

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

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*Handwritten:* Kazakhstan  
SSD

FROM: White House Situation Room  
(WHSR@A1@WHSR)

SUBJECT: Kazakhstan ready to sign non-proliferation treaty

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SIT: BURNS KOCH POTTS  
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Kazakhstan ready to sign non-proliferation treaty

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kazakhstan ready to sign non-proliferation treaty  
y PAT DAVIS SZYM CZAK

ALMA ATA, Kazakhstan (UPI) — Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev told U.S. senators Saturday he will soon sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and would like American financial help to dismantle former Soviet weapons on Kazakh territory.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who heads the Senate Armed Forces Committee, said Nazarbayev assured the Senate delegation that Kazakhstan intended to be a non-nuclear country despite the fact that missiles were left here when the Soviet Union disintegrated.

Nazarbayev said he intended to sign and was confident his Parliament could ratify the 1968 non-proliferation treaty, in which nuclear powers pledge to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and non-nuclear countries promise not to acquire them.

If the Kazakh Parliament ratifies the treaty shortly after it convenes Dec. 10, it will be the first of the former Soviet republics other than Russia to ratify the pact.

Nunn said an early ratification would give Kazakhstan a chance for a large chunk of the \$800 million allocated by the United States to help the former Soviet Union dispose of nuclear weapons.

Another member of the Senate delegation, Richard Lugar, D-Ind., said Saturday's meeting, "Nazarbayev asked for assistance from the United States in training citizens of Kazakhstan to handle the dismantling process."

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

That would indicate that, like Ukraine, Kazakhstan is now hesitating at turning over all former Soviet nuclear missiles to Russia for dismantling as was agreed in December and now wants to control the process itself.

The other republics are anxious to be able to reap any benefits from the reprocessing and sale of nuclear fuel from the weapons for new uses in power plants, rather than simply giving the weapons to Russia.

When the Soviet Union broke up into 15 independent republics last year, there were nuclear weapons based in four republics — Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Under the agreements on the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia was to remain the sole nuclear power. There is now pressure on each of the republics for quick ratification of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and the non-proliferation treaty.

“Our hope is that Kazakhstan will take the lead in signing the non-proliferation treaty,” said Nunn, who is on a tour of the former Soviet republics. “That would set a precedent for the others.

“The first to (ratify) will be positioned to get a bigger portion of the \$800 million than those who lag behind.”

Nunn said the aid would be distributed directly to the former Soviet republics and not all through Moscow. The money is to be used to destroy weapons, dismantle them and place them in storage or extract nuclear material and sell it to the United States for reprocessing as reactor fuel.

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