STATEMENT

by the Head of the Russian Delegation,

H. E. Ambassador Anatoly I. ANTONOV

at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties
to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Introduction of a Joint Statement
of the People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation,
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
and the United States of America
for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-
Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

New York, 5 May 2010
Mr. Chairman,

Distinguished Delegates,

Allow me, on behalf of the delegations of the People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to present to you the joint P5 document for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

Our delegations consider the NPT a fundamental Treaty to protecting global peace and security from the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This Treaty has served the international community well for the past four decades. It remains the bedrock of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, the collective pursuit of nuclear disarmament, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Our delegations are committed to fruitful work during the Conference with a view to find substantive solutions for the strengthening of the NPT. We welcome the constructive discussion and positive atmospherics established through the preparatory process. We believe that the UN Security Council on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Disarmament and the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1887 were important in creating such atmospherics. Among the important recent events we underline the signature of the US-Russia Treaty on measures for further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington and the Paris Conference on access to civil nuclear energy and a number of other important events.

In their Joint Statement, the NPT nuclear-weapon States reaffirm their enduring commitment to the fulfillment of their obligations under Article VI of the NPT and their responsibility to take concrete and credible steps towards irreversible disarmament. In this context, We recall in our Joint Statement the unprecedented progress and efforts made by nuclear-weapons States in nuclear arms reduction, disarmament, confidence-building and transparency. We note with satisfaction that stocks of nuclear weapons are now at far lower levels than at any time in the past half-century. Each of our countries plans to inform about our
individual contributions to systematic and progressive efforts in fulfilling obligations under Article VI of the NPT.

The P5 reaffirm their determination to abide by our respective moratoria on nuclear test explosions before entry into force of the CTBT, bearing in mind that such moratoria can not be a substitute for legally binding commitments under the CTBT. We also recognize that one key element in effective implementation of Article VI and in the prevention of nuclear proliferation is the negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). We call for early commencement of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament.

We reaffirm that all States must strictly comply with their non-proliferation obligations under the NPT and are ready to work to fulfill this task.

We underline the fundamental importance of the IAEA and its safeguards system to prevent nuclear proliferation and to facilitate cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We note with satisfaction that 130 States have signed an Additional Protocol on the IAEA safeguards, and 99 countries have it in force. We call on all non-nuclear weapon States that have not done so to bring the comprehensive safeguards agreement into force as provided for in Article III of the Treaty.

We welcome the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones in accordance with Article VII of the Treaty and the Guidelines from the UN Disarmament Commission's 1999 Session. We support enhanced consultations and cooperation among the Parties to existing zones and call for the consideration of the establishment of new zones where appropriate and in conformity with the wishes of regional States. In particular, we are committed to a full implementation of the 1995 NPT resolution on the Middle East and we support the ongoing efforts to this end. We are ready to consider all relevant proposals in the course of the Review Conference.

We note the importance of security assurances. We are ready to engage in substantive discussions on this issue.
We recognize the inalienable right reflected in Article IV of all States Parties to the NPT to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. We note the increasing demand for nuclear energy. In this context we are ready to further work with the States Parties to the Treaty. The P5 document contains concrete relevant proposals.

We recognize the inalienable right to withdraw from the Treaty under Article X. However, it should not mean that the said right should be automatically exercised. We believe a State Party remains responsible for violations of the NPT committed prior to its withdrawal. At the same time, we believe that any decision taken in relation to withdrawal from the NPT should not lead to the revision of Article X or reopen the text of the Treaty.

Dear colleagues,

I focused only on several aspects of the P5 Joint Statement. As you see, they cover the whole spectrum of the Treaty and testify to our determination to substantively review all of its three pillars. We have submitted the document to the Secretariat of the Conference to be issued as an official document and translated into all official languages. We hope that it will contribute to defining ambitious though balanced goals during consideration of the Final Document of our Review Conference.

Thank you for your attention.