

**Statement by  
Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia  
on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement**

**Delivered by Mr. Daniel A. Simanjuntak  
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United  
Nations**

**Thematic Debate: “Regional disarmament and security”  
First Committee 80th Session United Nations General Assembly**

**New York, 27 October 2025**

**Madam Chair,**

1. I am honored to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
2. NAM reiterates its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and in this context, underlines that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. NAM also underscores its principled position concerning the use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State.
3. In this context, NAM urges all member states to commit to pacific settlement of disputes.
4. NAM States Parties to the NPT are deeply concerned at the strategic military and security doctrines of the NWS and certain NNWS, who subscribe to extended nuclear security guarantees and nuclear weapons sharing arrangements provided by the NWS, which not only run contrary to the spirit and principles of the NPT and set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies. They therefore strongly called upon them to exclude completely the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from their military and security doctrines.
5. NAM reiterates its full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, NAM reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. NAM calls upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 and by Egypt in 1990 and 2013 for the establishment of such a zone. Pending its establishment, NAM demands that Israel, the only party in the region that has not

joined the NPT nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. In this regard, NAM request that the Secretary-General, in accordant to operative paragraph 7 of the Resolution 487 (1981), report to the Security Council and the wider membership on the implementation of the Resolution.

6. NAM State Parties to the NPT reiterate their profound disappointment that the 2010 action plan on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMD has not been implemented. They strongly reject the alleged impediments for not implementing the 2010 Action plan on the Middle East and the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. This runs contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 Resolution, which constitutes the original terms of reference for establishing this zone. It also violates the collective agreement reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
7. Recalling the opposition expressed by US, UK and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, NAM States Parties to the NPT express their disappointment that as the result of such opposition, consensus on new measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East Zone free of Nuclear-Weapons and all other WMD was not achieved. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening NPT regime as a whole. NAM reemphasizes the special responsibility of co-sponsor States of 1995 resolution on the Middle East in implementation of that resolution. NAM is concerned that the persistent lack of implementation of the 1995 Resolution which contrary to the decisions made at the relevant NPT Review Conferences, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the NPT and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East, as this resolution is an integral part of and constituted basis for the indefinite extension of the Treaty.
8. In this regard, NAM welcomes the Convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear-Weapons according to the General Assembly Decision 73/546, and the valuable deliberations and reports of its five sessions held thus far, including most recently under the Presidency of Mauritania in November 2024. NAM regrets the continued absence of Israel and United States at this conference and continues to call upon all States of the region, without exception, to actively participate in this Conference and negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally-binding Treaty on the establishment of the Zone. NAM States Parties to the NPT also stress that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, as well as other relevant decisions on the subject, adopted within the context of the Review Conferences, remain valid until the objective of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD in the Middle East is achieved and that the

implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to the validity of aforesaid resolution and decisions and shall not also be construed as their replacement.

9. NAM States Parties to the NPT expects that the outcome document of the 11th Review Conference of the Treaty reaffirms the continued relevance and validity of the commitments under the 1995 resolution, acknowledge the constructive role and contributions by the annual UN Conference and adopts further practical measures to support the implementation of the objective of establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.
10. NAM recalls the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, including on the inadmissibility of the use of force and consequently continues to be deeply concerned with all threats of use of nuclear weapons and their role in worsening the current state of global security environment. In this context, NAM also expresses deep concern and strongly condemns the threat by an Israeli Minister in October 2023 where he suggested dropping nuclear weapons on Gaza strip and its entire civilian population as well as with the nuclear threat by the Israeli Prime Minister in September 2023 against Iran. These are outrageous and shocking statements that requires solemn condemnation of and full attention by this august assembly, and further reinforces the urgent necessity of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the region as an indispensable asset for regional and international peace and security and international law.

**Madam Chair,**

11. NAM reaffirms the continued significance of the spirit of collaboration and multilateralism that led to the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), and underscores that its provisions and timelines must be strictly respected. NAM further stresses that all provisions of the resolution should be terminated in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 2231 thereof.
12. NAM believes that Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) established by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaty as well as Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. In the context of NWFZs, it is essential that NWS provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone under any circumstances. NAM calls upon all NWS to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing NWFZs, withdraw any and all reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.
13. NAM urges States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special

Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-1) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999.

- 14.** NAM emphasizes the importance of UN activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centers for peace and disarmament in Lome, Kathmandu, and Lima.
- 15.** Finally, under this Cluster, NAM is presenting a draft resolution on Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace for which it will welcome support from everyone.

Thank you.