

*The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile
Proliferation*

Ways Forward

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1. Reminder: what is the HCoC intended to?
2. Challenges ahead
3. Initial recommandations
4. Ways forward

Reminder: what is the HCoC intended to? (1)

- Addressing the following triggering issue:

« the increasing regional and global security challenges caused, inter alia, by ongoing proliferation of Ballistic missile systems capable of delivering WMD »

- Defining a set of general principles:

- Need to prevent and curb the proliferation of Ballistic Missile systems by strengthening existing and multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation mechanisms
- Volunteer, non legally binding character of the Code
- States should not be excluded from utilizing the benefits of space for peaceful purposes, on the conditions that Space Launch Vehicles (SLV) programmes are not used to conceal BM programmes
- Exercise maximum possible restraint in the development, testing and deployment of ballistic missiles

Reminder: what is the HCoC intended to? (2)

Promoting transparency measures on a non-discriminatory basis:

- Issuance of Annual Declarations (AD) by Subscribing States providing an outline of their national BM policies
- Invitation of international observers to land (test) launch sites
- Exchange of pre-launch notifications (PLN) on BM and SLV launches and tests flights

Challenges ahead:

Technical evolutions:

- Ballistic missiles trends

- Growing capabilities in the field of liquid and solid propulsion
- Significant efforts made recently in Key Countries in the field of long range ballistic missile capacities in parallel with SLV programmes
- Increased range of options to get equipped (from acquisition of « turn-key » systems to acquisition of key components or of Know-How)

- SLV trends

- Increasing number of launching countries (11)
- Increasing number of countries possessing space assets (60)
- While the launch market is currently oversupplied, more and more countries are willing to operate their own launch systems
- Increasing options for light launch systems
- Intensive non orbital launch activity (72 non orbital flights in 2009)

- Other

- Cruise missiles issue

Challenges ahead (1):

- Implementation of the Code:
 - Weak level of annual declarations and PLN
 - Existing notification procedures possibly seen as duplication
- Universalisation of the Code
 - HCoC viewed as directly linked to MTCR
 - HCoC viewed as possibly infringing on the right to access to SLV techniques
 - HCoC viewed as only directed to countries possessing or intending to possess BM/SLVs

Challenges ahead (2):

- Paradoxes of the Code:

- Both limited (*set of agreed behaviours*) and far-reaching (*global and multinational regime on ballistic missile possession*) ambitions
- Paradox of Membership: both a wide and very narrow international effect – Many signatory countries (130 with 34 countries having subscribed since 2002) but key players are not part of HCoC

- Some initial recommendations:
 - A better internal discipline to abide by the collective HCoC rules
 - An improved synergy by making HCoC closer to the UN
 - Keeping the HCoC capable of evolving in relation with technical trends

Which ways forward ?

- Finding ways to foster the subscription of key players to the Code
 - Increased efforts towards key players
- Making HCoC more universal
 - Efforts should be made to better inform about the importance of the code for collective security
 - This implies a genuine international implication from all countries, as ballistic missile policies are a universal concern with a strong impact on global security
 - Efforts should be made to better explain the objectives and the limits of the Code
 - Working on incentives ?
- Find ways to facilitate HCoC access and to increase its usefulness
 - HCoC is an information and transparency tool
 - Efforts should be made to enhance this characteristics