



Statement by

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the International Atomic Energy Agency**

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Madame President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. At the outset, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election as the President of the 63rd General Conference. I would like to echo our collective confidence that under your able leadership this Conference will achieve its objective. Allow me also to congratulate the members of the Bureau, and extend my delegation's full support towards a successful conclusion of this Conference.
2. On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, allow me to extend our deepest condolences on the passing of Director General Yukiya Amano. His departure is a great loss to the Agency, to the country and to the people of Japan, and to the international community.
3. His admirable dedication and exemplary devotion to the global efforts for disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as to the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy that benefit developing countries will always be remembered by Indonesia.

Madame President,

4. Indonesia welcomes the progress and achievements in the overarching activities of the Agency, particularly in the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, which contributes positively to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world.
5. Nevertheless, it is very unfortunate that the current global political and security situation does not improve to a better direction. Instead, the world is now facing growing tensions. The increasing budget for nuclear weapons developments, the withdrawal from existing nuclear disarmament agreement, and increasing tension among nuclear possessor states keep widening the gap between nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.
6. Under this circumstance, the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is gaining in importance and becomes even more relevant to accelerate global efforts in achieving general and complete disarmament as set out in Article VI of the NPT. Indonesia also believes that the Treaty strengthens the IAEA safeguards system based on the NPT. In this regard, Indonesia looks forward to the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.
7. Despite significant setback of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), Indonesia commends the Agency for its professional, impartial and objective manner in conducting mandate to verify and monitor Iran's implementation of its nuclear-related commitments under the JCPOA. Indonesia urges the state parties to JCPOA to reaffirm their commitment to the continued, full and effective implementation of the JCPOA and calls upon the international community to maintain support for the continuation of this landmark multilateral agreement.

8. In our region of Asia, signs of positive developments as a result of diplomacy and dialogue are encouraging. Indonesia welcomes the progress of communication between the US-DPRK Leaders towards denuclearization in the Korean Peninsula. Furthermore, Indonesia continues to support the Agency in playing its significant role in verifying DPRK's nuclear program if political agreement is reached among countries concerned, in order to make sure that the process of denuclearization is on track.

Madame President,

9. Indonesia strongly believes that nuclear security efforts must be pursued in a comprehensive manner that goes beyond nuclear material in peaceful uses. The inalienable right of States to develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes should be preserved to benefit people in achieving development goals. Therefore, measures to strengthen nuclear security must not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, nor undermine the established priorities of the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme.
10. While reaffirming its position that the responsibility of nuclear security rests entirely with each Member State, Indonesia recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist Member States' efforts to ensure the security of their nuclear and other radioactive materials.
11. In this connection, Indonesia appreciates the handheld detection equipment provided by the Agency to member states, including Indonesia. As for Indonesia, this assistance will reinforce detection and response capability of front-line officers before and during important major public events to be held in Indonesia.
12. In cooperation with the Agency, Indonesia also continues to develop and strengthen its nuclear security infrastructure, among others through the improvement of coordination among relevant stakeholders, including by capacity building program, as well as installation of Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) and Radiological Data Monitoring System (RDMS) at Indonesia's entry points and borders.
13. Indonesia also recognizes the importance of providing the necessary technical, human and financial resources for the Agency to implement its nuclear security activities. Indonesia welcomes the commitment made by member states in this regard and is of the view that nuclear security activities of the Agency should continue to be primarily funded on a voluntary basis through the Nuclear Security Fund.
14. On nuclear safety, as a state party to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), Indonesia is committed to maintain a high level of safety by establishing fundamental safety principles in the operation of Indonesia's research reactors, in which obliges Indonesia to submit regular report of its national implementation. In the preparation for the upcoming 8th Review Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety to be held in Vienna in 2020, our National Nuclear Regulatory Agency or

BAPETEN together with our National Nuclear Energy Agency have developed a National Report which has been submitted to the IAEA.

15. On nuclear safeguards, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to further strengthen implementation of the IAEA safeguards standards through the Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN). Last month, Indonesia, in its capacity as the current Chair hosted the 10th Anniversary of the APSN in Bali. Since its inception in 2009, the Network has served as an important platform for regional engagement to strengthen safeguards capabilities in the region.
16. Indonesia would also like to convey its appreciation to the Agency for providing legislative assistance during the ongoing process of revising Indonesia's nuclear energy law that would be of particular benefit in further complying with international obligation and commitments. The revised draft law is expected to reach its final stage in the Parliament in 2020 and will incorporate among others nuclear safety, security and safeguards, as well as emergency preparedness.

Madame President,

17. Indonesia places great importance on the Agency's technical cooperation programme as the main vehicle for promoting the peaceful use of nuclear technology. In this regard, the balance of promotional and non-promotional activities is of paramount importance to our delegation.
18. Indonesia supports the Agency in strengthening its valuable contribution to the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals, including through the Technical Cooperation Programme. In this regard, Indonesia works closely with the Agency, not only as a beneficiary, but also as a provider of technical cooperation for other members.
19. Indonesia reaffirmed its commitment in this collaboration as I, on behalf of the Indonesian Government, signed the Practical Arrangement with IAEA, during the working visit of the late DG Amano to Indonesia in February last year. The Practical Arrangement further strengthens the cooperation between Indonesia and the Agency in the area of enhancing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and strengthening South-South Cooperation.
20. Indonesia has also been appointed as Collaborating Centre for Plant Mutation Breeding, hosts fellowship programs from countries in the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions, as well as becomes one of the contributors in the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative. Indonesia is also committed to provide technical capacity building to other countries under the Nuclear Capacity Building (NuCaB) project which will commence next year.
21. The application of nuclear technology in agriculture plays an important role as an innovation to achieve national food security, particularly to fulfill the needs of rice and soybean. For this purpose, Indonesia has established three Argo Techno Parks (ATP) facilities and one Science and Techno Park (STP). ATP is a center of economic growth based on superior varieties of plants produced by nuclear

R&D and cooperation between BATAN, the local government and farmer groups, while STP is a facility used to train the farmers about crop cultivation techniques and plant seed breeding.

22. Indonesia is pleased with the on-going cooperation that it has with the Agency, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The cooperation has been able to increase the production as well as the quality of soybean by supplying superior soybean seeds, providing planting area in several regions, training the farmer to produce industrial commodities based on soybeans, as well as bridging the farming community and the food industry.
23. In the area of health, the collaboration with the Agency has been implemented in cancer therapy and radiopharmaceuticals. Since 2010, the Agency has sent the Integrated Mission of Programme for Action Cancer Therapy (imPACT) to improve diagnosis and treatment services for cancer sufferers through nuclear technology in Indonesia. For short term, a National Action Plan for cancer management are being developed with assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO). Meanwhile, medium- and long-term plan for the implementation of the 2018 imPACT are still being developed.
24. Indonesia has also successfully produced radiopharmaceuticals such as Sm-153 – EDTMP for bone pain palliation of cancer patients and Iodine-131 – MIBG for diagnosis and therapy of neuroblastoma. These products have been down-streamed to end-user through collaboration among national stakeholder in pharmaceutical industries.
25. Since 2017, Indonesia has built and operated 300 Kilo Curries (KCi) Irradiator, namely Irradiator Gamma Merah Putih (IGMP) under collaboration with Hungary and IAEA supervision. The IGMP has been running well and the number of customers utilizing the facility have been continuously increasing until now.

Madame President,

26. Indonesia sees the merits of providing education to the younger generation on nuclear science and technology. In this regard, Indonesia collaborated with the IAEA in conducting self-assessment of the Indonesia's Nuclear Knowledge Management programme and its implementation, which will be strengthened in years to come in the form of incorporating the nuclear science and technology into the curriculum, distributing popular brochures, and building "nuclear corners" at schools.
27. Furthermore, Indonesia has also initiated the use of its Kartini research reactor as an "internet reactor laboratory" to teach students of nuclear engineering and relevant fields of competence. This programme has been conducted in collaboration with Gadjah Mada University, Diponegoro University, as well as Bandung Institute of Technology. We invite all interested delegations to learn more about this program in Indonesian booth at the GC Exhibition.

Madame President,

28. Turning to management issues, I would like to thank the Director General and the Secretariat for their efforts in increasing representation of under-represented countries in the recruitment of Agency staff, especially at professional and managerial levels. I would like to appeal to the Secretariat to continue this effort as a matter of priority, as well as to ensure gender balance in the Agency's personnel and programmes.
29. To conclude, my delegation wishes to reiterate Indonesia's commitment and readiness to continue supporting the work of the Agency, including by providing high quality audit services with a view to promoting its accountability and transparency.

I thank you, Madame President.