Statement
by Mr. Nuran Niyazaliev
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic
at the General Debate of the First Committee
of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly
(13 October 2014, New York)

Mr. Chairman,
First of all let me join the previous speakers in congratulating you, Sir, on your election as Chair of the First Committee. Our congratulations also go to other members of the Bureau. We assure you of our full cooperation and support in executing your important duty.

Mr. Chairman,
Commitment to a policy of disarmament and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is one of the most important principles of the Kyrgyz Republic’s foreign policy.

We believe that strengthening the international nuclear nonproliferation regime and its foundation—the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)—should be the main focus. The Kyrgyz Republic is hoping that the upcoming 2015 NPT Review Conference will assess the implementation of the commitments and outline further measures to strengthen the three main aspects of the NPT: nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Today a number of new opportunities have opened up for progress in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We support the process of the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and are ready to take part in the upcoming Third International Conference in Vienna in December 2014. In considering the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, a special attention should be given to the environmental damage caused by uranium mining in the past and the following process of nuclear fuel production. Noteworthy are the activities of the Open-Ended Working Group to develop proposals for advancing the process of negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Kyrgyzstan welcomes the announcement of the 26th of September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons and the convening, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard. At the same time Kyrgyzstan will continue to support efforts aimed at drawing attention to the importance of educational programs in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

We consider the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which the Kyrgyz Republic ratified in 2003, as one of the key instruments in the field of nuclear disarmament
and non-proliferation, strategic stability and security. In this regard, we took part in the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the CTBT on September 26 of this year and became part to the final joint statement. Giving a particular importance to the expeditious ratification and entry into force of the CTBT, we add our voice to those calling on all States to demonstrate their commitment to end nuclear tests, and urge those States listed in Annex 2, whose ratification is necessary, to do so without further delay.

We attach importance to the UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), aimed at countering the proliferation of WMD and related technology and materials. It is vital to prevent the non-state actors from gaining access to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, technologies and materials, and to their means of delivery through the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). In this regard, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic developed and approved the National Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1540. We also welcome the decision to hold a comprehensive review of the implementation of resolution 1540 in 2016.

My delegation looks forward for the revitalization of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, which continues to make little progress in its work, thus delaying negotiations on a number of key issues such as nuclear disarmament, fissile material cut-off treaty, prevention of arms race in outer space, and negative security assurances. We encourage all states to demonstrate the necessary political will so the disarmament machinery fulfills its mandate.

Speaking for the peaceful use of outer space and the prevention of arms race in outer space, the Kyrgyz Republic in 2005 has made a commitment not to be the first to deploy weapons of any kind in outer space. In this regard we welcome the draft resolution “No first placement of weapons in outer space.” We also believe that to successfully promote this idea we should use all international platforms.

Mr. Chairman,

Important contribution to the process of nuclear disarmament is establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons in Central Asia. A treaty on its establishment was signed on September 8, 2006, and entered into force on March 21, 2009. Article 18 of the Treaty has established the Kyrgyz Republic as a depository of the Treaty, which indicates the Kyrgyz Republic’s active role in the creation of the Zone.

We welcome the signing of the Protocol on negative security assurances to the Central Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty by nuclear states in May 6, 2014. The importance and relevance of this event is undeniable in light of currently observed increasing disputes among the leading world powers and the absence of a clear and comprehensible vision for the future of the world-order. We urge the nuclear-weapon States to ratify the Protocol as soon as possible. The Kyrgyz Republic is the depository of the Protocol and is ready to faithfully carry out these functions.

The Kyrgyz Republic together with other Central Asian states is the main sponsor of the resolution of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly on the “Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone in Central Asia." Taking this opportunity I invite everyone to join the draft resolution as co-sponsors.

Thank you for your attention.