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# **Engaging industry and research community in the fight against WMD proliferation: Communication with authorities and best practices for ICP Implementation**

**EU P2P Summer University, Porvoo, Finland**

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## INTRODUCTION OF OUR GROUP MEMBERS

## SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION

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- **Background of the main topic**
- **Identified Challenges**
- **Ways Forward**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF DISCUSSION

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- **EU ICP Guidance for Dual-Use Trades**
- **ICP Framework:** a set of internal policies or procedures, also known as an Internal Compliance Programme (ICP), to ensure compliance with EU2 and national dual-use trade control laws and regulations. The scope and the extent of these procedures are usually determined by the size and the commercial activities of the specific company (Trade EC Europa 2019).
- **External and Internal Motivations (International and Geopolitical Security fights against WMD proliferation, comply with international standards; internal: trade-flow; obtaining knowledge of end-use(r); complying with export control legislation; minimizing the risks and the potential sanctions, protecting corporate reputation and getting benefits)**

## **IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES IN FIGHT AGAINST WMD PROLIFERATION**

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- **Commodity Classification (Mismatched between HS codes and dual-use classifications);**
- **External Environment (Political - international conflicts, terrorism, human rights consideration and Legal - Changing technological Environment, scientific advances, globalism, economic circumstances etc.);**
- **Necessity of Cost and Benefit Analysis (CBA);**
- **Limited Resources (administrative capacities, staff turnovers, necessity of internal awareness, capacity building);**

## **IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES (CONT.)**

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- **Complacency (especially universities), meaning kind of trade-off between scientific researches and export controls;**
- **Quality and risk assessments of ICP (regular reviews of ICP implementations- changes in legislation, lists, procedures etc.);**
- **Necessity of updating of Lists (DUG and Military) and legislation with international standards**

## CHALLENGES-SUMMARY

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- **Outreach to Academia and Industries (Research Institutions, Laboratories, Universities, technology developers and innovators);**
- **Building mutual trust between export control authorities and stakeholders; predictability – providing information (knowing who, what, how and why the export control is necessary)**

## WAYS FORWARD

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- **Raising awareness on export controls and other related topics through conducting outreach activities;**
- **Better understanding and mutual recognition of each stakeholder's roles.**
- **Initiating and implementing information exchange platforms on best practices (eg. Once a year).**
- **Improvement of export control-** (Risk driven – intelligence supported; Balanced and proportionate; Harmonized with other areas eg. Arms (ATT), SALW etc.; based on international cooperation and information exchange



