



# MALAYSIA

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS



CANDIDATE  
to the  
UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
for the term 2015-2016

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**STATEMENT BY  
H.E. AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN HANIFF  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

**ON AGENDA ITEM 21: GLOBALIZATION AND INTERDEPENDENCE  
21(A): ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS IN PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT IN THE  
CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND INTERDEPENDENCE; AND**

**21(B) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT  
AT THE SECOND COMMITTEE OF THE 68th SESSION OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
NEW YORK, 23 OCTOBER 2013**

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Mr. Chairman,

Malaysia wishes to associate itself with the statements made by Fiji on behalf of G77 and China and Thailand on behalf of ASEAN. We would also like to thank the Secretary General for the comprehensive reports presented under this agenda item.

2. As highlighted in the Secretary General's report in document A/68/259, the central challenge for the Post-2015 development agenda is to ensure that globalization benefits everyone and facilitated by an inclusive multilateral system. The principles of the Millennium Declaration remain highly relevant to the management of globalization, from solidarity and non-interference to common but differentiated responsibilities as well as the right to development and greater distributive justice. Management of globalization must effectively and systematically capture the specific needs of the most vulnerable countries and peoples, and ensure the continued centrality of those countries in the global development framework.

3. Globalization has impacted various aspects of our daily lives. From Malaysia's national experience, globalization has brought benefits to us through increased market access for our exports as a result of trade liberalization and foreign direct investment. Malaysia has also benefited from liberal trade and investment policies. However, recent trends and developments have necessitated a re-examination of Malaysia's approach towards globalization. For instance, we have experienced the negative effects of globalization during the Asian financial crisis and recent situation, when the oil price doubled up its value. The most important thing is to focus on results rather than methods. If globalization is properly regulated and interpreted, it can be a means of correcting the inequities between developed and developing countries.

4. Countries, that do not have equal economic strength and institutional capacity, particularly the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), should be supported by the international economic system which operates on a balance and more supportive approaches. Domestic efforts to ensure sound socio-economic development must be supported by a conducive international environment. Decision-making at the international level must be more democratic and participatory so that the poor and developing countries would have a greater say at the decisions made at international forum.

Mr. Chairman,

5. Malaysia has an overarching goal of becoming a high income and developed country that is inclusive and sustainable by 2020. From this perspective, science, technology and innovation (STI) is unquestionably important in ensuring the establishment of a scientifically advanced and progressive society as embodied in Vision 2020. Malaysia would like to see a society that is creative and innovative not only as a consumer of technology but also a contributor to the scientific and technological advancement of the country.

6. In this context, Malaysia endeavours to strengthen and mainstream STI in all sectors and levels of national socio-economic development. Recently Malaysia has formulated its new STI policy within the context of various transformational agendas implemented by the Government such as the Government Transformation Programme (GTP), Economic Transformation Programme (ETP), Political Transformation Programme (PTP) and Social Transformation Programme (STP).

7. The policy strategy to be employed by Malaysia for the “Science and Technology for Development in the context of post-2015 development agenda” is through the “National Policy for Science, Technology and Innovation (NPSTI)” to be implemented from 2013 to 2020. NPSTI, a new national policy approved by the Government on 27 March 2013, cuts across all sectors of the economy. Its ultimate goal is to transform Malaysia to be a scientifically advanced country.

Mr. Chairman,

8. Malaysia concurs with the findings of the Secretary General’s report that policy coherence and coordination both at national and international level are essential to eliminate the inequality brought by the globalization. Malaysia’s experience has shown that a sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is a pre-condition in facing the negative impact of globalization to achieve development that would enhance the living standards of its people.

9. Furthermore, our experience has also shown that three (3) important elements will enable the developing countries to better deal with the negative impact of globalization:

- **One:** Capacity building through training and technology transfer are essential. Technology must be made available to the developing countries at an affordable price. Developing countries should be able to fully benefit from the advancement in science and technology, especially in the information and communication technology and the much touted green technology;
- **Two:** Trade reform is vital. We urge for the immediate conclusion of the Doha Round in order to create a more balance trading environment and promote equitable trade among regions; and
- **Three:** It is urgent to create and enable an international environment for sustained, inclusive and equitable growth. We are of the view that the first step towards creating an enabling environment is by expediting the true reform of the international financial system and architecture.

Mr. Chairman,

10. In conclusion, Malaysia is of the view that the current global institutional development framework needs to become more responsive to rapid global changes and provide unified, multidimensional responses in order to better respond to and manage globalization. International institutional structures also need to evolve and adapt more quickly to the rapid changes in globalization and interdependence. Renewed global partnership must be a universal and genuine partnership among equal partners, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, principles of solidarity, equality, national ownership and self-determination, mutual respect and global responsibility.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.