IEEJ: November 2013 All Right Reserved



Europe and Nuclear: about public confidence

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The Institute of Energy Economics *Tokyo, Japan, 5 November 2013*



Food for Thoughts...

• what is at stake?

tell an attractive story: nuclear yesterday, today and tomorrow in people's life

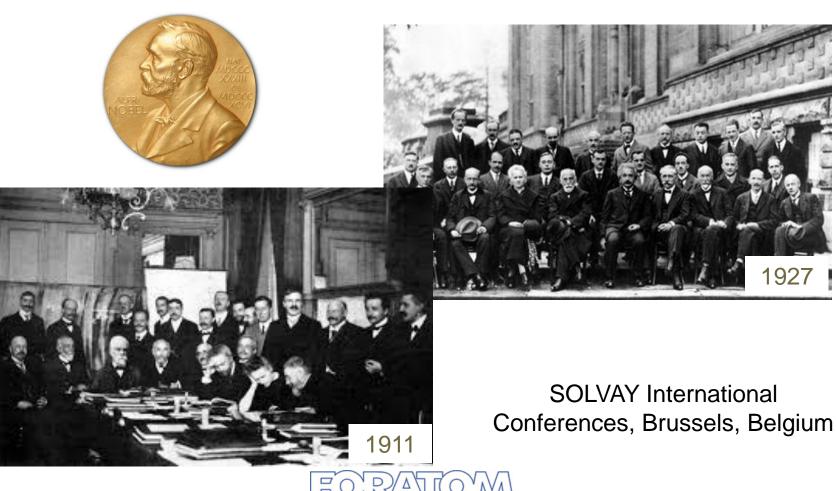
○ (re)gaining trust: some challenges ahead

- utilities, investors: EU Energy policy; a sound market organization
- the media, the public: how safe is safe enough? the back-end
- the decision-makers: governments, regulators, thirdparty advocates

○ wrapping up with questions...



It all started with Science and Physics...



... it went on with the support of Technology...



The Nobel Prize in Physics2013 François Englert, Peter Higgs





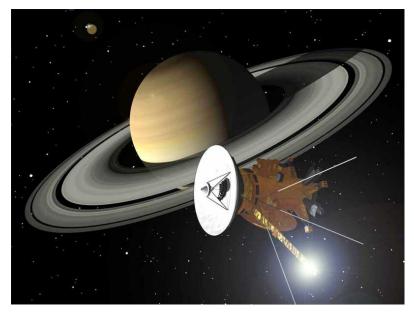


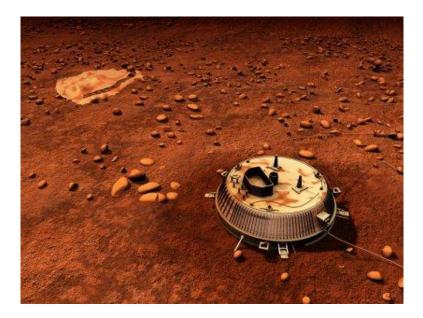


...it flew to outer space...

Cassini-Huyghens

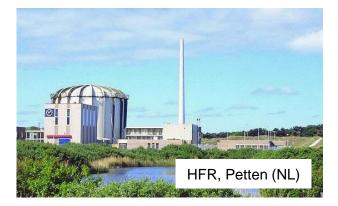
(NASA/ESA/ASI) Pu²³⁸-powered to Titan, Saturn's largest moon



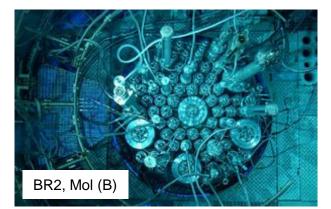


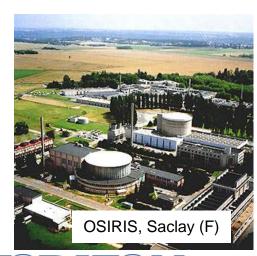


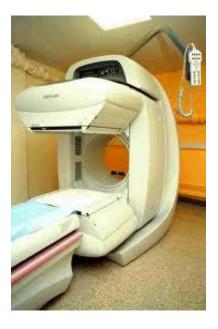
... it supports diagnosis and therapy...







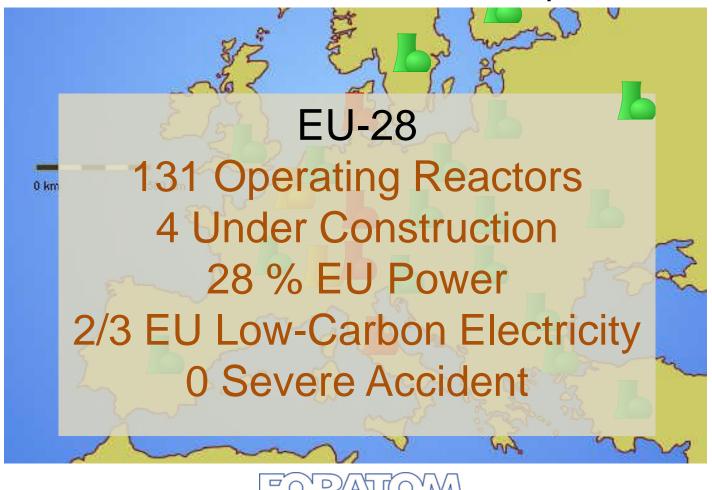




LFC RATOM

...but it also divides Europe

1000





EU's 2050 Energy Roadmap

COM(2011) 885 final, 15/12/2011

- 80-95 % economy-wide GHG emission reduction by 2050 (*vs.* 1990)
- structural changes ahead: increased reliance on electricity, renewables, gas, nuclear ("a key source of low carbon electricity generation"); investments, costs; market structure
- nuclear ranges from 2.5% ("Low Nuclear") to 19% ("Delayed CCS")
- the low end:

units phased out at the end of their lifetime no replacement completing 4 units under construction (FI, FR, SK)

• the high end:

about 140 GWe of nuclear capacity (100 new units) by 2050



High Nuclear in 2050 and the global economy

time period	activities	investment (G€/a)	jobs
2012-2020	safety upgrades LTO (first step)	10.0	10,000
2015-2035	LTO	4.5	50,000
2025-2045	New Build	25.0	250,000
2012-2050	decommissioning	3.0	20,000
	fuel/waste management	5.0	10,000

[internal analysis - 20% nuclear power share]



10 CEOs: "Rebuild Europe's Energy Policy" Magritte Club, Brussels, October 2013

FAILURE of competitiveness: energy bills up +17-21 % in 4 years
FAILURE of security of supply: 51 GW capacity mothballed (= B, CZ, P)
FAILURE of climate change: CO₂ emissions +2,4 % (2011-2012)

put EU Policy back on track by:

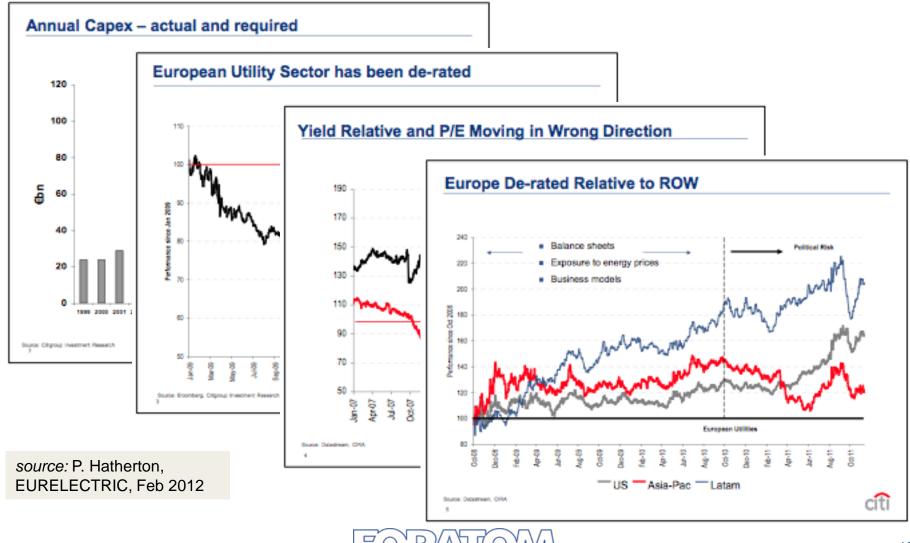
fostering the integration of mature renewables into the regular market

giving priority to the utilization of existing competitive power capacity rather than subsidizing new constructions

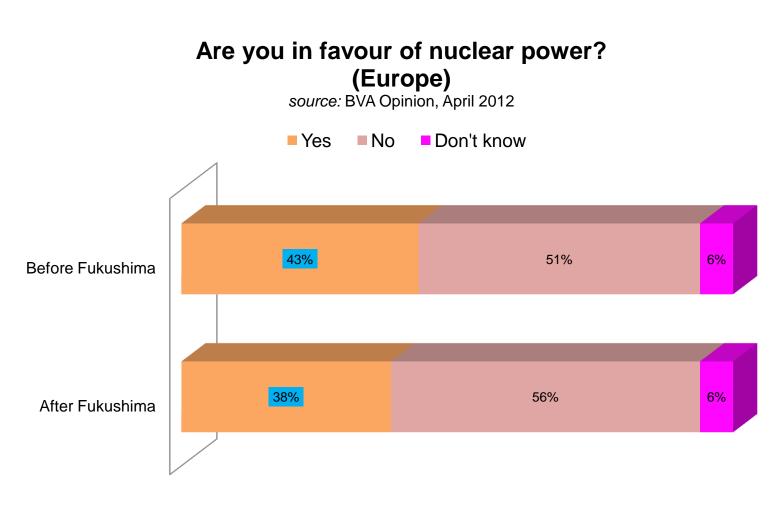
strenghtening fundamentally the European carbon market



Financial Markets: skeptical



EU: "the days after..."



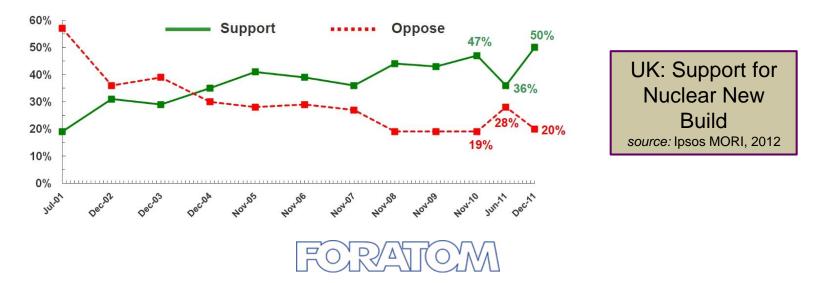


The Public: How Safe is Safe Enough?

• before March 2011:

56 % of EU citizens wanting nuclear energy to be maintained or increased [Eurobarometer on Nuclear Safety, April 2010]

• in the **UK**, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and France, after a dip just after the accident, public acceptance of nuclear has recovered



UK: how did they manage it?

WHMGovernment FEBRUARY 28, 20 23 expert HM Government Nuclear Industry Council Industrial strategy: government and industry in partnership Jap **UK Nuclear Sector** Fukush tsu **本首次在法学文中**有 The UK's Nuclear Future **在肖茨发演长古艾**泽科 并中义方法在其关注 40,000 40,000 dynamic, highly skilled people directly employed in the UK nuclear sector (2012) Electricity market re Total commercial turnover of the UK nuclear supply chain for 2010/11 is estimated at £4bn. Five sites are policy overview earmarked for development by 2030 \sim £930bn Global expansion is forecast to The nuclear sector generated see investment of £930bn in 19% of the UK's electricity in 2012 building new reactors findstrategy



EU: Nuclear Safety Directive

- Council Directive (25 June 2009): a Community Framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations [2009/71/EURATOM]
- 13 June 2013: EC's proposal for a revised Directive (*incl.* lessons from the "stress-tests" process)
- 17 October 2013: final proposal, EP and Council to decide
- issues of concern:

too early inconsistency of definitions (*vs.* IAEA) too many detailed prescriptions technical and legal questions to carefully address peer review are powerful and should be kept, but...



EU: reviewing Third Party Liability?

- severe accident (INES 6-7): never a single example in the EU
- **Paris (1960) and Vienna (1963) Conventions:** all of the EU MS operating NPPs adhere to either the one or the other

ensuring that victims can claim and obtain compensation

ensuring that nuclear energy can continue to be used, defining a minimum limit of operator's liability

- strict liability: not to prove fault or negligence
 channelled liability: exclusively the operator's
 limited liability: in time and in amount, backed by insurance or financial security ensuring the full amounts are available
- = a sound set of principles:

robust regulatory regime, continuous improvement by operators availability of adequate compensation for victims firm foundation for investments, strong contribution to security of supply



EU: the Back End

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2011/70/EURATOM

of 19 July 2011

establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste

Member States' responsibility:

"MS shall establish and maintain **a** national legislative, regulatory and organisational framework"

"MS shall ensure that..."

- regulatory authority
- financial resources
- transparency

• reporting:

Aug 23, 2015 for the first time, thereafter every 3 years

"It is broadly accepted, at the technical level that, at this time, deep geological disposal represents the safest and most suitable option as the end point of the management of high-level waste and spent fuel considered as waste." Directive 2011/70/EURATOM, (in the whereas...23rd)



Wrapping up with Questions...

- ✓ are we serious about **mitigating climate change**?
- ✓ are we worried about **energy poverty**?
- ✓ how competitive do we want the EU to be in the 21st century?
- ✓ how secure do we want our energy supply to be?
- ✓ are **investment frameworks** favourable?
- ✓ are governments -and will they stay-, **committed**?
- ✓ how does the public regards the technology, how mature is it?
- ✓ how reliable is the operation of nuclear power plants?
- ✓ can serious **accidents** be avoided, or their consequences mitigated?
- ✓ is industry capable of building **new reactors** to time and budget?



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