

**Statement by**

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**At the Fifty-second Annual Regular Session of  
The General Conference of  
The International Atomic Energy Agency**

**On Agenda Item 7:  
General Debate and Annual Report for 2007**

**Vienna, 1 October 2008**

**Check against delivery**

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Indonesian delegation, I wish to extend to you our warmest congratulations on your election to preside over the Fifty-second Session of the General Conference. I am confident that under your able leadership, the Conference will be successful and productive. Let me assure you of my delegation's full support and cooperation. I would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to the outgoing President of the General Conference, Mr. Hamze of Lebanon, for his diligence and able stewardship of the affairs of the General Conference. We also commend the Director General of the IAEA for his firm commitment and ceaseless efforts in carrying out the mandate entrusted to this august body.

My delegation would like to join others in welcoming the entry of Lesotho, Oman, and Papua New Guinea into the membership of the IAEA. The expansion of IAEA membership is very important and will enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of the Agency. We wish our new Members every success in their endeavours in the Agency.

Mr. President,

The achievements of the IAEA are impressive in advancing human progress in nuclear applications, promoting socio-economic development and maintaining world peace and security. We would therefore like to express our sincere appreciation for the role that the Agency has been playing in promoting nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under the three pillars of its mandate, particularly through technical cooperation between the IAEA and its Member States. Indonesia places great importance to technical cooperation with the Agency, which contributes significantly to the transfer of nuclear science and technology to Member States and serving as the basic instrument for promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy for sustainable socio-economic development in Member States.

My delegation conveys its gratitude to the countries that have contributed regularly to the Technical Cooperation Fund in full and on time. For its part, Indonesia has been supportive of technical cooperation activities, and has consistently met its pledge of its annual share of the TCF targets. For TCF target of 2009, Indonesia has pledged for the amount of US\$ 100.000. There is a great deal to be done in responding to the increasing needs and requests of Member States for technical cooperation, so as to ensure that the IAEA has sufficient, assured and predictable resources for its activities. We are pleased to note the agreement reached on targets of US\$ 85 million for the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) targets for 2009-2010 and US\$ 86 million for 2011.

We are of the view that the current funding system for TC, which relies on voluntary contributions, is neither fair nor capable of meeting the essential needs of Member States, especially developing countries. My delegation deems it important that the IAEA spare no effort to explore ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness and the efficiency of the Agency's technical cooperation. The IAEA should pursue a more balanced distribution of the budget, in order to reflect the equal importance of the three pillars of the Agency, thereby maintaining a balance among the various statutory activities of the Agency.

In this regard, we value the Director General's initiative of reporting and establishing the Commission of Eminent Persons on the future programme and budgetary requirements of the Agency up to 2020 and beyond. The Commission has made many recommendations, some of them bold and far-reaching, concerning all aspects of the Agency's work. Not all of the recommendations will find favour with all Member States but we hope that future discussions in the Agency on these recommendations will contribute to the enhancement,

greater credibility and effectiveness of the Agency. Like many other member states, Indonesia is still carefully studying the report. The report accurately projects the future role of the IAEA, and the actions necessary to enable the Agency to deal with them. However, as a preliminary comment, we feel that the Commission has not adequately addressed many issues of concern to developing countries, especially the TC programme. In our view, the report should have pursued a more balanced approach between the various statutory activities of the Agency.

Mr. President,

The Annual Report for 2007 has provided a valuable insight into the activities of the Agency in the past year, and has shown the Agency's continued efforts to assist Member States in areas of vital importance, such as food and agriculture.

In the area of food and agriculture, Indonesia commends the work of the Agency in enhancing capabilities of Member States in sustainable food security and productivity through the application of nuclear techniques. Indonesia continues to support the Agency's activities, including technical cooperation projects in exchange of new food crop mutant varieties in all regions.

I would like to recall the concern expressed by the UN Secretary-General and by many world leaders, including my own President, on the food crisis in many areas of the world in the last few years. The Secretary-General also stressed the need to reinvigorate agriculture and to support research on a variety of adaptation technologies, including better adapted crop varieties and agricultural techniques.

In the context of supporting the MDGs, my delegation believes that it is now timely for the Agency to contribute to the improvement of the situation by utilizing all its scientific and technological resources to help improve our agricultural productivity and quality. In this regard, we cannot fail to note the importance of the benefits resulting from the IAEA/FAO joint activities, and therefore we would like to support maintaining the IAEA/FAO Joint Division.

I would also like to express my delegation's satisfaction with the Agency's efforts and support for radiation-induced breeding of new varieties of plants such as rice and sorghum. We note that many new and improved varieties of staple crops were released up to 2008. By the middle of this year, two high yielding and high quality rice mutants varieties produced by irradiation techniques have been planted in Indonesia on an area of over two million hectares, which is equivalent to approximately 10 percent of the total planted area.

Mr. President,

We note with satisfaction that the IAEA has broadened awareness of the future role of nuclear energy in the common effort to address the challenge of climate change. We are pleased to note that the Nuclear Technology Review 2008 has highlighted the results of the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. Despite the fact that nuclear power was not a principal topic of discussion, the Review rightly mentioned that the Conference marked a step forward in managing risks related to global climate change

As an IAEA member state, Indonesia has long been a strong advocate of promoting nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and has worked with the IAEA in advancing the

application of nuclear science and technology with a view to promoting the quality of human life, particularly the life of people in developing countries. The IAEA has a large and active technical cooperation programme in Indonesia, which includes many peaceful nuclear applications.

Indonesia, as a member of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), continues to support the Agency's INPRO activities to meet global energy demands and promote sustainable economic and social development. Indonesia also supports the INPRO programme by sending its Cost Free Experts to work in preparing the document on Common User Considerations for NPPs in developing countries.

As part of our efforts at strengthening the international nuclear safety regime, Indonesia has actively participated in the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) to contribute to Asian countries' nuclear safety activities. Indonesia recognizes this network has played an important role in promoting nuclear safety network. Having a common interest in implementing an effective means to ensure sustainable nuclear safety regime, we encourage other countries in the region to join ANSN as the sole network in promoting nuclear safety in the region. In this context, we also encourage the Agency to continue its support to the regional nuclear safety activities under the framework of ANSN.

My delegation also commends the Agency's measures and improvements in strengthening nuclear safety and security. However, measures to strengthen nuclear security should not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, the exchange of nuclear material for peaceful purposes and the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. As an archipelagic state, Indonesia notes with concern the potential for accidents or incidents during transportation of spent fuel and high level nuclear waste and radioactive materials by sea, and the possible dangers to human health and to the environment of the transit countries. We continue to support the efforts of the IAEA to strengthen cooperation and coordination to address this issue.

Mr. President,

While recognizing the Agency's work in implementing and strengthening safeguards and verification pursuant to the provisions of the NPT, Indonesia is of the view that the safeguards system is both a fundamental part of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential element of the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. My delegation is proud to note that Indonesia, as a party to the NPT and to the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free-Zone (SEANWFZ), has put a comprehensive safeguards agreement and an additional protocol in force as well as implemented an integrated safeguard with the Agency. However, we share the concern of the IAEA Director-General that progress has not been as fast as we would have expected on the universalization of safeguards agreements and additional protocol. We view that the universalization should be applied equally both to non-nuclear and nuclear-weapon states.

Likewise, Indonesia attaches great importance to the NPT and hopes that in the future the parties will be able to formulate a consensual text that could be recommended for a successful 2010 Review Conference. We hope that at the Conference all countries renew their commitment to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and intensify their efforts to realize the three pillars of the NPT in a balanced, comprehensive and non-discriminatory manner. As the Director-General has noted in his opening statement, nuclear disarmament as the core of the NPT has been on the back burner for far too long. Therefore, it is timely for the Agency to be involved to verify nuclear disarmament of the nuclear-weapon-states. Since

nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament are mutually reinforcing, if the Agency were to conduct its business as usual and to cover only non-proliferation, we believe that the Agency's effectiveness and the value of its services would be gradually eroded.

In the context of the development of a new multilateral approach to the nuclear fuel cycle, Indonesia fully supports the inalienable rights of the States party to the peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance with Article IV of the NPT. We are of the view that the creation of a multilateral fuel cycle arrangement, which among others would guarantee the security of nuclear fuel supply, is a complementary mechanism for strengthening the existing non-proliferation regime. The objectives and modalities to establish such arrangement should not terminate or restrict the right of each state to develop nuclear technology.

Mr. President,

Indonesia is paying great attention to the situation in the Middle East. The continued failure to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; the continuously defiant attitude and policy of one single country in the region towards placing its nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards, and its refusal to accede to the NPT, remain a source of deep concern for Indonesia. We believe that progress can be achieved only if Israel places all its nuclear installations under the Agency safeguards and accedes to the NPT, as it has already been called upon to do so by a number of resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly and the General Conference of the IAEA. In this regard, we support the proposal of the Arab League to add a new agenda item to this Conference with regard to Israeli Nuclear Capabilities, as well as its debate and the submission of a draft resolution on this important issue. My delegation is pleased to learn of progress towards the convening of a forum on the experience of other regions with existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, and the relevance of this for the Middle East. We hope that the Director-General's consultation with Member States in the region will result in a consensus on the agenda and modalities of the forum.

Under the NPT, the Agency has the responsibility to verify any proliferation allegations in any state party to the Treaty and to report its findings to the Board of Governors or the Security Council, if necessary. Therefore, to deal with proliferation allegations by the use of force, like in the case of the Israeli's attack against a Syrian facility in September 2007, is unacceptable. In most cases, we believe that the use of force worsens the situation rather than improve it. Before dialogue and diplomacy are exhausted, and if there are still other alternatives toward a peaceful solution, the use of force should not be an option since it constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and relevant international law.

We are happy that there is encouraging progress in DPRK as a result of the Six-party Talks. The history of these Talks tells us that it is diplomacy which can overcome even very high hurdles on the DPRK nuclear issue. While we welcome the continued cooperation between the DPRK and the IAEA for monitoring and verification of the shutdown of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities, we note with concern the intention by the DPRK to ask the Agency's inspectors to remove seals and surveillance equipment at its reprocessing plant. Indonesia stresses the importance of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. We look forward the continued cooperation on the part of the DPRK to enable the Agency to resolve and complete its work. Equally important, we also encourage all parties concerned to fulfill the commitments that they made during the Six-party Talks.

As for Iran's nuclear issue, we should make sure that the scope and nature of Iran's nuclear program remains peaceful. In this regard, Indonesia has full confidence in the credibility, independence and efficiency of the IAEA as the sole and competent authority for the verification of the respective safeguards obligations of its member states, including the one on Iran's nuclear program. We acknowledge that the UN Security Council has imposed sanctions on Iran, but sanction alone will not lead to a durable solution. Last Saturday, the Security Council once again unanimously adopted resolution 1835 on Iran's nuclear issue, which reaffirmed previous statement and resolutions of the Security Council and called upon Iran to comply fully with its above mentioned resolutions and to meet the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors. Indonesia has joined the consensus at this time, because the resolution does not provide for additional sanction against Iran. If it did, we would not have been able to support it. As a matter of principle, Indonesia attaches great importance to a negotiated solution to this issue as part of the dual-track approach. From our perspective, resolution 1835 is above all a reaffirmation of the intrinsic promise of negotiation as a means to find a peaceful solution. Therefore, a conducive atmosphere to the negotiations must be nurtured and promoted.

In light of the US-India nuclear deal, my delegation recalls the conclusion of safeguards agreement between the IAEA and India last August. However, while bringing India into the mainstream of a non-proliferation regime is understandable, we think that it should be conducted in a way that it would reinforce rather than undermine global non-proliferation norms. We deeply regret the decision made by the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) which has given a clean and unconditional waiver to the long-standing nuclear trade restrictions on India. We believe that the decision is likely to bring more harm than good to the non-proliferation regime. It will discourage others from abandoning their nuclear ambitions. It will also create more problems in our efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation at the global and regional levels.

Mr. President,

I hope that I have succeeded in giving this Conference a clear and comprehensive view of Indonesia's position on the basic issue of nuclear energy and its many ramifications. As a way of summing up, let me just underline that Indonesia is deeply committed to the cause of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and continues to condemn any use for military purposes. In this regard, the work of the IAEA is exceedingly important. We therefore support that task without reservations. It is therefore our hope that all Member States will take concrete actions to strengthen the functions of the IAEA and demonstrate concrete support for its vitally important activities.

I thank you for your kind attention.