

Statement by

**Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia
on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement**

**Thematic Debate: “Nuclear Weapons”
First Committee 77th Session United Nations General Assembly**

New York, October 2022

Mr. Chairman,

1. I am honored to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
2. NAM reiterates its concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons as well as the lack of progress shown by Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) in eliminating their nuclear weapons. NAM expresses concern at the sustained modernization of nuclear weapons, the continuous improvements in existing nuclear weapons, and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, including new delivery vehicles, as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the latest United States Nuclear Posture Review, that set out rationales for the use of such weapons, including against non-NWS.
3. NAM States Parties to the NPT expresses their deep concern about the declared review of the United Kingdom’s nuclear weapons policy, as contained in the “The Integrated Review 2021”, that includes increasing its stockpile ceiling of nuclear weapons by up to 44 percent, lowering the threshold for the possible use of such weapons, and reducing transparency about its nuclear weapons.
4. NAM is also concerned that the strategic dialogue between the NWS has remained limited. NAM takes note of the extension of the New START Treaty in 2021. NAM calls for the renewal of the commitments agreed within the framework of the Treaty. NAM also expresses its concern over the termination of the INF Treaty and its serious implications on international peace and security as well as efforts towards nuclear disarmament.
5. Reaffirming NAM’s principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains the agreed highest disarmament priority for the UN, NAM strongly calls upon the NWS to comply with their legal obligations and undertakings urgently, and eliminate their nuclear weapons totally, in a transparent, irreversible and internationally verifiable manner. All modernization or extension of their nuclear weapons related facilities should also cease immediately.

6. Pending the achievement of total elimination, a universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and legally binding instrument to effectively assure all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons must be concluded, as a high priority.
7. A UN High-level International Conference on Nuclear Disarmament, as decided through the General Assembly resolutions, should be convened. Noting also the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021 and the convening of its First Meeting of States Parties on 21-23 June 2022, which adopted a declaration and an action plan, It is hoped that the TPNW would contribute to furthering the global objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM States Parties to the TPNW are fully committed to its implementation and will continue to engage constructively in the next Meeting of States Parties to the TPNW towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.
8. Non-proliferation derives its legitimacy from the larger objective of nuclear disarmament. Both are mutually reinforcing and essential. NAM emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements.

Mr. Chairman,

9. NAM States Parties to the NPT express their disappointment over consecutive failure of the 9th and 10th NPT Review Conferences to adopt a consensual outcome document despite constructive engagement made by NAM States Parties to the NPT, and call upon NWS to demonstrate political will to enable the 11th Review Conference to have concrete recommendations towards achieving nuclear disarmament, the ultimate objective of the NPT.
10. NAM States Parties to the NPT are also concerned that all NWS, as well as some NNWS, to the extent that the latter subscribe to extended nuclear security guarantees provided by the NWS, have increased the salience of nuclear weapons in their security and nuclear doctrines, policies and postures.
11. NAM States Parties to the NPT call on all NWS to promptly implement their long overdue obligations under the NPT and the commitments agreed by consensus at the NPT Review Conference without further delay. Furthermore, *they also urge* all NWS to refrain from any action that would run counter to the Treaty's objective of total elimination of nuclear weapons and the cessation of the nuclear arms race. They *express* concern that despite the commitment of the NWS and long-standing requests by NNWS to receive such legally binding assurances, no tangible progress has been achieved in this regard. It is a matter of more concern that NNWS implicitly or explicitly have been subject to nuclear threats by some nuclear weapon States contrary to their obligations under the UN Charter. They also *call* for the commencement of negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international

convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances in accordance with UNGA resolution A/RES/75/75.

12. NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterate the urgent need for accountability of NWS for their disarmament obligations under the NPT through benchmarks, concrete, measurable, and timebound actions on nuclear disarmament with established deadlines, and reporting their implementation of these obligations to the NPT Review Conference in a structured manner that allows NNWS to engage constructively on their reports, and that these reports must contain comparable information including inter alia the number, type, and status of nuclear warhead, the number and types of delivery vehicles, the amount/stock of fissile material produced for military purposes, and measures taken to reduce the role and significance of nuclear weapons.
13. NAM States Parties to the NPT reaffirms that the convening of the NPT Review Conference is especially important given the crucial role of the NPT in international security. Thus, all efforts must be made to ensure the convening of the 11th NPT Review Conference in a manner that contributes to a successful outcome.
14. NAM States Parties to the NPT recognize the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
15. In this regard, NAM welcomes the Convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons according to the General Assembly Decision 73/546, under the Presidency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the adoption of a Political Declaration, and also welcomes the convening of the Second Session of the Conference under the Presidency of the State of Kuwait and its outcomes, including inter alia the adoption of the rules of procedure and establishing an informal working committee. In this regard, NAM looks forward to the Third Session of the Conference and continues to call upon all States of the region, without exception, to actively participate in this Conference and negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally-binding Treaty on the establishment of the Zone. NAM States Parties to the NPT also stress that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, as well as other relevant decisions on the subject, adopted within the context of the Review Conferences, remain valid until the objective of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD in the Middle East is achieved and that the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to the validity of aforesaid resolution and decisions and shall not also be construed as their replacement.
16. NAM reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the

establishment of such a zone. Pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighboring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

Mr. Chairman,

17. NAM reiterates its firm belief that non-proliferation policies should not undermine the inalienable right of States to acquire, have access to, import or export nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes.
18. NAM reaffirms the inalienable right of each State to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy, including the sovereign right to develop full national nuclear fuel cycle for peaceful purposes without discrimination. It is the sovereign right of each State to define its national energy policies. Any decisions on multilateral approaches to nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus.
19. NAM recognizes that the primary responsibility for nuclear safety and nuclear security rests with individual states. Any multilateral norms, guidelines or rules in nuclear security should be pursued within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency. NAM continues to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist; and emphasizes that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without

discrimination.

20. NAM also stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), especially by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. NAM expresses concern at the decision of the US to not seek ratification of the CTBT, as announced in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, taking into account the special responsibility of NWS for the realization of entry into force of the CTBT.

Mr. Chairman,

21. NAM is tabling a draft resolution to update "Follow-up to the 2013 High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament." NAM will appreciate support by all member states on it.
22. Finally, while noting the statements by NWS of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, NAM reaffirms the need for their urgent concrete actions to achieve this goal in accordance with their nuclear disarmament legal obligations and commitments. NAM remains committed to cooperate for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Thank you.