Statement by
H.E. Mr. Hasan Kleib

Charge d’ Affaires ad interim
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia
to the United Nations

at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
on Main Committee II

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Mr. Chairman,

Let me first join previous speakers in congratulating you on your assumption of the chairmanship of the Committee. We are confident that under your able guidance the Committee will be able to yield concrete outcomes, which will advance the global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. Indonesia assures you of its cooperation and support in your important work. My delegation also wishes to associate itself with the statement of Egypt on behalf of the Non-Aligned States Parties to the NPT.

We fully recognize the importance of the Additional Protocol (AP), as an important element of confidence building measures. The AP is vital in the ability of the IAEA to perform its tasks in an effective manner. With those convictions in mind, Indonesia decided to be among the few countries that put in place the AP from its inception and, thus, be legally bound by all of its provisions. In the same vein, we are ready to be among those countries pioneering the universalization of the AP pending the universalization of the NPT and Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement.

Promoting the universality of the AP needs 'leadership by example'. Building a stronger verification regime through the AP should be applied equally on both the nuclear weapon states (NWS) and the non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS).

One of the practical measures in this regard would be to make use of the informal mechanism of "Friends of the Additional Protocol" to gather greater support for the AP through targeted consultations or submitting proposals by utilizing the relevant multilateral disarmament forums such as the First Committee and the NPT. This will also help in bringing the issue in the main international discourse.

We hope that the IAEA Secretariat, the proponent States and the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) will intensify their efforts to enhance international attention and promote adherence to the strengthened safeguards systems of the AP. The States having a key role in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation should work hand-in-hand to increase outreach, including through seminars, workshops, and training courses coordinated by the IAEA, to promote AP at bilateral and regional levels, in cooperation with the relevant regional organisations.

It is our view that the credibility of the IAEA's safeguards should be maintained, among other, through strengthening the Agency's system for protecting the confidentiality of safeguards information. It will certainly help to maintain a high credibility of the IAEA Safeguards so that it would not provide any more
justifications for any country not to provide information requested by the Inspectors. Therefore, we support the commitment of the Director General of the IAEA toward this direction.

In the context of non-proliferation, we would like to emphasize the spirit of the preamble of the Treaty, particularly the spirit to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States. In this regard, the objectives of the Treaty would not be successfully achieved unless tension among States is eased while mutual trust is built and strengthened. Therefore, Indonesia is of the view that in any non-proliferation-related dispute, direct and open dialogue as well as diplomatic solutions, which will provide room for trust building, should always be advanced.

Mr. Chairman,

Regarding the nuclear weapon free zones (NWFZ), it is widely recognized that the establishment of NWFZ contribute to strengthening global disarmament and non-proliferation regime. They are necessary as part of the collective effort to reduce and ultimately eliminate the threat from nuclear weapons. They also provide an effective mean for preventing nuclear tests being conducted in a region. The Members of the existing NWFZ should be more active in promoting the establishment of new zones.

Indonesia has always supported the establishment of NWFZ, and calls for the realization of new such zones arrived at amongst the countries of the regions.

The NWFZ have an important part in fostering broader regional cooperation, and promoting confidence among countries in the region that their neighbors are not pursuing nuclear weapons. Therefore, we welcome the entry into force of the Central Asia NWFZ in Semipalatinsk, as a positive step toward the aim of a world free of nuclear weapons. We also welcome the Outcome of the Second Conference of States Parties to NWFZ held recently in New York, as a basis to enhance cooperation and coordination among the existing NWFZ.

With regard to the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free-Zone, at the 64th Session of the UN General Assembly, together with ASEAN countries, Indonesia submitted a resolution on the Bangkok Treaty that received overwhelming support. That is indicative of what the majority in the international community feels of this NWFZ. We hope that the NWS would continue to cooperate positively with the signatories to resolve the pending issues to facilitate their earlier accession to the Protocol of the SEANWFZ.
Since the inception of the NPT, there are five NWFZ in place covering more than 100 countries. All areas of the world that have been included in the existing NWFZ are areas in which nuclear weapons do not exist. The regions of the world, which include NWS or border with them, among others, the South Asia, the North East Asia, the Middle East, North America and Europe require robust efforts for enhancing political will in order to attain the establishment of NWFZ.

On the NWFZ in the Middle East, we believe that it is the most immediate region requiring vigorous attention and efforts, taking into account the ideas and measures that have been put forward by some countries in the region since more than 30 years. In this regard, Indonesia expects the Review Conference could produce concrete recommendations on the importance of launching negotiations at the earliest possible date, with the participation of all States in the Middle East, on an effectively verifiable treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions and the 1995 NPT Review Conference decisions.

Although the political prospects for a NWFZ in the Middle East may seem far-fetched today, nothing in the region, particularly given its recent regrettable developments and the ramifications, is beyond the realm of possibility. To expedite the process, one of viable options is a standing committee of the NPT can be established, and could be tasked to initiate contacts with Israel and other NPT States Parties in the region. The standing committee could be composed of the current Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the Bureau, as well as the initiators of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

For its part, Mr. Chairman, Indonesia will always be found ready to contribute to and support such initiatives that advance regional and international peace and stability.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.