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**Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review  
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**Report within the framework of the strengthened review  
process for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, on the implementation  
of article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision  
on “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation  
and disarmament”**

**Submitted by Indonesia**

Indonesia fully subscribes itself to the norms of nuclear arms non-proliferation and lends its full support to the goal of the total abolition of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. It is of the view that the horrendous attacks of 11 September 2001 has clearly underscored the urgent need for international cooperation to strengthen the norm of nuclear non-proliferation, to attain the goal of nuclear disarmament, to combat international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to prevent the possibility of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, from falling into the hands of terrorist groups.

As a responsible party to the NPT since 12 July 1979, Indonesia has fulfilled in full its legal obligations under the Treaty. Moreover, Indonesia's strong non-proliferation credentials have also been demonstrated by the constructive role it has played as one of the proponents of ZOPFAN as well as by its ratification of the Bangkok Treaty in 1997 establishing a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Southeast Asia. These facts serve to indicate the robust commitment with which Indonesia supports the goal of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. They also manifest, in clear terms, Indonesia's readiness to contribute to the enhancement of international peace and security both at the global and regional levels. In this respect, Indonesia encourages the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate the process of their accession to the SEANWFZ for its eventual entry into force.



Indonesia similarly underlines the importance of one of the fundamental dimensions of the NPT namely the promotion of international cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy (PUNE). Nuclear energy plays an important role in catering to the demands of national development, including from the electricity, health and agriculture sectors. To this end, Indonesia supports the role of the IAEA in assisting States Parties to the NPT in formulating international cooperation projects in the framework of PUNE based on the principle of sustainable development. In the context of PUNE, Indonesia has concluded a Safeguards agreement with the IAEA pursuant to the provision of Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Treaty, and has also accepted and implemented "the model additional protocol, approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in May 1997.

Indonesia reaffirms that the cessation of all nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions will contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and therefore to the further enhancement of international peace and security. In this regard, Indonesia would submit its ratification of the CTBT in due time, as the Treaty is currently undergoing the constitutional process. In the meantime, Indonesia has designated six of its seismic stations to be part of the IMS network to monitor compliance to the Treaty.

With a view to increasing the awareness of the general society at large on the dangers of nuclear proliferation and on the necessity to achieve nuclear disarmament, the Government of Indonesia regularly conducts public dissemination efforts, inter alia, in the form of seminars encompassing a large segment of the society such as from the government, the parliament, academicians, students of higher learning institutions, the mass media and public figures. For this purpose, one of the seminars of national standing was convened in Bogor on 12 - 13 December 2000.

In concluding, Indonesia reiterates the need to buttress the norms of non-proliferation through the application of the principle of accountability by all NPT States Parties. For the realization of this principle, all States Parties are challenged to consistently implement the series of agreements, including those concluded at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as at the 2000 NPT Review Conference.