

NEPAL IN THE ARENA OF CTBT

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नेपाल राजपत्र

नेपाल सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड ७७) काठमाडौं, असार ११ गते, २०७७ साल (अतिरिक्ताङ्क १४

भाग २

नेपाल सरकार

कानून, न्याय तथा संसदीय मामिला मन्त्रालय

नेपालको संविधान बमोजिम सङ्घीय संसदले बनाएको तल लेखिए बमोजिमको ऐन सर्वसाधारणको जानकारीको लागि प्रकाशन गरिएको छ ।

संवत् २०७७ सालको ऐन नं. ४

रेडियोधर्मी पदार्थको उपयोग तथा नियमन सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्था गर्न बनेको ऐन

प्रस्तावना: रेडियोधर्मी पदार्थ एवं प्रविधिको सुरक्षित तथा शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग गर्न, अध्ययन अनुसन्धान गर्न र आयनीकरण गर्ने विकिरणबाट पर्न सक्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावबाट सर्वसाधारणको जीउधनको

Radioactive Material (usage and regulation) Act 2020.

It has now opened the door for the
Peaceful use of Nuclear applications
for the benefit of the country.

Nepal is a **peace-loving country** amidst the Himalayas.

It signed the **NPT in 1970**

&

Became a **signatory** of the CTBT in **1996.**

Being surrounded by **two juggernauts**, Nepal is always at the **risk** of Nuclear Threats.



ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

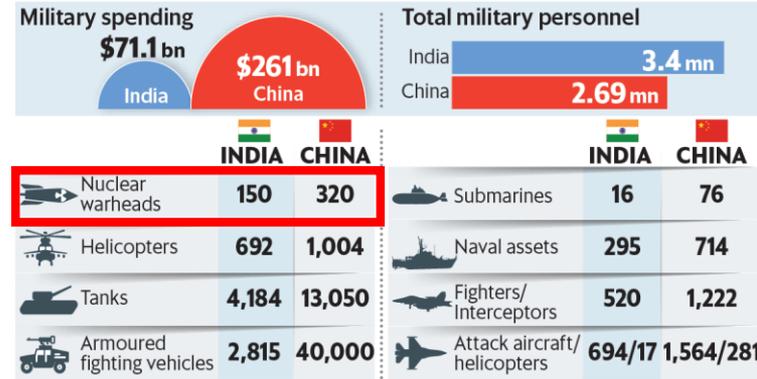
The primary motive of this **E-Poster** is to highlight the current position Nepal holds in the **Global Arena** of the CTBT.

Though Nepal possesses no **Nuclear Arms**, being surrounded by India & China makes it always alert & susceptible to **Nuclear risk**.

THE MILITARY BALANCE

Numbers game

Based on 2019 war machine statistics, China outdoes India on most fronts. However, in the case of ground troops, Indian soldiers outnumber those of China.



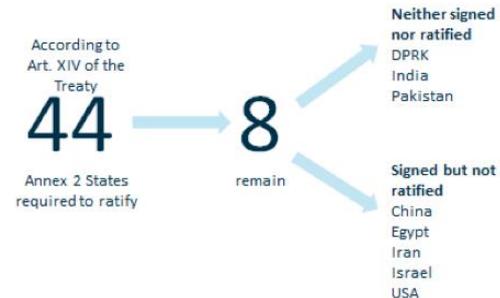
Source: SIPRI/GlobalFirePower.com

INTRODUCTION

The current efforts of CTBTO are centered on creating a momentum for the treaty ratification leading to the ultimate **“Entry into Force”**, bringing the issues of **Nuclear disarmament & Non-proliferation** into public debate and reflecting on the possible challenges and way forward for **the treaty implementation.**

Nepal as a staunch supporter of **Disarmament & Non-Proliferation**, signed the NPT in 1970.03.05 & became a signatory of CTBT in 1996.10.08.

Entry-into-force



Still, the ratification of the treaty from Nepal is **long overdue**.



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Youth and Sports

National Youth Council



The **NYC (National Youth Council)** is a Government body which can play a key role in **pressurizing the government** towards ratification.

Linking **NYC to CYG** would impart positive pressure on the authority **to ratify**.

The Auxiliary Seismic Station
AS068, is still on planning phase.

Nepal could potentially benefit
from the **IMS network** especially
in Seismic activities
&
Radionuclide monitoring.
Which could also in the long run
further CTBTO's agenda.



METHODS



CTBTO WORLD VIEWS
Radionuclide Station #N33,
Schauinsland/Freiburg, Germany

HOME

auxiliary stations

ABOUT

THE TREATY
NUCLEAR TESTING
THE ORGANIZATION
MEMBER STATES
VERIFICATION REGIME

INFORMATION CENTRE
PUBLICATIONS

PHOTOS
VIDEOS

EXPERT AREA
TRAINING/WORKSHOPS

PROCUREMENT
EMPLOYMENT

TEXT ONLY
CONTACT
ACCESSIBILITY
TERMS OF USE
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PREPARATORY COMMISSION

COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN
TREATY ORGANIZATION

LEARN MORE

- DPRK nuclear tests
- Honour Roll
- Calendar of Events

INTERACTIVE
MAP

Focus
TESTING TIMES

DISASTER
WARNING
AND SCIENCE

CTBT
EDUCATIONAL
RESOURCES

SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
SERIES

CURRENT TREATY STATUS

MEMBER STATES

TOTAL RATIFICATIONS 185

ANNEX 2 RATIFICATIONS 170

LATEST STATE SIGNATORY Cuba

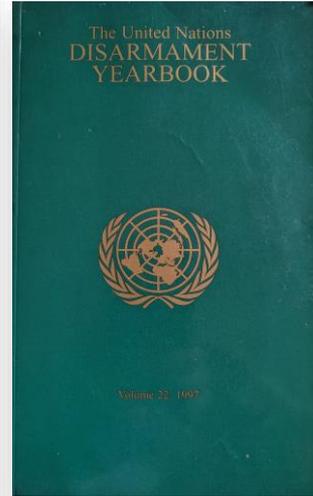
LATEST RATIFYING STATE Comoros

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM STATUS

RECENT NEWS

21 MAY 2021
Rob Floyd elected as next
Executive Secretary

11 MAR 2021
10 years after Fukushima:



The UN Disarmament Yearbook: 1997

and how much time would it devote to them? What forms would the outcome of the work take, i.e., what kind of document should the Preparatory Committee forward to the Conference?

Preparatory Committee for the 2000 NPT Review Conference

The Preparatory Committee convened for its first session from 7 to 18 April in New York, and was chaired by Mr. Pasi Paikallio of Finland. His election to the post was part of an understanding reached among delegations at the outset of the session, according to which the first session would be chaired by a representative of the Western Group, the second by a representative of the Group of Eastern European States, and the third by a representative of the Group of Non-Aligned and other States parties. Furthermore, a representative of the Group of Non-Aligned and other States parties would also be proposed for the presidency of the 2000 Review Conference. Of the 186 States parties to the Treaty, 149 participated in the first session:

¹ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal (<http://www.mofa.gov.np/>)
- Ministry of Education, Sci & Tech (<http://www.moe.gov.np/>)
- National Youth Council, Nepal (<http://www.nyc.gov.np/>)
- United Nations home page (<https://www.un.org/en/>)

Disclaimer: The views expressed on this poster are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the view of the CTBTO

RESULTS

- **Ratification** from Nepal is definitely long overdue.
- Nepal is **not** receiving the benefits of IMS networks and is **still left behind**, as the auxiliary station **AS068** is still under planning phase.
- It Seems that linking **NYC with CYG** will have a positive impact.



The CTBT's **Entry Into Force** is long overdue.
The breakthrough requires involvement of strong political
will power of the member states.

The youth's involvement is apparent to create the momentum.
Nepal as a fervent supporter of **Disarmament and Non-proliferation**
can join hands with other countries contributing to the **EIF**.

Rather than dawdling over Nuclear issues, CTBT ratification itself should be
the prime goal every country should focus on.
Unequivocally, youths from every corner of the globe should play a crucial
role in building pressure towards ratification.