



INDONESIA'S ROLE IN THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

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Tulisan ini adalah merupakan studi Indonesia dalam nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) dimana fokus pembahasannya adalah mengenai analisis latar belakang Indonesia meratifikasi rezim Non Proliferasi Nuklir (NPT) dan menjabarkan kebijakan Indonesia terkait dengan dukungan terhadap rezim non proliferasi nuklir. Dalam tulisan ini akan dijelaskan dan dianalisis bagaimana peran dan posisi Indonesia dalam mendukung Non Proliferasi Nuklir (NPT) dan bagaimana implikasinya. Apakah dapat mempertahankan atau meningkatkan posisi Indonesia dalam Hubungan Internasional dan yang paling penting adalah efeknya bagi perdamaian dan keamanan internasional.

Kata Kunci: nuklir, non proliferasi nuklir (NPT), kebijakan.

Abstract

This paper is a study of Indonesia in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) where the focus of the discussion is on the analysis of the background of Indonesia ratifying the Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) regime and outlining Indonesia's policies related to support for the nuclear non-proliferation regime. This paper will explain and analyze how Indonesia's role and position are in supporting the Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) and what its implications are. Can it maintain or improve Indonesia's position in International Relations and most importantly its effects on international peace and security.

Keywords: nuclear, nuclear non-proliferation (NPT), policy.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of the development and distribution of nuclear weapons is a very prominent issue in the globalization of world politics. The ability of nuclear as a means of mass destruction that can destroy entire cities and countries, as well as the entire population of the earth, this makes the issue of the development and distribution of nuclear weapons (both in quantity and quality) and the issue of nuclear weapons proliferation a focus of attention in the global security agenda. There are only five countries recognized by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as possessors of nuclear weapons, namely France, China, the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom. However, in reality there are still several other countries that are suspected of having nuclear weapons, such as North Korea and Iran. For this reason, countries in the world agreed to make a non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament agreement known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is an agreement signed on July 1, 1968 which aims to limit the ownership of nuclear weapons. The treaty is reviewed through a conference held every five years since the treaty entered into force in 1970. There are 189 sovereign states that are party to the NPT and are divided into 2 categories, namely nuclear states (Nuclear Weapon States/NWS) and non-nuclear states (Non-Nuclear Weapon States/NNWS) in (winarno, 2011). The NPT is basically a commitment from the five NWS countries to realize general and complete disarmament, and the commitment of NNWS countries not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons. In addition, the NPT also emphasizes to protect the rights of all states parties to develop nuclear for peaceful purposes. Since its establishment in 1968, the NPT has been a strong regime that has succeeded in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and developing atomic bomb programs. This is certainly a major development compared to 1980 with a total of 16 countries and the 1960s with a total of 21 countries. At the end of the Cold War, Belarus, Kazakhstan and South Africa also voluntarily destroyed their atomic bomb supplies and joined the NPT. Argentina, Libya, Sweden, Taiwan, Brazil and South Korea also postponed the development of their nuclear weapons programs including their atomic bomb programs. In this case, the NPT is considered capable and successful in preventing the development of nuclear weapons programs in the world.

This success is not only related to the legal mechanism that binds 190 countries, but also the promotion of a strong global norm, namely the taboo against all forms of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, India and Pakistan, which have large numbers of nuclear weapons, have not joined the NPT. North Korea also withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and claimed to have had

atoms since 1994. Iran also rejects all monitoring programs from the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and has been reported by the IAEA to the UN Security Council. Apart from that, the existence of 5 initial NPT members who have the right to have nuclear weapons is recognized in the agreement as the legal owners of nuclear weapons because their ownership of nuclear weapons is what triggered the formation of the NPT in 1968. This in its development formed a system of "nuclear ownership" and "nuclear non-ownership" in the NPT.

One of the countries that supports the NPT regime is Indonesia. In the Non Proliferation Treaty, Indonesia has a role as a bridge builder to bridge various groups with different views on disarmament and non-proliferation issues. Indonesia's position, role, and foreign policy regarding the nuclear non-proliferation treaty are interesting topics to discuss. Non-proliferation treaty Nuclear is closely related to the international world because this agreement concerns international security and peace which is a multilateral agreement involving many countries. This agreement requires Indonesia to involve the domestic government to determine a firm and real action against the NPT. This role can be carried out well because it is inseparable from the recognition of UN member countries that consider Indonesia to be moderate because of Indonesia's high commitment to the applicable principles of multilateralism. Indonesia's position is recognized by key players who want to engage with other developing countries that are often seen as hardline. Indonesia's participation and involvement as a party to this agreement has a significant influence on the country's consistency in maintaining world peace. This article will discuss the analysis of Indonesia's attitude to ratify the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

METHOD

This research was conducted with a qualitative approach, namely by focusing on the general principles of basic social phenomena in society. This is because the object of analysis in a qualitative approach is the meaning of social and cultural symptoms by using the culture of the community concerned to obtain a picture of a particular categorization (Bungin, 2009: 302). The research approach used is through a descriptive qualitative approach. By using the library research method, this data collection method is a secondary data collection technique where the data obtained is taken, analyzed, and quoted from various sources. Secondary data is data that is not obtained directly from the source, namely literature that supports the proposal. This study uses secondary data, through scientific books or research results, documents, journals, articles, newspapers and other documents that are relevant to this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

On July 1, 1968, reflecting on the bad experiences of World War I and II, an agreement was actually created between world countries that limited the ownership of nuclear weapons. This agreement is known as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Basically, this agreement has three main points, namely non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Along with the easing of horizontal conflict stability between world countries after the NPT agreement, the agreement began to give every country the right to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes. Due to the growth of nuclear power plant models that use uranium fuel, the agreement also stated that the development of uranium and its trade in the international market were permitted. Until now, 187 countries have participated in the NPT agreement. These countries have a role to play in supervising, implement, and help realize the use of nuclear technology only for peaceful purposes.

- Indonesia's Position and Role in Supporting the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime

Indonesia as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council since January 1, 2007, Indonesia is faced with how to determine a wise attitude towards various global political discourses in various international forums and the mass media that occur. One of them is the problem faced by the Indonesian government as one of the signatories of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Indonesia's position in supporting the nuclear non-proliferation regime is that Indonesia is faced with how to maintain its commitment to the regime so that there is no snowball effect in the Middle East in general through UN Security Council resolutions. Another explanation says that Indonesia is also faced with a situation that is testing Indonesia's authority as one of the leading members of the Non-Aligned Movement and ASEAN which have so far opposed the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Indonesia as a member of the UNSC, must be prepared to rack its brains and play its high-level diplomatic techniques to prevent the outbreak of conventional war, nuclear war, or prevent the spread of armed conflict. Hopefully Indonesia will be the spearhead in creating world peace during its 2 (two) years of membership. Because in addition to being a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indonesia as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, will also be considered a representative of third countries that are members of the OIC (Organization of the Islamic Conference), where some of them are experiencing unfinished armed conflicts, such as Palestine, Lebanon, or Iraq. So far, no representative of the DK

member has been considered capable of voicing their aspirations in UN forums. Now that hope is present in the midst of Indonesia's existence which was elected as a member of the UNSC.

With many policy options and risks, Indonesia ultimately chose the alternative to support the resolution and non-proliferation regime. Indonesia always supports the efforts of the international community in non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament efforts. Therefore, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of multilateralism as a core principle in non-proliferation and disarmament negotiations, and emphasizes that the achievement of non-proliferation and disarmament goals must be pursued through legal means or lawful based on applicable international law and under the auspices of the UN. Indonesia is of the view that the three pillars of the NPT must be implemented in a balanced, transparent and comprehensive manner. Indonesia considers that the NPT has been able to prevent horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons, but has not fully succeeded in preventing vertical proliferation. Therefore, Indonesia requests that all states parties to the NPT, including nuclear states, be bound by a commitment not to develop nuclear weapons, either vertically or horizontally (non-proliferation in all its aspects) in (Roslan, 2017).

- Indonesia Ratifies the NPT Regime

Indonesia, with its free and active foreign policy, has a major role in maintaining international stability and peace by implementing the principles and commitments contained in the NPT agreement, including: the principles and objectives of nuclear disarmament (decision on principles and objectives for nuclear disarmament), namely universality, non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, nuclear weapons free zone, IAEA safeguards and peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the context of implementing the treaty. Indonesia as a member country of the NPT hopes that the NPT as a multilateral agreement can maintain international security stability by preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, increasing multilateral cooperation in the field of disarmament and increasing international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

. In carrying out its role, Indonesia always refers to the opening of the 1945 Constitution in paragraph 4, "... and participate in implementing world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice, ..." In addition to playing an active role in every meeting, signing, discussion, and ratification of the NPT, Indonesia also plays an active role in enforcing the NPT agreement in the Laws of the Republic of Indonesia. The laws are:

1. Law No. 8 of 1978 which regulates the Ratification of the Agreement Concerning the Prevention of the Spread of Nuclear Weapons.

2. Law No. 9 of 1997 concerning Ratification of the Treaty on the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.
3. Law No. 43 of 2006 which regulates Nuclear Reactor Licensing.
4. Law No. 33 of 2007 which regulates the Safety of Ionizing Radiation and Security of Radioactive Sources.
5. PP No. 26 of 2002 which regulates the Safety of Transporting Radioactive Substances.
6. PP No. 27 of 2002 which regulates Radioactive Waste Management.
7. PP No. 29 of 2008 concerning Licensing for the Utilization of Ionizing Radiation Sources and Nuclear Materials.

- Indonesian Policy Related to Support for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime (NPT)

Making a decision then formulated into a policy is crucial because it contains an interest. All forms of policies made will later be held accountable and must be beneficial to the interests of a country. In a country's policy, national interests have fundamental goals and the most determining factors that direct decision makers in formulating foreign policy. Thus, several policies must be thought through carefully. However, in several cases, there are several policies that must be made immediately because the optimization value will be greater if implemented immediately.

Policies made by the Indonesian government related to nuclear, such as its support for the nuclear non-proliferation regime by ratifying several NPT agreements. Indonesia's policies obtained related to support for the nuclear non-proliferation regime (NPT) produce several benefits for the country. Indonesia has a strategic position as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council which demands a strategic role for Indonesia's national and international interests. Moreover, Indonesia's voice has also become more considered after Indonesia's entry into the NPT membership. As an integral part of the international community, it is only natural that Indonesia actively participates in the international arena, especially when discussing international security issues including the issue of nuclear non-proliferation (NPT). As previously explained, Indonesia actually has at least three choices and alternative policies related to this nuclear non-proliferation regime. In these three choices there are implications from both positive and negative sides. If analyzed, Indonesia's choice to support the non-proliferation regime can be said to be right. There are many benefits related to support for the regime in (Sipahutar, 2012).

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is one of the efforts to anticipate nuclear misuse which in fact has been widely owned by several countries. This treaty has three main pillars, namely non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament efforts and nuclear utilization for peaceful purposes. Indonesia's support for the non-proliferation regime allows Indonesia to maintain its country's existence or can be called self-preservation. Self-preservation is a country's effort to maintain its identity or national identity amidst global developments where existence becomes an important part of international relations and associations as a form of state recognition of other countries. Self-preservation also contains the country's efforts to protect the integrity of its territory including from the threat of major disasters, in this case the threat of nuclear disasters, which can threaten the safety of its citizens.

Disarmament is a method to maintain world peace. This has been done since before World War I when the United Nations (UN) formed a disarmament committee (Committee of the Conference on Disarmament/CCD). Law No. 1 of 2012 also states that the existence of nuclear weapons has the potential to threaten world peace and security so that the risk of a nuclear war remains an international concern. The danger and deconstructive power of nuclear that can destroy human civilization can only be eliminated through the elimination of all nuclear weapons. So that world peace, international and national security can be achieved in Indonesia. However, support for non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament brings political benefits, namely improving Indonesia's image, role and authority at the regional, global and international levels, and can improve bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation.

Not only that, other advantages are in the field of technology that refers to Indonesia's national interests. Then Indonesia again took part in ratifying the international agreement related to the nuclear non-proliferation regime, namely in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). CTBT is an international agreement that comprehensively prohibits nuclear explosions by anyone and anywhere for both military and civilian purposes. Including prohibiting nuclear explosions in outer space, the earth's surface, the atmosphere, under the water's surface, or underground. Each CTBT country has two obligations, namely first, it is asked not to conduct any form of nuclear weapons testing with explosions or any other form of explosion and to prohibit and prevent any form of nuclear explosion in any place under its jurisdiction and supervision. Second, the country is asked to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any form participating in conducting nuclear weapons tests or any other form of nuclear tests.

Furthermore, the CTBT agreement also regulates the International Monitoring System (IMS) consisting of radionuclide monitoring, hydroacoustic monitoring, infrasound monitoring, and the International Data Center (IDC) which functions to monitor nuclear explosion tests and early warning mechanisms for the possibility of earthquakes and tsunamis through an auxiliary seismic station network facility system (supporting seismic stations). Regarding the IMS, 50 primary seismological stations will be built in 37 countries and 120 auxiliary seismological stations in 59 countries, including Indonesia which has been appointed to place 6 stations. 4 stations have been built in the western and central parts of Indonesia, namely in Prapat, Lembang, Kupang and Kappang and have obtained certification from the CTBTO. Meanwhile, two more stations will be built in the eastern part, namely in Sorong and Jayapura.

CONCLUSION

The issue of weapons proliferation is very sensitive, controversial, and complex. The issue of proliferation is a dilemma to implement, because on the one hand every country has an obligation to protect its citizens and country. It is natural that military power with its weapons is seen as a determinant in measuring a country's national security. However, increasing the power of one country will result in the emergence of a perception of threat from other countries, especially countries around or countries that feel weak. This certainly does not further encourage non-proliferation of weapons but instead increases the number of countries that carry out weapons proliferation.

Indonesia's position and foreign policy on nuclear non-proliferation (NPT) is that Indonesia supports the NPT regime because the resolution can bring many positive implications where Indonesia's authority in the eyes of international countries is maintained and even increased. Indonesia always emphasizes that countries that have nuclear weapons fulfill their commitment to disarm their nuclear weapons. In terms of non-proliferation, Indonesia wants the universality of the NPT to remain and continue to be a benchmark that must be prioritized and urges countries that are not yet members of the NPT to immediately accede to the NPT as non-nuclear countries. Based on Indonesia's strategic position as a NAM country that ratifies and supports the NPT regime, it has given birth to several benefits including political advantages with increased authority and international cooperation and technological advantages with increased technology in the field of monitoring nuclear explosion tests and early warning mechanisms for disasters. Indonesia's participation in this

regime makes Indonesia a state actor that is able to control negative and positive nuclear developments in order to create international peace and security.

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