STATEMENT
by
Mr. Barlybay Sadykov
Ambassador-at-Large
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
at Cluster 3 issues of the Third Preparatory Committee for the
2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the
Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

5 May 2014
New York
Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Republic of Kazakhstan stands firm on the need to strengthen the provisions of Article 4, which recognize the inalienable right of all NPT States Parties to develop, research, produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. We believe that the signature of the IAEA Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol, as well as the unequivocal trust of the international community in a State’s stated nuclear energy goals, must serve as prerequisites for nuclear energy development.

Recently, we have seen a clear tendency towards increasing the importance of the peaceful atom as a stable and efficient energy source. A number of countries have begun construction of nuclear power plants. Other countries have also taken their first steps to establish nuclear power programmes. According to some estimates, about 30 countries have expressed interest in creating their own nuclear power capabilities and Kazakhstan is one of them.

We believe that the international community, and especially the IAEA, should assist nuclear newcomers in implementing their nuclear energy programmes in a clear, predictable, technically-sound and safe manner. IAEA recommendations for States that are considering constructing their first nuclear power plants and research reactors are good starting point, and we urge IAEA to continue this work.

An equally important component of nuclear energy development is the certainty that a State will be able to obtain the necessary nuclear fuel for its energy needs in a predictable and sustainable manner. In this regard, we take note of progress achieved in the implementation of Action 58 of the Plan of Action on the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including the possibility of creating guaranteed nuclear fuel supply mechanisms.

Any mechanism in the field of guaranteed nuclear fuel supply must be non-politicized and non-discriminatory. It should be made available to all States adhering to their safeguards agreements. The delegation of Kazakhstan believes that the transfer of nuclear materials should be driven by non-political criteria, and be applied objectively, and in compliance with the provisions of the NPT.

On the basis of these principles, Kazakhstan has offered its territory for the establishment of IAEA’s Low-Enriched Uranium Bank. Kazakhstan and the Agency are currently holding intensive negotiations on the text of the Host
Country Agreement and other relevant documents. It is our hope that this work will be completed soon.

The delegation of Kazakhstan highly appreciates the effectiveness of the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), aimed at assisting the Agency’s Member States not only in developing their nuclear power potential, but also in the areas of nuclear applications, such as food, water, nuclear medicine, and others. I am convinced that the IAEA TCP should have adequate and sufficient funding and be focused on the needs and requirements of developing countries.

Kazakhstan stands for further strengthening the role and authority of the IAEA. We fully support the efforts of the Agency to implement a balanced and clear regime of rules and standards for nuclear security.

We intend to continue to work closely with the IAEA on the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) and the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. To this effect, Kazakhstan has made a voluntary contribution of a sum of $100,000 to the PUI.

In conclusion, I would like to underscore that in fulfilling the provisions of the NPT, Kazakhstan seeks to contribute to the achievement of the Treaty’s noble goals in the area of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Thank you for your attention.