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

## NTW Workshop

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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:
$\checkmark$ Safety of nuclear installations
$\checkmark$ Spent fuel and waste management
$\checkmark$ Emergency preparedness and response
$\checkmark$ 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

