

**Statement by Ambassador Kairat Sarybay, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the International Organizations in Vienna at the 1172<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council**  
*(18 January, 2017)*

**Thank you, Mr. Chairperson,**

Central Asia through Kazakhstan is represented in the Security Council for the first time in history of the United Nations. We consider our responsibility most seriously and will strive to give our best to fulfil this important mission.

The priorities of Kazakhstan's non-permanent membership were outlined in President Nursultan Nazarbayev's policy address to the UNSC called "Kazakhstan's Concept and Vision for Sustaining Global Partnerships for a Secure, Just and Prosperous World" (attached to the statement).

This conceptual document aimed at maximizing our country's support to UN principles and strengthening global partnerships by building a fair and prosperous world, by emphasizing Kazakhstan's following seven priorities in the Security Council that I believe most of them correlate with the OSCE agenda:

- achieving a world free of nuclear weapons;
- eliminating the threat of a global war and settling local conflicts;
- promoting the interests of Central Asia while strengthening regional security and cooperation;
- countering terrorism;
- peace and security in Africa;
- ensuring an inextricable link between security and sustainable development; and
- adapting the Security Council and the entire UN system to the threats and challenges of the 21st century.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Kazakhstan has assumed its presidency in the United Nations Security Council in January as a non-permanent Security Council member for 2017-2018.

The members of the UN Security Council expressed their full support to the presidency program of Kazakhstan and underlined its eventfulness, content, relevance and balance.

I would like to draw your attention to the high-level thematic briefing on the theme "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: confidence-building measures" that

will be chaired by President Nursultan Nazarbayev on January 18. It is expected that UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, the Chair of the Governing Board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Ambassador Jan Eliasson as well as high-level representatives of the UN Security Council member countries will speak at the event. The topic of this briefing clearly correlates with the core priorities of the Kazakh diplomacy and Astana's foreign policy initiatives.

The council will also hold a ministerial-level debate on the threats to international peace and security on January 19 focusing on "Building a Regional Partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a Model to Link Security and Development". It is expected that foreign ministers of Central Asian countries and Afghanistan, as well as high-level representatives of the UNSC member states will attend it.

**Mr. Chairperson,**

Countering terrorism and violent extremism is one of the priorities of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. This is proven not only by our chairmanship in the 1267 and 1988 UN Sanctions Committees, but also our efforts to address recent trends, such as the newly found presence of ISIL/Da'esh and Al-Qaida in Afghanistan, and the return of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) from Syria and Iraq to their countries of origin, including in Central Asia.

In September 2015, at the UN General Assembly, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan put forward several initiatives, such as to establish under UN auspices, the Global Counter-Terrorism Coalition/Network; and to develop and adopt a UN comprehensive document for combating terrorism.

In the light of the implementation of the abovementioned counterterrorism initiatives on January 18 the Foreign Minister Kairat Abdrakhmanov is going to present for all UN member states an initial draft of the **Code of Conduct for the terrorism free world**.

Given the importance of combating terrorism in the OSCE area in light of adopted Ministerial Council "Declaration on strengthening OSCE efforts to prevent and counter terrorism", we see the relevance of meticulous consideration of possible adoption of abovementioned Code of conduct within the OSCE.

As an example I would like to point out that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which is another largest regional organization comprising also 57 member states, in 1998 approved the Code of Conduct on Combating International Terrorism and adopted in 1999 the OIC Convention against terrorism.

**I thank you.**

**Security Council**

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**Letter dated 6 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Permit me to express my Government's highest appreciation to Sweden for its outstanding leadership of the Security Council and its tireless efforts to ensure a world free of conflicts. This commitment to peace has been exemplified in the choice of the theme of the high-level open debate, namely, "Conflict prevention and sustaining peace", that will be held under your stewardship on 10 January 2017. We thank our Swedish colleagues for this most relevant initiative and are pleased to inform that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kairat Abdrakhmanov, will participate in the open debate.

I also have the honour to submit to the Security Council a text of the policy address by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, entitled "Kazakhstan's concept and vision for sustaining global partnerships for a secure, just and prosperous world" (see annex). The policy address portrays a momentous stand on achieving a conflict-free world. It also outlines the political priorities of Kazakhstan as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for the period 2017-2018.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Barlybay Sadykov  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 6 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

[Original: English and Russian]

**Policy address to the Security Council by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, entitled “Kazakhstan’s concept and vision for sustaining global partnerships for a secure, just and prosperous world” on the occasion of the start of Kazakhstan’s non-permanent membership of the Security Council for 2017-2018**

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

Kazakhstan is grateful to all States Members of the United Nations that supported its candidature. We consider our election to the Security Council as a great responsibility and evidence of the international community’s trust in our commitment to peace. We also view it as recognition of our efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations in maintaining global peace and security.

We welcome the new Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, who commenced his tenure on 1 January 2017. 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 twenty-fifth anniversary of the Republic of Kazakhstan’s membership of the United Nations.

Over the last quarter of a century, our country has demonstrated its total steadfastness to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to 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 States Members of the United Nations, with a particular focus on strengthening trust among 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 United Nations 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 twenty-first 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 Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).

While welcoming the agreements reached on 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 (2015).

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 one hundredth anniversary of the United Nations 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 the regional and global levels.

We are convinced that peace and the renunciation of war as a means of settling inter-State problems are essential to the survival of humankind. In this context, Kazakhstan intends to promote the implementation of my Manifesto, "The World. The 21st Century", which 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 United Nations 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 Commonwealth of Independent States. 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 United Nations 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 respect and balancing the interests of all stakeholders.

During our presidency of 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 also strive for the adoption of a special outcome document from those 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 Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) Committee concerning Afghanistan and the 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 this requires, above all, that the dialogue between political and religious leaders be intensified to help counter violent extremism and radicalism.

Kazakhstan will chair the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and associated individuals, group and undertaking and entities, to help achieve these goals.

In this context, we plan to invite States Members of the United Nations and the 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 a global counter-terrorism coalition (network) under the auspices of the United Nations, which I proposed in my statement at the seventieth session of the United Nations 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 pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning 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 the Sustainable Development Goals and combat climate change, including through the implementation of commitments by all States parties to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Kazakhstan is determined to continue contributing to sustainable development. The practical steps we are taking include 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 entire United Nations system to be better equipped to overcome contemporary challenges and threats to humankind, and to increase the leadership role of the United Nations in global affairs.

The United Nations, and the other global structures of the post-war period, must meet the needs of the twenty-first century.

Kazakhstan will work to enhance cooperation among 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 Security Council in 2017-2018.

Kazakhstan is determined to work in the Council with all Members States 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 twenty-first century a secure, just and prosperous one.

Astana, 1 January 2017

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