



**STATEMENT BY H.E. DATO' HUSSEIN HANIFF  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK  
AT THE DEBATE UNDER CLUSTER 1 (NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT) OF THE  
FIRST SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 2015 REVIEW  
CONFERENCE TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS, VIENNA, 30 APRIL - 11 MAY 2012**

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Mr. Chairman,

My delegation associates itself with the statement delivered by Indonesia on behalf of the NAM States Parties to the NPT and by Switzerland on behalf of the De-alerting Group. In addition, my delegation wishes to make the following points.

Mr. Chairman,

2. As early as 1946, the UN General Assembly in its resolution 1 (I) spoke about the elimination of nuclear weapons. Yet sixty six years on, thousands of nuclear weapons remain and this goal continues to be elusive. While Malaysia welcomes and recognises the positive developments and the importance and role of unilateral and bilateral arrangements such as the implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the plurilateral P5 engagements, we wish to underscore the importance of the multilateral approach, as well as the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in dealing with nuclear disarmament. This is particularly so since the threat or use of nuclear weapons has direct impact on international peace and security.

3. As long as nuclear weapons are deemed necessary by some for deterrent and security purposes, others would endeavour to secure the same weapons on the very same argument. Additionally there are credible fears that non-State actors may enter the nuclear foray. Hence, efforts leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons should remain on the priority tasks of the international community in its endeavour to realize a nuclear weapon free world.

Mr. Chairman,

4. An assessment on the security policies of the nuclear-weapon States reveals their unshakeable reliance on nuclear weapons based on the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. This position is further aggravated by the nuclear cooperation programmes that some of them maintain with non-nuclear-weapon States, which include the deployment of nuclear weapons in cooperating States. This is a clear violation of the NPT. It promotes nuclear proliferation of another kind, and instability in that it would justify any nuclear-weapons State's supplying nuclear weapons to its allies for similar strategic reasons.

5. Against such a backdrop, Malaysia hopes that serious efforts will be made to give substance to the action plan on nuclear disarmament of the 2010 Review Conference. States Parties has to fulfil their respective obligations under the NPT in a transparent, irreversible and verifiable manner. This is important in further building the much needed trust and confidence, which are the key ingredient to progress in disarmament.

6. It is therefore with deep dismay that we note the lack of any progress in the Conference on Disarmament over the past fifteen years. The continuing impasse in the Conference reflects the lack of serious commitment to the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as the other core issues before the Conference. In this regard, we would reiterate our position that it is vital for the CD Member States to exercise the much needed flexibility and political will so as to rejuvenate the stalled multilateral negotiations towards a balanced and comprehensive programme of work without further delay.

7. Turning to the issue of nuclear testing, my delegation is encouraged by the continued positive response by countries to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. We welcome the recent ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia and Guatemala. We hope that this positive trend will solidify the norms against nuclear proliferation and the further development of nuclear weapons and move us closer to the goal of universalisation of the Treaty. Malaysia would strongly urge the remaining countries listed under Annex II of the CTBT, to sign and ratify the Treaty, so as to effect its entry into force as soon as possible. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, it is important to ensure that the current moratoria on nuclear testing will continue to be observed, while exerting every effort to secure the universal endorsement of the Treaty.

8. Malaysia is deeply concerned with nuclear weapons modernisation programmes that are being undertaken by the nuclear-weapon States. Such programmes undermine existing nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regimes, and are not a positive example to non-nuclear-weapon States' signing and ratifying treaties and protocols to restrict and control nuclear capabilities, which they do not even possess to begin with. This eventually will deal a serious blow to the viability of the NPT and to the disarmament process in general.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

