



**STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN HANIFF  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK  
AT THE DEBATE UNDER CLUSTER 2 OF THE  
SECOND SESSION OF THE  
PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 2015 REVIEW CONFERENCE TO THE  
TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS,  
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND**

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Mr. Chairman,

Malaysia associates itself with the statement delivered by Indonesia on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

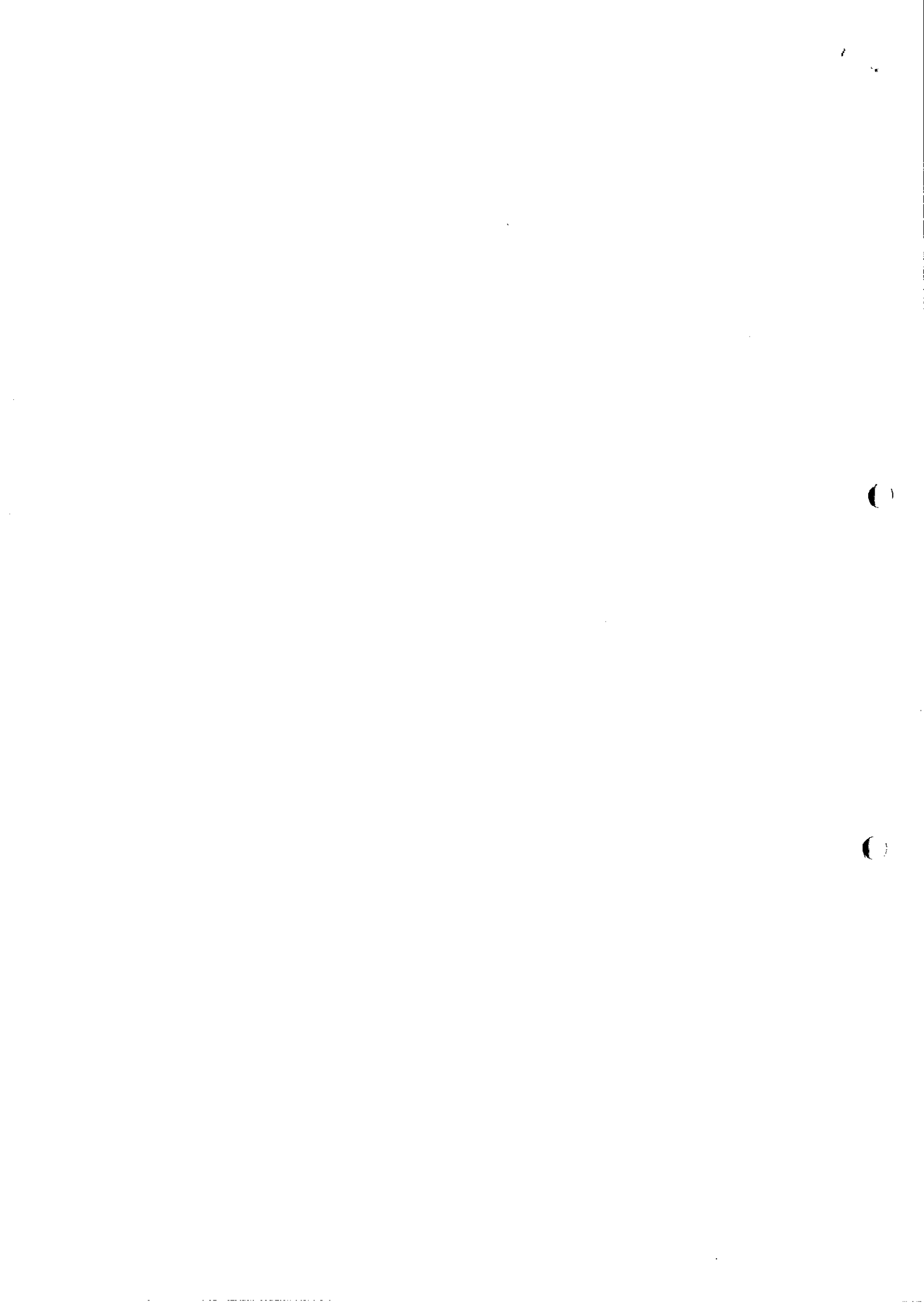
Mr. Chairman,

2. As a signatory to the NPT and a Member State of the IAEA, Malaysia reaffirms its commitment to non-proliferation as well as to implementation of its obligations under the NPT Safeguards Agreement. Malaysia has always believed in the central role of the IAEA as the sole competent authority responsible for establishing and promulgating effective safeguards and verification mechanisms for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In this regard, we continue to urge State Parties to cooperate with the Agency, in abiding by their safeguards obligations under the Treaty.

3. NPT State Parties should exercise full transparency in their nuclear programmes, by subjecting them to the IAEA's full scope safeguards and verifications, in line with the provisions of the Treaty. Malaysia believes that through transparency, mutual trust and confidence will be enhanced amongst states. Hence, their fundamental and inalienable right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected. This includes States' full access to nuclear knowledge, through technology transfer, education and training.

4. While Malaysia believes that the Additional Protocol could provide the IAEA an additional tool for enhanced verification, the information and access provided to the IAEA by State Parties should be held in the highest confidence by the Agency. In this regard, my delegation recalls that the IAEA General Conference, through its resolutions GC(54)/RES/11 and more recently GC(56)RES/13, reaffirmed the need to strengthen the protection of classified and confidential information.

5. Malaysia wishes to reiterate its commitment towards its NPT Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement obligations. In addition to receiving regular inspections at the country's only research reactor facility namely the TRIGA MARK II PUSPATI, Malaysia continues to provide access to non-Material Balance Areas (MBA) as requested by the IAEA. In 2012, Malaysia submitted voluntary declarations as would be required under Article 2 of the Additional Protocol.



6. Malaysia also engages in non-proliferation capacity building activities at the regional level, having participated actively in several regional initiatives aimed at enhancing the non-proliferation framework of understanding within the ASEAN and Asia-Pacific regions and enhancing national competence in safeguards and verification measures. In this regard, we would also like to acknowledge and express our gratitude for the assistance provided by other states parties and regional entities towards building our national competence in these areas.

7. Malaysia considers the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as a primary disarmament instrument and we continue to join the CTBTO in calling upon the remaining States, especially those on the Annex 2, to immediately sign and ratify the CTBT. Malaysia welcomes the recent ratification by Brunei Darussalam and Chad and looks forward to the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universality.

8. Malaysia has drafted a new comprehensive atomic energy bill which will be enacted as a new law. This new law which encompasses nuclear safety, security and safeguards which we believe are the building blocks of a nuclear non-proliferation regime shall be a further demonstration of our full commitment to the NPT.

Mr. Chairman,

9. Nuclear security is essential to the NPT agenda. A global nuclear security culture must be established in order to assure a safe world. Cooperation at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels for the promotion nuclear security through technology and human resource development, as well as through education and training is therefore necessary. Cooperation shall also include sharing of information and expertise, subject to respective national laws and procedures, through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms in relevant areas such as nuclear detection, border control, forensics, law enforcement and the development of new technologies to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials.

10. In this regard, Malaysia is pleased to announce that we have recently received recognition from the IAEA as a Nuclear Security Support Centre (NSSC) with a regional role. Malaysia's Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP) has also been acknowledged as a model for the successful implementation of nuclear security measures through the effective coordination of the roles of key players at the national level. We have successfully organized, with the assistance of the IAEA, several regional training courses and also launched bilateral cooperation with some member states in the region.

Mr. Chairman,

11. While Malaysia has established the 2010 Strategic Trade Act (Act 708) to implement an export control regime, Malaysia would like to reiterate that the implementation of strong nuclear security practices including export control must not infringe upon the rights of States to develop and utilize nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes. We believe that while nuclear security measures may be taken by States on a voluntary basis, these should be further encouraged and supported as these national efforts, facilitated by international cooperation, are crucial for global nuclear security.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

