

Indonesia's experience in implementing the Amendment to CPPNM for physical protection of its nuclear material and nuclear facilities

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The research and development of nuclear science and technology in Indonesia has been operating since the late 1950s, and has contributed in various sectors of life. To date, the nuclear research and development is mainly carried out by the National Nuclear Energy Agency of Indonesia (BATAN), which was established in 1958. BATAN is authorized to conduct research and development, exploration and exploitation of nuclear materials, production of raw materials for the manufacture of nuclear fuel, radioisotope production for research and development purposes, and management of radioactive waste. Various research programs and activities are focused on several important areas: energy, food, health and medicine, natural resources and environment, industry, and advanced materials for improving the welfare and competitiveness of the country. All research and development activities are carried out professionally for peaceful purposes by taking into account the principles of safety, security, and environment protection.

Indonesia has three research reactors and several supporting nuclear facilities, including nuclear fuel and radioactive waste treatment facilities, which are operated by BATAN. In addition, BATAN has also several decades of experience with operating the irradiator facilities for food preservation and medical equipments sterilization. The work at these facilities involves the use of nuclear materials and radioactive sources.

To ensure the security of radioactive material and associated facilities from various threats, BATAN has implemented security system of radioactive material according to existing standards developed by the IAEA, and maintained and strengthened the system through security systems measures.

Indonesia is a party to some international instruments of nuclear energy, especially to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its Amendment, and recognizes its responsibility for establishing, implementing and maintaining a physical protection regime against theft and sabotage for all its nuclear facilities. This shows her commitment to use nuclear energy for peaceful purpose with the emphasis on safety and security. Indonesia also has a strong commitment to fully support the IAEA efforts to continually improve security system, and has cooperated with other countries for such purpose.

Indonesia recognizes the importance of promoting the physical protection (or nuclear security) objectives, and affirms its international commitment to support the strengthening of global nuclear security by ratifying and implementing the CPPNM and its Amendment. Indonesia (BATAN) has implemented physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities based on such important instrument. This paper will give a description of such activities in more details.

Gender

Male

State

Indonesia

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