

Towards a Trade Control Model: The EU Approach

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How International Export Control
Regimes Are Implemented
by the European Union:
From Reactive to Proactive







Until 1994, the EU was essentially responsive to International Export Control Regimes

1957 Elaboration and ratification of the Euratom Treaty in order to open access to third States' nuclear materials and technology Implementation of a Safeguards system and Government-to-Government Assurances

1968 NPT ratification by EU Member States and negotiation of EU exemption from IAEA safeguards
Partial recognition and, to some extent, duplication of safeguards (Euratom and IAEA)

Until 1994, the EU was essentially responsive to International Export Control Regimes

1978 Emergence of specific export control regimes: NSG, MTCR, Australia Group, and mutation of COCOM into Wassenaar Arrangement

Broad participation of EU Member States

Until 1994, the EU was essentially responsive to International Export Control Regimes

EU Member States' declarations in different export control regimes exempting the EU common market from the "export" guidelines principles

Otherwise, Member States would violate the single-market rule embodied in the EU treaties

Until 1994, the EU was essentially responsive to International Export Control Regimes

As a Member of the European Community, the Government of ..., so far as trade within the Community is concerned, will implement these documents in the light of their commitments under the Treaties of Rome where necessary.

Until 1994, the EU was essentially responsive to International Export Control Regimes

1994 First step towards the substitution of Member States national export control regime by an EU export control regime

Adoption of a Regulation defining the essential elements and of a Joint Action listing the controlled items

When the EU started to be proactive

2003 EU WMD Strategy adopted by the European Council

2008 New lines for action in combating the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems

WMD nonproliferation becomes **one of the major concerns** of the EU external policy

When the EU started to be proactive

Implemented through:

- Nonproliferation clause in cooperation agreement with third countries
- Adoption of restrictive measures against third countries (essentially implementation of UNSCR)

When the EU started to be proactive

- Proposals tabled in different International Export Control Regimes enhancing the efficiency of their guidelines, in particular, catch-all controls
- Setting up of outreach programs on export control measures

When the EU started to be proactive

- Transforming the EU Export Control Regime into the EU Trade Control Regime
- Enlargement
- GAERC recommendations 2004

When the EU started to be proactive

2008 Adoption of Regulation 428/2009: Revision the EU trade control regime in order to meet UNSCR 1540 commitments

Could such reform be considered as a model of trade control regime?

Regulation 428/2009: A model of trade control regime?

Trade control regime model:

- Authorisation system
- Verification system
- Sanctions

Due to the **division** of **competencies** between the EU and Member States, the EU Regulation could not encompass the last two elements

Regulation 428/2009: A model of trade control regime?

EU Trade Control Regime:

- Results from the compilation of EU and Member States' provisions
- Legally binding regional trade control regime to be implemented by Member States

Cannot be referred to as a model, but contains a number of provisions which might be considered as the **elements of a model**

Regulation 428/2009: A model of trade control regime?

Definition of common understanding of a trade control regime components:

- Dual-use items: Attempt to consolidate the definitions used by different trade control regimes
- Single list of controlled items:
 Compiles in a coherent system the lists of five trade control regimes

Regulation 428/2009: A model of trade control regime?

- Catch-all mechanism: "has been informed," "knows," "is aware"
- Controlled operations: Export, transit, brokering, transfer
- Harmonization of documents: Model for Individual or Global Export Authorisation, End-User Certificate
- Control of exports of technical assistance

Regulation 428/2009: A model of trade control regime?

- Harmonization of categories of authorisations: Individual, Global, National General, EU General Export Authorisation (EUGEA)
- Definition of common conditions and criteria to be considered when assessing license application
- Establishment of information exchange procedure and of no-undercut mechanism

Reforming the EU Trade Control Regime: The Green Paper on the dual-use export control system of the European Union

Main issues

Extending the scope of authorisations

 New EUGEA, phasing out NGA, license exception, reviewing the control lists

Common risk assessment and review procedures

- Identification of potential difficulties stemming from differences in implementation of DUR by Member States
- Level playing field for EU exporters
- Harmonisation of criteria
- Improvement of denial mechanism

Main issues

Intra-EU controls and single-market compatibility

- Post-shipment verification system
- EU end-user certification
- Notification system
- Revision of Annex IV

Main issues

Catch-all controls and EU enhanced security

- Assessment of existing catch-all clauses, potential improvement
- Compulsory catch-all notifications
- EU-wide catch-all clauses

Main issues

Transit and brokering controls

- Extending the scope

Information exchange

- Extending the scope, the content, the level of constraint

An EU trade control model?

- Still under discussion
- Regime would be EU-tailored and could not be copied and implemented by another group of States:

Potential reference to Mercosur, African Union ...

 Network of national licensing authorities operating under common rules

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