


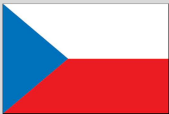







Political reactions in Europe due to the Japanese nuclear accident

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* Source: IAEA PRIS website, annual electricity production 2010

Country	Number of reactors*	Net nuclear generating Capacity (MWe)*	Nuclear share in electricity*	Nuclear policy	
				Before Fukushima accident	After Fukushima accident
European Union 	134 and 6 under construction	133,191	27.8%	<i>European Commission (EC) 2020 Energy Roadmap</i> (Nov 2010) and <i>2050 Climate Change Roadmap</i> (March 2011): increase of low-carbon technologies (including nuclear)/ <i>Nuclear safety Directive</i> (transposition by Member States by July 2011)/ <i>Radwaste Directive</i> (adoption by Council in June)/ <i>EC Energy 2050 Roadmap</i> (publication in autumn)	Risk and safety assessments, "stress tests", at NPPs in EU (agreed upon by EU Energy Ministers on 21 March), defined by ENSREG and EC on 25 May, implemented by operators and assessed by national safety authorities, results to be communicated to EC by the end of 2011, the Council will review the findings on 9 December, the 1st stage of tests was successfully completed in Sept 2011/Energy Commissioner, Mr. Oettinger, called for an early revision of the safety Directive The Belgian Energy Minister, Paul Magonette, said that the decision to extend the lifetime of the country's NPPs would be put on hold until "stress tests" had been carried out. In November 2011, Belgium's main political parties that are negotiating to form a government decided to shut down the three oldest reactors at Doel and Tihange by 2015 and all nuclear reactors at both sites by 2025 provided enough energy from other sources is found to bridge the gap.
Belgium 	7	5,835	51%	12 October 2009: decision of the Belgian government to extend the period of operation of three reactors at the country's NPPs (Doel 1, Doel 2 and Tihange 1) by 10 years (ratification by Belgium's federal parliament still needed)	The Belgian Energy Minister, Paul Magonette, said that the decision to extend the lifetime of the country's NPPs would be put on hold until "stress tests" had been carried out. In November 2011, Belgium's main political parties that are negotiating to form a government decided to shut down the three oldest reactors at Doel and Tihange by 2015 and all nuclear reactors at both sites by 2025 provided enough energy from other sources is found to bridge the gap.

<p>Bulgaria</p> 	<p>2 in operation 2 (officially) under construction</p>	<p>1,906</p>	<p>33%</p>	<p>New 2000-MW (2 VVER reactors) NPP at Belene expected to be operational by 2015 and 2016 respectively to help compensate for the closure of Kozloduy units 1-4. Project has suffered delays due to difficulties to finance the construction.</p>	<p>The Bulgarian Economy, Energy and Tourism Minister, Traicho Traikov, did not exclude the possibility of building a new nuclear reactor at the existing NPP in Kozloduy instead of constructing it in Belene, which is more exposed to seismic activity. The Russian and Bulgarian governments agreed on a three-month moratorium on the construction of the Belene NPP to calculate an exact price for the NPP and to fully assess seismic risks. Bulgaria has already started reviewing safety of Kozloduy NPP.</p>
<p>Czech Republic</p> 	<p>6</p>	<p>3,940</p>	<p>33%</p>	<p>July 2009: adoption by the Czech government of a strategy document that notes proposals to extend Temelin and Dukovany/ August 2009: an open tender process launched for the construction of two additional reactor units at the Temelin NPP. The successful supplier is expected to be selected by 2013.</p>	<p>The Czech government said it would carry on its new build plans.</p>
<p>Finland</p> 	<p>4 in operation 1 under construction 2 units planned</p>	<p>4,276</p>	<p>28%</p>	<p>A new NPP unit (European Nuclear Pressurised Water Reactor EPR), Olkiluoto 3 under construction to be completed by 2013/ 21 April 2010: the Finnish government gave its "preliminary permission" to the Finnish utility TVO and to Fennovoima to build two more nuclear reactors (decision ratified by the Finnish parliament on 1 July) October 2011: selection of site by Fennovoima</p>	<p>The government asked STUK (national safety authority) to prepare a report on safety of NPPs in case of natural disaster. No change in new build plans</p>

<p>France</p> 	<p>58 in operation 1 under construction 1 planned</p>	<p>64 040</p>	<p>74%</p>	<p>An EPR unit is currently under construction at a site near Flamanville, in Normandy and is expected to be completed by 2014. The French Presidency announced on 30 January 2009 that the construction of a European pressurised water reactor (EPR) will begin at Penly in 2012 and will be connected to the grid in 2017.</p>	<p>Though the President, Mr. Sarkozy, reaffirmed the safety of the nuclear reactors, French green groups have called for a referendum on the future of nuclear power. The French Prime Minister, Mr. Fillon, asked the French regulatory authority (ASN) to reassess the safety of all NPPs. On 6 Sept, the government commissioned a committee of experts to study energy scenarios up to 2050, including a nuclear phase-out one.</p>
<p>Germany</p> 	<p>9</p>	<p>12,068</p>	<p>23%</p>	<p>The government agreed on 5 September 2010 to extend the operational duration of the NPPs by 12 years on average beyond 2021 (decision confirmed by the adoption on 28 September of a new energy strategy and the ratification by the Parliament in November 2010).</p>	<p>Chancellor, Angela Merkel, announced on 15 March the immediate closure at least until June of seven nuclear power reactors that started operating before 1980. On 6 August 2011, eight reactors were declared permanently shut down. On 30 May, the government adopted the decision to phase out nuclear by 2022 (ratified by Parliament on 30 June) and on 6 June it made amendments to the country's Atomic Energy Act.</p>
<p>Hungary</p> 	<p>4</p>	<p>1,755</p>	<p>42%</p>	<p>The government announced on 16 February 2009 a proposal to double the capacity of the country's sole NPP at Paks (ratification by the parliament on 31 March 2009). The new reactors should be completed by 2025.</p>	<p>No change in nuclear policy</p>
<p>Italy</p> 	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>On 23 July 2009: adoption by the Italian Parliament of a bill bringing to an end a ban on the use of nuclear energy in place since 1987. 15 February 2010: the Italian government's decree defines criteria and procedures for the construction of NPPs in the country by 2020. January 2011: ruling of the constitutional court allowing a referendum to decide on the subject.</p>	<p>The government approved on 23 March a one-year moratorium on the construction of the country's first NPP by 2020. On 19 April, an amendment was tabled that indefinitely puts on hold new build plans. On 12 & 13 June, Italian citizens voted against nuclear power in a referendum.</p>

<p>The Netherlands</p> 	<p>1 in operation 1 planned</p>	<p>449</p>	<p>3%</p>	<p>In January 2006, the Dutch government decided to prolong the life of the country's sole NPP, Borssele, for another twenty years, to 2033. On 17 February 2011, the Economics Minister, Maxime Verhagen, sent a letter to the parliament allowing the construction of a new nuclear unit to begin in 2015.</p>	<p>The Dutch government said it would carry on its new build plans.</p>
<p>Poland</p> 	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>13 January 2009: the government adopted a Resolution on nuclear energy that indicates that by 2020 electricity will be generated by one or two nuclear power plants.</p>	<p>Poland said that the country would stick to its new build plans.</p>
<p>Romania</p> 	<p>2</p>	<p>1,300</p>	<p>19%</p>	<p>The second reactor of Cernavoda NPP was inaugurated on 5 October 2007. Plans to complete Cernavoda 3 and 4 are also under way and the government intends to build a second NPP.</p>	<p>No change in nuclear policy</p>
<p>Slovakia</p> 	<p>4 in operation and 2 under construction</p>	<p>1,688</p>	<p>52%</p>	<p>On 3 November 2008, Prime Minister Fico and Fulvio Conti announced that the construction of units 3 & 4 at Mochovce due to be completed in 2012 and 2013 respectively had begun. In December 2008, the Slovak government chose Czech utility CEZ as its strategic partner in proposals to construct the fifth reactor of the Bohunice NPP by 2020.</p>	<p>No change in nuclear policy</p>
<p>Slovenia</p> 	<p>1</p>	<p>656</p>	<p>38%</p>	<p>On 20 November 2009, the Economy Minister, Matej Lahovnik, announced that the planned second reactor at the Krsko NPP (NEK) would be completed between 2020 and 2025. On 14 January 2010, the Slovenian utility, GEN-energija, sent an application to the Economy Ministry for a permit to build a second unit at the Krsko NPP.</p>	<p>No change in nuclear policy</p>

Spain		8	0	20%	When the PSOE (Socialist Party) won the general elections, it had made a political statement to phase out nuclear power, but no calendar or specific strategy has been fixed./ 2 July 2009: decision to grant an operating licence to the Garoña nuclear power plant in Northern Spain for a further four years/ On 15 February 2011: ratification by the Spanish Congress of a Sustainable Economy Law, in which the reference to a maximum operational duration of 40 years for NPPs has been deleted	No change in nuclear policy
Sweden		10	8,851	38%	In February 2010, the Swedish government put forward a draft law that would allow the construction of a maximum 10 new nuclear units in the country to replace existing units as they are shut down (ratification by the parliament on 18 June). It brings to an end the nuclear phase-out policy that was first introduced in 1980.	The Prime Minister said that the government would not reconsider its decision to replace nuclear reactors at the end of their lifetime.
Switzerland		5	3,220	38%	In February 2007: adoption by the Swiss government of a new energy policy strategy, which emphasizes the necessity to replace existing units with new ones to avoid a future energy gap./ 15 November 2010: positive assessment of the Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI) on the suitability of 3 sites for the construction of new NPPs.	The government has suspended the approval process for the construction of three new NPPs in order to review safety standards. The Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI) has also been required to carry out safety evaluations at Switzerland's existing NPPs. On 25 May, the government decided not to replace ageing nuclear reactors and to phase out nuclear by 2034. On 9 Sept, a Senate Committee proposed an amendment to the nuclear ban leaving the door open for "new generation reactors".
United Kingdom		18	9,920	16%	On 10 January 2008, the British government published a Nuclear White Paper, which announces that a new generation of nuclear power plants will be built in the UK. The new coalition government adopted revised draft National Policy Statements on energy, which recognize the essential role that	Britain's Energy and Climate Change Secretary, Chris Huhne, said he had commissioned the Chief Nuclear Inspector to compose a thorough report on the implications of the situation in Japan and the lessons to be learned.

				nuclear has to play in ensuring energy supply along with other low-carbon energy sources by 2025 and confirm eight sites as suitable locations for nuclear new build.	
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