Introduction

1. Indonesia attaches great importance to improve the working methods of the Review Process of the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to be more effective, efficient, transparent, inclusive, and accountable. In this regard, Indonesia takes note the steps that have been taken at the 10th Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT to establish a Working Group on Further Strengthening the Review Process for the NPT.

2. During the course of the Review Process of the NPT, substantial disagreements between States Parties have prevented previous Review Conferences of the NPT from reaching a consensus on the substantive Final Document. Structural and operational challenges of the review process are the additional contributing factors to the inability for the Review Conference to reach a consensus.

3. Better results could be achieved by enhancing the effectiveness of the implementation of the NPT, including through the discussion to improve working methods of the review process in the recently established Working Group.

4. All efforts to improve the working methods of the review process should not in any way serve nor open any discussion to renegotiate the 1995 Decision on the Strengthened Review Process nor make any substantial modifications to the current review process framework.

5. Instead, it should be focused at finding points of convergence to increase effectiveness and efficiency of the existing structures throughout the review cycle.

Effectiveness and Efficiency

6. To ensure the effective and efficient use of time allocated to the Preparatory Committee sessions, several measures could be considered to streamline the proceedings and maximize productivity:

   a. Strictly limiting national statements to a time restriction of five minutes and NPT group statements to a time limit of ten minutes during the General Debate. If necessary, this measure could be enforced with the use of a timer. This will give the Cluster debates and the consideration of the draft report of the Preparatory Committees more time for substantial and interactive discussion.

   b. Integrating outreach activities on NPT issues such as meetings with NPT groupings and workshops at the regional level with a view to contribute constructively in the preparation of review process. These events are essential for facilitating deeper understanding of dynamics in the NPT groupings, including regional security dynamics, provide rooms for discussion on certain topics and explore ways to address them effectively. Additionally, providing opportunities for engaging civil society actors within a region.
7. Similar measures with regards to the time allocation for statements should also be extended in the NPT Review Conference, including in the Main Committees and in the Subsidiary Bodies. This will allow a more interactive and productive discussion during the Review Conference that could contribute to a more inclusive and robust substantive Final Document as the outcomes of the NPT Review Conference.

**Transparency and Accountability**

8. A more structured review and monitoring of the implementation of the NPT is of utmost importance. By establishing clear and rigorous mechanisms, it ensures that States Parties fulfill their obligations and commitments under the Treaty.

9. A structured review process enables comprehensive assessments of progress made in disarmament, non-proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It enhances transparency and accountability, strengthens the credibility and integrity of the NPT regime, and most importantly fosters mutual trust among States parties.

10. The following measures could be considered to achieve that purpose:

   a. Systematic review of the implementation of the NPT and past commitments could be based on the most recent consensus outcome, which are the 13 Practical Steps for nuclear disarmament adopted by the 2000 Review Conference and the 64-point action plan of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

   b. Tasking research institute such as UNIDIR to produce assessment report that evaluates the implementation of past commitments prior to a Review Conference. The report, which is professionally researched, will serve as a starting point for substantive discussion on NPT implementation.

   c. Creating a reporting mechanism to the Plenary Meeting for any substantive discussions that take place in parallel with the main sessions of the Preparatory Committee and Review Conference, to ensure transparency, inclusivity and accountability to all of the States Parties to the NPT.

**Coordination and Continuity**

11. Indonesia supports multiple efforts to ensure progress on implementation of the Treaty at each Preparatory Committee and complement them into the next meeting. To ensure smooth coordination and continuity, the following approach could be considered:

   a. Tasking the Chairs of the First and Second Preparatory Committees to jointly produce rolling text or compendium of proposals, which contain the areas of convergences and divergences. Respective Chairs will forward the document to Chair of the Third Preparatory Committee as a basis to formulate substantive recommendations and draft agenda to the Review Conference.

   b. Fostering effective communication and collaboration among the Chairs of Preparatory Committees and the President of the Review Conference. The current Chair should establish intensive communication on planning and preparation for the Review Conference with the NPT groupings, in case early nomination of the Chairs of the next Preparatory Committees and the President of the Review Conference could not be accomplished.
Inclusivity

12. Expanding access for meaningful participation of civil society is of utmost importance, as it allows for a diverse range of perspectives to be brought to the table. Civil society organizations often possess valuable expertise and experiences that can greatly contribute to the faithful implementation of the NPT.

13. Engaging with these various stakeholders will help gain a deeper understanding of the Treaty's implementation. The inclusion of diverse viewpoints in conversations about the NPT review cycle creates opportunities for various perspectives in bolstering efforts to implement the Treaty. The involvement of civil society promotes a sense of ownership and inclusivity, which would lead to a more strong and well-supported implementation of the Treaty.

14. In addition, civil society also plays a vital role in raising awareness and capturing the public conscience to advance disarmament efforts by member states. In this respect, civil society has been key stakeholders in almost all inter-governmental disarmament processes, including the First Committee of the UN General Assembly and recent efforts to negotiate Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).

Conclusion

15. It is important to note that the real “elephant in the room” is the pervasive lack of political will to make substantial progress towards nuclear disarmament and ineffective decision-making process. We recognize that there are inherent risks associated with the possession and the use of nuclear weapons. However, our continued efforts to pursue concrete actions have been hindered by various political, strategic, and geopolitical excuses.

16. The exercise of utmost political will is the key to the advancement of disarmament efforts. We should make sure that all efforts to improve working methods and decision-making process of the review process would contribute to the faithful and full implementation of the NPT, and not diverting our focus from it.

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