

Brief overview Of Kazakhstan's non-proliferation and export control system

Kazakhstan is taking steps to reinforce and improve, on a continuous basis, its national export control system. Work on strengthening borders and increase of the efficiency of the activities of custom and border services is carrying out in the framework of the State Department's program "Export Control and Related Border Security", directed at banning illegal trade of WMD.

Kazakhstan's policy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation is determined by its foreign policy which is based on adherence to the strengthening international security, development of cooperation among the countries, increase of the international organizations role in settlement of global issues and conflicts.

Kazakhstan acceded to the NPT, CTBT, START and INF treaties, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Chemical Weapons Convention, Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, signed Agreement with IAEA and its Additional Protocol and participates in the Conference on Disarmament.

At present time Kazakhstan carrying out the work on accession to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, joining the Missile Technology Control Regime and Global partnership against the spread of WMD. More over we are actively involved in negotiations to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia. We hope that the Agreement on this issue will be signed in nearest future.

In July 2005 Kazakhstan has decided to join the Proliferation Security Initiative also known as a «Krakow Initiative».

Kazakhstan supports the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on WMD non-proliferation that calls on states to take measures to strengthen controls over manufacturing, storage and export of sensitive materials and technologies. Kazakhstan views this document as an essential instrument designed to reinforce the WMD non-proliferation regime in the new international security environment.

Kazakhstan purposefully and actively participates in all processes of the strengthening security and disarmament systems on all levels of the international cooperation based upon present tendencies of the modern world development and own international security and disarmament vision.

Since 1992 Kazakhstan has been working to improve the efficiency of its export control system. In June 1996 Kazakhstan has adopted the export Control Law and introduced a comprehensive control list of dual use products and sensitive materials.

This Law introduces changes and amendments aimed at further strengthening Kazakhstan's comprehensive export control Law of 18 June 1996.

- Article 1 expands the definitions of WMD, controlled goods, and import/export transactions.

- Article 2 strengthens certain aspects of Kazakhstan's export control system, including intolerance of international terrorism, coordination of efforts with foreign governments on export controls and conformity of Kazakhstan's procedures with internationally accepted norms and practices.

- Article 4 introduces new types of activities (import/re-import of reprocessed products) is a subject to the export control regime.

- Article 5 centralizes authority for a unified export control policy under the government and defers specific responsibilities to the other government bodies.

- Article 6 provides detailed descriptions of controlled items.

- Article 7 strengthens the government's ability to conduct end-use checks and to withdraw export licenses if the exporter violates the law.

- Article 8 introduces a new catch-all principle which requires an exporter violates to obtain

Ministry of Industry and Trade is authorized national export control agency. The main national export control legislation is following:

Government Decree No. 1919, On Approving Export Control Rules in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Rules for Establishing Regulations for the Use of Imports to the Republic of Kazakhstan that are Subject to Export Control and Verification of their Adherence thereto, 14 December 1999.

Government Decree No. 1917, On Improving the Export Control System of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 14 December 1999.

Government Decree No. 1143, Specific Issues Concerning the Transit of Goods Subject to Export Control, 11 August 1999.

Government Decree No. 950, On the State Commission for Export Control of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 24 September 1998.

Government Decree No. 100, On Licensing Activities Related to the Use of Nuclear Energy, 1998.

Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1 January 1998 provides penalties for violations of export controls. There are at least nine articles in the criminal code dealing with crimes involving WMD, radioactive materials, smuggling, and violations of export control.

Government Decree No. 1659, On Confirming the Statute of the National Operator for the Export and Import of Uranium and its Compounds, Nuclear Fuel for Nuclear Power Plants, Special Dual-Use Equipment, Technology and Materials, 26 November 1997.

Government Decree No. 1037, On Licensing the Export and Import of Goods (Works, Services) in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 30 June 1997.

Law on the use of Atomic Energy, 14 April 1997.

Government Decree No. 298, On the Procedures for the Export and Import of Goods (Works, Services) in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 12 March 1996.

Government Decree No. 120, On Creating an Automated System of Export for Weapons, Military Technology, and Raw and other materials, Equipment, Technologies and Services Involved in their Production, 30 January 1996.

Government Decree No. 1002, On the Procedures for the Export and Import of Goods (Works, Services) on the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 20 July 1995.

Government Decree No. 435, On Settings Quotas and Licensing Exports and Imports of Commodities (Goods and Services) on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1994.