

**Statement by H.E. Mr. Triyono Wibowo  
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and Other  
International Organization in Vienna  
on behalf of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation  
of Nuclear Weapons**

**at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee  
for the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties  
to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons  
Vienna, 9 May 2007**

**on Cluster 2 issues**

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Non Aligned Movement States that are party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The NAM States parties to the NPT emphasise that the Treaty is a key instrument in the efforts to halt the vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and, in this respect, strongly underlines that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, the Group underlines that the IAEA-established multilateral mechanism is the most appropriate way to address verification and safeguards issues.

The Group stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system. In this regard, we urge all States that have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible. The 2000 Review Conference considered this as a main objective to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, the Group does not desire to see international efforts towards achieving universality of comprehensive safeguards to wither away in favour of pursuing additional measures and restrictions on non-nuclear-weapon States, which are already committed to non-proliferation norms and have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. We also express our strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the technical cooperation programme of IAEA as a tool for political purposes in violation of its statute.

The Group fully recognises the role of IAEA as an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization in the UN system, which serves as the sole verification agency for nuclear safeguards and the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

Mr. Chairman,

We reiterate that the IAEA's work with regard to safeguards and verification needs to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its statute and relevant safeguards agreements.

including the Model Additional Protocol, where applicable. The Group stresses that it is fundamental to make the distinction between legal obligations and voluntary confidence-building measures, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations. In this regard, the Group also emphasises that IAEA should ensure avoiding any ulterior acts jeopardising its integrity and credibility. The Group urges States parties to the Treaty, to maintain and strengthen the technical character of IAEA consistent with the role defined for it in the statute.

With respect to safeguards, the Group believes that the differentiated nature of the financial obligations undertaken by States members of IAEA should be recognised and respected by IAEA in its work.

We welcome the ratification by Afghanistan, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Turkmenistan, and Uganda of the Additional Protocols and the signing of the Protocols by Belarus, Benin, Cape Verde, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Malaysia, Senegal, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, and Vietnam.

The NAM parties to the Treaty consider that the full implementation of the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the IAEA General Conference on safeguards and verification and those of the Board of Governors relating to strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards are keys to the overall improvement of the safeguards system.

The Group notes the importance of maintaining the principles of confidentiality regarding safeguards. Since the Agency is the only organisation that receives highly confidential and sensitive information on the nuclear facilities of the Member States, the confidentiality of the information should be respected and information should not be provided to those not authorised by the Agency to receive it.

We further underline the importance that the reporting of the IAEA on the implementation of safeguards should continue to be factual and technically based, and reflect appropriate reference to the relevant provisions of safeguards agreements.

We stress the need to strictly observe the provisions of the IAEA Statute, including Article 12 which outlines the mandate of the Agency in verifying compliance with safeguards Agreements, and in particular that any non-compliance has first to be reported by the Agency's inspectors.

Mr. Chairman,

Moving on to the issue of Nuclear-weapon-free-zones, the Group consider that the establishment of such zones created by the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, and Semipalatinsk, as a positive step and important measure towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We welcome the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in all regions of the world, and call for cooperation and broad consultations in order to achieve agreements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned.

We welcome the signing of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia in Semipalatinsk on 8 September 2006 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. We consider the establishment of that zone as an effective contribution to strengthening regional and global peace and security.

We reiterate that, in the context of nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is essential that nuclear-weapon States provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. The Group 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 provisions 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 measure towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.

The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the NPT emphasises the need to strengthen the integrity of the statute of denuclearisation provided for in the Treaty of Tlatelolco by a review of the declarations, that were formulated by the nuclear-weapon States parties to Protocols I and II for possible withdrawal or modification.

We welcome the ongoing consultations between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the nuclear-weapon States on the Protocol of the South-East Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and urge the nuclear-weapon States to become parties to the Protocol of the Treaty as soon as possible.

The Movement stresses the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaties of Rarotonga, Pelindaba and Semipalatinsk by all States in their respective regions, as well as the signature and ratification by the nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so of the relevant Protocols to those treaties.

The NAM States parties to the Treaty also note with satisfaction the convening of the First Conference of the States Parties and Signatories to Treaties for establishing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005. In this context, we call on the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of NWFZs, to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies, and other interested States.

Mr. Chairman,

The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (2001) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. The Group calls upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal that was initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone.

In closing, the Movement wishes that there will be tangible progress on the issues mentioned. We will continue to work constructively with all parties to realise those objectives.

Thank you.