



**Permanent Mission of the Republic of Namibia to the United Nations**

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**STATEMENT**

**BY**

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**ACTING HEAD OF DEPARTMENT MULTILATERAL RELATIONS  
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**AT THE**

**MAIN COMMITTEE III**

**THE 11<sup>TH</sup> REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON  
THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

**NEW YORK, 5 MAY 2026**

**Mr. Chairman,**

Namibia congratulates you Chair for being elected to Chair the Main Committee. Please be assured of our support.

Namibia aligns itself with the Statement by Nigeria on behalf of the African Group and the Statement by Indonesia on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Africa Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone Treaty, the Pelindaba Treaty, has been ratified by 85% of signatories to the Treaty. This is a strong demonstration by African countries of their commitment to pursue nuclear technology for social and economic development while also ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes only. In this context, Namibia has consistently and fully complied with its obligations under the NPT and Pelindaba Treaty. Despite the aforesaid, we are yet to witness the full benefits derived from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as contemplated under Article IV of the NPT.

**Mr. Chairman**

As cornerstone to nuclear non-proliferation regime, the NPT provides the States Parties the inalienable right to facilitate and have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, a right that State Parties must respect and adhere to without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of the NPT. This right balances the obligations and commitments on which the NPT is premised.

**Mr. Chairman**

Namibia occupies a unique position in the global nuclear value chain, being the largest producer of uranium in Africa. Our abundant natural resource powers reactors across continents, contributing to energy security, climate mitigation, and technological

advancement. Yet the benefits and the structure of the global nuclear market continue to consign uranium producing developing countries to the lowest rung of the value chain. The NPT's promise of peaceful uses must translate into real opportunities for uranium producing developing countries, including support for value addition and beneficiation, fuel cycle development, and the strengthening of national nuclear regulatory capacities.

The current asymmetries in technology access, financing, and industrial capability undermine both development of the nuclear technology and global security. Namibia has plans for its own nuclear power generation and, therefore calls for a more equitable and transparent global nuclear economy, one that recognizes the legitimate aspirations of uranium producing States to move beyond raw material export and to benefit from the advancements their resources make possible.

We further urge all State Parties to strengthen cooperation and support the relevant international organizations so that the benefit of nuclear science and technology are accessible to all and particularly for developing countries to fully participate in the nuclear fuel value chain. This includes supporting access to diversified and sustainable energy mix, expanding technical assistance, promoting capacity building and investing in education and training of the skilled work force necessary for the safe, secure and safeguarded peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Mr. Chairman, as we conclude, we call on States Parties to the NPT to recommit to Articles VI (six) and IV (four) of the NPT, which serve as the tangible pillars within the NPT regime that promote socio-economic development, especially for developing countries.

I thank you Chair.