



IRELAND

The 11th Review Conference of the Parties on the Treaty on
the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

New York

27 April – 22 May 2026

Main Committee 3

Statement by Ireland

Chair,

Thank you, and congratulations on your election. Ireland aligns itself with the statement of the European Union.

Chair,

The full implementation of the Treaty and related commitments underpin the peaceful application of nuclear science and technology in a growing range of areas of human and animal health and environmental protection, and supports attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

While Ireland has chosen not to include nuclear power in its energy mix, it recognises the inalienable right of others to do so under Article IV of the NPT. If a State chooses to use nuclear power, it is essential that it is used safely and securely. We welcome the important work of the IAEA in the implementation and continuous improvement of nuclear safety and security standards. Ireland fully supports the vital, impartial expert work of the IAEA on which we rely.

As an island state, Ireland has a particular interest in maintaining and supporting the dialogue between coastal and shipping States regarding confidence-building measures for the maritime transport of nuclear materials by sea, as encouraged by Action 62 of the 2010 Action Plan.

Chair,

Ireland advocates for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women and the integration of gender perspectives across the three pillars of the NPT. This is essential for the Treaty to achieve its objectives. Improving gender equality in participation in the NPT Review Process will enhance the effectiveness of the Treaty's processes and ensure more equitable and sustainable outcomes.

Gender considerations extend beyond participation. By applying a gender analysis and promoting diverse gender perspectives, we can highlight other, significant differential gendered impacts.

In this time of pushback on the rights of women globally and growing nuclear risks, characterised by increased nuclear rhetoric and backsliding on key obligations, we must ensure that all voices are heard and that sustainable outcomes can be achieved.

Chair,

Ireland looks forward to discussing how to strengthen the review process of the NPT.

We will devote particular attention to enhancing transparency and accountability in the Treaty. I preface my remarks by emphasising this is first and foremost a pillar 1 issue in relation to nuclear-weapons States fulfilment of their disarmament obligations and commitments.

Chair. We hope that, with creativity and flexibility, we can progress at this Conference. It would represent a welcome investment in the full implementation of the Treaty, particularly Article VI.

Ireland has worked closely with many States Parties, including New Zealand and Switzerland, and within the European Union and the New Agenda Coalition, over this Review Cycle on the issue of transparency and accountability

The vast majority of States Parties, on a cross-regional basis have emphasised the need for progress.

Now is time to act, in two ways in particular.

First, we should agree to enhance the national reporting by nuclear-weapons States, to improve clarity and consistency, in relation to Article VI and related commitments.

Second, we should establish in-person, interactive dialogue on those reports within the Review Cycle. This could take place within the existing Main Committee structure with particular emphasis on disarmament pillar commitments, or as a new stand-alone agenda item.

We welcome those who have facilitated informal discussion of their national reports at this Review Conference. Institutionalising that practice in the formal review cycle would bring three benefits. It would mean that all nuclear-weapons States would engage on their national reports. It would allow all non-nuclear weapons States to

interact on those reports on an equal basis. And it would breathe life into discussions on Article VI in particular.

Our proposal would build on existing practice, and impose no new obligations and create no new legal categories. Non-nuclear weapons States could engage on a voluntary basis.

This would, we believe, constitute a modest step, but it is long overdue. Agreement would be an important investment in restoring trust in the implementation of disarmament commitments, reducing misconceptions, and strengthening the Treaty as a whole.

We urge all States Parties to consider the European Union's Working Paper 1, and Working Paper 7 submitted by New Zealand, Switzerland and Ireland as the basis for further discussion and agreement at this Review Conference.

Thank you Chair.

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