Madam Chair,

Let me seize this opportunity to welcome you, Ambassador Veselka Mrden Korač of the Republic of Croatia, in assuming the Chair of this year’s Conference of the States Parties. We are confident that your able stewardship will contribute greatly to the success of our deliberations. As in previous Conferences, please be assured of my delegation’s full support and cooperation as we look forward to a favourable and productive session.

Likewise, my delegation wishes to pay tribute to your predecessor, the Chairperson of the Eighteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties, Ambassador Dr Sa’ad Abdul Majeed Ibrahim Al-Ali of Iraq and to applaud for his exceptional work and successful steering of the last Conference.

Equal appreciation also goes to the Director-General, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, and to all of his team in the Technical Secretariat for the informative and comprehensive report delivered in this session.

Indonesia fully aligns itself with the statement delivered by Ambassador Dr Alireza Jahangiri of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement and China.

Further to that statement, I take this opportunity to address this esteemed body in a national capacity.

After 17 years of its entry into force, Indonesia considers that the Chemical Weapons Convention, and OPCW as its organ, remains the most effective instrument in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. In spite of that, today’s threat towards international peace and security continues to exist high as the risk of proliferation of chemical weapons and toxic chemicals being used as a weapon by both State and non-State actors remains viable.

Views may not be immutable but it remains imminent. The only assurance that we can get for this world to be free from chemical weapons is not only further enlargement of membership towards its universality, but also the full compliance by States Parties to all provisions of the Convention.
Encouraged by such a situation, this delegation urgently calls upon all States not Party to the Convention to join without delay or precondition. Further, this delegation wishes also to commend the efforts by the Director-General and Technical Secretariat in reaching out to the remaining States outside the boundaries of the Convention and seeking to enhance synergies between the Technical Secretariat and the States Parties in actively promoting universal adherence to the Convention.

For this, we are pleased to note the encouraging signs of development of Myanmar in the context of becoming a State Party to the Convention. At this Conference, Indonesia further reaffirms its commitment to continue its engagement with Myanmar both bilaterally and by existing means in ASEAN to support and assist it to familiarise itself with the key-issues under the Convention.

As Indonesia embarks on a new voyage with the recent inauguration of its new executive cabinet on 27 October 2014, economic growth that would allow Indonesia to play a much greater role in world affairs is now the primary focus. In this context, this delegation believes that the OPCW will have a major role in helping its Member States to garner a facilitation of the fullest possible exchange of chemicals technologies, expertise, scientific, and technological information for the purposes not prohibited under the Convention, aimed to foster economic development.

This delegation further emphasises that more efforts should be made by the OPCW and Member States to engage with the chemical industries in order to promote a level playing field in global chemical trade. The OPCW should consider a mechanism for consultation not only to enforce compliance of the Convention, but also to narrow down significant technological gaps for Member States concerned.

In this regard, Indonesia also supports the draft decisions on Budget programmes for cost efficiency. However, Indonesia is of the view that the degree to streamline programmes that would cater for a consultation on economic and technological development. International cooperation programmes are equally important, which is cited under the pillars of the Convention.

On the other hand, Indonesia also considers that the universality of the Convention should also be interpreted as a warning that States outside the Convention shall not take advantage of the benefits, particularly the exchange of technological information for chemical industry and ease of access on international transfers of scheduled chemicals that the Convention offers to the States Parties.

Indonesia took note of the growing awareness for safety and security in the area of legitimate production, transportation and use of chemicals. For Indonesia’s part and contribution to this area, Indonesia has shared its expertise and experience with States Parties that need assistance under this framework. Indonesia’s expert has been asked to join the exchange programme for the Assistance and Protection workshop conducted in Costa Rica and Qatar this year. Valuable input was also shared by Indonesia’s representative involved in the 14th Annual Workshop to coordinate assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention in Madrid, Spain last July 2014.

Another close working relationship with the OPCW was the collaboration in organising the Regional Workshop for States Parties in Asia on Article X and Issues of Regional
Cooperation in the Area of Assistance and Emergency Responses in Bali, April 2014. The workshop was intended to foster discussion and analysis of several assistance and protection related issues with special focus on areas such as the rights and obligations of States Parties under Article X of the Convention, submissions of declarations of protective programmes, and the analysis of weaknesses and problem areas for assistance and protection activities in the region.

Indonesia further believes that the success of promoting chemical safety and security should also depend on the support of other stakeholders. The cooperation of the industry is, especially, vital and indispensable. Hence, Indonesia is actively engaging direct involvement with chemical industry and its association in promoting safety and security. In this regard, the Responsible Care concept as a voluntary initiative is now being implemented across Indonesia’s chemical industry and national association.

Much of the deliberations and concerns address the issue of the Syrian Arab Republic. Indonesia sincerely applauds the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for the positive developments that have taken place in an unprecedented effort to eliminate the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme, including the removal of the declared chemical weapons stockpile. We commend the OPCW-UN Joint Mission for their perseverance in their mission even in the face of an extreme conflict. I congratulate the Special Coordinator, Sigrid Kaag, for her leadership role in bringing the work of the Joint Mission to a successful conclusion.

However, Indonesia finds a disturbing report by the Fact-Finding Mission constituting a “compelling confirmation that a toxic chemical was used as a weapon, systematically and repeatedly,” in the Syrian Arab Republic. There is no room to this situation as it would directly contravene the provisions of this Convention, yet, a greater attention to detail needs to be paid before a conclusion can be made.

Hence, Indonesia supports the continuance of the Fact-Finding Mission to Syria to its mandate. Until then, Indonesia has a reason to believe that a comprehensive report establishing substantial, impartial, and credible facts should be established. Indonesia stands ready to support measures that would lead to a peaceful and comprehensive solution based on consensus.

In closing, I wish to reiterate Indonesia’s readiness to engage constructively during this Conference. I appreciate the efforts to make this Conference a success and Indonesia stands to support it to that end.

Finally, I request that this statement be issued as an official document of this Conference and be published on the OPCW website and extranet.

Thank you, Madam Chair.