contributions to Global Peace and Security that was held from 10 to 11 April 2017 in Doha, Qatar;
- The 85th Session of the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) that was held from 11 to 14 July 2017 in The Hague, The Netherlands;
- The 4th Annual Meeting of Representatives from Chemical Industry and National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that was held from 17 to 19 October 2017 in Doha, Qatar;
- The 15th Regional Meeting of National Authorities of African States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that was held from 18 to 21 July 2017 in Banjul, The Gambia; and
- The 19th Annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Twenty-Second Session of the Conference of States Parties to the CWC that were held from 20 November to 01 December 2017 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 meeting was convened during the report period:

- The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Meeting of States Parties that was held from 04 to 08 December 2017.

Other non-proliferation activities-related meetings and courses

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

- The 24th Strategic Trade Management Academy organized by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security that was held from 27 March to 07 April 2017 in Atlanta Georgia, the United States of America (USA);
- The 14th INSA International Training Course that was held from 13 to 15 November 2017 in Daejeon, South Korea;



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- The International Conference on Global Biosecurity Threats that was held from 01 to 02 November 2017 in Sochi, The Russian Federation; and
- The 2017 Wiesbaden Conference that was held from 22 to 23 November 2017 in Wiesbaden, Germany.

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. The following training courses were held during the report period:

- The Ninth Analytical Chemistry Course under the programme to strengthen cooperation in Africa that was held from 15 to 26 of May 2017 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 Sixth Assistance and Protection Course for instructors for African States Parties to the CWC was held from 14 to 25 August 2017 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.

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. Furthermore, the Council has approved the participation of DoE on the CTBT CC.

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 evaluation of applications for nuclear authorisations, 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 66 import and 40 export authorisation applications.
- Made recommendations on 58 import and 35 export authorisations to the Minister of Energy.

As at 31 March 2018, recommendations on 7 import authorisations applications and 5 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.

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, 28 persons applied for new registration, and 106 renewed their registrations, which brought the total number of persons registered with the Council under the new registration format to 415 as at 31 March 2018.

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 65 export permit applications
Furthermore, Council decided not to issue an export permit based on the need to comply with international regime's guidelines.
- Issued 75 import permits and 56 export permits
- Received 7 provisional export guidance requests and provided positive guidance on 7 potential exports in terms of the provisional export guidance system.
- Received 7 applications and issued 5 permits for Manufacturing and Services.

Two import permit applications were cancelled by the applicants and the other was for an item that is not controlled under the non-proliferation legislation. One Manufacturing and Services permit application was for services that do not require such a permit. As at 31 March 2018, 5 import applications, 9 export applications and 1 Manufacturing and Services application 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 its engagements 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.



During the report period, SARS, in-conjunction with the Non-Proliferation Secretariat and the DoE, continued the roll out of the Strategic Trade Control Enforcement (STCE) programme. The STCE which is led by SARS equips Customs and Border Control officials with skills to identify and intercept any illicit transfers of sensitive items that are controlled under the non-proliferation, arms control, and dual use legislation.

The first STCE training has already taken place in Johannesburg during the report period and the experience is being used by SARS Academy to further curriculum development and structure of the programme. Currently, SARS still collaborates only with the Non-Proliferation Secretariat and the DoE for training interventions, while other stakeholders would be included at a later stage.

The Commodity Identification Training (CIT) programme, which served as the basis for the development of STCE in South Africa, is now being offered to other enforcement bodies. A training intervention was provided to officials from the State Security Agency towards the end of March 2018. Attendees included officials from national and provincial offices.

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 2017, 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 2018, 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, two sequential OPCW inspections took place in South Africa. The inspections were at OCPFs producing Discrete Organic Chemicals. The 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 Secretariat and NCACC Inspectorate.

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

Awareness and Outreach Programmes

During the report period the Council approved an outreach strategy that will guide and enable the Secretariat to conduct outreach efficiently taking into consideration the lack of personnel and financial resources.

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, Liaison and Enforcement Unit in the NPS organised 10 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.

The approved establishment and the current structure of the NPS is provided in Annexure 5.



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 2017/2018 financial year ending 31 March 2018.

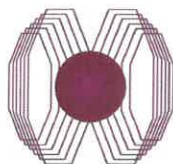
Table 1: Budget and Expenditure for 2017/2018

Description	Budget	Expenditure	
		Amount	Percentage
Compensation of Employees	R 6 642 000.00	R 5 577 025.53	83.97%
Goods and Services	R 1 878 000.00	R 1 760 050.27	93.72%
Remuneration of Council members not in full time employment of the State	R 254 000.00	R 201 491.43	79.33%
Operational Expenditure including Travel and Subsistence	R 1 410 000.00	R 1 406 925.56	99.78%
Hiring and Rental	R 214 000.00	R 151 633.28	70.86%
Sub Fees: OPCW	R 3 543 000.00	R 3 542 567.38	99.99%
Protechnik Laboratories Current	R 2 950 000.00	R 2 950 000.00	100.00%
Protechnik Laboratories Capital	R 1 280 000.00	R 1 278 844.41	99.91%
Council for Geoscience Current	R 1 188 000.00	R 1 188 000.00	100.00%
Total	R 17 481 000.00	R 16 296 487.59	93.22%



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)



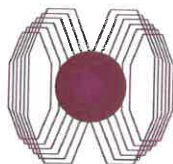
3. South Africa has other legislative frameworks related to the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, also with specific reference to non-State actors, acts of terrorism and the safety and security aspects of materials, services and technology. Some of the major ones are:

- 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



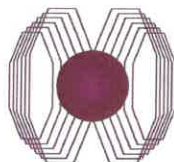
The members of the Council were appointed in terms of Section 4(2) of the Non-Proliferation Act by the Minister of Trade and Industry for a period of five years. The appended table indicates persons that were appointed and served as members of the Council from 15 September 2012 until 14 September 2017 and Chairperson from 16 November 2012 until 15 November 2017. However, the Minister extended the term of the Council to 30 June 2018.

COUNCIL MEMBER	
MR T MAQUBELA	Chairperson
Vacant	Vice-Chairperson
MR J KELLERMAN	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
MS M RASWESWE	South African Nuclear Energy Corporation
MS J SCHOLTZ (until 14 September 2017) Replaced by: MS L REINECKE	Department of Trade and Industry
COL (RET) (DR) B STEYN	Department of Defence and Military Veterans
LT. GEN. A P SEDIBE	Department of Defence and Military Veterans
MR L S HAMILTON	Aerospace Industry
MR J LEAVER	Nuclear Industry
MS S LUTSEKE (Resigned on 13 December 2016)	Chemical Industry
MR G NAPIER (Resigned on 22 May 2014)	Biological Industry
MS E MONALE	Additional member: the Department of Energy
MR (DR) K SIZIBA	Additional member: the State Security Agency



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 Geoscience
CGS PMC	Council for Geoscience 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 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



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

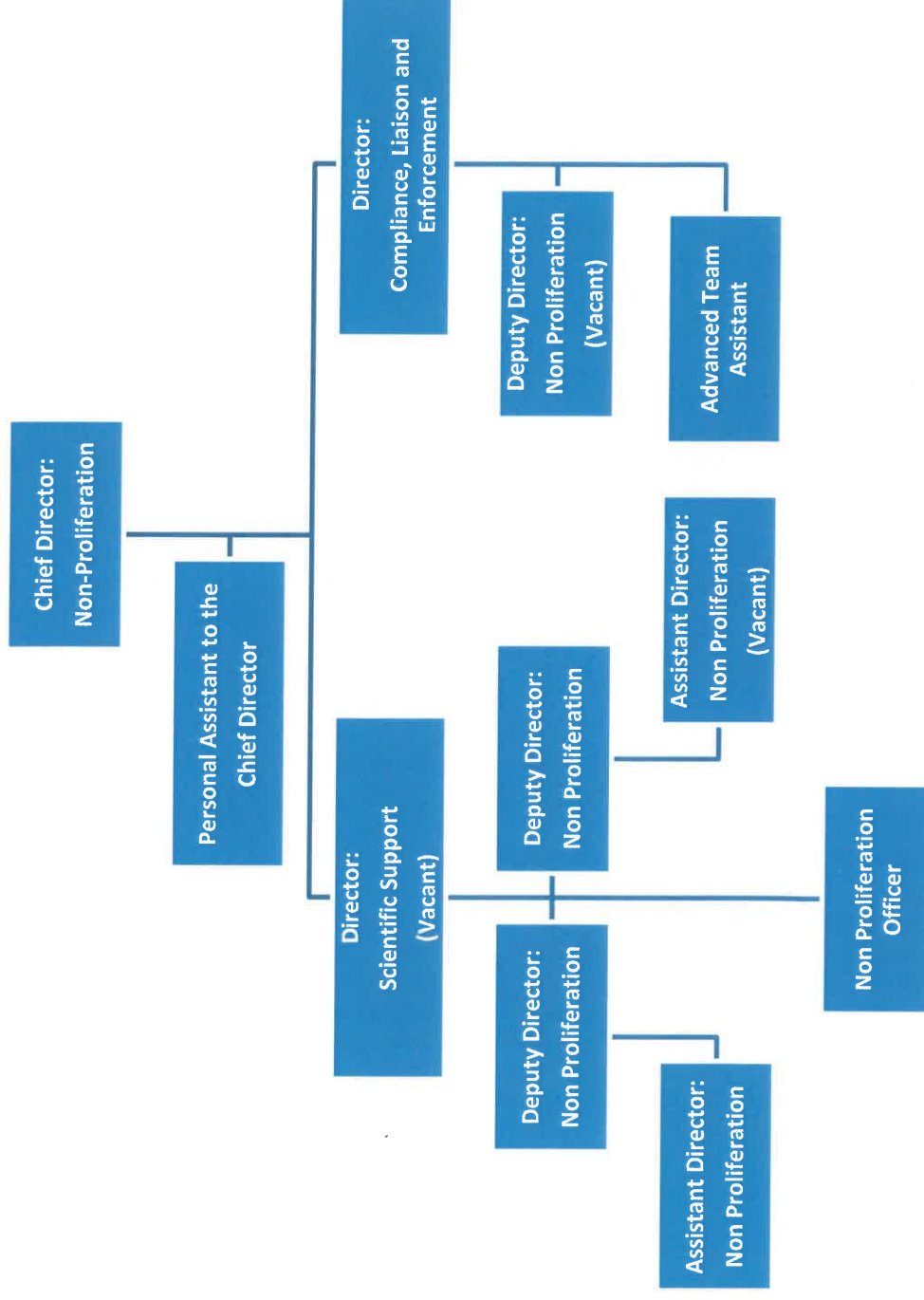
Comprehensive
Nuclear-Test-Ban
Treaty
Coordinating
Committee

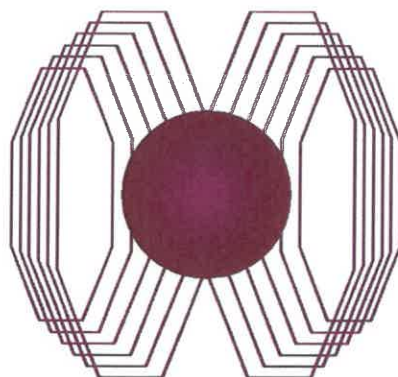
Council for
Geoscience Project
Management
Committee

Protechnik
Laboratories
Programme
Management
Committee

Non-Proliferation
Secretariat/South
African Revenue
Services
Coordinating
Committee

ANNEXURE 5
NON-PROLIFERATION SECRETARIAT STRUCTURE





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