Mr. Chair,

We have stated many times from various international settings that possession of nuclear weapons generates a threat of their proliferation or use by accident or deliberately, existence of nuclear weapons is immoral and contradicts international humanitarian law. Kazakhstan, as one of the countries which voluntarily relinquished its nuclear arsenal and shut down nuclear test site in Semipalatinsk remains a strong supporter of the global process of nuclear threat reduction.

We acknowledge a consolidating role of the Oslo Conference of March 2013 in achieving a total and unconditional elimination of all nuclear weapons - a noble aim broadly supported by the majority of states.

Over more than four consecutive decades the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been a fundamental and integral part of the international security and nuclear disarmament process. Despite the Treaty's potential, we have to admit that progress in this dimension is low and does not meet expectations of the members of the world community.

Kazakhstan actively continues its endeavors aimed at moving forward nuclear disarmament by hosting annual international conferences, including International Conference "From Nuclear test ban to a world free from Nuclear weapons" in August 2012 in Astana and "Forum for a Nuclear-Free World" in October 2011 in Astana. These events are marked with tangible results which can be seen from their final documents calling on leaders of states to commit themselves to their international obligations and agreements.

We commend the Russian Federation and United States for their bilateral undertakings after the 2010 NPT RevCon, and urge all Nuclear-weapon States to follow this example and to engage in the process of eliminating nuclear weapons and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally or through negotiation.

The lack of progress in unilateral basis, especially in implementing by Nuclear-Weapon states of the Action Plan items devoted to nuclear disarmament is indeed disappointing fact for many Non-nuclear-weapon states.
In this respect, Kazakhstan calls upon nuclear powers pledged that they would make sincere efforts for the elimination of nuclear weapons in accordance with Article VI of the NPT - to take practical steps and effective measures.

Those countries that remained outside the NPT must join the Treaty without any preconditions as Non-nuclear-weapon state. My delegation is convinced that national interests and security of any state should not be at the cost of other countries.

Latest developments and challenges, especially on the background of our failure to size the momentum in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, violations of the UN Security Council's resolutions on observing moratorium on nuclear tests again vividly demonstrated urgent need for decisive and concrete actions.

Mr. Chair,

It is our strong conviction that a time has come for an unconditional implementation by the NPT States Parties of their obligations, as embodied in the unity of the three basic elements - disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Yet the NPT was not successful to limit the number of nuclear weapon states outside its frame, we must rectify this course of events and negotiate a forward-looking multilateral, effective and transparent universal agreement in the field of nuclear disarmament. To that end the international community should concentrate efforts on elaborating political will and bridge our differences to unblock the work of the Conference on Disarmament which remains a single multilateral negotiating forum. The Conference has to deliver fruits according its mandate and derive from the success of the 2010 NPT RevCon.

From our national perspective, an Action Plan adopted by States Parties in the 2010 NPT RevCon encompasses many acute topics in disarmament track and, meanwhile, a particular attention must be attached to the following steps, with no limits for their further extension:

a) to maintain existing moratoria against nuclear tests and actively seek an earliest ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, particularly by the Annex II sates;

b) to halt any production or modernization of nuclear weapons where declaring a database on all types and status of such weapons should be recognized as obligatory;

c) to declare moratorium against production of fissile materials used for military purpose with a final end to achieve a total elimination of all weapons grade fissile materials. Here again all states possessing and producing fissile materials would declare all available data on such materials;

d) to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines of nuclear states;

e) to intensify multilateral efforts to prevent arms race in outer space.

f) to commence meaningful work on a Nuclear weapons convention or package of agreements as it was suggested by the United Nations Secretary-General in his Five-Point Plan for Nuclear Disarmament. In this context, I would like to note that
Kazakhstan's initiative to draft a Universal Declaration of a Nuclear Weapon-Free World within the UN is considered as one of the means to facilitate our advancement to early adoption of a Convention.

Thank you.