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**PERMANENT MISSION OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION AND
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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Statement by

**Mr. Husnan Bey Fananie
Member of Parliament of
the Republic of Indonesia**

**Cluster 1 Issues: Implementation of the provisions
of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of
nuclear weapons, disarmament and
international peace security**

**Second Session of the Preparatory Committee
for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

Geneva, 25 April 2013

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, Indonesia associates with the statement made earlier on Cluster 1 issues by the Group of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement Parties to Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Nuclear disarmament and the realization of a nuclear weapon free world is one of our constitutional mandates. Therefore our commitment to this global agenda is undiminished.

Mr. Chairman,

More than forty years since the entry into force of the NPT, much remains to be done in its Treaty implementation. Different priorities among the NPT states parties have created imbalance in the achievement of the three pillars of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Progress is lacking in nuclear disarmament as compared to the other two pillars.

The step taken by the United States and the Russian Federation to implement the New Start Treaty that would reduce operationally deployed strategic nuclear weapons is a positive sign. However, such measure does not substitute on the importance of multilateral approach and the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in dealing with nuclear disarmament.

The nuclear weapon states need to fulfill their obligation under Article VI of the Treaty and undertake 13 Practical Steps and the 2010 action plan on disarmament of nuclear weapons, in particular its Action 5, to accomplish total elimination of their nuclear arsenals.

We would like to stress that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession of nuclear arsenals by nuclear weapon states. Any such assumption is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Treaty, its integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

We are deeply concerned of security policies of the nuclear weapon states reliance on nuclear weapons based on the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. Therefore we call on the nuclear weapon states to exclude completely the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from their military and security doctrines.

Mr. Chairman,

It is with deep dismay that the Conference on Disarmament has been in stalemate for the last sixteen years. The continuing deadlock in the Conference on Disarmament reflects the lack of serious commitment to the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as other core issues before the Conference. Multilateral disarmament negotiations could only take place if Member States of the

Conference on Disarmament demonstrate flexibility and political will to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work.

In this context, we look forward to the convening of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament in New York on 26 September 2013. Continued deliberations on the importance of nuclear disarmament and complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war.

To this end, we emphasize the necessity to start negotiations on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction, without further delay.

Turning to the issue of nuclear testing, several countries including Indonesia had signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. We hope that this positive trend will solidify the norms against nuclear proliferation and further development of nuclear weapons.

We call upon the remaining Annex II countries, particularly the remaining nuclear weapon states and other states claiming possession of nuclear weapons to follow suit. It is regretful that the Treaty which was concluded in 1996 has not yet entered into force.

Mr. Chairman,

In two years time, we are approaching the 2015 NPT Review Conference. In achieving concrete results, commitment of State Parties for full implementation of the outcome of 2010 NPT Review Conference and previous outcomes of 1995 and 2000 NPT Review Conferences are strongly urged. Indonesia is ready to continue to work collectively with all states parties in pursuing the cause of nuclear disarmament.

Thank you.

