

Kazakhstan actively supports the activity of the Preparatory Commission (PC) of Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (hereinafter – the Treaty) virtually in all directions of creation and improvement of main elements of the verification regime. The Treaty was signed by Kazakhstan in 1996 and ratified by the country's Parliament in 2001. In 2007, the Agreement with PC of the Treaty Organization "On implementation of events, including the post-certificate ones, at the facilities of international monitoring in support of the Treaty" was ratified. Within the framework of the abovementioned regulatory documents, five stations of International Monitoring System (IMS) were created – a network of 4 stations of seismic monitoring, infrasound monitoring station, Kazakhstan National Data Center, and corresponding communications system. Under Kazakhstan's initiative and in accordance with the resolution of PC of the Treaty Organization four field experiments on on-site inspections were conducted during the period from 1999 to 2008.



Field experiments on On-site inspections have been carried out in-situ of Semipalatinsk Test Site (1999, 2002, 2005, 2008) In support of one of the main regimes of CTBT control – "On-site inspection", - in real conditions of STS the experiments were carried out that increased the trustworthiness of the location of underground nuclear tests' implementation. The Institute has undertaken the organization and implementation of four field experiments on On-site Inspection, developed by CTBTO (1999, 2002, 2005, 2008). The last one of them – IPE-08, became the largest on throughout the history of CTBTO.



For the purposes of facilitation of the CTBT's entry into force on the basis of the Institute an International Conference "Monitoring of Nuclear Tests and Their Consequences" has been regularly held since 2000 (every other year); this conference is so far the only regularly held conference at the Eurasian continent, that presents the scientists and specialists from different countries and international organizations an opportunity to effectively and systematically discuss timely technical and scientific issues of nuclear tests monitoring.



In Almaty city, on the basis of Center of Acquisition and Processing of Special Seismic Information of the Institute of Geophysical Research RK, in 2010 a training center on interpretation and processing of digital seismic records in support of CTBTO was founded. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and NORSAR, Norwegian Seismological Center, provides financial, technical and methodological aid. Specialists-seismologists from different countries of Central Asia are trained at this training center.



In March, 1999, Center for Acquisition and Processing of Special Seismic Information (Almaty) has been organized; it has the status of the National Data Center



During 2000-2006 the IGR infrastructure has added new geophysical stations

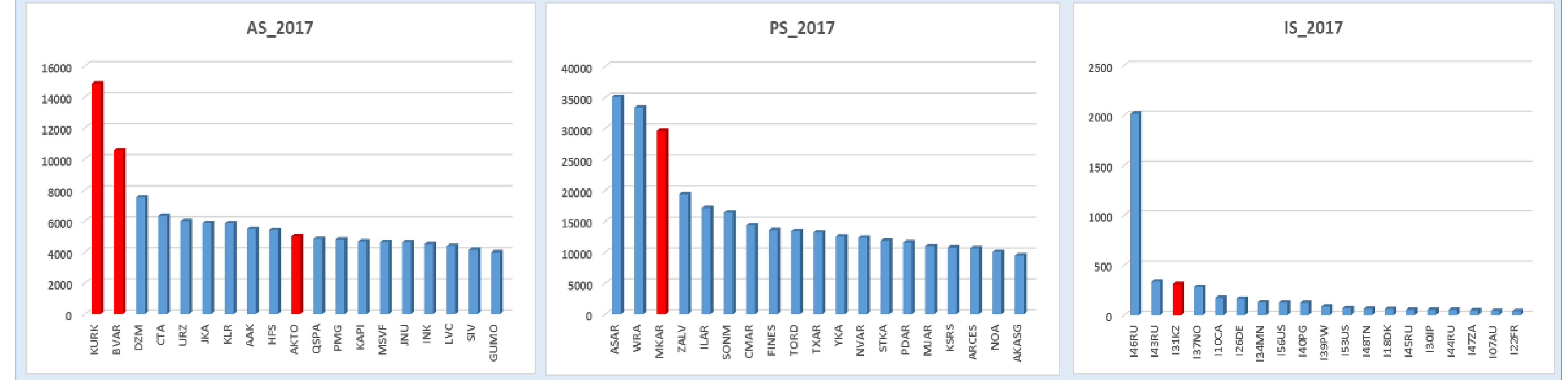
In 2000, PS23-Makanchi seismic array was officially opened as a station of primary (main) IMS
 In 2001, IS31-Aktyubinsk infrasound station was brought into operation
 In 2001, Karatau seismic station in South Kazakhstan was brought into operation
 In 2001, AS57-Borovoe seismic station in Central Kazakhstan was brought into operation



In 2004, AS059-Aktyubinsk (AKTO), 3-component seismic station of auxiliary IMS network, was brought into operation
 A new seismic array Akbulak in West Kazakhstan was brought into operation
 In 2006, AS058-Kurchatov (KURK), seismic array of an auxiliary IMS network, was brought into operation



Kazakhstan segment of International Monitoring System (IMS), created by the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is represented by five stations – four seismic and one infrasound stations. Among the seismic stations there is – one station of primary monitoring system (Makanchi) and three auxiliary ones (Borovoye, Kurchatov, Aktyubinsk). The data from all stations are used at the International Data Center (IDC) during the compilation of seismic bulletins of various operations, including the REB (Reviewed Event Bulletin).



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