DOWN-TO-EARTH MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY

INDONESIA'S APPROACH IN PROMOTING PROSPERITY THROUGH PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR

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Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IAEA 2017-2018

MISPERCEPTIONS: DIPLOMACY

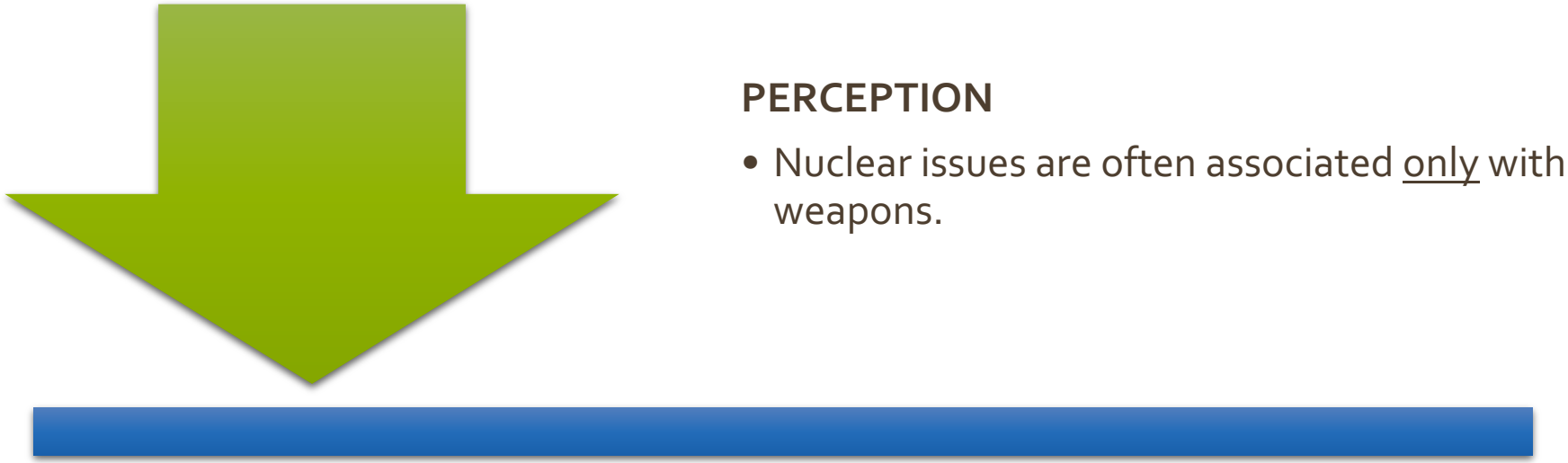
PERCEPTIONS

- Domain of diplomats and political elites.
- Little connection to the welfare of the people, especially those at the grassroots level.
- Focused on dealing with norm-setting and macro-politics.
- Does not produce concrete results.

FACTS

- Can be "down-to-earth" in character.
- Brings concrete and immediate advantages to the people.
- Can be exercised in multilateral settings.
- Offers commitments on socioeconomic development.
- Allocate resources for development programs and capacity building.

MISPERCEPTIONS: NUCLEAR



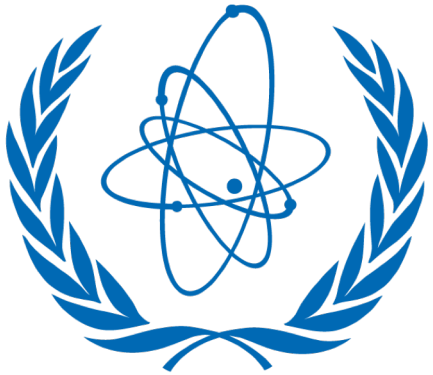
PERCEPTION

- Nuclear issues are often associated only with nuclear weapons.

FACTS

- Nuclear technology and nuclear energy contribute to the development of a variety of socioeconomic sectors.
- Peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology can promote prosperity and development.

IAEA: BUDGET POLITICS



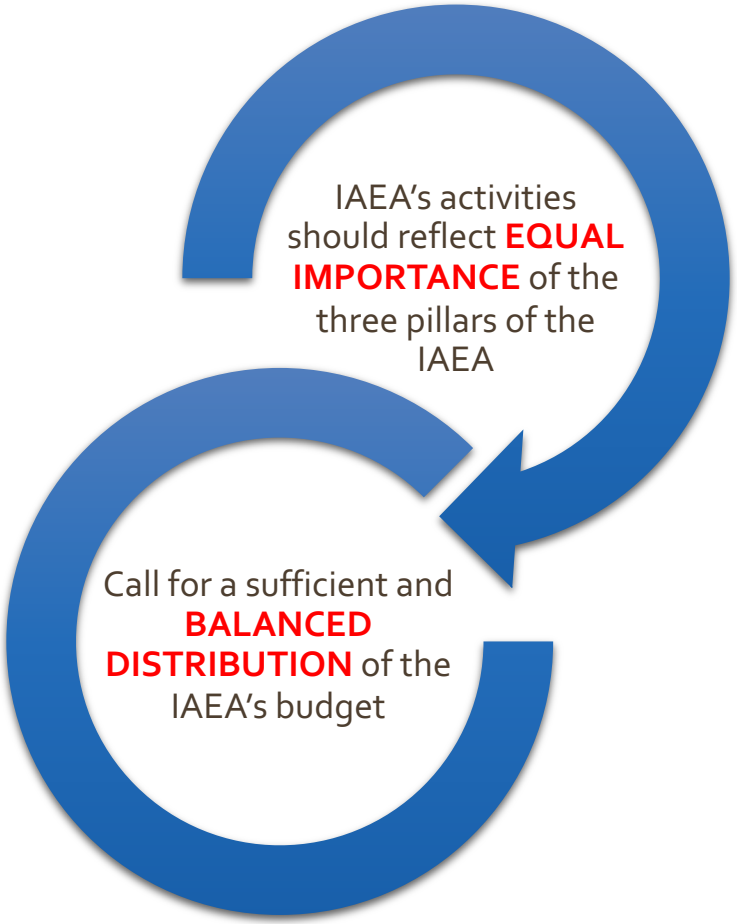
Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

Makes recommendations to the Board of Governors on administrative and financial matters

Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee (TACC).

Submits recommendations to the Board of Governors on matters relating to the provision of technical cooperation by the IAEA

IAEA: BUDGET POLITICS



I PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

II NUCLEAR SAFETY

III NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

IAEA: BUDGET POLITICS

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

NON-PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Contribution to global efforts to **prohibit/control** the use of nuclear energy and technology for **military purposes**)

MP3: Nuclear Safety and Security

MP4: Nuclear Verification.

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Direct impact in bolstering **socioeconomic** progress and **development**)

MP1: Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle, and Nuclear Science

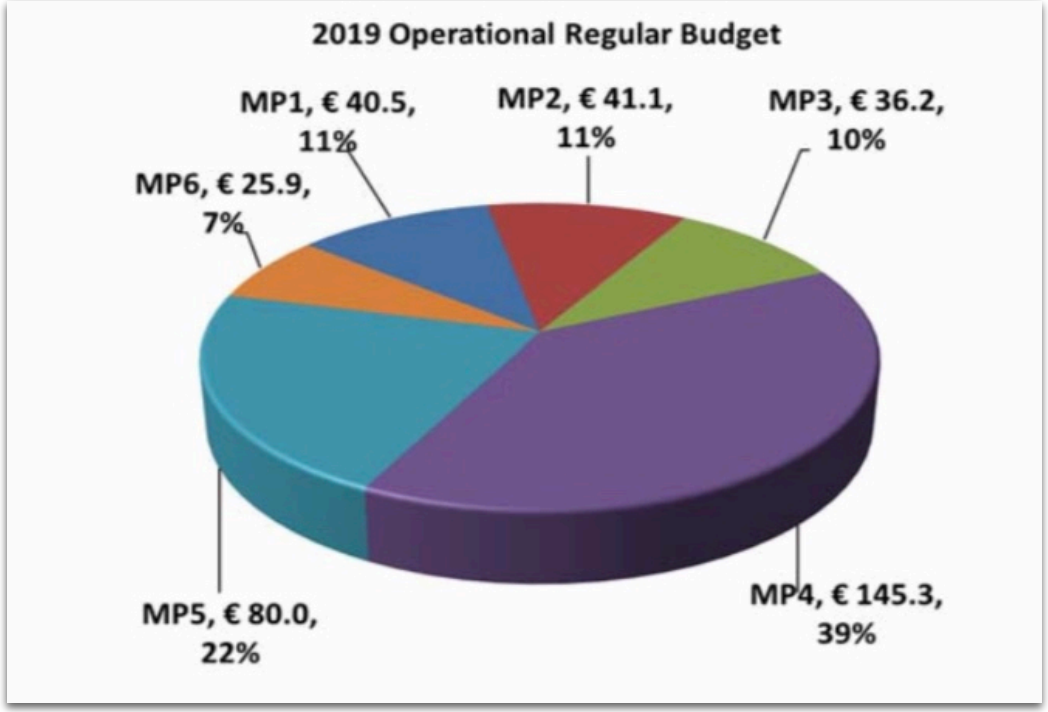
MP2: Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection

MP6: Management of Technical Cooperation for Development

IAEA: BUDGET POLITICS

2019 Operational Regular Budget
(in € millions)

Major Programme	2019
1 Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	40.5
2 Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	41.1
3 Nuclear Safety and Security	36.2
4 Nuclear Verification	145.3
5 Policy, Management and Administration Services	80.0
6 Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	25.9
TOTAL	**369.0**



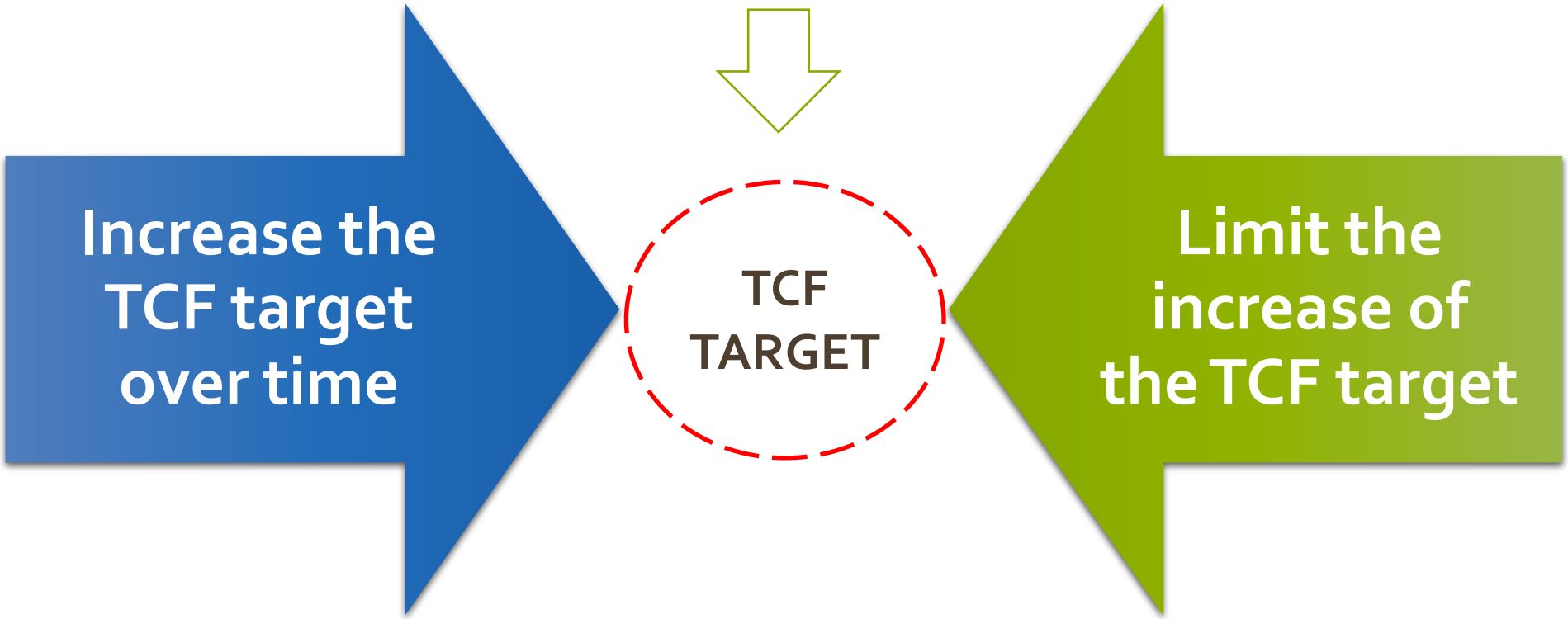
Non-promotional activities (MP3 + MP4) = **181,5** million Euros (**49%** of total operational regular budget)

Promotional activities (MP1 + MP2 + MP6) = **107,5** million Euros (**29%** of total operational regular budget)

BUDGETARY IMBALANCES

IAEA: BUDGET POLITICS

EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES
allocated exclusively for technical cooperation activities (Technical Cooperation Fund/TCF).



LEADERSHIP ROLE

Indonesia joined the IAEA on the 7th of August 1957.

In 1965, its first research reactor was inaugurated by President Sukarno.

Multilateral diplomacy in the area of "atoms for peace" growing continuously stronger.

Actively involved in debates on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology in the IAEA.

Indonesia is also further intensifying leadership role in the IAEA.

Indonesia assumed position as the Chairman of the IAEA's Board of Governors for the period 2017-2018

LEADERSHIP ROLE

IMPROVED APPROACH on engagement, outreach, and consultation activities.

8 formal meetings

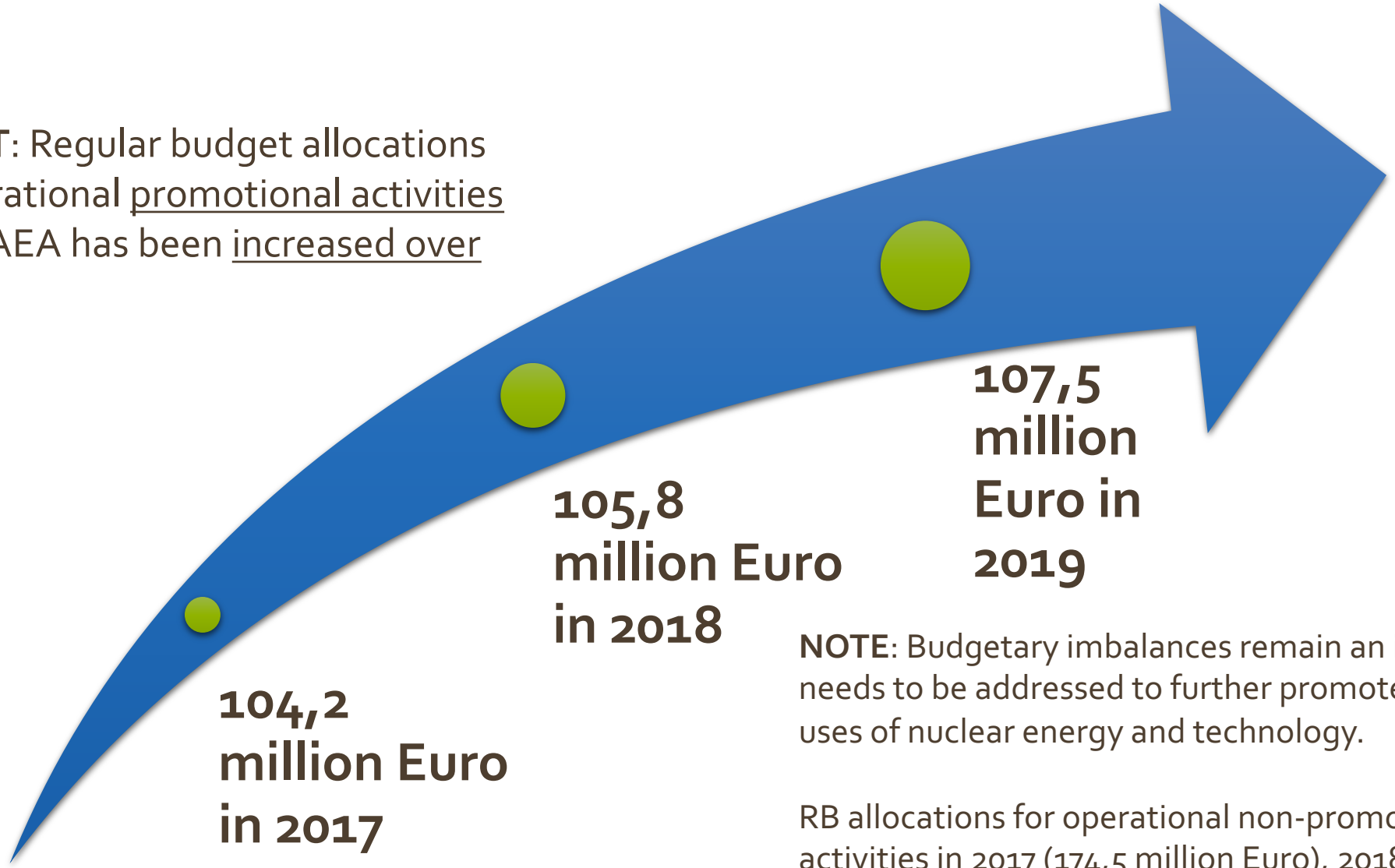
6 informal meetings (mostly on budgetary issues in PBC and TACC)

No fewer than 300 consultative meetings.

Decisions made were acceptable to all parties and in line with the IAEA Statute.

LEADERSHIP ROLE

RESULT: Regular budget allocations for operational promotional activities of the IAEA has been increased over time

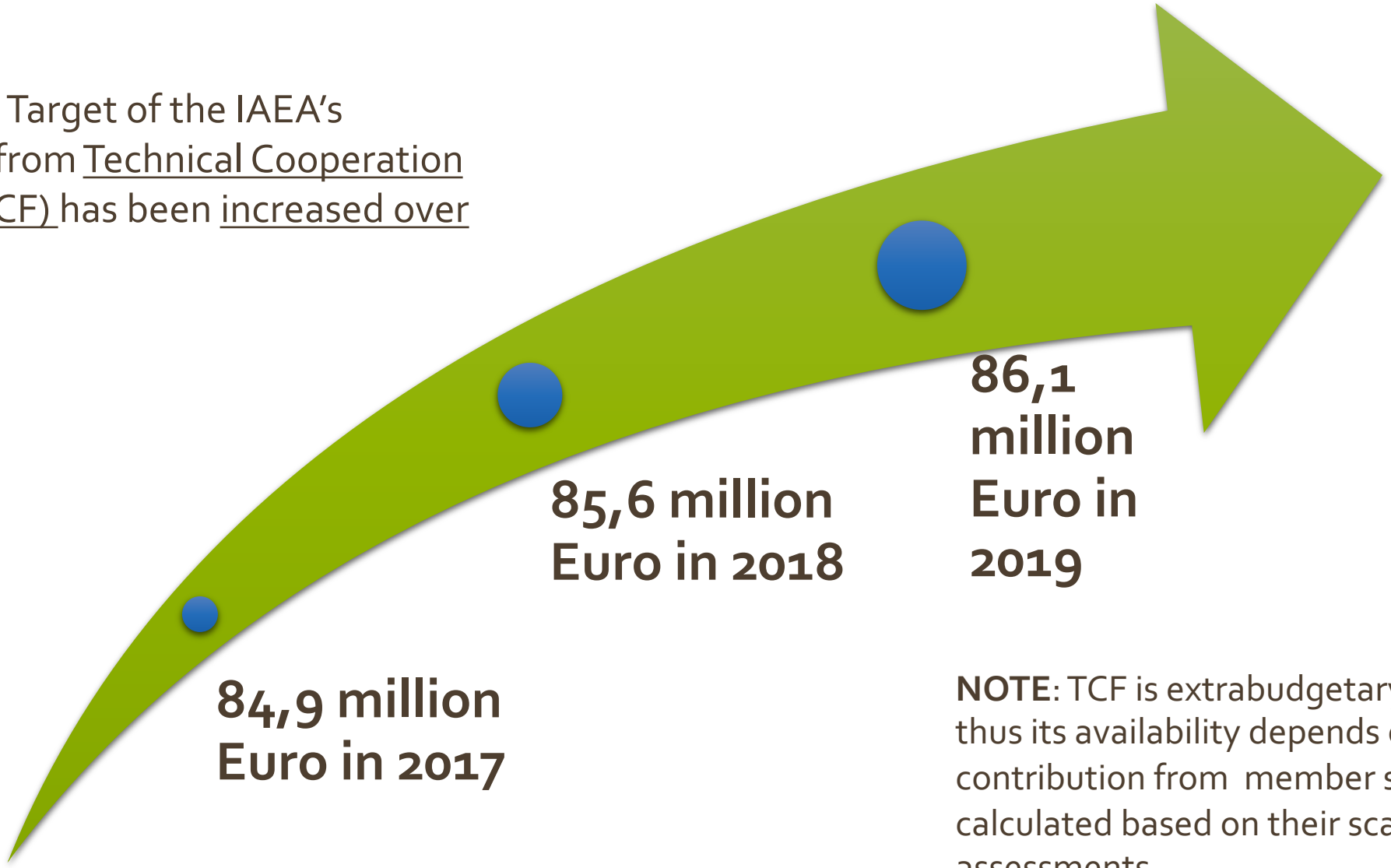


NOTE: Budgetary imbalances remain an issue that needs to be addressed to further promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology.

RB allocations for operational non-promotional activities in 2017 (174,5 million Euro), 2018 (177,6 million Euro), and 2019 (181,5 million Euro)

LEADERSHIP ROLE

RESULT: Target of the IAEA's revenue from Technical Cooperation Funds (TCF) has been increased over time.



NOTE: TCF is extrabudgetary resources, thus its availability depends on voluntary contribution from member states calculated based on their scale of assessments.

IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

What do those trends actually mean for socioeconomic development in member states?

IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDONESIA: TC programmes prepared by the IAEA are responsive and relevant to the needs of Indonesian people.

Mutation breeding technique contributed to development of 23 superior varieties of rice, 10 varieties of soybean, three varieties of sorghum.

Demand for applying this technique for local varieties, including our famous "Rojolele" to shorten harvest time and adaptability.

A rice variety "Inpari Sidenuk" can adapt well to the effects of climate change, such as strong wind.

It has doubled yields of up to 9 tons per hectare, as experienced by farmers in Mangaran, East Java.

Director of FAO/IAEA Joint Division Mr. Qu Liang at the March 2019 major harvest of the 118 hectare paddy field in Klaten (Central Java).

IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDONESIA: TC programmes prepared by the IAEA are responsive and relevant to the needs of Indonesian people.

Nuclear mutation technique contributes to the increase in the production and quality of soybean to achieve self-sufficiency.

Distribute mutant varieties to 500,000 hectares across 20 provinces.

Increase income of 800,000 rice farmers in 14 provinces by 25%.

Indra from Jember (East Java) uses "Mutiara 1", a soybean variety with a yield of around 3 tons per hectare, 25% higher than normal varieties.

3 of 10 nuclear soybean varieties are suitable for production of tempe / fermented soybean cake consumed daily by Indonesians.

DDG IAEA Aldo Malavasi visited Rumah Tempe in 2017.

IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDONESIA: TC programmes prepared by the IAEA are responsive and relevant to the needs of Indonesian people.

Nuclear techniques strengthen livestock value chain for 74 smallholder communities.

Empower small-scale livestock businesses that account for 98% of Indonesian domestic production.

Two farmers from Smallholder Communities delivered testimony during the 2018 IAEA General Conference Side Event and Scientific Forum.

The Permanent Mission of Indonesia in Vienna also makes site visits to meet with Smallholder Communities in Subang (West Java) and Banyuasin (South Sumatera).

IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDONESIA: TC programmes prepared by the IAEA are responsive and relevant to the needs of Indonesian people.

Irradiation technique application helped Indonesian industrial sector in increasing their food & non-food commodities competitiveness in the market.


Pemberian bantuan beras dan makanan siap saji oleh BATAN bagi korban gempa di Lombok.

The irradiated food provides alternatives for healthy food during natural disaster recovery period in Aceh and Lombok.

The Permanent Mission of Indonesia in Vienna also promotes works to help extend se of irradiation technology for the fisheries & fruit industry.

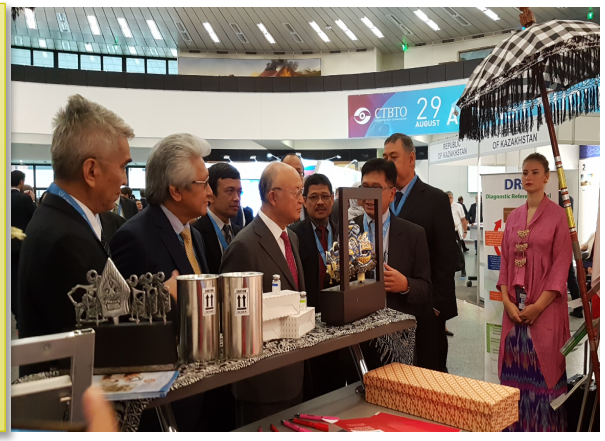
IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDONESIA: TC programmes prepared by the IAEA are responsive and relevant to the needs of Indonesian people.

Indonesia has developed the capacity to produce radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals to supply to 12 hospitals across the regions.

Partnership with Cancer Survivors Community is important to promote nuclear medicine.

Indonesia works with national stakeholders to showcase contribution of nuclear applications to socioeconomic development, at the IAEA General Conferences.



Radiopharmaceutical at the 2018 Asian Organization for Radiation Oncology's exhibition held in Denpasar, Bali

CONLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

There are diverse views, interests, and priorities on efforts to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology, particularly within the IAEA

Lengthy political and budgeting process in multilateral forums such as the IAEA could be translated into concrete cooperation programs which have direct impacts on society.

There are a number of actions that should be taken to better promote prosperity through peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology.

At the international level, it is imperative to redouble efforts in ensuring that technical cooperation activities of the Agency are supported by sufficient, assured, and predictable resources.

Active involvement of developing countries should be maintained to attain collective support, particularly on contentious deliberations such as the budget for technical cooperation.

At the national level, public awareness of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology should be increased.

CONLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

There is merit to strengthening national efforts in developing nuclear education and outreach programs to improve public support and build confidence on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology.

Understanding of the concept of security should should also take into account a broader understanding of non-traditional security, which among others covers human security and other non-military threats.

Encourage active cooperation, among countries in the region, with their partners and through the IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy and technology, including through international technical cooperation.

Thank You