Nuclear Security in Indonesia – Batan's Perspective

Regional Training Course on Physical Protection and Security Management for Research Reactors

Serpong-Indonesia, 29 September – 03 October 201

- Introduction
- IPPAS (International Physical Protection Advisory Services) Mission in BATAN
- Development of Nuclear Security in BATAN
- Summary

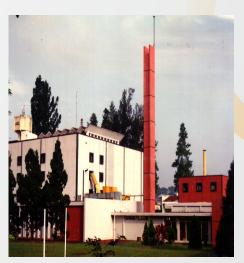
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BATAN's Research Center



BATAN's Main Facilities

- 1. 2 MW TRIGA Mark II Reactor Bandung, 1965
- 2. Pasar Jum'at, Irradiation facility 1966.
- Reactor Kartini, 100 kW, Yogyakarta,
 1974
- Reactor GA Siwabessy, 30 MW, Serpong, 1987
- Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratory (SSDL), Batan HQ, Jakarta
- Total: app. 2800 workforces









Regulatory Framework on Nuclear Security

- Government Regulation No. 33 / 2007, on ionizing radiation safety and security of radioactive sources
- Government Regulation No. 54 / 2012 on the Safety and Security of Nuclear Installations
- BAPETEN Chairman Regulation No. 7 / 2007, on Security of Radioactive Source
- BAPETEN Chairman Regulation No. 1 / 2009, on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Facilities
- BAPETEN Chairman Regulation No. 1 / 2010, on Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Nuclear Security Act, Draft







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IPPAS Mission

- Conducted in 2001 and 2007
- Review of legal and regulatory basis for the physical protection of nuclear activities
 - Review of implementation of physical protection in three research reactors
- Outcomes: recommendations, suggestions and good practices
 - Recommendation: design basis threat
 - Suggestion: training in sabotage and vital area analysis
 - Good practice: close link among stake holders







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Upgrading the Security System

- Developed Design Basis Threat (DBT)
- Physical Protection of NM & Security of Radioactive Source:
 - Access control system
 - Video security camera and UPS
- Table Top Exercise (Serpong 2010, Yogyakarta 2012 and Bandung 2013)
- Workshop on Vulnerability Analysis (2012)
- Support from USDOE, SNL, GTRI and others







Improving the Security Tasks

- HRD BATAN's Nuclear Facilities Guards:
 - Organizing education and training for staff (PPSM), sending staff to some regional and international events
- Joint training exercise on countering terrorism
 - Conducted annually
 - Involving all stake holders: police, army, fire brigades, radiological first responder unit
 - Theft and sabotage scenario



Joint Training Exercise: 16 items



Experiences in PP during Transport

- BATAN had experienced three times in implementing security during transport of spent nuclear fuel
- Involving related government agencies
 - Police, Special Squad
 - Military as back up
 - Regulatory Body





Nuclear Security Culture

- BATAN has established a program to promulgate PPS & dissemination of nuclear security culture based on NSS No.7 and Bapeten Chairman Regulation No.1/2009
 - > BATAN's Leaderships
 - > Entire workforces
- To better understanding on nuclear security
- In cooperation with USDOS-CITS/UGA-ORNL





Nuclear Security Culture

- Conduct Self Assessment Trial on Nuclear Security Culture
 - In three research reactors
 - First attempt to test the IAEA
 Methodology
 - 1035 employee were surveyed and interviewed
 - Involving all level of employee
 - Outcomes for Batan:
 - Baseline for future nuclear security culture evaluation and further improvement
 - Raised security awareness among workforces







Organizational Aspects

- Establishment of Nuclear Security and Physical Protection Division in BATAN's new organization (since 2014):
 - Coordinating all activities in nuclear security and physical protection in BATAN
- BATAN is establishing Center for Security Culture and Assessment:
 - Think tank for development of security culture and its assessment
 - With BATAN's education and training center, developing the program for education and training in nuclear security
 - Cooperation with other national and international institutions

International Cooperation

- IAEA
- CITS (Center for International Trade and Security) -University of Georgia (UGA), USA
- PNS (Partnership for Nuclear Security) / U.S.
 Department of States
- NNSA (National Nuclear Security Administration) / U.S. Department of Energy
- DECC (Department of Energy and Climate Change), United Kingdom
- ANSTO, Australia
- JAEA (Japan Atomic Energy Authority)

Challenges

- The Washington Communiqué Work Plan (April 2010):
 - ➤ Raised the status of **security culture** to the same level of **importance** as physical protection and material accountancy
- The Seoul Communiqué (March 2012):
 - Recognized that investment in human capacity building is fundamental to promoting and sustaining a strong nuclear security culture
 - Encouraged states to promote human resource development through education and training
- The Hague Nuclear Security Summit Communiqué (March 2014)
 - Recognized that nuclear security and safety have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment. Emphasized the need to develop a nuclear security culture, with a particular focus on the coordination of safety and security.

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Summary

- BATAN has been developing many aspects of nuclear security and physical protection based on the international development and national needs
 - Recommendations from IPPAS Mission are among the based of that development
- BATAN intends to increase its role on nuclear security, especially in security culture and assessment and education and training
- BATAN welcomes national and international institutions to establish a partnership aimed to increase its role, capability in terms of nuclear security



THANK YOU

