



**Statement by
The Head of Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia
at the International Conference on Nuclear Security 2024 of
the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, 20 – 24 May 2024**

Mr. Co-Presidents, Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of the Government and the People of Republic of Indonesia, I would like to express our deepest condolences to the people, government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for their loss. Our prayers and sympathies are with Iran in this difficult time.

I would like to commend Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi, and the Secretariat for their efforts in organizing the fourth International Conference on Nuclear Security.

I also join others in congratulating Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, H.E. Tim Watts MP, and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, H.E. Kairat Umarov, on their appointment as conference co-presidents. Rest assured of our full support and cooperation throughout the sessions. I would also like to commend the Co-Presidents for the Joint Statement of the ICONS 2024.

Mr. Co-Presidents,

Currently, we are witnessing the increased challenges to nuclear security, from heightened tension due to geo-political division, to technological advancements that have increased nuclear security vulnerability from misuse by non-state actors.

While acknowledging these challenges, it is crucial to recognize that the primary responsibility for nuclear security lies entirely with individual states, in accordance with their respective national and international obligations, while respecting the sovereign rights of member states.

Mr. Co-Presidents,

Against this backdrop, the Republic of Indonesia would like to highlight three main points:

First, Indonesia reiterates its commitment to nuclear disarmament.

Indonesia firmly believes that total elimination of nuclear weapons is the key to preventing their use or threat. This goal must be our primary focus, with nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful use of nuclear energy addressed comprehensively and in a mutually reinforcing manner.

It is crucial to secure both civilian and military nuclear facilities and materials, with a significant portion being military related. These efforts should advance simultaneously, not as a precondition for disarmament, ensuring both security and progress toward a nuclear-weapon-free world.

Second, Indonesia recognizes the importance of stronger regulation.

The rigorous application of nuclear security and safeguards protocols to all nuclear facilities in Indonesia is a cornerstone of our security strategy. Indonesia is currently improving its nuclear legislation to comprehensively address all aspects of nuclear security, including the criminalization of violations related to nuclear energy use and incidents impacting nuclear security. This effort also complements the development of a new National Strategy Plan for Nuclear Security Detection Architecture, which encompasses physical protection systems, nuclear security culture, nuclear forensics, radiation detection, and safeguards designs.

Our National Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency, and National Research and Innovation Agency are actively engaged in various activities and research initiatives to bolster our nuclear security framework. Efforts include the installation of radiation portal monitors and other detection systems to detect and prevent the illicit movement of nuclear and radioactive materials. Additionally, Indonesia is exploring the development of cybersecurity regulations for nuclear materials and facilities in response to technological advancements.

Indonesia also actively supports the universalization of nuclear security frameworks such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its Amendment (A/CPPNM), as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT).

Third, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of international cooperation.

Indonesia supports the IAEA's efforts in providing technical assistance and capacity-building to assist member states in securing their nuclear and radioactive materials.

In cooperation with the agency, Indonesia continues to develop and strengthen its nuclear security infrastructure, including installing, repairing, and replacing radiation portal monitors and radiological data monitoring systems. Capacity-building programs enhance national detection capabilities at entry points and borders, and response capabilities for a safe and secure nuclear environment.

Sustained advancements in nuclear security require encouraging, facilitating, and maintaining international cooperation through dialogue, information exchange, and mutual assistance among member states. By reinforcing commitment to international cooperation, the global community can address emerging threats, share innovative technologies, and continuously improve nuclear security practices.

Mr. Co-Presidents,

Finally, while prioritizing nuclear security measures, it is important to affirm that these should not impede any state's inherent right to pursue nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Upholding this right is paramount, along with enhancing security measures.

Indonesia remains steadfast in strengthening cooperation with the Agency and other Member States to advance global nuclear security and develop a robust national nuclear security regime.

I thank you.