

**Statement by**

**The Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia**

**on behalf of the Group of the Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

**At**

**2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

**Main Committee III**

**New York, 4 May 2026**

**Mr. Chair,**

1. I am honored to speak on behalf of the Group of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement Parties to the NPT.
2. The Group emphasizes that promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the realization of “the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this Treaty”, as stipulated in its article IV, constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. It is an integral part of the “grand bargain” upon which the Treaty enjoys near-universal consensus.
3. The Group strongly calls upon all States parties to the Treaty to fully respect this inalienable right and underscores that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting this right.
4. The Group urges all States parties to enhance cooperation to ensure that the benefits of nuclear science become available worldwide, including through facilitating access to a diversified energy matrix. The Group further urges NPT States Parties to recommit to Action 56 of the 2010 Action Plan and continue to encourage national, bilateral and international efforts to train the necessary skilled workforce needed to develop and safeguard peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
5. The Group reaffirms the importance of the respect for the right of State Parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as their right to cooperation among themselves, in particular in the technological field. The Group calls on the Conference to reject any restrictions on the exchange of equipment, materials or scientific and technological information required for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

6. The Group also reaffirms the inalienable right of each State to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy, including the sovereign right to develop the full national fuel cycle for peaceful purposes without discrimination. It is the sovereign right of each State to define its national energy policies. Any decisions on multilateral approaches to nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus.
7. The Group remains deeply concerned about the ability of certain States that are not parties to the Treaty to obtain, in particular from some nuclear-weapon States, nuclear materials, technology and expertise to develop nuclear weapons.
8. The Group strongly calls for the enforcement, without exception or further delay, of the total and complete prohibition, as stipulated in the Treaty, of the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States that are not parties to the Treaty and whose nuclear facilities are not subject to the safeguards regime of the IAEA.
9. The Group recognizes that the responsibility for nuclear safety and nuclear security rests with individual states. Any multilateral norms, guidelines or rules on nuclear security should be pursued within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
10. NAM continues to note with concern that undue restrictions, including through non inclusive and targeted export control regimes, on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist; and emphasizes that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.
11. The Group strongly calls upon all States, in accordance with the purpose and principles of the UN Charter, as well as international law, to refrain from attack of or threat to attack nuclear facilities – operational or under construction – devoted to peaceful purposes.
12. The Group reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities – operational or under construction – poses a great danger to human lives and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations of IAEA, as stipulated in IAEA General Conference resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and decision GC(XXXIV)/RES/533, and to recognize the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument prohibiting attacks and the threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and, pending the conclusion of such an instrument, to strongly urge all States to refrain from attacks or the threat of attacks on such facilities

13. The Group reiterates that the IAEA is the sole competent authority responsible for the verification of the fulfillment of safeguards obligations assumed by States Parties under the Treaty and that the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards agreements are the universal standard for verification, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.
14. The Group stresses that the IAEA Technical Cooperation Program, as the main vehicle for the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, should continue to be formulated and implemented in accordance with the IAEA statute. The Group calls for increasing the Technical Cooperation Fund target, including to allow the implementation of the unfunded projects through sustainable and predictable financing.
15. While expressing its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA, the Group strongly rejects any attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its Technical Cooperation program, in violation of its statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA.
16. The Group encourages the IAEA to continue supporting developing countries in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including through the IAEA flagship initiatives. In this regard, the Group also recognizes the major and important role of the IAEA in assisting, in particular developing States Parties to the Treaty, in planning for, making full use of, and scaling up the peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology.
17. The Group takes note of the emerging issues related to the development of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), including those associated with technology readiness, regulatory approaches, financing models, and infrastructure considerations. In this context, the Group emphasizes that the development and deployment of SMRs should not hamper, condition, or redefine Member States' access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, nor create implicit expectations or new benchmarks that could disadvantage developing countries. The advancement of SMRs must therefore be pursued in conformity with obligations of the NPT and respective safeguards agreements, without prejudice to the inalienable rights of States Parties under Article IV of the NPT.

**Mr. Chair,**

18. The Group has submitted a working paper on the Inalienable Right to Develop Research, Production and Uses of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes.

19. The Group also expresses concern that certain unilateral, politically motivated restrictions and/or limitations seriously hamper the exercise by developing States parties of their inalienable rights to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such a practice is not consistent with the provision of the Treaty.
20. The Group also reaffirms that any interpretation that is used as a pretext to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is inconsistent with the object and purpose of the Treaty, and, therefore, strongly call for the fulfilment of the obligations under article IV, paragraph 2 of the Treaty with regard to exports, to other States parties, of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes.
21. Lastly, Mr. Chair, the Group reiterates the need for caution in thoroughly addressing the associated technical, legal and economic aspects, as well as the underlying political dimensions of the issue of assurances of nuclear fuel supply, and to stress the necessity to ensure that any further consideration of this issue is based on a coherent and comprehensive conceptual framework that adequately addresses the views and concerns of all States parties and that any proposal that eventually emerges in this regard is in full accordance with the Non-Proliferation Treaty and takes into account the respective legal obligations of States Parties and the principle of non-discrimination.

Thank you.