



Position Paper of the
Delegate of the Federation of Malaysia
to the United Nations

Delivered By
Tonni Hasan

On

- 1. Positive U-turn on Climate Change*
- 2. Nuclear Proliferation and Human Habitation*

Before the
United Nations Environment Programme

DUNMUN 2014- Dhaka
Thursday, 18 December 2014

Climate change is a defining issue of our time and Federation of Malaysia is one of the highly vulnerable countries due to climate changes. The climate factors have a high chance to directly or indirectly affect the ecosystem, flora, fauna, hydrology and rainfall pattern. Malaysia had taken clear steps towards a cleaner future for a more sustainable economy and a balanced energy mix in accordance with targets set at the Copenhagen climate change summit in 2009.

To tackle the adverse effects of climate change, Government of Malaysia is promoting Green Technology and various initiatives towards sustainable developments. Presently Federation of Malaysia is one of the signatories of the Kyoto Protocol and a member of the G77 and other climate change associations. To mitigate climate change effects that are the result of rapid growth of industrialization, on 18 December 2008, the NCCDM endorsed the new national Clean Development Management (CDM) criteria that aim to bring direct benefits towards achieving sustainable development. The National Green Technology Policy was launched by the Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak. He agreed to reduce carbon emissions by 40 percent by 2020 on receiving the transfer of technology and adequate financing from the developed countries. As announced by the Prime Minister during the climate summit in 2014 in New York, Malaysia have successfully reduced its emission intensity by more than 33 percent. Malaysia formed National Committee on CDM (NCCDM) to oversee CDM practices in Malaysia. Within the passing year, the world has seen a rapid increase of CDM projects in Malaysia covering renewable energy, waste handling and disposal. Malaysia has already launched the Green Energy Efficient (GEO) building specifically designed to be an icon of energy efficiency and renewable energy applications which is the first of its kind in South East Asia to incorporate innovative sustainable features. Other accomplishments in Malaysia's emissions energy policies are the Biomass Energy Plant Lumut and Jendarata Steam and Power Plant which generates electricity from the biomass waste from palm oil refineries.

To avoid the adverse effects of climate changes, Federation of Malaysia wish to stress the following points:

1. That with the help of UNEP and developed countries, the government of Malaysia aims to create its own environment friendly technology.
2. To avoid long term adverse effects of climate change in agricultural sector, the government of Federation of Malaysia aims to arrange sufficient training programs to the farmers with the help of technologies transferred by the developed countries rather than making them subsidy dependent.
3. That Annex 1 parties must support Federation of Malaysia in adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, and transparency of actions and support.

4. To earn carbon credits that can be traded, thus providing an additional revenue flow to finance the project in emissions reduction and basically save the region from the disaster of climate change.

Reference

1. Carbon Trading in Malaysia: Review of Policies and Practices by Azlan Amran, Zainorfarah Zainuddin, Suhaiza Hanim, Mohamad Zailani.
http://www.kadinst.hku.hk/sdconf10/Papers_PDF/p249
2. Climate Change Adaptation Policy in Malaysia : Issues for Agricultural Sector.
https://www.academia.edu/2822624/Climate_change_adaptation_policy_in_Malaysia_Issues_for_agricultural_sector
3. Climate Change Initiatives in Malaysia by Joy Jacqueline, Ibrahim Komoo, South East Asia Disaster Prevention Institute.
<http://www.auedm.net/Data/activities/1st%20Workshop/Workshop/Joy%20Pereira/KyotoJul08print>.
4. Climate Change Country Profile : Malaysia, WHO,
http://www.wpro.who.int/environmental_health/documents/docs/MAA_3FB0
5. CETDEM : Climate Change. http://cetdem.org.my/wordpress/?page_id=9
6. LIMA COP 20|CMP 10, UN Climate Change Conference 2014. <http://unfccc6.metafusion.com/cop20/events/2014-12-10-10-00-conference-of-the-parties-cop-6th-meeting-conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-kyoto-protocol-cmp-6th-meeting/malaysia>

Malaysia never possessed nuclear weapons and is fully compliant party to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). Malaysia advocates a world free from nuclear weapons and insists development of nuclear energy is only for peaceful purposes. In the context of disarmament and non-proliferation, the goal of Malaysia is to reduce and eliminate the potential factors for armed conflict and war to create world peace and stability for national interest and maintaining it through the presence and participation of Malaysia in the relevant discussions and dialogues on disarmament and non-proliferation, including nuclear safety issues.

Under the administration of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, Malaysia is playing an even greater role globally in voicing its opinion on nuclear issues to ensure global peace and stability. Malaysia has also been firm on another nuclear-related issue, that is, not to allow the country be used as a transit point or conduit for trade in materials that can be used to make weapons of mass destruction, including those that can be used for making nuclear weapons. Malaysia has long advocated for a nuclear weapons convention in international forums. At the NPT Review Conference in 2010, Federation of Malaysia called on nuclear-weapon states to demonstrate leadership by implementing past commitments and achieving the total elimination of their nuclear weapons through the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention. Along with Costa Rica, Malaysia submitted a revised model nuclear weapons convention prepared by civil society to the United Nations in 2007. At the previous review conference, in 2005, Federation of Malaysia submitted a working paper together with five other nations calling on all states to fulfil their legal obligation to disarm by commencing negotiations leading to a convention prohibiting the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination under strict and effective international control. Malaysia was also a lead sponsor of a draft UN General Assembly resolution in 2011 calling for a nuclear weapons convention. Malaysia believes that the incremental–comprehensive approach encapsulated in the model nuclear weapons convention will enable states to reach a balanced implementation of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which is crucial in ensuring the NPT remains as the cornerstone.

Malaysia firmly believes that effective measures to protect Non-Nuclear Weapons States against the use or threats of use of nuclear weapons would not only strengthen international peace and security but also positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. However Federation of Malaysia wish to stress the following points.

1. That nuclear weapons are inhumane with a destructive power which no State or international organization has the capacity to address or provide assistance.
2. As a State which does not possess or even pursued the development of nuclear weapons,

Malaysia is deeply concerned with the humanitarian impact of such weapons. Further, we question the vast resources allocated to maintain and modernise nuclear arsenals, at a time when there are other pressing issues to address such as poverty, health and climate change.

3. That this issue of Nuclear Proliferation can no longer be ignored. We feel that the focus should be on the humanitarian dimension. As evident more than 65 years ago in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we owe it to future generations as not to repeat this tragedy. As long as nuclear weapons exist, these weapons pose a threat to humanity and all life on Earth. The only adequate response to the humanitarian threat posed by nuclear weapons is the total, irreversible and verifiable elimination of such weapons through a legally binding instrument.

4. That the proliferation of nuclear weapons is driven by security fears and thus, legally binding security assurances will provide the much needed guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be used against Non-Nuclear Weapon States.

References

1. STATEMENT BY H.E. DATUK HUSSEIN HANIFF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS on NEW YORK, 2 MAY 2014. http://unrcpd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/2May_Malaysia.

2. An Introduction to the Issue of Nuclear Weapons in Southeast Asia. <http://nwp.ilpi.org/?p=2024>

3. Official Portal, Ministry of foreign Affairs, Malaysia. Multilateral Security Division. <http://www.kln.gov.my/web/guest/division-multilateral-disarmament>

4. The Star online newspaper Publication on Malaysia's stand on nuclear issues. <http://www.thestar.com.my/News/Nation/2012/03/27/Malaysia-stands-firm-and-consistent-on-nuclear-issues/>

5. CIA factbook of Malaysia. <http://www.ciaworldfactbook.us/asia/malaysia.html>

6. Proposed Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) <http://www.nti.org/treaties-and-regimes/proposed-nuclear-weapons-convention-nwc/>