



# Security Council

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## Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

### **Note verbale dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Indonesia on the implementation of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) (see annex).



**Annex to the note verbale dated 5 November 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee**

**Report of Indonesia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)**

1. Indonesia reiterates its support for all multilateral efforts to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and believes that the total elimination of such weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the threat of use of those weapons in all their forms.
2. Indonesia calls for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all equipment, information, material and facilities and resources or devices related to weapons of mass destruction and of the provision of assistance in the nuclear, biological and chemical scientific and technological fields to non-State actors.
3. That spirit is also reflected in the country's national policy and basic principles, according to which Indonesia does not and will not produce, develop or use weapons of mass destruction. Indonesia has always constructively participated in multilateral negotiations to strengthen non-proliferation and achieve disarmament of weapons of mass destruction in all its aspects.
4. Indonesia is fully committed to the maintenance of regional peace and security. In 1971, together with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), it declared South-East Asia as the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.

**National focal points**

5. Indonesia's general policy for implementing its obligations as regards the non-proliferation agenda under the various conventions relating to weapons of mass destruction is conducted through a siloed approach, meaning that the implementation of such conventions is coordinated by one specific authority, with the support of other related government stakeholders and partners. More specifically:

- (a) The Non-Proliferation Treaty is coordinated by the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency of Indonesia;
- (b) The Chemical Weapons Convention is coordinated by the National Chemical Weapons Authority, which was established in 2017;
- (c) The Biological Weapons Convention is coordinated by the Ministry of Health.

**Legislative action**

6. Indonesia ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1979; the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1998; the Biological Weapons Convention in 1992; the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in 1986 and its amendment in 2010; the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident in 1993; the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency in 1993; the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in 1997; the Convention on Nuclear Safety in 2002; the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings in 2006; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 2012; and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in 2014. It is in the process of ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Indonesia has also adopted the codes of conduct and additional protocol to

the comprehensive safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

7. Indonesia has enacted:

- (a) Law No. 10/1995, regarding export control;
- (b) Law No. 15/2003, regarding the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism, which has been amended in Law No. 5/2018;
- (c) Law No. 9/2008, regarding the use of chemical substances and the prohibition of the use of chemical substances for chemical weapons.

#### **Executive action**

8. In order to coordinate and formulate national counter-terrorism policies and strategies, Indonesia established a national counter-terrorism agency under Presidential Decree No. 4/2017.

9. Indonesia has established the following regulations to ensure the safe use and control of radiological and nuclear material, which include the prevention of theft and sabotage at nuclear facilities:

- (a) Law No. 10/1997, on nuclear energy, which is in the process of being amended to include nuclear security;
- (b) Government Regulation No. 26/2002, regarding safety in the transport of radioactive material;
- (c) Government Regulation No. 33/2007, regarding the safety of ionizing radiation and security of radioactive sources;
- (d) Government Regulation No. 29/2008, regarding the licensing of the use of ionizing radiation and nuclear material;
- (e) Government Regulation No. 54/2012, regarding nuclear installation safety and security;
- (f) Government Regulation No. 61/2013, regarding radioactive waste management;
- (g) Government Regulation No. 2/2014, regarding the licensing of nuclear facilities and use of nuclear material;
- (h) Government Regulation No. 58/2015, regarding radiation safety and security in the transport of radioactive substances.

10. Indonesia established an Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan in 2009 with the aim to improve its nuclear security capacity under the framework of IAEA. As a follow-up to the review meeting held from 13 to 15 September 2017, Indonesia is preparing the second draft of its updated Plan.

11. With a view to strengthening the effective implementation of national regulations, working groups have been established in the fields of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and counter-terrorism, consisting of such intergovernmental agencies as the national chemical weapons authority in 2017 and the Centre of Excellence on Nuclear Security and Emergency Preparedness in 2014.

12. With regard to chemical issues, the national authority was established pursuant to Law No. 9/2008. Under that law, Indonesia issued Presidential Regulation No. 19/2017 on establishing the national authority on the Chemical Weapons Convention and Presidential Decree No. 4/2017 on establishing the organizational structure of the authority.

13. The current technical regulation regarding the provision, distribution and control of hazardous substances, including scheduled chemicals, is governed by Minister of Trade Regulation No. 75/2014. As part of the effort to improve the effectiveness of the oversight mechanism for export and import activities in chemical industries, Indonesia is in the process of deliberating a draft of a government regulation on the licensing and reporting of scheduled and discrete organic chemicals and the setting up of a national inspection team on chemical weapons.

14. With regard to biological issues, the main regulation in the context of conducting the country's obligations under the Biological Weapons Convention is Law No. 4/1984, on infectious diseases. The law itself is currently being amended and a draft law on biological security is being considered.

### **Enforcement**

15. The Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency monitors and controls the issuance of regulations and permits, carries out inspections and implements procedures for keeping track of the inventory of nuclear material. The verification of the inventory is managed through routine inspection, which involves monitoring the quantity, location and ownership of the material, the movement of material from one installation to another and the export and import of nuclear material, as well as waste management. This process allows for the detection of any intentional or accidental releases of radioactive and nuclear material.

16. The Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency has participated in information exchange within the Incident and Trafficking Database since 2000 and has developed a mobile expert support team as its incident response unit.

17. Other efforts to strengthen the nuclear security infrastructure have been made through the installation of radiation detection and monitoring devices in major seaports and on vital objects. Detection and monitoring equipment, such as X-ray scanners, have also been installed in all main airports. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is considering a draft of a presidential instruction for a national programme to install radiation portal monitors.

18. With regard to measures taken to tackle financing activities under the scope of resolution 1540 (2004), Indonesia has issued two joint regulations, prepared by related national ministries and agencies, on the establishment of national lists for the purpose of combating terrorist financing and the proliferation and financing of weapons of mass destruction.

19. Safety measures in microbiological laboratories are regulated by the decision of the Department of Health on safety in microbiological laboratories and the biomedical field. The Ministry of Health has been implementing laboratory biosafety and biosecurity standards for the management and utilization of the country's main laboratory used for research, development and the detection of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.

20. The Ministry of Health has created a rapid response team to manage emergency situations, such as attacks involving bioterrorism. In addition, an early warning outbreak reporting system has been developed.

21. In the case of missing hazardous material, investigations are conducted by the National Police with the assistance of experts from relevant agencies.

22. National and regional outreach programmes and tabletop and field exercises to disseminate the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention and enhance coordination capacity have been conducted annually and in coordination with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) since 2014. Similar

programmes have also been implemented in the biological, radiation and nuclear fields with the support of IAEA, the World Health Organization and other competent international institutions.

### **International cooperation**

23. Indonesia has established the following cooperation agreements:

(a) Memorandum of understanding with the Government of Australia on combating terrorism, signed on 7 February 2002;

(b) Bilateral cooperation on the fight against terrorism between Indonesia and Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, China, Pakistan, Japan and the United States of America;

(c) Bilateral cooperation on money-laundering and terrorist financing between Indonesia and Singapore, Kazakhstan and the Cayman Islands;

(d) Agreement on information exchange and the establishment of communication procedures between the Governments of Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia to combat terrorism and other transnational crimes, signed on 7 May 2002;

(e) Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries, signed on 29 November 2004;

(f) Bilateral treaty between Indonesia and Australia, China, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, China, India, Viet Nam, the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters;

(g) Bilateral extradition treaty between Indonesia and Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, Hong Kong, China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, China, India, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam, the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

24. In the framework of regional cooperation conducted under the ASEAN Association of Heads of Police, Indonesia conducts joint patrols along the border with Malaysia; it has also established a joint task force with Singapore to carry out maritime patrols.

25. The work programme to implement the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime, endorsed on 17 May 2002, also involves cooperation to eliminate terrorism, sea piracy and arms smuggling.

26. With regard to multilateral forums, Indonesia is actively engaged in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through cooperation with the Office of Counter-Terrorism. Indonesia has also been a member of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre Advisory Board since 2015 and will continue to be so until 2021.

27. Indonesia and Australia have also been elected as co-Chairs of the Working Group on Countering Violent Extremism for the period 2017–2019 under the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

28. Indonesia, as an active State party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Biological Weapons Convention, has closely cooperated with international institutions and agencies, such as IAEA, OPCW and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

29. Indonesia has actively participated in the various activities initiated by the European Union Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence for South-East Asia, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the European Union

delegations to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. The cooperation efforts are supported by relevant ministries and agencies in charge of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear issues. Currently, Indonesia is considering its participation in Project 61, on the sound management of chemicals and their associated wastes in South-East Asia, implemented over the period 2017–2020.

30. Indonesia undergoes OPCW and IAEA inspections on a regular basis.

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