

# *Jordan*



PERMANENT MISSION OF H.K. OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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**Statement**

by

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**Counsellor**

at the

**Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom  
of Jordan to the United Nations**

at

**The Conference on Facilitating the Entry-into-Force of the  
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

**New York, 22 September 2005**

On behalf of the delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, let me start by congratulating you on your election as President of the Fourth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to assure you of our full support as we seek to work together towards implementing the objectives of our meeting.

Allow me to express my delegation's gratitude to H.E Ambassador Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands, Special Representative to promote the ratification process of the CTBT, H.E Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Finland to Vienna Gronberg the Executive Secretary of the preparatory commission for the CTBT for their efforts in working to bring about the entry into force of the CTBT, and to also thank H.E the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Australia to Vienna Debora Stokes for her efforts in leading the consultation process on the draft outcome declaration.

My delegation wishes to associate itself with the statement made by the H.E the Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia on behalf of State Signatories and Ratifiers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which outlines the group's position on issues set forth in that Treaty.

The threat posed by nuclear weapons on international peace and security remains more than ever prevalent. Nuclear weapons are as real as the devastation they would cause if used, or in case of accident; thus, making all efforts to achieve the goals of nuclear disarmament worthy of our pursuit.

We all know what should be undertaken for a nuclear free world. The international community should strive to attain the goals of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament as set out in the international non-proliferation regime. Universal adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) should be pursued, as also the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Nuclear Weapon States should work towards ridding themselves of their large nuclear stockpiles and the tens of thousands of nuclear weapons remaining in their arsenals so that a tangible progress towards nuclear disarmament and toward halting the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons may be foreseeable and should fully comply with all their obligations and commitments under Article VI, including the 13 practical steps, to which they have agreed in the 2000 NPT Review Conference. The deadlock in the conference of

disarmament in Geneva must be overcome so as to allow for negotiations on a convention banning the production of fissile material. All this requires political will on our part to implement our commitments.

The regrettable failure of the NPT conference, which does not absolve us in any way from our previously adopted resolution and outcomes, the absence of any reference to disarmament and non-proliferation in the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, the deadlock in both the conference on disarmament as well as the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) make our presence here today imperative and more than symbolic. The CTBT has an essential role in strengthening the global security regime and in preventing the development of new nuclear weapons or the improvement of those existing.

Built on the foundation of the NPT, the cornerstone of non-proliferation, the CTBT remains an essential component to the established international non-proliferation regime and as such is an important instrument that if implemented would bring us closer towards achieving nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and ultimately a nuclear free world. We therefore meet in this conference as ratifiers to renew our commitment towards a common objective, which is our determination to bring about the CTBT's earliest possible entry into force. The declaration we will be adopting will constitute an important political message on our part as we reaffirm our continued commitment and support to the treaty and to its entry into force further demonstrating our collective commitment to Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Disarmament.

Jordan welcomes the progress made to date with respect to the entry into force of the CTBT and stresses the importance of achieving universal adherence to this instrument including by all the Nuclear-Weapon-States. In this context, Jordan reaffirms the importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, without delay and without conditions, to achieve its early entry into force and joins others in calling upon all States, in particular Nuclear-Weapon-States, which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT, to comply with its letter and spirit and to refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purposes. While, voluntary moratoria on nuclear test explosions are welcomed and commended, Jordan is of the view that they cannot be a substitute to the treaty.

Jordan expresses its gratitude and appreciation to H.E Ambassador Wolfgang Hoffman for his excellent work during his former tenure as Executive Secretary of the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), and congratulates his predecessor H.E Ambassador Tibor Toth wishing him success in executing his mission. It also joins others in commending the efforts of the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) in seeking to establish a global verification regime that is capable of detecting nuclear test explosions world over once the CTBT enters into force. Furthermore, Jordan views that an international mechanism that would assist ratifiers, particularly developing countries, in acquiring nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and use such as in the fields of energy and medicine should be encouraged.

Jordan was one of the first countries in the Middle East to sign and ratify the CTBT and firmly believes that establishing a zone free from weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons in this region is of vital importance as it would mitigate existing tensions and have a positive impact on regional peace and security. In this regard, Israel's accession to the NPT remains of utmost importance as it would no doubt facilitate and accelerate the negotiating process within the framework of arms control and regional security, bring about tangible progress on other bilateral tracks of the peace process and enhance confidence-building measures between all parties. Implementation of IAEA safety measures on its unsafe-guarded nuclear facilities would furthermore prevent the occurrence of potential nuclear accidents and the risk of radiological contamination. Similarly, Jordan believes that the accession or ratification by all countries in the Middle East of the CTBT would also play an important and bolstering role in the realization of this hoped for and much needed zone.

In conclusion, Jordan reaffirms once again its commitment to the CTBT and hopes that that the outcome of this Conference would be successful in bringing about its early entry into force, and thus closer towards achieving a comprehensive test ban that will move us forward in our endeavors to attain our desired goal of nuclear disarmament and the establishment of a world free from nuclear weapons and the fears, dangers and threats they engender.