



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

INDONESIA

Indonesia's commitment to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy - the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - is total and absolute. The best way to stop proliferation and to ensure that nuclear and radioactive materials are not diverted for terrorist act is by realizing the goal of a world free of nuclear weapon. Indonesia calls upon all nations to promote universal adoption and full implementation of multilateral treaties whose aim are to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

The progress made by Indonesia in the field of nuclear security, have been among others:

A. NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT RELATED ISSUES

1. In the Southeast Asia region, efforts to realize nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation continue. During its Chairmanship in ASEAN in 2011, Indonesia had facilitated the conclusion of the negotiations on the revised Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ) Protocol between ASEAN member states and Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS). This year Indonesia encourages the convening of consultations between ASEAN Member States and NWS with a view to the signing of the relevant instruments that enable NWS ratifying the Protocol of SEANWFZ.
2. Indonesia has ratified the Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in December 2011, and submitted its instrument of ratification to the United Nations Secretary General, as the depository of the Treaty, in February 2012. This is a significant step toward the global prohibition of nuclear-test explosions and through its ratification, Indonesia has called on the remaining Annex II countries to step out and start their own ratification process.
3. Since 2013 the Government has started the process of drawing up a draft law on nuclear security with the view to submit it to the parliament in 2015. The Government of Indonesia sees the importance to strengthen its national legislation which in turn can reinforce and complement existing law such as the Law No. 10 Year 1997 on Nuclear Energy. The law is expected to cover, inter alia, total prohibition of the use, possession and transfer of nuclear weapons; strengthening transfer control and licensing for the possession and transfer nuclear and radioactive materials, and enhancing national nuclear security architecture.
4. Indonesia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) in March 2014. The accession of ICSANT, followed by the enactment of its implementing legislation, will strengthen the existing legislation regarding nuclear security and safety, improve the legal framework and reinforce better national measures on nuclear security.
5. Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its amendment. Indonesia has ratified the CPPNM through a Presidential Decree in 1986 and its amendment through a Presidential Decree 2009.



B. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AND ITS RELATIONS WITH NUCLEAR SECURITY

1. Indonesia has endorsed the implementation of the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, supplementary to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.
2. Indonesia has issued the Government Regulation No 54 of 2012 on the Safety and Security of Nuclear Installations.
3. Indonesia continues to strengthen national coordination on the implementation of the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguards Agreement with relevant stakeholders.
4. Indonesia recognizes the importance of developing strong co-operation in the Asia Pacific region to improve and strengthen the non-proliferation regime through the Asia Pacific Safeguard Network (APSN).
5. Indonesia is in the final stage of revising the government regulation on the safe transport of radioactive materials, incorporating the security requirements of nuclear materials and radioactive sources during transport and shipment.
6. In collaboration with BAPETEN, National Police, Armed Forces and National Intelligence Agency, Indonesia has revised the National Design Basis Threat (DBT) in 2012. The DBT is reviewed regularly and the next revision of DBT will cover the security of radioactive sources.
7. Indonesia continues to strengthen the security of its radioactive sources at industrial and medical facilities. Indonesia will establish a national network on the security of radioactive sources.
8. Indonesia continues to strengthen its radioactive source information system by monitoring radioactive sources with GPS trackers.
9. Indonesia cooperates with the IAEA to strengthen the existing network of Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) in the key seaports. Indonesia plans to expand the monitoring program to selected border stations.
10. Indonesia has established a mobile expert support team (MEST) and developed a qualification program of related personnel in the detection and response to illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials.
11. Indonesia continues to develop an international action plan on nuclear security under the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP). In addition, Indonesia continues to strengthen co-operation with other regulatory agencies on nuclear security.
12. Indonesia has declared the commencement of the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) program to anticipate the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015.
13. Indonesia plans to establish an Indonesia Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security and Emergency Preparedness (I-CoNSEP) to contribute the development of nuclear security at national and regional level. The Center is expected to be introduced or launched in 2014.

OTHER INITIATIVES

1. Indonesia has submitted the National Legislation Implementation Kit as house gift in the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit with the objective to help States with building blocks to develop Comprehensive national legislation in accordance with their own respective legal cultures and internal legal processes.



2. Indonesia has shared knowledge, among others, by sending its staff as lecturers or participants in expert missions (IPPAS).
3. Indonesia has recently conducted and participated in meetings or workshops regarding nuclear security and nuclear safety, such as:
 - a. Hosting a Regional Workshop on Nuclear Materials Accounting and Control and an International Workshop on the Additional Protocol.
 - b. The IAEA's International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts and the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources throughout their Life Cycle in 2013.
 - c. Organizing the first field training exercise to counter radiological and nuclear terrorism in 2013, at the national level.
 - d. Organizing national training courses for front line officers (FLOs) of the key ports that have or will have a detection capability.
 - e. Active participations in the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB).
 - f. Hosting the 4th Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN) meeting in Yogyakarta in November 2013.
 - g. Hosting an Expert Meeting on National Legislation Implementation Kit, in Yogyakarta in November 2013
 - h. Hosting a Regional Training Course on Security in the Transport of Nuclear Material in 2013.
 - i. In cooperation with the IAEA and the Center for International Trade Security University of Georgia, establishing a Center for Security Culture and Assessment dedicated for nuclear security culture.