



GOVERNMENT OF FIJI

PLENARY STATEMENT

**11TH REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE
NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)**

**29 APRIL, 2026
UNHQ, NY**

Mr. President,

Fiji is honoured to address this Review Conference. We wish to begin by aligning ourselves with the statement delivered by Solomon Islands on behalf of the State Parties to the Treaty of Rarotonga.

I congratulate Your Excellency Ambassador Do Hung Viet, on assuming the Presidency of this Review Conference; and extend our congratulations to the Bureau Members on their election.

Mr. President, Fiji reaffirms its unwavering commitment to the NPT as the cornerstone of the global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation architecture.

The Treaty remains essential to international peace and security, and for the collective aspiration of all peoples to live free from the existential threat posed by nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Legacy in the Pacific

For Fiji and the Pacific region, this commitment is deeply rooted in our historical and lived experience.

Our region continues to bear the enduring human, environmental, and health consequences of nuclear testing conducted in the Pacific. These testings created severe, lasting impacts: radioactive contamination of land/sea, high cancer rates, intergenerational health issues, and forced displacement of communities from contaminated atolls.

These impacts persist today — affecting our communities, our ecosystems, and our development trajectory.

They remind us that nuclear weapons are incompatible with human security, sustainable development, and the rights and dignity of present and future generations.

Fiji joins the region in its plea for justice regarding the impacts of nuclear testing on Pacific communities and urges nations to prioritize human welfare over military spending, drawing parallels to conflicts and climate crises. Ultimately, Fiji also calls for real steps toward nuclear disarmament to enhance global security and sustainability.

Consistent with our call in the 10th Review Conference, Fiji again underscores the need for full implementation of Article VI and the unequivocal undertaking by relevant States regarding their nuclear arsenals. We call for transparency in disarmament and caution against developing new nuclear technologies including the use of AI.

Pillars of the NPT

Mr President, the NPT rests on three mutually reinforcing pillars, progress in one cannot be achieved without progress in all.

It is, therefore, prudent that Member States take necessary measures to reduce nuclear risks, increase transparency, and engage in good-faith negotiations toward verifiable, irreversible, and legally binding disarmament.

Fiji also encourages States that have yet to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to do so, whose entry into force remains a critical and long-overdue step.

Support for Safeguards and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear

Excellencies, Fiji remains committed to strengthening the non-proliferation regime.

We support robust safeguards, universal adherence to the IAEA Additional Protocol, and measures that prevent the diversion of nuclear materials for non-peaceful purposes. At the same time, we reaffirm the inalienable right of all States Parties to the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, consistent with Article IV.

For small island developing States like Fiji, access to these technologies—particularly in health, agriculture, and climate resilience—must be equitable, safe, and supported through capacity-building and technical cooperation.

As a State Party to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), Fiji views this instrument as complementary to the NPT.

The TPNW reinforces the global norm against nuclear weapons, particularly through Article XI on victim assistance and environmental remediation for individuals and areas affected by nuclear weapons use or testing.

Regional Instruments and Commitments for Nuclear-Free Pacific

Fiji's commitment is further affirmed through the Treaty of Rarotonga, the cornerstone of South Pacific security—combining nuclear non-proliferation, environmental protection, and regional cooperation to maintain a nuclear-free South Pacific.

In the same spirit, the Pacific's Boe Declaration identifies the threats faced by our region, with climate change recognized as the single greatest threat to our livelihoods, security, and well-being of our people.

In response to these challenges, Fiji and Pacific Leaders adopted in September 2025 the Ocean of Peace Declaration.

By doing so, our Leaders declared that our home, the Blue Pacific Continent, is an Ocean of Peace, and it embraces the principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

Through the Ocean of Peace, we reaffirm the right of our peoples to peace and our strong resolve to contribute to and strengthen international peace and security.

And it is in this spirit that Fiji urges all States Parties to engage constructively, to bridge divides, and to uphold the integrity of the Treaty.

Mr President, while this Review Conference takes place at a time of heightened geopolitical tension and increasing nuclear risks, it is precisely in such moments that the NPT must serve as a stabilizing force.

We must remain positive and not allow setbacks to erode the progress achieved over more than five decades, including the last two Review Conferences where consensus outcomes were not possible.

It is time to work collaboratively toward an outcome that our peoples and the global community expect and deserve.

Vinaka vakalevu; I thank you.

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