



*Corresponding author: Ade Sopyan Hadi, Citizenship Education Doctoral, Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: adesopyanhadi98@gmail.com

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Nuclear Weapons Policy in Indonesia and the World

Ade Sopyan Hadi^{1*}, Zulkifli Alamsah Sutanto², Ahmad Yudi Saputra², M Al-Fadil³

¹Citizenship Education Doctoral, Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

²Primary Teacher Education, Faculty of Education, Hamzanwadi University, Selong, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia.

³Economic Education, Faculty of Management and Economics, Sultan Idris University of Education, Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia.

Abstract: The countries that are of concern to the world in developing nuclear weapons are Iran and North Korea. Iran's ambition to develop nuclear weapons has raised world concerns, one of which is the United States which considers Iran to be disturbing the balance of power in the Middle East. In 2017 North Korea conducted a nuclear test which sparked international condemnation because it disturbed the peace of the surrounding countries. The aim of this research is to concretely describe policies regarding nuclear weapons in the world and in Indonesia. The methodology in this research uses a qualitative approach with a type of library study, the data source used is a secondary data source. The results of this research show that Iran's lack of openness in providing information regarding nuclear matters has resulted in the United States suspecting Iran of covering up the development of a nuclear bomb. Therefore, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions through various resolutions. During Joe Biden's era, economic sanctions were imposed to stop Iran from its nuclear weapons ambitions. The North Korean nuclear problem has become a world threat, the United States has imposed economic sanctions on North Korea with the aim of stopping its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. Sukarno opposed the existence of a race for men, especially nuclear weapons which would cause world catastrophe. Therefore, nuclear development in Indonesia is only for peace and welfare of society.

Keywords: Nuclear¹, Indonesia², United States³, Iran⁴,

1. Introduction

One of the countries that is geographically included in the Middle East region, among others is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iran is one of the countries in the Middle East that has the potential to develop nuclear weapons. One of Iran's activities that has attracted world attention is Iran's nuclear development program. This nuclear program was developed since the pre-Islamic Revolution era, precisely in 1957 (Fatoni, 2019, p. 2). Iran's ambition to develop nuclear weapons has raised concerns among many countries in the world. One of the countries involved is the United States, which views Iran's nuclear



development initiative as a threat to the stability of power dynamics in the Middle East (Nurtyandini, 2022, p. 138). The United States has undertaken multiple initiatives to halt Iran's nuclear program by seeking to isolate the country on the global stage, alongside implementing sanctions and embargoes. The U.S. has informed the international community that Iran's nuclear ambitions are aimed at developing weapons of mass destruction (Saragih, 2017, p. 18). Therefore, Iran's diplomatic relations with the United States cannot run well.

In 2009, North Korea conducted its second nuclear test, which was succeeded by its third nuclear test in 2013. Apart from that, this nuclear test carried out by North Korea gave rise to various criticisms from the international community because it was felt to disturb the peace of other countries around it, especially after the sixth nuclear test was carried out in September 2017 (Miriyanti & Pridarita, 2020, p. 190). Apart from that, in 2017 North Korea again conducted a nuclear weapons test on September 3 2017 at Punggye-ri. The test resulted in strong shaking resembling an earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale in Punggye-ri, North Korea (Sanjaya, 2017, p. 3). Therefore, North Korea's actions are certainly considered to be dangerous for human life if one day war breaks out and Korea's nuclear weapons will become a major disaster.

Based on the description formulated above, it can be formulated that the aim of this research is to concretely describe the policy regarding nuclear weapons in the world and in Indonesia. Apart from that, nuclear developments are currently very important for Indonesia because it can take future policies in response to nuclear developments in various parts of the world. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting more in-depth research on nuclear weapons policy in Indonesia and the world.

2. Literature Review

Nuclear weapons are usually referred to as weapons of mass destruction. The first appearance of nuclear technology to the world community was known since the existence of atomic bombs which were used as weapons of mass destruction. The direction of development of nuclear technology cannot be separated from the world political situation in the 1940s.

In general, ordinary people are familiar with the term nuclear from the history of World War II. During that period, the United States deployed two nuclear bombs, detonating Little Boy in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, and Fat Man in Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. Hundreds of thousands of innocent human lives were lost in vain. The Hiroshima-Nagasaki tragedy is a bitter historical record of mankind related to the presence of nuclear technology. It can be said that the development of nuclear technology has inherent defects because this technology is used for war.

Nuclear (from the word nuclear in the field of physics-chemistry or nucleus in biology) is a scientific term that is none other than the name for the atomic nucleus. The atomic nucleus itself is actually just a very small part of an atom, while the atom itself is the smallest part of a material (Akhadi, 2022, p. 31). If we previously mentioned nuclear bombs, this is because the bomb works by utilizing nuclear energy, namely the energy that comes out or is released from the atomic nucleus. Radiation that comes out of the nucleus is called nuclear radiation, and reactions that occur between atomic nuclei are called nuclear reactions.

Compared with other technologies, nuclear technology is a technology that most ordinary people feel is rarely or even never in contact with the problems of everyday human life. In general, the use of nuclear technology can be grouped into two main activities, namely use in the energy sector and use outside of energy. The use of nuclear technology in the energy sector is by utilizing nuclear heat that comes out when a controlled nuclear reaction occurs in the nuclear reactor core. This nuclear heat is then converted to produce electricity through a nuclear power plant (PLTN). The electricity it produces can be used to meet energy needs in humanity's daily life. For uses outside of energy, nuclear engineering has

been applied in various fields of activity, starting from agriculture, biology, medicine, research in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, environmental studies, industrial activities and so on (Akhadi, 2022). The use of radiation or nuclear engineering in general continues to show an increase over time. The scope of coverage includes basic and applied research, ranging from archeology to space flight. Now the types of radiation used are expanding, not only X-rays but also gamma rays and nuclear particles accelerated by accelerators.

There have been several studies that have been carried out previously related to nuclear weapons. First, research by Permana (2009) entitled *Indonesian Foreign Politics and the Security Council, Indonesian Foreign Politics and the UN Security Council (Case Study of Indonesia's Role in Handling the Iranian Nuclear Crisis at the UNSC in 2006)*. This research aims to determine Indonesia's foreign policy progress in the international arena at the UN Security Council as well as the direction of its foreign policy regarding the Iranian nuclear issue. The results of this research show that Indonesia's role and foreign policy have a double face, namely supporting resolution 1747 (2007) and abstaining from resolution 1803 (2008) which is more due to two important things, namely: 1. Domestic factors such as the existence of national interests in the economic and technological fields to maintain domestic political stability 2. International environmental factors such as bilateral relations between the two countries, maintaining Indonesia's good name (marwah) in the eyes of the international public, especially third world countries. There is no pressure from any party regarding changes in foreign policy taken by Indonesia (Permana, 2009). For the author, the research carried out is closely related to the research carried out by the author, Indonesia's foreign policy regarding nuclear is also related to the analysis of Indonesia's role in world nuclear. The variable involved in the research conducted by the author is nuclear weapons.

Second, research by Zandrato (2021) titled *Donald Trump's Approach to Shifting U.S. Security Policy in Response to North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Development Program*. This study seeks to pinpoint various trends in the modifications of security policy that took place in the United States during President Donald Trump's administration concerning North Korea's nuclear weapons development program. The results of this research show that through the maximum pressure and engagement strategy by Trump, Trump modified the policies of his predecessor. In his approach, Trump merges President Bush's hard power tactics with President Obama's soft power approach, creating what is known as smart power. This strategy incorporates various diplomatic methods, including sanctions, reducing economic resources, halting food supplies, isolation tactics, and negotiations. The goal of this strategy is to pressure Pyongyang into deciding whether to pursue nuclear weapons or prioritize the survival of the nation (Zandrato, 2021). For the author, the research carried out is closely related to the research carried out by the author, the role of the United States in world nuclear development, especially Korea regarding the development of nuclear weapons. The variable involved in the research conducted by the author is nuclear weapons.

Third, research by Sulisty and Puspitasari (2008) entitled *Indonesia's Attitude in the UN Security Council: Crisis in the Construction of Nuclear Installations in Iran and Domestic Public Reactions*. This research aims to find out Indonesia's attitude in the UN Security Council regarding the nuclear installation crisis in Iran and the reaction of the domestic public. The results of this research show that the UN Security Council held a session on UN Resolution number 1747. During the discussion process of the draft resolution there were differences between the United States and Indonesia, South Africa and Indonesia. In fact, the UN Security Council Resolution received the approval of all members. Domestic implications in Indonesia include giving rise to pros and cons among the public, resulting in the idea of implementing one of the rights of the House of Representatives, namely the right of interpellation (Sulisty & Puspitasari, 2008). For the author, this research is closely related to research conducted by the author, Indonesia's participation in the UN Security Council session regarding Iranian nuclear is also related to the analysis of Indonesia's role in

world nuclear, such as Iran. The variable involved in the research conducted by the author is nuclear weapons.

3. Research Method and Materials

The approach used in policy research on nuclear in the world and Indonesia is a qualitative approach. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a method used to investigate and comprehend the interpretations made by a person or group about social concerns, human occurrences, or human behavior under study (Creswell, 2013). The reason for using a qualitative approach to nuclear policy in the world and Indonesia is to obtain concrete data so that the objectives of this research can be realized.

In this research on nuclear policy in the world and Indonesia, the type of research applied is literature study. Literature study means a type of research through collecting various data such as books, magazines and others (Saputri & Nuryono, 2018). Secondary sources of information were used in this study. Books, newspapers, and other material are examples of secondary data sources (Sugiyono, 2019, p. 225).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 *History of Nuclear Development*

Nuclear weapons are fundamentally a longstanding issue in international relations. Their initial emergence occurred when the United States used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 during World War II (Rr.Yustiningrum, 2006). Nuclear weapons pose a serious and alarming threat to the global community. Any conversation about the development, enrichment, or testing of nuclear weapons tends to spark controversy on the international stage, as it jeopardizes global peace. The future of the international community will be significantly shaped by the interactions between nations that possess nuclear weapons and those that do not, as well as by global initiatives aimed at banning nuclear weapons tests.

The development of nuclear weapons is an issue that is still being discussed and debated among countries both in the first world and third world categories. In the past, nuclear weapons were discussed during the cold war when the United States and the Soviet Union were competing with each other as a way to become the country that was considered the most powerful. Therefore, both countries are working together to develop and create sophisticated weapons. The development of nuclear technology is also inseparable from world political conditions and situations, which at the time of the World War caused the development of nuclear technology to lead to the creation of weapons for war in the form of nuclear bombs (Tirtalaksana et al., 2016).

Nuclear history in the 1970s and international history in that period more broadly have received less attention to date than the history of the 1960s and 1980s. It may seem strange that the historiography was skipped in the 1970s, but the reasons are understandable. The events of the late 1980s and early 1990s, including the end of communist rule in Central and Eastern Europe and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, brought the Cold War to a dramatic yet mostly peaceful conclusion. Moreover, many of the key figures involved in these events are still alive to recount their experiences, and documents from both government and private archives are accessible to historians. As a result, historians have focused more on these pivotal events, while paying less attention to the 1970s, a time when many archival documents were still classified (Holloway, 2018)

4.2 *Iran's Nuclear Developments*

Iran's development of nuclear technology has been underway since 1953 under the leadership of Shah Mohammad Reza. Through the support of the United States, an agreement was signed under the Atom for Peace program. Then, in 1959, under the direction of the The Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) is a nuclear research

facility was established at Tehran University and was officially established in 1967 (Alamsyah, 2022, p. 162). This nuclear development project is accused of aiming for weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, this development has become a serious discussion regarding world security, especially the Middle East region. The nuclear project is one of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's goals to focus more on Iran's internal affairs. One clear proof is uranium enrichment in an effort to increase wealth and reduce poverty. Thus, in 2015, an agreement was reached regarding Iran's nuclear development which was agreed upon with diplomatic negotiations from several Nations such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, Germany, and, of course, Iran.

Up until 2011, Iran consistently claimed that the nuclear energy it was developing was solely intended for power generation, technological research, and space exploration. However, the United States strongly insists that the nuclear power developed by Iran is not only for generating electricity, but also for military purposes (Akbar & Kodimerinda, 2012, p. 14). Although Iran's nuclear activities have been overseen by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and do not breach the NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty), Western countries still intervene in Iran's nuclear development. Ahmadinejad also has the ambition to improve his country's status through nuclear technology. Utilization of human resources and natural resources is of course the main factor determining the success of the program.

The negative response from Western countries did not make Iran stop its program. Iran deliberately announced that it would increase its uranium enrichment capacity as a counter attack to the West's response, from 3.5% to 5%, then from 5% to 20%. Iran argued that nuclear was intended for energy, both for health, electric lighting and for agriculture (non-proliferation). Iran, which continued to carry out its nuclear program, ultimately received sanctions from the Security Council (UNSC) from 2006 to 2010 (Mahdi, 2016, p. 76).

4.3 North Korea's Nuclear Developments

North Korea's rapid development of nuclear weapons makes it a real threat to the US and its allies, especially South Korea considering that the two countries are close to each other. Since the administration of South Korea's first president, Syngman Ree, to the incumbent, Moon Jae In, South Korea's various security policies have always been oriented towards North Korea (Lestari, 2021).

The nuclear test was launched after North Korea no longer participated in multilateral forums regarding denuclearization. Since then, North Korea has become increasingly active in developing and strengthening its nuclear weapons. This was demonstrated by a series of tests conducted on February 12, 2013, January 6, 2016, September 9, 2016, and finally a test with greater explosive power and range on September 3, 2017. North Korea's most recent nuclear test stunned the global community, as its explosive force generated a 6.3 magnitude earthquake and its reach extended as far as Alaska (Permata, 2019). This North Korean activity It is feared that it could disrupt the existing order by seeing North Korea's behavior which could threaten the existence of countries that can be reached with its ballistic missiles. Various responses emerged until several months later, namely April 27 2018, which became an important day regarding the issue of North Korean denuclearization. North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Un, and South Korea's President, Moon Jae-in, reaffirmed their dedication to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through the signing of the Panmunjom Declaration.

By 2016, 13 nuclear facilities, including uranium refining and nuclear fuel processing plants, were identified as operating in Yongbyon, North Korea. The potential damage from an accident at these 13 facilities is significant, considering the current inadequacies in the design and safety systems of North Korea's nuclear plants. The possible extent of damage in the event of an accident is initially assessed qualitatively, drawing on accident records from similar domestic and international nuclear facilities (Kang & Jae, 2017).

North Korea started its nuclear weapons development in 1956 through an agreement with the Soviet Union on the peaceful use of nuclear energy (Satria et al., 2018). Kim Il Sung, the country's leader at the time, adopted a policy to develop ballistic missile capabilities, initiating the effort in 1965 with the establishment of the Hamhung Military Academy, a training center for the North Korean military's missile development. The Soviet Union in 1965 also began providing comprehensive assistance to North Korea in building a research center at Yongbyon. The first nuclear facility developed by North Korea was a Soviet model nuclear reactor operated for research purposes in Yongbyon, North Korea. In 1994, North Korea stopped its nuclear development, When North Korea and the United States reached an agreement to sign the Agreed Framework.

During Kim Jong-Il's leadership, North Korea's nuclear threat grew, prompting the United States to consider military action to curb the nation's nuclear ambitions. However, this did not halt North Korea's nuclear development. Since 2012, under the leadership of Kim Jong-Un, North Korea has maintained its stance on nuclear matters, stating that its domestic and foreign policies, including those related to nuclear issues, have not changed. Similar to Kim Jong-Il's approach, Kim Jong-Un continues to rely on nuclear power to ensure national security. For North Korea, nuclear weapons serve as a means to assert its presence on the global stage and as a tool for shaping policies that benefit the regime (Manoe et al., 2022).

4.4 Responsibilities of the UN Security Council and the United States in the Iran Nuclear Issue

Due to Iran's stance and its lack of transparency in providing clear information to the IAEA, the United States and its allies suspect that the country's nuclear program is a front for developing a nuclear bomb that could pose a global threat. Based on an IAEA report confirming Iran's non-cooperation in its nuclear activities, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions on Iran's nuclear program through resolutions 1696, 1737, 1747, 1803, 1835, and 1929. With the imposition of international sanctions through this resolution, the UN Security Council asked Iran to immediately stop the nuclear program that was being developed and immediately cooperate with the IAEA to resolve the problem of Iran's nuclear program (Adiyudha et al., 2016, p. 137).

After the end of President Ahmadinejad's leadership on June 14 2013, Iran held general elections. With the results of Hassan Rouhani's absolute victory as president. After the election of Hassan Rouhani as the new president of Iran, President Rouhani expressed his desire to renew relations with western countries and to restore Iran's economy which was destroyed by international sanctions imposed due to Iran's nuclear development. By taking a diplomatic approach, President Rouhani reopens talks and negotiations with the west to resolve the nuclear problem and by reopening negotiations with the west, President Rouhani hopes that the sanctions imposed can be lifted and by lifting international sanctions he hopes that Iran's economy will improve.

With the desire to resolve the nuclear problem, the Iranian government held negotiations with the P5+1 group consisting of the US, France, Russia, Britain, China and Germany to discuss Iran's nuclear development program. On the other hand, Iran, which is under international sanctions, needs to immediately resolve its nuclear problem to improve Iran's falling economy. The Iranian government itself also wants legal recognition of its rights as a nuclear country to be allowed to develop nuclear power for its national interests.

During Donald Trump's leadership, Iran's nuclear developments became a topic of much discussion among various countries, especially the United States. This discussion became tense because of allegations of the development of weapons of mass destruction. After the United States, under Donald Trump's leadership, withdrew from the JCPOA agreement, Iran's nuclear development became less regulated. Uranium enrichment levels were reported to have surpassed the anticipated limit. Following the U.S. withdrawal from the JCPOA and the reimposition of sanctions on Iran, the country became more aggressive in its actions. The sanctions imposed on Iran aim to make Iran obey and comply with the

United States regarding its nuclear development. However, in fact these sanctions are not very effective. Even though these sanctions burden Iran's economy, they cannot make Iran obey the United States. Until now, development is still continuing (Alamsyah, 2022, p. 173).

The Trump administration unveiled its National Security Strategy, which states that nuclear weapons are central to our approach for preserving peace and stability by deterring aggression against the United States, its allies, and its partners (Dunn, 2017, p. 3). The Trump administration asserts that nuclear weapons are crucial to U.S. security, while also reaffirming America's dedication to the objective of nuclear disarmament. The administration has released its National Security Strategy and successfully met the objectives of its review of U.S. policies and stances on nuclear weapons, missile defense, and other strategic capabilities.

One key reason the Trump administration should not abandon the disarmament aspect of U.S. nuclear policy is that, while nuclear deterrence is crucial to the security of the U.S. and its allies today, as emphasized by the U.S. National Security Strategy, only deterrence is effective. This holds true now and even more so in the long run. For these reasons, maintaining the nuclear disarmament element in its overall response to the current nuclear threat would significantly benefit the Trump administration. How prepared the country is to act on this remains uncertain, although the administration has expressed its willingness to "cooperate in areas of mutual interest" with Russia and China, "engage in discussions with other nations to build predictable relationships and reduce nuclear risks," and "consider new arms control agreements if they enhance strategic stability and are verifiable," suggesting that the final decision is still pending.

Meanwhile, under Joe Biden's leadership this time, United States foreign policy revolves around the continued implementation of economic sanctions, diplomatic engagement and international cooperation as a means of stopping Iran from its nuclear weapons ambitions. Under Joe Biden, there are a lot of economic sanctions or diplomatic pressure but at the same time it will also lighten the sanctions if Iran makes efforts to stop developing its nuclear weapons (Nurtyandini, 2022, p. 146).

4.5 Responsibilities of the UN Security Council and the United States in North Korean Nuclear Issues

The development of nuclear weapons has been a very important issue for regional security stability over the last two decades. East Asia is one of the regions most vulnerable to nuclear danger. The North Korean nuclear problem has become a threat not only to the security of countries in the East Asian region, but also to countries outside the region. The United States as a country that is influential in global geopolitics and geostrategy is expected to be able to implement policies that maintain the security stability of the East Asian region. This certainly presents a challenge for President Donald Trump, in playing his role as a superpower that has influence in the East Asian region (Al Syahrin, 2018, p. 97).

Donald Trump said that the US would stop all trade with any country involved in business with North Korea. The US also pressures other countries not to engage in economic relations with North Korea. The US did this because North Korea was seen as continuing to use various tactics and methods to avoid these sanctions

4.6 Indonesia's attitude towards world nuclear developments

The Iranian nuclear issue has attracted international attention, especially since 2006 when it was brought up as an issue at the UN Security Council. The threat of nuclear proliferation triggered by Iran's nuclear program has become increasingly real after President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed to make nuclear weapons as quickly as possible. During its tenure as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 2007-2008, Indonesia faced the decision of whether to support UN sanctions against Iran (Setiawan & Yani, 2019, p. 146).

Indonesia as a member of the IAEA must carry out several activities such as establishing a national institution that operates in the nuclear sector, as preparation for facing the atomic

age. This is in line with Sukarno's ambition so that Indonesia is not left behind in the field of modern technology. In the Cold War situation, Sukarno basically opposed the existence of an arms race, both conventional weapons and nuclear weapons which would cause war and disaster throughout the world. He stated firmly that Indonesia has nothing to do with developing nuclear weapons because it is contrary to Indonesia's principles regarding world peace. However, this does not mean that Sukarno was against the politics of nuclear power, in fact he saw nuclear as an important technology that must be mastered and developed by Indonesia for peaceful purposes. So, in international nuclear politics, Indonesia must stand on its own principles (Sylvia, 2021, p. 114). In addition, the development of nuclear energy aligns with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1997 on Nuclear Energy, specifically Article 8, paragraph 1, which stipulates that nuclear energy research and development must be conducted to master nuclear science and technology for the safety, security, peace, and well-being of the people (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 1997). As such, the advancement of nuclear technology in Indonesia must be kept free from any aspects that could be used to create weapons of mass destruction.

Nuclear energy is a highly promising energy source for Indonesia, offering long-term economic and environmental benefits. What is quite unfortunate is that Indonesia, as a country that has projected the use of nuclear since the Soekarno era, still produces 0 watts in power generation use, not at all. In fact, 2030 is in sight and the government's target of having 10 nuclear power plants by 2033 is only 11 years away, and currently, there is not a single sign that nuclear power plants will be built. However, the steps taken by the government to realize the vision of building the first nuclear power plant appear to be increasingly real through various aspects, including the preparation of regulations (Yanto, 2022, pp. 23–24). The use of nuclear power also demands a great responsibility, namely high safety and security and the vulnerability of being used for terrorist purposes. To avoid misuse of nuclear energy, it is crucial to reinforce the role of the IAEA as an organization dedicated to promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy and preventing its use for military purposes, particularly in Indonesia (Pandi et al., 2007, pp. 7–8).

5. Conclusion

Based on the above explanation, this research indicates that Iran's lack of transparency in its nuclear energy development has led to distrust from the United States and the international community, resulting in the imposition of various sanctions on Iran, including economic sanctions. In North Korea, the nuclear tests conducted by the country have sparked concerns among neighboring nations and the global community. As a response, the United States has imposed economic sanctions and used its influence in international relations to enforce further sanctions on North Korea. The United States has even gone so far as to sever trade ties with any country engaged in business with North Korea. Regarding nuclear weapons, Sukarno was fundamentally opposed to the arms race, a stance reinforced by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1997 on Nuclear Energy, Article 8, paragraph 1, which states that nuclear energy research and development must be focused on mastering nuclear science and technology for the safety, security, peace, and welfare of the people. As such, nuclear energy in Indonesia should be utilized for the purposes of peace and prosperity.

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