



# UNISCI Discussion Papers

## EXPORT CONTROL AND ITS ROLE IN MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Mankind is entering a new era of globalisation and multipolarity in external spheres. In these conditions, export control plays an important role in the maintenance of international and national security. Export control is one of the major tools of dynamic foreign economic policy and also is a necessary measure of non-tariff regulation. Its task is not only to cut off from export deliveries the goods that are components of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), but also to find new mechanisms that resist their distribution.

Independent Kazakhstan is the first state in the world that voluntarily has refused a nuclear arsenal. Kazakhstan inherited a huge arsenal of WMD: 200,216 heavy nuclear charges and the nuclear warheads of the "Satana" intercontinental ballistic rockets, each of which consists of 10 shared parts with a capacity of 1 megaton or 50 Hiroshima nuclear bombs. It exceeded the nuclear potential of France and Great Britain combined. At the time of the disintegration of the USSR, Kazakhstan was the fourth largest nuclear power in the world. The adoption of a treatment concerning the proliferation of WMD has become a priority of foreign policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the formation of export control system is one of the major tools of dynamic foreign economic activities.

Kazakhstan aspires to recognise its international obligations. In May of 2002, the senate of the country ratified an agreement between Kazakhstan and the USA on the destruction of a silo for intercontinental ballistic missiles, liquidation of exigent condition effects and prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The non-proliferation of WMD is carried out on the basis of creation and functioning of a number of multilateral regimes of export control: nuclear non-proliferation, control of rocket technologies, non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, export control of

<sup>1</sup> Las opiniones expresadas en estos artículos son propias de sus autores. Estos artículos no reflejan necesariamente la opinión de UNISCI. The views expressed in these articles are those of the authors. These articles do not necessarily reflect the views of UNISCI.

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conventional arms, dual-use goods and technologies. International regimes not only precisely indicate the parameters of export deliveries of arms, military equipment and production of dual-use technologies in other countries, but also their rule and restriction.

The regime of non-proliferation of WMD plays an appreciable role in the maintenance of international security. It forms common standards for export control procedures in various countries and thus promotes them to universalisation. The realisation on the domestic level of international regimes requirements of WMD non-proliferation, rocket means of their delivery and appropriate sensitive components of dual-use technologies is one of the most urgent tasks of international security which export control of national systems can solve effectively.

At the same time, the maintenance and strengthening of international security in the beginning of third millennium in Central Asia is restrained by a number of factors.

They are: relaxation of control for WMD non-proliferation by international regimes; activation of international terrorism; occurrence of superterrorism as an outcome of the 21<sup>st</sup> century; access of the terrorist groups to the components of WMD. Obviously, in conditions of international terrorism activity, which uses various kinds of WMD, threat to mankind sharply grows. Essentially, the opportunities of nuclear smuggling have extended and if international terrorists capture nuclear smuggling the effect from the application of nuclear materials for development of the "tiny" nuclear components and "dirty" nuclear bomb, can be unpredictable.

At the same time, in comparison with nuclear materials, chemical and biological weapon are not a less terrible threat for mankind. The facts show, the 12,5 kg nuclear bomb can kill from 25 up to 80 thousands people, while the 30 kg of Siberian ulcer spore can destroy up to 100 thousands. Dual-use ingredients are possible to use for chemical and biological weapons creation and consequently such weapon is more accessible to terrorist groups and so more for the states supporting the international terrorism. In this connection, the international regimes of non-proliferation and export control should become an effective barrier.

In conditions of nuclear threat expansion, the strengthening of an opportunity of active use of chemical and biological weapons by international terrorists, the solution of WMD non-proliferation questions has huge significance for mankind's security. The importance and necessity of the further development of this problem is caused by existence of internal and external factors, which could be allocated in five groups.

**The first group** is caused by threat to global community of WMD proliferation. In these conditions a role of export control in the combination with interests of national security essentially grows.

**The second group** is connected with extremism and terrorism problems, especially in the Central Asia countries. "A gradual tendency of terrorist organisations in activity methods became obvious;: they depart from traditional terrorism of "limited radius of action" to possession components of mass destruction".

**The third group** is connected with the performance of the intergovernmental obligations. In May of 2002, Kazakhstan became a member of the NSG - Nuclear Suppliers Group, who carries out the control for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives, bringing under regulations the export of nuclear materials intended only for nuclear use and also dual-use nuclear materials and technologies. On the turn, the annexation of the country in



the other international regimes - in Wassenaar Arrangements and participation in a verification mode for the rocket technology.

**The fourth group** is connected with an issue of additions and amendments which have been brought by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on November 24, 2000 # 105-II in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About Export Control" on June 18, 1996 # 9-1. In this connection, for international and national security interests it is important not only to establish bases and procedure of export control for arms, military equipment, nuclear and special non-nuclear materials, production of military purpose, dual-use goods and technologies, raw materials, equipment, technologies, technical information and services connected with their manufacture and using, but also to have the appropriate information on the export control condition, goods and services identification, intellectual property, concerning the dual-use production (peace and military application).

**The fifth group** is connected not only with specification of conceptual-categorical of the export control device, but also with necessity of the concepts development, models and notions like "non-tariff regulation " and "export control", and also the decisions algorithms on these problems.

The measures accepted by each country on export control development should be supported with regional cooperation in this area and export policy harmonisation between the countries of region. And in this context, may be it is necessary to think about the creation of a joint body on the export control problems of the Central Asian Economic Union countries. For these purposes the initiative of Interstate Council of Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Uzbekistan is necessary.

Despite of the certain achievements and unsolved problems, for last years many Central Asian countries have undertaken necessary steps to creation of efficient export control systems. But for this task decision all our efforts and experience should be joined. Then on the whole the state policy in the field of non-proliferation and creation of export control systems would become really effective.