

International Conference on the Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors 2019: Learning from the Past, Enabling the Future



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LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

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Indonesia has been acquainted with nuclear energy utilization since the late 1950s, when President Soekarno, intended to acquire positive benefit from nuclear energy. After that, Institute of Atomic Energy was established in 1959, which was renamed into Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN). The first research reactor (TRIGA 2000 Reactor) was built in Bandung in 1961 and was operated in 1965. During President Soeharto regime, two other research reactors have been built, a 100 kilowatt Kartini Reactor in Yogyakarta (operated in 1979), and a 30 Megawatt Multipurpose Reactor, RSG Siwabessy in Serpong (operated in 1987). Until now, these three research reactors have been operating safely. The type of fuel of those reactor is Uranium Oxide for Kartini Reactor and TRIGA 2000 and Uranium Silicide for RSG Reactor. The operation from these three reactors produces approximately more than hundreds spent fuel or irradiated fuel. Based on the Government Regulation No. 61 Year 2013 on Radioactive Waste Management (GR 61/2013), the licensee should manage those spent fuel in the aspect of safety, security and safeguards. This Government Regulation is an implementation of some clauses in the Act No. 10 Year 1997 on Nuclear Energy. In this Act the spent fuel is classified as high level of radioactive waste management. Considering the commitment to this international convention and its consequences, Indonesia has developed infrastructures by strengthening legislation and regulation. In the near future, Indonesia is planning to build Nuclear Power Plants that will be owned and operated by private companies. Therefore, the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN), as the nuclear regulator in Indonesia, must prepare to ensure this policy can also be implemented. This paper will examine the further challenges that will be faced by Indonesia, especially from BAPETEN's perspective, in order to ensure the spent fuel management policy can be implemented properly.

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Country or International Organization

Indonesia

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