



**Statement by
H.E. Dr. Kusmayanto Kadiman
State Minister for Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia
at the Fiftieth Annual Regular Session of the General Conference of
the International Atomic Energy Agency**

**On agenda item 8 :
General Debate and Annual Report for 2005**

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Mr. President,

On behalf of the Indonesian delegation, I would like to express our warmest congratulations on your unanimous election to the presidency of the Fiftieth Regular Session of the General Conference. I am confident that under your very able leadership and vast experience, this session will successfully accomplish its tasks. Let me assure you my delegation's full support and cooperation. In the same vein, I also wish to congratulate your predecessor for his invaluable contribution during the Forty-Ninth Session of the General Conference.

I would like to seize this opportunity to express our delight in welcoming the Republic of Malawi, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Montenegro, and Republic of Palau, as the new members of the IAEA family, which I believe their participation will strengthen the Agency in its conduct of duties to successfully achieve its mandate.

Mr. President,

As we meet during this solemn moment - the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the IAEA - my delegation brings the best wishes and

felicitation of the People and Government of Indonesia to this Annual General Conference. During the past 50 years, the IAEA has played an important role and made enormous achievement in advancing human progress through the nuclear applications, promoting socio-economic development and maintaining world peace and security. Furthermore, its active participation in promoting the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represents a major step forward in those efforts.

As we mark the 50th Anniversary, we must thank and congratulate the IAEA, especially the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, and his team, and all Member States that contribute effectively to making the Agency's programmes successful. These excellent works done are also recognized through the Nobel Peace Prize 2005 awarded to the IAEA and the Director General.

My delegation wishes also to thank the Director General and the Secretariat for producing the Annual Report for 2005 that we believe reflects the work done by the Agency in 2005 under the three pillars – science and technology, safety and security, and verification, and the comments and inputs made by the Member States during the previous deliberations.

Mr. President,

Allow me to touch upon the issue of particular importance to my delegation. Indonesia, like other developing countries, stresses great importance to technical cooperation with the Agency as the basic instrument for promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy for sustainable socio-economic development in Member States. In this connection, my delegation is pleased to note the agreement reached on the level of US\$80 million for the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) targets 2007-2008 and US\$ 82 million for the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) 2009-2011. The consensus figures confirm the commitment of Member States to the Agency's technical cooperation activities as well as reflects the importance attached by the Member States to the Agency's activities.

My delegation is of the view that any decrease on the level of assistance provided for TCF would be detrimental to developing Member States and undermining technical co-operation activities, that could lead to a serious imbalance in the Agency's main functions. For that reason, my delegation reiterates the importance that the Agency should have sufficient, assured and predictable resources for those activities. My delegation would like to thank the countries that have contributed regularly to the TCF in full and on time. For its part, Indonesia has

consistently paid its pledge of its annual share of the TCF targets these years, and will maintain to do so in the future.

Furthermore, my delegation would like to reiterate that the decision on the allocation of TCF Targets and the IPF should also take into account the importance of maintaining a balance between the various statutory activities of the Agency and the need to promote technical cooperation. We also like to reiterate that any efforts of exploring ways and means to develop proposals for a more predictable and assured TCF, should strengthen the effectiveness and the efficiency of the Agency's technical cooperation activities and should not in any way impose additional financial burden on Members States, especially developing countries.

On the overall issue of budget, we observe that there are some emerging issues that have financial implications, including the resources for funding the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT). Bearing in mind the crucial importance of fighting cancer, Indonesia supports the proposal that the Board authorizes the use of part of the 2004 cash surplus of the regular budget to cover part of the funding of PACT for 2006 and 2007. We look forward to reaching agreement on the funding of this Programme as soon as possible.

As to the Country Programme Framework (CPF), we are pleased to note that the Agency has embarked upon a new approach to improve the Framework. We welcome the publication of CPF Operational Guidelines as a tool to develop a systematic process which can lead to a specific and detailed plan of action for a technical cooperation project concept. Nevertheless, the experience and difficulties in developing the Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) should be taken into account in order to successfully implement this new approach.

Mr. President,

In the 50 years of its existence, the IAEA has witnessed the growing world population and the demand for energy to improve the standard of living. In this regard, nuclear technology continues to play an important and often unique role in many aspects of human life, and the value of benefits gained from the technology in meeting the world's growing demand for energy as well as other applications for people's welfare. As our past experience has taught us, we cannot continue to rely on the current traditional energy sources in meeting our energy demand.

Against that background, Indonesia is developing its nuclear energy programme. As has been stated in several occasions and also indicated in the Annual Report 2005, Indonesia is on the path to build nuclear power plants with a

view to becoming operational in 2016. We are pleased to inform that Indonesia is in the process towards the establishment of the Government Regulation in the licensing of nuclear reactors that soon will be signed by the President. The Presidential Decree no. 7 concerning the national energy policy covering the Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) activities was enacted early this year enabling the nuclear power plant to be constructed timely. We would like to express our appreciation to the Agency for providing us with three technical cooperation projects which hopefully will be further enhanced in the next technical cooperation cycle especially in an effort to enhance the capability of our regulatory authority to develop standard specification and qualification of manpower to supervise and to operate the nuclear power plant. We also believe that intensive bilateral and multilateral cooperation with countries that are already more advanced and experienced in developing and operating of nuclear power plants become a necessity.

Mr. President,

The cooperation with the Agency has made a significant contribution to increasing the capacity of member states in nuclear applications, in particular through technical cooperation. Within that framework, allow me to cite a few experiences to illustrate Indonesia's recent activities with the IAEA in furthering the application of nuclear science and technology with a view to promoting the quality of life, particularly the life of the people in the developing countries.

My delegation expresses its satisfaction with the Agency's efforts in this regard, and appreciates its support for radiation-induced breeding for inventing new varieties of plant producing substitute for oil consumption in various sectors. Nuclear technique has been successfully used to cultivate bio-fuel plants, i.e. Jathropa for bio-diesel and sweet sorghum for bio-ethanol. This is in line with the Indonesian Green Energy Action Plan recently formulated to develop alternative sources of energy, especially for transportation and electricity. We take note that over 25 new and improved varieties of staple food crops were released in 2005. In this context, high quality rice mutant varieties have been planted in Indonesia on an area of over 0.4 million hectares. It is expected that by the end of 2006 the planted area will be expanded to 1 million hectares.

Regarding the safety of nuclear installation, we appreciate the support by the Agency through the Extra Budgetary Programme (EBP). We are pleased to inform that Indonesia has been actively disseminating Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) to Indonesian universities and the academic society in order to preserve and to share nuclear safety knowledge among young people. At the same time, through

the website “ANSN Indonesia”, we extensively share and communicate the Indonesian experience and knowledge on nuclear safety.

Concerning the safety of research reactors, we note that during the year 2005, the Agency maintained a good record of safe operation. In this regard, we would like to thank the Agency for the implementation of the project INS/9/022, “Inspection Procedures and Methods for Assessing the Condition of Reactor Tank Liners”. Assisted further by the US Department of Energy, Indonesia has improved the operational safety and security of its three research reactors.

Indonesia, as one of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) Members, continues to support the Agency’s INPRO activities to meet the global energy demand and promote sustainable economic and social development. We welcome the application of INPRO user methodology in multiple context in some countries as part of assessing the innovative nuclear system.

Pertaining to the regulatory control of radiation safety and security, we are pleased to inform that we have successfully established an information system on licensing and inspection (B@LIS) for radiation facilities and radioactive sources.

After successfully conducting the Field Exercise on Radiation Disperse Device in Jakarta Province, in cooperation with the Agency, we have also successfully conducted the Asia and the Pacific Regional Training Course on Practical Response to a Radiological Emergency Preparedness: First Responder.

On the safety of transport of radioactive material, we are pleased to note that the issue of denial shipments has been taken care of properly. However, we are of the opinion that the security aspect of transport of radioactive material should also be addressed as a priority. The security issue is also our concern when transporting radioactive waste from waste generators in remote areas of the country to out centralized waste management site.

As to the security of radioactive sources, we are pleased to inform you that Indonesia is currently at the final stage of revising the Government Regulation on the Safety of Ionizing Radiation and Security of Radioactive Sources based on the IAEA Basic Safety Standards (BSS 115).

Mr. President,

My delegation appreciates the work undertaken by the Agency in enhancing nuclear safety and security, as well as in safeguards and verification in ensuring the non-proliferation. We noted that several initiatives have been announced on this regard. However, we believe that the proliferation concerns and all safeguards issues are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. Indonesia as a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the IAEA Safeguards and Additional Protocol, supports the inalienable rights of any States Party to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in accordance with the Article IV of the NPT, and nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, and III of the Treaty. This right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. We reiterate that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international co-operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

Mr. President

My delegation is seriously concerned by the long standing issue on the difficulties facing the peace process in the Middle East. Indonesia is also disturbed by Israelis continuing flagrant violation of international law. In this connection, we endorse the declaration of the 14th NAM Summit in Havana calling for the intensification of efforts by the international community for a revival of the peace process and for ensuring respect of international law, and further stressed the need for the urgent resumption of the peace process of all tracks in the Middle East towards the attainment of a comprehensive peace and regional stability.

My delegation also notes with deep regret that as indicated in the Director General Report contained in the document GOV/2006/44-GC(50)/12, the Director General has not been able to make progress in fulfilling his mandate pursuant to resolution GC(49)/RES/15 regarding the application of full-scope Agency safeguards in the Middle East, as a result of continuing intransigent behaviour of Israel. In this regard, we deplore this Israelis attitude which is in our view reflects

the totally disregard by Israel to the demand and concern of the international community. It is thus in a sense of urgency that my delegation requests the Director General of the IAEA to continue his work towards the establishment of a Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ). We reiterate the importance for all parties directly concerned to implement the IAEA General Conference resolutions on the application of comprehensive Agency safeguards on all nuclear activities in the Middle East. We urge Israel to place all its nuclear installation under the Agency safeguards and to accede to the NPT without delay.

Indonesia is following closely the situation in the Korean Peninsula, and my delegation wishes to emphasize the importance of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in maintaining peace and stability in the region. Indonesia supports all parties to sustain its efforts to achieve progress on this issue, especially through the Six-Party Talks as a means to move forward in achieving a peaceful resolution of the issue. We also endorse the support of the NAM leaders during the Summit in Havana for the Joint Statement of Principles on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula of 19 September 2005 and for its expeditious and faithful implementation.

Mr. President,

In conclusion, let me reiterate my government's commitment to support the Agency in implementing its programmes to promote international cooperative efforts in the peaceful and safe uses of nuclear science and technology, in particular for the benefit of developing countries. My country has greatly benefited from cooperation with the Agency and looks forward to further fruitful cooperation. May I express my confidence that this 50th commemoration will inspire and guide us to collectively work towards a peaceful, equitable and prosperous future, and Indonesia stands ready to shoulder its responsibilities in that noble endeavour.

Thank you Mr. President.