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

1 May 2003

ORIGINAL: English

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**Second Session**

Geneva, 28 April–9 May 2003

**Implementation of  
Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons  
and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on “Principles and Objectives for  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”**

**Report submitted by Indonesia**

1. The first report submitted by the Government of Indonesia during last April, has highlighted the importance of subscribing to the global norms of nuclear non-proliferation and the goal of attaining the total abolition of nuclear armaments. It also focused attention on the need to promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and, in this context, on the role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
2. In this, the second report, the Government of Indonesia, as a responsible party to the NPT, wishes to inform that it is committed to fulfill all the obligations and commitments undertaken not only in the Treaty but also in the 1995 Decisions and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference. The goals enshrined therein will continue to be pursued in all relevant multilateral forums.
3. A key objective of the strengthened review process is to “promote the full implementation of the Treaty” which necessarily includes the issue of disarmament. Indonesia is disappointed at the lack of progress in implementing the practical measures stipulated in the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference and reiterates the importance of fulfilling the commitments in international legal instruments on non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. This has become imperative at a time when security and stability of the international community is being challenged, both regionally and globally, by weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.
4. The absence of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, a ban on the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes and the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the uncertainties attendant upon the ratification of the CTBT and security assurances are of continuing concern. These ominous developments will no doubt, receive considerable attention at the 2005 Review Conference.
5. In accordance with the Decision on strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty, NPT States Parties undertook to accept greater accountability of their actions. The success of that

Conference will depend upon their willingness to live up to this commitment, as well as their readiness to show flexibility and spirit of compromise.

6. The 1995 Decision underscored the importance of nuclear-weapon-free zones for enhancing global and regional peace and security. In demonstrating its continuing commitment to this goal and its strong credentials in this regard, Indonesia, has consistently pursued the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in South-East Asia as exemplified by the Bangkok Treaty and called upon the nuclear weapon states to accede to its Protocol. The culmination of these efforts will lead to the unfettered effectiveness of the zone.

7. Indonesia also wishes to convey the importance of promoting a framework of confidence and cooperation within which the transfer of nuclear technology and materials for peaceful purposes can take place as they play an important role in catering to the requirements of our national development. This is essential even for countries that are endowed with abundant natural resources – both current and potential. In this context, Indonesia will continue to seek the role of the IAEA in assisting to launch projects especially in areas such as food and agriculture, fighting disease, managing water resources and ensuring environmental protection. These activities have facilitated a multiplicity of functions, most notably, the optimal utilization of resources, the planning and implementation of nuclear power projects, monitoring their performance and improving technical skills.

8. During this reporting period, the Government of Indonesia has also continued its public dissemination efforts to generate increasing awareness among the society not only of the dangers of proliferation of nuclear weapons but also the imperative necessity to achieve nuclear disarmament. These activities have been reflected in the seminars with the participation of a sizable segment of the society including government officials, members of parliament, academicians, journalists, public figures and students of higher learning.

9. In concluding, it is the firm position of the Government of Indonesia to strengthen the norms of non-proliferation through the application of the principles of accountability and responsibility by all States Parties to the NPT. For their realization, it is incumbent upon them to faithfully and consistently implement the series of agreements, including those concluded at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference.

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