

Long-term operation of NPPs: what to do at EU level?

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State of play

- EU:
 - 130 operating reactors, 125 GWe installed capacity
 - 28% electricity consumed, 60% low carbon
 - Average reactor age: around 30
- Europe (excluding Russia):
 - Reactor age:
 - > 30: 67/151 (44%)
 - > 35: 25/151 (17%)
 - > 40: 7/151 (5%)
 - Average reactor age: 29 (design lifespan: 30-40)





Contingencies

- Lifetime extensions and new build are contingent on:
 - nuclear safety and security
 - public acceptance
 - Member States' positions on nuclear
 - economics: financing, competitiveness
 - attitude towards climate targets (2030)
 - research and innovation





Competences

- Member States:
 - Energy mix
 - New build & Lifetime extensions

• EU:

- Provide a level playing field by putting in place and enforcing a common legal framework (safety, waste, radiological protection, safeguards)
- Stimulate an open debate and cooperation with stakeholders

Support third countries (cooperation with IAEA)





Commission action

- Commission focus:
 - Safety of nuclear installations
 - Spent fuel and waste management
 - Emergency preparedness and response
 - Civil liability and insurance
- Nuclear Safety Directive (2009) and amendment proposed (2013):
 - Common safety objectives (flexibility)
 - Monitoring implementation (European peer reviews)
 - Safety governance (independence of regulators)
 - > Transparency and public involvement



NSD and LTO

- NSD and the proposed amendment have introduced a powerful tool:
 - Uniform EU safety objectives subject to European peer reviews
 - Change in licensing is subject to compulsory national periodic safety review
 - However: decisions on lifetime management (and new build) remain a national responsibility



THANK YOU for your attention