



Thematic Summary of the Working Papers Submitted by the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties of the 11th Review Cycle of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2025 Preparatory Committee

Disarmament

Nuclear Weapon Convention

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 16) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 68/32, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36, 77/47, 78/27 and 79/47 entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, in which, in particular, the Assembly (a) called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons; (b) decided to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; and (d) declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the adoption of resolution 69/58 on this subject. The Group calls for the full implementation of these resolutions, which provide a concrete pathway for realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 18) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the urgent necessity of negotiating and bringing to a conclusion a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 19) In the same vein, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its call to the Conference on Disarmament to immediately establish, as the highest priority, a subsidiary body to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

Verification

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and, accordingly, calls on the nuclear-weapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group also recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament for the full implementation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 2) While underlining the significance of achieving the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly calls for immediate and unconditional cessation of all forms of nuclear weapon tests and the closure of all nuclear weapon test sites and laboratories. In this regard, the Group is of the firm view that all States parties that have not yet done so should close and dismantle, as soon as feasible and in a transparent, irreversible and verifiable manner, any remaining sites and laboratories for

nuclear test explosions and their associated infrastructure, and prohibit completely nuclear weapons research and development, and also refrain from conducting nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, or nuclear weapon test explosions in alternative ways, including simulation and subcritical testing, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons system, which would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that positive decisions by the nuclear-weapon States to bear their unique responsibility by acceding to the Treaty would have the desired impact on facilitating the progress towards entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Early ratification of this Treaty by the nuclear weapon States would pave the way and encourage the remaining required countries, especially those with unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify the Treaty. The failure of one major nuclear-weapon State to ratify the Treaty, and its not supporting the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization through rejection of one of the main elements of the Treaty's verification regime, is undermining this important instrument against nuclear testing. In this regard, the Group recalls the special responsibilities of nuclear weapons states pursuant to Action 10 of the 2010 Action Plan to encourage Annex 2 countries, in particular those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expresses its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and, in this context, strongly underlines and affirms that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, the Group underlines that the multilateral mechanism established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the most appropriate way to address verification and safeguards issues. At the same time, the Group emphasizes that the work of the Agency with regard to safeguards and verification has to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its statute and safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept

full scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under this Treaty. In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to: (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non Proliferation Treaty; (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that IAEA, an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for the verification of the fulfilment of safeguards obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the need to strictly observe the principle of balance between the promotional and other statutory activities of the Agency, in particular verification and safeguards-related activities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the need to strictly observe the provisions of the IAEA statute, including article XII, which outlines the mandate of the Agency in verifying compliance with safeguards agreements and, in particular, that any non-compliance has first to be factually reported by the Agency's inspectors. The Group calls on the NWS to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all nuclear weapon reductions including through the permanent placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification in implementation of action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the

realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group calls for arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the statutory role of IAEA in nuclear disarmament, including applying safeguards on nuclear materials derived from the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and recognizes the capability of the Agency to verify nuclear disarmament agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for its renewal and follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. The Group stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status of nuclear weapons, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, the Group called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment,

information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not party to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the statutory role of IAEA on nuclear disarmament, including applying safeguards on nuclear materials derived from the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and recognizes the Agency's capability of verifying nuclear disarmament agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly believes that the nuclear weapon States, in implementing their unequivocal undertaking to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals, should undertake further efforts, in a transparent, irreversible and internationally verifiable manner, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, as well as their nuclear weapon-related materials, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. Furthermore, the Group calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to dismantle or convert for peaceful uses facilities and related equipment for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 12) In that regard, the Group supports the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the verifiable and irreversible removal of fissile material from nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The Group further urges the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to examine such legally binding verification arrangements and the means of making them operational, with the aim of ensuring the realization of that objective.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of

	<p>the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the establishment of a standing committee to monitor and verify the nuclear disarmament steps undertaken unilaterally or through bilateral agreements by the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
<p>Disarmament and Development</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the need for increased attention to the problems of safety and contamination related to the discontinuation of nuclear operations formerly associated with nuclear weapons programmes, including where appropriate, the safe resettlement of any displaced human populations and the restoration of economic productivity to affected areas. In this regard, the Group acknowledges the existence of a special responsibility towards the affected people and areas, including those in the former United Nations Trust Territories who have been adversely affected as a result of the nuclear weapon tests conducted in the past. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes that the responsibility to address the harms resulting from a detonation of using or testing a nuclear weapon or any other nuclear explosive device lies, respectively, with the Member States that have done so.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly believes that the nuclear weapon States, in implementing their unequivocal undertaking to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals, should undertake further efforts, in a transparent, irreversible and internationally verifiable manner, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, as well as their nuclear weapon-related materials, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. Furthermore, the Group calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to dismantle or convert for peaceful uses facilities and related equipment for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material</p>

	<p>remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nuclear-Weapon States Obligations</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates that each article of the Treaty is binding on all States parties at all times and in all circumstances.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, in pursuit of the full, effective and urgent implementation of the obligation of nuclear disarmament under article VI of the Treaty and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”, and building upon the 13 practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, particularly the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the goal of the complete elimination of their nuclear weapons, the 2010 Review Conference agreed on an action plan on nuclear disarmament that includes concrete measures to accelerate progress towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the full implementation of these obligations and commitments and rejects any proposals that would subject these obligations and previously agreed commitments to preconditions on the pretext of political and security factors.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 5) In this context, the Group recalls that the nuclear-weapon States committed, in action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, inter alia, through (a) rapidly moving towards an overall reduction in the global stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons; (b) addressing the question of all nuclear weapons, regardless of their type or their location, as an integral part of the general nuclear disarmament process; (c) further diminishing the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies; (d) discussing policies that could prevent the use of nuclear weapons and eventually lead to their elimination, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons; (e) considering the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in further reducing the operational status of nuclear</p>

weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security; (f) reducing the risk of accidental use of nuclear weapons; and (g) further enhancing transparency and increase mutual confidence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is alarmed that almost 80 years after the United Nations General Assembly adopted the first resolution calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons; the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons has still not been achieved. The Group expresses deep concern at the continued lack of progress in the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations by the nuclear-weapon States, which could undermine the object and purpose of the Treaty and the credibility of the non-proliferation regime.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its strong call for the full and systematic implementation of the unequivocal undertaking given by the nuclear weapon States at the 2000 Review Conference, including through the implementation of the 13 practical steps, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, which was also reaffirmed by the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in implementing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with action 3 of the 2010 Final Document, have committed to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. The Group expresses its disappointment over the lack of progress in the implementation of this commitment. In this regard, the Group calls for full compliance of the nuclear-weapon States with such undertakings towards fulfilling their legal obligations under Article VI.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 13) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes in particular the prime importance of and

the urgent need for full and prompt implementation of the commitments by the nuclear-weapon States under action 5 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 14) Noting the reports submitted under action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference to the Preparatory Committee in 2014, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to take stock and consider the next steps for the full implementation of article VI of the Treaty in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 6 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, through which all States have agreed that the Conference on Disarmament should immediately establish a subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work. The Group deeply regrets the continued inflexible postures of some nuclear-weapon States that have prevented the Conference on Disarmament from establishing an ad hoc committee to negotiate on nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by the lack of progress towards achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Bilateral and unilateral reductions are undermined by the modernization of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and related infrastructure by the nuclear-weapon States. In order to comply with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty, as well as with their commitments under the 13 practical steps and 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States must immediately cease their plans to further invest in modernizing, upgrading, refurbishing or extending the lives of their nuclear weapons and related facilities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfillment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START Treaty and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation

Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals and threaten international peace and security. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the importance of continuing strategic dialogue and expresses its concern that domestic commitments to nuclear weapon modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms control treaties such as the “New START Treaty”, with the understanding that “arms control does not substitute nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and, accordingly, calls on the nuclear-weapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group also recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament for the full implementation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 27) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also believes that the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons and new targeting options to serve aggressive counter proliferation purposes and the lack of progress in diminishing the role of nuclear weapons in security policies further undermine disarmament commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 33) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the significance of achieving the universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and realizing its entry into force through its ratification by the remaining States whose ratification is required for its entry into force, including, in particular, the three nuclear-weapon States, thus contributing to the process of nuclear disarmament and the

enhancement of international peace and security. The Group underlines that the nuclear-weapon States have a special responsibility to take the lead in this regard pursuant to Action 10 of the 2010 Action Plan to encourage Annex 2 countries, in particular those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 34) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its call for the establishment, as a matter of priority, of a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament in Main Committee I, mandated to focus on the issue of fulfillment of the obligations under article VI of the Treaty and on further practical measures required to achieve progress in that regard.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 37) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Group stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types, including new types of such weapons also violate the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls and reaffirms once again the commitment of all States parties, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to ending all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions in alternative ways and thereby constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group expresses grave concern at the nuclear weapon test explosions in alternative ways, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons systems as well as the development of new types of nuclear weapons, which may result in the resumption of tests and a lowering of the nuclear threshold. Accordingly the Group strongly calls on the nuclear-weapon States to put an immediate end to such activities and refrain from any other action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, pending its entry into force.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the improvement in the existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of nuclear weapons run counter to the object and purpose of the NPT, and contravene even the mere and still conditional, very limited and insufficient statements on negative security assurances provided by the nuclear weapon States and violate their commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Such actions are incompatible with action 1 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, in which all States Parties committed to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons. In that regard, the Group calls on the nuclear weapon States to end plans to modernize their nuclear weapons arsenal, in compliance with their commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by all the nuclear-weapon States, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. The Group 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. The Group also expresses its concerns over the lack of ratification of the CTBT by the three remaining nuclear weapons states. The Group reiterates that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States Signatories, especially the nuclear weapon States, to nuclear disarmament, would be essential.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty believes that the five nuclear weapon States have a special responsibility to ensure the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, not only because they are among the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, but also because, on account of their position, they are expected to lead in making the ban on tests a reality. It will be possible to determine the success of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty only when it has been signed and ratified, in particular by the five nuclear-weapon States and those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. The Group is of the firm belief that the early achievement of the goal of the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, through accession of the only non-parties to this

instrument, would be essential to achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that positive decisions by the nuclear-weapon States to bear their unique responsibility by acceding to the Treaty would have the desired impact on facilitating the progress towards entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Early ratification of this Treaty by the nuclear weapon States would pave the way and encourage the remaining required countries, especially those with unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify the Treaty. The failure of one major nuclear-weapon State to ratify the Treaty, and its not supporting the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization through rejection of one of the main elements of the Treaty's verification regime, is undermining this important instrument against nuclear testing. In this regard, the Group recalls the special responsibilities of nuclear weapons states pursuant to Action 10 of the 2010 Action Plan to encourage Annex 2 countries, in particular those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty to ensure that the Treaty would halt both vertical and horizontal proliferation, thereby preventing the appearance of new types of nuclear devices, as well as nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. The nuclear-weapon States stated at that time that the only steps to be followed would be to maintain the safety and reliability of the remaining or existing weapons, which would not involve nuclear explosions. In that regard, the Group calls upon those States to continue to refrain from conducting any type of nuclear tests for the modernization, development or further improvement of nuclear weapons. The Group wishes to re-emphasize the principles of the non-proliferation regime, both vertically and horizontally.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the importance of the five nuclear-weapon States maintaining and observing their unilateral moratoriums on nuclear weapon tests since the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty. However, the Group believes that those moratoriums do not substitute the entry into force of the Treaty and its ratification.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the modernization or development of new types of nuclear weapons is contrary to the assurances given by the five nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, namely, that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, States should refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purpose. In this context, the Group is seriously concerned by the decision of a nuclear weapon State to reduce the time necessary to resume nuclear testing to 18 months as a setback to the 2000 Review Conference agreements. It is the view of the Group that such decisions undermine the validity of the commitment to declared moratoriums as well as the commitments under the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in which the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has been envisaged as the first of 13 practical steps leading to nuclear disarmament. The lack of progress in the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be mainly led by the nuclear weapon States, also remains a cause for concern.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be an important step towards strengthening nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regimes. The Group is, therefore, of the firm belief that the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones is not a substitute for nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group underlines the importance of the early fulfilment of the legal obligations of and unequivocal undertakings by the nuclear weapon States to eliminate all their nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be a contribution towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty. The Group is of the firm belief, however, that the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones is not a substitute for the legal obligations and unequivocal undertakings of the nuclear-weapon States for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group further welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear weapon-free zones in all regions of the world and, in that regard, strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in implementation of the relevant previous NPT Review Conferences resolutions and decisions.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference, in taking note of the reaffirmation by the five nuclear-weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East at that 2010 Review Conference, thereby recalled the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The 2010 Review Conference also reaffirmed the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty and called on all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, so as to achieve its universality at an early date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that the nuclear weapon States, in conformity with their legal obligations under article I of the Treaty, shall solemnly undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices, directly or indirectly to Israel, and further undertake not to assist, encourage or induce Israel in any way to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or to gain control over such weapons or explosive devices under any circumstances whatsoever.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses once again the special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the obligations and commitments of the three depositary States of the Treaty that co-sponsored the 1995

resolution on the Middle East, to implement the resolution. Moreover, the Group considers the implementation of the practical steps on the Middle East adopted by the 2010 Review Conference as a collective responsibility, since the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference clearly stipulated that the States parties renew their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation, and also underlined the reaffirmation at the 2010 Review Conference by the five nuclear weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under this Treaty. In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to: (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non Proliferation Treaty; (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, at successive conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non Aligned Countries and ministerial conferences of the Movement, it has been reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, such as those envisaged in the Nuclear Posture Review of the United States of America, contravene the commitments undertaken by the nuclear weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties to the Treaty reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee

against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Group expresses its dissatisfaction over the lack of required political will and efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to fully address this legitimate interest. The Group, therefore, calls on the participants in the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee – in addition to keeping nuclear disarmament as their highest priority - to fully address this legitimate right as a matter of priority.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 14) Moreover, the Group stresses that the urgent negotiations on the provision of the effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable, universal and legally binding security assurances by all the nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances should also be pursued as a matter of priority and without further delay.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for its renewal and follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. The Group stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status of nuclear weapons, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, the Group called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run

counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group also condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not party to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly believes that the nuclear weapon States, in implementing their unequivocal undertaking to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals, should undertake further efforts, in a transparent, irreversible internationally verifiable manner, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, as well as their nuclear weapon-related materials, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. Furthermore, the Group calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to dismantle or convert for peaceful uses facilities and related equipment for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group

	<p>calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the establishment of a standing committee to monitor and verify the nuclear disarmament steps undertaken unilaterally or through bilateral agreements by the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Arms Races</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defense systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group further emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work, at the Conference on Disarmament, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 36) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty notes with grave concern the current extensive expenditures, by the nuclear-weapon States, on the modernization of their nuclear forces and development of more effective and newer, including low-yield nuclear warheads, which, by increasing the role of these inhumane weapons in their military doctrines, lowers the threshold for the actual use of nuclear weapons. The Group thus strongly calls for putting an immediate end to this trend that in fact is towards a new nuclear-arms race.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty note with grave concern the current extensive investment, by the nuclear-weapon States, on modernization of their nuclear forces and developing more effective and newer, including low-yield nuclear warheads, which, by increasing the role of these inhumane weapons in their military doctrines, lowers the threshold for the actual use of nuclear weapons. The Group</p>

	<p>strongly calls for putting an immediate end to this trend that in fact is a new nuclear-arms race.</p>
<p>Bilateral Disarmament</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in implementing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with action 3 of the 2010 Final Document, have committed to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. The Group expresses its disappointment over the lack of progress in the implementation of this commitment. In this regard, the Group calls for full compliance of the nuclear-weapon States with such undertakings towards fulfilling their legal obligations under Article VI.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by the lack of progress towards achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Bilateral and unilateral reductions are undermined by the modernization of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and related infrastructure by the nuclear-weapon States. In order to comply with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty, as well as with their commitments under the 13 practical steps and 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States must immediately cease their plans to further invest in modernizing, upgrading, refurbishing or extending the lives of their nuclear weapons and related facilities.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfillment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START Treaty and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals and threaten international peace and security. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the importance of continuing strategic dialogue and expresses its concern that domestic commitments to nuclear weapon modernization strongly</p>

undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms control treaties such as the “New START Treaty”, with the understanding that “arms control does not substitute nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and, accordingly, calls on the nuclear-weapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group also recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament for the full implementation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defense systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group further emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work, at the Conference on Disarmament, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for its renewal and follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their

	<p>nuclear arsenals. The Group stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status of nuclear weapons, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, the Group called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group also condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly believes that the nuclear weapon States, in implementing their unequivocal undertaking to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals, should undertake further efforts, in a transparent, irreversible and internationally verifiable manner, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, as well as their nuclear weapon-related materials, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. Furthermore, the Group calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to dismantle or convert for peaceful uses facilities and related equipment for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the establishment of a standing committee to monitor and verify the nuclear disarmament steps undertaken unilaterally or through bilateral agreements by the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
<p>Disarmament and Nonproliferation</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the</p>

principled positions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects. The Group stresses its deep concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and their possible use or threat of use. The Group also reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the legally binding assurance that they will never be produced again is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, in pursuit of the full, effective and urgent implementation of the obligation of nuclear disarmament under article VI of the Treaty and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”, and building upon the 13 practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, particularly the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the goal of the complete elimination of their nuclear weapons, the 2010 Review Conference agreed on an action plan on nuclear disarmament that includes concrete measures to accelerate progress towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the full implementation of these obligations and commitments and rejects any proposals that would subject these obligations and previously agreed commitments to preconditions on the pretext of political and security factors.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 5) In this context, the Group recalls that the nuclear-weapon States committed, in action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, inter alia, through (a) rapidly moving towards an overall reduction in the global stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons; (b) addressing the question of all nuclear weapons, regardless of their type or their location, as an integral part of the general nuclear disarmament process; (c) further diminishing the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies; (d) discussing policies that could prevent the use of nuclear weapons and eventually lead to their elimination, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons; (e) considering the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in further reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability

and security; (f) reducing the risk of accidental use of nuclear weapons; and (g) further enhancing transparency and increase mutual confidence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is alarmed that almost 80 years after the United Nations General Assembly adopted the first resolution calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons; the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons has still not been achieved. The Group expresses deep concern at the continued lack of progress in the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations by the nuclear-weapon States, which could undermine the object and purpose of the Treaty and the credibility of the non-proliferation regime.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty believes that the five nuclear weapon States have a special responsibility to ensure the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, not only because they are among the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, but also because, on account of their position, they are expected to lead in making the ban on tests a reality. It will be possible to determine the success of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty only when it has been signed and ratified, in particular by the five nuclear-weapon States and those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. The Group is of the firm belief that the early achievement of the goal of the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, through accession of the only non-parties to this

instrument, would be essential to achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty to ensure that the Treaty would halt both vertical and horizontal proliferation, thereby preventing the appearance of new types of nuclear devices, as well as nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. The nuclear-weapon States stated at that time that the only steps to be followed would be to maintain the safety and reliability of the remaining or existing weapons, which would not involve nuclear explosions. In that regard, the Group calls upon those States to continue to refrain from conducting any type of nuclear tests for the modernization, development or further improvement of nuclear weapons. The Group wishes to re-emphasize the principles of the non-proliferation regime, both vertically and horizontally.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be an important step towards strengthening nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regimes. The Group is, therefore, of the firm belief that the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones is not a substitute for nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group underlines the importance of the early fulfilment of the legal obligations of and unequivocal undertakings by the nuclear weapon States to eliminate all their nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-

weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 21) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the strong call by the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty that all States parties shall ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty as stipulated, particularly, in articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives of nuclear non proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 29) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the continued convening of the Conference pursuant to General Assembly decision 73/546 until its objectives are achieved in order to avoid any negative repercussions on the credibility of the Treaty and on the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime as a whole.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system and urges all States that have yet to do so to conclude the comprehensive safeguard agreements with the IAEA in accordance with the statute of the IAEA and the Agency's safeguard system in order to achieve the universality of the comprehensive safeguards. The 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons considered the universality of the comprehensive safeguards as a main objective in order to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, in the view of the Group, additional measures related to the safeguards shall not undermine, condition, or in any way negatively affect the rights of the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, which are already committed to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the granting of such assurances by all five nuclear-weapon States parties to all non nuclear-weapon States parties is a commitment, the fulfilment of which provides an essential

	<p>security benefit to the States parties to the Treaty and is necessary to strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and its credibility.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties to the Treaty reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Group expresses its dissatisfaction over the lack of required political will and efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to fully address this legitimate interest. The Group, therefore, calls on the participants in the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee – in addition to keeping nuclear disarmament as their highest priority - to fully address this legitimate right as a matter of priority.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Disarmament and the Environment</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the need for increased attention to the problems of safety and contamination related to the discontinuation of nuclear operations formerly associated with nuclear weapons programmes, including where appropriate, the safe resettlement of any displaced human populations and the restoration of economic productivity to affected areas. In this regard, the Group acknowledges the existence of a special responsibility towards the affected people and areas, including those in the former United Nations Trust Territories who have been adversely affected as a result of the nuclear weapon tests conducted in the past. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes that the responsibility to address the harms resulting from a detonation of using or testing a nuclear weapon or any other nuclear explosive device lies, respectively, with the Member States that have done so.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 8) The Movement expresses its deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate and massive death and destruction that would be caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences for human health, the environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. The Group affirms the</p>

	<p>importance of humanitarian considerations in the context of all deliberations and efforts in promoting the goal of nuclear disarmament.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">International Humanitarian Law and ICJ</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 31) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the advisory opinion of 8 July 1996 of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons that “there is in neither customary nor conventional international law any specific authorization of the threat or use of nuclear weapons” and that “the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, and in particular the principles and rules of humanitarian law”.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 32) Accordingly, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is of the view that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States shall seriously refrain, at any circumstances, from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any non nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty. In the view of the Group, any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a crime against humanity and a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular international humanitarian law. The Group further believes that the mere possession of nuclear weapons is inconsistent with the principles of international humanitarian law. In this regard, the Group strongly calls for the complete exclusion of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from military doctrines.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the Group believes that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, which is the only absolute guarantee against the threat or use</p>

	<p>of nuclear weapons, the nuclear weapon States should seriously refrain, in any circumstances, from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it also calls upon Nuclear Weapon States to commit to a policy of no first-use of nuclear weapons, as an interim measure and not as a substitute to nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 8) The Movement expresses its deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate and massive death and destruction that would be caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences for human health, the environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. The Group affirms the importance of humanitarian considerations in the context of all deliberations and efforts in promoting the goal of nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty firmly believes that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a crime against humanity and a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular international humanitarian law. The Group further believes that the mere possession of nuclear weapons is inconsistent with the principles of international humanitarian law.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the validity of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, that “there is in neither customary nor conventional international law any specific authorization of the threat or use of nuclear weapons” and that “the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, and in particular the principles and rules of humanitarian law”.</p>
<p>Modernization and Development of Nuclear Weapons</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by the lack of progress towards achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Bilateral and unilateral reductions are undermined by the modernization of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and related infrastructure by the nuclear-weapon States. In order to comply with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty, as well as with their commitments under the 13 practical steps and 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-</p>

weapon States must immediately cease their plans to further invest in modernizing, upgrading, refurbishing or extending the lives of their nuclear weapons and related facilities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfillment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START Treaty and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals and threaten international peace and security. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the importance of continuing strategic dialogue and expresses its concern that domestic commitments to nuclear weapon modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms control treaties such as the “New START Treaty”, with the understanding that “arms control does not substitute nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defense systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group further emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work, at the Conference on Disarmament, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 27) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also believes that the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons and new targeting options to serve aggressive counter proliferation purposes and the lack of progress in diminishing

the role of nuclear weapons in security policies further undermine disarmament commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 36) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty notes with grave concern the current extensive expenditures, by the nuclear-weapon States, on the modernization of their nuclear forces and development of more effective and newer, including low-yield nuclear warheads, which, by increasing the role of these inhumane weapons in their military doctrines, lowers the threshold for the actual use of nuclear weapons. The Group thus strongly calls for putting an immediate end to this trend that in fact is towards a new nuclear-arms race.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 37) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Group stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types, including new types of such weapons also violate the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 2) While underlining the significance of achieving the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly calls for immediate and unconditional cessation of all forms of nuclear weapon tests and the closure of all nuclear weapon test sites and laboratories. In this regard, the Group is of the firm view that all States parties that have not yet done so should close and dismantle, as soon as feasible and in a transparent, irreversible and verifiable manner, any remaining sites and laboratories for nuclear test explosions and their associated infrastructure, and prohibit completely nuclear weapons research and development, and also refrain from conducting nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, or nuclear weapon test explosions in alternative ways, including simulation and subcritical testing, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons system, which would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls and reaffirms once again the commitment of all States parties, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to ending all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions in alternative ways and thereby constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group expresses grave concern at the nuclear weapon test explosions in alternative ways, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons systems as well as the development of new types of nuclear weapons, which may result in the resumption of tests and a lowering of the nuclear threshold. Accordingly the Group strongly calls on the nuclear-weapon States to put an immediate end to such activities and refrain from any other action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, pending its entry into force.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the improvement in the existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of nuclear weapons run counter to the object and purpose of the NPT, and contravene even the mere and still conditional, very limited and insufficient statements on negative security assurances provided by the nuclear weapon States and violate their commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Such actions are incompatible with action 1 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, in which all States Parties committed to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons. In that regard, the Group calls on the nuclear weapon States to end plans to modernize their nuclear weapons arsenal, in compliance with their commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) by 187 States and its ratification by 178 States. In this context, the Group welcomes the ratifications of Gambia (25 March 2022), Tuvalu (1 April 2022), Dominica (30 June 2022), Timor Leste (1 August 2022), Equatorial Guinea (22 September 2022), Sao Tome and Principe (22 September 2022), Solomon Islands (20 January 2023), and Papua New Guinea (13 March 2024). The Group, in accordance with its long-standing and principled position in favour of the total elimination of all forms of nuclear weapons, supports the objectives of the Treaty, which is intended to enforce a comprehensive ban on all nuclear test explosions, and to stop

the qualitative development of nuclear weapons in order to pave the way towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty to ensure that the Treaty would halt both vertical and horizontal proliferation, thereby preventing the appearance of new types of nuclear devices, as well as nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. The nuclear-weapon States stated at that time that the only steps to be followed would be to maintain the safety and reliability of the remaining or existing weapons, which would not involve nuclear explosions. In that regard, the Group calls upon those States to continue to refrain from conducting any type of nuclear tests for the modernization, development or further improvement of nuclear weapons. The Group wishes to re-emphasize the principles of the non-proliferation regime, both vertically and horizontally.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the modernization or development of new types of nuclear weapons is contrary to the assurances given by the five nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, namely, that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, States should refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purpose. In this context, the Group is seriously concerned by the decision of a nuclear weapon State to reduce the time necessary to resume nuclear testing to 18 months as a setback to the 2000 Review Conference agreements. It is the view of the Group that such decisions undermine the validity of the commitment to declared moratoriums as well as the commitments under the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in which the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has been envisaged as the first of 13 practical steps leading to nuclear disarmament. The lack of progress in the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be mainly led by the nuclear weapon States, also remains a cause for concern.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, at successive conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non Aligned Countries and ministerial conferences of the Movement, it has been reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, such as those

	<p>envisaged in the Nuclear Posture Review of the United States of America, contravene the commitments undertaken by the nuclear weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty note with grave concern the current extensive investment, by the nuclear-weapon States, on modernization of their nuclear forces and developing more effective and newer, including low-yield nuclear warheads, which, by increasing the role of these inhumane weapons in their military doctrines, lowers the threshold for the actual use of nuclear weapons. The Group strongly calls for putting an immediate end to this trend that in fact is a new nuclear-arms race.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Missiles</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defense systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group further emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work, at the Conference on Disarmament, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NAM Involvement and Contributions</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the principled positions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects. The Group stresses its deep concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and their possible use or threat of use. The Group also reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the legally binding assurance that they will never be produced again is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.</p>

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the convening of the first ever high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013 and underlines that the strong support expressed at that meeting for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons demonstrated that nuclear disarmament remains the highest priority of the international community.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 16) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 68/32, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36, 77/47, 78/27 and 79/47 entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, in which, in particular, the Assembly (a) called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons; (b) decided to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; and (d) declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the adoption of resolution 69/58 on this subject. The Group calls for the full implementation of these resolutions, which provide a concrete pathway for realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 18) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the urgent necessity of negotiating and bringing to a conclusion a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty have already agreed to a legally binding commitment not to produce fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 28) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear arsenals and considers, in that regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal, and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 34) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its call for the establishment, as a matter of priority, of a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament in Main Committee I, mandated to focus on the issue of fulfillment of the obligations under article VI of the Treaty and on further practical measures required to achieve progress in that regard.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 35) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its determination to continue collective efforts in pursuing the realization of its priorities in the 2026 review process of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 39) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty commends the efforts of NAM Member States in advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, it welcomes the NAM's initiative to convene under resolution 79/47 and its subsequent resolutions of the upcoming United Nations International High-Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament, to be held on a date to be decided at a future date, in New York, as a follow up to the first-ever High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament on 26 September 2013, to review the progress made in this regard. Taking into account the contribution that this Conference will make to furthering the objective of nuclear disarmament, the Group urges all States parties to the Treaty to participate in the Conference at the highest level.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) by 187 States and its ratification by 178 States. In this context, the Group welcomes the ratifications of Gambia (25 March 2022), Tuvalu (1 April 2022), Dominica (30 June 2022), Timor Leste (1 August 2022), Equatorial Guinea (22 September 2022), Sao Tome and Principe (22 September 2022), Solomon Islands (20 January 2023), and Papua New Guinea (13 March 2024). The Group, in accordance with its

long-standing and principled position in favour of the total elimination of all forms of nuclear weapons, supports the objectives of the Treaty, which is intended to enforce a comprehensive ban on all nuclear test explosions, and to stop the qualitative development of nuclear weapons in order to pave the way towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, recalling the convening of the Third Conference of the States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Established Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and Mongolia held in New York, on 24 April 2015, calls upon the States parties and signatories to those treaties to put in place further forms of cooperation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States and remains committed to convene the Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, in accordance with the UN General Assembly Decision 76/575, with the objective to consider ways and means to enhance consultations and cooperation among nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains gravely concerned by the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, in which he publicly admitted the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. In that regard, the Group reaffirms the continued validity of the statement of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on this subject, as contained in document NPT/CONF.2010/PC.I/19. The Group is further alarmed by a threat by an Israeli Minister on 5 November 2023 to use nuclear weapons against Gaza strip and its civilian population and on September 2023 by the Israeli Prime Minister against Iran.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again reaffirms its determination to extend its fullest cooperation and exert its utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 17) Moreover, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the establishment of a subsidiary body under Main Committee II of the 2020 Review Conference to assess the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and reaffirmed in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, as well as in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty continues its call for the establishment of a standing committee to follow up intersessionally on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Review Conference concerning Israel's prompt accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards, and to report to the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 31) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is determined to continue to pursue, as a matter of high priority, the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. In that regard, the Group urges all States parties at this Review Conference to shoulder their responsibility in order to prevent further negative repercussions as a result of not implementing the resolution on the Middle East and the 2010 plan of action.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 11) In that regard, while deploring the military and security doctrines of the nuclear weapon States and the strategic concept for the defence and security of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which are based on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and which maintain unjustifiable concepts of security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly calls upon the nuclear weapon States to exclude completely the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from their military and security doctrines. The Group expresses its deep concern over other policies and practices that run contrary to the principles and objectives of the Treaty such as the continued and evolving nuclear weapons sharing arrangements and extended deterrence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.

	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the establishment of a standing committee to monitor and verify the nuclear disarmament steps undertaken unilaterally or through bilateral agreements by the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TPNW</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 38) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the multilateral efforts towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group took note of the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017 at the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, its entry into force on 22 January 2021 and the convening of its first three meetings of States Parties and the outcomes thereof. It is hoped that the Treaty would contribute to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM States Parties to the TPNW are fully committed to its implementation and are engaging constructively in preparation for the First Review Conference of the TPNW towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Gender</p>	
<p>United Nations Fora</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">UN General Assembly</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the convening of the first ever high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013 and underlines that the strong support expressed at that meeting for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons demonstrated that nuclear disarmament remains the highest priority of the international community.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 16) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 68/32, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36, 77/47, 78/27 and 79/47 entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, in which, in particular, the Assembly (a) called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear</p>

weapons; (b) decided to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; and (d) declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the adoption of resolution 69/58 on this subject. The Group calls for the full implementation of these resolutions, which provide a concrete pathway for realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defense systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group further emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work, at the Conference on Disarmament, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 39) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty commends the efforts of NAM Member States in advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, it welcomes the NAM's initiative to convene under resolution 79/47 and its subsequent resolutions of the upcoming United Nations International High-Level Conference on Nuclear Disarmament, to be held on a date to be decided at a future date, in New York, as a follow up to the first-ever High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament on 26 September 2013, to review the progress made in this regard. Taking into account the contribution that this Conference will make to furthering the objective of nuclear disarmament, the Group urges all States parties to the Treaty to participate in the Conference at the highest level.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcome United Nations General Assembly Decision 73/546 entitled "Convening a Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction" and acknowledges its constructive

contribution. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomed the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons 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, and the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report, its fourth session under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the final report it adopted including the agreement on developing an index of issues and most recently its fifth session under the Presidency of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and its final report. The Group calls upon Israel to participate in the Conference and engage with it constructively and in good faith with a view to agreeing on arrangements freely arrived at by the countries of the region. We call upon any Nuclear Weapons State that has not already done so, to attend the Conference and support its important work.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty call on all the invited Members to the Conference to participate in an open and inclusive manner to elaborate a legally binding treaty on the establishment of the zone on the basis of consensus. The Group stresses that the 1995 resolution and other decisions on the subject adopted within the context of the Review Conferences remain valid until the objectives are achieved, and the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to their validity and shall not also be construed as their replacement.]

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles and guidelines adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of the nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 5) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomed the adoption by consensus of a detailed plan of action on the Middle East, in particular on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, contained in the conclusions and

recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference, and urged the Secretary-General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to convene and exert their utmost efforts to ensure the success of a conference in 2012 that was to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.¹ While recalling that the 2010 Review Conference emphasized the importance of a process leading to full implementation of the objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, the Group stressed the importance of the full implementation of the plan of action and the active and constructive engagement of all parties concerned to ensure the success of the conference, leading to the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also re-emphasizes the importance of the mandated responsibility of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of the 2010 plan of action on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and General Assembly decision 73/546. Accordingly, the Group calls upon the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to ensure the convening, without any delay, of a successful conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to support the full implementation of General Assembly decision 73/546 and requests the Secretary-General to report to the future sessions of the Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee on the implementation of that decision.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 27) Without prejudice to their related responsibilities within the context of the Review Conferences with regard to the Middle East, the five nuclear-weapon States should provide all necessary support for the implementation of General Assembly decision 73/546 and should present reports on their actions in that regard to the future sessions of the Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 30) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. The Group is also of the view that the

	<p>Conference should lead, without further delay, to universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East, the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and the preservation of the credibility of the Treaty.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 33) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty re-emphasizes the importance of the mandated responsibility of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly decision 73/546. Accordingly, the Group expects the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and its Preparatory Committee to request the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure the convening of the conference until its objectives are achieved and to report to the future sessions of the Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee on the implementation of that decision.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SSOD</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles and guidelines adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of the nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.</p>
<p>World Disarmament Conference</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Test Ban and CTBT</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 33) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the significance of achieving the universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and realizing its entry into force through its ratification by the remaining States whose ratification is required for its entry into force, including, in particular, the three nuclearweapon States, thus contributing to the process of nuclear disarmament and the enhancement of international peace and security. The Group underlines that the nuclearweapon States have a special responsibility to take the lead in this regard pursuant to Action 10 of the 2010 Action Plan to encourage Annex 2 countries, in particular those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 37) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and</p>

the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Group stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types, including new types of such weapons also violate the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the only way to rid the world of the threat or use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination. In this regard, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty is a practical step on the road to nuclear disarmament and, therefore, cannot substitute for the objective of complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 2) While underlining the significance of achieving the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly calls for immediate and unconditional cessation of all forms of nuclear weapon tests and the closure of all nuclear weapon test sites and laboratories. In this regard, the Group is of the firm view that all States parties that have not yet done so should close and dismantle, as soon as feasible and in a transparent, irreversible and verifiable manner, any remaining sites and laboratories for nuclear test explosions and their associated infrastructure, and prohibit completely nuclear weapons research and development, and also refrain from conducting nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, or nuclear weapon test explosions in alternative ways, including simulation and subcritical testing, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons system, which would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls and reaffirms once again the commitment of all States parties, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to ending all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions in alternative ways and thereby constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group expresses grave concern at the nuclear weapon test

explosions in alternative ways, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons systems and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, which may result in the resumption of tests and a lowering of the nuclear threshold. Accordingly, the Group strongly calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to put an immediate end to such activities and refrain from any other action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, pending its entry into force.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the improvement in the existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of nuclear weapons run counter to the object and purpose of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and contravene even the mere and still conditional, very limited and insufficient statements on negative security assurances provided by the nuclear-weapon States and violate their commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Such actions are incompatible with action 1 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in which all States Parties committed to pursuing policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons. In that regard, the Group calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to end plans to modernize their nuclear weapons arsenals, in compliance with their commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by 186 States and its ratification by 177 States. In this context, the Group welcomes the ratifications of the Gambia (25 March 2022), Tuvalu (1 April 2022), Dominica (30 June 2022), Timor-Leste (1 August 2022), Equatorial Guinea (22 September 2022), Sao Tome and Principe (22 September 2022) and Solomon Islands (20 January 2023). The Group, in accordance with its long-standing and principled position in favour of the total elimination of all forms of nuclear weapons, supports the objectives of the Treaty, which is intended to enforce a comprehensive ban on all nuclear test explosions, and to stop the qualitative development of nuclear weapons in order to pave the way towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by all the nuclear-weapon States, which, inter alia, should contribute to

the process of nuclear disarmament. The Group 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. The Group reiterates that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States Signatories, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to nuclear disarmament, would be essential.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty believes that the five nuclear-weapon States have a special responsibility to ensure the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, not only because they are among the 44 States listed in annex 2 to the Treaty, but also because, on account of their position, they are expected to lead in making the ban on tests a reality. It will be possible to determine the success of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty only when it has been signed and ratified, in particular by the five nuclear-weapon States and those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. The Group is of the firm belief that the early achievement of the goal of the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, through accession of the only non-parties to this instrument, would be essential to achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that positive decisions by the nuclear-weapon States to bear their unique responsibility by acceding to the Treaty would have the desired impact on facilitating the progress towards entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Early ratification of this Treaty by the nuclear-weapon States would pave the way and encourage the remaining required countries, especially those with unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify the Treaty. The failure of one major nuclear-weapon State to ratify the Treaty, and its not supporting the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization through rejection of one of the main elements of the Treaty's verification regime, is undermining this important instrument against nuclear testing. In this regard, the Group recalls the special responsibilities of nuclear weapons states pursuant to Action 10 of the 2010 Action Plan to encourage Annex 2 countries, in particular those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, to sign and ratify.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to ensure that the Treaty would halt both vertical and horizontal proliferation, thereby preventing the appearance of new types of nuclear devices, as well as nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. The nuclear- weapon States stated at that time that the only steps to be followed would be to maintain the safety and reliability of the remaining or existing weapons, which would not involve nuclear explosions. In that regard, the Group calls upon those States to continue to refrain from conducting any type of nuclear tests for the modernization, development or further improvement of nuclear weapons. The Group wishes to re-emphasize the principles of the non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the importance of the five nuclear-weapon States maintaining and observing their unilateral moratoriums on nuclear weapon tests since the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. However, the Group believes that those moratoriums do not substitute the entry into force of the Treaty and its ratification.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the modernization or development of new types of nuclear weapons is contrary to the assurances given by the five nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, namely, that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, States should refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purpose. In this context, the Group is seriously concerned by the decision of a nuclear-weapon State to reduce the time necessary to resume nuclear testing to 18 months as a setback to the 2000 Review Conference agreements. It is the view of the Group that such decisions undermine the validity of the commitment to declared moratoriums as well as the commitments under the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in which the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has been envisaged as the first of 13 practical steps leading to nuclear disarmament. The lack of progress in the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be mainly led by the nuclear weapon States, also remains a cause for concern.

	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the need for increased attention to the problems of safety and contamination related to the discontinuation of nuclear operations formerly associated with nuclear weapons programmes, including where appropriate, the safe resettlement of any displaced human populations and the restoration of economic productivity to affected areas. In this regard, the Group acknowledges the existence of a special responsibility towards the affected people and areas, including those in the former United Nations Trust Territories that have been adversely affected as a result of the nuclear weapon tests conducted in the past.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, at successive conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and ministerial conferences of the Movement, it has been reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, such as those envisaged in the Nuclear Posture Review of the United States of America, contravene the commitments undertaken by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.</p>
<p align="center">18-Nation Committee on Disarmament</p>	
<p align="center">Conference on Disarmament</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 16) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 68/32, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36 and 77/47, entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, in which, in particular, the Assembly (a) called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons; (b) decided to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; and (d) declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the adoption by the Assembly of resolution 69/58 on this subject. The Group calls for the full implementation of those resolutions, which provide a concrete pathway for realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 6 of the</p>

	<p>2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, through which all States have agreed that the Conference on Disarmament should immediately establish a subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work. The Group deeply regrets the continued inflexible postures of some nuclear-weapon States which have prevented the Conference on Disarmament from establishing an ad hoc committee to negotiate on nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 19) In the same vein, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its call to the Conference on Disarmament to immediately establish, as the highest priority, a subsidiary body to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer and use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race or arms races and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group also emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work at the Conference on Disarmament on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.</p>
<p>UN Disarmament Commission</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles and guidelines adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of the nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.</p>
<p>World Disarmament Campaign</p>	
<p>UNIDIR and UNODA</p>	

<p>UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament</p>	
<p>International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also stipulates the right of member States to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to promote socioeconomic development by way of technical cooperation and the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries. To ensure the realization of these goals, all States parties, developed ones in particular, shall extend their assistance, as requested by States parties which are States members of IAEA, in the provision of nuclear equipment, material, technology and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the maximum benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 5) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes the major and important role of IAEA in assisting, in particular, developing States parties to the Treaty, in planning for and the use of nuclear science and technology. The Group stresses the importance of nuclear knowledge-sharing and the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries for the sustaining and further enhancement of their scientific and technological capabilities, thereby also contributing to their socioeconomic development. Moreover, the Group underlines that the activities of IAEA in the field of</p>

technical cooperation, nuclear power and non-power applications contribute in an important way to meeting energy needs, improving human health, including the application of nuclear technology in cancer therapy, combating poverty, protecting the environment, developing agriculture, managing the use of water resources and optimizing industrial processes, and that these activities, as well as bilateral and other multilateral cooperation, contribute to achieving the objectives set forth in article IV of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the IAEA technical cooperation programme, as the main vehicle for the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, should continue to be formulated and implemented in accordance with the IAEA statute and the agreed guiding principles as contained in INFCIRC/267, as well as the decisions of the IAEA policymaking organs. The Group reiterates that the current guidelines and criteria for the selection of technical cooperation projects are robust and effective, and that no additional criteria should be imposed for fulfilling the above objectives.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that IAEA and its former Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei, were awarded the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize, and reiterates the importance that it attaches to the impartiality, professionalism, and integrity of IAEA. While expressing its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of IAEA, the Group strongly rejects any attempts by any State to politicize the work of IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its statute, as well as any pressure on or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of IAEA. In this connection, the Group also expresses its rejection of any attempts by any State party to use the IAEA technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes, which is in violation of the statute of IAEA. The Group reaffirms that the choices and decisions of each State party to the Treaty in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully respected without jeopardizing that State's policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including proposals for assurance of supply in response to the needs of interested States, shall fully take into account all technical, legal, political and economic complexities surrounding these

issues, and be conducted through wide, integral, comprehensive and transparent multilateral consultations and negotiations. The multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle should be multilateral, economically viable, sustainable, non-discriminatory, predictable and transparent under the auspices of IAEA, as well as other possible regional and multilateral fora. The Group also stresses that any decision on proposals regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus taking into account the interests of all member States, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its statute, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty, if they so decide, to develop a full national fuel cycle, according to its article IV.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its deep concern about the continued imposition and/or maintaining of limitations and restrictions on exports to developing countries of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty. In this regard, the Group stresses that the technical cooperation and assistance provided by IAEA in meeting the needs of its member States for material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy shall not be subject to any political, economic, military or other conditions incompatible with the provisions of its statute. The Group therefore strongly calls for the immediate removal of any restrictions or limitations imposed on peaceful uses of nuclear energy which are incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty. In the view of the Group, transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with the Treaty shall be supported and pursued in good faith without discrimination. The elimination of constraints inconsistent with the requirements of the Treaty would ensure that article IV of the Treaty is fully implemented with regard to the facilitation of the transfer of nuclear material, equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes among the States parties.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the Treaty does not prohibit the transfer or use of nuclear technology, equipment or material for peaceful purposes on the basis of their “sensitivity”, and only stipulates that such technology, equipment and material must be subject to full-scope IAEA safeguards. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In the view of the

Group, the provisions of article IV of the Treaty are explicit in that regard, leaving no room for reinterpretation or setting conditions for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by non-nuclear-weapon States. The Group is of the view that any interpretation that is used as a pretext to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is inconsistent with the objectives of the Treaty and that, therefore, the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes must be ensured. Moreover, the Group emphasizes that cooperation to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world is the core objective enshrined in the IAEA statute. Accordingly, the Group strongly encourages all States parties to actively cooperate, among themselves and through IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy, including through international technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to the participation of all States and should not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States that are not parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores that IAEA, under its statutory obligations, pursues the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy as one of the three pillars of its activities. In order to meet the objectives of peaceful purposes as enshrined in the statute of IAEA and in the Treaty, IAEA has to maintain the balance between technical cooperation and other activities. The Group believes that all States parties to the Treaty that are States members of IAEA have to ensure that the technical cooperation programme remains firm and sustainable through sufficient, assured and predictable financial and human resources. In this regard, the efficacy of the technical cooperation programme can best be ensured by the formulation of the programme and strategies strictly in accordance with the needs and the requests of the developing countries.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty affirms the need to strengthen the radiological safety and protection systems at facilities utilizing radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. The Group reaffirms the need to strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. While reiterating the need to take necessary measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes, the Group calls for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 18) The Group recognizes that the responsibility for nuclear safety rests with the individual States. The Group reaffirms the central role of IAEA in nuclear-safety- related matters, including through the establishment of nuclear safety standards. The Group stresses that IAEA must retain its centrality in this field, owing to its mandatory functions and long-standing expertise. The Group stresses that any possible review of nuclear safety standards at the global level must be carried out within IAEA in an inclusive, gradual and transparent manner and in consultation with and based on the guidance and participation of all member States, and shall incorporate the views of all member States. The Group also calls for the implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety endorsed by the IAEA General Conference in September 2011.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that non-proliferation must be pursued and implemented, without exception, through the strict observance of, and adherence to, IAEA comprehensive safeguards and the Treaty as a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States that are not parties to the Treaty. In the view of the Group, new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of IAEA full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities –

operational or under construction – poses a great danger to human beings and the environment and constitutes a grave violation of international law, the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations of IAEA. In this regard, the Group recognizes the need for a comprehensive, multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or the threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Moreover, the Group strongly calls upon all States, in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Charter, to refrain from attack of or threat to attack nuclear facilities – operational or under construction – devoted to peaceful purposes.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 23) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern over certain unilateral, politically motivated restrictions and/or limitations imposed on developing countries that seriously hamper the exercise of the inalienable right of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and believes, in this regard, that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, while stressing the importance of safeguards and the significance of maintaining the principles of confidentiality regarding safeguards, underlines the vital responsibility of IAEA in this regard. Since the Agency is the only organization which receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidents of the leakage of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and that the regime for their protection needs to be highly strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by

the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter the 1995 resolution), which reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty. The Group recalls that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference, in taking note of the reaffirmation by the five nuclear-weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East at that 2010 Review Conference, thereby recalled the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The 2010 Review Conference also reaffirmed the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty and called on all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, so as to achieve its universality at an early date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about the lack of progress with regard to Israel's accession to the Treaty, the placement of all of Israel's nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards and the delay in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, all of which are objectives and priorities that were stressed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty demands that Israel, the only country in the region that has neither joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor declared its intention to do so, renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State without any precondition or further delay, promptly place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards, in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and conduct all its nuclear-related activities in full conformity with the non-proliferation regime, in order to realize the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty, in particular in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the provision of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as that country remains a non-party to the Treaty and does not place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty continues its call for the establishment of a standing committee to follow up intersessionally on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Review Conference concerning the prompt accession by Israel to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards, and to report to the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expresses its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and, in this context, strongly underlines and affirms that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, the Group underlines that the multilateral mechanism established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the most appropriate way to address verification and safeguards issues. At the same time, the Group emphasizes that the work of the Agency with regard to safeguards and verification has to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its statute and safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system and urges all States that have yet to do so to conclude the comprehensive safeguards agreements with IAEA in accordance with the statute of IAEA and the Agency's safeguard system in order to achieve the universality of the comprehensive safeguards. The 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons considered the universality of the comprehensive safeguards as a main objective in order to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, in the view of the Group, additional measures related to the safeguards

shall not undermine, condition, or in any way negatively affect the rights of the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, which are already committed to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that strict observance of and adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty are a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty, or for any supply arrangement with such States for the transfer of source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that all States parties to the Treaty shall refrain from the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States not parties to the Treaty unless those conditions are met.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon all States not parties to the Treaty to accede, without any further delay and any preconditions and as non-nuclear-weapon States, to the Treaty and place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under this Treaty. In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to:

- (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that IAEA, an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for the verification of the fulfilment of safeguards obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations and voluntary confidence-building measures and that such voluntary undertakings shall not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. In this regard, the Group also emphasizes that IAEA shall ensure avoiding any ultra vires acts that would jeopardize its integrity and credibility. The Group urges States parties to the Treaty to maintain and strengthen the technical character of IAEA consistent with its statute. In this regard, the Group would like to reiterate paragraph 24 of the GC62 Resolution on Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of Agency Safeguards, which says “the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation with the State and/or regional authority, particularly in implementation of in-field safeguards measures” and also paragraph 26 of the same resolution which says “the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation and coordination with the State and/or regional authority, and agreement by the State concerned on practical arrangements for effective implementation of all safeguards measures identified for use in the field if not already in place”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 9) With respect to financial aspects of the safeguards, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty believes that the differentiated nature of the financial obligations undertaken by member States of IAEA should be recognized and respected by the Agency in its work.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the need to strictly observe the principle of balance between the promotional and other statutory activities of the Agency, in particular verification and safeguards-related activities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the essential responsibility of IAEA in maintaining and observing

fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards, including reporting, in accordance with the Agency's statute and safeguards agreements. Since the Agency is the only organization that receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidents of leaks of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and its relevant regime pertaining to the protection of confidential information needs to be further strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 12) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the implementation of resolution GC(61)/RES/12, on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards, adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its sixty-first session, in which the General Conference, "stressing the importance of maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency's statute and safeguards agreements", acknowledged the concerns expressed by the Director General on the need to protect classified safeguards information within the Secretariat and his announcement of additional measures to protect such information, accordingly urged the Director General "to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information" and requested that the Director General "continue to review and update the established procedure for the stringent protection of classified safeguards information".

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the necessity of reporting of IAEA on the implementation of safeguards being factual, professional and technically based and reflecting appropriate reference to the relevant provisions of safeguards agreements, while ensuring the protection of confidential information.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the need to strictly observe the provisions of the IAEA statute, including article XII, which outlines the mandate of the Agency in verifying compliance with safeguards agreements and, in particular, that any non-compliance has first to be factually reported by the Agency's inspectors. The Group calls on the NWS to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all nuclear weapon reductions including

through the permanent placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification in implementation of action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group calls for arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the statutory role of IAEA in nuclear disarmament, including applying safeguards on nuclear materials derived from the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and recognizes the capability of the Agency to verify nuclear disarmament agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about certain unilateral politically motivated attempts to hamper exercising the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes in this regard that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III of the Treaty, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an independent intergovernmental, science- and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for verification of the fulfilment of safeguard obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, while supporting the verification activities of IAEA, underlines the importance of strict observance of the IAEA statute and relevant comprehensive safeguards agreements in conducting verification activities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 5) In that connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, while stressing the importance of safeguards, underlines the essential responsibility of IAEA in maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency's statute and safeguards agreements. Since the Agency is the only organization that receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidences of leaks of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and that the regime, for its protection, needs to be significantly strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency. The Group recalls IAEA General Conference resolution GC(60)/RES/13, paragraph 38, in which the IAEA Director General is urged to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information and is requested to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of classified safeguards information within the secretariat.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that all States members of IAEA shall strictly observe its statute and that nothing should be done to undermine its authority. Furthermore, the Group calls upon all States to avoid any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, that could jeopardize its efficiency and credibility.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the need to achieve worldwide application of the comprehensive safeguards system and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and all States not parties to the Treaty to place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear- weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope

safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the statutory role of IAEA on nuclear disarmament, including applying safeguards on nuclear materials derived from the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and recognizes the Agency's capability of verifying nuclear disarmament agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 12) In that regard, the Group supports the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the verifiable and irreversible removal of fissile material from nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The Group further urges the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to examine such legally binding verification arrangements and the means of making them operational, with the aim of ensuring the realization of that objective.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of

	the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.
UN Security Council	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty demands that Israel, the only country in the region that has neither joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor declared its intention to do so, renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State without any precondition or further delay, promptly place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full- scope safeguards, in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and conduct all its nuclear-related activities in full conformity with the non-proliferation regime, in order to realize the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty, in particular in the Middle East.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 30) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. The Group is also of the view that the Conference should lead, without further delay, to universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East, the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and the preservation of the credibility of the Treaty.</p>
Outer Space	
International Cooperation on Outer Space	(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race or arms races and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group also emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work at the Conference on Disarmament on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.
International Treaty on Outer Space	(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern

	<p>over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race or arms races and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group also emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work at the Conference on Disarmament on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.</p>
<p>Missile Defense Systems</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses concern over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space and at the negative security consequences of the deployment of such systems, which could trigger an arms race or arms races and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. The Group emphasizes the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. The Group also emphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work at the Conference on Disarmament on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 74/31.</p>
<p>Information Security</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Nonproliferation</p>	
<p>Proliferation-Sensitive Information Safeguards</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, while stressing the importance of safeguards and the significance of maintaining the principles of confidentiality regarding safeguards, underlines the vital responsibility of IAEA in this regard. Since the Agency is the only organization which receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidents of the leakage of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and that the regime for their protection needs to be highly strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency.</p>

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the essential responsibility of IAEA in maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards, including reporting, in accordance with the Agency's statute and safeguards agreements. Since the Agency is the only organization that receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidents of leaks of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and its relevant regime pertaining to the protection of confidential information needs to be further strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 12) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the implementation of resolution GC(61)/RES/12, on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards, adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its sixty-first session, in which the General Conference, "stressing the importance of maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency's statute and safeguards agreements", acknowledged the concerns expressed by the Director General on the need to protect classified safeguards information within the Secretariat and his announcement of additional measures to protect such information, accordingly urged the Director General "to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information" and requested that the Director General "continue to review and update the established procedure for the stringent protection of classified safeguards information".

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the necessity of reporting of IAEA on the implementation of safeguards being factual, professional and technically based and reflecting appropriate reference to the relevant provisions of safeguards agreements, while ensuring the protection of confidential information.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 5) In that connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, while stressing the importance of safeguards, underlines the essential responsibility of IAEA in maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding

	<p>all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency’s statute and safeguards agreements. Since the Agency is the only organization that receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidences of leaks of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and that the regime, for its protection, needs to be significantly strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency. The Group recalls IAEA General Conference resolution GC(60)/RES/13, paragraph 38, in which the IAEA Director General is urged to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information and is requested to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of classified safeguards information within the secretariat.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nonproliferation and Noncompliance</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the need to strictly observe the provisions of the IAEA statute, including article XII, which outlines the mandate of the Agency in verifying compliance with safeguards agreements and, in particular, that any non-compliance has first to be factually reported by the Agency’s inspectors. The Group calls on the NWS to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all nuclear weapon reductions including through the permanent placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification in implementation of action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group calls for arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a</p>

transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty have already agreed to a legally binding commitment not to produce fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the Treaty does not prohibit the transfer or use of nuclear technology, equipment or material for peaceful purposes on the basis of their “sensitivity”, and only stipulates that such technology, equipment and material must be subject to full-scope IAEA safeguards. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In the view of the Group, the provisions of article IV of the Treaty are explicit in that regard, leaving no room for reinterpretation or setting conditions for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by non-nuclear-weapon States. The Group is of the view that any interpretation that is used as a pretext to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is inconsistent with the objectives of the Treaty and that, therefore, the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes must be ensured. Moreover, the Group emphasizes that cooperation to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world is the core objective enshrined in the IAEA statute. Accordingly, the Group strongly encourages all States parties to actively cooperate, among themselves and through IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy, including through international technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to the participation of all States and should not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States that are not parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 19) The Group emphasizes that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny, set conditions to or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that non-proliferation must be pursued and implemented, without exception, through the strict observance of, and adherence to, IAEA comprehensive safeguards and the Treaty as a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States that are not parties to the Treaty. In the view of the Group, new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of IAEA full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 23) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern over certain unilateral, politically motivated restrictions and/or limitations imposed on developing countries that seriously hamper the exercise of the inalienable right of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and believes, in this regard, that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with

IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system and urges all States that have yet to do so to conclude the comprehensive safeguards agreements with IAEA in accordance with the statute of IAEA and the Agency’s safeguard system in order to achieve the universality of the comprehensive safeguards. The 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons considered the universality of the comprehensive safeguards as a main objective in order to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, in the view of the Group, additional measures related to the safeguards shall not undermine, condition, or in any way negatively affect the rights of the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, which are already committed to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that the obligation under article III of the Treaty in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes provides credible assurances enabling States parties to engage in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology for peaceful purposes, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty. Therefore, States parties to the Treaty are called upon to refrain from imposing or maintaining any restrictions or limitations on the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology to States parties with comprehensive safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that IAEA, an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for the verification of the fulfilment of safeguards obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other

nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations and voluntary confidence-building measures and that such voluntary undertakings shall not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. In this regard, the Group also emphasizes that IAEA shall ensure avoiding any ultra vires acts that would jeopardize its integrity and credibility. The Group urges States parties to the Treaty to maintain and strengthen the technical character of IAEA consistent with its statute. In this regard, the Group would like to reiterate paragraph 24 of the GC62 Resolution on Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of Agency Safeguards, which says “the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation with the State and/or regional authority, particularly in implementation of in-field safeguards measures” and also paragraph 26 of the same resolution which says “the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation and coordination with the State and/or regional authority, and agreement by the State concerned on practical arrangements for effective implementation of all safeguards measures identified for use in the field if not already in place”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the need to strictly observe the provisions of the IAEA statute, including article XII, which outlines the mandate of the Agency in verifying compliance with safeguards agreements and, in particular, that any non-compliance has first to be factually reported by the Agency’s inspectors. The Group calls on the NWS to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all nuclear weapon reductions including through the permanent placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification in implementation of action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group calls for arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about certain unilateral politically motivated attempts to hamper exercising the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes in this regard that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III of the Treaty, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that, under article III (1) of the Treaty, each non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards “for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 2) In that regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also reaffirms the importance and calls for the strict observance of article III (3) of the Treaty, by which the required safeguards “shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the preamble of the Treaty”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an independent intergovernmental, science- and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for verification of the fulfilment of safeguard obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses

	<p>to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear- weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States’ obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, mindful of the importance of article III of the Treaty in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes, reiterates that obligations under that article provide credible assurances for States parties to engage in the transfer of nuclear equipment, material and technology for peaceful purposes. Therefore, States parties to the Treaty are called upon to refrain from imposing or maintaining any restriction or limitation on the transfer of nuclear equipment, material and technology to other States parties with comprehensive safeguards agreements.</p>
<p>Small Quantities Protocol</p>	
<p>Non-State Proliferation</p>	
<p>WMD Terrorism</p>	
<p>Peaceful Uses</p>	
<p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also reaffirms the importance of the right of States parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as their right to cooperation among themselves, in particular in the technological field, in</p>

contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also stipulated member States' right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to promote socioeconomic development by way of technical cooperation and the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries. To ensure the realization of these goals, all States parties, developed ones in particular, shall extend their assistance, as requested by States parties which are States members of the IAEA, in the provision of nuclear equipment, material, technology and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the maximum benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities for peaceful purposes. The Group calls for increasing the Technical Cooperation Fund target, including to allow the implementation of the unfunded projects through sustainable and predictable financial resource.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 5) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes the major and important role of the IAEA in assisting, in particular developing States Parties to the Treaty, in planning for and the use of nuclear science and technology. The Group stresses the importance of nuclear knowledge-sharing and the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries for the sustaining and further enhancement of their scientific and technological capabilities, thereby also contributing to their socioeconomic development. Moreover, the Group underlines that the IAEA's activities in the field of technical cooperation, nuclear power and non-power applications contribute in an important way to meet energy needs, improve human health, including the application of nuclear technology in cancer therapy, combat poverty, protect the environment, develop agriculture, manage the use of water resources and optimize industrial processes, and that these activities, as well as bilateral and other multilateral cooperation, contribute to achieving objectives set forth in article IV of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, as the main vehicle for the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, should continue to be formulated and implemented in accordance with

the IAEA's statute and the agreed guiding principles as contained in INFCIRC/267, as well as the decisions of the IAEA policymaking organs. The Group reiterates that the current guidelines and criteria for the selection of technical cooperation projects are robust and effective, and that no additional criteria should be imposed for fulfilling the above objectives.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that the IAEA and its then Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, have been awarded the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize, and reiterates the importance it attaches to the impartiality, professionalism, and integrity of the IAEA. While expressing its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA, the Group strongly rejects any attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA. In this connection, the Group also expresses its rejection to any attempts by any State party to use the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme as a tool for political purposes, which is in violation of the statute of IAEA. The Group reaffirms that choices and decisions of each State party to the Treaty in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 8) In this regard, while recognizing that a diverse portfolio of energy sources will be needed to allow access to sustainable energy and electricity resources in all regions of the world, and that States parties may pursue different ways to achieve their energy security and climate protection goals, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again acknowledges and reaffirms that each State party to the Treaty has the sovereign right to define its national energy policies including fuel-cycle policies, in accordance with its national requirements and its rights and obligations under the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including proposals for assurance of supply in response to the needs of interested States, shall fully take into account all technical, legal, political and economic complexities surrounding these issues, and be conducted through wide, integral, comprehensive and transparent multilateral consultations and negotiations. The multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel

cycle should be multilateral, economically viable, sustainable, non-discriminatory, predictable and transparent under the auspices of IAEA, as well as other possible regional and multilateral fora. The Group also stresses that any decision on proposals regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus taking into account the interests of all member States, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its statute, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty, if they so decide, to develop a full national fuel cycle, according to its article IV.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that “all the parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.” In this regard, the Group stresses particularly the obligation of developed countries to promote the fulfillment of legitimate need of the developing countries to nuclear energy, by fully respecting this right with a view to achieving the widest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the contribution that uses of nuclear energy can make to progress in general and to help overcome the technological and economic disparities between developed and developing States parties to the Treaty, in particular. The Group firmly believes that as a fundamental principle, in all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment shall be given to the non-nuclear-weapons States parties to the Treaty, taking particularly the needs of developing countries into account. In this regard, the Group underlines that strict observance of and adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty are conditions for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty, and that all States parties to the Treaty shall refrain from the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States not party to the Treaty unless these conditions are met.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its deep concern on the continued imposition and/or maintaining of limitations and restrictions on exports to developing countries of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty. In this regard, the Group stresses that the technical cooperation and assistance provided by IAEA in meeting the

needs of its member States for material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy shall not be subject to any political, economic, military or other conditions incompatible with the provisions of its statute. The Group therefore strongly calls for the immediate removal of any restrictions or limitations posed on peaceful uses of nuclear energy which are incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty. In view of the Group, transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with the Treaty shall be supported and pursued in good faith without discrimination. The elimination of constraints inconsistent with the requirements of the Treaty would ensure that article IV of the Treaty is fully implemented with regard to the facilitation of transfer of nuclear material, equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes among the States parties.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the Treaty does not prohibit the transfer or use of nuclear technology, equipment or material for peaceful purposes based on their “sensitivity”, and only stipulates that such technology, equipment and material must be subject to full-scope IAEA safeguards. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place, is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place, is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In the view of the Group, the provisions of article IV of the Treaty are explicit in that regard, leaving no room for reinterpretation or setting conditions for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by non-nuclear-weapon States. The Group is of the view that any interpretation that is used as a pretext to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is inconsistent with the objectives of the Treaty and, therefore, the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes must be ensured. Moreover, the Group emphasizes that cooperation to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world is the core objective enshrined in the IAEA statute. Accordingly, the Group strongly encourages all States parties to actively cooperate, among themselves and through the IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy, including through international technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States not parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned about the ability of certain States not parties to the Treaty to obtain, in particular from some nuclear weapon States, nuclear materials, technology and know-how to develop nuclear weapons. The Group strongly calls for the enforcement, without exception or further delay, of the total and complete prohibition, as stipulated in the Treaty, of the transfer of all nuclear related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to States non-parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores that IAEA, under its statutory obligations, pursues the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy as one of the three pillars of its activities. In order to meet the objectives of peaceful purposes as enshrined in the Statute of IAEA and in the Treaty, IAEA has to maintain the balance between the technical cooperation and other activities. The Group believes that all States parties to the Treaty that are States members of the IAEA have to ensure that the Technical Cooperation Programme remains firm and sustainable through sufficient, assured and predictable financial and human resources. In this regard, the efficacy of the Technical Cooperation Programme can best be ensured by formulation of the programme and the strategies strictly in accordance with the needs and the requests of the developing countries.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and

the provision of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as that country remains a non-party to the Treaty and does not place all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer, by any State, 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 that regard, the Group expresses its serious concern over Israeli scientists' continued access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State, as this potentially has serious negative implications for the security of the region as well as for the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that strict observance of and adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty are a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty, or for any supply arrangement with such States for the transfer of source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that all States parties to the Treaty shall refrain from the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States not parties to the Treaty unless those conditions are met.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under this Treaty. In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to: (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non Proliferation Treaty; (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that the obligation under article III of the Treaty in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes provides credible assurances enabling States parties to engage in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology for peaceful purposes, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty. Therefore, States parties to the Treaty are called upon to refrain from imposing or maintaining any restrictions or limitations on the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology to States parties with comprehensive safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about certain unilateral politically motivated attempts to hamper exercising the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes in this regard that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III of the Treaty, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 2) In that regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also reaffirms the importance and calls for the strict observance of article III (3) of the Treaty, by which the required safeguards “shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the preamble of the Treaty”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an independent intergovernmental, science- and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for verification of the fulfilment of safeguard obligations

	<p>assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States’ obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not party to the Treaty, without exception.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, mindful of the importance of article III of the Treaty in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes, reiterates that obligations under that article provide credible assurances for States parties to engage in the transfer of nuclear equipment, material and technology for peaceful purposes. Therefore, States parties to the Treaty are called upon to refrain from imposing or maintaining any restriction or limitation on the transfer of nuclear equipment, material and technology to other States parties with comprehensive safeguards agreements.</p>
<p>Attack or Threat of Attack Against Peaceful Nuclear Facilities</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. In this regard, the Group highlights the prohibition of these attacks, or the threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Moreover, the Group strongly condemns such attacks and calls upon all States, in accordance</p>

	<p>with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from attack or threat to attack nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — devoted to peaceful purposes. The Group recalls the IAEA General Conference decisions GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533, which noted that “any armed attack on and threat against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the Statute of the Agency”. Furthermore, the Group recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument in this regard.</p>
<p>UN and IAEA Authority</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also stipulated member States’ right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to promote socioeconomic development by way of technical cooperation and the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries. To ensure the realization of these goals, all States parties, developed ones in particular, shall extend their assistance, as requested by States parties which are States members of the IAEA, in the provision of nuclear equipment, material, technology and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the maximum benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities for peaceful purposes. The Group calls for increasing the Technical Cooperation Fund target, including to allow the</p>

implementation of the unfunded projects through sustainable and predictable financial resource.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 5) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes the major and important role of the IAEA in assisting, in particular developing States Parties to the Treaty, in planning for and the use of nuclear science and technology. The Group stresses the importance of nuclear knowledge-sharing and the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries for the sustaining and further enhancement of their scientific and technological capabilities, thereby also contributing to their socioeconomic development. Moreover, the Group underlines that the IAEA's activities in the field of technical cooperation, nuclear power and non-power applications contribute in an important way to meet energy needs, improve human health, including the application of nuclear technology in cancer therapy, combat poverty, protect the environment, develop agriculture, manage the use of water resources and optimize industrial processes, and that these activities, as well as bilateral and other multilateral cooperation, contribute to achieving objectives set forth in article IV of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, as the main vehicle for the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, should continue to be formulated and implemented in accordance with the IAEA's statute and the agreed guiding principles as contained in INFCIRC/267, as well as the decisions of the IAEA policymaking organs. The Group reiterates that the current guidelines and criteria for the selection of technical cooperation projects are robust and effective, and that no additional criteria should be imposed for fulfilling the above objectives.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that the IAEA and its then Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, have been awarded the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize, and reiterates the importance it attaches to the impartiality, professionalism, and integrity of the IAEA. While expressing its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA, the Group strongly rejects any attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA. In this connection, the Group also expresses its rejection to any attempts by any State party to use the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme as a

tool for political purposes, which is in violation of the statute of IAEA. The Group reaffirms that choices and decisions of each State party to the Treaty in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including proposals for assurance of supply in response to the needs of interested States, shall fully take into account all technical, legal, political and economic complexities surrounding these issues, and be conducted through wide, integral, comprehensive and transparent multilateral consultations and negotiations. The multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle should be multilateral, economically viable, sustainable, non-discriminatory, predictable and transparent under the auspices of IAEA, as well as other possible regional and multilateral fora. The Group also stresses that any decision on proposals regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus taking into account the interests of all member States, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its statute, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty, if they so decide, to develop a full national fuel cycle, according to its article IV.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its deep concern on the continued imposition and/or maintaining of limitations and restrictions on exports to developing countries of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty. In this regard, the Group stresses that the technical cooperation and assistance provided by IAEA in meeting the needs of its member States for material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy shall not be subject to any political, economic, military or other conditions incompatible with the provisions of its statute. The Group therefore strongly calls for the immediate removal of any restrictions or limitations posed on peaceful uses of nuclear energy which are incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty. In view of the Group, transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with the Treaty shall be supported and pursued in good faith without discrimination. The elimination of constraints inconsistent with the requirements of the Treaty would ensure that article IV of the Treaty is fully implemented with regard to the facilitation of transfer of nuclear material,

equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes among the States parties.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the Treaty does not prohibit the transfer or use of nuclear technology, equipment or material for peaceful purposes based on their “sensitivity”, and only stipulates that such technology, equipment and material must be subject to full-scope IAEA safeguards. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place, is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place, is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In the view of the Group, the provisions of article IV of the Treaty are explicit in that regard, leaving no room for reinterpretation or setting conditions for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by non-nuclear-weapon States. The Group is of the view that any interpretation that is used as a pretext to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is inconsistent with the objectives of the Treaty and, therefore, the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes must be ensured. Moreover, the Group emphasizes that cooperation to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world is the core objective enshrined in the IAEA statute. Accordingly, the Group strongly encourages all States parties to actively cooperate, among themselves and through the IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy, including through international technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States not parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores that IAEA, under its statutory obligations, pursues the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy as one of the three pillars of its activities. In order to meet the objectives of peaceful purposes as enshrined in the Statute of IAEA and in the Treaty, IAEA has to maintain the balance between the technical cooperation and other activities. The Group believes that all States parties to the Treaty that are States members of the IAEA have to ensure that the Technical Cooperation Programme remains firm and sustainable through sufficient, assured and predictable financial and human resources. In this regard, the efficacy of the Technical Cooperation Programme can best be ensured by formulation of the programme and the strategies strictly in accordance with the needs and the requests of the developing countries.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that non-proliferation must be pursued and implemented, without exception, through the strict observance of, and adherence to, IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty. In view of the Group, new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of IAEA full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. In this regard, the Group highlights the prohibition of these attacks, or the threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Moreover, the Group strongly condemns such attacks and calls upon all States, in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from attack or threat to attack nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — devoted to peaceful purposes. The Group recalls the IAEA General Conference decisions GC(XXIX)/RES/444 and GC(XXXIV)/RES/533, which noted that “any armed attack on

and threat against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitutes a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the Statute of the Agency”. Furthermore, the Group recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument in this regard.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 23) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern over certain unilateral politically motivated restrictions and/or limitations posed on developing countries that seriously hamper the exercise of the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes, in this regard, that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In view of the Group, article III, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty while stressing the importance of safeguards and the significance of maintaining the principles of confidentiality regarding safeguards, underlines the vital responsibility of the IAEA in this regard. Since the Agency is the only organization which receives highly confidential and sensitive information on nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidents of leakage of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and that the regime for their protection needs to be highly strengthened. In view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way, to any party not authorized by the Agency.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expresses its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and, in this context, strongly underlines and affirms that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard,

the Group underlines that the multilateral mechanism established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the most appropriate way to address verification and safeguards issues. At the same time, the Group emphasizes that the work of the Agency with regard to safeguards and verification has to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its statute and safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system and urges all States that have yet to do so to conclude the comprehensive safeguard agreements with the IAEA in accordance with the statute of the IAEA and the Agency's safeguard system in order to achieve the universality of the comprehensive safeguards. The 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons considered the universality of the comprehensive safeguards as a main objective in order to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, in the view of the Group, additional measures related to the safeguards shall not undermine, condition, or in any way negatively affect the rights of the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, which are already committed to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that strict observance of and adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty are a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty, or for any supply arrangement with such States for the transfer of source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that all States parties to the Treaty shall refrain from the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States not parties to the Treaty unless those conditions are met.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon all States not parties to the Treaty to accede, without any further delay and any preconditions and as non-nuclear-weapon States, to the Treaty and place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under this Treaty. In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to: (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non Proliferation Treaty; (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that IAEA, an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for the verification of the fulfilment of safeguards obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear material and technology from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations and voluntary confidence-building measures and that such voluntary undertakings shall not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. In this regard, the Group also emphasizes that IAEA shall ensure avoiding any ultra vires acts that would jeopardize its integrity and credibility. The Group urges States parties to the Treaty to maintain and strengthen the technical character of IAEA consistent with its statute. In this regard, the Group would like to reiterate paragraph 24 of the GC62 Resolution on Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of Agency Safeguards, which says "the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation with the State and/or regional authority, particularly in implementation of in-field safeguards measures" and also paragraph 26 of the same resolution which says "the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation and coordination with the State and/or regional

authority, and agreement by the State concerned on practical arrangements for effective implementation of all safeguards measures identified for use in the field if not already in place”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about certain unilateral politically motivated attempts to hamper exercising the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes in this regard that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III of the Treaty, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 3) The The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an independent intergovernmental, science- and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for verification of the fulfilment of safeguard obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 5) In that connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, while stressing the importance of safeguards, underlines the essential responsibility of IAEA in maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency’s statute and safeguards agreements. Since the Agency is the only organization that receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of member States, and given the undesirable incidences of leaks of such information, the Group emphasizes that the confidentiality of such information shall be fully respected and that the regime, for its protection, needs to be significantly strengthened. In the view of the Group, safeguards-related confidential information should not be provided in any way to any party not authorized by the Agency. The Group recalls IAEA General Conference resolution GC(60)/RES/13, paragraph 38, in which the IAEA Director

General is urged to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information and is requested to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of classified safeguards information within the secretariat.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that all States members of IAEA shall strictly observe its statute and that nothing should be done to undermine its authority. Furthermore, the Group calls upon all States to avoid any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, that could jeopardize its efficiency and credibility.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the need to achieve worldwide application of the comprehensive safeguards system and calls upon all nuclear weapon States and all States not parties to the Treaty to place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not party to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the statutory role of IAEA on nuclear disarmament, including applying safeguards on nuclear materials derived from the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and recognizes the Agency's capability of verifying nuclear disarmament agreements.

	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 12) In that regard, the Group supports the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the verifiable and irreversible removal of fissile material from nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The Group further urges the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to examine such legally binding verification arrangements and the means of making them operational, with the aim of ensuring the realization of that objective.</p>
<p>Inalienable Right Through NPT</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons emphasizes once more that promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the realization of “the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of the Treaty” as stipulated in its article IV, constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. The Group strongly calls upon all States parties to the Treaty to fully respect this inalienable right and underscores that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting this right.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is of the firm belief that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of article IV of the Treaty plays a crucial role in achieving the object and purpose of the Treaty. In this regard, the Group also</p>

firmly believes that any measure aiming at fully or partly hampering or creating conditionality on the fullest exercise of these inalienable rights, would seriously jeopardize the delicate balance between rights and obligations of States parties in contravention of the Treaty's object and purpose and widens the gap between developed and developing countries in that field. The Group calls on the Conference to reject any restrictions on the exchange of equipment, materials or scientific and technological information required for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy that are not consistent with the obligations of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including proposals for assurance of supply in response to the needs of interested States, shall fully take into account all technical, legal, political and economic complexities surrounding these issues, and be conducted through wide, integral, comprehensive and transparent multilateral consultations and negotiations. The multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle should be multilateral, economically viable, sustainable, non-discriminatory, predictable and transparent under the auspices of IAEA, as well as other possible regional and multilateral fora. The Group also stresses that any decision on proposals regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus taking into account the interests of all member States, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its statute, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty, if they so decide, to develop a full national fuel cycle, according to its article IV.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 19) Group emphasizes that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny set condition or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. The Group reiterates its longstanding position that the primary responsibility for nuclear safety and security rests with each individual nation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 23) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern over certain unilateral politically motivated restrictions and/or limitations posed on developing countries that seriously hamper the exercise of the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes, in this regard, that interpretations in the application of safeguards

	<p>shall not be used as a tool to that end. In view of the Group, article III, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes”.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is determined to propose during the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee measures required to ensure that the inalienable rights of all States parties under the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination are fully protected.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about certain unilateral politically motivated attempts to hamper exercising the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes in this regard that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III of the Treaty, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing”.</p>
<p>NWFZs</p>	
<p>Contributions to Disarmament</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be an important step towards strengthening nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regimes. The Group is, therefore,</p>

of the firm belief that the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones is not a substitute for nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group underlines the importance of the early fulfilment of the legal obligations of and unequivocal undertakings by the nuclear weapon States to eliminate all their nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles and guidelines adopted by the United Nations Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with

	<p>the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the provision of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as that country remains a non-party to the Treaty and does not place all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Contributions to Nonproliferation</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be an important step towards strengthening nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regimes. The Group is, therefore, of the firm belief that the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones is not a substitute for nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group underlines the importance of the early fulfilment of the legal obligations of and unequivocal undertakings by the nuclear weapon States to eliminate all their nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles and guidelines adopted by the</p>

	<p>United Nations Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the provision of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as that country remains a non-party to the Treaty and does not place all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards.</p>
Regional Zones of Peace	
Treaty of Tlatelolco	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the need</p>

	<p>to strengthen the integrity of the statute of denuclearization provided for in this Treaty by reviewing the declarations that were formulated by the nuclear-weapon States parties to Additional Protocols I and II thereto, for possible withdrawal or modification. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that Nuclear Weapons Free-Zones must be respected by all States without any reservations or limitations. It contributes to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon free world and the promotion of international peace and security.</p>
<p>Treaty of Pelindaba</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p>
<p>Treaty of Bangkok</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and</p>

	<p>Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p>
<p>Treaty of Rarotonga</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Treaty of Semipalatinsk</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of the relevant protocols to the treaties of Pelindaba, Rarotonga, Bangkok, and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the territories of the States parties to those treaties, as envisaged in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mongolia as a NWFZ</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the establishment of the Tlatelolco (Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty), Bangkok (Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone), Pelindaba (African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty) and Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a special case of a State that due to geopolitical location cannot form part of a regional traditional nuclear weapon-free zone, and consider them as positive steps and important measures towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing other nuclear-weapon-free zones worldwide and calls for engagement by and broad consultation among the States of the regions concerned to conclude agreements establishing such zones.</p>

	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles and guidelines adopted by the United Nations Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status would be an important step towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Middle East WMDFZ</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 3) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and calls for the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, which is an integral and essential part of the package of decisions reached without a vote that enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995. The resolution remains valid until its objectives are achieved. Furthermore, NAM States Parties to the Treaty express their disappointment that as a result of the opposition by the US, UK and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcome United Nations General Assembly Decision 73/546 entitled “Convening a Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction” and acknowledges its constructive contribution. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomed the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons 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, and the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report, its fourth session under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the final report it adopted including the agreement on developing an index of issues and most recently its fifth session under the Presidency of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and its final report. The</p>

Group calls upon Israel to participate in the Conference and engage with it constructively and in good faith with a view to agreeing on arrangements freely arrived at by the countries of the region. We call upon any Nuclear Weapons State that has not already done so, to attend the Conference and support its important work.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be a contribution towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty. The Group is of the firm belief, however, that the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones is not a substitute for the legal obligations and unequivocal undertakings of the nuclear-weapon States for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group further welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear weapon-free zones in all regions of the world and, in that regard, strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in implementation of the relevant previous NPT Review Conferences resolutions and decisions.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter the 1995 resolution), which reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty. The Group recalls that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines, furthermore, that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also reaffirmed the importance of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and recalled the affirmation of its goals and objectives by the 2000 Review Conference. The 2010 Review Conference also stressed that the resolution would remain valid until its goals and objectives had been achieved and that the resolution was an essential element of the outcome of the 1995 Review and

Extension Conference and of the basis upon which the Treaty had been extended indefinitely without a vote in 1995. The Group recalls also that, at the 2010 Review Conference, States parties renewed their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference, in taking note of the reaffirmation by the five nuclear-weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East at that 2010 Review Conference, thereby recalled the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The 2010 Review Conference also reaffirmed the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty and called on all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, so as to achieve its universality at an early date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 5) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomed the adoption by consensus of a detailed plan of action on the Middle East, in particular on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference, and urged the Secretary-General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to convene and exert their utmost efforts to ensure the success of a conference in 2012 that was to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.¹ While recalling that the 2010 Review Conference emphasized the importance of a process leading to full implementation of the objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, the Group stressed the importance of the full implementation of the plan of action and the active and constructive engagement of all parties concerned to ensure the success of the conference, leading to the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses deep concern over the long delay in the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and urges the three co-sponsors of the resolution to fulfil their responsibility by taking all

necessary measures to fully implement it without any further delay.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about the lack of progress with regard to Israel's accession to the Treaty, the placement of all of Israel's nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards and the delay in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, all of which are objectives and priorities that were stressed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty demands that Israel, the only country in the region that has neither joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor declared its intention to do so, renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State without any precondition or further delay, promptly place all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards, in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and conduct all its nuclear-related activities in full conformity with the non proliferation regime, in order to realize the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty, in particular in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again reaffirms its determination to extend its fullest cooperation and exert its utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee should substantially focus on the Middle East by devoting sufficient time to it within the indicative timetable, thereby giving all speakers the full opportunity to engage in a substantive debate. The Group further recalls that the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences stipulated that all States parties to the Treaty, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, the States of the Middle East and other interested States, should report, through the secretariat to the President of the Review Conference, as well as the Chairs of its Preparatory Committee meetings, on the steps that they have taken to promote the achievement of a zone free of nuclear weapons and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 16) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty

emphasizes the importance of the submission by all States parties to the Treaty, in particular the co sponsors of the 1995 resolution, of the reports required of them. It is essential that the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee conduct substantive discussions on the above-mentioned reports and evaluate the fulfilment of the commitments with regard to the Middle East, in particular the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, as contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 17) Moreover, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the establishment of a subsidiary body under Main Committee II of the 2020 Review Conference to assess the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and reaffirmed in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, as well as in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that, as clearly stipulated at the 2010 Review Conference, the conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should have been convened in 2012. At the first, second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, in 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Group warned that any further delay in convening the 2012 conference would seriously jeopardize the overall implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions and would represent a major setback in that regard. Likewise, the Group underscored that the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the convening of a successful 2012 conference are integral and essential parts of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 20) Recalling the opposition expressed by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of such opposition, consensus on new measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime as a whole. The

Group re-emphasizes the special responsibility of the sponsor States of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East with regard to the implementation of that resolution. The Group is concerned that the persistent failure to implement the 1995 resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant Review Conferences of the Treaty, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the Treaty and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and does not entail the right to possess nuclear weapons indefinitely.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also re-emphasizes the importance of the mandated responsibility of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of the 2010 plan of action on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and General Assembly decision 73/546. Accordingly, the Group calls upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure the convening, of the annual conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses once again the special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the obligations and commitments of the three depositary States of the Treaty that co-sponsored the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, to implement the resolution. Moreover, the Group considers the implementation of the practical steps on the Middle East adopted by the 2010 Review Conference as a collective responsibility, since the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference clearly stipulated that the States parties renew their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation, and also underlined the reaffirmation at the 2010 Review Conference by the five nuclear weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses profound disappointment over the failure of the conveners to convene the conference in 2012 as scheduled. The failure to convene the conference in 2012 contradicts and violates the collective agreement of the States parties contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by the 2010 Review Conference and contravenes the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. Furthermore, the

Group strongly rejects the alleged impediments to convening the conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty supports General Assembly decision 73/546, entitled “Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons 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, the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report, its fourth session under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the final report it adopted including the agreement on developing an index of issues and most recently the fifth session under the Presidency of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and its report. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty 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. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty 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.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 27) Without prejudice to their related responsibilities within the context of the Review Conferences with regard to the Middle East, the five nuclear-weapon States should provide all necessary support for the implementation of General Assembly decision 73/546 and should present reports on their actions in that regard to the future sessions of the Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee. The Group acknowledges the consistent attendance of the People’s Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as observers.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 28) The co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East bear special responsibility for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as for the full implementation of the 1995 resolution, which they co-sponsored, in order to guarantee the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 30) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. The Group is also of the view that the Conference should lead, without further delay, to universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East, the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and the preservation of the credibility of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 31) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is determined to continue to pursue, as a matter of high priority, the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. In that regard, the Group urges all States parties at this Review Conference to shoulder their responsibility in order to prevent further negative repercussions as a result of not implementing the resolution on the Middle East and the 2010 plan of action.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 32) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and its Preparatory Committee should: (i) Reaffirm the importance and validity of its 1995 Resolution on the Middle East until all its objectives are achieved taking into account that this Resolution is an integral and essential part of the package of decisions reached without a vote that enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995; (ii) Express its strong support to the process launched by the Conference convened pursuant to United Nations General Assembly decision 73/546 and acknowledge the progress made thus far; (iii) Welcomes the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons pursuant to UNGA 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

	<p>committee, the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report, its fourth session under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the final report it adopted including the agreement on developing an index of issues, and most recently the fifth session under the Presidency of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and its report; (iv) Calls on all the invited States/ parties of the region as well as invited observers, to participate in this conference, which is an open and inclusive platform aiming at elaborating a legally binding treaty on the establishment of the zone on the basis of consensus and freely arrived at by the countries of the region; (v) Urges the Nuclear Weapon States, especially the three cosponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East taking into account their special responsibility towards the implementation of that resolution, and the relevant international organizations to participate in this Conference and to extend the necessary support for its work and objectives; (vi) Calls upon all States to refrain from taking any measures that preclude the achievement of the objectives of the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; 33. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty re-emphasizes</p>
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<p>Security Assurances</p>	
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<p>Nuclear-Weapon States Role</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 9) In the context of the review of action 5 (c) of the 2010 Final Document, the Group of Non Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by military and security doctrines of the nuclear-weapon States that set out the rationales for the use of nuclear weapons, as demonstrated by the recent posture review by one of the nuclear-weapon States to consider expanding the circumstances in which these weapons could be used. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also remains deeply concerned at the “Strategic Concept for the defence and security of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization”, which justifies the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and maintains unjustifiably the concept of security based on nuclear military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies. The Group expresses its concern over policies and practices that run contrary to the principles and objectives of the Treaty such as the continued and evolving nuclear weapons sharing arrangements and extended deterrence.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 30) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must</p>
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refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 32) Accordingly, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is of the view that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States shall seriously refrain, at any circumstances, from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any non nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty. In the view of the Group, any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a crime against humanity and a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular international humanitarian law. The Group further believes that the mere possession of nuclear weapons is inconsistent with the principles of international humanitarian law. In this regard, the Group strongly calls for the complete exclusion of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from military doctrines.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 37) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Group stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types, including new types of of such weapons also violate the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the improvement in the existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of nuclear weapons run counter to the object and purpose of the NPT, and contravene even the mere and still conditional, very limited and insufficient statements on negative security assurances provided by the nuclear weapon States and violate their commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Such actions are incompatible with action 1 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, in which all States Parties committed to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the Treaty and the objective of achieving a world without

nuclear weapons. In that regard, the Group calls on the nuclear weapon States to end plans to modernize their nuclear weapons arsenal, in compliance with their commitments.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons and in order to strengthen the non-proliferation regime, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group reaffirms that, in the context of the nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is also essential that all the nuclear-weapon States provide unconditional, non-discriminatory and concrete legal assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all non-nuclear-weapon States of the zone that are parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In this regard, the Group strongly calls for the withdrawal of any related reservations or unilateral interpretative declarations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of such treaties. The Group further calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their obligations to achieve the objectives of the treaties to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones and their protocols.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that the granting of such assurances by all five nuclear-weapon States parties to all non nuclear-weapon States parties is a commitment, the fulfilment of which provides an essential security benefit to the States parties to the Treaty and is necessary to strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and its credibility.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 4) In that regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the unilateral statements by each of the nuclear-weapon States, in which they give very limited, conditional and insufficient security assurances against the use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty. It is the view of the Group that such unilateral statements fail to meet any of the requirements of universal, legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable security assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon State es parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must

refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the Group believes that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, which is the only absolute guarantee against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the nuclear weapon States should seriously refrain, in any circumstances, from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it also calls upon Nuclear Weapon States to commit to a policy of no first-use of nuclear weapons, as an interim measure and not as a substitute to nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 11) In that regard, while deploring the military and security doctrines of the nuclear weapon States and the strategic concept for the defence and security of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which are based on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and which maintain unjustifiable concepts of security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly calls upon the nuclear weapon States to exclude completely the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from their military and security doctrines. The Group expresses its deep concern over other policies and practices that run contrary to the principles and objectives of the Treaty such as the continued and evolving nuclear weapons sharing arrangements and extended deterrence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is also of the view that, pending the conclusion of negotiations on universal, legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable security assurances to all nonnuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, all nuclear-weapon States should fully respect their existing commitments with regard to negative security assurances, which are limited, conditional and insufficient, and should extend these assurances, without any condition and discrimination, to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties to the Treaty reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee

	<p>against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Group expresses its dissatisfaction over the lack of required political will and efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to fully address this legitimate interest. The Group, therefore, calls on the participants in the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee – in addition to keeping nuclear disarmament as their highest priority - to fully address this legitimate right as a matter of priority.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 14) Moreover, the Group stresses that the urgent negotiations on the provision of the effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable, universal and legally binding security assurances by all the nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances should also be pursued as a matter of priority and without further delay.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 15). In keeping with the above-mentioned position and in accordance with the decision at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances to consider legally binding, unconditional, irrevocable and non-discriminatory negative security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties expresses its deep concern about the declared review of the United Kingdom’s nuclear weapons policy, as contained in 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. The Group notes with utmost concern that this policy stipulates the reservation of the right to review the existing negative security assurances.</p>
	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 29) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further reaffirms that,</p>

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pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States that, by becoming parties to the Treaty, have given up the nuclear weapon option, inter alia, to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it also calls upon Nuclear Weapon States to commit to a policy of no-first use of nuclear weapons, as an interim measure and not as a substitute to nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty call on all the invited Members to the Conference to participate in an open and inclusive manner to elaborate a legally binding treaty on the establishment of the zone on the basis of consensus. The Group stresses that the 1995 resolution and other decisions on the subject adopted within the context of the Review Conferences remain valid until the objectives are achieved, and the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to their validity and shall not also be construed as their replacement.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms its view that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the legally-binding assurance that they will never be produced again is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group is of the firm belief that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States that have given up the nuclear weapon option by becoming parties to the Treaty to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its concern that, in spite of long-standing requests by non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to receive legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable negative security assurances, as well as the relevant previously agreed commitments at the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, no tangible progress has been made in that regard.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 4) In that regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the unilateral statements by each of the nuclear-weapon States, in which they give very limited, conditional and

insufficient security assurances against the use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty. It is the view of the Group that such unilateral statements fail to meet any of the requirements of universal, legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable security assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is also of the view that, pending the conclusion of negotiations on universal, legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable security assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, all nuclear-weapon States should fully respect their existing commitments with regard to negative security assurances, which are limited, conditional and insufficient, and should extend these assurances, without any condition and discrimination, to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties to the Treaty reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Group expresses its dissatisfaction over the lack of required political will and efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to fully address this legitimate interest. The Group, therefore, calls on the participants in the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee – in addition to keeping nuclear disarmament as their highest priority - to fully address this legitimate right as a matter of priority.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 14) Moreover, the Group stresses that the urgent negotiations on the provision of the effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable, universal and legally binding security assurances by all the nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances should also be pursued as a matter of priority and without further delay.

	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 15) In keeping with the above-mentioned position and in accordance with the decision at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances to consider legally binding, unconditional, irrevocable and non-discriminatory negative security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.</p>
<p>NWFZs and Security Assurances</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons and in order to strengthen the non-proliferation regime, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group reaffirms that, in the context of the nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is also essential that all the nuclear-weapon States provide unconditional, non-discriminatory and concrete legal assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all non-nuclear-weapon States of the zone that are parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In this regard, the Group strongly calls for the withdrawal of any related reservations or unilateral interpretative declarations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of such treaties. The Group further calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their obligations to achieve the objectives of the treaties to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones and their protocols.</p>
<p>Security Assurances and the NPT</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 29) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further reaffirms that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States that, by becoming parties to the Treaty, have given up the nuclear weapon option, inter alia, to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it also calls upon Nuclear Weapon States to commit to a policy of no-first use of nuclear weapons, as an interim measure and not as a substitute to nuclear disarmament.</p>

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms its view that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the legally-binding assurance that they will never be produced again is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group is of the firm belief that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States that have given up the nuclear weapon option by becoming parties to the Treaty to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its concern that, in spite of long-standing requests by non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to receive legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable negative security assurances, as well as the relevant previously agreed commitments at the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, no tangible progress has been made in that regard.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the Group believes that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, which is the only absolute guarantee against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the nuclear weapon States should seriously refrain, in any circumstances, from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it also calls upon Nuclear Weapon States to commit to a policy of no first-use of nuclear weapons, as an interim measure and not as a substitute to nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is also of the view that, pending the conclusion of negotiations on universal, legally binding, effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable security assurances to all nonnuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, all nuclear-weapon States should fully respect their existing commitments with regard to negative

	<p>security assurances, which are limited, conditional and insufficient, and should extend these assurances, without any condition and discrimination, to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties to the Treaty reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Group expresses its dissatisfaction over the lack of required political will and efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to fully address this legitimate interest. The Group, therefore, calls on the participants in the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee – in addition to keeping nuclear disarmament as their highest priority - to fully address this legitimate right as a matter of priority.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 14) Moreover, the Group stresses that the urgent negotiations on the provision of the effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable, universal and legally binding security assurances by all the nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances should also be pursued as a matter of priority and without further delay.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 15) In keeping with the above-mentioned position and in accordance with the decision at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances to consider legally binding, unconditional, irrevocable and non-discriminatory negative security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.</p>
Country Specific	
United States	(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 24) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its concern

that domestic commitments to nuclear weapon modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms control treaties such as the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and calls accordingly on the nuclearweapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States, under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, for the full implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 37) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Group stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types, including new types of of such weapons also violate the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 39) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States of their commitments under the New START Treaty and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. The members of the Group

of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the United States Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 3) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and calls for the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, which is an integral and essential part of the package of decisions reached without a vote that enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995. The resolution remains valid until its objectives are achieved. Furthermore, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of the opposition by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 20) Recalling the opposition expressed by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of such opposition, consensus on new measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime as a whole. The Group re-emphasizes the special responsibility of the sponsor States of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East with regard to the implementation of that resolution. The Group is concerned that the persistent failure to implement the 1995 resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant Review Conferences of the Treaty, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the Treaty and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the

Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and does not entail the right to possess nuclear weapons indefinitely.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, at successive conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and ministerial conferences of the Movement, it has been reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, such as those envisaged in the Nuclear Posture Review of the United States of America, contravene the commitments undertaken by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for its renewal and follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. The Group stresses that reductions in the deployments and in the operational status of nuclear weapons, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, the Group calls on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the fulfilment, by Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. The Group calls for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they express their grave concern over the United States Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the final documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear

	<p>arsenals. The Group also condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Russia</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 24) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its concern that domestic commitments to nuclear weapon modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms control treaties such as the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and calls accordingly on the nuclear weapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States, under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, for the full implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 39) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States of their commitments under the New START Treaty and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. The members of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the United States Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.</p>

	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 18) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for its renewal and follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. The Group stresses that reductions in the deployments and in the operational status of nuclear weapons, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, the Group calls on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 19) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. The Group calls for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they express their grave concern over the United States Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the final documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group also condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">United Kingdom</p>	<p>NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties expresses its deep concern about the declared review of the United Kingdom’s nuclear weapons policy, as contained in 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. This policy is against the spirit and objectives of the NPT and demonstrates a clear case of noncompliance with the legal obligations of its Article VI.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 3) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and calls for the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, which is an integral and</p>

	<p>essential part of the package of decisions reached without a vote that enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995. The resolution remains valid until its objectives are achieved. Furthermore, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of the opposition by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the NonProliferation of Nuclear Weapons, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 20) Recalling the opposition expressed by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of such opposition, consensus on new measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime as a whole. The Group re-emphasizes the special responsibility of the sponsor States of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East with regard to the implementation of that resolution. The Group is concerned that the persistent failure to implement the 1995 resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant Review Conferences of the Treaty, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the Treaty and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and does not entail the right to possess nuclear weapons indefinitely.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 17) The Group of NonAligned States Parties expresses its deep concern about the declared review of the United Kingdom’s nuclear weapons policy, as contained in 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. The Group notes with utmost concern that this policy stipulates the reservation of the right to review the existing negative security assurances.</p>
<p>France</p>	

China	
Israel	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter the 1995 resolution), which reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty. The Group recalls that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed the importance of Israel’s accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference, in taking note of the reaffirmation by the five nuclear weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East at that 2010 Review Conference, thereby recalled the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel’s accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The 2010 Review Conference also reaffirmed the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty and called on all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as nonnuclear-weapon States, so as to achieve its universality at an early date.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about the lack of progress with regard to Israel’s accession to the Treaty, the placement of all of Israel’s nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards and the delay in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, all of which are objectives and priorities that were stressed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains gravely concerned by the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, in which he publicly admitted the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. In that regard, the Group reaffirms the continued validity of the statement of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on this subject, as contained in document NPT/CONF.2010/PC.I/19.</p>

The Group is further alarmed by a threat by an Israeli Minister on 5 November 2023 to use nuclear weapons against Gaza strip and its civilian population and on September 2023 by the Israeli Prime Minister against Iran.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further expresses great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capabilities by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemns Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. The Group also reaffirms that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, as this allows one party to threaten its neighbours and the region, and constitutes a threat to international peace and security

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 10) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty demands that Israel, the only country in the region that has neither joined the Treaty on the NonProliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor declared its intention to do so, renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the Treaty as a nonnuclear-weapon State without any precondition or further delay, promptly place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full- scope safeguards, in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and conduct all its nuclear-related activities in full conformity with the non-proliferation regime, in order to realize the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty, in particular in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 11) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that the nuclear-weapon States, in conformity with their legal obligations under article I of the Treaty, shall solemnly undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices, directly or indirectly to Israel, and further undertake not to assist, encourage or induce Israel in any way to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or to gain control over such weapons or explosive devices under any circumstances whatsoever.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 12) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the provision of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as that country remains a non-party to the Treaty and does not

	<p>place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 13) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer, by any State, 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 that regard, the Group expresses its serious concern over Israeli scientists’ continued access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State, as this potentially has serious negative implications for the security of the region as well as for the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 18) The Group of NonAligned States Parties to the Treaty continues its call for the establishment of a standing committee to follow up intersessionally on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Review Conference concerning the prompt accession by Israel to the NonProliferation Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards, and to report to the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 23) While appreciating the constructive engagement and the positive reactions to the Conference from all Arab countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the announcement of their willingness to participate in the Conference, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty deplores that Israel has refused to participate in the Conference</p>
India	
Pakistan	
North Korea	
South Africa	
Iran	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 23) While appreciating the constructive engagement and the positive reactions to the Conference from all Arab countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the announcement of their willingness to participate in the Conference, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty deplores that Israel has refused to participate in the Conference.</p>
Syria	
Non-Proliferation Treaty Related	
Disarmament Through the NPT	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-</p>

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons emphasizes that the Treaty is an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates that each article of the Treaty is binding on all States parties at all times and in all circumstances.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the principled positions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects. The Group stresses its deep concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and their possible use or threat of use. The Group reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the legally binding assurance that they will never be produced again is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, in pursuit of the full, effective and urgent implementation of the obligation of nuclear disarmament under article VI of the Treaty and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”, and building upon the 13 practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, particularly the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the goal of the complete elimination of their nuclear weapons, the 2010 Review Conference agreed on an action plan on nuclear disarmament that includes concrete measures to accelerate progress towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the full implementation of these obligations and commitments and rejects any proposals that would subject these obligations and previously agreed commitments to preconditions on the pretext of political and security factors.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 5) In this context, the Group recalls that the nuclear-weapon States committed, in action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, inter alia, through (a) rapidly moving towards an overall reduction in the global stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons; (b) addressing the question of all

nuclear weapons, regardless of their type or their location, as an integral part of the general nuclear disarmament process; (c) further diminishing the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies; (d) discussing policies that could prevent the use of nuclear weapons and eventually lead to their elimination, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons; (e) considering the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in further reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security; (f) reducing the risk of accidental use of nuclear weapons; and (g) further enhancing transparency and increasing mutual confidence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses deep concern at the continued lack of progress in the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations by the nuclear-weapon States, which has polarized debate and widens divisions among States parties, which could undermine the object and purpose of the Treaty and the credibility of the non-proliferation regime.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its strong call for the full and systematic implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the 2000 Review Conference, including through the implementation of the 13 practical steps, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, which was also reaffirmed by the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in implementing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-

weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with action 3 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, have committed to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. The Group expresses its disappointment over the lack of progress in the implementation of this commitment. In this regard, the Group calls for full compliance of the nuclear-weapon States with such undertakings towards fulfilling their legal obligations under article VI.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 13) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes in particular the prime importance of and the urgent need for full and prompt implementation of the commitments by the nuclear-weapon States under action 5 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 14) Noting the reports submitted under action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference to the Preparatory Committee in 2014, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee to take stock and consider the next steps for the full implementation of article VI of the Treaty in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the convening of the first ever high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013 and underlines that the strong support expressed at that meeting for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons demonstrated that nuclear disarmament remains the highest priority of the international community.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 16) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 68/32, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36, 77/47, 78/27 and 79/47 entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, in which, in particular, the Assembly (a) called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in

particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons; (b) decided to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; and (d) declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the adoption of resolution 69/58 on this subject. The Group calls for the full implementation of these resolutions, which provide a concrete pathway for realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 6 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, through which all States have agreed that the Conference on Disarmament should immediately establish a subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work. The Group deeply regrets the continued inflexible postures of some nuclear-weapon States which have prevented the Conference on Disarmament from establishing an ad hoc committee to negotiate on nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 18) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the urgent necessity of negotiating and bringing to a conclusion a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 19) In the same vein, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its call to the Conference on Disarmament to immediately establish, as the highest priority, a subsidiary body to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer and use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and eliminating all the past production and existing stockpiles of such materials, in a transparent irreversible and verifiable manner and taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including their past production, existing stockpiles and future production of fissile materials under the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards. In this context, the

Group calls on the NWS to implement their commitments in relation to action 16 of the Action Plan adopted in the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the placement of fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programs.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by the lack of progress towards achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Bilateral and unilateral reductions are undermined by the modernization of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and related infrastructure by the nuclear- weapon States. In order to comply with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty, as well as with their commitments under the 13 practical steps and the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States must immediately cease their plans to further invest in modernizing, upgrading, refurbishing or extending the lives of their nuclear weapons and related facilities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 23) The Group is concerned about the lack of tangible progress in enhancing transparency, in accordance with action 5 (g).

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and calls accordingly on the nuclear-weapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States, under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, for the full implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 28) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear

arsenals and considers, in that regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal, and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 29) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further reaffirms that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it is the legitimate right of all non-nuclear-weapon States that, by becoming parties to the Treaty, have given up the nuclear weapon option, inter alia, to receive effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable legally binding security assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it also calls upon Nuclear Weapon States to commit to a policy of no-first use of nuclear weapons, as an interim measure and not as a substitute to nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 34) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its call for the establishment, as a matter of priority, of a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament in Main Committee I, mandated to focus on the issue of fulfilment of the obligations under article VI of the Treaty and on further practical measures required to achieve progress in that regard.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 37) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Group stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types, including new types of of such weapons also violate the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 38) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomes the multilateral efforts towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group took note of the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017 at the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons,

leading towards their total elimination, its entry into force on 22 January 2021 and the convening of its first two meetings of States Parties and the outcomes thereof. It is hoped that the Treaty would contribute to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM States Parties to the TPNW are fully committed to its implementation and are engaging constructively in preparation for the Third Meeting of States Parties to the TPNW towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 39) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty took note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States of their commitments under the New START Treaty and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. The members of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the United States Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the Final Documents of the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by all the nuclear-weapon States, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. The Group 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. The Group reiterates that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States Signatories, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to nuclear disarmament, would be essential.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty believes that the five nuclear-weapon States have a special responsibility to ensure the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, not only because they are among the 44 States listed in annex 2 to the Treaty, but also because, on account of their position, they are expected to lead in making the ban on tests a reality. It will be possible to determine the success of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty only when it has

been signed and ratified, in particular by the five nuclear-weapon States and those which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continue to operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. The Group is of the firm belief that the early achievement of the goal of the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, through accession of the only non-parties to this instrument, would be essential to achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to ensure that the Treaty would halt both vertical and horizontal proliferation, thereby preventing the appearance of new types of nuclear devices, as well as nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. The nuclear- weapon States stated at that time that the only steps to be followed would be to maintain the safety and reliability of the remaining or existing weapons, which would not involve nuclear explosions. In that regard, the Group calls upon those States to continue to refrain from conducting any type of nuclear tests for the modernization, development or further improvement of nuclear weapons. The Group wishes to re-emphasize the principles of the non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the modernization or development of new types of nuclear weapons is contrary to the assurances given by the five nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, namely, that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, States should refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purpose. In this context, the Group is seriously concerned by the decision of a nuclear-weapon State to reduce the time necessary to resume nuclear testing to 18 months as a setback to the 2000 Review Conference agreements. It is the view of the Group that such decisions undermine the validity of the commitment to declared moratoriums as well as the commitments under the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in which the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has been envisaged as the first of 13 practical steps leading to nuclear disarmament. The lack of progress in the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be mainly led by the nuclear weapon States, also remains a cause for concern.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be an important step towards strengthening nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regimes. The Group is, therefore, of the firm belief that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is not a substitute for nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group underlines the importance of the early fulfilment of the legal obligations of and unequivocal undertakings by the nuclear-weapon States to eliminate all their nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 21) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the strong call by the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty that all States parties shall ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty, as stipulated, particularly, in articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, which the Group considers to be a contribution towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty. The Group is of the firm belief, however, that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is not a substitute for the legal obligations and unequivocal undertakings of the nuclear-weapon States for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group further welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in all regions of the world and, in that regard, strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in implementation of the relevant previous Treaty Review Conferences resolutions and decisions.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 20) Recalling the opposition expressed by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and

Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of such opposition, consensus on new measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime as a whole. The Group re-emphasizes the special responsibility of the sponsor States of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East with regard to the implementation of that resolution. The Group is concerned that the persistent failure to implement the 1995 resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant Review Conferences of the Treaty, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the Treaty and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and does not entail the right to possess nuclear weapons indefinitely.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 29) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the continued convening of the Conference pursuant to General Assembly decision 73/546 until its objectives are achieved in order to avoid any negative repercussions on the credibility of the Treaty and on the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime as a whole.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expresses its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and, in this context, strongly underlines and affirms that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, the Group underlines that the multilateral mechanism established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the most appropriate way to address verification and safeguards issues. At the same time, the Group emphasizes that the work of the Agency with regard to safeguards and verification has to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its statute and safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement

to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States' obligations assumed under this Treaty. In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to: (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear arsenals, and considers, in that regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the integrity and both the vertical and horizontal sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the fulfilment, by the Russian Federation and the United States, of their commitments under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. The Group calls for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they express their grave concern over the United States Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which run counter to its legal obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its unequivocal undertakings under the final documents of its Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenals. The Group also condemns such policies, which threaten international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly believes that the nuclear-weapon States, in implementing their unequivocal undertaking to totally eliminate their nuclear arsenals, should undertake further efforts, in a transparent, irreversible and internationally verifiable manner, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, as well as their

	<p>nuclear weapon-related materials, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. Furthermore, the Group calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to dismantle or convert for peaceful uses facilities and related equipment for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 12) In that regard, the Group supports the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the verifiable and irreversible removal of fissile material from nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The Group further urges the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to examine such legally binding verification arrangements and the means of making them operational, with the aim of ensuring the realization of that objective.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the establishment of a standing committee to monitor and verify the nuclear disarmament steps undertaken unilaterally or through bilateral agreements by the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
<p>1995 Review and Extension of the NPT</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, in pursuit of the full, effective and urgent implementation of the obligation of nuclear disarmament under article VI of the Treaty and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”, and building upon the 13 practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, particularly the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-</p>

weapon States to accomplish the goal of the complete elimination of their nuclear weapons, the 2010 Review Conference agreed on an action plan on nuclear disarmament that includes concrete measures to accelerate progress towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the full implementation of these obligations and commitments and rejects any proposals that would subject these obligations and previously agreed commitments to preconditions on the pretext of political and security factors.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 28) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear arsenals and considers, in that regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal, and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls and reaffirms once again the commitment of all States parties, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to ending all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions in alternative ways and thereby constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Group expresses grave concern at the nuclear weapon test explosions in alternative ways, as well as the use of new technologies for upgrading the existing nuclear weapons systems and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, which may result in the resumption of tests and a lowering of the nuclear threshold. Accordingly, the Group strongly calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to put an immediate end to such activities and refrain from any other action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, pending its entry into force.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 3) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and calls for the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, which is an integral and essential part of the package of decisions reached without a vote that enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995. The resolution remains valid until its objectives are achieved. Furthermore, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of the opposition

by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.24, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty call on all the invited Members to the Conference to participate in an open and inclusive manner to elaborate a legally binding treaty on the establishment of the zone on the basis of consensus. The Group stresses that the 1995 resolution and other decisions on the subject adopted within the context of the Review Conferences remain valid until the objectives are achieved, and the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to their validity and shall not also be construed as their replacement.]

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 21) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the strong call by the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty that all States parties shall ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty, as stipulated, particularly, in articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter the 1995 resolution), which reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty. The Group recalls that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines, furthermore, that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also reaffirmed the importance of the resolution on the Middle East

adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and recalled the affirmation of its goals and objectives by the 2000 Review Conference. The 2010 Review Conference also stressed that the resolution would remain valid until its goals and objectives had been achieved and that the resolution was an essential element of the outcome of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and of the basis upon which the Treaty had been extended indefinitely without a vote in 1995. The Group recalls also that, at the 2010 Review Conference, States parties renewed their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference, in taking note of the reaffirmation by the five nuclear-weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East at that 2010 Review Conference, thereby recalled the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The 2010 Review Conference also reaffirmed the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty and called on all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, so as to achieve its universality at an early date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 5) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomed the adoption by consensus of a detailed plan of action on the Middle East, in particular on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference, and urged the Secretary-General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to convene and exert their utmost efforts to ensure the success of a conference in 2012 that was to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.¹ While recalling that the 2010 Review Conference emphasized the importance of a process leading to full implementation of the objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, the Group stressed the importance of the full implementation of the plan of action and the active and constructive engagement of all parties concerned to ensure the success of the conference, leading to the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses deep concern over the long delay in the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and urges the three co-sponsors of the resolution to fulfil their responsibility by taking all necessary measures to fully implement it without any further delay.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about the lack of progress with regard to Israel's accession to the Treaty, the placement of all of Israel's nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards and the delay in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, all of which are objectives and priorities that were stressed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee should substantially focus on the Middle East by devoting sufficient time to it within the indicative timetable, thereby giving all speakers the full opportunity to engage in a substantive debate. The Group further recalls that the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences stipulated that all States parties to the Treaty, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, the States of the Middle East and other interested States, should report, through the secretariat to the President of the Review Conference, as well as the Chairs of its Preparatory Committee meetings, on the steps that they have taken to promote the achievement of a zone free of nuclear weapons and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 16) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the importance of the submission by all States parties to the Treaty, in particular the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, of the reports required of them. It is essential that the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee conduct substantive discussions on the above-mentioned reports and evaluate the fulfilment of the commitments with regard to the Middle East, in particular the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, as contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 17) Moreover, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the establishment of a subsidiary body under Main

Committee II of the 2020 Review Conference to assess the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and reaffirmed in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, as well as in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that, as clearly stipulated at the 2010 Review Conference, the conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should have been convened in 2012. At the first, second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, in 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Group warned that any further delay in convening the 2012 conference would seriously jeopardize the overall implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions and would represent a major setback in that regard. Likewise, the Group underscored that the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the convening of a successful 2012 conference are integral and essential parts of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 20) Recalling the opposition expressed by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its disappointment that, as a result of such opposition, consensus on new measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime as a whole. The Group re-emphasizes the special responsibility of the sponsor States of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East with regard to the implementation of that resolution. The Group is concerned that the persistent failure to implement the 1995 resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant Review Conferences of the Treaty, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the Treaty and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and does not entail the right to possess nuclear weapons indefinitely.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also re-emphasizes the importance of the mandated responsibility of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of the 2010 plan of action on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and General Assembly decision 73/546. Accordingly, the Group calls upon the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to ensure the convening, without any delay, of a successful conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses once again the special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the obligations and commitments of the three depositary States of the Treaty that co-sponsored the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, to implement the resolution. Moreover, the Group considers the implementation of the practical steps on the Middle East adopted by the 2010 Review Conference as a collective responsibility, since the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference clearly stipulated that the States parties renew their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation, and also underlined the reaffirmation at the 2010 Review Conference by the five nuclear- weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses profound disappointment over the failure of the conveners to convene the conference in 2012 as scheduled. The failure to convene the conference in 2012 contradicts and violates the collective agreement of the States parties contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by the 2010 Review Conference and contravenes the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. Furthermore, the Group strongly rejects the alleged impediments to convening the conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty supports General Assembly decision 73/546, entitled “Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”. The Group welcomes the convening of the first session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction 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

	<p>presidency of the State of Kuwait and its outcomes, including the adoption of the rules of procedure and the establishment of an informal working committee, and the convening of the third session under the presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report. The Group continues to call upon all States of the region, without exception, to actively participate in the Conference and negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding treaty on the establishment of such a zone. The Group also stresses that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 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 weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East is achieved, and that the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to their validity and shall not also be construed as their replacement.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 28) The co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East bear special responsibility for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as for the full implementation of the 1995 resolution, which they co-sponsored, in order to guarantee the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 31) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is determined to continue to pursue, as a matter of high priority, the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. In that regard, the Group urges all States parties at this Review Conference to shoulder their responsibility in order to prevent further negative repercussions as a result of not implementing the resolution on the Middle East and the 2010 plan of action.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear arsenals, and considers, in that regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the integrity and both the vertical and horizontal sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.</p>
<p>Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also reaffirms the importance of the right of States parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses</p>

of nuclear energy, as well as their right to cooperation among themselves, in particular in the technological field, in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 5) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes the major and important role of IAEA in assisting, in particular, developing States parties to the Treaty, in planning for and the use of nuclear science and technology. The Group stresses the importance of nuclear knowledge-sharing and the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries for the sustaining and further enhancement of their scientific and technological capabilities, thereby also contributing to their socioeconomic development. Moreover, the Group underlines that the activities of IAEA in the field of technical cooperation, nuclear power and non-power applications contribute in an important way to meeting energy needs, improving human health, including the application of nuclear technology in cancer therapy, combating poverty, protecting the environment, developing agriculture, managing the use of water resources and optimizing industrial processes, and that these activities, as well as bilateral and other multilateral cooperation, contribute to achieving the objectives set forth in article IV of the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that IAEA and its former Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei, were awarded the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize, and reiterates the importance that it attaches to the impartiality, professionalism, and integrity of IAEA. While expressing its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of IAEA, the Group strongly rejects any attempts by any State to politicize the work of IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its statute, as well as any pressure on or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of IAEA. In this connection, the Group also expresses its rejection of any attempts by any State party to use the IAEA technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes, which is in violation of the statute of IAEA. The Group reaffirms that the choices and decisions of each State party to the Treaty in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully respected without jeopardizing that State's policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 8) In this regard, while recognizing that a diverse portfolio of energy sources will be needed to allow access to sustainable energy and electricity resources in all regions of the world, and that States parties may pursue different ways to achieve their energy security and climate protection goals, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty once again acknowledges and reaffirms that each State party to the Treaty has the sovereign right to define its national energy policies, including fuel-cycle policies, in accordance with its national requirements and its rights and obligations under the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including proposals for assurance of supply in response to the needs of interested States, shall fully take into account all technical, legal, political and economic complexities surrounding these issues, and be conducted through wide, integral, comprehensive and transparent multilateral consultations and negotiations. The multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle should be multilateral, economically viable, sustainable, non-discriminatory, predictable and transparent under the auspices of IAEA, as well as other possible regional and multilateral fora. The Group also stresses that any decision on proposals regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus taking into account the interests of all member States, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its statute, without prejudice to the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty, if they so decide, to develop a full national fuel cycle, according to its article IV.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that “all the parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy”. In this regard, the Group stresses particularly the obligation of developed countries to promote the fulfilment of the legitimate need of the developing countries for nuclear energy, by fully respecting this right with a view to achieving the widest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines the contribution that uses of nuclear energy can make to progress in general and to help overcome the technological and economic disparities between developed and developing States

parties to the Treaty, in particular. The Group firmly believes that as a fundamental principle, in all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment shall be given to the non-nuclear-weapons States parties to the Treaty, taking particularly the needs of developing countries into account. In this regard, the Group underlines that strict observance of and adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty are conditions for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty, and that all States parties to the Treaty shall refrain from the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States not party to the Treaty unless these conditions are met.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its deep concern about the continued imposition and/or maintaining of limitations and restrictions on exports to developing countries of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty. In this regard, the Group stresses that the technical cooperation and assistance provided by IAEA in meeting the needs of its member States for material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy shall not be subject to any political, economic, military or other conditions incompatible with the provisions of its statute. The Group therefore strongly calls for the immediate removal of any restrictions or limitations imposed on peaceful uses of nuclear energy which are incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty. In the view of the Group, transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with the Treaty shall be supported and pursued in good faith without discrimination. The elimination of constraints inconsistent with the requirements of the Treaty would ensure that article IV of the Treaty is fully implemented with regard to the facilitation of the transfer of nuclear material, equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes among the States parties.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the Treaty does not prohibit the transfer or use of nuclear technology, equipment or material for peaceful purposes on the basis of their “sensitivity”, and only stipulates that such technology, equipment and material must be subject to full-scope IAEA safeguards. The Group firmly believes that fostering the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place is one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In the view of the Group, the provisions of article IV of the Treaty are explicit in that regard, leaving no room for reinterpretation or setting

conditions for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by non-nuclear-weapon States. The Group is of the view that any interpretation that is used as a pretext to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes is inconsistent with the objectives of the Treaty and that, therefore, the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes must be ensured. Moreover, the Group emphasizes that cooperation to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world is the core objective enshrined in the IAEA statute. Accordingly, the Group strongly encourages all States parties to actively cooperate, among themselves and through IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy, including through international technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to the participation of all States and should not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States that are not parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned about the ability of certain States that are not parties to the Treaty to obtain, in particular from some nuclear-weapon States, nuclear materials, technology and know-how to develop nuclear weapons. The Group strongly calls for the enforcement, without exception or further delay, of the total and complete prohibition, as stipulated in the Treaty, of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and of the extension of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to States that are non-parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores that IAEA, under its statutory obligations, pursues the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy as one of the three pillars of its activities. In order to meet the objectives of peaceful purposes as enshrined in the statute of IAEA and in the Treaty, IAEA has to maintain the

balance between technical cooperation and other activities. The Group believes that all States parties to the Treaty that are States members of IAEA have to ensure that the technical cooperation programme remains firm and sustainable through sufficient, assured and predictable financial and human resources. In this regard, the efficacy of the technical cooperation programme can best be ensured by the formulation of the programme and strategies strictly in accordance with the needs and the requests of the developing countries.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that non-proliferation must be pursued and implemented, without exception, through the strict observance of, and adherence to, IAEA comprehensive safeguards and the Treaty as a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States that are not parties to the Treaty. In the view of the Group, new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of IAEA full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 21) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the strong call by the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty that all States parties shall ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty, as stipulated, particularly, in articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 23) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern over certain unilateral, politically motivated restrictions and/or limitations imposed on developing countries that seriously hamper the exercise of the inalienable right of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and believes, in this regard, that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the

implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to the effective prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the provision of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as that country remains a non-party to the Treaty and does not place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also calls for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer, by any State, 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 that regard, the Group expresses its serious concern over Israeli scientists’ continued access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State, as this potentially has serious negative implications for the security of the region as well as for the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that strict observance of and adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty are a condition for any cooperation in the nuclear area with States not parties to the Treaty, or for any supply arrangement with such States for the transfer of source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that all States parties to the Treaty shall refrain from the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to States not parties to the Treaty unless those conditions are met.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 5) The Group also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to accept full- scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verifying the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States’ obligations assumed under this Treaty.

In the view of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, such agreement would be concluded with the aim to: (a) Ensure full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; (b) Provide baseline data regarding fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and prevent further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observe the prohibition of transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, the object and the purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, materials and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty confirms that the obligation under article III of the Treaty in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes provides credible assurances enabling States parties to engage in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology for peaceful purposes, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty. Therefore, States parties to the Treaty are called upon to refrain from imposing or maintaining any restrictions or limitations on the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology to States parties with comprehensive safeguards agreements.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about certain unilateral politically motivated attempts to hamper exercising the inalienable rights of States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and believes in this regard that interpretations in the application of safeguards shall not be used as a tool to that end. In the view of the Group, article III of the Treaty, while providing for the undertaking by each non-nuclear-weapon State to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA, is equally explicit in articulating that the implementation of such safeguards shall be “in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 2) In that regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also reaffirms the importance and calls for the strict observance of article III (3) of the Treaty, by which the required safeguards “shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic

or technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the preamble of the Treaty”.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an independent intergovernmental, science- and technology-based organization, is the sole competent authority responsible for verification of the fulfilment of safeguard obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty, with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the nuclear- weapon States to undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. That is to be set forth in an agreement to be concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the nuclear-weapon States’ obligations assumed under the Treaty. In the view of the Group, such agreement would be concluded with the aim of: (a) Ensuring full compliance with the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty; (b) Providing baseline data regarding the fulfilment of obligations on nuclear disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; (c) Strictly observing the prohibition of the transfer, which is inconsistent with the provisions, object and purpose of the Treaty, of any nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear scientific or technological fields to States not parties to the Treaty, without exception.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, mindful of the importance of article III of the Treaty in verifying the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes, reiterates that obligations under that article provide credible assurances for States parties to engage in the transfer of nuclear equipment, material and technology for peaceful purposes. Therefore, States parties to the Treaty are called upon to refrain from imposing or maintaining any restriction or limitation on the transfer of nuclear equipment, material and technology to other States parties with comprehensive safeguards agreements.

2000 and 2010 Action Plans

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, in pursuit of the full, effective and urgent implementation of the obligation of nuclear disarmament under article VI of the Treaty and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”, and building upon the 13 practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, particularly the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the goal of the complete elimination of their nuclear weapons, the 2010 Review Conference agreed on an action plan on nuclear disarmament that includes concrete measures to accelerate progress towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the full implementation of these obligations and commitments and rejects any proposals that would subject these obligations and previously agreed commitments to preconditions on the pretext of political and security factors.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 5) In this context, the Group recalls that the nuclear-weapon States committed, in action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, inter alia, through (a) rapidly moving towards an overall reduction in the global stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons; (b) addressing the question of all nuclear weapons, regardless of their type or their location, as an integral part of the general nuclear disarmament process; (c) further diminishing the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies; (d) discussing policies that could prevent the use of nuclear weapons and eventually lead to their elimination, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons; (e) considering the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in further reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security; (f) reducing the risk of accidental use of nuclear weapons; and (g) further enhancing transparency and increasing mutual confidence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 9) In the context of the review of action 5 (c) of the 2010 Final Document, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by military and security doctrines of the nuclear-weapon States that set out the rationales for the use of nuclear weapons, as demonstrated by the recent posture review by one of the nuclear-weapon States to consider expanding the circumstances in which these weapons could be used. The

Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also remains deeply concerned at the “Strategic Concept for the defence and security of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization”, which justifies the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and maintains unjustifiably the concept of security based on nuclear military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies. The Group expresses its concern over policies and practices that run contrary to the principles and objectives of the Treaty such as the continued and evolving nuclear weapons sharing arrangements and extended deterrence.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates its strong call for the full and systematic implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the 2000 Review Conference, including through the implementation of the 13 practical steps, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, which was also reaffirmed by the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that in implementing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with action 3 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, have committed to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures. The Group expresses its disappointment over the lack of progress in the implementation of this commitment. In this regard, the Group calls for full compliance of the nuclear-weapon States with such undertakings towards fulfilling their legal obligations under article VI.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 13) In this connection, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes in particular the prime importance of and the urgent need for full and prompt implementation of the commitments by the nuclear-weapon States under action 5 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 14) Noting the reports submitted under action 5 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference to the Preparatory Committee in 2014, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls upon the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its

Preparatory Committee to take stock and consider the next steps for the full implementation of article VI of the Treaty in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 6 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, through which all States have agreed that the Conference on Disarmament should immediately establish a subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament, within the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work. The Group deeply regrets the continued inflexible postures of some nuclear-weapon States which have prevented the Conference on Disarmament from establishing an ad hoc committee to negotiate on nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by the lack of progress towards achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Bilateral and unilateral reductions are undermined by the modernization of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and related infrastructure by the nuclear- weapon States. In order to comply with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty, as well as with their commitments under the 13 practical steps and the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States must immediately cease their plans to further invest in modernizing, upgrading, refurbishing or extending the lives of their nuclear weapons and related facilities.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 23) The Group is concerned about the lack of tangible progress in enhancing transparency, in accordance with action 5 (g).

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.22, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that nuclear risk reduction measures, including reductions in deployments and in operational status, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons and calls accordingly on the nuclear-weapon States to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to all such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date. The Group recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States, under action 4 of the 2010 Review Conference action plan on nuclear disarmament, for the full implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for

the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and strongly urges them to adopt all required measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals in realization of the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.23, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the modernization or development of new types of nuclear weapons is contrary to the assurances given by the five nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, namely, that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, States should refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purpose. In this context, the Group is seriously concerned by the decision of a nuclear-weapon State to reduce the time necessary to resume nuclear testing to 18 months as a setback to the 2000 Review Conference agreements. It is the view of the Group that such decisions undermine the validity of the commitment to declared moratoriums as well as the commitments under the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in which the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has been envisaged as the first of 13 practical steps leading to nuclear disarmament. The lack of progress in the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be mainly led by the nuclear weapon States, also remains a cause for concern.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 21) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores the strong call by the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty that all States parties shall ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty, as stipulated, particularly, in articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter the 1995 resolution), which reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty. The Group recalls that the 2000 Review Conference

of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines, furthermore, that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also reaffirmed the importance of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and recalled the affirmation of its goals and objectives by the 2000 Review Conference. The 2010 Review Conference also stressed that the resolution would remain valid until its goals and objectives had been achieved and that the resolution was an essential element of the outcome of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and of the basis upon which the Treaty had been extended indefinitely without a vote in 1995. The Group recalls also that, at the 2010 Review Conference, States parties renewed their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively, all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty further recalls that the 2010 Review Conference, in taking note of the reaffirmation by the five nuclear-weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East at that 2010 Review Conference, thereby recalled the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The 2010 Review Conference also reaffirmed the urgency and importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty and called on all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, so as to achieve its universality at an early date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 5) In this context, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty welcomed the adoption by consensus of a detailed plan of action on the Middle East, in particular on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference, and urged the Secretary-General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to convene and exert their utmost efforts to ensure the success of a conference in 2012 that was to be

attended by all States of the Middle East, on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.¹ While recalling that the 2010 Review Conference emphasized the importance of a process leading to full implementation of the objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, the Group stressed the importance of the full implementation of the plan of action and the active and constructive engagement of all parties concerned to ensure the success of the conference, leading to the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its serious concern about the lack of progress with regard to Israel's accession to the Treaty, the placement of all of Israel's nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards and the delay in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, all of which are objectives and priorities that were stressed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underlines that the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee should substantially focus on the Middle East by devoting sufficient time to it within the indicative timetable, thereby giving all speakers the full opportunity to engage in a substantive debate. The Group further recalls that the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences stipulated that all States parties to the Treaty, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, the States of the Middle East and other interested States, should report, through the secretariat to the President of the Review Conference, as well as the Chairs of its Preparatory Committee meetings, on the steps that they have taken to promote the achievement of a zone free of nuclear weapons and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 16) In this regard, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the importance of the submission by all States parties to the Treaty, in particular the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, of the reports required of them. It is essential that the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee conduct substantive discussions on the above-mentioned reports and evaluate the fulfilment of the commitments with regard to the Middle East, in particular the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, as contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 17) Moreover, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty takes note of the establishment of a subsidiary body under Main Committee II of the 2020 Review Conference to assess the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and reaffirmed in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, as well as in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses that, as clearly stipulated at the 2010 Review Conference, the conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should have been convened in 2012. At the first, second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, in 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Group warned that any further delay in convening the 2012 conference would seriously jeopardize the overall implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions and would represent a major setback in that regard. Likewise, the Group underscored that the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the convening of a successful 2012 conference are integral and essential parts of the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty also re-emphasizes the importance of the mandated responsibility of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of the 2010 plan of action on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and General Assembly decision 73/546. Accordingly, the Group calls upon the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to ensure the convening, without any delay, of a successful conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses once again the special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the obligations and commitments of the three depositary States of the Treaty that co-sponsored the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, to implement the resolution. Moreover, the Group considers the implementation of the practical steps on the Middle East adopted by the 2010 Review Conference as a collective responsibility, since the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference clearly stipulated that the States parties renew their resolve to undertake, individually and collectively,

all necessary measures aimed at its prompt implementation, and also underlined the reaffirmation at the 2010 Review Conference by the five nuclear- weapon States of their commitment to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 24) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses profound disappointment over the failure of the conveners to convene the conference in 2012 as scheduled. The failure to convene the conference in 2012 contradicts and violates the collective agreement of the States parties contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by the 2010 Review Conference and contravenes the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. Furthermore, the Group strongly rejects the alleged impediments to convening the conference.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.26, Para 31) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty is determined to continue to pursue, as a matter of high priority, the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. In that regard, the Group urges all States parties at this Review Conference to shoulder their responsibility in order to prevent further negative repercussions as a result of not implementing the resolution on the Middle East and the 2010 plan of action.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.27, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system and urges all States that have yet to do so to conclude the comprehensive safeguards agreements with IAEA in accordance with the statute of IAEA and the Agency's safeguard system in order to achieve the universality of the comprehensive safeguards. The 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons considered the universality of the comprehensive safeguards as a main objective in order to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, in the view of the Group, additional measures related to the safeguards shall not undermine, condition, or in any way negatively affect the rights of the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, which are already committed to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. The Group further stresses that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation must be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that, in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties

to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties to the Treaty reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The Group expresses its dissatisfaction over the lack of required political will and efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to fully address this legitimate interest. The Group, therefore, calls on the participants in the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee – in addition to keeping nuclear disarmament as their highest priority – to fully address this legitimate right as a matter of priority.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 15) In keeping with the above-mentioned position and in accordance with the decision at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances to consider legally binding, unconditional, irrevocable and non-discriminatory negative security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.28, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for its renewal and follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. The Group stresses that reductions in the deployments and in the operational status of nuclear weapons, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, the Group calls on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, and to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.29, Para 13) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls action 16 of the recommendations and follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference and urges the nuclear-weapon States to

	<p>commit to declaring to IAEA all weapons-grade fissile material and to place such material, as soon as practicable, under the supervision of IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes. The Group calls upon the 2026 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the fulfilment of those commitments through the establishment of an international mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the action, which should be made mandatory for the nuclear-weapon States.</p>
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<p>Nuclear Safety and Security</p>	
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<p>IAEA and Safety and Security</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty affirms the need to strengthen the radiological safety and protection systems at facilities utilizing radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. The Group reaffirms the need to strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. While reiterating the need to take necessary measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes, the Group calls for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 18) The Group recognizes that the responsibility for nuclear safety rests with the individual States. The Group reaffirms the central role of the IAEA in nuclear safety-related matters including through the establishment of nuclear safety standards. The Group stresses that the IAEA must retain this centrality in this field, owing to its mandatory functions and long standing expertise. The Group stresses that any possible review of nuclear safety standards at the global level must be carried out within the IAEA in an inclusive, gradual and transparent manner, and in consultation with and guidance and participation of all member States, and shall incorporate the views of all member States. The Group also calls for the implementation of the Nuclear Safety Action Plan endorsed by the General Conference of the IAEA in September 2011.</p> <p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 19) The Group emphasizes that measures and initiatives aimed at</p>
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	<p>strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny set condition or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. The Group reiterates its longstanding position that the primary responsibility for nuclear safety and security rests with each individual nation.</p>
<p>Individual State Responsibilities</p>	<p>(NPT/CONF.2026/PC.III/WP.25, Para 18) The Group recognizes that the responsibility for nuclear safety rests with the individual States. The Group reaffirms the central role of the IAEA in nuclear safety-related matters including through the establishment of nuclear safety standards. The Group stresses that the IAEA must retain this centrality in this field, owing to its mandatory functions and long standing expertise. The Group stresses that any possible review of nuclear safety standards at the global level must be carried out within the IAEA in an inclusive, gradual and transparent manner, and in consultation with and guidance and participation of all member States, and shall incorporate the views of all member States. The Group also calls for the implementation of the Nuclear Safety Action Plan endorsed by the General Conference of the IAEA in September 2011.</p>
<p>Emergency Preparedness</p>	