

Постоянное
Представительство
Российской Федерации
при Организации
Объединенных Наций
в Нью-Йорке



Permanent Mission
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations
in New York

Unofficial translation

STATEMENT

by

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of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation,**

**Head of the Delegation of the Russian Federation, at the third meeting of
the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties
to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

**on measures taken by the Russian Federation as regards Actions 5, 20 and
21 contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference**

(New York, April 29, 2014)

Mr. Chairman,

Colleagues,

As provided in the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference Action Plan, the Governments of the five NPT nuclear-weapon states, or “P5”, are working to implement Action 5 to “further enhance transparency and increase mutual confidence” and to make national reports on our Action 5 and other undertakings to the 2014 NPT Preparatory Committee under a common framework, consistent with Actions 20 and 21. Action 21 states “As a confidence-building measure, all the nuclear-weapon States are encouraged to agree as soon as possible on a standard reporting form and to determine appropriate reporting intervals for the purpose of voluntarily providing standard information without prejudice to national security.” The framework we use for our national reports includes common categories of topics under which relevant information is reported, and it addresses all three pillars of the NPT: disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We encourage all States Parties, consistent with Action 20, to make similar reports.

Section I: National Measures Relating to Disarmament

i. National Security Policies, Doctrine, and Activities Associated with Nuclear Weapons

In accordance with the provisions of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020¹, the main areas of Russian national security are strategic national priorities which govern major social, political and economic transformations to create a safe environment for the realization of constitutional rights and freedoms of Russian citizens, sustainable development of the country, and the preservation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of

¹ www.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/424

the State. One of the top priorities is national defense; strategic goals related to improving it involve preventing global and regional wars and conflicts and ensuring strategic deterrence in order to provide the country's military security.

The Russian Federation ensures national defense in accordance with the principles of reasonable sufficiency and effectiveness, including by means of non-military response, mechanisms of public diplomacy, peacekeeping and international military cooperation. Military security is ensured by developing and improving the military organization and defensive potential of the State, as well as allocating sufficient financial, material and other resources to this end.

In accordance with the 2010 Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation², prevention of a nuclear military conflict as well as any other military conflicts is Russia's priority. Russia reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to the use of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction against Russia and/or its allies and in case of aggression against the Russian Federation involving conventional weapons when the very existence of the State is under threat.

The decision about the use of nuclear weapons is made by the President of the Russian Federation.

ii. **Nuclear Weapons, Nuclear Arms Control (including Nuclear Disarmament) and Verification**

Russia fully complies with its nuclear disarmament obligations. Until now the Soviet Union and then the Russian Federation have concluded a number of treaties and agreements upon which the policy in the area of nuclear disarmament and strategic stability strengthening is based.

The first step toward actual nuclear disarmament was made on December 8, 1987 when the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles (hereinafter referred to as the INF Treaty) was signed.

² www.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/461

The INF Treaty made it possible to eliminate an entire class of nuclear missile weapons. Through the implementation of its provisions, 1,846 land-based ballistic and cruise missiles with an intermediate range (1,000-5,500 km) and shorter range (500-1,000 km) and 825 launchers for such missiles were destroyed. In all, over 3,000 nuclear warheads with a total yield of over 500,000 kilotons have been deactivated. The Treaty still remains in force.

The Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START I) which was signed on 31 July 1991 and entered into force on 5 December 1994 marked a new step in coordinated and verifiable reductions of Russian and US strategic offensive arms.

Under the START Treaty, the Russian Federation undertook to reduce their number of deployed strategic delivery vehicles to no more than 1,600 and the number of warheads attributed to them to no more than 6,000. The Russian Federation met its arms reduction obligations fully and in advance. By the verification date of December 5, 2001, it had actually reduced its aggregate number of deployed strategic delivery vehicles (intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), and heavy bombers) to 1,136 and the number of warheads attributed to them to 5,518.

The Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions (SORT) signed in 2002, also known as the Treaty of Moscow, became another Russian contribution to nuclear disarmament. According to its provisions, Russia and the USA undertook the obligation that by December 31, 2012 the aggregate number of such warheads does not exceed 1,700-2,200 for each Party, i.e. three times less compared to the aggregate limit established by the START Treaty. These obligations were met.

Along with strategic nuclear weapons, the Russian Federation significantly, by many times, reduced the number of its non-strategic nuclear

weapons. Currently, non-strategic nuclear capability of Russia is not more than 25% of the USSR level in 1991. Besides, all Russian non-strategic nuclear weapon became non-deployed. It is located exclusively on the national territory and concentrated at centralized storage bases, under a security regime disabling theft and any accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.

We stress that these steps of the Russian Federation served as an important practical measure of nuclear weapons "de-alerting" as well.

We have repeatedly called upon other countries to follow the example of the Russian Federation and return non-strategic nuclear weapons to the territory of those countries they belong to, and eliminate all foreign infrastructures enabling rapid deployment of non-strategic nuclear weapons outside the national territory. Similar measures would contribute to strengthening international security and stability, and would promote further reduction and limitation of nuclear arsenals.

Russian nuclear weapons are under reliable control. The effectiveness of this control is enhanced by both organizational and technical measures. In particular, since 1991, the total number of nuclear weapons storage facilities has been reduced fourfold. Russia has developed and implemented a range of measures to counter terrorist acts, and comprehensive security inspections of all nuclear- and radiation-hazardous facilities and their readiness to prevent terrorist acts are conducted regularly.

The signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Prague, on April 8, 2010, was an extremely important step in nuclear disarmament (hereinafter – the New START Treaty). This New START Treaty replaces the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the START Treaty), which expired on 4 December 2009, as well as the Moscow Treaty on

Strategic Offensive Reductions of 2002. The provisions of the New START Treaty stipulate that each Party shall reduce and limit its strategic offensive arms so that, seven years after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, the aggregate numbers do not exceed:

- 700 for deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) and heavy bombers (HB);
- 1,550 for warheads on them;
- 800 for deployed and non-deployed ICBM and SLBM launchers and heavy bombers.

Thus, Russia continues to undertake practical steps for large-scale strategic offensive arms reductions.

Currently, Russia and the USA are working methodically on the Treaty's implementation.

Since the New START Treaty came into force, the Parties in full have been using established annual quotas for inspection activities (18 inspections each), organized a number of exhibitions provided for by the Treaty. Type One inspections (10 inspections per year) are carried out to confirm the accuracy of declared data on number and types of deployed and non-deployed strategic offensive arms; number of warheads located on such deployed items; to reassure that items converted to non-nuclear were not reconverted. Type Two inspections (8 inspections per year) are carried out to confirm the accuracy of declared data on the numbers, types, and technical characteristics of non-deployed offensive arms; to confirm the fact of conversion or elimination of items; to confirm that the declared facilities are not used for purposes incompatible with the Treaty.

Exchange of data, information, and materials is carried out through the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers and diplomatic channels as well. The number of notifications provided by the Parties since the signature of the Treaty reached

nearly 6,000. The Parties exchange around 2,000 notifications throughout a year.

In the course of the scheduled exchange (twice a year), data on aggregate numbers of strategic offensive arms, number of deployed and non-deployed SOA, and data on facilities related to strategic offensive arms are released.

During the current exchange, data is updated in case of changes. The New START Treaty provides for 7 formats of notifications on data related to strategic offensive arms; 6 formats on movement of strategic offensive arms; 6 formats on ICBM or SLBM launches and telemetric information exchange; 4 formats on conversion or elimination of strategic offensive arms; 13 formats on inspection activities; 6 formats of the activity of the Bilateral Consultative Commission and additional messages.

Since the New START Treaty came into force, there have been seven sessions of the Bilateral Consultative Commission established by Russia and the USA to promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this Treaty.

iii. Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures

At the previous sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT Russia held briefings on the implementation of the US-Russian START Treaty that entered into force on February 5, 2011.

iv. Other Related Issues

The efforts made by US and Russia are no longer sufficient for further progress towards nuclear disarmament. Furthermore, it would remain difficult to attain full and complete elimination of nuclear weapons if the process is confined to only the P-5.

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an effective means of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and is of vital importance for the NPT.

We reaffirm Russia's comprehensive support for the CTBT. Russia ratified it in 2000. Since 1991 the Russian Federation has conducted no nuclear explosions and is determined to do so in the future.

It is our intention to further work to ensure consistent understanding that the Treaty should be transformed into an effective international legal mechanism as soon as possible. We will strive to attain this goal both in multilateral format, at regional and parliamentary fora and in our bilateral contacts.

The 8th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was a major CTBT-related event that took place in 2013. It reaffirmed the status of the CTBT as an essential instrument limiting nuclear arms and strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Russia supported the Final Declaration of the Conference and its list of measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. We stand ready to take an active part in their practical implementation.

Russia supports the efforts of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) to establish the Treaty verification mechanism and takes active part in this work. Tangible progress has been made in this area. At the moment, over 86 percent of the facilities of the International Monitoring System provided for by the Treaty have been certified. Incomplete as it is, the CTBT verification mechanism has repeatedly demonstrated its capability and efficiency.

Preparing for the second large-scale integrated field exercise to simulate on-site inspection that will take place in November and December 2014 in Jordan (IFE14) is of no doubt today's top priority in terms of establishing the CTBT verification mechanism. This exercise will allow checking the readiness

of this vital element of the CTBT verification mechanism in practice. Russia has been actively involved in preparations for this exercise and intends to send both senior observers and qualified technical experts to take part in IFE14.

We appreciate the level of cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission in the construction and putting into service Russian IMS facilities with nearly 70 percent of which having been already certified and functioning successfully. We expect this fruitful cooperation to continue. We make every effort in order to put the remaining facilities into service on time and ensure their proper quality.

We actively supported the initiative to establish a Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) to promote the Treaty put forward by Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission. Former Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov represents Russia in this Group. The Group is to make focused efforts aimed primarily at the remaining 8 Annex 2 States on which the future of the Treaty depends, in order to convince them to join the Treaty. We hope that GEM's activities will complement our common efforts to transform the CTBT into an effective international legal instrument as soon as possible.

We would like to renew our call to the States that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT (especially the Annex 2 States) to do so without further delay or preconditions. We believe that in this matter one should be guided by their national interests and not someone else's opinion. It is important to recognize that the signing and ratification of the CTBT is a global "best practice" which has become an imperative at this juncture of international relations. It enables a State to get directly involved in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, of which the CTBT is a key element, rather than remain on the margin of this process or confine oneself to a role of a mere observer.

Recent time has seen an increase of conflict potential in the world, which distracted attention from addressing pressing issues of strengthening

international stability and creating favourable basis for consistent steps in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation.

Nuclear disarmament is impossible without due regard of the processes in the field of strategic defensive arms. Enhancing missile defenses in Europe and around the world impairs strategic stability. Russia views the establishment of a global missile defense system primarily in the context of ensuring national security while taking into consideration that strategic defensive and offensive arms are inextricably linked in terms of maintaining strategic stability. We believe that unilateral development of the European segment of the global missile defense system constitutes a violation of the fundamental OSCE principles, according to which one cannot strengthen its own security at the cost of the security of others.

Maintaining peace and stability calls for carefully considered collective actions based on the principles of equal and indivisible security for all States without exception. Other approaches may be detrimental to the strengthening of both European and global security. In light of the strategic situation in the world in general and the tasks of general disarmament, in addition to nuclear weapons, the currently developed advanced non-nuclear weapon systems become critical. They pose as much threat to strategic stability.

The issue of preventing the placement of weapons in outer space plays a special role among the disarmament issues. The Russian Federation consistently stands against placement of any kinds of weapons in outer space.

The presence of weapons in outer space would mean not only the broadening of military rivalry, but also a qualitative leap forward, potentially leading to unpredictable consequences for the entire arms control process, strategic stability and international security as a whole. It is necessary to prevent the placement of weapons in outer space. This is one of the prerequisites of making nuclear disarmament possible.

A solution should be found that would facilitate strengthening of international security and stability. The Russian-Chinese Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space is an efficient and feasible way of achieving this objective.

Russia stands ready to further pursue verifiable and irreversible limitation of nuclear weapons in compliance with its obligations under Article VI of the NPT. These measures, however, should be taken in a step-by-step process ultimately aimed at universal and complete disarmament. This can be achieved only if addressed comprehensively while maintaining strategic stability, respecting the principle of equal and indivisible security for all and observing, *inter alia*, the following international requirements:

- for the nuclear-capable States, further pursue nuclear disarmament and gradually join the efforts already undertaken by Russia and the United States;
- prevent placement of weapons in outer space;
- provide reliable guarantees of the absence of States having the so-called "nuclear upload potential";
- declare inadmissible the accumulation of non-nuclear strategic offensive arms (creation of the so-called "compensation potential");
- abandon one-sided development of strategic ABM systems;
- eliminate quantitative and qualitative imbalances in conventional arms while simultaneously addressing other international problems, including settlement of regional conflicts;
- accelerate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
- ensure viability of the key multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments.

The above facts and practical steps that the Russian Federation has taken to implement its obligations demonstrate a true determination to strive towards

reduction of nuclear weapons and disarmament. To date, the Russian Federation has taken all the possible and necessary steps towards further progress while bearing in mind that nuclear disarmament should keep pace with the creation of an efficient system of global and regional security, as well as enhancement of mutual confidence between the countries.

Section II. National Measures Relating to Nonproliferation

i. Safeguards

We believe that the main work to strengthen the non-proliferation regime is done in the countries on-site. At the same time the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) plays the most important role in this process, ensuring smooth work of the entire non-proliferation regime.

The Russian Federation has steadily supported the activities of the IAEA, advocated, including through the provision of appropriate working resources, the IAEA's further capacity-building considering the range of tasks related to the peaceful use of atomic energy that it has been charged with.

In accordance with the IAEA Statute, the main objective of the Agency is to assist in the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, while providing the necessary safeguards of its non-diversion. The non-proliferation aspect of the Agency's activities is a kind of key opening the door to the benefits of peaceful atom for the non-nuclear States. Nuclear non-proliferation is part and parcel of the development of nuclear technologies and guarantees that the States will be able to advance as far as possible in nuclear science and energy.

From the non-proliferation point of view, we believe it important to ensure a steady enhancement of the IAEA safeguards system and universalization of the Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement which together with the Safeguards Agreement is designed to become a generally acknowledged standard to verify the States' compliance with their non-proliferation commitments.

The Russian Federation has been actively cooperating with the IAEA to enhance the safeguards system by providing financial and technical assistance through the implementation of the national scientific and technical program to uphold the guarantees. For over 30 years of its life, much work has been done to strengthen the technical base of the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, provide it with new measurement methods, samples of materials and sources, as well as staff training.

Under this program, Russia offers the IAEA assistance in analyzing environmental samples taken by the Agency during inspection activities, develops new technologies to trace the evidence of undeclared materials and activities. We attach great importance to training of the IAEA's inspectors, which goes beyond separate methods of measuring nuclear materials (for example, non-destructive verification methods) to include the entire set of activities necessary to carry out inspections, for instance at isotopic uranium enrichment facilities. Special attention is given to the provision of training under Russia's specialized institutions to the IAEA Member States personnel involved in accountability and verification of nuclear materials.

Russia actively participates in the deliberations on the safeguards system reform under development by the IAEA Secretariat. We call for the Secretariat to follow, under these new approaches, only the objective and technical criteria of State assessment, with the list of such criteria to be approved by the Agency's decision-making bodies. We insist that the States should be subjected solely to those measures and procedures aimed at verifying nuclear activities that have been envisaged by the safeguards agreements. We underscore that the IAEA Secretariat, in its conclusions on the use of safeguards, should rely only on the information the accuracy of which it is ready to defend in an open discussion.

We expect a comprehensive report from the IAEA's Director General with details on the State-level guarantees concept currently under development within the Secretariat. It should be stressed that the implementation of the new

approaches to the application of the guarantees is inadmissible without the approval of this report by the IAEA policy-making bodies.

ii. Export controls

Nuclear export controls play a crucial role in sustaining the nuclear non-proliferation regime. In our view, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) has firmly established itself as a leading multilateral mechanism in the area of the identification of sensitive nuclear materials, equipment and technologies, as well as development of procedures for the control of their transfers. Russia is an active participant of the NSG. We have consistently advocated the involvement in the Group's work of States having significant industrial and export potential and capable of making a tangible contribution to the fulfillment of the NSG's tasks. We assume that international non-proliferation efforts should not lead to unreasonable restrictions on legitimate trade in dual-use items and technologies and civil cooperation in the areas of science and technology.

We strive for continuous improvement of the activities of the NSG in all their aspects. There is an evident interrelationship between non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the modern world. Nuclear energy is actually becoming a national energy security resource. At the same time, risks associated with the potential proliferation of sensitive nuclear technologies grow proportionately to the efforts of taking full advantage of peaceful nuclear energy. We believe that the NSG is really capable of making a tangible contribution to lowering such risks.

We note the achievements of the Zangger Committee as an important instrument for ensuring the sustainability of the non-proliferation regime. The Committee continues to perform its functions related to the identification of nuclear materials and equipment, as well as the development of nuclear export control regulations in accordance with Article III.2 of the NPT.

We call on all States to consistently implement the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 co-sponsored by the Russian Federation in 2004. This resolution provides the international legal basis for countering the threat of emergence of materials which can be used to develop weapons of mass destruction and preventing such weapons and their materials, technologies and means of delivery from falling into the hands of non-State actors, primarily terrorist organizations.

iii. Nuclear security

Russia attaches great importance to upholding the highest level of nuclear security around the globe.

We appreciate the results of the Nuclear Security Summits in Washington, Seoul and the Hague.

We are guided by the fundamental principle stating that the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a nuclear security regime within a State rests entirely with that State.

Russia is a party to all major international legal instruments in the field of nuclear security, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its 2005 Amendment. We believe that the universalization of these legal instruments is an integral part of enhancing nuclear security in the world. We call upon all States to accede to them.

We note that the non-participation of certain States with large inventories of nuclear material in these fundamental international legal instruments inhibits further steps on the elaboration and adoption of new international legal instruments and political commitments in the field of international cooperation on nuclear security.

Russia supports the IAEA's activities in the field of international cooperation aimed at enhancing nuclear security in the world. We take note of

the assistance that the Agency provides to its Member States in strengthening their national systems of accounting for and control of nuclear materials and radioactive materials, the systems of nuclear safety and security.

Russia has been paying voluntary contributions to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund since 2010.

We believe that the IAEA continues to play a leading role in establishing cooperation among States and sharing experience on nuclear security and preventing the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism.

We suppose that the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security held in July 2013 allowed its participants to analyze the experience and achievements of the international community in enhancing nuclear security and acquiring a deeper understanding of the existing approaches to ensuring such security, as well as to identify future priorities in this area.

Russia welcomes the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan of 2014–2017 approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency, that focused on strengthening the IAEA's coordinating role in ensuring nuclear security, the wide use of information technologies and modern developments and rendering relevant assistance to countries at their request.

We believe that the strengthening of the physical protection of nuclear materials and nuclear facilities, as well as nuclear material accounting and control are the most important components for ensuring nuclear security.

In Russia all nuclear materials, their storage sites and associated facilities, as well as transportation of nuclear material are protected by necessary security measures, including physical protection, at least at the levels recommended by the IAEA in INFCIRC/225/Rev.5. Our nuclear security regulations are being continuously perfected.

There are no nuclear materials and facilities in Russia whose level of physical protection gives ground to concerns. An effective nuclear safety and security system has been built and is maintained in Russia. Accounting for and

controlling nuclear material and its physical inventory and effectiveness of the physical protection are inspected regularly by the competent security authorities and by the nuclear energy regulatory bodies.

Russia constantly develops new and updates the regulatory acts in the field of physical protection, accounting for and control of nuclear and other radioactive materials, taking into consideration national experience and the experience of other States and international organizations, including the IAEA. In particular, in 2012 a new version of the federal norms and regulations "The Basic Rules of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material" was approved, imposing specified and detailed requirements for the accounting for and control of nuclear material with due account for its category.

For more than 15 years Russia has applied the methods for verifying cross-border movement of nuclear and other radioactive materials. We are ready to provide support to other States concerned in mastering this technology.

Stationary systems have been established at our border checkpoints to currently exercise such control. We are now introducing a national automated information system to monitor the cross-border movement of nuclear and other radioactive materials. In 2013 the Federal Customs Service of Russia together with the IAEA organized twice International Training Courses on "Radiation Detection Techniques" for customs services instructors and other law enforcement bodies from 15 IAEA Member States.

Russia is establishing an automated system of safe transport of nuclear and other radioactive materials making it possible to determine the location of vehicles carrying nuclear materials and to ensure their physical protection in real time. The system has significantly reduced the risk of nuclear material theft during transportation.

Russia constantly works on fostering nuclear security culture. In 2012 the guidelines for organizing and carrying out the work in the field of nuclear security culture were developed.

In November 2012 and December 2013, on the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summits, together with the IAEA, Russia conducted workshops on nuclear security culture, organized primarily for experts in the countries operating, building or planning to construct nuclear power reactors designed in Russia.

Russia keeps being interested in cooperation aimed at supporting and strengthening the capacities of third countries in the field of nuclear security. We provide assistance to countries that start using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to improve their nuclear security. We continue to conduct courses and workshops on physical protection at the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Institute NRNU MEPHI in the city of Obninsk and at the Tomsk Polytechnic University. International workshops and conferences, training courses on nuclear materials control and accounting are regularly held at the Russian Methodological and Training Centre on Nuclear Materials and Accounting (RMTC) in Obninsk. Russian experts are actively engaged in developing and improving the IAEA international instruments on nuclear safety and security, and in holding the IAEA training courses in this field.

We recognize the importance of international cooperation in the field of nuclear security in compliance with the national legislation, provided that the information is kept confidential and is prevented from falling into the wrong hands. In this context we consider the development of cooperation in this area among industrial organizations of different countries working in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy as they play an important role in ensuring nuclear security.

The Russian Federation attaches great importance to coordination of international efforts aimed at reducing the risks of nuclear terrorism.

Taking into account the cross-border character of terrorist threat, we think it necessary to consolidate the mechanisms of multilateral and bilateral

cooperation in this area taking into consideration the necessity to keep nuclear security information confidential.

We welcome international efforts and initiatives aimed at contributing to countering nuclear terrorism and attracting international attention to strengthening nuclear security. We consider the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) that was launched by Russia and the US in 2006 and became over the past years an effective instrument of cooperation and best practices exchange in the sphere of countering the threat of nuclear terrorism and strengthening nuclear security in the world to be an example of such cooperation. The Initiative greatly contributes to reaching broad consensus on the most sophisticated and sensible aspects of international cooperation in the sphere of nuclear security. So far it unites 85 States.

In September 2012 the demonstration exercises on countering nuclear terrorism the Strazh-2012 (Guardian-2012) were conducted in the Moscow Region under the auspices of the GICNT involving national means for detecting nuclear materials. Experts from more than 50 countries attended the event.

In addition to other measures to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials Russia is developing a State System to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials on the Russian territory. Its technical implementation is underway in the Murmansk, Kaliningrad and Sverdlovsk areas.

We support the IAEA programme on creating and maintaining the IAEA database on illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials. We actively participate in working group meetings aimed at enhancing the performance of the database and in information exchange; we also provide relevant information on a regular basis. Russia is developing a system of laboratories to identify nuclear and other radioactive materials, and radioactive waste removed from illicit trafficking.

Being fully aware of the dangers posed by un-controlled radioactive sources Russia takes measures aimed at improving their accountability, control and physical protection. Russia strictly follows the IAEA Recommendations contained in the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and in the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.

Laws and regulations on accountability control and physical protection of radioactive sources and materials are being constantly improved taking into account both national experience in this area and the experience of foreign States and international organizations including the IAEA. Thus, in 2012 revised norms and rules entitled 'Principal Rules for Accounting and Control of Radioactive Materials and Radioactive Waste in Organizations' were approved. that establishes requirements for accounting and control taking into account potential threat categories of radioactive sources; in 2014 a new version of the federal standards and regulations "Regulations on the Physical Protection of Radioactive Material Radiation Sources and Storage Facilities" was approved.

The register of radioactive sources is being maintained and improved.

Taking into account the persistent terrorist threat we consider it highly important to maintain vigilance and improve security of the information on physical protection system of nuclear material and relevant facilities and to improve security of the automated control systems on nuclear-power facilities.

Russia supports international efforts to ensure security measures for sensitive information including cyber-security measures on nuclear facilities taking into account the sensitivity of such information. In particular, Russia annually carries out workshops on the issues of information security in automated physical security control systems.

iv. **Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones**

We consider the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones as an important measure to improve regional and international security and to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The geographical expansion of such zones is important in terms of non-nuclear weapon States obtaining legally binding security assurances.

We welcome the efforts of the Central Asian countries and the P5 that facilitated the signing of the Protocol to the Central Asian Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty.

Russia launched national procedures that are required for the signing of the Protocol. As far as we know such work is ongoing among other countries of the P5. Upon its completion we will be ready to sign the relevant Protocol without delay and thereby to accomplish the establishment of a legal status of the Central Asian Nuclear-Free Zone. We expect that it would take place during the current session of the Preparatory Committee.

We are satisfied that the work on the formalization of the status of the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Free Zone is in its final stage. The P5 have done their part and made all the effort for the rapid signing of the Protocol to the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

The Russian side plans to make traditional reservations when signing the Protocol to the Nuclear-Free-Zone Treaties in central Asia and in Southeast Asia that will not affect the interests of States that wish to strictly comply with their obligations under the Treaty.

We believe that the wary attitude of some countries of the Southeast Asian region towards the reservations is groundless. Such reservations are a common, routine practice. For instance, with regard to nuclear-free-zone in the Latin America they do not undermine the security of that region's countries. We

can be sure that the same will be true in relation to the Southeast Asian States. Nuclear Weapon States cannot refuse reservations for their own safety.

In accordance with the 2010 Action Plan adopted by consensus one of the key issues of the current review cycle is the idea of the establishment of the Middle East Zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction as well as their means of delivery.

We express our support for the efforts of the Special Coordinator of the Conference Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland J. Laajava and welcome the recent positive tendencies in the convening of the event. We appreciate the active and representative participation of the Middle East countries in the multilateral consultations initiated by the co-conveners of the Conference for the establishment of the Zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Three rounds of the Conference have taken part in Switzerland. We believe that such a direct dialogue between the countries of the region is optimal. We stand for the continuation of this process.

As for the Conference date we believe it possible to agree upon it already at this stage for example – November, or December this year. We have reason to believe that during this period the countries of the region will be able to agree upon the fundamental positions. It is important to understand that the establishment of the zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery belongs to the future. Nevertheless the fact that this process has started is highly important for the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

v. **Compliance and Other Related Issues/Concerns**

In our opinion, the settlement of regional challenges to the nuclear non-proliferation regime is possible only through political and diplomatic means on the basis of the NPT and building upon the IAEA safeguards system. This

approach has no alternative. The fact that over the past year significant progress has been achieved in resolving the situation around the Iranian nuclear program proves so. At present, the Joint Plan of Action of the E3+3 and Iran of 24 November 2013 is being consistently implemented. This agreement is based on the concept formulated by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. The essence of it is the recognition of Iran's unconditional right to develop a peaceful nuclear program, including its right to enrich uranium, after this program is put under strict international control and all existing sanctions against Iran should then be lifted, including unilateral ones, the legitimacy of which we did not and do not recognize. The Geneva agreement is based on the principles of step-by-step and reciprocity, which were first put forward by us and eventually received universal recognition and support.

Interaction between Iran and the IAEA with a view to resolve all outstanding issues with regard to Iran's nuclear program, including those that may be related to possible military dimensions is also well under way.

We are sure that the unprecedented constructive cooperation of Iran with the IAEA as well as with the E3+3 group of international mediators gives reasons to hope for a successful conclusion of negotiations on a comprehensive settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue within a timeframe specified in the Geneva agreement – by 20 July 2014. In this regard, we call upon all parties to intensify common efforts to explore positive ways forward and find specific solutions in order to resolve the problem.

Vigorous steps are needed to start moving toward denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. Further non-resumption of the negotiation process will only exacerbate the current situation. That would be a serious blow to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. We are convinced that the parties concerned should make every possible effort to ensure the renewal of full membership of the DPRK in the NPT and the application of the IAEA safeguards on its territory.

vi. **Other contributions to Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation**

Russia supports the launching of negotiations on the treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (fissile material cutoff treaty, FMCT) at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva within the framework of the balanced Program of Work acceptable to all, allowing to take into account the differing interests and priorities of all participants of the CD and on the basis of the so-called "Shannon Mandate", which includes conducting negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable FMCT (document CD/1299 of 24 March 1995). For us, this wording clearly defines the scope and parameters of the possible treaty as another multilateral measure to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

For many years, Russia has been taking practical steps to achieve fissile material cutoff.

Back in 1989, our country ceased to produce highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons. Since 1994, Russia has not made plutonium for nuclear weapons. The last reactor producing weapons-grade plutonium was stopped in the middle of 2010.

In 2009, in order to reach a mutually acceptable compromise at the Conference on Disarmament, we showed considerable flexibility by agreeing to a negotiating mandate on the FMCT and a mere discussion mandate on the space issue, which is a priority for us.

Subsequently, Russia undertook vigorous diplomatic efforts in order to come to a consensus on the program of work of the Conference. Unfortunately, this work was not successful, but we are ready to proceed with making efforts in this direction together with other delegations.

In our opinion, in general, the main task with regard to developing an FMCT is to ensure that fissile material for nuclear weapons is not produced

globally. Only in this case will the principle of equal security for all be implemented. Therefore, we believe that the Treaty shall enter into force only if it is ratified by all de jure and de facto nuclear powers as well as all States that have considerable potential in the field of producing fissile material for nuclear explosive devices and that have sensitive nuclear installations, primarily for uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing. Of course, as the experience of banning nuclear tests shows, such a scheme does not allow to count on the FMCT's rapid entry into force, but at the same time it will ensure the necessary efficiency and non-discriminatory nature of the future agreement on fissile material cutoff, as provided for by the Shannon Mandate.

We consider that the work to return fresh and spent highly enriched uranium fuel (HEU fuel) from research reactors designed by Russia and the United States from third countries to the country of origin is an important area of cooperation aimed at nuclear non-proliferation and improving nuclear security. These activities are carried out by Russia and the US with the participation of the IAEA, which was reflected in the Joint Statement of the Presidents of Russia and US on Nuclear Cooperation of 6 July 2009.

Since 2002, we have been implementing the program to return HEU (both fresh and irradiated) from nuclear research reactors of Russian design to the Russian Federation; the active zones of these reactors are also converted from HEU to LEU or completely stopped (decommissioned).

To date, Russia has completely removed HEU fuel from 9 countries – Bulgaria, Latvia, Libya, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Vietnam and Hungary.

HEU fuel is partially removed from 5 countries – Germany, Poland, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Belarus.

In total, since the existence of the program, 790 kg of fresh (hereinafter the data is for uranium) and 1,269 kg of irradiated HEU fuel from 14 countries have been removed.

The removal of fuel from Uzbekistan, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Poland has been planned.

We have assessed and confirmed the technical possibility of transition of six research nuclear reactors from HEU to LEU. Our efforts are currently focused on developing and certifying new high-density LEU fuel required for the conversion of the reactors in Tomsk and in the Kurchatov Institute Research Center. The decision on the actual conversion will be made after further evaluation of the economic consequences.

Section III: National Measures Relating to the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

i. Promoting Peaceful Uses

The growing interest in peaceful nuclear energy is the objective tendency of the modern world development. The Russian Federation believes that in the immediate future there is no alternative to the further development and expansion of the use of civilian nuclear energy around the world. This is confirmed by the results of the IAEA International Ministerial Conference "Nuclear Power in the 21st century" that took place in Russia in June 2013.

More than 500 representatives from 87 countries participated in this conference that has become an important landmark in the formation of approaches on the basis of which nuclear power will develop in the coming decades. As the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin underlined in his address to the Conference: "We are ready to work together, ready to make a serious substantial contribution to formation of a global strategy of nuclear power development in the 21st century".

In the outcome document of the Conference an important direction of development for the IAEA participating States was worked out. We are satisfied by the conclusion made in the Conference saying that for many countries nuclear power is a proven, clean, safe, and economical technology that will play

an increasingly important role in achieving energy security and sustainable development goals in the 21st century and in the subsequent period.

Russia is one of many countries that promote nuclear energy. In Russia, 33 power units are in operation. In 2013, they produced more than 171.6 bn kWh. 10 new units are being built, including the first-of-a-kind floating nuclear power plant "Akademik Lomonosov" which is scheduled to be finished by 2016. Two targeted federal programmes on the key fields of nuclear power development are worked out and approved in Russia.

Alongside with large-scale construction of NPPs with thermal reactors Russia is working on the creation of a new generation of closed nuclear fuel cycle technologies and 4th generation fast-neutron reactors. In the long-term outlook, Russia associates nuclear power development with this type of reactors and with closed nuclear fuel cycle.

Russia is the only country in the world where a 600 MW fast-neutron reactor (BN-600) has been operating successfully for many years; we have also completed the construction of the 800 MW reactor (BN-800). Now we are carrying out its start-up. An experimental fast-neutron reactor built to the Russian technology and with the Russian assistance is operating in China.

Research Institute of Atomic Reactors in Dimitrovgrad is fulfilling the project of construction of a new multipurpose research fast reactor (MBIR) intended to replace the only present there functional research fast reactor with sodium coolant BOR-60. We are planning to create an international research centre on the basis of the MBIR.

In 2014, we celebrate 60 years since launching the world's first nuclear power plant in this country. On 27 June 1954 the nuclear power plant located near Moscow in Obninsk with a 5 MW reactor "AM-1" (abbreviation of Russian words meaning "peaceful atom") generated industrial electricity and opened the door to the civil nuclear power. The plant has been successfully operating for 48 years.

The Russian Federation consistently advocates broader access of the NPT Member States to the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy and promotes international cooperation in this sphere.

The further development of nuclear energy and its large-scale use for the purposes of economic development require joint efforts of the countries concerned in implementation of a systemic approach to tackling complex tasks related to such development. Russia became an initiator of the IAEA International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) and remains its major sponsor.

The Russian Federation notes with satisfaction the decision of the IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano to turn the INPRO project into a fully operating section in the Department of Nuclear Energy since January 2014.

INPRO has become a fully functional mechanism and a front centre of comprehensive analysis of proposed and planned nuclear power systems, which considers, among other things, such factors as infrastructure, security, minimization of radioactive waste, environment protection. Thanks to this intellectual forum the understanding of technological innovations and institutional peculiarities contributing to transition to sustainable nuclear power systems improves among Member States. The number of countries taking part in INPRO has reached 40.

The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project is yet another example of the Russian Federation's successful participation in multilateral cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We are inviting Member States to take part in the anniversary 25th Fusion Energy Conference organized by the IAEA with support of the Government of the Russian Federation that will be held in Saint Petersburg from 13 to 18 October 2014.

All States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, under Article IV of the Treaty, have the inalienable right to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It appears that one of the possible ways to

enforce this right is being a member of international centres that provide services of nuclear fuel cycle (NFC).

One of such centres is the International Uranium Enrichment Center (IUEC) in Angarsk. The centre, established in 2007 under the Initiative by the President of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the Republic of Kazakhstan, acts as a supplier of nuclear products and services. Since 1 July 2010, nuclear materials at its site have been safeguarded by the IAEA.

In addition to the IUEC in 2010 based on an initiative of the Russian Federation and an agreement with the IAEA, the world's first reserve of low enriched uranium (LEU) was established at the site of the Centre. Its volume is 120 tons of LEU up to 5%. This reserve is intended to provide for guaranteed LEU supplies by IAEA's decision. Its cost is about 185 million US dollars. At the same time, the Russian Federation bears all the expenses associated with storage, maintenance, ensuring its physical nuclear security and nuclear safety, as well as the application of safeguards.

We deem it an important task to ensure reliable access to the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy for all the interested States parties with due respect for the non-proliferation regime. We confirm our unfailing support for the IAEA project on establishing its own LEU bank, initiated, among others, with the participation of the Russian Federation. We welcome the consent of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the decision by the Agency on the choice of the specific site where the LEU bank in this country.

ii. Technical Assistance through the IAEA to its Member States

We attach great importance to the IAEA Technical Cooperation programme. The Russian Federation makes and will continue to make full voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund. We are in favour of retaining the existing funding mechanism, when Member States make

contributions in their national currency in an amount determined by the United Nations scale of assessments in accordance with established practice. Through this fund, the Russian Federation is assisting developing countries that are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty in building accelerators and neutron generators, supplies ionizing radiation sources, neutron radiography units, gamma-ray treatment equipment, liquid nitrogen production units, and other equipment.

In 2013, 228 Russian experts participated in technical meetings in the framework of the technical cooperation programme (113 as experts and 115 as participants), 28 specialists participated in various training activities and internships of the Agency.

Russia organized internships for 9 foreign specialists, 51 scientific visits, 68 foreign specialists participated in training courses. 120 foreign experts participated in technical meetings organized in the Russian Federation in the framework of IAEA's technical cooperation.

We actively promote cooperation with the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the sphere of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We carry out regional projects aimed at building skills of medical physicists from the CIS countries in the field of radio-oncology. In cooperation with the IAEA we elaborate projects to train specialists in the field of recultivation of areas affected by uranium mining, as well as projects on climate change.

In 2012, the Russian Federation initiated a new regional project to train experts from the CIS countries in the field of recultivation of areas affected by uranium mining, which was included in the Technical cooperation programme for 2014–2015 (decision by the IAEA Board of Governors of 28 November 2013).

iii. Nuclear Safety and Civil Nuclear Liability

Use of atomic energy requires attention to nuclear safety. It is needed to take all measures to prevent future recurrence of disasters similar to the Chernobyl and the Fukushima. Since the end of the 1980s, the Russian Federation has been implementing a major programme to modernize its nuclear reactors park with the aim of improving their safety. Success achieved in this area can be proved by stable functioning of Russian NPPs. Modern Russian nuclear plants, particularly those constructed within the "AES-2006" project, meet the highest international requirements in the field of nuclear safety.

Compliance with the safety requirements while constructing, operating and decommissioning Russian NPPs is supervised by an independent supervisory authority – the Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service.

Russia is party to the main international legal mechanisms in the area of nuclear safety – the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, and the Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

We note the success of the sixth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety held in Vienna from 24 March to 4 April 2014. The meeting adopted a number of amendments to the procedural documents of the Convention aimed at applying the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi NPP. Such amendments include Russian proposals concerning the revision of the existing design requirements for nuclear facilities to take into account the adverse effect of natural and man-made factors, to build adequate infrastructure in countries planning to construct their first NPP, and to develop joint action procedures for government bodies and institutions responsible for the operation of nuclear facilities to ensure effective nuclear accident management.

Non-discriminatory and equitable international legal mechanisms for regulating issues of liability for nuclear damage represent an important factor in

international cooperation in nuclear energy. Russia is a Party to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage. We call upon those States which have not done so yet to accede to one of the existing international mechanisms for nuclear damage liability.

iv. Other Related Issues

National nuclear programmes cannot be developed without competent staff. We pay special attention to training and knowledge retention. We have set up the International Staff Training Centre where specialists from Vietnam, Turkey, Belarus and other countries undergo training.

The Russian National Research Nuclear University (NRNU) "MEPhI" not only prepares personnel for Russian nuclear energy and industry, but also admits students and specialists from IAEA Member States for training national personnel in nuclear power programmes. Thus, NRNU "MEPhI" trains students from Turkey and Vietnam.

For many years, according to paragraph 2 of Article IV of the NPT, Russia has been engaged in active cooperation with the NPT States Parties in constructing and operating NPP, supplying nuclear fuel, equipment and nuclear materials, ensuring nuclear safety, managing irradiated nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, and training nuclear scientists.

We offer our partners NPP construction on a "turnkey" and "build-own-operate" basis. Thus, we are ready to adjust to the needs of a particular customer. In addition, such approach will fully resolve all concerns with regard to nuclear non-proliferation, as well as safe NPP operation, and spent nuclear fuel (SNF) management.

We attach special importance to SNF and radioactive waste (RW) management. Russia ratified the Joint Convention on the Safety of SNF Management and the Safety of RW Management.

Russia stands ready to continue working with the States Parties to the Treaty. We believe cooperation means achieving development goals and expanding the peaceful use of nuclear energy, while strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, where NPT is a key element and a kind of guarantee of the steadily expanding international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN THE NPT

In 2010-2013, Russia, due to the activities of its academic and non-governmental organizations, fully complied with its obligations under paragraph 22 of the Action Plan adopted at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

In May 2010, Russia – the only one among nuclear powers – signed the Joint Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education. This fact reflects the progress made by Russian organizations in the development of education in the field of non-proliferation, as well as new plans to support training initiatives in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, programmes for in-depth study of these issues, and information and education-based promotion of these issues among the general public.

Recognizing our responsibility being a State depositary of the Treaty, we consider the issue of the withdrawal from the Treaty very important. We presume that any decision in this respect should not lead to a revision of Article X, reopening of the Treaty's text or undermining of a fundamental principle of States' sovereign right to withdraw from an international agreement. However, we support the need for a constructive exchange of views on the development of agreed recommendations on procedures and consequences of a possible withdrawal from the Treaty. We believe that making States more accountable for decisions to withdraw from the Treaty in accordance with Article X could be one of the ways to strengthen the Treaty.

NPT is the cornerstone of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, and all the existing challenges in this field can and should be addressed on the basis of the Treaty, while ensuring full inviolability of its provisions, in strict compliance with the norms of international law, and taking into account the legitimate security and development interests of States. Strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime is one of the foreign policy priorities of the Russian Federation. We intend to do our best to make the current NPT review process as effective as possible. Our top priority is to ensure proper functioning of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, if we want to move towards our common goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Thank you.