Statement
by the Delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan
at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee
for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
(Geneva, April 30 - May 1, 2018)

Cluster 2 Specific Issue – Nonproliferation and other Provisions of the Treaty

Mr. Chairman,

Kazakhstan's position on strengthening non-proliferation regime remains firm, clear and unchanged. Significance of this issue is undeniable since nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are closely related and interdependent. It is our conviction that all three pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should be respected and fully implemented.

Kazakhstan as one of the active States Parties to the NPT continues its efforts aimed at creating favorable conditions for inclusive and multilateral dialogue. Our country hosted various international fora devoted to non-proliferation and nuclear threat reduction problems.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Under the Action Plan of the 2010 NPT RevCon States Parties agreed on 23 items dealing with non-proliferation issues, and when compared to other actions their fulfillment in this area can be described as satisfactory. However, failure of NPT RevCon in 2015, and the latest developments in the world and the challenges we are facing once again demonstrate that this track demands a more detailed look from us.

In this respect, universalization of the NPT remains as the highest priority in preventing proliferation of nuclear threat as well as ensuring global peace and security. It is well known fact that some states developing non-safeguarded nuclear facilities still remain outside the NPT. We do hope that current session will generate new ideas and approaches towards accomplishment of this specific but extremely vital work.

An early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and starting negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva are also needed to be addressed collectively in the nearest future.

The development of nuclear energy must exclude any risk of proliferation of nuclear materials and technologies. Here, we should keep in mind that the line between military and peaceful purposes is very thin. That is why it can not be left out our sight, but the measures must be indiscriminate, efficient and generally agreed. Within the IAEA the international community has developed such instruments and we hope that it will continue to serve to the interests of all countries.
Инициативы Казахстана в сфере ядерного разоружения и нераспространения озвучены в Отделении ООН в Женеве

Казахстанская делегация во главе с Постоянным Представителем РК при отделении ООН и других международных организациях в Женеве Жанар Айтжановой принимает участие во второй сессии Подготовительного комитета Обзорной Конференции 2020 года участников Договора о нераспространении ядерного оружия (ДНЯО), которая проходит с 23 апреля по 4 мая 2018 года в г. Женеве. В состав казахстанской делегации входят представители МИД РК и загранучреждений. Это вторая из трех запланированных сессий, которая будет проведена до начала Обзорной Конференции 2020 года.

В заявлении делегации Казахстана на общих дебатах были отмечены достижения нашей страны в глобальном процессе ядерного разоружения и поддержании режима нераспространения, в числе которых закрытие Семипалатинского испытательного полигона в 1991 году, провозглашение 29 августа – Международным днем действий против ядерных испытаний, проект АТОМ, а также размещение Банка низкообогащенного уранила МАГАТЭ на территории Казахстана.

В выступлении были также освещены основные положения манифеста «Мир. XXI век», и отмечено предложение Президента РК Н.А. Назарбаева, озвученное в ходе 70-й сессии ГА ООН, по достижению мира без ядерного оружия к столетию ООН в 2045 году.

ДНЯО подписан в 1968 году, вступил в силу в 1970 году и был продлен на неопределенный срок в 1995 году. Договор считается краеугольным камнем глобального режима ядерного нераспространения и важной основой для достижения ядерного разоружения. Он был разработан с целью предотвращения распространения ядерного оружия, содействия достижению целей ядерного разоружения и всеобщего и полного разоружения и поощрения сотрудничества в мирном использовании ядерной энергии.
The failure of the international community, first and foremost of Middle Eastern countries, to convene a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in 2012 is matter of deep concern for us. We do believe that every effort should be applied for this forum to take place in 2020 with participation of all states of the region and we urge parties involved to contribute to realization of a decision reached during the 1995 NPT RevCon. Hence, the establishment of a Middle East zone should be in the focus of the current Preparatory Committee.

It is strongly in the interests of the international community and of Iran for the JCPOA to be upheld and fully implemented. It is our view that JCPOA remains the best available mechanism to assure the international community of Iran's commitment to conducting an entirely peaceful nuclear program. Therefore we support the draft Joint statement prepared by Russia and China aimed at voicing our support for the JCPOA and hope that this document will find broad support.

Kazakhstan welcomes the conclusion of the recent summit between the President of the Republic of Korea and the Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held on April 27, 2018 at the border point of Panmunjom. Kazakhstan wishes to express its support for the settlement process on the Korean peninsula, which can only be achieved through dialogue and negotiations. We are strongly convinced that political and diplomatic solutions are the only effective tools for dealing with complex international issues. We fully support the two countries' agreement to achieve a nuclear-free status on the peninsula.

Mr. Chair,

Kazakhstan is one of the initiators of the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. With that I would like to point out that ensuring a full value and practicability of this nuclear-weapon-free zones is essential both from the point of strengthening regional and global security as well as advancement of non-proliferation efforts. The voluntary commitment of states to establish a respective zone should be encouraged and supported in every possible way.

The Central Asian States are strongly committed to institutionalize the Semipalatinsk Treaty.

In conclusion let me express our hope that current review process will not be exclusion in promoting our adherence to rational approaches and strengthening a mutual confidence to allow us to reach compromises on all issues related to implementation of the Treaty, as well as providing a new impetus for a global non-proliferation regime.

I thank you Mr. Chair.