Bulgaria

1. Location and Capability of Nuclear Facilities

Nuclear Electricity Generation 2001 - 18.2 billion kWh (42%)
Uranium required 2003 for nuclear power reactors – 339 tons U
http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/reactorsprint.htm

Research Reactors:
Operational - 0
Shut Down – 1
Decommisioned – 0
Under Construction – 0
Planned - 0
http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rrdb/

Power Reactors
Operational – 4 (Kozloduy 3, 4, 5, and 6)
Shut Down – 2 (Kozloduy 1 and 2, shut down on December 31, 2002)
http://www.iaea.org/programmes/a2/index.html

Uranium Mines (formerly)
All Bulgarian uranium mines have been decommissioned. Formerly they were operated by Redki Metali Ltd. (Izgrev, Eleshnitsa-Polyane, Eleshnitsa-Drujba 1, Eleshnitsa-Drujba 2, Smolian-Shaft 7, Smolian-Shaft 8, Smolianovtci); Trakia - RM - Ltd. (Selishte, Byalata voda); Geostroikompekt Ltd. (Sborishte, Sliven, Zdravetz, Sarnitca); Georesurs Ltd. (Struma-1, Igralishte, Senokos); Podzemno stroitelstvo (Goten, V-ta shahta, Chora, Iskra, Chamilov Kamak, Borche); Balkan Ltd. (Proboinitca); Zlata Ltd. (Gabra); Georedmet Ltd. (Narechen).
http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/uddbg.html

2. Fissile Material Holdings

Cumulative Plutonium Discharges From Civilian Power Reactors
Plutonium discharges- 11 tons
Current as of end of 1999
http://www.isis-online.org/publications/puwatch/puwatch2000.html

Waste Disposal
Operation of a new facility at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant for the processing and conditioning low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste started in February 2001. The facility will process approximately 100 000 cubic meters of radioactive waste in the next few years.

In January 2002 the Bulgarian government also approved the use of a new

radioactive waste treatment, conditioning and storage complex at Kozloduy. The complex includes a radwaste treatment workshop, a conditioned waste storage facility and a service unit. The project to provide a long-term secure nuclear waste storage complex was started in 1992 and the cost of construction work is estimated at over US$4.1 million. It has a 30-year operating lifetime capacity, with the potential to operate for a further 30 years.
http://www.world-nuclear.org/waste/report2002/chapter4.htm

3. Nuclear Activities and Cooperation

Nuclear Research Center
Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy - Sofia

Nuclear Cooperation
Bulgaria signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Union calling for an agreement on early closure dates of Kozloduy units 3 and 4. The European Commission has so far insisted on the year 2006 for the closure of the units, but there has been a Bulgarian proposal for the units to be allowed to operate after 2006, if an EU peer review concludes that they are safe enough for further operation.

A modernization program for units 5 and 6 is now being implemented. The main contractors are the European Consortium Kozloduy (created in 1996 by Framatome, Siemens and Atomenergoexport of Russia) and Westinghouse. The main implementation phase began in 2001, with the aim of full completion of the program by 2005. The program will provide for a 15- to 20-year lifetime extension of the units.
http://www.foratom.org/Content/Default.asp?PageID=704

4. International Non-Proliferation Efforts

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit
APM Convention, 4 September 1998
Biological Weapons Convention**,** 2 August 1972
Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 15 October 1982
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 29 September 1999
Chemical Weapons Convention, 10 August 1994
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 September 1969
Open Skies Treaty, 15 April 1994
Outer Space Treaty, 28 January 1967
Partial Test Ban Treaty Treaty, 21 November 1963
Sea Bed Treaty Treaty, 16 April 1971

Bulgaria signed the Additional Protocol, 29 September 1998.

Multilateral Groups
Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic Missile Proliferation
Nuclear Suppliers Group
Wassenaar Arrangement
Zangger Committee

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

Multilateralism and disarmament: "The proliferation risks have been growing over the following year bearing the potential to undermine the existing non-proliferation regime and inflict serious damage on international peace and stability. […] Providing a proper and resolute response to the new threats appears to be a demanding task for the international community requiring consolidation of efforts across the political lines worldwide. This could be achieved on the basis of a broad approach at the heart of which stands common understanding of global threats and measures to further strengthening of the multilateral treaties and export control regimes. We must effectively use all tools at our disposal and especially non-proliferation and disarmament instruments to ensure that each state-party fully complies with its obligations under those treaties as well as other respective mechanisms. More strenuous efforts to universalize the non-proliferation norms should be coupled with practical steps at all levels to fulfill this highly responsible goal."**- Mr. Lubomir Ivanov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs addressing the First Committee of the 58th Session of the General Assembly, October 16, 2003.**

CTBT: "By prohibiting all nuclear testes explosions, the Treaty [CTBT] prevents the development of new nuclear weapons, as well as the improvement of existing weapons. […] We believe that resumed nuclear testing would open a Pandora box. It would feed up a new arms race. It would encourage states with nuclear aspirations to pursue the nuclear option. […] A significant element in supporting the Treaty is the involvement and contribution of civil society in raising awareness for its objectives. Work with non-governmental organizations and other representatives of civil society is also essential to this end.[…]"**- Mr. Ivo Petrov, Permanent Representative addressing the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Test-Ban-Treaty Organization, September 2003.**