

**Statement by**

**H.E. Rachmat Budiman  
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia,  
Head of Indonesian Delegation  
At the 58<sup>th</sup> Annual Regular Session of the General  
Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

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**Mr. President,  
Excellencies,**

1. Allow me to join other distinguished delegations in congratulating Ambassador Aliyar Lebbe Abdul Azeez of Sri Lanka for his election as the President of this Conference. Our congratulation also goes to all members of the General Committee. Rest assured of the full support and cooperation of our delegation.
2. I thank the Director General for his opening statement and the Secretariat for preparing the documents for this Conference.
3. Indonesia warmly welcomes the Union of the Comoros, Djibouti, Guyana, and Vanuatu as the newest members of the Agency. Indonesia believes that the growing membership of the Agency reflects the increasing support for the Agency, which in turn will strengthen the Agency's work in the future.

Mr. President,

4. The Indonesian government has committed itself to optimize the use of new and renewable energy resources, including the possible use of nuclear energy in the future, to secure the energy supply that is needed for sustaining its economic growth. In this regard, various activities have been conducted with support from the IAEA prior to a final decision on utilizing nuclear power.
5. In August 2014, Indonesia published "The Indonesian Nuclear Energy Outlook (INEO)", which will become a national reference in determining Indonesia's energy policy. Based on this study, Indonesia should utilize nuclear power plants, including the small-medium size reactor (SMR), to support its economic growth and competitiveness.

6. Indonesia has recently completed a comprehensive feasibility study, including site study, for nuclear power plant development on the Island of Bangka. This is an important milestone in our nuclear energy development and in strengthening the national energy infrastructure.
7. To increase public acceptance and build a strong basis for a future commercial nuclear power plant, my delegation is pleased to inform the Conference that Indonesia intends to build a non-commercial mini-scale power reactor. This mini-scale power reactor should demonstrate to the public the viability of nuclear power. In addition, the mini-scale power reactor is aimed to downstream our research and development results in energy development and to develop technologies related to process heat application, such as mineral processing, oil refining and desalination. This reactor will also serve as a demonstration power plant to develop our human resources capable of developing, operating and maintaining a nuclear power plant, which in turn would also enhance public confidence in nuclear technology.
8. In this connection, Indonesia appreciates the Agency's Expert Mission last year, which reviewed our national progress in designing a High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor. Indonesia would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Director General and Head of the Department of Nuclear Energy, Mr. Alexander Bychkov, for his visit to Indonesia in August 2014 to provide further technical assistance in this initiative.
9. Indonesia also appreciates the technical assistance provided by the Agency in the use of INPRO methodology to assess the economic, infrastructure, waste management, proliferation resistance, physical protection, environmental impact and safety that has helped us to take the required action to establish a

sustainable Nuclear Energy System (NES).

Mr. President,

10. Indonesia is of the view that IAEA Technical Cooperation plays an indispensable role as the main vehicle for the Agency to deliver its statutory mandate to promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear technology. In this regard, there is a need to enhance support for the IAEA resources for technical cooperation. Indonesia is pleased to note the consensus achieved during the deliberation of the Working Group on Financing the Agency's Activities that would serve as a basis for determining the budget figures for future cycles of the Technical Cooperation Program.
11. In the field of nuclear security, Indonesia conducted a self-assessment of nuclear security culture at its three nuclear research reactors from October 2012 to March 2013, in a pilot project on the implementation of the IAEA technical guidance on nuclear security culture self-assessment. As a follow up to this activity and to build a strong platform of activity in this field, Indonesia is planning to establish a Centre for Security Culture and Assessment (CSCA). This Centre is expected to be a training hub at national and international levels. The inauguration of the Center will take place during the International Conference on "Promoting Security Culture in South East Asia", to be held in Jakarta on 29-30 September 2014.
12. This year, Indonesia also established a centre of excellence in nuclear security and emergency preparedness (I-CoNSEP). This centre will serve as a platform to develop and sustain national capabilities in nuclear security and emergency preparedness through human resource development and technical support provision. Indonesia expects that this Centre could be the appropriate capacity building and knowledge-sharing forum

among professionals and academicians at national, regional and international levels. At this excellent opportunity, the Indonesian Government conveys its deepest appreciation to the IAEA, in particular the Division of Nuclear Security (DNS) and the Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC), which continuously provide unwavering support and assistance to the development of the I-CoNSEP.

13. Indonesia continues to engage in the strengthening of the global nuclear security framework. In light of this, Indonesia has completed the national process for the ratification of the “International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism” (ICSANT). Its instrument of acceptance will be submitted to the UN Secretary General as the depository of this convention during the Treaty Event in New York at the end of this September this year.
14. We have also developed a model “National Legislation Implementation Kit on Nuclear Security,” which was presented as part of our gift basket to the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague. We hope that the Kit can be used as a source of practical information for other countries to further integrate or strengthen their national legislation on nuclear security.

Mr. President,

15. Indonesia is also continuing its efforts to build a robust nuclear safety infrastructure. We are currently conducting the necessary preparations to receive the IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) Mission to assist us in assessing our national regulatory infrastructure for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste and transport safety as well as security of radioactive sources.
16. Indonesia has established a new licensing regulation for nuclear installations and materials, which integrates the safety, security

and safeguards aspects of nuclear energy, in accordance with the IAEA and other international standards. This new regulation will further enhance the safety and security requirements of nuclear installations, including nuclear power plants.

17. In the field of nuclear applications, Indonesia continues to expand its R&D in mutation breeding to produce high yield food crops which adapt well to climate change and are more resistant to pests. Twenty mutant rice varieties have been released which contribute to over 10% of the national stock of rice varieties. They have been widely accepted and used by farmers as these varieties can significantly increase their productivity. The release of these new rice varieties has not only helped farmers to boost their productivity but also creates significant numbers of small and medium businesses in rice seed productions.
18. To improve the post-harvest as well as food quality and preservation, Indonesia has also developed capacity in food radiation technology. Irradiated food products have helped communities living in natural disaster affected areas, where there is great need for food supplies that can be maintained in good condition for a longer time.
19. Indonesia is happy to share this experience and practices with interested member states. In this regard, Indonesia supported several TC projects in areas of radiotracer technologies, plant mutation breeding, agricultural water management, and waste management, which are aimed to support capacity building in several developing member states. Indonesia regularly receives trainees and scientific visits from fellow member states to participate in our research and development activities. Indonesia has also dispatched experts to interested member states to provide assistance in developing their R&D activities. To further extend its international engagement in research and development, in December 2013 Indonesia signed an MOU with

the FAO in the utilization of nuclear science and technology in food and agriculture. As part of the implementation of the agreement, Indonesia will provide a cost-free expert to join and support the Joint IAEA/FAO Division's activities from the beginning of October this year.

20. Since 2012, Indonesia has contributed to the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) to support the IAEA program on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). Indonesia will continue to provide this contribution, and this year we plan to allocate our contribution to support the renovation of the Seibersdorf laboratories (the ReNuAL project).

Mr. President,

21. On the disarmament issue, Indonesia welcomes the first commemoration of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September. Indonesia believes that such Commemoration would contribute significantly to public awareness and education about the threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons.
22. Indonesia would also like to reiterate its determination to preserve Southeast Asia as a region free from nuclear weapons, threat of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. We look forward to the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty of SEANWFZ and its related documents as early as possible.
23. Turning to the Middle East, as mandated in the 2010 NPT Action Plan, we look forward to the convening of the Middle East Conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction at the earliest opportunity, attended by all states in the Middle East. In this regard, Indonesia would like to express its profound

disappointment with the failure of the convening of the Conference in 2012.

In closing, Mr. President, Indonesia wishes to reiterate the importance of the role of the IAEA in fostering international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology, nuclear safety and security. My delegation hopes that the cooperation between Indonesia and the Agency could be further expanded and developed in the future.

I thank you, Mr. President.