

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

In 2004, Four units at Bohunice and two units at Mochovce produced 55% of total electricity consumption in Slovakia. In December 2004, Slovak Economy Minister considered the completion of the third and fourth block of Mochovce.

In September 1999, the Slovak Government decided to shut down two units at Bohunice as part of the precondition for Slovak entry into the EU. These units should be shut down in 2006 and 2008 respectively.

In February 2005, a Vienna district court found Slovakia's Mochovce power plant northeast of Bratislava near the Austrian border did not meet international safety standards. The court ruled that the direction of the power plant should assure the safety at the plant "by taking the necessary measures to ensure that radioactive leaks do not occur again." The plant's owner said it would appeal, maintaining that the plant meets all Slovakia's legislative requirements as well as international safety standards. This is the first time in history a court in one country rules against a nuclear plant in another. <http://www.ecology.at/nni/country.php?country=Slovakia>; <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf91.htm>; <http://www.nuclear.com/welcome.html>; <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L1723290.htm>

Power Reactors

Operational: 6

Shut down: 1

Under construction: 2

Planned: 2

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

2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Civil Plutonium- 9.1 tons (end 2002)

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/civil_pu.html#table7

Radioactive waste disposal

Low- and intermediate-level waste: There is a treatment and conditioning plant for low- and intermediate-level waste at the Bohunice plant, with repository at Mochovce.

High-level waste: A long-term goal of the Slovak authorities is the construction of a deep geological repository for high-level waste in the country. Site selection for this underground repository has commenced. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf91.htm>; <http://www.ujd.gov.sk/files/anurep/vs2003.pdf>

3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Programs

VÚJE Trnava - Nuclear Power Plant Research Institute

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

Nuclear Cooperation

In addition to agreements with the IAEA and Euratom, Slovakia has developed bilateral cooperation agreements with other international institutions and organizations, including the following:

Italy: In February 2005 Slovakia's dominant power utility, Slovenské elektrárne (SE), was sold to Italy's largest electric utility company, Enel.

Ukraine: An agreement between the Slovak Republic and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Early

Notification of Nuclear Accidents, on Exchange of Information and Cooperation in the Field of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection was signed in 1999. http://www.ujd.gov.sk/narspr/a4_7_7.htm

Japan: Key nuclear power personnel from the Slovak Republic have been trained in all aspects of nuclear safety in Japan. <http://www.uic.com.au/nip12.htm>

Germany: The REKON consortium (VÚJE and Siemens) for research and development cooperation programs with KfK and NUKEM.
http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2003/CNPP_Webpage/countryprofiles/Slovakia/Slovakia2003.htm
<http://www.ecology.at/nni/country.php?country=Slovakia>

4. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

APM Convention, 25 February 1999

Biological Weapons Convention, 17 May 1993

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 28 May 1993

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 3 March 1998

Chemical Weapons Convention, 27 October 1995

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1 January 1993

Open Skies Treaty, 21 December 1992

Outer Space Treaty, 1 January 1993

Sea Bed Treaty, 25 June 1993

Slovakia signed the IAEA Additional Protocol 27 September 1999 but has not yet ratified

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

Nuclear Suppliers Group

Zangger Committee

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

Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty: "I can reiterate the priority of the Slovak Republic which is negotiating an FMCT, based on the once already approved mandate as a starting point. We believe that this mandate can be further elaborated in a way that would address all aspects of concern and interest of both individual member states and regional groups. We believe that this would be the most logical reopening of the game in the CD after a 7 years long break in negotiations." - **Statement by Ambassador Kalman Petocz to the Conference of Disarmament, 29 January 2004.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches04/Jan29Slovakia.pdf>

Disarmament: "Slovakia also backs the toughening of international treaties that relate to disarmament and prevention of spreading WMDs, including international control mechanisms." - **Statement by H.E. Ivan Gašparovic to the 59th Session of the General Assembly, 21 September 2004**

<http://www.un.org/webcast/ga/59/statements/slovaeng040921.pdf>