



**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA**

**AT THE  
2026 REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO  
THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS**

**MAIN COMMITTEE II  
NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, SAFEGUARDS, AND  
NUCLEAR-WEAPON FREE ZONES**

**NEW YORK, MAY 2026**

Thank you Mr. Chair,

1. We congratulate you on assuming the Chair of this Committee and assure you of our cooperation and support.
2. Indonesia aligns with the statement of the Non-Aligned Movement States Parties to the NPT and its relevant working papers.
3. We reaffirm our commitment to the equitable, balanced, and non-discriminatory implementation of the three pillars of the NPT.

Mr. Chair,

4. Non-proliferation is central to the NPT. Yet, comparable progress has not been achieved in the other pillars of the NPT.
5. While horizontal proliferation has been rigorously addressed, insufficient progress in nuclear disarmament has allowed vertical proliferation to persist.
6. This imbalance places a disproportional burden on non-nuclear weapon States, which continue to uphold extensive obligations despite contributing the least to proliferation risks.
7. In this regard, we underlined that any form of proliferation, including nuclear-weapon sharing, modernisation, and expansion by States Parties, runs counter to the object and purpose of the Treaty.
8. We strongly urge all States parties to cease such practices under all circumstances.

Mr. Chair,

9. Indonesia reaffirms its support for nuclear-weapon-free zones and their vital contribution to disarmament, non-proliferation, and regional security.
10. Nevertheless, significant challenges continue to undermine the effective implementation of existing zones.

11. These include the pending accession of Nuclear-Weapon States to relevant protocols, including to the Bangkok Treaty, as well as unilateral declarations and reservations that weaken the security assurances provided under such protocols.
12. At the same time, progress towards the establishment of a Middle East Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone must be preserved and further advanced.
13. Indonesia therefore calls for the strengthening and expansion of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, and urges Nuclear-Weapon States to fully uphold their related obligations and commitments.
14. Indonesia is committed to strengthening the effectiveness of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones' at both the regional and multilateral levels...
  - Through ASEAN, Indonesia welcomes the accession of Timor-Leste to the Bangkok Treaty which reinforces our regional commitment.
  - Indonesia also contributes to the ongoing work of the Group of Governmental Experts on a comprehensive study of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and supports efforts to address related outstanding issues.

Mr. Chair,

15. The Conference needs to address naval nuclear propulsion (NNP) and its implications for the Treaty and the safeguards regime.
16. We need to ensure that any arrangements on NNP do not:
  - Undermine the comprehensiveness or effectiveness of the safeguards regime,
  - Heighten the risk of diversion or misuse of highly sensitive nuclear material, and
  - Exacerbate safety and security risks, with potential humanitarian and environmental consequences.
17. In this context, Indonesia has submitted a working paper on NNP, with the intention to promote:
  - open, inclusive, and transparent dialogue on the implications of NNP for the NPT and the safeguards regime, and

→ Greater transparency regarding safeguards arrangements and procedures for the nuclear verification of NNP.

18. This is essential to maintain international confidence in the effectiveness, integrity, and credibility of the non-proliferation regime.
19. **Lastly**, Mr. Chair, as the global security environment deteriorates, our resolve and responsibility, especially that of the Nuclear-Weapon States, must be even greater.
20. Policies driven by competition and reliance on nuclear deterrence perpetuate mistrust, entrench a constant state of fear, and in doing so, exacerbate tensions and insecurity.
21. In this context, the notion that disarmament must wait for an improved security environment is fundamentally flawed. On the contrary, continued reliance on nuclear weapons deepens insecurity. States have the agency and responsibility to reverse this trajectory.
22. The challenge of proliferation is not limited to its horizontal dimension. Quantitative and qualitative improvements to existing nuclear capabilities also constitute proliferation and run counter to Article VI.
23. We urge all States Parties to take concrete steps to counter all forms of proliferation, rebuild trust and strengthen disarmament efforts, with a view to achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Thank you.

Total: 600 words