

IN PURSUIT OF A WORLD WITHOUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Japan and Kazakhstan
Work Together
for the CTBT



SHARING OUR EXPERIENCES AND WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE EARLY ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CTBT



Fumio Kishida,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan



Kairat Abdrakhmanov,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan

“Our common experience of utter devastation caused by nuclear weapons drives us to work together closely to realise a world without nuclear weapons. Building upon the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) as a central pillar of the global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, it is the CTBT that constitutes one of the most important measures for this purpose. Moreover, the CTBT verification regime is at the core of the global system for detection of nuclear tests, which have been repeatedly conducted by North Korea in the course of this century. That is why we co-chaired the Ninth Ministerial Conference for the CTBT in 2015 (the Article XIV Conference) and have since worked together to appeal to the remaining non-ratifying countries to ratify the Treaty without delay. Now it is time to complete what we have started. Our joint endeavour together with so many other countries and people around the globe will not cease until the day of the entry into force of the CTBT.”

What is the CTBT?

The **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty** (CTBT) prohibits all nuclear weapon test explosions anywhere on the Earth's surface, in the atmosphere, underwater and underground. It effectively constrains qualitative improvements of nuclear weapons, thus providing a necessary step for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Currently 183 countries have signed the Treaty, of which 166 have ratified it. The 44 nuclear technology holder countries must sign and ratify it before the CTBT can enter into force; however eight of these

countries have yet to do so: China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and the USA (signed but not ratified); India, North Korea and Pakistan (not signed nor ratified) (hereafter, “remaining Annex 2 States”).

North Korea is the only country that has conducted explosive nuclear testing in the 21st century - a flagrant breach of the already universally accepted norm against nuclear testing. It is therefore necessary to urgently bring the CTBT into force in order to make it legally-binding.

What is the role of the Article XIV Conference?

Based on Article XIV of the CTBT, a conference on facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT has been and will be convened every other year until the Treaty enters into force. This conference is commonly referred to as “the Article XIV Conference.” **Japan** and the Republic of **Kazakhstan** co-presided over the Ninth Article XIV Conference on 29 September 2015 in New York, USA. Since then, both countries, as the **Co-Coordinator for the entry into force of the Treaty**, have led and coordinated international efforts for the promotion of its entry into force, and will continue to until the next Article XIV Conference in September 2017.



President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan in Hiroshima, Japan on 9 November 2016



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida of Japan and then Foreign Minister Ertan Idrisov of Kazakhstan assumed the chairmanship of the Article XIV Conference in New York, USA on 29 September 2015.

Left: CTBTO Executive Secretary Lassina Zerbo at the Ninth Article XIV Conference in New York, USA on 29 September 2015 (Photo: CTBTO)

Right: Ambassador Kairat Sarybay of Kazakhstan and Ambassador Mitsuru Kitano of Japan co-chairing a meeting in Vienna, Austria on 8 April 2015



Japan and Kazakhstan

Both countries have experienced devastation caused by nuclear weapons and therefore attach great importance to the promotion of the Treaty and its verification regime. Japan was severely affected by the bombings of **Hiroshima and Nagasaki** at the end of the Second World War and Kazakhstan suffered from the consequences of 456 nuclear test explosions conducted at the **Semipalatinsk nuclear test site**. Against this background, President Nursultan Nazarbayev visited Hiroshima, Japan in November 2016 and called for the application of best efforts to prevent tragedies caused by atomic bombings or nuclear weapon tests. Their nomination as the Co-Coordinators is symbolic, especially as 2016 marked the **20th anniversary** since the opening for signature of the Treaty and the 25th anniversary of the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site.

“As the CTBT approaches the 20th anniversary of its opening for signature, it is highly symbolical that Japan and Kazakhstan are spearheading international efforts in support of the Treaty’s entry into force as co-Presidents of the Article XIV process.”

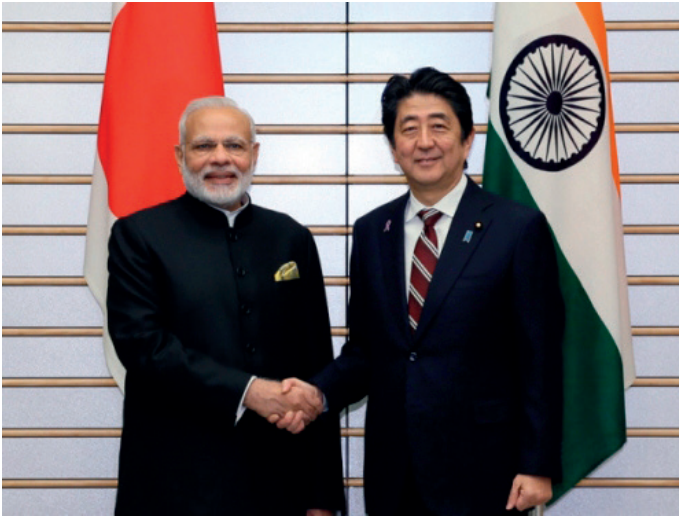
CTBTO Executive Secretary Lassina Zerbo on 29 September 2015

Declaration of the Article XIV Conference

At the Article XIV Conference in September 2015, the **Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty** was adopted. This document guides the Co-Coordinators’ work to advance the entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT in cooperation with other State Signatories.

“We urge the remaining eight Annex 2 States... to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay, bearing in mind that the CTBT was opened for signature almost 20 years ago, and call upon these States to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the CTBT... We reaffirm our determination to take concrete and actionable steps towards early entry into force and universalisation of the Treaty...”

Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the CTBT on 29 September 2015



Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held a Japan-India Summit Meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India in Tokyo, Japan on 11 November 2016.
(Source: Official Website of the Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet
(http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/actions/201611/11article2.html#inner_content1))



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida and State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in Naypyidaw, Myanmar on 3 May 2016

CONCRETE ACTIONS TOWARDS THE EARLY ENTRY IN TO FORCE OF THE TREATY

Encouraging States to sign and ratify the Treaty...

Although the CTBT is increasingly universally adhered to, it has yet to become legally binding. Japan and Kazakhstan have been persistent in their efforts to approach key countries, including the remaining Annex 2 States, at the highest political and ambassadorial level to encourage their signature and ratification of the Treaty:

“We, the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, reaffirm our commitment to realising a world free of nuclear weapons and consider it a main goal of humanity in the 20th century.”

Joint Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and President Nursultan Nazarbayev on 27 October 2015

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan and President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan adopted the first ever

summit-level joint statement on the CTBT in Astana, Kazakhstan on 27 October 2015. They reiterated their appeal in their subsequent joint statement issued in Tokyo, Japan in November 2016. In the meantime, both countries additionally issued a joint statement on the CTBT at the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington DC, USA in March 2016. In April 2016, Japan and Kazakhstan also submitted a working paper on the CTBT to the Open-Ended Working Group taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

Both countries appeal to the importance of the CTBT and its early entry into force at the highest political level.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe raised the issue with Egypt in February 2016, India in April and November 2016 and Sri Lanka in May 2016. This was reflected in the joint statements issued at these occasions.

Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida encouraged ratification by Myanmar and Thailand in May 2016. The importance of the early entry into force was reiterated in a joint statement issued by the Foreign Ministers of Australia and Japan in November 2015 and another issued by the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Japan in December 2015.

Japan and Kazakhstan have repeatedly delivered **joint diplomatic démarches** at ambassadorial and other levels in the relevant capitals of non-ratifying States and in Vienna, Austria throughout 2016-2017.

Both countries have been promoting a mutually-reinforcing approach by cooperating with members of “the Friends of the CTBT” (Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands), other countries and the CTBTO. Ambassadors of both countries have been coordinating international efforts for the entry into force and universalisation by convening meetings among State Signatories of the CTBT.



International Conference “Building a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World” in Astana, Kazakhstan on 29 August 2016



Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida and Australian Foreign Minister Julie Bishop co-chairing the Eighth Ministerial Meeting in New York, USA on 21 September 2016

Enhancing political momentum through meetings at political level ...



G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Hiroshima, Japan on 11 April 2016

On 11 April 2016, the **G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers' Meeting** was held in Hiroshima, Japan, and the **Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation** was issued.

“No state should conduct a nuclear test explosion and all states should sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty without delay and without conditions to achieve the early entry into force of the treaty.”

Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation on 11 April 2016

On 13 June 2016, the **CTBT 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting** was held in Vienna, Austria as the first ever ministerial level meeting of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO. Then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Erlan Idrissov, and State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Seiji Kihara, were in attendance.

Taking full advantage of the 20th anniversary of the opening of signature of the Treaty in 1966, major high-level meetings and conferences have been strategically utilised to raise awareness of the Treaty and its objectives at the highest political level and among decision makers:

On 29 August 2016, an **International Conference entitled “Building a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World”** was held in Astana, Kazakhstan to raise awareness at the political level on nuclear disarmament. The ***Astana Vision: From a Radioactive Haze to a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World*** was adopted at the meeting.

“We... specifically call on governments to sign and ratify the CTBT, noting the symbolism of this conference taking place on the 25th anniversary of the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and the 20th anniversary of the opening for signing of the CTBT.”

Astana Vision: From a Radioactive Haze to a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World on 29 August 2016

On 21 September 2016, the Friends of the CTBT in cooperation with the Co-Coordination of the Article XIV process organised the **Eighth CTBT Ministerial Meeting** in New York, USA. The Meeting adopted a **CTBT Joint Ministerial Statement** aiming at making a universal political appeal for the early entry into force of the Treaty.

“We, the Foreign Ministers issuing this statement, stand united in our commitment to promote and pursue its entry into force without further delay... We must finish the work we started twenty years ago.”

Joint Ministerial Statement on the CTBT on 21 September 2016

At the meeting, both **Swaziland** and **Myanmar** announced their imminent ratification, raising the total number of ratifications from 164 to 166.

“Japan believes that concrete and practical measures with cooperation of nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapons States are indispensable for the advancement of nuclear disarmament. The CTBT is one of the most effective measures in this regard.”

Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida at the Eighth CTBT Ministerial Meeting on 21 September 2016

In 2017, Japan will host a **Regional Conference for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East** to promote the Treaty in this region.



A panel outlining the history of the CTBT



Ambassador Mitsuru Kitano at the panel "20 Years Later: The United States and the Future of the CTBT" in Washington DC, USA on 13 September 2016

Raising awareness among stakeholders and the civil society, including youth...

Japan and Kazakhstan have made use of every opportunity to raise awareness of the Treaty and its objectives among stakeholders and the civil society, including youth, through various public discussion forums on the topic of the CTBT:

Japan hosted a **GEM (Group of Eminent Persons) meeting** in Hiroshima in August 2015 to discuss strategies for advancing the entry into force of the CTBT. The GEM issued the *Hiroshima Declaration* at the meeting.

"CTBTO Looking Back, Moving Forward: Kick-starting the CTBT 20 Years On" was held on 13 January 2016 at the ACUNS Vienna UN Conference, Austria.

"Moving Ahead: How to Achieve Entry into Force" was held on 25 January 2016 in Vienna, Austria.

"CTBT at 20: Re-energizing the Global Debate" was held on 24 March 2016 at the Vienna Centre of Disarmament and Non-proliferation (VCDNP), Austria.

At the **CTBT 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting** on 13 June 2016, Japan and Kazakhstan supported a **commemorative exhibition** in the Rotunda of the Vienna International Centre, which outlined the CTBTO's history and verification regime. The exhibition also included artworks and photography from Kazakhstan and other countries illustrating the issue of nuclear testing.

"20 Years Later: The United States and the Future of the CTBT" was held on 13 September 2016 in Washington, DC, USA.

Japan hosted **UN Conferences on Disarmament Issues** in Hiroshima from 26 to 28 August 2015 and in Nagasaki from 11 to 13 December 2016 to discuss a variety of topics, including ways to achieve a world without nuclear weapons and the entry into force of the CTBT.

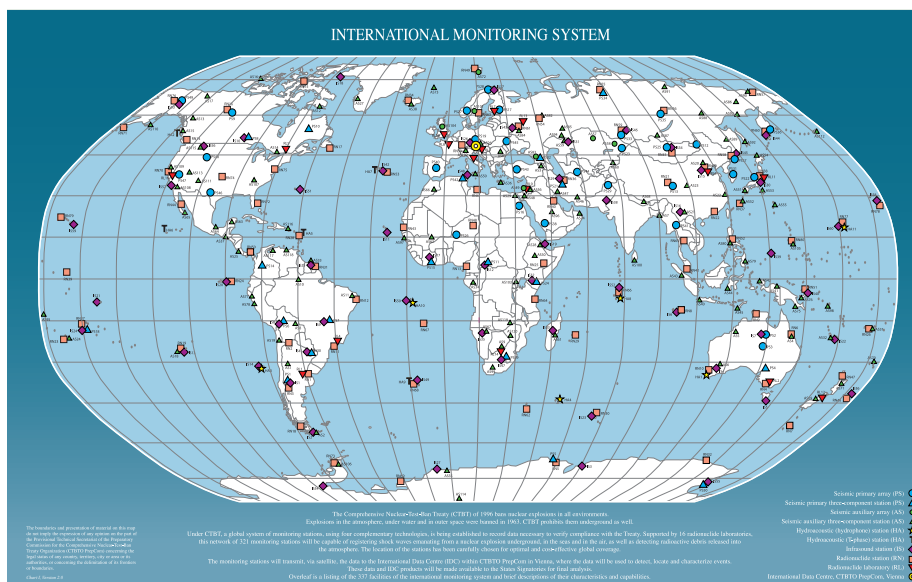
Ambassador Mitsuru Kitano of Japan and Ambassador Kairat Sarybay of Kazakhstan had a video conference with members of **the CTBT Youth Group** at the University of Texas on 20 February 2017.

Japan, Kazakhstan and the VCDNP will co-organize a **workshop on the CTBT** on the margins of the NPT Review Conference preparatory meeting in Vienna, Austria in May 2017.

Towards an early completion of the verification regime...

The verification regime makes sure that no nuclear explosion goes undetected, ensuring confidence that States are maintaining their Treaty commitments of non-testing. Therefore, it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime:

When North Korea conducted nuclear tests on 6 January and 9 September 2016, the CTBT State Signatories received precise information of the location, magnitude, time and depth of the tests in a timely manner. The transportation of radionuclides was also simulated. The effectiveness and importance of the verification regime has been proven once again.



Overview of the International Monitoring System: Almost 300 monitoring stations have been installed. (Image: CTBTO)

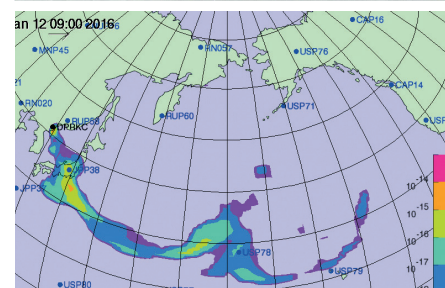
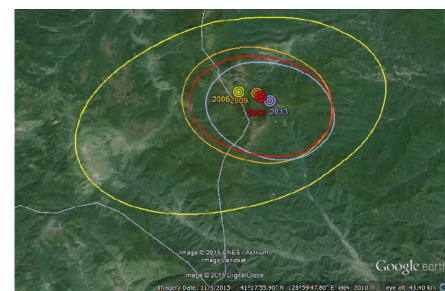
The Co-Coordinators actively contributed to the enhancement of the verification regime while also highlighting its benefits and the need to continue technical and political support.

On 8-12 August 2016, the **Ninth International Conference “Monitoring of Nuclear Tests and Their Consequences”** was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan to highlight the importance of forums for scientists and experts from around the world to exchange knowledge and share

advances in monitoring and verification technologies of relevance to the CTBT.

Kazakhstan is ready to expand its contribution to the international monitoring system by hosting a noble-gas station. This will help to considerably intensify capacities of the CTBT monitoring system.

In March 2017, Japan made an **extra-budgetary contribution amounting to 2.4 million USD** to the CTBTO in order



Top: The locations and error ellipses of events in North Korea, as analysed by the CTBTO (Image: CTBTO)

Bottom: Atmospheric transport simulation - release of radionuclides from the location of the seismic detection on 6 January 2016 (Image: CTBTO)

to enhance its capabilities to detect radionuclide noble gas originating from nuclear tests, amongst other uses.

Japan has also hosted the **Global Seismological Observation Training Course** annually for the past two decades, doubling the number of trainees invited to the course in 2017. The course aims at providing knowledge and techniques for detecting nuclear tests while also providing an opportunity for outreach to non-signatory States.



Exhibition panels with Kazakh children's paintings on the International Day against Nuclear Tests (29 August) at the VIC



Permanent Exhibition at the VIC

Building foundations for global nuclear disarmament efforts...

Efforts have been made to raise awareness of the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and the critical importance of international efforts for a world without nuclear weapons:

In November 2015, a **permanent exhibition entitled “Towards a World Free of Nuclear Weapons”** was opened at the Vienna International Centre (VIC). The exhibition shows the devastation to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from atomic bombing, including a display of artifacts that were exposed to the atomic blasts in the two Japanese cities. The exhibition is now a part of guided tours of the UN in Vienna with the hope of sending a powerful message for a more hopeful future free of nuclear weapons.

Kazakhstan's **ATOM Project** is an international campaign designed not only to raise awareness of the devastation caused by nuclear weapons testing, but also to urge people from all over the world to sign a petition showing world leaders the demand for a world without nuclear weapons testing. More than 300 000 people all over the world have signed the petition.

“Japan will continue to make various efforts to bring about ‘a world free of nuclear weapons’ by calling for cooperation from both nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states and having world leaders and young people become directly acquainted with the tragic reality of the atomic bombings.”

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Ceremony on 9 August 2016

“By telling about the consequences of nuclear weapon tests, it encourages anyone who opposes nuclear weapons to sign an online petition urging governments to permanently abandon nuclear testing and help ensure the CTBT is achieved.”

Then Foreign Minister Erlan Idrissov referring to the ATOM Project on 13 June 2016

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Permanent Mission of Japan
www.vie-mission.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en

Japanese Mission in Vienna



Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan
www.kazakhstan.at/en

Kazakh Mission in Vienna



COVER PHOTO

Top: Japan-Kazakhstan Summit Meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan on 27 October 2015
Bottom-left: After the bombing of Hiroshima, Japan (Photo courtesy of the U.S. National Archives via the Atomic Heritage Foundation)
Bottom-right: Past nuclear test at the former Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site, Kazakhstan



March 2017