

PANDUAN AM ***GENERAL GUIDE***

PENGENALAN KEPADA
JABATAN TENAGA ATOM MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTION TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
MALAYSIA



Jabatan Tenaga Atom (*Department of Atomic Energy*)
Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (*Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation*)
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LATAR BELAKANG

1. Pengawasan ke atas penggunaan bahan radioaktif telah dijalankan sejak tahun 1968 lagi apabila Parlimen Malaysia meluluskan Akta Benda-benda Radioaktif 1968. Memandangkan aplikasi aktiviti tenaga atom di Malaysia amat pesat dan memerlukan kawalan perundangan yang lebih komprehensif, maka, pada bulan April 1984, Parlimen Malaysia telah meluluskan Akta Perlesenan Tenaga Atom 1984 [Akta 304].
2. Selaras dengan seksyen 3 Akta 304, Lembaga Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (Lembaga) yang terdiri daripada seorang Pengerusi dan empat orang ahli telah ditubuhkan pada 1 Februari 1985 sebagai pihak berkuasa berkenaan di bawah Akta ini. Bagi menjalankan fungsi Lembaga, melalui seksyen 67 Akta 304, Lembaga mewakilkan kuasa kepada Pengerusi, Setiausaha Eksekutif (Ketua Pengarah) dan Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Jabatan dalam Kementerian yang bertanggungjawab atas perkara-perkara di bawah Akta 304. Sehubungan dengan itu, melalui penurunan kuasa ini, Jabatan bertindak sebagai sebuah badan penguatkuasa Akta 304 dan perundangan-perundangan subsidiari yang dibuat di bawah Akta ini.
3. Jabatan yang melaksanakan fungsi Lembaga ini ditubuhkan dan ditempatkan di bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri yang dikenali sebagai Lembaga Perlesenan Tenaga Atom (AELB). Mulai 27 Oktober 1990, AELB telah diletakkan di bawah Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI).
4. Bagi menambahbaik tadbir urus pengawalseliaan aktiviti tenaga atom kebangsaan, di samping memperjelaskan peranan di antara Lembaga dan “Jabatan” serta menjamin konsistensi nama “Jabatan” selaras struktur pentadbiran dan organisasi yang jelas sebagai sebuah Jabatan Persekutuan, maka “Jabatan” ini telah mendapatkan kelulusan Mesyuarat Jemaah Menteri pada 31 Mac 2021 dan persetujuan Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia pada 9 Jun 2022 untuk menamakan “Jabatan” ini sebagai Jabatan Tenaga Atom.

OBJEKTIF

5. Objektif Jabatan Tenaga Atom adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Untuk memastikan teknologi nuklear dan sinaran dilaksanakan untuk kesejahteraan masyarakat dan negara tanpa memberi kesan negatif kepada masyarakat awam, alam sekitar dan pekerja;

(ii) Untuk memperoleh, menyebarkan dan menjana pengetahuan untuk meningkatkan keselamatan nuklear dan sinaran, sekuriti serta kawal gunaan; dan

(iii) Untuk mewujudkan kemakmuran melalui penyediaan persekitaran yang kondusif dan diyakini masyarakat antarabangsa dengan satu kerangka perundangan negara yang berwibawa dan kompeten selaku pemudah bagi industri tempatan untuk memperolehi teknologi-teknologi sensitif termoden untuk negara.

MISI

6. Mengawal selia penggunaan tenaga atom secara efektif berlandaskan standard dan amalan terbaik antarabangsa demi kemakmuran rakyat dan negara.

VISI

7. Badan kawal selia yang diiktiraf dan diyakini di peringkat antarabangsa dalam pengawalseliaan aktiviti tenaga atom.

FUNGSI

8. Fungsi Jabatan Tenaga Atom adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Bertindak menjalankan tanggungjawab atas perkara-perkara di bawah Akta 304 melalui Setiausaha Eksekutif yang merupakan Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Tenaga Atom;

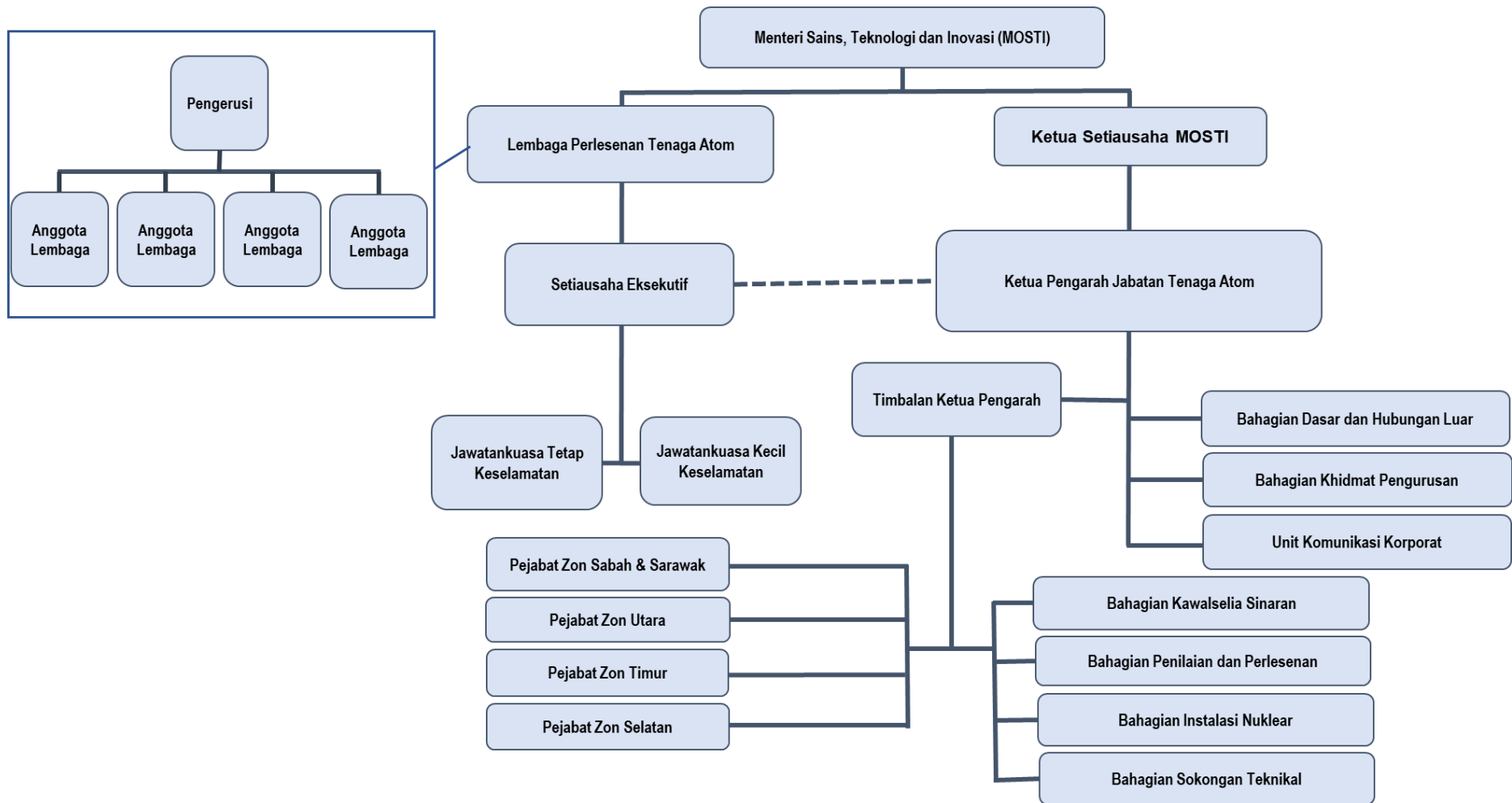
(ii) Bertindak menyelaras dan menguruskan hal ehwal kawal seliaan keselamatan, sekuriti dan kawal gunaan nuklear bersama agensi-agensi kebangsaan dan antarabangsa, termasuk Agensi Tenaga Atom Antarabangsa;

- (iii) Bertindak sebagai agensi kawal seliaan kebangsaan bagi maksud Perjanjian Kawalgunaan (*Safeguards Agreements*) dengan Agensi Tenaga Atom Antarabangsa sepertimana termaktub di bawah Triti Ketakcambahan (*Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT*);
- (iv) Bertindak sebagai agensi pelaksana untuk kawalan sempadan bagi sekuriti nuklear di bawah Arahan No. 4 Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) berkaitan dasar pengurusan sempadan darat;
- (v) Bertindak sebagai agensi pelaksana untuk menangani krisis keganasan nuklear di bawah Arahan No. 18 Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) berkaitan dasar pengurusan dan pengendalian krisis keganasan;
- (vi) Bertindak sebagai agensi peneraju teknikal berkaitan kecemasan dan kemalangan radiologi dan nuklear di bawah Arahan No. 20 Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) berkaitan dasar dan mekanisma pengurusan bencana negara;
- (vii) Bertindak sebagai pegawai diberi kuasa mengikut tafsiran di bawah seksyen 2 dan seksyen 25A Akta Perdagangan Strategik 2010 [Akta 708];
- (viii) Bertindak mengoperasikan Pusat Pengurusan Tindak Balas Nuklear Kebangsaan (NCNRM) untuk menangani kecemasan radiologi dan nuklear, dan kejadian sekuriti nuklear; dan
- (ix) Bertindak mengoperasikan Pusat Sokongan Sekuriti Nuklear (NSSC) yang berperanan serantau untuk memberi khidmat saintifik dan teknikal, dan pembangunan keupayaan dalam sekuriti nuklear.

ORGANISASI

9. Jabatan Tenaga Atom diketuai oleh seorang Ketua Pengarah. Struktur organisasi Jabatan ini adalah seperti berikut (Gambar rajah 1):

- (i) Bahagian Khidmat Pengurusan (BKP);
- (ii) Bahagian Dasar dan Hubungan Luar (BDHL);
- (iii) Bahagian Penilaian dan Perlesenan (BPP);
- (iv) Bahagian Kawal selia Sinaran (BKS);
- (v) Bahagian Sokongan Teknikal (BST);
- (vi) Bahagian Instalasi Nuklear (BINS);
- (vii) Pejabat Zon Utara, Zon Selatan, Zon Timur, Zon Sabah dan Sarawak; dan
- (viii) Unit Komunikasi Korporat (UKK)



Gambar rajah 1: Struktur Organisasi Jabatan Tenaga Atom

PENUTUP

10. Sekiranya terdapat sebarang pertanyaan mengenai Jabatan Tenaga Atom, sila berhubung dengan Jabatan melalui alamat seperti di bawah:

Unit Komunikasi Korporat (UKK)

Jabatan Tenaga Atom

Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi

Batu 24, Jalan Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor

No. Telefon: 03-8922 5888

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REKOD DOKUMEN

Tarikh Terima pakai	Status Semakan	Penyedia
1 Ogos 1994	0	
22 Disember 2016	1	Pn. Lim Ai Phing
24 November 2022	2	a) En. Ridha Bin Roslan b) Pn. Lim Ai Phing

BACKGROUND

1. The control over the use of radioactive substances was conducted since year 1968 when the Parliament of Malaysia approved the Radioactive Substances Act 1968. Due to the rapid development of atomic energy activities in Malaysia and the requirement of effective control on these activities, the Parliament of Malaysia approved the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 [Act 304] on April 1984.

2. In line with section 3 of the Act 304, the Atomic Energy Licensing Board (Board) consists of a Chairman and four member was established on the 1st February 1985 as the appropriate under this Act. In order to exercise the Board's functions, through section 67 Act 304, the Board delegates its powers to the Chairman, Executive Secretary (Director General) and the Deputy Director of the Department in the Ministry responsible for the matters under Act 304. Therefore, through this power delegation, the Department acts as a regulatory body of Act 304 and the subsidiary laws under this Act.

3. The Department that performs this Board's functions was established and placed under the Prime Minister's Department, known as Atomic Energy Licensing Board (AELB). From the 27th October 1990, AELB was placed under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI).

4. In order to enhance the national governance regulatory control of atomic energy activities, besides to clarify the roles between the Board and the "Department" as well as to ensure the consistency of the "Department" name to be in line with the clear administrative and organizational structure as a Federal Department, this "Department" has obtained approval of the Cabinet Meeting on the 31st March 2021 and the approval of the Public Service Department Malaysia on the 9th June 2022 to name the "Department" as the Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia.

OBJECTIVES

5. The objective of the Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia are as follows:

(i) To ensure radiation and nuclear technology does not affect national and societal well-being by not significantly affected the public, environment and workers negatively;

(ii) To acquire, disseminate and generate knowledge to enhance radiation and nuclear safety, security and where appropriate safeguards; and

(iii) To create prosperity by providing a conducive environment and international confidence through a credible and acquisition of sensitive state-of-art technologies to the nation.

MISSION

6. To regulate the use of atomic energy effectively according to international standards and best practices for the prosperity of the nation and its people.

VISION

7. A trusted and internationally recognized regulatory body in controlling atomic energy activities.

FUNCTIONS

8. The function of the Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia are as follows:

(i) To act to carry out responsibility for the matters under Act 304 through the Executive Secretary who is the Director General of the Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia;

(ii) To act to coordinate and manage safety, security and nuclear safeguards regulatory affairs with the national and international agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency;

- (iii) To act as a national regulatory agency for the purpose of Safeguards Agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as stated in the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
- (iv) To act as the implementing agency for border control of nuclear security under the Directive No. 4 of the National Security Council (MKN) related to land border management policy;
- (v) To act as the implementing agency to deal with nuclear terrorism crisis under the Directive 18 of the National Security Council (MKN) related to the policy of managing and handling of terrorism crisis;
- (vi) To act as the lead technical agency related to radiological and nuclear emergencies and accidents under the Directive No. 20 National Security Council (MKN) related to national disaster management policy and mechanism;
- (vii) To act as the authorized officer according to the interpretation under section 2 and section 25A of the Strategic Trade Act 2010 [Act 708];
- (viii) To act to operate the National Center for Nuclear Response Management (NCNRM) to deal with radiological and nuclear emergencies, and nuclear security incidents; and
- (ix) To act to operate the Nuclear Security Support Center (NSSC) which has a regional role to provide scientific and technical services, and capacity building in nuclear security.

ORGANIZATION

9. Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia is led by a Director General. The organization structure of this Department are as follows (Figure 1):

- (i) Administration Services Division (BKP);

- (ii) Policy & External Relations Division (BDHL);
- (iii) Assessment & Licensing Division (BPP);
- (iv) Radiation Regulatory Division (BKS);
- (v) Technical Support Division (BST);
- (vi) Nuclear Installation Division (BINS);
- (vii) Northern Region, Southern Region, Eastern Region, Sabah and Sarawak Region Offices; and
- (viii) Corporate Communication Unit (UKK).

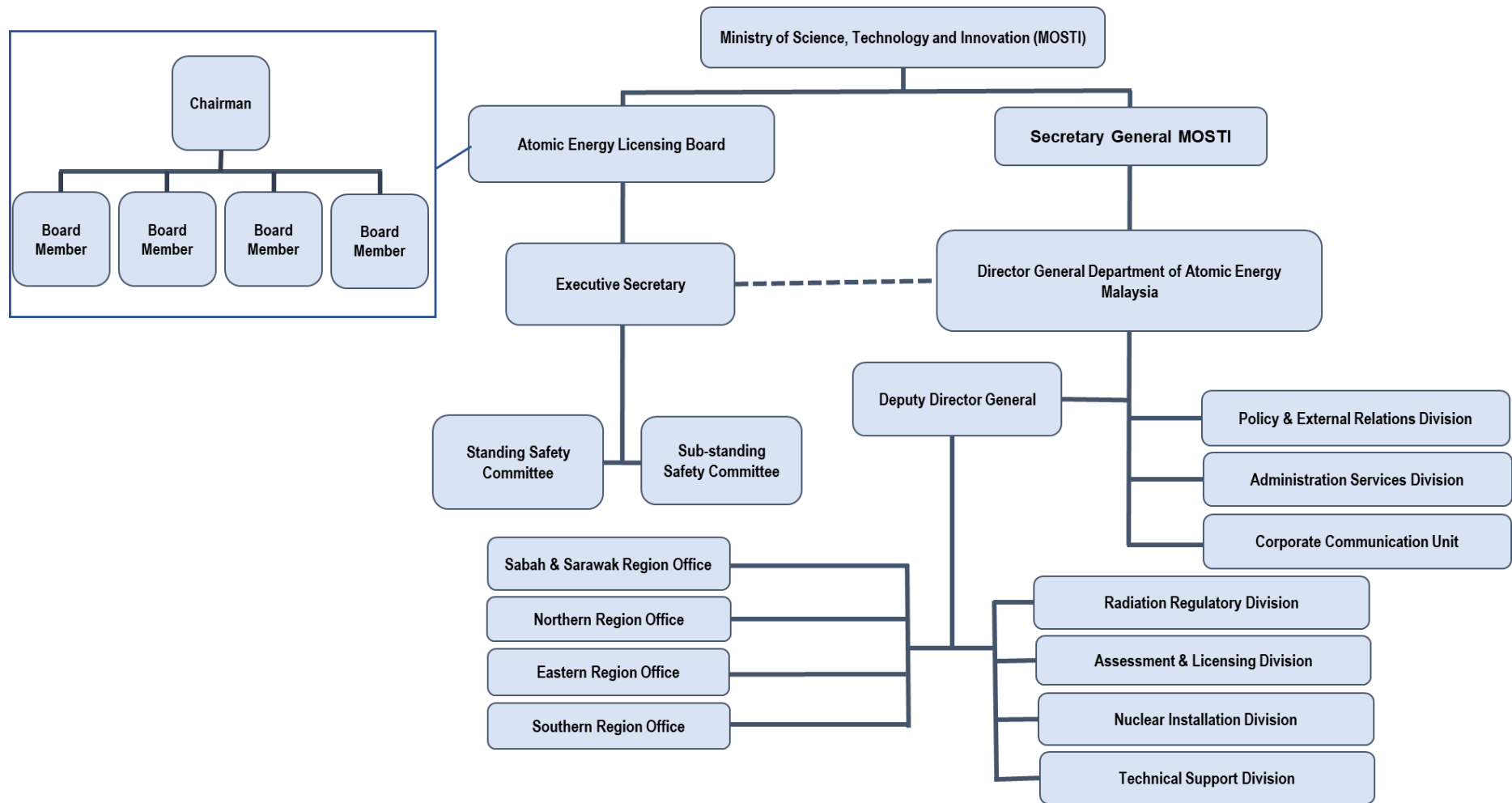


Figure 1: Organization Structure of the Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia

CONCLUSION

10. If there are any questions about the Department of Atomic Energy, please contact the Department via the address below:

Corporate Communication Unit (UKK)
Department of Atomic Energy Malaysia
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Batu 24, Jalan Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor
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DOCUMENT RECORD

Acceptance Date	Review Status	Drafter
1 August 1994	0	
22 December 2016	1	Mrs. Lim Ai Phing
24 November 2022	2	c) Mr. Ridha Bin Roslan d) Mrs. Lim Ai Phing