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Statement by

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to the UN and other international organizations in Vienna**

**The Head of Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia
at the 2016 International Conference on Nuclear Security
of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

Vienna, 5 - 6 December 2016

Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

At the outset, I would like to express our appreciation to the IAEA for hosting the second International Conference on Nuclear Security. I join others in congratulating H.E. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Byung-se Yun, for his assumption as the President of this Conference. I would also like to commend and appreciate Co-Chairs of the Open-Ended Consultation, Ambassador Song Young-wan of the Republic of Korea and Ambassador Abel Adelakun Ayoko of Nigeria, for leading the negotiation on the Ministerial Declaration.

The Ministerial Declaration adopted by this Conference has put nuclear security in its proper context. Nuclear security efforts must be pursued in a comprehensive manner, where disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses are mutually reinforcing.

While reaffirming the Agency's central role in facilitating international cooperation on nuclear security, the Declaration highlights that it is the fundamental responsibility of States to maintain effective and comprehensive security of all nuclear and radioactive material under its control. Such responsibility also includes the security of nuclear material for military purposes, which constitutes the large majority of nuclear material. Even with better protection, these materials are not immune to nuclear security threats.

Indonesia welcomes the information already released by some States on steps taken to ensure the security of their nuclear material used for military purposes, and calls for further voluntary measures in this regard.

The clear and present risk of the possibility of non-State actors having access to nuclear weapons or to weapons-grade material can lead to catastrophic humanitarian consequences, and thus heightens the need to expedite nuclear disarmament. My delegation regrets that the Ministerial Declaration does not include any reference to such humanitarian consequences. In this regard, Indonesia reiterates its firm conviction that the total elimination of nuclear

weapons is the absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of such weapons.

Mr. President,

2016 has been an important year for nuclear security. The Nuclear Security Summit last March, followed by this Conference, are a testament of international commitment at the highest level to achieve effective and comprehensive nuclear security.

Indonesia, on its part, has ratified a number of key international legal instruments related to nuclear security, including the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), its 2005 Amendment, as well as the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) in 2014.

Indonesia is in the process of revising our law on nuclear energy, which will include all aspects of nuclear security, and cover, *inter alia*, total prohibition of the use, possession and transfer of nuclear weapons; strengthening transfer control of nuclear and radioactive materials, and enhancing national nuclear security architecture. Further, Indonesia has enacted the Law on Countering Terrorism of 2003, which includes criminalization of illegal acquisition, possession and use of chemical, biological and radioactive agents by individuals and non-state actors.

Indonesia recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist Member States' efforts to ensure the security of their nuclear and other radioactive materials. In cooperation with the Agency, Indonesia continues to develop and strengthen its nuclear security infrastructure, among others through the establishment of Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security and Emergency Preparedness (I-CoNSEP), Center for Security Culture and Assessment, graduate programmes in nuclear security, and the installation of radiation portal monitors in Indonesia's main ports.

Further, as part of its voluntary efforts to secure nuclear materials, Indonesia has completed the process of downblending Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU)

to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) in August 2016. The LEU has now been used in the production of radio-isotopes and in the operation of our nuclear research reactors.

Mr President,

Indonesia attaches great importance to nuclear security, and is one of the contributors to the Nuclear Security Fund. We recognize the importance to provide the necessary technical, human and financial resources for the Agency to implement its nuclear security activities. My delegation welcomes the commitment already made by member states in this regard, and is of the view that nuclear security activities of the Agency should continue to be primarily funded on a voluntary basis through the Nuclear Security Fund.

As we set our course in further strengthening nuclear security, we must bear in mind that the inalienable right of States to develop nuclear technology for peaceful use should continue to benefit people and help further development goals. Indonesia calls upon States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security do not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, nor undermine the established priorities of the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme.

Mr. President,

Addressing various global challenges in larger nuclear security is more urgent than ever. Allow me to reiterate that achieving effective and sustainable nuclear security architecture is only possible when our efforts are built on a comprehensive manner that goes beyond nuclear material in peaceful use.

Indonesia welcomes the adoption of Ministerial Declaration by this Conference, and stands ready to pursue our collective efforts towards this end.

I thank you.