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**Statement by**  
**Ambassador Desra Percaya,**  
**Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia**  
**to the United Nations in New York**

**At the General Debate of the**  
**2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the**  
**Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**

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**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

325 East 38<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, NY 10016 • Tel. (212) 972-8333 • Fax. (212) 972-9780

[www.indonesiamission-ny.org](http://www.indonesiamission-ny.org)      email: [ptri@indonesiamission-ny.org](mailto:ptri@indonesiamission-ny.org)

**Madam President,**

At the outset, allow me to express our deepest condolences and sympathy to the Government and people of Nepal for the devastating earthquake that had struck the nation on 25 April 2015. We express our solidarity at this trying time.

My delegation would like to join others in congratulating you on assuming the Presidency of the 2015 NPT Review Conference.

As a country long committed to the actualization of global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Indonesia attaches high importance of the NPT review process.

I assure you, Madam President, of my delegation's support in the discharge of your mandate for a successful conclusion of our work in this conference.

My delegation wishes to associate itself with the statement made by the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Non-Alignment Movement States Parties to the NPT.

Indonesia also aligns itself with the statements delivered by Myanmar on behalf of ASEAN, as well as the joint statement on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons delivered by Austria on behalf of 159 countries.

**Madam President,**

We are naturally reminded of what has been and has not been achieved by the outcomes of the 2010 and previous Review Conferences. In taking stock, we must look back and look forward. But we must all ensure that in moving forward, this cycle is not merely treated as a roll-over of 2010.

Together, we have to credibly demonstrate that a world without nuclear weapons is achievable.

Compliance with commitments related to nuclear disarmament has remained far behind. For many, the status quo will send a negative message and call into question the rationale behind the NPT, which must remain the cornerstone of our efforts in achieving nuclear disarmament.

The little progress in disarmament is further undermined by the modernization of nuclear weapons and its related infrastructure, not to mention the retention of nuclear security umbrellas.

Indeed the purpose behind NPT is negated when non-nuclear weapon states call for nuclear disarmament, yet at the same time, ask nuclear-weapon states to protect them with their nuclear weapons.

There should instead be significantly greater focus to resolve tensions peacefully, and invest resolutely in constructing and sustaining a geopolitics of dialogue and cooperation to produce shared peace and prosperity.

Indonesia expresses deep concern about the catastrophic humanitarian impact that the detonation of nuclear weapons can cause. The only guarantee against the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of these weapons.

Indonesia would like to reiterate that the efforts to increase global awareness on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons should include highlighting the urgency to negotiate a comprehensive convention against nuclear weapons.

In this respect, the promotion of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons agenda, which we strongly support, magnified by related activism on the part of the the civil society, academia and youth, can indeed play a powerful role in building political capital for attaining nuclear disarmament.

Therefore, Indonesia fully supports the early commencement of negotiation and adoption of a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention, which prohibits their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and provides for their destruction. This is also underlined in General Assembly resolution 69/58 '*Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament*', whose full implementation should immediately take place.

Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, Indonesia stresses the importance of the provision of effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory and irrevocable legally binding security assurances by all nuclear-weapon states.

**Madam President,**

The widened imbalance in the implementation of the three NPT pillars will continue to erode the trust that non-nuclear weapon states have upon the NPT regime, as central to global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

We must not let this happen.

In this context, Indonesia urges nuclear-weapon states to fully comply with their nuclear disarmament obligations under the NPT, the way most non-nuclear weapon states, including Indonesia, have complied with their non-proliferation obligations.

With regard to recent developments, Indonesia welcomes the framework agreement between Iran and P5+1 which was reached in Lausanne on 2 April 2015. We see it as a very encouraging and positive sign in the process of finding a peaceful solution to the issue. In this regard, we look forward for a swift final conclusion in accordance with the agreed time frame.

It is our determined actions to faithfully implement all given undertakings in the NPT and its Review Conferences, which will assure that the Treaty is strengthened and upheld for all times.

**Madam President,**

At the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Indonesia announced the initiation of the process of ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was completed in 2012. The ratification reflects our commitment and fulfillment of our obligation toward ourselves and the international community on securing peace.

In the past two years, together with Hungary, as Co-Presidents of the Article XIV Conference of CTBT, Indonesia has played its role as part of our joint effort to achieve universalization and the entry into force of the CTBT. In that period, five states (*Iraq, Guinea-Bissau, Republic of the Congo, Niue and Angola*) have ratified the Treaty.

Indonesia calls on all States that have not signed or ratified the Treaty, particularly those in the Annex 2, to do so without delay. As long as the CTBT and its monitoring system are not legally in operation, threats to international peace and security caused by the tests of nuclear weapons will exist.

**Madam President,**

As President of the Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held on 24 April 2015, we, like many others, were disappointed by the lack of political will in reaching a consensual outcome. Nevertheless, we will continue to be relentless in consolidating and expanding on the commonalities of all States Parties and Signatories to Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia.

Nuclear-weapon-free zones, while alone cannot be a substitute to nuclear disarmament, remain a crucial element in the efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons.

In this light, Indonesia fully supports further efforts at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they have not existed, particularly in the Middle East. In accordance with the 1995 Middle East resolution and the 2010 Outcome, we urge all concerned parties to redouble efforts in realizing the long-delayed Conference on the Middle East Zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

**Madam President,**

We welcome progress achieved in areas where nuclear science and technology have much contributed in, namely in the field of health, food and agricultural, energy, environment and socio-economic development in developing countries.

While noting the progress made, we are still concerned with the lack of access to information on the technology necessary for research and development in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

**Madam President,**

Our adherence to commitments under the NPT and international law, and our nurturing of peace and security in a responsible manner are essential.

It is evident that the paradigm of nuclear-weapon haves and have-nots has not and will not yield security and stability in future.

Both the NPT and the world are at a critical juncture. States Parties do not only have to undertake a serious assessment of the last five years, they also have to demonstrate time-bound action to ensure the continued survival of the NPT and to achieve all its goals and objectives,

including on ending the nuclear arms race, ceasing the manufacture of nuclear weapons, preventing the use of nuclear weapons, and eliminating existing arsenals.

We must defend the NPT to its critics by credibly discharging our commitments in a balanced manner.

Indonesia therefore underscores the need to make the NPT universal and its provisions fully implemented. This is the guarantee that our generation and the next generations rightly deserve. Let us translate our NPT obligations and commitments into concrete actions.

Lastly, on this occasion, Indonesia would like to extend its greatest appreciation to Ms. Angela Kane, for her sterling leadership, work and commitment in discharging her responsibility during her illustrious tenure as the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

Thank you, Madam President.