

## FACT SHEET

The White House  
Office of the Press Secretary  
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## EXISTING NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In the past year, China, South Africa, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and other new parties brought NPT membership to 149. France will soon be a party. In the START Protocol signed in Lisbon, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine agreed to join the NPT as non-nuclear weapon States.
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The IAEA confirmed its right to conduct "special inspections" at undeclared nuclear facilities. Argentina and Brazil reversed longstanding positions to adopt full-scope IAEA safeguards. After years of delay, North Korea finally complied with its NPT obligations to ratify an IAEA safeguards agreement and accept IAEA inspections.
- Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). In April 1992, the 27 NSG members agreed to extend nuclear export controls to dual-use items, and to require full-scope IAEA safeguards as a condition of significant new nuclear supply.
- Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The MTCR expanded its membership to 22, updated its export control list, and agreed to extend its focus to any missile intended to deliver weapons of mass destruction. China, Argentina, and Israel have pledged to observe the MTCR guidelines.
- Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative (EPCI). Under EPCI, the United States expanded its export controls to cover all 50 identified chemical weapons (CW) precursors, dual-use equipment relevant to chemical and biological weapons production, whole chemical plants, and knowing assistance to chemical or biological weapon or missile programmes.
- Strengthened National Export Controls. Several suppliers have strengthened their domestic export control laws and enforcement mechanisms. Several countries have adopted laws or regulations similar to our EPCI, which restrict assistance by their citizens to nuclear, chemical, biological, or missile programmes.
- Australia Group. The Australia Group expanded its membership to 22 nations, and followed the United States lead in EPCI by expanding its export controls to cover the 50 chemical weapon precursors as well as CW-related dual-use equipment. The Group has just adopted a multilateral control list of biological organisms, toxins, and equipment.