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Statement by

H.E. Mr. Hasan Kleib

Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Indonesia**

at the IAEA Nuclear Security Conference: Enhancing Global Efforts

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**Mr. President,
Mr. Director-General,
Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,**

Let me begin by joining previous speakers in expressing our appreciation to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for hosting this first International Conference on Nuclear Security.

I am fully confident that under your able stewardship, Mr. President, our deliberation will be successful in fulfilling its objectives, and rest assured of our delegation's cooperation and support. Indonesia supports the Declaration of this conference that was just adopted, and looks forward for its follow-up.

Mr. President,

This conference is not only important but also timely, in particular considering that despite significant progress being made by many countries in enhancing their respective nuclear security, the global threat from nuclear terrorism persists. The risk that nuclear and other radioactive materials could fall into the wrong hands and be used for malicious acts remains, as also reflected in the statement of the Agency's Director-General this morning. Stronger measures and close cooperation in various areas therefore are needed to further protect nuclear material and its facilities.

Mr. President,

Strengthening legal instruments is indeed a key component of effective nuclear security.

Indonesia, in its part, has enacted Law on Countering Terrorism of 2003, which also criminalizes the illegal acquisition, possession and use of chemical, biological, and radioactive agents by individuals and non-state actors.

Indonesia has ratified a number of key international legal instruments related to nuclear security and terrorism, including Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and its Amendment. We are also currently in the final process of ratifying the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and hopefully it will soon be submitted to the Parliament for an early ratification.

Ratifications of international conventions, however, will not be sufficient without effective national implementation. We are now therefore drawing up a national bill on nuclear security. The bill if enacted would not only strengthen the existing national legislation on nuclear safeguards, but also will bolster the authority of law enforcers in addressing nuclear security.

Indonesia continues to work closely with the IAEA on nuclear security measures. In 2007, Indonesia, for instance, has conducted a self-assessment activity involving the IAEA's International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS). It was intended to review the nation's nuclear security-related legislative and regulatory framework as well as physical protection systems at nuclear facilities.

In order to monitor and detect nuclear material and radioactive substances at its borders, Indonesia has also been collaborating with the IAEA to install Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) in its main sea ports. We are also cooperating with the Agency in developing a nuclear security culture which is critical to ensuring security of nuclear facilities, infrastructure and its transport.

Mr. President,

Various provisions on the issue of nuclear security do indeed exist, but however, those are still scattered in different international legal instruments on nuclear security and safeguards. This situation, in our view, might create particular difficulties for any state who wish to have a coherent and comprehensive national legislation that is in line with and encompassing various international provisions.

Thus Indonesia, at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, proposed to develop a single, user friendly "National Legislation Implementation Kit on nuclear security". This Kit is designed to serve as a one-stop illustrative comprehensive legal framework. The Kit could hopefully help countries who wish to have a single and comprehensive legislation that integrates the various relevant international provisions on nuclear security.

The initiative is now underway and will be further discussed with interested states and other stakeholders. I wish to thank Member States, the IAEA and other international organizations, as well as VERTIC for their supports. We expect that the Kit would be finalized before the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit.

Mr. President,

While the responsibility of ensuring nuclear security within a state lies primarily on the government, international and regional cooperation is crucial. As the threat from nuclear terrorism could be transnational in nature, no state is immune and can address it alone.

Indonesia, for its part, continues to contribute in enhancing robust frameworks and adequate capacities of the countries in our region to detect and prevent threats related to nuclear materials, radioactive substances, and relevant facilities. We see the nexus between nuclear security and ASEAN's efforts to maintain a Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ). The Treaty also provides a legal basis for further cooperation with the IAEA at the national and regional levels on nuclear safeguards, safety and security.

Another important instrument is the “Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network” (APSN) established in 2009. By monitoring the operation of nuclear safeguards in the region, the Network increases confidence that nuclear programs in Asia Pacific are solely for peaceful purposes.

To conclude, **Mr. President**, let me underline the importance for all of us to redouble our efforts in ensuring nuclear safety and security, and guaranteeing that nuclear energy is used strictly for peaceful purposes to advance the wellbeing of all human beings.

I thank you.