

Romania

1. Location and capability of nuclear facilities

Romania had initially planned to build 5 nuclear power reactors at the Cernavoda site but in the early 1990s decided to proceed only with the works on Unit 1 and stop the construction of the other units because of financial constraints.

The main actor in nuclear power in Romania is Societatea Nationala Nuclearelectrica, a state owned company established in 1998.

Nuclear Electricity Generation in 2003- 4.5 billion kWh

Uranium required 2003 for nuclear power reactors- 90 tons (tons U)

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/reactorsprint.htm>

Research Reactors

Operational – 2 (Triga II Pitesti-Pulsed and Triga II Pitesti- SS Core)

Shut down- 1 (VVR-S Bucharest)

Decommissioned-1 (RP-01)

Planned – 0

Under construction - 0

Power Reactors

Operational –1 (Cernavoda-1, PHWR type reactor)

Under construction -1 (Cernavoda-2, PHWR type reactor, expected to be connected in 2006)

<http://www.iaea.org/programmes/a2/index.html>

Uranium Mines

All uranium ore is milled at the Feldioara mill near Brasov, which includes the following mines, all operated by the Compania Nationala a Uraniului:

Avram Iancu mine (to be shut down)

Dobrei South mine (to be shut down)

Crucea mine

Total uranium mine production in 2002 was 90 tons (U).

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/uddeur.html#RO>

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf23.htm>

2. Fissile Material Holdings

Cumulative Plutonium Discharges From Civilian Power Reactors: 1.2 tons

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

Waste Disposal

Existing facilities for waste disposal at the Cernavoda site are designed for 15 years of interim storage of low- and intermediate-level solid radwaste and ten years of spent fuel

storage. Final disposal of the waste is envisaged to be sited at the Cernavoda area, and the commissioning is considered for 2005-2006.

A new facility for storage of dry spent fuel will be constructed close to the power station and will provide intermediate storage for 50 years.

<http://www.foratom.org/Content/Default.asp?PageID=712>

<http://www.pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2002/Documents/Documents/Romania%202002.pdf>

3. Nuclear Activities

Nuclear Research Centers

ICEMENERG - National Institute for Energy Research & Development

Institutul de Cercetari si Modernizari Energetice S.A.

NIPNE - National Institute for Physics & Nuclear Engineering

SCN / INR - Sucursala Cercetari Nucleare Pitesti / Institute for Nuclear Research

Nuclear Cooperation

The Cernavoda Project is based on technology transfer process from Canada, Italy and United States. The traditional Canadian and Italian partners are now focused on securing financing to complete the Cernavoda-2 project by 2005.

Romania was a member of the Board of Governors of the IAEA for the term 2001-2003 and contributed to the activities of the Secretariat concerning safeguards, nuclear safety, and technical cooperation.

Romania signed numerous bilateral agreements for nuclear cooperation, covering nuclear safety issues, early notification of nuclear accidents, and peaceful (sic) applications of nuclear energy.

<http://www.pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2002/Documents/Documents/Romania%202002.pdf>

4. International Nonproliferation Efforts

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

APM Convention, 30 November 2000

Biological weapons Convention, 25 July 1979

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 26 July 1995

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 5 October 1999

Chemical Weapons Convention, 15 February 1995

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 4 February 1970

Open Skies, 5 June 1994

Outer Space Treaty, 9 April 1968

Partial Test Ban Treaty, 12 December 1963

Sea Bed Treaty, 10 July 1972

Romania signed the Additional Protocol, 11 June 1999.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament
Hague Code of Conduct
Nuclear Suppliers Group
Wassenaar Arrangement
Zangger Committee

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

Safeguards: “The IAEA’s safeguards system is the fundamental pillar of the international non-proliferation regime. Romania considers Additional Protocols an integral part of the IAEA safeguards system and attaches a high priority to their implementation by all concerned states. We therefore urge all states to conclude and implement an Additional Protocol as soon as possible.”- **H.E. Mihnea Motoc, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations at the First Committee, 58th Session of the GA, October 7, 2003.**

CTBT: “The prohibition of all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions and entry into force of the CTBT will constitute an essential step towards achieving nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. It is important that all states that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT as soon as possible. In the meantime we welcome the fact that several countries which have not yet been able to sign or ratify the Treaty are nonetheless observing moratoria on nuclear explosions.”- **H.E. Mihnea Motoc, Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations at the First Committee, 58th Session of the GA, October 7, 2003.**

Multilateralism and disarmament: "International non-proliferation legal regimes should be strengthened in order to prevent determined proliferators from breaching their international obligations. And countries of proliferation concern, could be subjected to diplomatic and economic pressure, which is most effective, when applied multilaterally." - **H. E. Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister of foreign Affairs of Romania, at the 58th session of the General Assembly, 24 September 2003.**