Quite a number of interesting statements have been already made on the nuclear cluster. As usual we witness a wide spread of opinions on this topic. However, this is exactly what makes our forum so valuable since it highlights the entire range of views on so important issues. As a positive element that unites us it can be noted that the majority of states assign a priority role to the NPT.

Let me mention in the beginning just one quite symbolic aspect. Next May when NPT Review Conference will be held here in New York the entire world will celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Victory over the Nazi brown plague in World War II. I'm drawing a particular attention of those -- who for some reasons begins to forget this -- to the fact that our country paid 30 million lives of its citizens for this Great Victory for all Mankind. This is why Russia, as perhaps no other state in the world, highly values the true meaning of the concepts of peace, nuclear disarmament and strategic stability based on principles of indivisible security for all states without exception, respect for national interests and strict compliance with the norms of international law.

Russia fully shares the aspirations of the peoples of the world to a noble goal of making our planet free of nuclear weapons. Russia has already covered an unprecedented path of nuclear disarmament. Within a relatively short time Russia has reduced its nuclear missile arsenals by almost 90% and brought them to a minimum sufficient level, and keeps them exclusively in its national territory in full safety and security. We remember quite well who and under which circumstances started the nuclear arms race and do not intend to repeat the mistakes of the past.
At present we give the priority attention in the area of nuclear disarmament to the full-format implementation of Russia - U.S. Treaty on further reductions and limitations of strategic offensive arms (New START).

Russia and the U.S. do have an unprecedented experience of reaching agreements even in the most critical situations and making large-scale steps towards mutual reduction of their strategic arsenals.

Russia and the U.S. - not in words but in deeds - have already implemented and continue to comply with their obligations under part one of NPT Article VI, which reads: each of the Parties to the Treaty "undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament".

However, any understanding in the area of disarmament is quite a complex system of mutual compromises between states. This is why, under no circumstances, should we forget about the second part of NPT Article VI whereby each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations "on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control".

The issue of general and complete disarmament (including nuclear disarmament) is the sphere of responsibility of all states without exception and we can move towards a noble goal of general and complete disarmament only together and only by joint efforts. The undermining of existing understandings on disarmament issues within NPT would have quite serious consequences for everyone - because simply there are no other multilateral legally binding agreements in the area of nuclear disarmament.

Russia treats with respect the opinion of a number of states that decided to discuss the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. We are not in anyway allergic to such discussions. The problem, however, is that the discussion of "humanitarian impact" distracts the attention from addressing practical tasks in the area of real nuclear disarmament.

The time has come when all states with military nuclear potential without exception must join in the process of nuclear disarmament. Nuclear disarmament is one of the elements of strengthening the global strategic stability. Therefore, in order to continue a serious dialogue on issues of nuclear disarmament we all need to jointly solve such problems as unilateral and unlimited deployment of the U.S. global missile defense system, and the unwillingness of some countries to abandon the idea of a potential placement of weapons in outer-space, the lack of readiness among some countries to ratify the CTBT, the development of the well known "Prompt Global Strike" project and the buildup of imbalances in conventional weapons.
In the context of nuclear disarmament our efforts to move forward the NFP resolution are quite significant and we call on our partners not to break up the consensus on this essential issue. There are no weapons in outer space and it is of utmost importance to prohibit once and for all the very possibility of their placement there. If we could have a possibility to prohibit nuclear weapons in 1945 we would not experience now such tremendous difficulties in the area of nuclear disarmament.

Moreover, in the context of nuclear disarmament, especially, when the respected European countries make their arguments about this topic, the stubborn movement of NATO military-nuclear bloc closer to Russian borders looks absolutely odious. It is no secret for anyone that the workout of joint nuclear sharing missions continues within NATO, when the non-nuclear members of the Alliance receive nuclear arms on their territory and their servicemen and air force are being engaged in drill exercises of nuclear strikes against the territory of Russia. All this looks as absurd but it is happening in our contemporary world. Thus it would be simply madness to assume that Russia would suddenly turn a blind eye on the threats to its national security, which never disappeared.

For us the 2010 NPT RC Final Document adopted by consensus remains a true "road map" in the area of nuclear disarmament. A thorough analysis of the results of implementation of all interrelated provisions of the Plan of Actions adopted in 2010 is the best possible task we should focus on in order to ensure the success of the 2015 NPT Conference. During that Conference we will be ready to consider any constructive proposals for strengthening the NPT regime.

We strongly believe that the attempts to undermine the NPT review process and launch some kind of "alternative" dialogue on nuclear disarmament without taking into account the opinion of nuclear powers are a failed idea from the beginning. These issues cannot be dealt with without the main actors. A comprehensive full-scale dialogue among all interested parties is required. The NPT review process, our First Committee of the UNGA, the work of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and the UN Disarmament Commission are exactly such a platform for dialogue.

Russia actively works in all of the abovementioned platforms in close interaction with all interested states. We also thoroughly compare our approaches in the format of P5, BRICS and CSTO.

It is extremely important for all of us to push aside the differences and search for the ways towards a closer interaction in order to join our efforts in synergy for the noble goal that unites us – building the world free of nuclear weapons.