**ATT Working Group Meetings**

**25-27 February 2025, Geneva**

**Topic 2: Scope / national control list – Australia’s intervention**

Facilitator,

Firstly, let me thank you for taking on this important work.

As this is the first time we are intervening allow me to warmly welcome Carine Solmirano to her role. Thank you to you and your team for the excellent preparation for these meetings.

Thank you affording us the opportunity to share information regarding Australia’s national control list.

The *Defence and Strategic Goods List,* referred to as the “DSGL”, is the centrepiece of Australia’s export control system.

The DSGL is a legislative instrument specifying goods, technology, and software regulated under Australian export control laws.

It takes the form of a regulation under Australian law, issued by the Minister for Defence, under our Customs Act.

The DGSL is managed by Defence Export Controls (DEC) group within the Australian Department of Defence.

The Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL) is primarily comprised of listed goods, software and technologies that are derived from the control lists developed by the multilateral, non-proliferation and export control regimes of which Australia is a participating state: the Australia Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group and Wassenaar Arrangement.

It also includes CWC schedule chemicals and certain unilateral controls, including relating to firearms and explosives. The DSGL includes equipment, assemblies and components, associated test, inspection and production equipment, materials, chemicals, software and technology.

The DSGL is reviewed and updated regularly to reflect decisions of key international non-proliferation and export control regimes, as well as Australia’s national interests more broadly.

The DSGL applies to the movement of Defence-related goods, technology and services both within and outside Australia.

Any person or entity wishing to export, supply, publish or broker ‘controlled’ DSGL items will need to lodge a permit application with Defence (unless an exemption applies), while meeting obligations around reporting and compliance.

The categories used for the DSGL do not align directly with the categories listed under Article 2(1) of the ATT, but all ‘weapons’ described under Article 2 (1), are included within the DSGL. All parts and components within the scope of the ATT are also captured on the DSGL.

The DSGL is divided into two parts. Part 1 of the DSGL is the Munitions list, which covers defence and related goods – those goods, software, and technologies designed or adapted for use by armed forces or goods that are inherently lethal. These goods include:

* Military Goods, being goods, software, or technology that are designed or adapted for military purposes, including their parts and accessories; and
* Non-Military Lethal Goods, being equipment that is inherently lethal, incapacitating or destructive such as non-military firearms, non-military ammunition, and commercial explosives and initiators.

Part 2 of the DSGL is the Dual-use list, which covers those goods that have a dual use. Dual-use goods comprise equipment, software and technologies developed to meet commercial needs, but which may be used either as military components or for the development or production of military systems, or weapons of mass destruction. Part 2 contains 10 categories, including nuclear materials and chemicals, micro-organisms and toxins.

The DSGL also contains controls for items such as firearms, ammunition and explosives that are specific to Australia.

The DSGL is a critical tool for Australia including in assisting us meet our obligations under the ATT. Australia has supported the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund and encourages its use to help States develop their national control lists.

I thank you.