

## The Netherlands

### 1. Location, Amount and Details of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Deployment/Storage

#### *Volkel Air Base*

The U.S. nuclear weapons at Volkel are stored with U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers. It is also home to a satellite installation.

<http://www.globalsecurity.org>

It is believed that the US deploys between 10-30 B61 freefall bombs with W80 warheads at the base and that these weapons are available for transfer to the Dutch airforce during time of war under nuclear sharing arrangements between the US and Netherlands.

<http://www.lcnp.org/wcourt/Volkel.htm>

### 2. Location and Capability of Nuclear Facilities

#### **Power Reactors**

Operational (1): Borssele

Shut down (1): Dodewaard

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

#### **Research Reactors**

Operational: 3

Shut down: 0

Decommissioned: 2

Planned/under construction: 0

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

#### **Uranium Enrichment Facilities (1)**

Almelo

The European **high flux reactor** used for irradiation experiments to evaluate transmutation efficiency is also located in the Netherlands.

<http://www.jrc.cec.eu.int/download/thematicleaflets/radioactivewastemanagement.pdf>

### 3. Fissile Material Holdings

**Separated Civil Plutonium:** 3.0 metric tons, projected amount by 2010

<http://www.isis-online.org/publications/puwatch/puwatch2000.html>

#### **Cumulative Plutonium Discharges from Civilian Power Reactors**

3.0 metric tons (at end of 1999) <http://www.isis-online.org/publications/puwatch/puwatch2000.html>

#### **Radioactive Waste Management**

A 1993 policy directive of the Dutch Government decreed that deep underground disposal of HLW will be permitted only if that waste remains retrievable for a long time.

[ftp://ftp.ecn.nl/pub/www/nrg/radwaste/cora2001/summarycora\\_by\\_hageman.pdf](ftp://ftp.ecn.nl/pub/www/nrg/radwaste/cora2001/summarycora_by_hageman.pdf)

At present only low - and intermediate level radioactive waste has been collected, processed, conditioned and stored in a prefabricated storage building. The national agency responsible for waste management, the Central Organization for Radioactive Waste (COVRA, established 1982), is located in Borsele.

The Borsele facilities include a waste processing and conditioning building comprising, a 1500 tons super compactor for solid wastes, incinerators for animal carcasses and liquid organic wastes, a scrapping installation, a grouting installation, and a water treatment installation. In December 1999 a total of about 25,000 waste packages (7000 cub. meters) of conditioned waste was held in storage. This amount increases annually with about 200 cub. meters for conditioned waste.

Research on long-term disposal, focusing on storage in surface facilities, storage under ground in clay formations and rock salt formations- is still taking place.

<http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:rLLERE074dYJ:www.srp-uk.org/utrecht/utr05.pdf+radioactive+waste+management+Netherlands&hl=en&ie=UTF-8>

#### 4. Nuclear Activities

##### **Nuclear Research Centers**

AMOLF/FOM- Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics;

ECN- Energieonderzoek Centrum Nederland;

FOM- Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie;

Interfacultair Reactor Instituut/National Institute for Nuclear Physics

NOW- Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek;

Organization for Scientific Research;

Nederlandse ORganisatie voor Toegepast- Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek

[www.radwaste.org/research.htm](http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm)

##### **Nuclear Cooperation Programs**

*United Kingdom:* Fuel from the Dodewaard plant is shipped to the BNFL reprocessing plant at Sellafield.

*Russia:* Since 2001, Netherlands cooperates in the dismantlement of Russian nuclear weapons, including the decommissioning of nuclear submarines. It was also reported that the Netherlands will help Russia to “speed up” the implementation of its chemical weapons elimination. [http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/navy/co-operation/channel15199n25s0\\_.html](http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/navy/co-operation/channel15199n25s0_.html)

*G8:* In July, 2003, Netherlands joined the G8’s “Global Partnership Against the Spread of WMD,” which also seeks to track and destroy so-called WMD and related material.

#### 5. International Nonproliferation Efforts

##### **Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit**

Antarctic Treaty, 30 March 1967

APM Conventionm, 12 April 1999

Biological Weapons Convention, 10 April 1972  
Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 18 June 1987  
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 23 March 1999  
Chemical Weapons Convention, 30 June 1995  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 2 May 1975  
Outer Space Treaty, 10 October 1969  
Partial Test Ban, 14 September 1964  
Sea Bed Treaty, 14 January 1976

### **Multilateral Groups**

Conference on Disarmament  
Hague Code of Conduct  
Nuclear Suppliers Group  
Missile Technology Control Regime  
Zangger Committee  
Wassenaar Arrangement

The Netherlands has signed and ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol; however, as the Protocols for all E.U. countries enter-into-force through an IAEA-EURATOM arrangement, the Protocol has yet to enter-into-force. (See reference 43, page 18.)

## 6. Positions Taken in International Fora on Various Issues of Nuclear Disarmament

*Proliferation:* “Other elements in a more forceful multilateral system are: greater attention to conflict prevention, better use of sanctions ("smart sanctions"), an upgrading of the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspections regime and, as suggested by President Chirac, a permanent instrument for inspections at the disposal of the Security Council...Take the growing danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Can we allow a few countries to reject the rules agreed to by 187 other countries? Can we run the risk of countries turning into suppliers of nuclear arms to terrorist organizations? No, we cannot. And if today's rules cannot avert states putting humanity at risk, we must tighten those rules. And we must be ready to collectively enforce them.” **Jaap de Hoof Scheffer, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the General Assembly, September 26, 2003.**

“There is no doubt in my mind that the number one security risk in this century are (sic) nuclear weapons. What I fear is not so much an Armageddon of total nuclear annihilation, but the double risk of limited nuclear escalation. It is a double risk because more countries aspire to acquire nuclear weapons technology, and at the same time we see an increasing risk of terrorists laying their hands on these weapons and having no scruples against using them...” **-Statement by H.E. Dr. Bernard Bot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Conference on Disarmament, March 17, 2004.**

*FMCT and CTBT*: "...But in dealing effectively with non-proliferation, the NPT in itself is not enough. We must expand the legal framework of which the NPT forms the basis. we need the entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, because it would constrain the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and put an end to the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons. The next logical step on the road towards nuclear disarmament, agreed by all states parties to the NPT and since many years the aim of this body, would be a treaty that would cut off the production of fissile material for military explosive purposes." -**Statement by H.E. Dr. Bernard Bot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Conference on Disarmament, March 17, 2004.**

*Disarmament*: "Next year will see another NPT Review Conference. The state parties have a heavy responsibility; they will have to ensure the continued relevance of this essential security instrument in the years ahead. That requires political resolve to address the proliferation leaks in the treaty, recognition of the importance of strict compliance, and propping up the verification powers and capabilities of the IAEA. It also implies reaffirmation of the unequivocal undertaking to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as confirmed in 2000 by all the NPT member states."

**Statement by H.E. Dr. Bernard Bot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Conference on Disarmament, March 17, 2004.**

*Transparency*: "(Transparency) is one of the major confidence-building principles among states, enabling the international community to be better informed about military matters and developments. Transparency in Armaments thus diminishes misperceptions and helps to avoid information from getting distorted." – **Ambassador Chris Sanders, GA First Committee, October 23, 2004.**