

Fukushima: EU Perspective

WM 2012 - Panel 3

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Reactions to Fukushima

Humanitarian aid and disaster relief

Monitoring of environment

Monitoring of imported agricultural products

Comprehensive safety and risk assessments of nuclear installations in the EU and beyond

Review of safety legislation



Stress tests: features

They go beyond safety evaluations during the licensing process and periodic reviews

The aim: assess whether safety margins are sufficient to cover various unexpected events

Conducted on a voluntary basis in three-steps:

- licensees (nuclear operators)
- independent national authorities (regulators)
- peer reviews



Stress tests: scope

- Definition based on but not limited to Fukushima
- Initiating events:

Earthquake, flooding (incl. internal), bad weather, Large grid disturbance, forest fire, airplane crash...

 Consequence of loss of safety functions from any initiating event conceivable at the site:

Loss of electrical power, incl. station blackout; Loss of ultimate heat sink; Combination of both (dependent failures)

Severe accident management issues:

Licensee's provisions related to means to protect from and to manage loss of core cooling function, means to protect from and to manage loss of cooling function in the fuel storage pool, means to protect from and to manage loss of containment integrity

Off-site support for maintaining the plant's safety functions



Stress tests: state of play

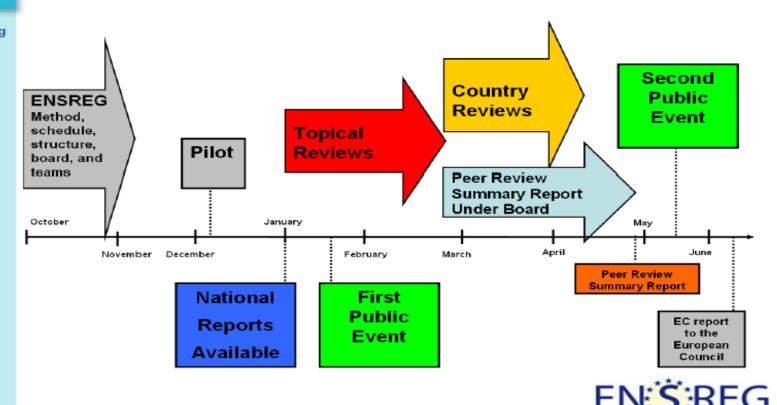
- By end December 2011, regulators prepared final national reports
- Reports provided by:
 - all Member States operating NPPs + Lithuania
 - Switzerland and Ukraine
- Peer reviews of final national reports are ongoing and will end in April 2012
- The Commission report will be presented to the European Council in June 2012



Post-Fukushima
Stress tests
peer
review

Peer Review Timeline

Public Meeting



17 January 2012



Peer reviews: features

They guarantee credibility and accountability Peer review teams:

 experts from Member States and from the European Commission

Board supervising the process:

national regulators, non nuclear countries,
 Commission; chaired by P. Jamet (ASN, FR; former IAEA Director of Nuclear Installation Safety)

Deliverables:

- Topical Summary Reports
- Country Reports
- Peer Review Summary Report





Stress tests: third countries

Switzerland and Ukraine participate fully Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Russia and Turkey have agreed to:

undertake voluntary assessments, taking into account the EU specifications

Partnership with the IAEA to define and carry out similar assessments at a global level

Need to revise the international legal framework (IAEA Nuclear Safety Convention)





Revision of the EU safety framework

Public consultation (until 29 February):

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/nuclear/consultations/20120229 euratom en.htm

3rd quarter 2012: Commission legislative proposals

Main areas for legislative improvements:

- technical safety requirements
- nuclear safety governance
- emergency preparedness and response



Perspectives for nuclear - Roadmap 2050

Further development is contingent on:

- sufficient level of nuclear safety & security
- public acceptance

Options for Member States:

- relying on alternatives (renewables and CCS)
- making use of all available low carbon sources