

Plausnik; ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

AUSTRIA

Article XIV Conference, 17.-18.9.2007  
Gemeinsame Eröffnungsrede FBM  
und Costa Rica AM Bruno Stagno Ugarte

ÖV Wien/Stelzer, HAL II.8, HSL II, GV  
Entwurf 13.9., je ca. 10-12 min

→ 0000. 13. 04

## [Part 1 – FBM]

Mr. Director-General,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Colleagues,

I welcome you to this Conference on Facilitating the Entry Into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

### [1. Zum ersten Mal Co-Chairing durch zwei Länder]

As you well know, it is for the first time that two countries, Austria and Costa Rica, have accepted the responsibility of a **shared Presidency** for this Article XIV Conference. I am honoured that you have entrusted us with this special task.

This shared Presidency by two CTBT Member States representing two different geographic regions symbolizes the global support for the Treaty. It testifies that nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, as well as international security as such, are universal concerns, in which each and every member state of the United Nations is a stakeholder. It also highlights the necessity for world-wide cooperation, a partnership, in the fight against global threats.

## [2. Wien als Kompetenzzentrum für Sicherheit und Energie]

The Austrian Government has set itself the clear objective to develop Vienna into a **centre of competence for human security** – striving for every person to live in dignity, in freedom from want and in freedom from fear.

Organised crime and drugs smuggling, concerns about energy shortages and climate change, terrorism and the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation: In multifaceted ways, the international organisations in Vienna respond to today's global challenges. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime assists states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. OPEC addresses the global demand for energy – just last week OPEC member states here in Vienna decided to raise global oil production to prevent a crisis on the oil market this winter. UNIDO aims to improve the living conditions of people around the world. And the IAEA and CTBT strive to counter the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation. All these organisations have one common goal: to make this world a safer place.

Striving to use **synergies** from the work of these organisations, Austria seeks to provide a **platform** to promote new ideas on how to address human security challenges. In May the first Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Cycle 2010 was held here, contributing to overcoming the deadlock in NPT. In December, Austria will host a conference to ban cluster munitions, a weapon that causes immense suffering among civilian populations. Today we have come together to promote the coming into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

### [3. Das CTBT Monitoring Netzwerk]

At its adoption eleven years ago, after four decades of discussion, the CTBT was greeted with great enthusiasm, being labelled by President Clinton as the "*longest sought and hardest fought prize in the history of arms control*". Referring to the signing of the Treaty, "The New Yorker" commented: "*The signing has a fair claim to be the most momentous event ever to have taken place under the U.N.'s roof*".

Fifty years after the horrifying images of Nagasaki and Hiroshima and after decades of living with the concept of "mutual assured destruction", the CTBT infused **new hope** to the international community. It held the promise to break the spiral of producing ever more sophisticated and more destructive nuclear war heads. After a total of 2165 nuclear test explosions, the CTBT would finally put an end, once and for all, to nuclear testing.

Eleven years later **177 States have signed** the Treaty and **138 have ratified** it. While this would be a remarkable success for most Treaties, the CTBT has not yet entered into force. Ten of the countries listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty, the ratification of which is necessary for entry into force, have not yet completed their ratification process. Three of these ten states have yet to sign the Treaty (*Anmerkung: India, Pakistan and the DPRK*).

It is thus fair to ask whether the CTBT held its promise. I believe two aspects are of primary importance in answering this question:

- First, that the CTBT has become a **global treaty**: It has gained an impressive number of signatures and ratifications, and the number of states parties is still growing, with 14 additional ratifications in the last two years. We have to keep up this momentum.
- And second, that complete implementation of the Treaty is guaranteed by a **worldwide verification system**: This second point was proven most strikingly by the 2006 DPRK nuclear test. Although the CTBT's International Monitoring System was not yet completed and the yield was very low, the DPRK event was well recorded. Twenty-two seismic stations, one as far away as South America, tracked the event.

#### **[4. Potentiale des Monitoring Netzwerks]**

CTBT's mandate clearly focuses the use of its monitoring network on detecting the testing of nuclear weapons. However, a number of interesting ideas have been presented to make use of the network's potential and to develop synergies with other instruments. CTBT's monitoring stations could for example contribute crucial information to the monitoring of global climate change.

As a spin-off from the CTBT's monitoring network, we could also benefit from early detection of and thus **early warning on earthquakes and tsunamis**. Together with **SPIDER**, the UN Platform for Space-based Information on Disaster Management and Emergency Response implemented by the UN Office for Outer Space here in Vienna, CTBT's international monitoring system could thus make an important contribution to reducing the human toll of natural disasters.

## [5. CTBT und NPT als komplementäre Instrumente]

Having proved efficient in securing that no nuclear test explosion will ever again go undetected, the CTBT today constitutes a key element in the global non-proliferation and disarmament architecture. It thus complements the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Together, they form the **pillars** of the United Nations nuclear non-proliferation machinery.

Let us not mince words: There is today a lack of confidence in the multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament machinery. We must re-create a **political vision** and a practical, international partnership to generate new interest and confidence in multilateral arms control.

This morning, at the IAEA General Conference, I outlined a proposal for such a partnership that I had first presented at the NPT-Preparatory Committee in Vienna earlier this year. I proposed to learn from the founding instruments of the European Union and to **multilateralize** sensitive nuclear technology in order to build trust and confidence.

Similarly, we must work on building trust and confidence in the CTBT. This will also require new ideas, the readiness to overcome longstanding positions and an openness for active international partnership.

## **[6. Überleitung zu Part 2; ö Initiative CTBTO Workshop für Karibik]**

In preparing this conference, we have discussed at length on possible measures how to accelerate the ratification process in order to facilitate the early entry into force of the CTBT. Bruno will now present our ideas in more detail. Let me just say that it depends on each and every one of us to contribute to this process.

**Concrete measures** should support our advocacy efforts. In this context, Austria has offered to finance a **CTBTO PrepCom Workshop** for the countries of the Caribbean region, in Nassau, Bahamas, from 26-28 November. The workshop will aim at promoting signature and ratification of the CTBT, among others through an exchange of information among all countries of the Caribbean region and by facilitating implementation of concrete measures. We hope that it will thus complement efforts of this Article XIV Conference in a very practical way.