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**Statement by
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**Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations**

**at the General Debate on All Disarmament and International
Security Agenda Items of the First Committee**

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Mr. Chairman,

I wish to congratulate you on your assumption to the Chair of the First Committee. I also felicitate the members of the Bureau on their election. My delegation is confident that under your leadership, our deliberations will be fruitful and move us toward achieving our common objectives.

We meet today while the humankind is in the grip of multifaceted global crises. From these we must break free if we are to ensure our long-term survival. Global peace and security continue to face serious threats by the various on-going regional conflicts, and the continued use of indiscriminate and inhumane weapons.

In order to achieve success in the maintenance of international peace and security, no effort should be spared to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all their aspects.

Indonesia welcomes the return of nuclear disarmament at the top of the international agenda. It is crucial that we continue to also underscore the vital and mutually reinforcing connection between nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and that the total elimination of all nuclear weapons is an absolute necessity to assure global peace.

Therefore, we urge all States, in particular nuclear-weapon-States, to demonstrate their commitment to achieving a world free from nuclear weapons. Towards that end, concrete steps for a general and complete disarmament are of paramount importance. In the words of the UN Secretary-General, as long as nuclear weapons exist, so do the risk of proliferation and the threat of nuclear terrorism.

In this context, we commend the initiative taken by the UN Security Council to convene its Summit on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation last month. The adoption of resolution 1887 by consensus signifies a historic moment to further nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues onto the global agenda.

It is our expectation that the implementation of resolution 1887 would not contravene the States' obligations and commitments under the existing non-proliferation regimes within the NPT, IAEA and other nuclear related conventions.

A window of opportunity has opened for the international community to build on the present momentum for advancing nuclear disarmament, and achieving tangible success at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

We praise the illustration of leadership by both the US and Russia to replace the START I, which expires at the end of this year. We welcome the commencement of their negotiations earlier this year to reduce further their respective strategic nuclear warheads and launchers.

However, to make this process fully acceptable to the international community, the results of the negotiations should be transparent, irreversible and verifiable, and if necessary, with the involvement of the IAEA.

By the same token, we commend the decision by the US to scrap the controversial missile defense system in Europe. This will add to the conducive atmosphere in the US-Russia strategic relationship, and would help to prevent a new nuclear arms race in Europe.

Mr. Chairman,

We encourage everyone to cast away their political differences on disarmament. My delegation calls upon those who resort to a narrow vision of security, to make a fresh start with the realisation that individual security is best assured when there is collective security through multilaterally agreed frameworks and norms under the established international law.

After more than a decade-long stalemate, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) achieved a major breakthrough by the adoption of decision CD/1864 on a programme of work by consensus last May. Following the adoption of the 2009 programme of work, Indonesia once again showed its readiness to contribute to the commencement of the substantive work. However, we were dismayed that consensus subsequently proved elusive on the decision to implement the programme of work.

While it is understandable that there are still a number of sensitive issues, we should proceed with the last year's optimism and seriousness to adopting the CD's programme of work by consensus next year. The adoption of CD/1864 would serve as a good basis for the CD to agree on an early commencement of its substantive work for 2010.

Mr. Chairman,

As a country listed in Annex 2, Indonesia is cognisant of its responsibility, and the importance of sustained progress towards the CTBT ratification. The qualitative development of nuclear weapons must stop. Therefore, we seek universal adherence to the CTBT, first and foremost, by the nuclear-weapon-States.

We believe that given their particular status and responsibilities, concrete steps by the nuclear-weapon-States will accelerate progress towards the entry into force of the CTBT. We hope that President Obama will succeed in getting the CTBT ratified, and when that happens, we are positive that the remaining countries in Annex 2 would immediately follow suit.

Since there was no substantive result at the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Indonesia would not like to see a similar situation in 2010. We are ready to

address the developments affecting the operation of the Treaty since 2000. The Final Documents of the 1995 and 2000 Revcons should serve as a "benchmark" for our future work towards the 2010 NPT Revcon.

Our hope, which we know is shared by the overwhelming majority of the countries is that a balanced, comprehensive and non-discriminatory approach is applied to the three pillars of the NPT.

We are encouraged that on the subject of nuclear-weapon-free-zones (NWFZ), the UN Security Council resolution 1887 supported efforts to conclude nuclear-weapon-free-zone (NWFZ) treaties. Therein, the Council declared that such treaties would strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime, and that they would contribute to realising the objectives of nuclear disarmament.

In this context, Indonesia together with other States parties to the Bangkok Treaty will once again submit a biennial draft resolution to this Committee on "Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone". Keeping with the spirit of resolution 1887, we encourage the remaining nuclear-weapon-States to cast their votes in favour of the draft resolution so that it is adopted by the General Assembly unanimously this year. This will give a positive signal to the international community about the commitment of the States to peace and safety for all peoples.

My delegation also welcomes the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) in July 2009, as a positive contribution for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

The conclusion of the 53rd IAEA General Conference last September marked a historic achievement. After almost two decades, the General Conference finally adopted a resolution on Israeli nuclear capabilities, which among others, expresses concern on the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability in the Middle East. It calls upon Israel to accede to the NPT, and to place its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

Indonesia remains fully committed to supporting the peace process in the Middle East, and attaches high importance to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the Middle East. We appreciate the overwhelming support for the resolution on Application of Safeguards in the Middle East by the General Conference. This goes to show the commitment of all States towards the establishment of such a zone.

We would like to point out that we also share the concern expressed by the Director-General of IAEA that in order to face the many shortcomings of the global non-proliferation regime, there is a need to strengthen and empower the Agency with the corresponding legal authority and the necessary financial support.

Mr. Chairman,

As part of our efforts to achieve the objectives and purposes of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and as a country with significant chemical industries, Indonesia has worked closely with the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW. Various training programmes for the stakeholders, including in the areas of developing emergency response systems, safe chemical management, and promoting chemical research have been carried out.

But despite its contribution to, and long support for the CWC, Indonesia has not yet had the opportunity to serve at the senior management level of the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW. Therefore, the Indonesian Government has submitted the candidature of Ambassador Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat to be the Director-General of the OPCW for the period 2010-2014. We request the states that are members of the OPCW Executive Council, to kindly support our candidate during their 58th session from 13-16 October 2009.

As it was agreed during the 2006 Review Conference, the states parties to the Biological and Toxic Weapon Convention (BTWC) this year are focusing their deliberations on international cooperation, assistance and exchanges in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes. The recent cases of trans-boundary spread of infectious diseases highlight the need for a concerted global effort. We recognise that the different countries would have different capabilities in dealing with this challenge. We believe that international cooperation and collaboration are the only way to ensure an effective response to prevent and combat infectious diseases as well as the possible misuse of biological agents.

It must also be stressed that capacity building for disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis and containment will not only benefit the developing countries, this will also directly bolster international efforts in this regard. Hence, Indonesia and Norway had co-hosted *"The International Workshop on the BTWC Supporting Global Health: Reducing Biological Risk by Building Capacity in Health Security"*, which was held in Oslo in June 2009.

Mr. Chairman,

The proliferation of illegal small arms and light weapons (SALW) is another deadly menace. SALW are the weapons of choice in violent conflicts with devastating multidimensional consequences on societies.

The efforts at the national, regional and international levels must be increased for addressing the arms brokerage, marking and tracing, transfer control, collection and destruction of illicit SALW prior to the next Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) in June 2010.

In less than two years after Indonesia ratified the Ottawa Convention, it managed to destroy all anti-personnel mines in its stockpiles. This is part of our

commitment to the full implementation of the Convention and to global efforts towards a mine-free-world.

The forthcoming Second Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention to be held in Cartagena in November this year will be very important in reviewing the past achievements and challenges, and to setting the course for our collective efforts to implement the convention for the next five years. We will continue our active participation for achieving the goals of the Convention.

It is widely recognised that the use of cluster munitions in conflict areas has caused unacceptable harm to the civilians, and must be stopped. As part of the global efforts to promote the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), the Indonesian Government will organise a *"Regional Conference on the Promotion and Universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions"* in Bali next month. The Conference is being co-sponsored with the Governments of Germany, Norway, Austria, Australia, the UNDP and the ICRC.

While acknowledging the rights of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain conventional arms for self-defense and security needs, we recognise that there is a need to address the unregulated trade in conventional arms and their diversion to the illicit market. Taking into account the sensitivity pertaining to the conventional arms for States' security needs and self-defense, the efforts toward the conclusion of an Arms Trade Treaty need to be conducted on a step-by-step basis in an open and transparent manner, and on the basis of consensus.

My government is ready to move forward for the convening of the UN Conference on ATT. However, we should make use of the remaining sessions of the OEWG to provide the basis to secure necessary consensus on substantive and procedural issues before the Conference. It is critical that the formal work in this regard should not lead to any new concepts that impinge on the inherent rights of the states to self defense including their rights to maintain territorial integrity.

In conclusion, Indonesia would like to stress on the importance and benefits of multilateralism in solving many of the common global problems. It is our hope that the work of the First Committee this year will be based on a new chapter of cooperative effort to yield an equitable peace and wellbeing for the entire world. The time has come to realise that the old habits and arguments are no longer relevant to overcoming the present global crises.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.