# Nuclear Latency (NL) Dataset Country Coding Sheets

## ROMANIA COW COUNTRY CODE: 360

### List of Country's Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) Facilities

1. Pitesti Nuclear Research Institute

#### Detailed Facility-Specific Information and Sources

#### 1. Pitesti Nuclear Research Institute

a. ENR type (diffusion, centrifuge, EMIS, chemical and ion exchange, aerodynamic isotope separation, reprocessing).

Reprocessing.

b. Facility size (laboratory, pilot, commercial).

Laboratory.

c. Is the facility under construction or in operation? If under construction, list the construction years. If in operation, list the years of operation.

The exact construction year could not be identified. Sources suggest the start date was around 1981. Romania developed a secret nuclear weapons program. The facility operated from 1985 to 1989. 100 milligrams of plutonium were separated at the Pitesti Nuclear Research Institute in hot laboratories.

d. Was the facility developed covertly? If so, identify years that facility was covert.

Yes, Romania's nuclear weapons program operated covertly. This facility produced 100 milligrams of plutonium in December 1985.

e. Was the facility placed under IAEA safeguards? If so, identify the years that the facility was safeguarded.

No. The Romanian government did not discover and report the separated plutonium until 1992. All Romanian facilities are now under IAEA safeguards.<sup>2</sup>

f. Was the facility placed under regional safeguards? If so, identify the years that the facility was under regional safeguards.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The 1989 date is from Zentner et al (2005) and is corroborated by other sources.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Safeguard agreements were signed in 1995 and the Additional Protocol in 2000.

No, although Romania became a member of Euratom later.

g. Did the facility have a military purpose?

Romania had a nuclear weapons program under Nicolae Ceausescu. This facility was likely a key part of its nascent bomb program.

- h. Was the facility multinational? If so, identify the other countries that were involved.

  No.
- i. Was the facility built with foreign assistance? If so, list the supplier(s) and what they provided.

No evidence of foreign nuclear assistance found.

- j. Sources:
- Blanc, Alexis and Brad Roberts. 2008. "Nuclear Proliferation: A Historical Overview." Institute for Defense Analysis. <a href="http://www.dtic.mil/cgibin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA482642">http://www.dtic.mil/cgibin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA482642</a>. Accessed 06/08/2015.
- Federation of American Scientists. 1995. "Romania" in *The Nuclear Potential of Individual Countries*. <a href="http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/svr\_nuke.htm#romania">http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/svr\_nuke.htm#romania</a>. Accessed 07/1/15.
- Jones, Rodney W. & Mark G. McDonough. 1998. *Tracking Nuclear Proliferation: A Guide in Maps and Charts, 1998*. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Mozley, Robert Fred. 1998. "Romania." In *The Politics and Technology of Nuclear Proliferation*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press. 167-168.
- Maclachlan, Ann. 1992. "Romania Separated Tiny Amount of Plutonium in Secret in 1985." *Nucleonics Week*. 33(6): 16.
- PBS. 2005. "Tracking Nuclear Proliferation: Romania."

  <a href="http://www.pbs.org/newshour/indepth\_coverage/military/proliferation/countries/romania.html">http://www.pbs.org/newshour/indepth\_coverage/military/proliferation/countries/romania.html</a>.
- Zentner, M.D., G.L. Coles, and R.J. Talbert. 2005. "Nuclear Proliferation Technology Trends Analysis." Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Report 14480.