



Statement by
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the Republic of Indonesia
to the United Nations
on behalf of
the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

at

The General Debate of
the 63rd Session of the First Committee

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PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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Mr. Chairman,

1. I am honored to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
2. Let me first congratulate you on your assumption of the Chairmanship of the Committee. NAM also felicitates the members of the Bureau on their election. We are confident that with your able leadership and experience along with the efforts of your Bureau, the agenda of the First Committee will be advanced. NAM assures its full support and cooperation in facilitating your task for presiding over this 63rd Session of our Committee.

Mr. Chairman,

3. The deteriorating situation that we face in the field of disarmament and international security is unfortunate. NAM encourages all parties to intensify their efforts for resolving the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects. NAM underscores, and reaffirms strongly that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. It is our continued determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of all our efforts and negotiations in these areas. We also underscore the Movement's principled position concerning the non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State.
4. NAM reaffirms the need for all States to fulfill their respective obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament, and to prevent the proliferation in all aspects of nuclear weapons as well as other weapons of mass destruction. NAM reiterates that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is the general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.
5. NAM emphasizes that the progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening international peace and security. We appeal to all States to pursue and intensify multilateral negotiations, as agreed by the consensus in the Final Document of the SSOD-I, in order to achieve nuclear disarmament under effective international control, and to strengthen the international disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation regimes.
6. As enumerated in the Final Document of the 15th Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Tehran on 30 July 2008, NAM reiterates its principled position on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects. We underline our deep concern over the lack of progress by Nuclear Weapon States in implementing their unequivocal undertaking in accordance with the NPT, and as reaffirmed through the decisions and resolution adopted by the Review and Extension Conference of 1995, and in accordance with the 13 practical steps agreed at the 2000 Review Conference in order to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which they are committed under article VI of the NPT. We also

reiterate our serious concern that the improvement in the existing nuclear weapons and their systems, and the development of new nuclear weapons is in contravention of the assurances provided by Nuclear Weapon States at the conclusion of the CTBT.

7. While noting the entry into force of the 2002 Moscow Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, NAM stresses that reductions in the deployments and in operational status can not substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons, and calls on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to further reduce their nuclear arsenals; both warheads and delivery systems, under the Treaty.
8. NAM believes that efforts of the international community directed at non-proliferation should be in parallel to the efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament. NAM also believes that the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means, and the measures and the initiatives in this regard should be taken within the framework of international law, relevant multilateral conventions, and the UN Charter.
9. NAM reiterates that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Therefore, pending the total elimination of such weapons, efforts for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally-binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon-States should be pursued as a matter of priority.
10. NAM remains deeply concerned at the strategic defence doctrine of Nuclear Weapon States, including the "NATO Alliance Strategic Concept", which not only set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies.
11. NAM reaffirms the need to respect the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in the research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. NAM also emphasizes the responsibility of developed countries to support the legitimate requirement of developing countries for nuclear energy.
12. NAM continues to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence system and the threat of weaponization of outer-space, which have, *inter alia*, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brings new challenges to strategic stability, and the prevention of the arms race in outer-space. NAM remains concerned that the implementation of a national missile defence system could trigger arms race, the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.
13. NAM continues to consider the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones created by Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, Semipalatinsk and Mongolia's nuclear weapon free status as positive steps and important measures

towards attaining the objective of 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 consultation in order to achieve agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned.

14. NAM reiterates its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with the Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and paragraph 14 of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and the relevant UNGA resolutions adopted by consensus. Pending the establishment of such a zone, NAM demands Israel to accede to the NPT without delay, and to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. NAM urges the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA.

Mr. Chairman,

15. NAM reaffirms the centrality of the First Committee as an essential subsidiary body of the General Assembly for addressing the important issues in the field of disarmament and international security, particularly due to the difficult and complex situation in this field.
16. While underlining the role of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, we reiterate our call on the CD to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work by inter alia establishing an adhoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority.
17. NAM reaffirms the importance and relevance of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery. NAM continues to fully support the work of the UNDC and expresses regret that UNDC was unable to reach agreement on recommendations on its two agenda items during substantive sessions of its 3-year cycle ending in April 2008 due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of certain nuclear weapon states despite NAM's constructive role and concrete proposal throughout the deliberations, especially in the working group on "Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons". We call upon all UN member states to display the necessary political will and flexibility, consistent with the relevant guidelines already adopted by the UN General Assembly, to achieve agreement as soon as possible on the 2009 UNDC agenda during the next cycle.
18. NAM stresses the importance of the General Assembly to continue its active consideration with a view to reaching consensus on the objectives, agenda and the establishment of a preparatory committee for the 4th Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-4), including by reconvening the Open-Ended Working Group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee for SSOD-4. NAM would at an appropriate time request the convening of the open-ended working group.

Mr. Chairman,

19. NAM States Parties to the NPT hope that the results of the first and second Prepcom could serve as building blocks for the third Prepcom and the Review Conference. We reaffirm that the universality of the NPT is an important objective, and our Group will work towards that end. We call on all States Parties to the NPT to intensify their efforts towards ensuring success of the NPT Review Conference in 2010. NAM underlines the importance to establish subsidiary bodies to the relevant main committees of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted in the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and to consider security assurances.
20. We take note with concern that large stocks of nuclear weapons continue to exist, and some nuclear-weapon-states are keen to develop even more sophisticated and greater arsenals of such weapons.
21. NAM would like to stress the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all nuclear-weapon States, which, *inter alia*, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. NAM *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.
22. NAM States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) commend the inter-sessional work process as agreed in the Final Document of the 2006 BWC Review Conference. We call for an effective and verifiable BWC, which is implemented in a comprehensive manner. NAM States Parties to the BWC reiterate their conviction that the facilitation of, and participation, in the fullest possible exchanges, and enhanced international cooperation for facilitating economic and social development, are the key elements for the implementation of the Convention as a whole in a balanced and comprehensive manner. They recognize the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding protocol and universal adherence to the Convention.
23. NAM States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) commend the outcome of the Second Review Conference of the CWC, and emphasize the role of the CWC as a disarmament treaty. NAM States Parties to the CWC reaffirm the importance of meeting destruction deadlines. While noting the progress made by the possessor states on this matter, they express their concern that more than 60 percent of stockpiles still remained to be destroyed. They reaffirm the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the CWC.

Mr. Chairman,

24. NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and on their Destruction welcome the outcome of the 8th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention which

was held in the Dead Sea from the 18-22 November 2007, and look forward to the coming 9th Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention to be held in Geneva, Switzerland on 24-28 November 2008.

25. NAM expresses concern about the explosive remnants of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines, which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some Non-Aligned countries. We call on the States primarily responsible for laying these mines and leaving explosives outside their territories during Second World War to cooperate with the affected countries and provide mine action support to affected countries, including information exchange, maps indicating the locations of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid.
26. NAM States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols, encourage States to become parties to the Convention and its additional Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War.
27. NAM recognizes the adverse humanitarian impact caused by the use of cluster munitions. We stress the Movement's principled position on the central role of the UN in the area of disarmament and arms control. We take note of the continued consideration of the issue of cluster munitions in the context of the CCW. We also take note of the Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions, held in Dublin, 19-30 May 2008.
28. NAM remains deeply concerned about the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of SALW, and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. NAM takes note that the prevention of illicit trade in SALW is imperative for creating security conditions conducive to development. In this connection, we reiterate the importance of the implementation of the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects (PoA), which we consider to be the main framework for addressing the issue of the illicit trade in these weapons. We take note of the third Biennial Meeting of States (BMS-3), which considered the national, regional and global implementation of the Program of Action and the International Tracing Instrument. We encourage all initiatives by all States to mobilize resources and expertise as well as to provide assistance to strengthen the full implementation of the PoA.

Mr. Chairman,

29. The international community needs to take collective efforts to confront the serious challenges before us. We must all work together to realize a future that is stable and free of deadly weapons. We must show greater political will to work for peace, and to achieve our common objectives in this 63rd Session of the General Assembly.
30. Allow me to conclude, Mr. Chairman, by once more highlighting the need for all States to demonstrate the required political will during the session of the First Committee. On its part, NAM will actively and constructively participate in the

deliberations and negotiations, including by submitting six resolutions on multilateralism; observance of environmental norms; depleted uranium; disarmament and development; regional center for peace and disarmament; and 1925 Geneva Protocol. We will also table a decision with regard to the convening of the SSOD-4.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
