

2013

ANNUAL REPORT



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Listening to the voice

FORATOM's mission is to act as the voice of the European nuclear industry in energy policy discussions with EU Institutions, thereby providing a bridge between them and FORATOM's members. But it goes farther than that. The nuclear industry can only influence EU energy policy if its voice is listened to; simply being heard is not enough. The industry can only interact with its interlocutors if that bridge is built on firm foundations and kept permanently open. Sustained and focused lobbying and communications activities are crucial to FORATOM maintaining its status as a constructive, not-to-be-ignored dialogue partner for EU policy-makers.

Networking and lobbying

In 2013, maintaining the intensity and tempo of those networking and lobbying activities ensured that senior officials at the European Institutions, international organisations, think-tanks and other stakeholders remained constant dialogue partners in an inclusive political process. Close interaction with the European Commission (EC), especially DG Energy and DG Research, and the Cabinet of Energy Commissioner **Günther Oettinger**, guaranteed a place for the industry at the top table as issues evolved and developments unfolded. At every important stage of the process FORATOM was present to enable the industry to make a direct contribution.

Crucial networking with the European Parliament (EP) enabled FORATOM to liaise on a range of key issues with Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), especially those active on the EP's Industry Research and Energy (ITRE) and Environment (ENVI) Committees. The democratic forum that is the EP gave FORATOM an opportunity to sensitize MEPs to the benefits of nuclear energy and, by so doing, to reach their electorate. FORATOM's presence at Plenary Sessions, debates and votes provided a platform for articulating the industry's position on key issues, enlisting MEPs' support and encouraging their advocacy of nuclear energy.

The Council of Ministers is the ultimate decision-making body of the EU, usually in co-decision with the EP, but acting alone on Euratom Treaty issues. By contributing to the work of the Council's Atomic

Questions Group (AQG) through the National Representations based in Brussels, FORATOM was able to influence that process too.

ENEF contribution

Last year FORATOM also provided extensive input to the work of the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), especially through its involvement in the Forum's Opportunities, Risks and Transparency Working Groups, and their Sub-working Groups. Finally, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), a consultative body that gives representatives of Europe's socio-occupational interest groups a formal platform to express their views on EU issues, was another dialogue partner. FORATOM's interaction with the EESC enabled it to stay in touch with the real views and concerns of civil society.

Liaising internationally

From a more global perspective FORATOM continued to liaise with major international organisations and intergovernmental bodies like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), the World Nuclear Association (WNA), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO). In this way it was able to benefit from these organisations' knowledge, resources and credibility. Positive contacts were also maintained with interest groups, think-tanks and independent experts, each of which brings specialized knowledge and different perspectives to the table.



Articulating key messages

In 2013, the objectives of FORATOM's communications strategy remained unchanged: to identify nuclear advocates and opponents, to monitor and report on political developments, to articulate the industry's key messages, to respond to and support the media and to use all the communications channels and tools at its disposal to inform stakeholders of the facts about nuclear energy.

The power of social media

To further boost this process of dialogue and engagement, FORATOM strengthened considerably its presence in the social media in 2013. This was one pillar of a concerted communications strategy aimed at taking the debate to a wider audience. Mobilizing public involvement via the social media brought FORATOM closer to the views, concerns and aspirations of stakeholders interested in EU energy policy in general and nuclear policy in particular. The choice was a simple one: keep abreast of evolving social communications trends or risk being out of touch with the mainstream.

The fundamental redesign of FORATOM's website, with its emphasis on accessibility and visual simplicity, and its harnessing of the power of social media, ensured that FORATOM exploited the modern communications channels and tools at its disposal, while giving the website a more contemporary look.

Palette of events

A broad palette of communications activities took place throughout the year. They included the

organization for FORATOM members of a *Social Media Workshop*, and external events, like a seminar on the *EC's 2030 Energy and Climate Change Framework* and a screening of the film *Pandora's Promise*. The seminar and the film targeted members, the media and other stakeholders, addressed key issues and allowed important messages to be articulated.

In addition, two thematic briefings were organised. The first was a *Small and Modular Reactors (SMRs) Workshop*, during which researchers, engineers and a variety of experts discussed the state of current research into SMRs and their future prospects. The second one was a special *Japan Day Briefing* during which **Takuya Hattori**, President of JAIF (Japanese Atomic Industry Federation) gave a detailed status report on nuclear energy in Japan post-Fukushima.

Heightened interest from the media in issues like safety, nuclear liability and state intervention was met by intensified media relations. These in turn stimulated record press attendance at FORATOM's events, numerous media interviews and live TV debates, and the use of experienced journalists as moderators of panel debates.

The Communications Task Force continued to provide a results-oriented platform for communicators from across the nuclear community to discuss communications issues and problems, to exchange experiences and to identify new tools and solutions. Finally, FORATOM's involvement in the work of ENEF's Transparency Working Group ensured that the industry actively participated in what is an important EU stakeholder forum.

The policy agenda in 2013

Nuclear Safety

In June 2013, the EC published a draft Proposal for a Nuclear Safety Directive (NSD), to amend the 2009 Safety Directive. The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) adopted its Opinion on the Proposal in September. FORATOM worked with various members of the EESC and the rapporteur (**Richard Adams**, UK) to communicate clearly the European nuclear industry's position on the NSD.

In September, FORATOM published a Position Paper on the NSD, endorsing the documents prepared by ENISS and ENEF's Nuclear Installation Safety (NIS) Sub-Working Group (SWG). The Position Paper highlighted FORATOM's views on a number of the key issues raised by the Proposal, including peer reviews, legal interpretation and definitions. It was accompanied by annexes that suggested specific amendments that Member States should consider when working through the NSD Proposal.

The EC adopted its final Proposal in October and formally sent it to the EP and Council. The Committee responsible for the dossier in the EP was the ITRE (Industry Research and Energy) Committee and the EP's rapporteur was **Romana Jordan MEP** (EPP, Slovenia). FORATOM lobbied her and a number of other MEPs, focusing on members of the ITRE Committee.

In the Council, the AQG analysed the Proposal and FORATOM held a series of meetings with various Permanent Representations to the EU to ensure that the views of industry were heard at Member State level too.

ENISS leads the way

In April, the Western European Nuclear Regulators Association (WENRA) published a report illustrating the safety objectives for future nuclear power plants (NPPs) and the lessons to be learned from the Fukushima accident. The report will probably be updated in a year or two.

Throughout the year a major focus of the work of ENISS was the analysis of and response to the revised operating reactor Safety Reference Levels (SRLs) that WENRA finalised. ENISS carried out an in-depth analysis of the SRLs and developed Position Papers that presented the views of its members, highlighted the problems and challenges encountered and assessed the potential impact that the SRLs might have on nuclear industry.

After WENRA published a draft report on SRLs for waste disposal facilities in November 2012, including all waste categories from low-level waste (LLW) to high-level waste (HLW), and covering all repository types from surface to deep geological, ENISS set up an Expert Group to analyse WENRA's report and provide comments. The Expert Group was made up of waste disposal experts, including licensees and representatives of national waste management agencies. A WENRA/stakeholder workshop to discuss the fundamental issues took place on 4 July 2014.

ENISS also analysed and provided comments throughout the year on the IAEA's Draft Safety Requirements and Safety Guidelines, addressing important issues such as NPP design and operation, management systems, safety assessments, waste management, decommissioning and radiation protection. ENISS also contributed to the work of a number of the IAEA's technical and consultancy groups and participated, as an observer, in the Agency's Safety Standards Committees (SSCs) and the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC).

Basic safety standards

The EC's Proposal for a revised *Council Directive laying down basic safety standards (BSS) for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation* was formally adopted in May 2012 after lengthy discussions within both the Council's AQG and the EP.

The AQG members reached a political agreement on the Proposal in May 2013, but before it could be formally adopted by Member States the dossier first had to go through the EP. FORATOM and ENISS worked closely with both Member States and MEPs to ensure that the BSS Directive accurately reflected the views of the European nuclear industry.

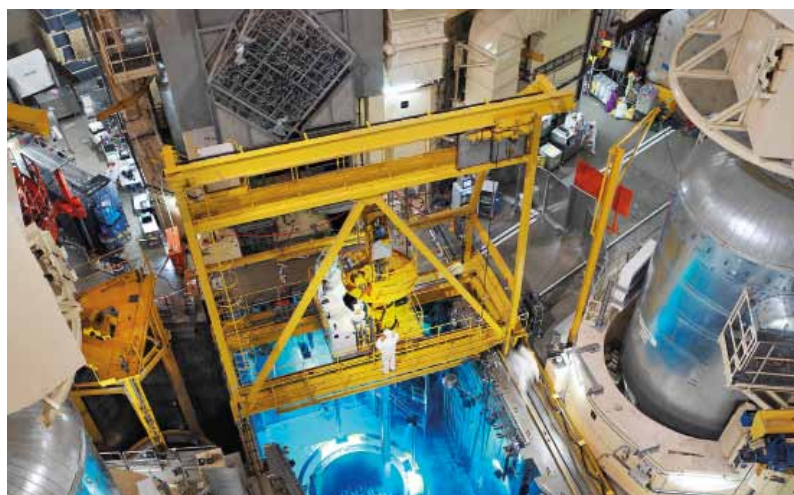
In October 2013, during the EP's Strasbourg Plenary, a legislative Resolution on BSS was adopted. Amongst the amendments adopted by the EP was the suggestion that a new legal base replace the one envisaged by the EC's Proposal. The EP wanted the Proposal to be based on Article 192 (1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), rather than - as the EC had proposed - on Articles 31 and 32 of the EURATOM Treaty. The EP also asked for more resources to be allocated to examine in detail the real impact that ionising radiation has on both mankind and the environment.

In January 2013, ENISS was invited to become a Special Liaison Organisation for the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), which is the highest scientific body in the world for issuing radiation protection recommendations.

Water Framework Directive

In March 2013, the EP adopted its Opinion on the EC's 2012 *Proposal for a Directive laying down requirements for the protection of the health of the general public*

with regard to radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption. The rapporteur in the ENVI Committee was **Michèle Rivasi MEP** (Greens, France), but other Committees were also requested to give an opinion. FORATOM discussed the issue with various MEPs in the relevant Committees and closely monitored the progress of the Proposal, but the dossier did not fall under co-decision as the legal basis was the EURATOM Treaty. In October, the Council adopted the Directive. Essentially, it required that Member States run monitoring programmes to ensure that water intended for human consumption meets the requirements laid down in the Directive, take remedial action if necessary and keep the public informed about the quality of the water.



2030 climate and energy framework

In March 2013, the EC published a Green Paper entitled *A 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies* that focused on 2030 energy and climate change targets and on associated instruments. The Green Paper's publication was accompanied by the launching of a Public Consultation on the content of the package, with stakeholders invited to answer the questions that it asked by July 2013.

FORATOM response

The Green Paper stated that nuclear is a component of the energy and climate change debate and underlined that the 'next generation' of nuclear is one of the innovative technologies that the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan) should develop. FORATOM's Policy Framework and New Projects Task Forces drafted a response to the EC's Public Consultation and published a Policy Paper in June 2013 that encapsulated the views of the industry.

FORATOM also organised in June 2013 a Stakeholder Workshop entitled: *A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies – the view of Europe's nuclear industry* (see 'FORATOM events, page 14).

The EP's subsequent *Draft Report on the Green Paper*, prepared jointly by the ITRE and ENVI Committees, was published in October 2013. FORATOM worked with MEPs submitting amendments to ensure that the views of industry were taken into account in the final document. The final Report of the EP was eventually adopted in February 2014.



2050 Roadmap

The 2030 Green Paper was framed in the context of the EC's December 2011 'Energy Roadmap 2050' Communication. In March 2013, the EP passed a *Resolution on the Energy Roadmap 2050*, which was put forward by **Niki Tzavela MEP** (Europe of Freedom and Democracy Group, Greece). The Resolution, towards which FORATOM proposed amendments, put nuclear energy on an equal footing with other low-carbon energy sources, stating that "all means of low-carbon electricity production (including conversion efficiency,

renewables, carbon capture and storage and nuclear energy) will need to be harnessed if climate goals are to be achieved without jeopardising competitiveness and security of supply". It also acknowledged that "nuclear energy is currently an important low-emission energy source" and recognised that "nuclear energy will remain an important contributor since some Member States continue to see it as a secure, reliable and affordable source of low-carbon electricity generation".

Nuclear liability

The EC had intended to propose a Directive on third party nuclear liability back in 2012, but the dossier was delayed – primarily to accommodate the revised NSD. However, in July 2013 fresh impetus was given to the subject of nuclear liability when the EC launched a Public Consultation on 'insurance and compensation of damages caused by accidents of nuclear power plants'. The Consultation ran until October 2013 and was accompanied by an online questionnaire. FORATOM's Legal Expert Group worked on producing a response to the Consultation. It was decided that it would be impossible to accurately reflect the wide

range of views within the industry by sticking to the questionnaire. So, in October 2013 FORATOM's Legal Expert Group submitted a Position Paper on the subject instead. It was sent to the EC and to the Energy Commissioner **Günther Oettinger**. It was also posted on the website, sent out via the media and distributed to the press.

The EC organised a joint workshop in January 2014, together with the Brussels Nuclear Law Association (BNLA), to review all the aspects of possible EU action on nuclear liability. A non-legislative Communication on nuclear liability is expected to be published in 2015.

Environmental and energy state guidelines

In March 2013, the EC published a *Consultation Paper on Environmental and Energy State Aid Guidelines* (EEAG) with the aim of revising the existing *Environmental Aid Guidelines* (EAG) to include energy. DG Competition took the lead in reviewing the scope of the Guidelines as the basis for the revision. In April 2013, FORATOM gave its response to the EC's Consultation Paper. In October 2013, Competition Commissioner **Joachim Almunia** declared that the Guidelines would not

include a chapter specifically on nuclear energy, emphasising that nuclear state aid applications would be judged on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the EC Treaties. A revised Draft Guidelines document was launched in early 2014, once again accompanied by a Public Consultation period, to which FORATOM later responded. The EC adopted the final EEAG in April 2014.

New build

Hinkley Point C

In March 2013, the UK's Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, **Edward Davey MP**, gave planning permission for the construction of a new NPP at Hinkley Point C, in England. The two-unit NPP will be built by EDF Energy and is expected to generate electricity for five million households for 60 years, making it one of the largest power stations in the UK. In October 2013, the British government and EDF Energy reached an agreement on the electricity trading terms for the Hinkley Point C. The agreement paved the way for the building of the first new NPP in the country for 20 years. The project will provide a socio-economic boost for the region, especially with regards to new jobs, and will stimulate local businesses and services.

Competition Commissioner, Joachin Almunia, announced in December 2013 that an in-depth investigation had been launched into the investment agreement reached by the British government and EDF Energy for Hinkley Point C to check whether it conforms to EU competition law. The EC approved the Hinkley Point C investment deal in October 2014. The so-called 'contract for difference' for Hinkley Point C constitutes the first major project under the

UK's recently-adopted Electricity Market Reform legislation that should help promote investment in low-carbon technologies. It is significant for the UK and for the whole of Europe because it could give added impetus to current and future new build projects in Europe, for example in Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

Pyhäjoki

In November 2013, Fennovoima, which aims to build a new Russian-designed nuclear reactor in the North of Finland, announced that 45 of its 60 candidate shareholders have decided to stay in the project. In September 2013, the shareholder companies were submitted an investment proposal for the construction of the NPP, at Pyhäjoki, by 2024.

Wylfa Newydd

In December 2013, Hitachi and Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Ltd signed a co-operation agreement with the UK government that will enable access to the UK's Infrastructure Guarantee Scheme for investors in the new Wylfa Newydd NPP project in Wales. The new NPP, located on the island of Anglesey, is expected to come into operation in the first half of the 2020s.

Financing nuclear

In 2013, FORATOM, through its contribution to ENEF's Financing Sub-Working Group (SWG), continued to articulate the views of industry on a range of financial issues, in particular investing in nuclear. A focus of the discussion was the Financing SWG's response to the Consultation on the European Investment Bank's (EIB) lending policy for investment in energy infrastructure

projects, which was submitted at the end of 2012. The lending criteria put forward by the EIB were the subject of much debate throughout 2013, most notably during a meeting that took place between the Financing SWG and senior members of the EIB in December, in Luxembourg.





Waste and Decommissioning

In March 2013, during a joint meeting of FORATOM's Waste Management and Decommissioning Task Force (RWMDTF) and Transport Task Force (TTF), discussions revolved around the transposition into Member States' national law of the *Directive on Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management* of August 2011. This transposition was expected to have been completed by August 2013, with Member States due to present their National Programmes (NAPROs) by August 2015. However, by the end of 2013 not all Member States had completed the transposition.

The RWMDTF took part in the ongoing debates within the EU Institutions on waste and decommissioning issues in general. FORATOM's Secretariat, together with the RWMDTF, started working on the creation of four factsheets related to: low and intermediate level waste management, high level waste and spent fuel management, decommissioning, and decommissioning financing.

EU financial aid

With regards to decommissioning financing, the issue assumed greater importance following the publication of the EC's *Third Report on Decommissioning Financing*,

in March 2013. The RWMDTF developed the industry's position on a range of related issues. One was the granting of funds to help Slovakia, Bulgaria and Lithuania to decommission their nuclear power plants at Bohunice, Kozloduy and Ignalina respectively in accordance with a pre-EU accession obligation. A financial aid package was proposed in response to an EU Court of Auditors report that estimated an existing funding gap for decommissioning in the three countries of €2.5 billion.

In January 2013, the EP's Budgetary Control Committee (BCC) adopted an Opinion on the EU's financial aid package. It pointed out a series of defects in the decommissioning programmes, including cost overruns, delays, lack of co-ordination and supervision, and too much money going to unrelated energy projects; defects that needed to be rectified if the aid package were to help meet the decommissioning objectives. In November 2013, the EP finally approved the EU financial aid package. This issue gained added significance in 2013 since one of the three countries in question, Lithuania, took, over the EU Presidency in the second half of the year.

R&D

SNETP

FORATOM continued its active participation in the management of the Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNETP) during 2013. FORATOM's President, **Mats Ladeborn**, remained a member of the SNETP Governing Board, Director General **Jean-Pol Poncelet** participated in the Executive Committee and FORATOM contributed to the work of the SNETP Secretariat with EU funding coming via the 7th Framework Programme "SMILE" Project. The main output of SNETP during the year was the publication in February of the Strategic Research & Innovation

Agenda, a 100-page document setting out the scope of nuclear fission research work from now until 2050, in line with the EC's Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan).

Horizon 2020

FORATOM's R&D Task Force continued to play an active role in EU R&D policy in 2013 in particular by liaising directly with the EC's DG for Research and with MEPs on the EP's ITRE Committee as well as through SNETP. The main focus for EU R&D policy in 2013 was *Horizon 2020*, a €77 billion programme for investing in research and innovation that was adopted in December 2013. It

includes a EURATOM section that will only cover the period 2014 – 2018. EURATOM research projects were allocated around €1.6 billion. The available budget will be divided between fission safety & radioprotection (€315 million), fusion - excluding ITER – (€728 million) and the Joint Research Centre (€560 million). Money has also been earmarked for the activities of the SNETP. Also in December 2013, the EC launched a Call for Proposals. The projects selected will be allocated €15 billion over the first two years of *Horizon 2020*, including €102 million for EURATOM projects. Interested parties were given until September 2014 to respond.

In February 2013, Jean-Pol Poncelet spoke at a symposium organised by the EC and the EESC entitled: *Benefits and Limitations of Nuclear Fission for a Low-carbon Economy: Contribution to the decision-making process on the EURATOM part of Horizon 2020*. He provided an industry viewpoint on the EU's current and future nuclear fission research.

Transport

One of the major focuses of FORATOM's Transport Task Force (TTF) in 2013 was the EC's *Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community system for the registration of carriers of radioactive materials (RAM)*, the so-called RoC (registration of carriers) Proposal, which was published in September 2012. The Proposal was strongly opposed by a number of Member States who set up a Core Group to come up with an alternative Proposal. The AQG, with which FORATOM regularly liaised, had reservations about whether the legal base for the Regulation should be the Euratom Treaty or the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU). The TTF took part in the discussions at both Council and EP level. It also contributed to the debate surrounding the thorny issue of denial of shipment cases, when Member States deny transporters shipping RAM access to their territory. The TTF began working on a Factsheet on Nuclear Transport, drawing largely upon the wealth of data provided by the World Nuclear Transport Institute (WNTI), which is an observer member of the TTF. Progress with the proposed RoC Regulation was slow in the second half of the year as the Lithuanian Presidency did not afford it priority status.

Stakeholder feedback

On 20 December 2012, the EC launched a Public Consultation to receive stakeholder feedback on possible options for a European energy technologies policy. The Public Consultation finished on 15 March 2013. In May 2013, the EC published a Communication setting out a strategy to enable the EU to develop 'a world-class technology and innovation sector' that could cope with the challenges up to and beyond 2020.

Integrated Roadmap

One of the measures highlighted in the Communication was an *Integrated Roadmap on Energy Technologies* within the framework of the SET-Plan. FORATOM, through its work with the SNETP, contributed to the creation of the Integrated Roadmap, which will consolidate the existing technology roadmaps created under the SET Plan. The Integrated Roadmap should be published shortly.



Broadening INES scope

Another issue monitored by the TTF was the IAEA's intention to broaden the scope of the INES (International Nuclear Event Scale), to include events occurring during the transportation of RAM. The Agency will revise the manual and methodology for INES in 2014 and take into account the views and recommendations of industry. FORATOM participated in the meetings of the IAEA's INES Advisory Group.



Management Systems

FORATOM's Management Systems Task Force (MSTF) concentrated during 2013 on the planning for the 12th FORATOM/IAEA Workshop on Management Systems (see page 14), which took place at the IAEA's Vienna headquarters in November 2013, under the

banner headline *Journey to excellence in a changing environment* (see Events section on page 14). MSTF members played a prominent role in identifying speakers and moderators, participating actively in the various working groups and chairing sessions.

Education, training and knowledge management

The first meeting of the new joint FORATOM/ENS Education, Training and Knowledge Management Task Force (ETKMTF) took place in January to review and finalise its Terms of Reference and to discuss deliverables for 2013. Particular emphasis was given to providing an industry response to the EC on E&T issues, which fed into the EC's 2nd Staff Working Document on Nuclear Education and Training that will be published in April 2014. Other issues on the ETKMTF agenda in 2013 included investing in E&T, national schemes, and preventing bottlenecks in E&T provision. The SNETP's ETKM Group held a joint meeting with FORATOM's ETKMTF to discuss collaboration on various topics of joint interest.

FP7 input

The ETKMTF drafted a paper detailing best practices in nuclear E&T and sent it to the EC at the end of 2013. Other focuses of the ETKMTF's work included providing input to two of the EC's FP7 projects: the Graduate and Executive Nuclear Training and Lifelong Education (GENTLE) project, in which FORATOM and ENS are stakeholders, and NUSHARE – a project for 'sharing and growing nuclear safety culture competence' in response to the lessons learnt from Fukushima. Finally, the ETKMTF contributed to the European Nuclear Education Network's (ENEN) *Third Symposium* that took place in April.

European Nuclear Energy Forum

Throughout the year FORATOM continued to play an active role in the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF) stakeholder dialogue. FORATOM's Secretariat participated actively in the meetings of ENEF's Working Groups (Opportunities, Risks and Transparency) and Sub-working Groups (Competitiveness, Financing, Legal Roadmap, Non-Proliferation, Nuclear Installation Safety and Waste Management), thereby contributing on behalf of industry to the preparatory work and output of the Forum.

There were two major ENEF set piece events in 2013 around which much of the work of the Working Groups

(WGs) and Sub-working Groups (SWGs) revolved: the eighth Plenary Session, which took place in Prague on 30 and 31 May, and the 'mini-Plenary' that took place in Luxembourg, in December.

Competitiveness

The Competitiveness SWG drafted ENEF's response to the EC *Consultation on Generation Adequacy and Capacity Mechanisms*. It also worked on the Forum's reply to the EC's *Energy 2030 Green Paper Consultation* and commented on **Prof. William D'haeseleer's** study on the costs of nuclear which was published finally on 27 November.

Financing

In May 2013, the Financing SWG produced a Position Paper on energy investments that provided a status report on the EU's current energy system and outlined the challenges facing nuclear investments and possible ways of meeting them. In December, the Financing SWG met in Luxembourg to discuss the European Investment Bank's (EIB) new lending criteria for energy-related projects.

Legal Roadmap

In September 2013, the Legal Roadmap SWG met to prepare an ENEF response to the EC's *Consultation on 3rd Party Nuclear Liability* launched on 30 July 2013. The Legal Roadmap SWG chose not to respond to the on-line questionnaire, but to produce a Position Paper instead. After taking comments and amendments from its members, the Legal Roadmap SWG sent the paper for approval to the Chairmen of the Opportunities and Risks WGs who sent the final Position Paper to DG Energy on 21 October 2013. The Legal Roadmap SWG helped to prepare a joint EC, EESC and Brussels Nuclear Law Association (BNLA) *Workshop on Nuclear Liability*, which ultimately took place in January 2014. The Legal Roadmap SWG also worked jointly with the Nuclear Installations Safety (NIS) SWG on the revised NSD.

Waste Management

The primary focus of the Waste Management SWG was on the national spent fuel and waste management programme (NAPRO) guidelines, more specifically on benchmarking, assessing the economic feasibility of disposal options for small waste producing countries and developing a methodology for estimating the necessary funding. The SWG also discussed how Member States with small or no nuclear programmes can benefit from co-ordinating their actions in order to comply with the 2011 Radioactive Waste Directive. This led to the organisation of a workshop on 4 and 5 December 2013, in Luxembourg, entitled *Supporting*

small Member States in responding to and reporting on the EU Waste Directive. The workshop explored options such as sharing storage and disposal facilities, organising joint R&D activities and exchanging knowledge and experience.

Nuclear Installation Safety

The NIS SWG, together with the Legal Roadmap SWG, prepared a response to the EC's informal draft of a revised NSD, which had been published in December 2012. A paper entitled *Preliminary Considerations on the Draft Revision of the Nuclear Safety Directive* was finalised, endorsed by the Risks WG and sent to the EC on 12 April 2013.

In May, the NIS SWG provided detailed comments on the revised NSD Draft that had been circulated in April. In June 2013, the EC adopted its Proposal for a revised NSD. The NIS SWG reviewed the Proposal and finalised comments in response to it. The Risks WG endorsed those comments and sent them to DG Energy, the EESC and ENSREG.

Other topics discussed by the NIS SWG included the standardisation of industrial codes, a proposed NIS SWG recommendation on long-term operation (LTO), a comparison of the risks associated with different energy sources and a methodology for calculating the costs of a severe accident.

Reactor Design Acceptance

A Core Group on European Reactor Design Acceptance (ERDA) was set up by the Risks WG to focus, among other things, on the harmonising of reactor design licensing processes in the EU. The Core Group produced a paper entitled *Roadmap towards European Reactor Design Acceptance*, which was sent to the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) on 6 March 2013.

Non-proliferation

The work of the Non-Proliferation SWG in 2013 centred on the issue of dual use export controls. A Joint Meeting between ENEF, DG TRADE and the Council's





Dual Use Goods Working Party took place in February 2013. It was co-chaired by **Jean-Pol Poncelet** and export licensing authorities from the Member States and a range of stakeholders attended. Following the meeting, the Non-Proliferation SWG produced a report on the subject of dual use goods that was later endorsed by the Risks and Opportunities WGs. Among the issues discussed were the intra-EU transfer of goods and technology.

The Non-Proliferation SWG also worked on the issue of 'non-proliferation by design' and assisted with the preparation of the *Nuclear Security Summit* in The Hague (Netherlands) on 25 March 2014 and the *Nuclear Industry Summit* that URENCO organised on 24 March 2014 as an official 'side event' to the *Nuclear Security Summit*.

Transparency

FORATOM influenced strongly the work of ENEF's Transparency WG (TWG) in 2013, contributing to the creation of the Energy Transparency Centre of Knowledge (E-TraCK), an initiative run by the EC's Joint Research Centre (JRC), and to the Task Group on

Crisis Communications (TG-CC) that began its work in early 2014. E-TraCK's scope, timetable and deliverables were presented at the Prague Plenary. Nuclear energy is the subject of the first E-TraCK pilot project, which will have a special focus on public participation in the waste management decision-making process. An interim report on the TG-CC's work was presented at the Luxembourg mini-Plenary in December.

The TWG also set up a task group entitled Foundation Principles for Energy Production and use (TG-FPEP). Its primary objective is to raise awareness among decision-makers of the value of using ethical considerations in the public dialogue on how a country should determine its energy mix. The work of the TG-FPEP, which FORATOM monitored closely, is based on the principles set out in a paper on the subject by the European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies (EGE), an independent, multidisciplinary body that advises the EC on ethical issues in connection with EU future legislation and policies. The TG-FPEP was tasked with providing a TWG response to the EGE's paper.

FORATOM events

EU Affairs Course

In January 2013, FORATOM organised its *6th Annual EU Affairs Course* in Brussels. The aim of the course was to help members familiarise themselves with European affairs by giving them access to first-hand knowledge of how the Brussels-based EU Institutions and the associated decision-making processes function. Among the guest speakers were representatives of the EU Institutions, an academic and a Brussels-based lobbyist. Participants also learned about the role and impact of lobbying on the political process and about how different interest groups interact with the EC, the EP and the Council.

Small modular reactors

In February 2013, FORATOM and the Belgian Nuclear Society organised a workshop on the subject of small modular reactors (SMRs). It was attended by representatives of the nuclear industry and research community, EU officials, academics, consultants and journalists. The objective was to discuss the benefits of SMRs and assess the latest technological developments. Among the speakers were **Jean-Pol Poncelet**, an expert on SMRs from the Free University of Brussels, representatives of GE-Hitachi, Westinghouse, Babcock and Wilcox mPower (designers of the 'mPower' SMR), Fortum (Finland), the Technical University of Milan, and DG RTD.

Focus on Japan

In March 2013, FORATOM organised a *Japan Day Briefing* in Brussels. The objectives of the event were threefold: to provide updated information on the current state and future direction of nuclear energy in Japan, to raise public awareness through media coverage of an issue of fundamental interest to Europe's citizens and to further develop the excellent working relationship that FORATOM has with JAIF (the Japanese Atomic Industry Forum). The guest speaker was **Takuya Hattori**, President of JAIF. The briefing was delivered in three parts, each one aimed at a separate target group: officials from the EU institutions, the Brussels-based media and FORATOM members. Mr. Hattori's presentation concentrated on the events before, during and after the Fukushima accident.

Social media coaching

In June 2013, FORATOM organised a *Social Media Workshop*. It was exclusively for FORATOM members and brought together around 25 communications specialists from the European nuclear industry. Among the speakers were **Lada Jurica MEP** of the EP's EPP Group, **Nele Devolder** of the public affairs consultancy Kellen Europe, **Valérie Faudon** of the French Nuclear Society (SFEN), and other nuclear communicators. The topics on the agenda included: *How to create an attractive Facebook page and a social media newspaper, How to use Twitter, How to engage and mobilise your followers and How to convince and engage your managers to use social media.*

2030 Climate and Energy Workshop

In June 2013, FORATOM organised a stakeholder workshop entitled: *A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies – the view of Europe's nuclear industry*, which was attended by representatives from the European nuclear industry, EU institutions and Member States' Permanent Representations and the press. The objective of the workshop was to discuss FORATOM's Policy Paper, which encapsulated the contribution of the European nuclear industry to the Public Consultation on the EC Green Paper: *A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies.*

After an introductory word from **Mats Ladeborn**, FORATOM's President, a panel debate took place moderated by a journalist. It featured reactions to FORATOM's Policy Paper from **Mechthild Wörsdörfer** of DG Energy, **Eric Maucort** from EDF, **Jeremy**

Nicholson from the Energy Intensive Users Group (EIUG), **Professor William D'haeseleer** from the University of Leuven and **Mark Johnston**, Adviser of the European Policy Centre (EPC). The debate was followed by a statement made by **Pavel Solc**, the Czech Republic's Deputy Minister of Energy, on behalf of the 12 EU Member States that had set up an informal platform for promoting nuclear energy. The event was attended by the press and widely discussed via the social media.

Pandora's Promise

In November 2013, FORATOM and the Belgian Nuclear Forum co-organised an event based on the screening of the documentary film, *Pandora's Promise*, by the American director **Robert Stone**. The film portrayed the personal testimonies of five pro-nuclear environmental activists. It was followed by a lively panel debate. The panel consisted of Robert Stone, **Dr. Tanja Perko**, of SCK-CEN, **Mark Johnston** and **Hergen Haye**, Head of the UK Government's New Nuclear & Strategy division at the Department of Energy and Climate Change. The transcript of the debate was posted on the Belgian Nuclear Forum website.

Management Systems Workshp

Around 125 senior managers and experts on management systems from 32 countries met in Vienna in November 2013 to participate in the *12th IAEA-FORATOM Workshop on Management Systems: Journey to Excellence in a Changing Environment*. It focused on three key issues relevant to the sustainability of an effective management system: *Practical Solutions for the Integration of Elements in the Management System and Evaluation of its Performance, How to Improve a Management System in a Changing Environment and Lessons Learned from an Emergency Situation*. The event helped to raise awareness, increase understanding and promote the application of the IAEA Safety Standards for nuclear installations and activities.





Global presence

In 2012, FORATOM undertook a number of actions to strengthen ties and promote cooperation with international expert bodies and “sister” organisations. This strategy was further endorsed in 2013, with **Jean-Pol Poncelet** cooperating closely with the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) in the US, the World

Nuclear Association (WNA), WANO and JAIF. Such cooperation helps FORATOM to exchange experiences, benefit from a vast network of knowledge and expertise, and extend its influence beyond Europe’s borders. Such an approach can only be of benefit to FORATOM’s members.

Supporting the European Nuclear society

In February 2013, the annual PIME (Public Information Materials Exchange) conference, which attracts the participation of nuclear communicators from across the globe, took place in Zurich. FORATOM assisted

the European Nuclear Society (ENS) with the putting together of the conference agenda and provided communications and logistical support.

FORATOM Staff

Over **10** areas of expertise

including nuclear engineering, EU affairs, regulatory affairs, international affairs, communications, IT, administration, etc.

13 people

6 nationalities

9 languages



FORATOM is the Brussels-based trade association for the nuclear energy industry in Europe. FORATOM acts as the voice of the European nuclear industry in energy policy discussions with EU Institutions and other key stakeholders. The membership of FORATOM is made up of 16 national nuclear associations representing nearly 800 firms.

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FORATOM

Avenue des Arts 56
1000 Brussels
tel +32 2 502 45 95
fax +32 2 502 39 02
foratom@foratom.org
www.foratom.org

