

1. Location and capability of nuclear facilities

Spain began operating its first nuclear power reactor in 1968. Today, its eight reactors generate approximately a quarter of its electricity. In January 2007, President José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero announced that the government has no plans for further development or expansion of nuclear energy, citing problems such as radioactive waste. <http://www.uic.com.au/nip85.htm>;
http://www.energy-daily.com/reports/Zapatero_Pins_Faith_In_Renewable_Energy_Amid_Nuclear_Debate_999.html

Power Reactors

Operational: 8
Shut down: 2
Decommissioned: 0
Planned: 0

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

Research Reactors

Operational: 0
Shut down: 1
Decommissioned: 3
Planned: 0

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

Uranium Mines

La Haba (Badajoz) - restoration ongoing
Saelices el Chico (Salamanca) - closed January 2001
<http://www.wise-uranium.org/uddes.html>

Fuel Fabrication

Empresa Nacional del Uranio, S.A. (Enusa) owns the fuel fabrication plant Juzbado, which produces nuclear fuel for light water reactors, and has a capacity to produce 300 tons of enriched uranium per year. It also manufactures uranium oxide fuel for water power stations as well as gadolinium oxide fuel rods. <http://www.foronuclear.org/>

2. Fissile Material Holdings

Separated Civil Plutonium end of 2003

In country: 0
In other countries: 0.3 tons
Estimated 2010-2020: 0.6 tons

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/end2003/plutonium_watch2005.pdf

Radioactive waste disposal

Low- and intermediate-level waste: Low- and intermediate-level waste is stored at the El Cabril disposal facility in Córdoba, operational since 1992. In 2002, a temporary dry storage facility was started at the Trillo nuclear power plant, which houses the spent fuel in metallic casks for transport and temporary storage.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2003/CNPP_Webpage/countryprofiles/Spain/Spain2003.htm

High-level waste: The government is scheduled to make a decision in 2010 about the technology to be used for the final management of spent fuel. In the meantime, the government made decisions to extend the on-site storage capacity of nuclear power plants.

http://www.cowam.com/article.php3?id_article=34

3. Nuclear Activities

Research Centers

Asociación de la Industria Navarra
CIEMAT - Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas
COFIS - Colegio Oficial de Fisicos
CSIC - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.

Inst of Nuclear Fusion
Laboratori de Radioactivitat Ambiental
RedIRIS - Spanish National Research Network <http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

Nuclear Cooperation

Spain participates in the programs of the EU and collaborates with other EU members, including the Research & Development Framework Program, Community Action Plan, PHARE, TACIS, and Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Plan. Spain is a member of Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA/OECD) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2003/CNPP_Webpage/countryprofiles/Spain/Spain2003.htm

4. International Non-proliferation Efforts

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Antarctic Treaty, 31 March 1982
APM Convention 19 January 1999
Biological Weapons Convention 20 June 1979
Certain Conventional Weapons Convention 29 December 1993
Chemical Weapons Convention 13 January 1993
Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 31 July 1998
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 7 April 1986
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 November 1987
Outer Space Treaty, 27 November 1968
Seabed Treaty, 18 May 1972
Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, signed 6 September 1963 (not ratified)

Spain ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol on 30 April 2004.

Multilateral Groups

Australia Group
Conference on Disarmament
Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation
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

FMCT: " My delegation welcomes the fact that most nuclear-weapon States have already established a moratorium on the production of fissile material, and appeals to all States, including those that are not yet parties to the NPT, to join this moratorium. In fact, the inclusion of these States in the negotiations on a treaty on the cessation of the production of fissile material is in itself an aspect that we consider to be of the utmost importance." - **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Bugallo Ottone to the Conference on Disarmament, 16 May 2006.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches06/16May.htm#Spain>

SC Resolution 1540: "Clearly, disarmament can help prevent non-state actors from acquiring WMD, but this resolution is not going to assure that the States who possess WMD will accelerate the fulfillment of their disarmament obligations derived from international treaties, nor that the parties to these Treaties will adhere to them." - **Statement by Spain in the SC Open Debate, 22 April 2004.** http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/SC/SC_WMD_Spain.pdf