

INDONESIA

1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Although it is the world's largest producer of natural gas, Indonesia is currently undertaking an ambitious nuclear power plant construction program to meet growing energy needs. The perceived goal of the program is to eventually build 12 nuclear power production facilities, but current planning calls for starting the construction of the first plant in 2010, with operational capability to be achieved by 2016. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf47.htm>

Research Reactors

Operational: 3
Shut down: 0
Decommissioned: 0
Planned: 1

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rddb/>

Power Reactors- 0

Uranium Mines

Remaja-Hitam (Kalimantan district)- operating
Rirang-Tanah Merah (Kalimantan district)- operating

Fuel Fabrication

The Nuclear Minerals Development Centre of the National Atomic Energy Agency (BATAN) began mining for uranium in the 1960s. Since 1988, exploratory work has been concentrated in the Kalan area, with a significant drilling programme being completed in 1992. Exploration work has continued, but operations have been limited since 1997 because of financial reasons.

Two facilities- the Research Center for Nuclear Techniques in Bandung and the Centre for Exploration and Processing of Nuclear Materials- are able to process enough yellowcake to provide target fuel elements for Indonesia's research reactors. It remains unclear whether or not this facility can meet the processing needs for Indonesia's planned nuclear power reactors.

Reprocessing

Indonesia has no nuclear reprocessing facility at this time.

<http://www.sipri.org/contents/expcon/cnsc3ins.html>

2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Radioactive waste disposal

The activities of waste treatment, storage, and disposal studies are mainly carried out performed by the Center for Development of Radioactive Waste Management of BATAN.

www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/indonesia/sanitationIndonesia04f.pdf

3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Programs

LIPI - Indonesian Inst of Sciences
PUSPIPTK - Indonesian National Center for Research
<http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

Nuclear Cooperation

Australia: The 1997 Bilateral Nuclear Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement establishes a framework for promoting and facilitating cooperation in nuclear science and technology. Indonesia and Australia are also collaborating on research and development in support of strengthened safe-

guards.

Russia: On August 16, 2003, cooperation agreement including: development, design, construction and operation of research reactors and nuclear power plants including small power plants that comprise the floating nuclear power units, and R&D; facilities and accelerators for irradiation in medicine and industry; administrative and scientific personnel training and retraining; the state regulation of nuclear and radiation safety. The agreement is to be concluded for 10 years with automatic extension for the next five-year period. http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke_industry/co-operation/31260.html

South Korea: South Korea agreed to help construct a US\$200 million nuclear power plant on Indonesia's Madura island, which should be operational by 2015. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/nb/nb03/nb0315.htm>

IAEA, France, Canada, India, Japan: Indonesia's National Nuclear Energy Agency, BATAN, has established collaboration with the IAEA and several countries for development in the management of radioactive wastes. This collaboration takes the form of training, scientific visits, seminars and technical assistance from international experts. <http://www.electricityforum.com/news/aug03/russindonesia.html>

4. INTERNATIONAL NONPROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

APM Convention, signed 4 December 1997 (not ratified)

Biological Weapons Convention, 4 February 1992

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed 24 September 1996 (not ratified)

Chemical Weapons Convention, 12 November 1998

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 12 July 1979

Outer Space Treaty, signed 27 January 1967 (not ratified)

Treaty of Bangkok, 10 April 1997

Indonesia ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol 29 September 1999.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

5. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones: "Positive developments continued in regional disarmament endeavors in some parts of the globe. We are gratified that differences among the intra-regional states and between them with external powers for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Central Asia are being resolved to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. As far as the Bangkok Treaty is concerned, consultations with Nuclear Weapon States are particularly important to seek a mutually satisfactory solution for their accession to Protocol. Indonesia and other signatories to this Treaty remain hopeful that the on-going efforts with nuclear powers will be productive in the foreseeable future in the context of strengthening the efficacy of Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone." - **Statement by H.E. Mr. Rezlan Ishar Jenie to the 59th session of the General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, 4 October 2004.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/lcom/lcom04/statements/Indonesia.pdf>

Disarmament and practical steps: "Progress in the area of nuclear disarmament is far from being favorable for a successful outcome of this review process. There have been some mitigating developments in this direction which include, among others, negligence and disregard of the commitment to uphold the principles and objectives of nuclear disarmament- and in some cases backsliding- in the implementation of the "13 practical steps", and the stalemate in the Conference on Disarmament." - **Statement to**

the Third Preparatory Committee of the 2005 Review Conference, 3 May 2004.

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/prepcom04/IndonesiaCL1.pdf>

Negative Security Assurances: “Furthermore, the security concerns of the vast majority of non-nuclear nations need to be addressed within the framework of negative security assurances. In this regard, a credible guarantee through a legally binding multilateral instrument against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons will be a critical element in maintaining the norm of non-proliferation.” - **Statement by H.E. Mr. Rezlan Ishar Jenie to the Third Preparatory Committee of the 2005 Review Conference, 26 April 2004.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/prepcom04/indonesia26.pdf>