

Statement by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

**on behalf of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties
to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

**at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee
for the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties
to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
Geneva, 28 April – 9 May 2008**

on Cluster 3 issues

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), on the peaceful uses of nuclear technology. The Group submitted a Working Paper on the topic at the 1st PrepCom which remains valid and I wish to highlight some of the most important points.

The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties reaffirms the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. This right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the NPT. Nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting this right of Treaty parties as stipulated in Article IV of the Treaty and in conformity with its Articles I, II, and III, nor their right to technical cooperation among themselves or other international organizations keeping in view the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Mr. Chairman,

The choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy of each country should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies. The Group rejects any attempt 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 stresses particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest possible to transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

Mr. Chairman,

The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the NPT believes that the issue of Assurances of Nuclear Fuel Supply is a very complex and multi-dimensional concept with technical, legal, commercial and economic implications. The Group is of the view that in order to reach a consensual conclusion, it is premature for this issue to be considered before undergoing extensive, comprehensive and transparent consultations. In this context, the Group rejects, in principle, any attempts aimed at discouraging

certain peaceful nuclear activities on the ground of their alleged "sensitivity". Concerns related to nuclear non-proliferation shall not in any way restrict the inalienable right of all states to develop all aspects of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes.

The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the NPT would like to reiterate that any proposals as well as decisions by any country or group of countries on this issue must be consistent with all Articles of the Treaty, and without prejudice to the inalienable rights of Member States to research, develop and use all aspects of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Chairman,

The Group continues to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persist and stresses that such restrictions or limitations are incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty and should be removed. Proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 continued development. Such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and the NPT as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States not parties to the Treaty.

Mr. Chairman,

The Group remains concerned about the ability of certain States not Parties to the Treaty to obtain nuclear materials, technology and know-how to develop nuclear weapons. The Group calls for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to States non-parties to the Treaty without exception.

Mr. Chairman,

The Group 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 for various peaceful purposes, especially in the context of accelerating socio-economic development, including sustainable transfer of such technology and knowledge towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The IAEA statute stipulates Member States' right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, to promote socio-economic development by way of technical cooperation and the production of electric power. 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 equipment, material and technology for peaceful purposes.

The Group underscores the importance that the 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. The IAEA has to maintain the balance between the technical cooperation and other activities while 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 adequate financial and

human resources in an assured and predictable manner. The efficacy of the technical cooperation programme can best be ensured by formulating programmes and strategies strictly in accordance with the needs and the requests of the developing countries.

Mr. Chairman,

The Group affirms the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. Existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials should also be strengthened. The Group calls for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

Finally Mr. Chairman,

I would like to underline the reaffirmation by The Heads of State or Government of the Non Aligned Movement during the Summit in Havana, Cuba in 2006, that 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, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Thank you.

