Good morning, Excellencies, distinguished participants,

Since it is the first time for me to speak, may I express Myanmar’s profound appreciations and congratulations to the Government of Mexico for hosting this 2 days event on 2nd Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, at the beautiful City of Nayarit. Our Delegation of two, would also like to thank United Nations for facilitating our trip, all the way from the other side of the world. I would especially like to thank all the previous speakers who shared their experiences and expertise, enriching with knowledge and passion and appreciate the important roles of the civil society organizations.

Myanmar, the country, located between South Asia and South East Asia can not be rest assured of free from the threats of any weapons of mass destruction. The humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons does not limit to the east or west or south or north of the earth, politically wherether it is just between the two conflicting States. This threat is real and a nuclear weapon detonation, be it intentional or accidental could affect the neighbors, the region, and the entire world not to mention the economic and social costs of these arsenals in its long term consequences, which are limitless and population displacements and humanitarian problems. Mentioning of a nuclear winter is too horrific.

During this Conference, the discussions covering various topics from security, economics to health impacts and etc. are very very valuable, shared testimonies of the Atomic bomb survivors touched our hearts indeed and the scenerios of probable impacts of nuclear explosion in world’s CITIES have given us wakeup calls to make us more realize the immediate and long term devastating effects of these arsenals.

Ladies and gentlemen,
Having come along way, please allow me to say a few words on Myanmar's advocacy role in the field of Nuclear Disarmament. Myanmar became a member of **International Atomic Energy Agency** since 1957 and one of the founding members of ENDC, the Eighteen Nations Disarmament Committee in 1962 and continued to be an active member of the Conference on Disarmament today. Myanmar ratified the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Under Water-PTBT in 1963. Myanmar is a State Party to Outer Space Treaty in 1970 and signed the Sea Bed Armes Control Treaty in 1971, A State Party to Non Proliferation Treaty in Dec. 1992. And to the Treaty on the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in 1995. Myanmar is a signatory to the CWC, BWC and CTBT and we are in the preparation process targeting for ratification of these Treaties.

Since 1995, Myanmar continued to table a resolution titled **Nuclear Disarmament**, at the United Nations General Assembly every year.

**On 20 April, 1995, Myanmar Signed IAEA Safe Guard Agreement and Small Quantities Protocol.**

Today, New Myanmar is under-going a series of political, economic and social reforms within this two and half years time of the new Democratic government and is putting the double efforts in line with the International norms.

For a emerging Democratic country like Myanmar, it is imperative for the Country to establish necessary physical infrastructures and policies to create social economic development and for the wellbeing of the entire people in the improvement of all sectors. The agriculture, health care and education sectors are the prioritised areas identified. The priorities are debated in the parliaments and the spending on the defence are greatly reduced thus adding more budget to improve in health care and education sectors having direct positive Humanitarian impact for those in need, instead of armaments and weaponization programmes.
Ladies and gentlemen

I would like to report to the Conference that, A protocol additional to the Agreement between the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the International Atomic Energy for the application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed on 17th September 2013 at the IAEA headquarters in Vienna.

Consequently, we are undertaking The process, among others, includes drafting a new domestic Nuclear law, forming a national authority for implementation of the protocol and establishing a State System of Accounting and Control. Upon completion, by a written notification to the IAEA, it will trigger the entry into force of the Additional Protocol for Myanmar.

In line with the provisions and obligations in the IAEA AP, we will be establishing both physical and policy frameworks on Safe guards, Safety and Security, including improving the import and export control regime, focussing on the security and control aspect of nuclear related materials ensuring that these will not enter the ports, airports or the borders of Myanmar, not underestimating the possible threats of terrorists and transnational crimes.

Cooperation with IAEA also means to positively contribute to the development of the Agriculture, lifestock breedings, healthcare using nuclear related technology as well as nuclear education as provisioned in the Articles through the Technical Cooperation of the Agency.

Allow me to highlight the key points for considerations towards achieving the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons:

1. The total elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time.
2. A systematic and progressive process of nuclear disarmament.
3. the establishment of Middle East Zone free of nuclear weapons
4. signing the Protocol to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone by NWS
5. diminishing the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies
6. to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and their delivery system.
7. to de-alert and deactivate immediately nuclear weapons and to reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons by NWS
8. to undertake step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat
9. agreement on an internationally and legally binding instrument by NWS
10. the commencement of plurilateral negotiations for further deep reductions of nuclear weapons.
11. The application of the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability
12. the full and effective implementation of the thirteen practical steps for nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
13. the full implementation of 22-point action plan of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of NPT.
14. further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons by NWS
15. the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament

These are the highlights of annual Myanmar Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament.

To conclude, the threat of Nuclear explosions and armaments are real and the possibilities of these weapons falling into the hands of the terrorists or accidents or unauthorized use is unthinkable. But we have to prevent it at all costs.

Nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation should go hand-in-hand since they are indispensible. As long as there are States possess nuclear weapons, there is also still possibility of the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons against another state. And, all the Non-Nuclear Weapon States are convinced that
the mere existence of nuclear weapons on earth, together with the
lack of legal regime on the total elimination of such weapons,
poses a danger or a threat to the humanity.

We believe that final destination of the entire international
community should be the total elimination of nuclear weapons and
to establish a world free of nuclear weapons. IN doing so, we join
hands with all the peaceloving countries and with the UN Agencies
and CSOs and various advocates of the nuclear disarmament in
preserving our humanity and our generations.

I Thank you.