

**STATEMENT BY MS JOPHIE TANG,
DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN VIENNA,
AT MAIN COMMITTEE III OF THE 11TH NPT REVIEW
CONFERENCE, NEW YORK,
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Mr Chair,

1 Promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the NPT. Singapore strongly supports the inalienable right of States Parties to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as provided for in Article IV of the Treaty, in conformity with Articles I and II of the Treaty. The peaceful applications of nuclear energy can contribute to improving the socio-economic conditions in many countries. Benefits of nuclear science and technology applications extend beyond that of nuclear power to important areas such as food and agriculture, water resources, and human health. It is therefore essential that all States Parties, particularly developing and Least Developed Countries, have access to and are able to benefit from the peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology in support of their sustainable development.

2 Singapore is a strong supporter of the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Programme. Since 2000, we have worked with the Agency to jointly provide technical assistance to Member States in our region, including through the Singapore-IAEA Third Country Training Programme. The programme was renewed in July 2025 and will continue to provide capacity building for developing countries to address global challenges such as climate change, cancer care and food insecurity. In March this year, Singapore's National Radiochemistry Laboratory at the National Environment Agency was designated as an IAEA Collaborating Centre and will support the strengthening of regional radiological monitoring and emergency response capabilities. And last month, Singapore and the IAEA signed a Country Programme Framework for the period 2026 to 2031, which will augment Singapore's efforts to build capabilities.

3 States Parties' rights to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy cannot be viewed separately from their responsibility to uphold nuclear safety and security. It is critical that all players in the value chain, from vendor countries developing nuclear reactor technology to the operators and regulators, must maintain and continuously strengthen the highest standards of safety and security. These responsibilities must be upheld at both the national and international levels. A strong nuclear safety and security culture is essential to laying a concrete foundation for the sustainable, safe, and secure use of nuclear power.

4 For Singapore and Southeast Asia, nuclear safety and security remain a key priority as interest in nuclear energy grows in our region. The deployment of nuclear energy must be underpinned by the concomitant responsibility to develop a robust regional nuclear safety architecture, recognising that safety standards and capabilities need to be strengthened collectively across the region. In this regard, Singapore established the Singapore Nuclear Research and Safety Institute (SNRSI) in July 2025 to expand nuclear safety research and bolster our national capabilities to understand and assess nuclear technologies to support the Government's study of the potential deployment of nuclear energy. At the regional level, Singapore actively engages with the Agency through platforms such as the ASEAN Network of Regulatory Bodies on Atomic Energy (ASEANTOM) to build technical capacity and regulatory knowledge to strengthen regional standards for nuclear safety. We also welcome the renewed ASEAN – IAEA Practical Arrangements (2024 – 2029) which will further build on these efforts to elevate regional cooperation on nuclear safety and security. Thank you, Chair.

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