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Statement by
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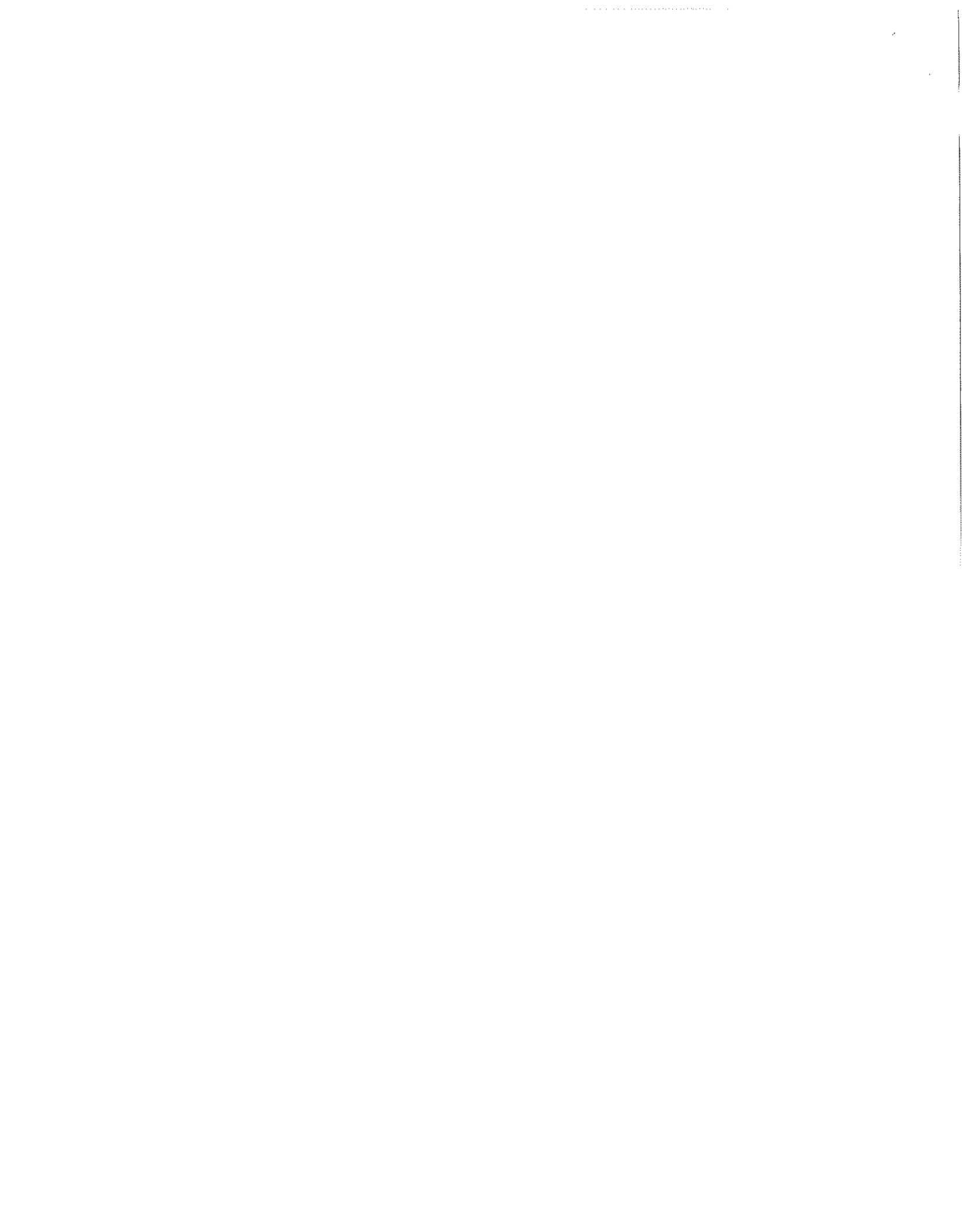
at the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of
the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Article XIV),
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Mr. President,

The Indonesian delegation would like to congratulate you on your unanimous election to preside over our deliberations. We are confident that under your able guidance, our deliberations will be fruitful.

We meet today to examine the extent to which the requirements for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) have been met. We are also here to discuss what measures consistent with international law should be carried out to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty.

Nuclear disarmament is clearly one of the top international challenges. We share the deep concern over the profusion of weapons of mass destruction and the proliferation of missiles. My government attaches high priority to international efforts to strengthen the disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The early entry into force of CTBT is an important step in that direction. In this regard, we welcome the increasing number of signatory and ratifying States of the CTBT.

There is no denying that the Treaty significantly deters the development of nuclear weapons. It contributes to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It also prevents further damage to the environment from the intense heat and radiation brought about by nuclear-weapon test explosions.

As a country listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty, Indonesia is cognizant of its responsibility, and the importance of sustained progress towards ratification. Indonesia has long been an advocate of a strict ban on all nuclear tests—the very objective of the Treaty. We hold the firm view that the qualitative development of all nuclear weapons must stop, and therefore seek universal adherence to the CTBT, first and foremost, by all Nuclear Weapon States. That would make an excellent first step towards a world of zero nuclear weapons.

In Indonesia, the ratification process of the CTBT continues with consultations with all national stakeholders. We have no difficulty with the provisions of the Treaty. On the contrary, we are convinced of its value in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

That said, it is important to underscore that we supported the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 with the understanding that states parties would work to strengthen the review process towards ending nuclear tests, reducing their nuclear stockpiles, and that they would support the implementation of nuclear weapons free zones.

It may be recalled that the CTBT is a direct result of the agreements reached at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference (REC). During that REC, the Nuclear Weapon States agreed not to conduct further nuclear testing, which was reflected in the conclusion of the CTBT the next year. Let me stress that the CTBT was signed by all Nuclear Weapon States.

I must also point out that the crucial support of Non Nuclear Weapon States for the indefinite extension of the NPT was given on the basis of the other decisions and resolutions reached during the REC, including the commitments of the Nuclear Weapon States that I just mentioned.

We believe that, given their particular status and responsibilities, positive and concrete decisions by Nuclear Weapon States would accelerate progress towards the entry into force of the CTBT, helping build momentum for the remaining countries in Annex 2 of the CTBT to follow suit.

We are encouraged by United State's pledge to immediately pursue ratification of the CTBT. This has brightened the prospects for the CTBT. Its calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons and a ban on nuclear weapon testing helps to build momentum to advance the vision for a nuclear-weapon free world. The agreement reached between the US and the Russian Federation to reduce both nations' strategic nuclear arsenals is also a heartening development. It is our

hope that such positive trend would also find its manifestations in the positions of Nuclear Weapons States on nuclear weapons free zones, including the South East Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ).

Mr. President,

Allow me to say a few words on the role of the CTBTO, which is important in the field of scientific and civil applications of the verification system. Indonesia has enjoyed excellent cooperation with the CTBTO and worked with the PTS to carry out necessary technical work and to subsequently certify the stations. We are pleased to note the progress made in the establishment of the IMS facilities. The seismic network and the installation have been completed, and six auxiliary seismological stations have been placed in different locations in Indonesia with the help of the technical expertise of the CTBTO.

The wealth of verification data of the CTBTO verification system has a variety of important civil and scientific applications as well. The contribution of the CTBTO Prepcom has been vital. In particular, my delegation would mention the release of IMS data to tsunami warning centers in response to the concerns over the threat of tsunami. Indonesia strongly supports the role of the CTBTO in the development of global tsunami warning system. We hope to further strengthen cooperation with the Prepcom of the CTBTO, both through the provision of technical facilities and through capacity building programs. Within this framework, I am pleased to point out that in November 2008, the CTBTO and my government signed an arrangement for the provision of data for tsunami-warning purposes in Indonesia. Additionally, important activities were conducted during the past year, including two workshops held in Indonesia with the support of the CTBTO. Such workshops promote the objectives of the CTBT, and further strengthen cooperation among countries in the region.

I thank you, Mr. President.

