

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. The perceived goal of the program is to eventually build 12 nuclear power production facilities. The 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/rrdb/>

Power Reactors

Operational: 0
Planned: 1

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
PUSPIPTEK - Indonesian National Center for Research

<http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

Nuclear Cooperation

Australia: In November 2006, the Indonesia and Australia Framework for Security Co-operation was signed. This agreement includes a commitment from both nations to help each other in developing nuclear power for peaceful purposes. It also opens the way for Australia to sell uranium to Indonesia.

Australia is also helping Indonesia manage their uranium mines, and has held training programmes for regional mining environmental officers in Darwin.

<http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/indonesia/ind-aus-sec06.html>; <http://www.environment.gov.au/minister/ps/2006/psmr20nov2006.html>

Russia: In January 2006, Russia and Indonesia signed an agreement on civilian nuclear power cooperation. Russia is ready to take part in a tender for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Indonesia, to be announced by 2008. Indonesia was first attracted to Russia's floating NPP design in 2003.

<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20061201/56330342.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: As a member of the IAEA Indonesia has participated in various IAEA activities, including the 2006 International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles. In July 2006, the Indonesian government invited International Atomic Energy Agency director Mohammed ElBaradei to come to Indonesia to help convince the public to accept the plan to build a nuclear power plant in 2010. http://www.indonesia-bgd.org/2006/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=111&Itemid=2

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

Chemical Weapons Convention, 12 November 1998

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

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 5 November 1986

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 on 29 September 1999.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

5. Positions Taken in International Fora on Various Issues of Nuclear Disarmament

Regional Proliferation: "There is also a great need for dialogue to address the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Asia. While the threat of nuclear weapons has subsided in other regions, a new nuclear theatre may be developing throughout West and East Asia. It is therefore important that we find a diplomatic solution to the nuclear issue of Iran and that of North Korea. The Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) as the cornerstone of disarmament must be strengthened. And, in fact, all weapons of mass destruction should be abolished." - **Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda to the General Debate of the 61st Session of the General Assembly, New York, 25 September 2006.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com06/disarminindex06.html#indonesia>

Security: "We know that long term security can be achieved only through a durable and just peace, not one that is imposed on the weak by those who are strong." - **Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda to the General Debate of the 61st Session of the General Assembly, New York, 25 September 2006.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com06/disarminindex06.html#indonesia>

Multilateralism: "We are all aware that the presense of weapons of mass destruction poses a threat and a great danger not only to countries that own or produce them, but to all countries, to all human beings. Adressing such a problem certainly does not belong to a handful of countries; instead a multilateral approach should be the best way to procede." - **Statement by Ambassador Makarim Wibisono to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, 2 February 2006.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches06/2FebIndonesia.pdf>