SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
2015 REVIEW CONFERENCE
NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY
(Geneva, April 22 - May 3, 2013)

STATEMENT OF PERU
IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
REVIEW PROCESS

AMBASSADOR ENRIQUE ROMAN-MOREY
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations in New York
Mr. President,

More than four decades have passed since this our Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force. By now, we should be celebrating four decades of success based on the fulfillment of their irreversible mandates. However, that time has not yet come.

This meeting in Geneva is being a new opportunity to continue advancing with what should be a priority for the international community: disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

But for these three pillars to become effective, on which the spirit of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the general system of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are based, my delegation considers essential to have an additional element or rather the structural basis on which those three pillars should settle: compliance. And I emphasize that I am referring to joint and balanced implementation by the international community as a whole to all provisions of this Agreement jointly understood and embraced in its three pillars. The balanced fulfillment of our rights and obligations constitutes an essential step to improve the efficiency of the NPT regime.

This regime we are trying to strengthen is a matter of principles such as transparency, verifiability and irreversibility which must be met in a balanced way and with the same political will by both States, by the nuclear as well as by the non-nuclear. These principles, I repeat, are what should guide the political will of States, so needed to achieve our goals.

Mr. President,

We are all aware that in our international reality of relations between States, an unbalanced or out of balance relationship exists between the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament failure, generating a general weakening of the regime and, therefore, difficulties for its full implementation.

To overcome this imbalance, we must find points of consensus, as I said in an earlier statement, however small they may be, and start from there. Let us place all our needs and perspectives on the table and begin to dialogue, let us mark our national interests and begin to negotiate and to cooperate in a transparent manner. In the same way, it is also our duty to promote universalization of the NPT to ensure that countries that are not yet party to this Agreement are incorporated into it, so as to avoid the risk of further weakening the regime and, on the contrary, strive to invigorate it.

Let us begin to meet our commitments seriously. Or in the case of States like Peru, a country committed to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, continue to comply with the provisions of the agreements reached by consensus by the international community in the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT in 1995, as well as in consensual agreements in successive Review Conferences of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2000 and 2010. Compliance constitutes a common responsibility of all States and provides the basis for the credibility and efficiency of the regime. We have no excuses for not complying.
Mr. President,

Let me congratulate you again, for the so very appropriate and transparent way in which you have been conducting these deliberations.

Finally, let me reiterate, once again, the strong commitment of my country in this important process to achieve the common goal of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

Thank you very much.