

Fifth International Conference on Export Controls

Budapest, September 15-17, 2003

NEW APPROACHES ON CONTROLLING CONVENTIONAL ARMS

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Changing nonproliferation environment

- Globalization
- Rapid and ever increasing pace of technological development and information technology
- Terrorism

Impacts on export control policy

With respect to both military and dual-use items

■ All these require

1. Permanent review → tightening up export control policies (national legislation)
2. Enhance international co-operation

1. National policies – minimum basic requirements
 - Taking into account all relevant international obligations
e.g. military lists in close harmony with regimes –
Hungary: EU + WA + add-ons
 - Set direct link to the control of dual-use items
 - Unified criteria for export control
e.g. EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export
Hungary – since 1998, not rhetorically only

8 criteria

- ◆ respect for the international commitments
UN, EU and other sanctions
- ◆ respect of human rights in the country of
final destination (internal repression)
- ◆ internal situation (existence of tensions)
- ◆ preservation of regional peace, security,
stability
- ◆ national security of MSs and friendly
countries
- ◆ behaviour of the buyer (attitude to terrorism)
- ◆ risk of diversion/re-export
- ◆ compatibility with capacity of the recipient

- ◆ Licensing requirements

Weapons, technologies (design, production, testing, upgrading) and techn. assistance only with licence for

negotiations (Hungary's experiences),
export & import,
transit

more attention to EUCs (prevention of abuse and fraud – e.g. banknote paper)

- ◆ Licensing authority
 - all competent state authorities in an inter-agency process – best: an inter-agency body (impartial, more aspects)
 - growing importance of risk assessment (MFAs, intelligence services)
 - In Hungary – the role of two Committees
- ◆ Enforcement – strengthening the essential role of Customs

Government Decree No. 48/1991. (III.27.)

Resolutions/Embargoes: UN, EU, OSCE, WA, MTCR, NSG, AG

GUIDANCE ON ARMS TRADE POLICY
Inter-Ministerial Committee of Arms Trade

State Secretaries of
PM's Office
Ministry of Interior - MoI
Ministry of Foreign Aff.-MFA
Ministry of Defense -MoD
Ministry of Economy and
Transport - MET

POLITICAL CONTROL
National Assembly

APPROVAL OF LICENCES & CONTROL
Inter-Ministerial Operational Committee (IMOC)

Experts from
PM's Office
MoI
MoD
MFA
MoF-Ministry of Finance(Customs)
MET

Working Group

Office of Export Control for dual-use items
LAO MET

Co-op.

ASSESSMENTS & IMPLEMENTATION
Department for Arms Trade Control (LAO MET)

Entrepreneurs

Licensing and Administration Office (LAO), HUNGARY

- **Hungary's responses** – in the course of international changes & accession
 - ⇒ Code of Conduct becomes part of the nat. legislation (among the first countries)
strengthening adm. capacity in order to avoid „teething problems”
preparing for substantial info-sharing

- ⇒ more emphasis on brokering control
 - In Hungary since 1991, modif. 1995;
 - Now: UN SALW, Convention against transnational organised crime
 - EU Common Position → fully met by national legislation;
 - even further:extraterritoriality!
- ⇒ more prudent risk assessment – role of MFA and intelligence services

CONTROLLING CONVENTIONAL ARMS

Zoltán Vezér, LAO Hungary

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- ⇒ strengthening post shipment controls: new edict – delivery verifications
- ⇒ special attention to certain specific items:
e.g. Manpads, UAVs, etc.

2. International co-operation

(bilateral, regional, multilateral)

- ◆ Harmonization of national and international standards, requirements, lists of military items, etc.
- ◆ Information sharing
- ◆ „best practices”

COMMON GOAL → to avoid weakest links

Thank you for your kind attention!