

## Spain

### 1. Location and Capability of Nuclear Facilities

Spain relies primarily on coal and hydroelectric power in meeting its energy needs. Current energy policy encourages liberalization of energy markets, with goals to decrease energy prices, while ensuring energy efficiency, supply and quality. Spain developed nuclear energy in the early 1950s and currently nuclear energy contributes nearly 30% of total energy production. The Ministry of Economy and the Nuclear Safety Council are the main governmental authorities responsible for nuclear energy matters.

<http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2002/index.htm>

#### **Power Reactors**

Operational - 10: ALMARAZ-1; ALMARAZ-2; ASCO-1; ASCO-2; COFRENTES; JOSE CABRERA-1; STA MARIA DE GARONA; TRILLO-1; VANDELLOS-1; VANDELLOS-2

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

Nuclear Power Reactors Uranium Requirements (2004) - 1629 tons U

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

#### **Research Reactors**

Operational - 0

Shut Down - 1: JEN-1 MOD

Decommissioned - 3: ARBI; ARGOS; CORAL-1

Under Construction - 0

Planned - 0

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

#### **Reprocessing Facilities**

ENUSA owned fuel fabrication plant in Juzbado has the capacity to produce 300 MTU/year.

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/efac.html>

#### **Uranium Mines**

Saelices el Chico (Salamanca province)

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/uoaur.html>

### 2. Fissile Material Holdings

**Cumulative Plutonium Discharges From Civilian Power Reactors:** 29 metric tons

<http://www.isis-online.org->

#### **Waste Disposal**

ENRESA, state-owned company oversees the management of radioactive waste and dismantling of nuclear installations in Spain.

Low and intermediate level waste is stored at the El Cabril disposal facility, operational since 1992.

Spent fuel is stored on site at NPPs. At Treillo NPP a dry storage facility is currently under construction.

<http://www.nea.fr/html/rwm/bulletin/bulletin14.pdf>

### 3. Nuclear Activities and Cooperation

#### **Nuclear Research Centers**

Research and Development Centre (CIEMAT)

Asociacion Espanola de la Industria Electrica (UNESA)

Asociación de la Industria Navarra

Colegio Oficial de Fisicos (COFIS)

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas Inst of Nuclear Fusion (CSIC)

Laboratori de Radioactivitat Ambiental

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

#### **Nuclear Cooperation**

*EU:* Spain participates in E.U.'s programs and collaborates with other EU members, including the R&D Framework Program, Community Action Plan, PHARE, TACIS, and Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Plan.

### 4. International Nonproliferation Efforts

#### **Treaties Signed and Ratified, Date of Deposit**

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 31 July 1998

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 November 1987

Outer Space Treaty, 27 November 1968

Partial Test Ban Treaty, 17 August 1964

Sea Bed Treaty, 18 May 1972

Spain signed the IAEA Additional Protocol on 22 September 1998.

#### **Multilateral Groups**

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct

Missile Technology Control Regime

Nuclear Suppliers Group

Proliferation Security Initiative

Wassenaar Arrangement

Zangger Committee

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

*Disarmament:* "The European Union stresses once more, its commitment to the full implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted at the 1995 NPT review and extension conference and the 2000 NPT review conference final document. In the context of the Conference on Disarmament, this refers especially to two important practical steps agreed by all States Parties to the NPT- i.e. the negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and the establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. This undertaking should pave the way for an agreement on the Conference on Disarmament program of work." - **Statement by H.E, Mr. Carlos Miranda Ambassador of Spain Delegate to the Conference on Disarmament on behalf of the European Union, 14 February 2001.**

*CTBT:* "My country fully adheres to the intervention of Belgium on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union reasserting the importance of this Treaty [CTBT] as a tool for our common efforts to ensure the banning and implementation of all nuclear tests. This is an essential element of a global policy on Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Control of nuclear weapons.

In this regard, I am pleased to reiterate that Spain signed the Treaty on 27 September 1996 and was one of the first countries to ratify it on 31 August 1998. Since then, Spanish participation in the framework of the Preparatory Commission of the Treaty has been particularly active, contributing both in the implementation of the International Monitoring System and the ongoing programs, as well as the activities and seminars carried out to promote the entry into force of the Treaty." - **Statement by Josep Pique I Camps, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), 11 November 2001.**