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## Information Circular

**INFCIRC/911**

Date: 24 January 2017

**General Distribution**

Original: English

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# Communication dated 18 January 2017 received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Agency concerning Kazakhstan's Concept and Vision for Sustaining Global Partnerships for a Secure, Just and Prosperous World

1. The Secretariat has received a communication dated 18 January 2017 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Agency, enclosing a copy of the Policy Address to the United Nations Security Council by the President of Kazakhstan, HE Mr Nursultan Nazarbayev, and its attachments.
2. The communication and, as requested, the Policy Address and its attachments, are herewith circulated for the information of Member States.



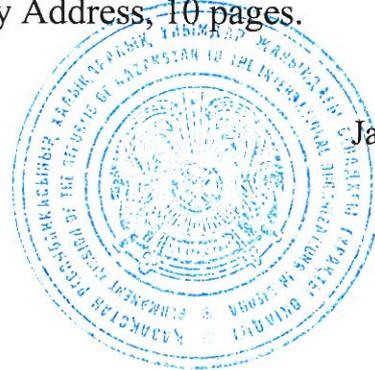
**PERMANENT MISSION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN VIENNA**

30-36/8

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the International Atomic Energy Agency and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Policy Address to the Security Council of the United Nations by the President of Kazakhstan H.E. Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev regarding Kazakhstan's Concept and Vision for Sustaining Global Partnerships for a Secure, Just and Prosperous World, and kindly requests the Agency to forward the copy of this document to all IAEA member states.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the International Atomic Energy Agency the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosure: text of the Policy Address, 10 pages.



January 18, 2017

**INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
VIENNA**

**POLICY ADDRESS  
TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

***KAZAKHSTAN'S CONCEPT AND VISION  
for Sustaining Global Partnerships for a Secure, Just  
and Prosperous World***

The Republic of Kazakhstan began its duties as a non-permanent member on the United Nations Security Council on 1 January 2017, for the next two years.

Kazakhstan is grateful to all the UN member states that supported its candidature. We consider our election to the Security Council as **a great responsibility and an evidence of the international community's trust** in our commitment to peace. We also view it as a recognition of our efforts to strengthen the role of the UN in maintaining global peace and security.

We also welcome H.E. António Guterres, new Secretary-General of the United Nations, who commenced his tenure on 1 January. Kazakhstan fully shares and supports his vision, priorities and noble efforts, which are fully in accordance with the ideals and principles that Kazakhstan will champion on the Council.

**2 March 2017 marks the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Republic of Kazakhstan's membership of the United Nations.**

Over this last quarter century, our country has demonstrated its total steadfastness to the purposes and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles of international law.

**Kazakhstan will work in a balanced and unbiased manner regarding all agenda items addressed by the Council, keeping in mind the paramount importance of maintaining and strengthening peace and security.** We intend to work on an equal basis with all Security Council members to promote compromise and consensus in order to help achieve these goals.

We will make every effort to restore and develop cooperation among all UN Member States with particular focus on **strengthening trust** between the permanent members of the Council.

Our country will strive for meaningful cooperation with the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as with the UN Secretariat and the relevant departments to achieve the Council's agenda.

We will seek to strengthen the understanding of Security Council members on the importance of creating **a renewed model of international**

**relations that accurately reflects the realities of the 21st century** and shapes a **collective responsibility** for meeting global and regional challenges.

Based on such guiding principles, Kazakhstan will work over the next two years on the following priorities.

**FIRST**, having closed down the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and been the first country to give up its nuclear arsenal twenty-five years ago, **Kazakhstan's prime goal is to help ensure humankind's survival through a world free of nuclear weapons.**

We will continue consolidating global efforts to free the planet from nuclear arms by strengthening and expanding the non-proliferation regime, and through strict compliance with the **UN Security Council Resolution 1540.**

While welcoming the agreements reached on the **Iran's Nuclear Programme** and encouraging their implementation, Kazakhstan also believes they provide a model for use in similar situations and crises. We stand ready to actively cooperate with the Council's Facilitator on Security Council Resolution 2231.

In this context, Kazakhstan sees as important the need to find an urgent and constructive solution to the **issue of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula** and proposes an immediate resumption of multilateral talks on the matter.

**Kazakhstan calls on all Member States, especially the Security Council's permanent members, to set a goal of ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the UN's 100th Anniversary in 2045.**

**SECOND.** Kazakhstan's efforts in the Security Council will be aimed at creating conditions to eliminate the threat of a global war by **preventing and ending military confrontations at regional and global levels.**

We are convinced that peace and the renunciation of war as a means of settling inter-state problems is essential to the survival of humankind. In this context, Kazakhstan intends to promote the implementation of my **Manifesto 'The World. The 21st Century'** that sets out how we can provide the conditions to end conflicts and violence.

Kazakhstan calls for further **improvements in the United Nations peacekeeping system** and intends to make its own contribution by increasing the number of its military observers and peacekeepers deployed to UN missions.

During our time on the Council, we will work towards the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli confrontation and conflicts in the Middle East, Afghanistan and the CIS. We also intend to strive for the de-escalation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and crisis resolution in Africa and Asia.

**THIRD. Kazakhstan is the first Central Asian state elected to the UN Security Council.**

We intend to use our membership to promote the interests of all countries of our region to ensure its stability and security, to effectively respond to regional challenges and threats, to strengthen cooperation and promote its growth and development.

We are convinced that a **model for a regional zone of peace, security, cooperation and development can be generated and tested in Central Asia**, based on the respect and balancing the interests of all stakeholders.

During our chairmanship on the Council, we intend to initiate **broad, balanced, meaningful and result-oriented discussions** on the situation in Afghanistan and how to promote peace, security and development in Central Asia. We will strive for the adoption of the special outcome document from these deliberations.

We want to see, as speedily as possible, Afghanistan's return to peace and stability, and believe that broad assistance must be given to help the country in its economic and social development, in its efforts to counter threats to its security, and to strengthen capacity-building. **We are ready to work tirelessly as Chair of the 1988 Committee on Afghanistan/Taliban.**

**FOURTH**, international terrorism and violent extremism are today some of the main and acute challenges to global peace and security. Crises in many regions of the world are caused primarily by the activities of international terrorist groups. **It is only with the combined efforts of all states, international and regional organizations and other key stakeholders that we can put an end to this scourge.** To achieve which, requires, above all, that the dialogue between political and religious leaders is intensified to help counter violent extremism and radicalism.

**Kazakhstan will chair the Security Council 1267 Committee on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida to help achieve these goals.**

In this context, we plan to invite the UN Member States and the UN Security Council to develop the **Astana Code of Conduct** for International Anti-Terrorist Operations. We believe this can serve as the basis for the formation of the Global Antiterrorist Coalition (Network) under the auspices of the UN, which I proposed in my statement at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly.

**FIFTH.** Sustainable global peace will not be possible without comprehensive **peace and security in Africa.**

As an Observer-State of the African Union and **Chair of the Security Council Committee on Somalia and Eritrea**, Kazakhstan will contribute to international efforts for national reconciliation and restoration

of peace in the region of the Horn of Africa, and also across the continent as a whole.

**SIXTH.** We are convinced that long-term stability and sustainable peace can only be achieved by understanding the **strong connection between peace, security and development**. This Security-Development Nexus should be based on **global action to prevent wars and conflicts, protect human rights, deliver Sustainable Development Goals and combat climate change**, including through implementation of commitments by all Parties to the Paris Climate Agreement.

Kazakhstan is determined to continue contributing to sustainable development. Among practical steps we are taking is hosting **'EXPO-2017' on the theme 'Energy of the Future'** in Astana this summer. Our aim is to help promote sustainable energy and minimize the consequences of climate change which are both important components of preventive diplomacy.

**SEVENTH.** Over the next two years, Kazakhstan will support efforts to improve and adapt the Security Council and the United Nations system so that it is better equipped to overcome contemporary challenges and threats to humankind and to increase its leadership role in global affairs.

**The United Nations, as well as, the other global structures of the post-war period must meet the needs of the 21st century.**

Kazakhstan will work to enhance cooperation between all collective security regional organizations of Europe, the Americas, Asia and Africa.

To consolidate efforts and provide the collective political will to enhance global and regional security and stability, and to strengthen trust among states, **we propose to convene every year or every two years, a Security Council meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government.**

The objectives and tasks set out in this **Policy Address** outline the political priorities and practical components for Kazakhstan's non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council in 2017-2018.

Kazakhstan is determined to work with all Member States of the Council on these priorities, **without political expediency, and in an open, objective, balanced, responsible and constructive way.**

Kazakhstan counts on the support of partners for its initiatives, which have the important goal of **making the world in the 21st century secure, just and prosperous one.**

*Astana, 1 January 2017*

## **Kazakh President Urges Global Partnership for a Secure, Just and Prosperous World**

**New York, 10 January 2017** – As Kazakhstan takes up its seat on the United Nations Security Council for the next two years, President Nursultan Nazarbayev has set out the country's priorities for global peace and security. In a wide-ranging statement, the President said Kazakhstan was determined to support all efforts to improve trust and co-operation between countries and to work to create consensus on tackling global challenges.

The document is entitled Kazakhstan's Concept and Vision for Sustaining Global Partnerships for a Secure, Just and Prosperous World and was distributed as the country's Foreign Minister Kairat Abdrakhmanov addressed the UN Security Council's High-Level Open Debate on "Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace" today.

In the Policy Address to the Security Council of the United Nations, Nazarbayev said that encouraging steps towards nuclear disarmament was a top priority for Kazakhstan as the UN Security Council's newest non-permanent member. As leader of the first country to give up its nuclear arsenal, he called on member states to set a goal of ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the UN's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2045. He drew particular attention to the urgent need to find a constructive solution to the issue of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula.

Mr Nazarbayev promised to support efforts to modernise UN structures so they reflected the realities of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and to strengthen its peacekeeping efforts. He said his Manifesto 'The World. The 21st Century' highlighted how to create the conditions to curb global conflicts and violence.

Being the first Central Asian state to be elected to join the UN Security Council, Kazakhstan would seek to promote the interests of all countries of the region to bolster its stability and security, he said. Singling out Afghanistan as a particular priority, he called for "broad, balanced, meaningful and result-oriented discussions" to help the country return to lasting peace and security.

Turning to the threat from global extremism and terrorist, Mr Nazarbayev repeated his call for a Global Antiterrorist coalition to be created under the auspices of the UN. He said that Kazakhstan would work tirelessly on the Security Council to tackle the threat from ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and to ease tensions in the Horn of Africa.

In order to achieve Kazakhstan's priorities at the UN, President Nazarbayev said that his country was committed to work in a balanced and unbiased manner on the Council's entire agenda to help shape a secure, just and prosperous world.

**Notes to editors** – Kazakhstan took up its non-permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council in January 2017, at the start of its two-year tenure.

# KAZAKHSTAN

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*Check against delivery*

## REMARKS

by H.E. Kairat ABDRAKHMANOV,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the Security Council  
High-Level Open Debate on Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace  
(10 January 2017)

**Madame President,**

Please accept my most sincere wishes of success of Sweden's presidency. It is deeply symbolical that the year 2017 starts with a renewed focus on prevention jointly facilitated by Sweden – a nation with an impeccable record of promoting UN values – and the new Secretary-General, His Excellency Antonio Guterres, a trusted leader and a symbol of the Organization's ideals.

May I remind you that the first ever UN office on prevention was established in my region, Central Asia, 10 years ago. Now it is time for the rest of the Organization to follow the suit.

Clearly, prevention of conflicts is a complex approach that requires, in fact, a paradigm shift. Being seized with addressing the crises of the day might be a good excuse to avoid adopting audacious visions and taking bold steps. Global economic uncertainty, political disagreements and narrowly formulated national priorities might prevent us from fostering dialogue and trust in international relations. Still, the UN has a duty to ensure a safe and prosperous future for all, and fulfilling it requires practical steps to build a world free of the virus of war and conflict.

My President published in March last year the Manifesto “The World. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century”, a far-reaching document combining a realistic take on the world with an ambitious vision based on unity rather than division, on cooperation rather than rivalry.

On 1<sup>st</sup> January, on the first day of Kazakhstan’s tenure in the Security Council, President Nazarbayev unveiled his *Policy Address on Sustaining Global Partnership for Secure, Just and Prosperous World*, copies of which are available in this room. Dwelling on the principles of the Manifesto, the Policy Address puts forward 7 points related to making Kazakhstan’s contribution to the work of the Council as meaningful and constructive as possible.

In the context of today’s agenda, the President’s Address makes it clear that without genuine dialogue preventing conflicts and sustaining peace are unattainable. At the global level, it requires setting a goal of **building by 2045, the UN’s Centenary, a world free of nuclear weapons**. Such a very practical decision will send a message that political leaders – and nations they represent - are strong enough to destroy invisible walls and build bridges for the common good.

The Policy Address emphasizes the need to do much more at the regional level. In line with our commitment to strengthen peace and security in Central Asia and

Afghanistan, we will endeavour to develop a **model of regional peace and cooperation**, taking special care of root causes of the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan and prevention of proliferation of terrorism and violent extremism.

Rivalries, lack of trust and unity of purpose, injustice as well as stark economic and social inequalities and underdevelopment prevent global community from achieving progress in the Middle East. As a nation committed to dialogue and mediation, **we are ready to host talks in Astana to help pave way for restoring peace in Syria**. We also believe that dialogue between political leaders and religious authorities should be intensified with a view to find lasting political solutions to eradicate the threat of terrorism. We invite all member states to jointly draft an **Astana Code of Conduct for International Counter-Terrorism Operations** as a step towards creation of a Global Anti-Terrorist Coalition (Network). Soonest adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism will undoubtedly be a major prevention measure.

We endorse Secretary-General's remarks on SDGs as a "key prevention tool". President's Address emphasizes **the role of Security-Development Nexus in preventing wars, protecting human rights and building a safer and prosperous future**. SDGs are a direct and significant contribution to the 2045 Vision. Astana is hosting EXPO-2017 this summer, and we hope that this event, along with obvious benefits such as a greater international cooperation in the area of sustainable energy, will produce an added value in the form of stronger collective commitment to security through development.

During Kazakhstan's tenure in the UN Security Council, we will support efforts to make the Council and the entire United Nations better equipped for the challenges and opportunities of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. To enhance the level of trust between states and generate political will required, **the President of Kazakhstan proposed to convene Council meetings at the level of Heads of State and Government**. We believe that this is a timely and highly relevant initiative to achieve a paradigm shift in the Council.

As far as the UN machinery is concerned, we welcome the recommendations of the UN commissioned reports on peace operations and peace-building architecture. A systemic approach should be further developed to identify and prevent emerging crises, take into account new factors, such as cyber-crime, deployment of weapons in outer space and pay foremost attention to development and human rights.

We strongly believe that the Security Council should have a direct oversight role in the "peace continuum", including through greater cooperation with the Secretary-General.

Regular joint consultations both formal and informal between the UNSC and the Secretary-General continue to create important opportunities for cooperation, prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and long-term development.

The Secretary-General as the honest broker, bridge builder and messenger of peace should play the crucial role in conflict prevention at the earliest stages, by bringing to the attention of the Security Council any matter, which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations is very clear on this point.

Thank you very much.

## Factsheet

### **President Nazarbayev's Policy Address to UN Security Council "Kazakhstan's Concept and Vision for Sustainable Global Partnerships for a Secure, Just and Prosperous World"**

*(delivered in New York, January 10, 2017, on the occasion of the country's assuming of a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council 2017-18)*

#### **Kazakhstan's priorities for the UN Security Council**

1. **A world free of nuclear weapons** – Kazakhstan will continue to consolidate global efforts to free the world of nuclear weapons. Kazakhstan will urge all member states to set a goal of ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the UN's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2045.
2. **Eliminate the threat of a global war** – Kazakhstan wants to play its role in preventing military confrontations at regional and worldwide levels. Kazakhstan will work to achieve the ideas proposed in President Nursultan Nazarbayev's Manifesto "The World. The 21<sup>st</sup> century" from March 31, 2016.
3. **Promote the interests of Central Asia to ensure its stability and security** – Kazakhstan wants to establish a regional zone of peace, security, cooperation and development in Central Asia. Kazakhstan will play its part to bring back peace and stability to Afghanistan.
4. **Fight and defeat terrorism** – Kazakhstan will chair the Security Council Committees on sanctions related to terrorist groups to promote combined efforts of all states and international and regional organizations to defeat terrorism. Kazakhstan plans to invite the UN member states to develop the Astana Code of Conduct in International Anti-Terrorist Operations as part of its effort to establish the Global Antiterrorist Coalition (network) under the auspices of the UN, as proposed by President Nazarbayev.
5. **Peace and security in Africa** – Kazakhstan will contribute to international efforts for national reconciliation and restoration of peace in Africa.
6. **Sustainable development** – Kazakhstan will aim to help promote the early achievement of the UN-approved Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), green energy and minimize the consequences of climate change. As a practical step, Kazakhstan is hosting 'EXPO-2017' on the theme 'Energy of the Future' in Astana this summer.
7. **Improve and modernise the Security Council and the United Nations system** – Kazakhstan proposes to convene a Security Council meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government every year or

every two years in order to enhance global and regional security and stability and to strengthen trust among member states.

### **Overview of Kazakhstan's seat on the UN Security Council**

- In September 2013 Kazakhstan announced its bid to secure a seat as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.
- Kazakhstan was elected to the UN Security Council following the elections for the Asia-Pacific seat on 28 June 2016 at the UN Headquarters in New-York.
- 138 out of 193 countries voted for Kazakhstan to join the UN Security Council.
- On January 1, 2017 Kazakhstan began its duties on the UN Security Council as a non-permanent member for 2017-2018.
- Kazakhstan is the first country from Central Asia to hold a seat on the UN Security Council.