

**Statement by Mr. Kairat Umarov,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of
Kazakhstan
on the results of the 2010 Review Conference of the
Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
Nuclear Weapons
(September 9th, 2010, New York)**

Excellencies,

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was and remains a cornerstone of international security. The modern world fully realizes that proliferation of nuclear weapons is a threat for the survival of humankind.

The Final Document of the NPT Review Conference concluded in May this year is a testimony to the growing understanding of the Treaty's importance by the international community.

The Final Document of the Conference is balanced, taking into consideration the interests of the various states involved. Despite the compromises made, it responds to the current realities.

We hope that at the next Review Conference, which will take place in 2015, we will manage to reach a stronger progress in achieving the objectives of the NPT.

Now I would like to share with some of our views on issues which are vital, in my opinion, for the success of the next 2015 Conference.

First of all, this is the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). As of today, 182 countries around the world have signed the Treaty and 153 have completed their internal procedures for its entry into force. It is an undoubted success of the Treaty, and indicates that the work carried out by the Preparatory Commission for the Treaty's Organization is close to completion. At the same time, some influential countries still refrain from signing and ratifying it, which therefore allows official nuclear-weapon States to continue testing nuclear weapons, and the "threshold" states - to work with impunity on their own nuclear and missile programmes.

As indicated in the statement this morning of Mr. Kanat Saudabayev, Secretary of State - Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, until there is not a legally binding complete ban on testing in the world, it will generate the illusion in some countries that the development of nuclear weapons can guarantee their own security, and thus fuel their temptation to have them. A voluntary moratorium on nuclear testing observed by the nuclear powers today is clearly insufficient and cannot serve as an alternative to a legally binding document, such as the CTBT.

As we are aware, at the initiative of Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev, 29 August was adopted by the United Nations as the International Day Against Nuclear Tests. It is an excellent opportunity to mobilize, on an annual and ongoing basis, all stakeholders, including

civil society organizations and "public diplomacy", to press governments to adopt or ratify the Treaty. ~~We all have to seize the momentum to great advantage!~~ The success of the 2015 Conference, in many respects, will be assessed by the completion of CTBT's ratification process.

An important question which should be decided before the next Conference, is finalizing the groundwork for the Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). Undoubtedly, this Treaty, along with CTBT, becomes one of the main backbones of the NPT. Procedural obstacles which beset the Conference on Disarmament is not a justifiable or logical reason for delaying the fruition of this draft treaty.

We support the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to have an early start of the FMCT, and believe that it is possible under the present favourable political climate to commence work on it immediately. Moreover, the necessity of such treaty had been recognized by the General Assembly in 1993, based on the original idea first conceived in 1957.

We consider that global security is strengthened and promoted by the presence of nuclear-weapon-free zones. This voluntary aspiration of states to accept a denuclearized status should not only be welcomed, but also in every possible way be encouraged. As my President Nursultan Nazarbayev has underlined at the Global Nuclear Security Summit in Washington in April this year, granting to the countries –participants of nuclear – weapon - free zones - of legally binding negative

guarantees from the nuclear powers, should gain a strong support.

In March, 2009 all Central Asia became a nuclear weapon-free zone. We still expect the prompt reception of negative guarantees that becomes clear acknowledgement of real interest of “the nuclear five” in the denuclearized world.

My President, on behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan, has already declared the firm commitment and support for the prompt creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. We are convinced that it would be a good basis for dialogue and would promote the establishment of peace, cooperation and mutual trust in all the Middle East region. In essence, inclusion of a question of resolution implementation of 1995 on the Middle East as a separate section of the second part of the Final Document can be considered as an innovation and one of the most essential successes of the Review conference of 2010. For the first time within 15 years after acceptance of the resolution, the international community had undertaken concrete steps on its realization. Creation of nuclear weapon-free zones by 2015 will undoubtedly help to move ahead the NPT process.

In the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy we support the lawful and inalienable right of each NPT member state to develop and use nuclear power for peaceful purposes, but strictly in accordance with all the requirements of the IAEA. There can neither be exclusive approaches, nor double standards. We call on countries

that have not signed the Safeguards Agreements with the IAEA and the Additional Protocol, to do so immediately. We consider it is also necessary to strengthen the functions and the role of the IAEA in controlling the movement and use of fissile materials. This will require more transparency and accountability from the states, and tougher requirements of IAEA inspections, resulting in stricter investigation of illegal trade in nuclear materials and technologies.

A fierce debate did ensue at the Conference over a Convention on the Comprehensive and Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Sharing the vision of countries supporting the speedy work on such a Convention, we understand that it will be a difficult task, yet a necessary one. Therefore, as a first step in this direction, President Nursultan Nazarbaev has offered to develop a Universal Declaration of a Non -Nuclear World, in which a determination of all states to move towards ideals of a nuclear free world will be set down. In our opinion, it is quite feasible today as it perfectly corresponds to the purposes embodied in Article 6 of the NPT.

Thank you for your attention.