

**Preparatory Committee for the 2010  
Review Conference of the Parties to  
the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation  
of Nuclear Weapons**

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VI AND PARAGRAPH 4 (C)  
OF THE 1995 DECISION ON PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVE  
FOR NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT**

Report submitted by Romania

1. The present report sets out a general overview of steps and measures undertaken by Romania in the implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”.
2. During the previous NPT review cycle, Romania submitted a similar report in 2004, on the occasion of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of Parties to the NPT. Romania reconfirms its previous report and reaffirms all the elements of the position of principle contained therein. Accordingly, the present report is focused on the measures undertaken by Romania since the conclusion of the 2004 Preparatory Committee.
3. Throughout the reporting period, Romania continued to fully support the efforts undertaken by the international community towards the elimination of nuclear weapons, to act in line with its non-proliferation policy and commitments undertaken, and to support strongly the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. From this perspective, Romania has undertaken the following measures and participated in the following activities:

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- (a) During its membership in the United Nations Security Council for the term 2004 – 2005, Romania assumed the chairmanship of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of WMD. As Chairman of the 1540 Committee, Romania actively promoted the full implementation of this Resolution, through enhanced cooperation, outreach and assistance.
- (b) At the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Romania chaired the Drafting Committee and in its capacity has worked together with other interested States Parties towards a fruitful conclusion of the Conference.
- (c) At the initiative of Norway, Romania together with Australia, Chile, Indonesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Seven Nation Initiative in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation) put forward, at the 2005 United Nations Summit, proposals aiming at building a broad consensus on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In the aftermath of the 2005 UN Summit, a number of concrete initiatives and activities were further promoted by Romania under the Seven Nation Initiative. Among them, Romania, in partnership with Norway, organized an international seminar entitled “*How can the Black Sea Region contribute to improved global security?*”, in Bucharest, on 7 – 9 June 2007.
- (d) Romania has also attached great importance to the exchange of views and the decisions adopted at the last three sessions of the United Nations General Assembly regarding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, supporting and co-sponsoring a number of resolutions dealing with nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.
- (e) Romania continues to believe that the main priorities to be pursued in the field of nuclear disarmament remain the NPT universality, the entry into force of the CTBT, as well as the negotiation of the Fissile Materials Cut-Off Treaty.
- (f) In view of recent challenges to the nuclear non-proliferation regime, Romania has taken every opportunity, at bilateral and multilateral level, to emphasize the importance of the observance of the nuclear non-proliferation commitments

undertaken by all States Parties to the NPT. From this perspective, Romania continues to underline the necessity of strengthening the IAEA Safeguards System.

- (g) Starting with 1 June 2007, following the IAEA Broader Conclusion in respect to the *Additional Protocol*, Romania has begun the implementation of integrated safeguards. Up until now, this system has been implemented at Cernavoda NPP and Nuclear Fuel Factory, and will further be applied at Feldioara Power Plant.
- (h) On 18 September 2007 Romania signed the new 2008 – 2013 IAEA – Romania “Country Program Framework” (CPF), a document which establishes and describes the Technical Cooperation Programs developed with the IAEA Technical Department.
- (i) The Institute for Nuclear Research (ICN) Pitesti converted the TRIGA-SSR Research Nuclear Reactor from highly enriched uranium fuel (HEU) to low enriched uranium fuel (LEU). This activity started in 1992, entailed several stages and ended in 2006.
- (j) The 14 MW TRIGA Nuclear Research Reactor in Pitesti is the most powerful TRIGA Research Reactor converted in the world and it is mainly used for experimental investigations on the Romanian nuclear fuels produced for Cernavoda NPP. After several years of cooling, the irradiated U.S. – origin HEU which has been removed from the Pitesti reactor, will be shipped to the U.S. under the *Foreign Research Reactor Spent Fuel Program* for Romania. Fulfilling of this task will be a significant contribution to the Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors (RERTR) Program of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI).
- (k) On 16 September 2007, Romania signed the *Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) Statement of Principles*, as a full member among 21 countries sharing the common vision of the worldwide expansion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in a safe and secure manner.
- (l) As a member state of the European Union, Romania is Party to the EURATOM Treaty and to the corresponding Agreement and Additional Protocol to the Agreement on the implementation of Article III(1) and (4) of the NPT (Law

no. 185/2007). In order to promote a better understanding of the new legislative framework in the field of nuclear safeguards, a “*National seminar for the preparation of implementation of EURATOM safeguards system*” was organized on 6 – 7 June 2005, and a “Seminar on implementation in Romania the EURATOM safeguards system” took place on 11 – 12 October 2006.

- (m) In the field of preventing and fighting nuclear terrorism, Romania has had a continuous presence in the Global Initiative (GI) to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and participated, since April 2007, at a number of important events organized in this framework.
- (n) Romania also placed particular emphasis on the training of experts for physical protection of nuclear installations against sabotage. To that end, Romania organized in cooperation with IAEA the “*National seminar for the prevention of sabotage in nuclear installations*” (Pitești, 10 – 12 October 2005).
- (o) On 30 – 31 January 2006, the third meeting within the “*Black Sea Border Security Initiative*” - which is the first multilateral initiative for fighting against WMD proliferation in this region - took place.
- (p) On 10 May 2006, a “*National exercise on the prevention and fight against nuclear terrorism*”, was organized in Cheile Râșnoavei, Brașov. On 7 September 2007, the *National Exercise on Preventing and Combating Nuclear Terrorism* was conducted. In view of improving the capacity for upgrading the nuclear security related to the national infrastructure, on 10 – 20 March 2008, Romania jointly organized with IAEA, in Bucharest, the “*Regional Training Course on Physical Protection of Nuclear Research Reactors*”.
- (q) In the field of export controls, the current regime of exports and imports of dual use items and technology is regulated by the Council Regulation (EC) no. 1334/2000 implementing a Community regime for the export of dual use goods and technologies, as amended, the Council Joint Action no. 401/2000/CFSP concerning the control of technical assistance and of certain military end use and the Law No.136/2007 approving the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 129/2006

regarding the export control regime of dual use items and technologies in Romania. In this field, the following activities were undertaken in 2007 and 2008, as government outreach to industry: Commodity Identification Training for customs officers and border police; seminars regarding the implementation of EU Regulations in the field of dual use items; workshops with the Romanian exporters.

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