

ITALY

1. LOCATION, AMOUNT AND DETAILS OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT/STORAGE

In the mid-1990s, weapons stored at Rimini Air Base were transferred to Ghedi Torre.

Nuclear Weapons Storage Sites

Location	No. of Vaults	Maximum Capacity	No. of deployed weapons
Aviano Airbase	18	72	50
Ghedi Torre Airbase	11	44	40
TOTAL			90

<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/euro/euro.pdf>

2. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Power Reactors

Operational: 0
Shut down: 4
Decommissioned: 0
Under construction: 0
Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/>

Research Reactors

Operational: 5
Shut down: 4
Decommissioned: 5
Under construction: 0
Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rrdlb/>

Italy does not have commercial reprocessing or enrichment facilities; fuel is sent to the UK for reprocessing.

3. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Unirradiated Civil Plutonium

In country: 0 (unknown)
In other countries: 2.3-2.4 tons
Total: 2.3-2.4 tons

Separated Civil Plutonium

end 2002: 0.5-1 ton
2010 (projected): 1 ton
2015 (projected): 1 ton
2020 (projected): 1 ton

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/separated_civil_pu.html

Radioactive waste disposal

According to a 1999 government plan for decommissioning, three main goals relating to nuclear waste disposal were outlined:

- 1) All on-site radioactive waste should be treated and conditioned within the next ten years with the view to subsequent transport to a national repository.
- 2) Site selection and construction of a national repository for the disposal of LLW and ILW should be accomplished within ten years. The site should also be suitable for the interim storage of long-lived LLW, ILW and spent fuel, plus residues from former reprocessed fuel.
- 3) Decommissioning of nuclear power plants, with a view to returning the sites to green field status, should be achieved within the next 20 years.

Currently, approximately 55,000 cubic meters of LLW and ILW and 8,500 cubic metres of HLW are

stored in 140 sites in 25 cities around the country.

The government was exploring a possible national repository for LLW and ILW at an abandoned salt mine near the town of Scanzano Jonico but withdrew after two weeks of protests by local residents in December, 2003. Following the withdrawal, the government established a commission to select another site for a national repository. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/nb/nb03/nb0348.htm>

4. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Programs

I'ACN Scientific Labs

Centro Ricerche di Casaccia

Centro Ricerche di Frascati

Centro Ricerche di Saluggia

CeSNEF: Centro Studi Nucleari Enrico Fermi

CNR: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

ECT: European Centre for Theoretical Nuclear Physics

Elettra Synchrotron Light Source

Eurotherm

ICTP: International Centre for Theoretical Physics

INFN: Istituto Nazionale per la Fisica della Materia

INFN: Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

JRC Ispra Environmental Institute

LNF: Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

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

Nuclear Cooperation

Italy's international nuclear cooperation is mainly through Euratom, of which it is a founding member.

5. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Italy is also a participant in the G8 Global Partnership against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, launched in Kananaskis, Canada 2002.

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Antarctic Treaty, 18 March 1981

APM Convention, 23 April 1999

Biological Weapons Convention, 30 May 1975

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 20 January 1995

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 1 February 1999

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 4 May 1975

Outer Space Treaty, 4 May 1972

Sea Bed Treaty, 3 September 1974

Italy ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol on 30 April 2004.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

Nuclear Suppliers Group

Hague Code of Conduct

Missile Technology Control Regime

Proliferation Security Initiative

Wasenaar Arrangement

Zangger Committee

6. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Irreversibility: “The significant reductions of nuclear weapons through plurilateral, bilateral and unilateral nuclear disarmament and arms limitation treaties and processes in the past decades have brought to the attention of the international community that disarmament engagements are meaningless unless the weapons involved are either physically destroyed or appropriately disposed of.”

- **Statement by Ambassador Carlo Trezza to the Third Preparatory Committee of the Seventh Review Conference of the NPT, 30 April 2004.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/prepcom04/italyCLI.pdf>

“...not only do we have to face the problem of negotiating disarmament agreements, we also have to cope with the additional problem of actually destroying those weapons. In some cases this requires an international co-operation, although the primary responsibility of countries for destruction and safety should remain unchanged.” - **Statement by Ambassador Carlo Trezza to the 59th session of the General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, 18 October 2004.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com04/thematic/italydist.pdf>

Universalization: “The European Union reiterates its request to India and Pakistan to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to act in compliance with UN Security Resolution 1172.”

- **Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, on behalf of the EU, addressing the 58th session of the General Assembly, 2003.** <http://www.un.org/webcast/ga/58/statements/itaeng030923.htm>