



MALAYSIA

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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**STATEMENT BY
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TO THE UNITED NATIONS
MAIN COMMITTEE 1
2015 REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS,
NEW YORK, 4 MAY 2015**

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation congratulates you on your appointment as Chairman of Main Committee 1 of the 2015 NPT Review Conference. You can be assured of my delegation's full support in fulfilling your tasks and responsibilities.

2. My delegation takes this opportunity to associate itself with the statements delivered by Iran 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,

3. The goal of a world free of nuclear weapons has long been envisioned. As far back as 1946, the UN General Assembly, in its first resolution, spoke about the elimination of nuclear weapons. Yet now, nearly seventy years on, thousands of nuclear weapons remain. That is far too long, and far too many.

4. During the Cold War, stability came about through mutually assured destruction. Since its end, the world has been unipolar. Yet, current geo-political trends suggest that not all states are agreeable to this. We are seeing that the world now is becoming less predictable. The possession of nuclear weapons, with doctrines suggesting that nuclear weapons can be maintained or used as a counterweight to conventional inferiority – lead the world into an unstable and dangerous future.

5. Too little progress has been made to decrease the number of nuclear weapons. At the same time, vertical proliferation continues which negates any reduction in numbers. Much more needs to be done to ensure that these weapons are eliminated forever. Nuclear weapons are inhumane with a destructive power which no State or international organization has the capacity to address or provide assistance.

6. The continued existence of nuclear weapons stockpiles to this day greatly endangers the non-proliferation goal of the NPT. We have witnessed how States have foregone their commitments to the Treaty in order to pursue a nuclear weapons ambition, fuelled by the false hope of security and power that these weapons possess. There are also credible fears that non-State actors may wish to obtain nuclear weapons or materials for the purpose of terrorism and other criminal acts. Hence, efforts leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons should remain the priority of the international community in our endeavour to avoid a humanitarian catastrophe should a nuclear explosion occur.

7. The international community needs to reemphasise the importance of nuclear disarmament, vigour on the issue is needed, new ideas and fresh thoughts required. It is timely for the urgent commencement of negotiations on a legally binding instrument for the prohibition and ban of nuclear weapons.

8. Malaysia has always maintained a principled position on the general and complete disarmament of weapons of mass destruction. We are strongly committed that this goal should be achieved through the multilateral process. We also firmly believe that the complete and total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only solution against the possible use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman,

9. At this juncture, an overall assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan is important in determining how we approach the Review Conference. Out of the 22 items in the 2010 Action Plan which addressed nuclear disarmament and security assurances, some were partly fulfilled. Most were not. We value the multilateral nature of the NPT in which all States commit themselves to the decisions made here. The credibility of the NPT lies with the implementation of its past agreements and decisions. The lack of action on these decisions will seriously jeopardise the future of the NPT and how States value its work.

10. This Review Conference gives us an opportunity to move forward on nuclear disarmament. The targets for this Revcon need to be ambitious and realistic, time bound and pragmatic. Moreover, the goals under this pillar of disarmament should not be overwhelmed by the goals to be agreed upon under the other pillars of non-proliferation and peaceful uses.

11. The wide gap between nuclear weapons states and non-nuclear weapons states needs to be bridged. Nuclear disarmament can no longer be said to be a work in progress. Nuclear disarmament has to go hand-in-hand with the non-proliferation initiatives which are actively pursued.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.