Statement
by Mr. Nuran Niyazaliev,
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic,
at the plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the agenda item 86 "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency"
(3 November 2014, New York)

Mr. President,

At the outset, let me thank Mr. Yukiya Amano, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), for presenting the IAEA's annual report for 2013 and for his statement, which included additional information on the principal developments in the Agency’s activities during 2014.

The report sets forth the achievements of the IAEA and the challenges it will face in the coming years. We fully agree with IAEA Director General Yukia Amano who said at the recent General Conference that "The impact of our work in the daily lives of millions of people around the world is extraordinary". The Agency's role is crucial in assisting developing countries in using nuclear technology in areas, including health, food and agriculture. The continued growth in the use of nuclear power will require much of the IAEA’s attention and resources. It also plays a fundamental role in the field of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapon utilizing its unique verification mechanism. In addition, by the technical cooperation programme the Agency helps member States to build, strengthen and maintain capacities in the safe, peaceful and secure use of nuclear technology in support of sustainable socioeconomic development. We fully support these activities of the IAEA.

It is a pleasure for me to extend, on this occasion, a warm welcome to the Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Djibouti, the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Republic of Vanuatu as new members of the Agency. We believe in the strengthening and universalization of the Agency’s membership, in order for it to effectively carry out its mandate. In this regard my delegation hopes that the next high-level IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security in December 2016 will be an important opportunity to review progress achieved and to map out work for the future.

Г-н Председатель,

Кыргызская Республика стала членом Международного агентства по атомной энергии (МАГАТЭ) в 2003 году, исходя из понимания того, что ядерные технологии являются важным компонентом государственной политики в науке и технологии и могут способствовать технологическому и экономическому развитию страны.
Конференция "Промышленное программное обеспечение в эксплуатации. Инновационные технологии и решения. Эффективное использование средств и ресурсов." 1-2 апреля 2013 года в отеле "Интурист", г. Москва. Организаторы: ООО "Технологии и решения. Эффективное использование средств и ресурсов." и ООО "Информационные технологии и решения. Эффективное использование средств и ресурсов."

Программа конференции:
1. Открытие конференции.
2. Презентации компаний-партнеров.
3. Панельная дискуссия.
4. Закрытие конференции.

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Республики и МАГАТЭ в сфере здравоохранения. Смертность от онкологических заболеваний в стране в структуре смертности занимает одно из ведущих мест. Ежегодно в стране умирает около 3 тысяч больных раком. Мы глубоко заинтересованы в развитии сотрудничества с МАГАТЭ и другими сторонами в применении ядерной технологии в медицине, особенно при лечении раковых заболеваний.

Mr. President,

The commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a fundamental principle of the foreign and domestic policy of my country. It undertakes effective measures to bolster the national export control regime and to strengthen oversight and monitoring of the flow of materials and equipment used in the development and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

The Kyrgyz Republic has ratified the primary international agreements on non-proliferation and regards international safeguards and the physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities as the first line of defense against nuclear terrorism. As such, the Kyrgyz Republic strongly endorses the IAEA’s efforts to strengthen the international safeguards system, including adoption of the Additional Protocol as the safeguards standard. We welcome the practical measures identified in the communiqués of the 2010, 2012 and 2014 Nuclear Security Summits. Fully recognizing the dangers that the possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups would pose, the Kyrgyz Republic signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) is an international legal and political instrument of great significance that has the real potential to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Kyrgyz Republic is taking consistent measures to effectively implement it, and has submitted in 2013 its National Plan of Action on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

One of the most promising approaches to disarmament and non-proliferation is the creation of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones. The Kyrgyz Republic takes pride in the entry into force in 2009 of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia. Article 18 of the Treaty has established the Kyrgyz Republic as a depository of the Treaty, which indicates my country’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 French Republic has announced ratification of the Protocol a few days ago and we urge other nuclear-weapon States to ratify it as soon as possible. The Kyrgyz Republic is the depository of the Protocol and is ready to faithfully carry out these functions.

Mr. President,

In conclusion, the Kyrgyz Republic fully supports the work and mission of IAEA and will continue to cooperate with it actively. We stand firmly committed to IAEA’s commitments towards the peaceful use of nuclear energy in a safe and secure manner for the benefit and development of the human kind and the world community.

Thank you.