

The logo for FORATOM, consisting of the word "FORATOM" in a bold, white, sans-serif font on a dark blue rectangular background.

FORATOM

A dark blue horizontal bar containing the text "European Atomic Forum" in white, sans-serif font.

European Atomic Forum

ANNUAL REPORT

2012

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European Atomic Forum

FORATOM acts as the voice of the European nuclear industry in energy policy discussions with EU Institutions and other key stakeholders. It provides a bridge between its members and European policy-makers, thereby helping the industry to play a leading role in the policy debate.

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A view from the bridge

The issue that dominated the European nuclear policy agenda in 2012 was undoubtedly safety. For the European nuclear industry safety remains a non-negotiable priority and FORATOM constantly reiterated the industry's unshakable commitment to promoting even higher safety standards at all its installations. The risk and safety assessments ("stress tests") process that was launched in the aftermath of the Fukushima accident, and to which the industry contributed actively in a spirit of transparency and cooperation, was successfully concluded by the end of the year, in readiness for the peer review process. Within this context, it is important to stress that as a result of the risk and safety assessments process not a single nuclear power plant was required to shut down. This testifies to the high overall level of safety at Europe's nuclear installations, a fact that was recognised both by the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) and by the European Commission (EC). Furthermore, consistent with the principle of continuous improvement that the industry has always applied, and determined to learn the lessons of Fukushima, many nuclear power plants had already begun upgrading their safety measures based on the results of their risk and safety assessments before the process had been concluded. This reflects how the industry has always strived to achieve the highest possible safety standards.

But 2012 was about a lot more than just the crucial issue of nuclear safety. FORATOM's remit is a broad one and the lobbying and communications work that it carried out in 2012 addressed an extensive range of issues. The work done by FORATOM's Task Forces, its multi-level interaction with the European institutions, its contribution to the work of the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), its events portfolio, its media relations activities and its cooperation with international bodies illustrated the real extent of that remit.

In many ways 2012 proved to be a turning-point. It was never going to be anything else. What it showed above all was that nothing is ever black and white and that appearances can be deceiving. While the risk and safety assessments process, and the political impetus behind it, continued to put the political and public spotlight on nuclear safety in 2012 - and rightly so - this did not prevent the European nuclear industry from achieving notable progress in a number of areas. The fall-out

from Fukushima didn't expedite a terminal collapse in public acceptance of nuclear energy. Indeed, in spite of the undoubted gravity of the accident (although not a single fatality has directly resulted from it), and of the protracted risk and safety assessments process that followed, the momentum of new build was maintained. The acceptance by the EC, at various key stages in the decision-making process, of the importance of nuclear energy to Europe's low-carbon future was highly significant. It endorsed the continuous efforts that the European nuclear industry has made - both pre and post-Fukushima - to highlight the security of supply, competitiveness and climate change credentials of nuclear.

Public acceptance, after an inevitable dip in 2011, recovered and held up remarkably well on the whole in 2012. In several countries acceptance levels were only minimally affected. In fact, in the UK, a flag-bearer for new build, public acceptance soon achieved a level superior to that it had enjoyed prior to events in Japan.

It is necessary to put things into proper perspective, to see beyond the sound-bites, rhetoric and politically-motivated interpretations, and to appreciate that while the industry has known better years, 2012 was by no means the "year of reckoning" that many people had predicted. We believe that the Annual Report 2012 supports this thesis. It highlights how FORATOM strived to fulfill its broad and challenging remit, focusing its energy, resources and creativity on promoting the interests of the European nuclear industry.

By the end of 2012, following lengthy preparations, consultation with members and the approval of the Executive Board, FORATOM completed a restructuring of its internal organization aimed at promoting a more streamlined and leaner operational model. The new structure is based upon four Standing Committees - EU Energy Policy, Nuclear Safety, Fuel Cycle and Communications - and a reduction in the number of Task Forces. The new structure was finalised and became operational at the beginning of 2013. So, in more ways than one, 2012 was without doubt a watershed year.

Mats Ladeborn
FORATOM President

Jean-Pol Poncelet
FORATOM Director General

The voice of Europe's nuclear industry

It is important to reiterate what the mission of FORATOM is, how it functions and how it is constantly reviewing and upgrading the service it provides for its members. Its mission is to act as the voice of the European nuclear industry in energy policy discussions with EU Institutions and other key stakeholders, thereby providing a bridge between its members and European policy-makers and helping the industry to play a leading role in the policy debate. To carry out that mission on behalf of its members FORATOM carries out a range of coordinated lobbying and communications activities.

Networking and lobbying

To achieve its mission in 2012 FORATOM intensified and diversified its networking and lobbying activities, engaging in debate with senior officials from the European Institutions, in particular those at the European Commission's (EC) DG Energy and DG Research, and Members of the Cabinet of Commissioner **Günther Oettinger**. These activities reinforced the relationship that FORATOM has established over the years with the EC as an active dialogue partner in the political process.

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, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committees. Every opportunity was seized to sensitize MEPs to the benefits of nuclear energy, to participate in events organized by the MEP Forum for the Future of Nuclear Energy and the European Energy Forum, to articulate the position of the industry on key issues, to follow relevant Plenary Session debates and votes, to solicit MEPs' support and to encourage their advocacy of nuclear energy.

Intensified networking also took place with the Council's Atomic Questions Group (AQG) and with various Permanent Representations, including those of France, the UK, Sweden, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

FORATOM interacted with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), through regular discussions, joint participation in the work of the ENEF Transparency Working Group, which the EESC chairs, and through cooperation with the organization of and participation in events. This interaction with important stakeholders also paid dividends.

FORATOM also interacted and discussed the key issues driving the political and public agenda with other important representatives of civil society, including major international organisations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD/NEA), World Nuclear Association (WNA) and The World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), interest groups and independent experts with specialised knowledge to bring to the table. To further boost this process of dialogue and engagement, FORATOM also strengthened considerably its presence in the social media as part of a concerted communications strategy to take the debate to a wider audience.

Communicating key messages

Throughout 2012 FORATOM's communications strategy, delivered in support of and in unison with its lobbying activities, was simple: 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. Communications activities sought to promote and enhance the visibility and reputation of FORATOM with a broad range of publics. This objective was promoted through a fine-tuning of FORATOM's communications strategy, through the modernisation and expansion of the publications portfolio and thanks to the continuous updating and upgrading of the website. Other key communications deliverables included raising considerably FORATOM's presence in the social media, organising media relations activities and the organisation of thematic events on key aspects of nuclear policy.

Streamlining the organisation

2012 was a pivotal year in terms of issue management and delivery. It laid the foundations for a fundamental operational restructuring that will improve the focus and efficiency of FORATOM's work and signpost the way it will operate in the future. This streamlining exercise helped to give fresh impetus and sharper definition to the work of the Association. The concept of a new operational structure reached maturity during 2012 and a blueprint was presented at the June 2012 General Assembly. The leaner, simplified and streamlined structure proposed was above all intended to give members, and their industry representatives, greater visibility of and participation in FORATOM's activities, while better equipping FORATOM to fulfill its principal mission of making the voice of the European nuclear industry better heard and more influential in the European political arena.

The proposed new structure was finalised at the end of 2012, before coming into effect in January 2013. It is based on 4 Standing Committees that provide the pillars that underpin the structure: EU Energy Policy, Nuclear Safety, the Fuel Cycle and Communications. Each Standing Committee is chaired by a member of the Executive Board. The policy areas for which each Standing Committee is responsible have been identified. Four new Task Forces (TFs) were created to reflect the new responsibility structure: the Policy Framework TF, the New Projects TF, the R&D TF and the Education and Training TF.

The EU Energy Policy Standing Committee is chaired by **Mats Ladeborn**, President of FORATOM and the Swedish Nuclear Forum (SAFO) and Director of Nuclear Development at Vattenfall AB. The four new aforementioned Task Forces report to this Standing Committee.

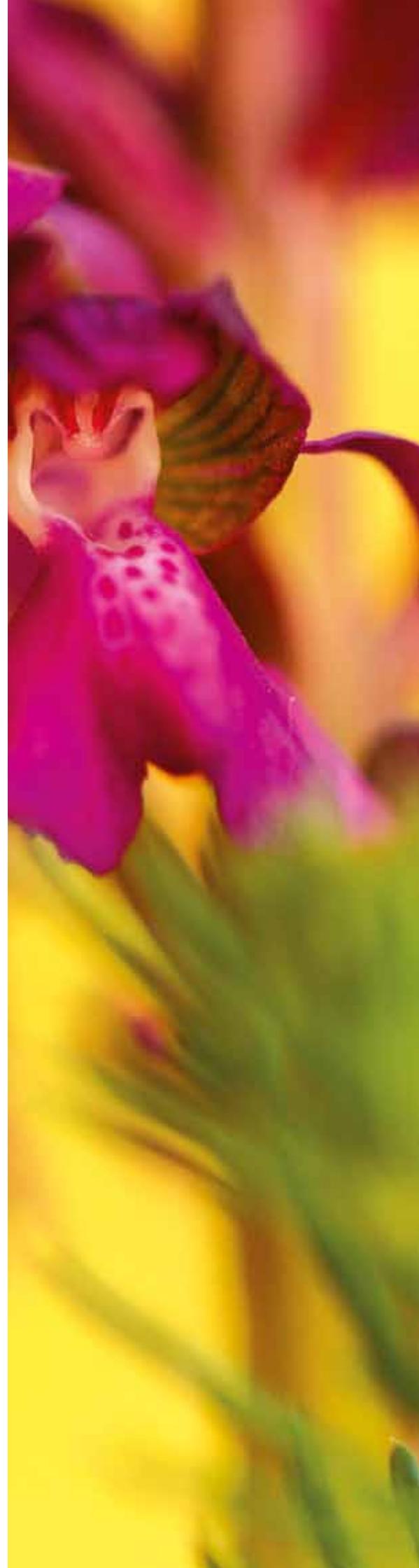
The Nuclear Safety Standing Committee, chaired by **Paul Rorive**, Director of Nuclear Development at GDF Suez and a member of the Board of Directors of the Belgian Nuclear Forum (BNF), oversees the work of the European Nuclear Installations Safety Standards (ENISS) group, including ENISS's Reactor Safety Group, Waste Disposal TF and Radiation Protection Group. The Management Systems TF also reports to the Nuclear Safety Standing Committee.

The Fuel Cycle Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of **Ralf Guldner**, Chairman of the Board of Management of E.ON Kernkraft GmbH and a former President of FORATOM, oversees the work of the Radioactive Waste Management and Decommissioning TF and the Transport TF.

The Communications Standing Committee, chaired by **Keith Parker**, Chief Executive of the Nuclear Industry Association in the UK, supervises the work of the newly- formed Communications TF.

FORATOM's national member fora, having taken into account the Terms of Reference they had received, appointed their representatives for each of the eight Task Forces. The nominations were then approved by the Executive Board in December 2012. As a result of the restructuring the overall number of TFs was reduced from 19 to 9.

Although there is no longer a FORATOM Legal Task Force as such, legal experts from within FORATOM's membership, providing an overseeing "legal cloud," continue to give advice to all the Task Forces whenever required.



The policy agenda in 2012

The risk and safety assessment process made sure that nuclear safety continued to dominate the EU policy agenda during 2012. Throughout the process the nuclear industry repeated its message that enhancing nuclear safety is non-negotiable and expressed the conviction that the lessons of Fukushima would be learned and applied. Inevitably, the process had a significant impact upon FORATOM's work. Thanks largely to the work of ENISS and its close interplay with ENSREG (the European Nuclear Regulators' Group) and WENRA (the Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association) FORATOM played its part in the process, operating within an ethos of openness, and transparency and ensuring that the industry's voice was heard and promoted at all times.

Not a single plant shut down

The publication in April 2012 by ENSREG of its final report on the peer reviews was a pivotal moment. The report was the result of a thorough and independent assessment by Europe's senior regulators and their endorsement of the fact that the overall standard of safety at Europe's nuclear power plants (NPPs) was significant. The report emphasized, however, that still more needs to be done to further improve safety at Europe's NPPs; a fact that the European nuclear industry embraced in keeping with its principle of continuous improvement. The statement issued by the industry in Bratislava, in May 2012, stressed that maintaining current standards on safety has never been an option and that safety improvement will always remain a defining priority. Indeed, in 2012 a number of nuclear facilities had already begun carrying out improvements in the wake of Fukushima - in particular measures to increase the robustness of plants and equipment, to prevent or mitigate severe accidents and to improve severe accident management practices.

Crucially, however, as a result of the risk and safety assessment process not a single nuclear power plant in Europe was required to shut down. FORATOM ensured that this message was communicated forcefully to its target audiences.

Following on from the risk and safety assessments process, ENSREG published an Action Plan in August 2012, according to which national regulators were required to submit their National Action Plans by the end of 2012 in order to implement the recommendations resulting from the process.

Responding to the EC's Communication

In October 2012, the EC released its much-anticipated Communication on the results of the risk and safety assessments. Like ENSREG, the EC also recognised that the overall standard of safety at NPPs in Europe is high. It too emphasised that further improvements were needed. The EC's Communication triggered a FORATOM response strategy that included a press release, a news feed that was put online and numerous interviews involving Brussels-based media from both the written and electronic press. FORATOM was also very active in the social media debate that the Communication generated.

Nuclear Industry Safety Seminar

In October 2012, FORATOM organised a *Nuclear Industry Safety Seminar*, which brought together many of the major actors involved in the nuclear safety debate. These included industry leaders, senior EU officials including **Peter Faross**, Deputy Director General of DG Energy and **Vesselina Rangelova**, Head of the Nuclear Safety and Security Coordination Unit of the JRC (Joint Research Centre), **Laurent Stricker**, Chairman of WANO (the World Association of Nuclear Operators), **Bertrand de l'Epinois**, Senior Vice President Safety Standards, AREVA and the Brussels-based media. They discussed the risk and safety assessments process, as well as other nuclear safety issues and assessed the future for nuclear energy in Europe.

Revision of the Safety Directive and Radiation Protection Guidelines

The revision of the Nuclear Safety Directive became a priority issue for the EC. The EC launched a public consultation period in December 2011, which ran until February 2012. Its aim was to canvass the views of stakeholders on the need for additional nuclear safety measures and to identify areas where existing nuclear legislation could be further reinforced. FORATOM responded to the consultation by providing input to the recommendations developed by ENEF's NIS (Nuclear Installations Safety) SWG, of which FORATOM is a member.

FORATOM also worked on in 2012 on the important issue of "basic safety standards." In March 2012, FORATOM's Legal Task Force reviewed the *Draft Proposal for a Directive Laying down Basic Safety Standards for the Protection of Health Workers and the General Public against the Dangers Arising from Ionising Radiation*, otherwise known as the Basic Safety Standards (BSS) Directive, which the EC formally adopted in May 2012.

The EP discussed the Proposal. The lead Committee in the EP on the BSS issue was the Environment Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committee. FORATOM shared its views on the Proposal with the EP's Rapporteur, MEP **Thomas Ulmer** (European Peoples' Party, EPP, Germany) and put forward recommendations on the BSS Directive that ENISS and FORATOM had prepared in order to ensure that the recast Directive reflected the views of the industry. FORATOM also liaised with the Council's AQG members, several Member States and MEPs. Thomas Ulmer's draft report on BSS was eventually published in December 2012.

On 19 October, **Bernd Lorenz**, of GNS (Gesellschaft für Nuklear-Service GmbH), a German nuclear services provider, and Chairman of the ENISS Expert Group on Radiation Protection, delivered a training course on radiation protection to a group of 12 MEP assistants, members of EP's Secretariat and officials from Permanent Representations to the EU. The course was organised by FORATOM to help participants gain a basic understanding of radiation (its different forms and levels), the effects of radiation exposure and, ultimately, how to protect oneself against it. It also helped explain some of the important issues related to the EC's Proposal for a BSS Directive. The Proposal was referred to the EP in July 2012, together with the report drafted by MEP **Thomas Ulmer** for the ENVI Committee.

The training course also provided useful information for participants involved in the dossier on the *Protection of public health: radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption*, for which French MEP **Michèle Rivasi** (Greens) is rapporteur for the ENVI Committee. It was very well received by the participants, who asked numerous questions, in particular relating to the harmful effects of radiation on humans and the environment

The Proposal of June 2011 for the *Directive establishing requirements for the protection of the health of the general public with regards to radioactive substances in drinking water* (referred to as the Drinking Water Directive) was also the focus of much discussion by within the Council and the EP's ENVI and ITRE (Industry Research and Energy) Committees. FORATOM monitored closely the progress of the debate in the EP and discussed it with a number of MEPs in both the ITRE and the ENVI Committees. The EP's Opinion on the Proposal was later adopted in March 2013.



Focus on new build

From a political perspective 2012 confirmed just how polarised the nuclear debate is in Europe. Germany confirmed its decision to phase-out nuclear completely according to a closure timetable for its nuclear facilities. Similar decisions to call time on nuclear energy were taken in Belgium and Italy. In Switzerland the federal government voiced its intention not to renew the country's nuclear fleet when it reaches the end of its normal operational lifetime, but the final decision still hasn't been taken.

Polarisation

In sharp contrast, however, other European countries saw the momentum of new build continue virtually uninterrupted. Construction projects in France, Finland and Slovakia continued as planned. Projects in the pipeline in other countries, such as the UK, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, were not significantly delayed. In this respect, there were a lot of positives that emerged from 2012. FORATOM, in particular through its New Build Task Force (NBTF), repeatedly reiterated that new nuclear new build can ensure greater security of supply, boost competitiveness, help mitigate the effects of climate change and boost local, regional and national economies by generating thousands of direct and indirect jobs.

EC Green lights for Visaginas and Hinkley Point

In March 2012, FORATOM's New Build Task Force (NBTF) organised a workshop within the framework of the Action Plan that it had drawn up. The main object of the workshop was to discuss the EURATOM Treaty's *Article 41*, which relates to the notification procedure that industry has to comply with on investment in the nuclear sector, especially new build projects. The workshop was attended by industry representatives from companies with on-going construction projects and legal experts from the EC, including **Massimo Garribba** from DG Energy's *Legal Questions and EURATOM Co-ordination* unit. The event provided an opportunity for an exchange of views and experiences in this area

In May 2012, the Lithuanian Parliament approved by an overwhelming majority the building of the Visaginas NPP and a concession agreement was reached with the Japanese company, GE Hitachi. This was followed by the publishing of a favourable Opinion on the project by the EC. Construction of the Visaginas NPP is expected to start in 2015 and it is scheduled to go online in 2020-2021. The positive Opinion was a crucial step in the process as it meant that the EC considered the construction project to be consistent with the objectives of the EURATOM Treaty and would contribute to security of energy supply in the Baltic region. In addition, the endorsement of the project enabled Lithuania to apply to receive EU funding through the EURATOM Treaty's loan facility and via the European Investment Bank (EIB).

In July, the EC gave the green light to the Hinkley Point C construction project in the UK. Hinkley Point C is the first of four European Pressurised Reactors (EPRs) that EDF Energy is planning to build in the UK. A month later, EDF Energy announced that the UK's Environment Agency had given a positive assessment regarding the three environmental permits that are required to operate the proposed new British nuclear power plant: the *Radioactive Substances Regulation Environmental Permit*, the *Combustion Activity Environmental Permit* and the *Water Discharge Activity Permit*. These formalities are essential to the successful conclusion of a new build project.

Throughout 2012 FORATOM continued its work related to the EC's Energy Roadmap 2050 and the Low-carbon Roadmap 2050.

In March 2012, FORATOM's New Build and Security of Energy Supply Task Forces jointly published a position paper in response to the EC's Energy Roadmap 2050. In essence FORATOM asserted that while the Roadmap was a useful discussion document, its disproportionately dominant focus on climate change objectives diminished the importance – both for European industry and consumers alike – of a secure supply of energy at an affordable price. Addressing security of supply and competitiveness is crucial to gaining consensus and acceptance for the decarbonizing of the economy. With this in mind, the position paper emphasised that the Energy Roadmap 2050 showed that total energy costs are lowest in those scenarios with the highest nuclear share. FORATOM also pointed out that the scenarios it describes failed to adequately recognise the contribution that all low-carbon technologies, including nuclear, make to the goal of decarbonizing the EU. FORATOM also participated in the drafting of the ENEF Opportunities Working Group's position paper on the Energy Roadmap 2050.

A stable policy framework

In April, the Council adopted its Conclusions on the EC's Communication on the *Energy Roadmap 2050*. It welcomed its guidance for the development of a long-term and stable policy framework, agreed with its "technology neutral approach" and "diversity of scenarios" and supported the emphasis it gave to improving the investment framework.

In July 2012, the ITRE Committee debated a report on the *Energy Roadmap 2050* that was drafted by MEP **Niki Tzavela** (Europe of Freedom and Democracy Group, EFDC, Greece). FORATOM prepared amendments to the report and submitted them to influential MEPs in the relevant political groups. These reflected the industry's view that all low-carbon technologies, including nuclear, will be needed if the Community is to succeed in its objective of decarbonising its energy system.

Decarbonising the energy sector

With regards to the *Low-carbon Roadmap 2050*, in February 2012 the ENVI Committee drafted an own-initiative report. The Rapporteur was MEP **Chris Davies** (Alliance of Liberals and Democrats, ALDE, UK). The report provided the basis for the EP's Opinion on the *Low-carbon Roadmap 2050*. In June, the EP adopted a non-binding Resolution on it.

The EESC also adopted its Opinion on the *Low-carbon Roadmap 2050*, endorsing it as a basis for policy-making that would help provide a legal framework to shape how the EU invests in its industrial future. It welcomed the *Low-carbon Roadmap 2050's* objective of providing a framework for implementing policy aimed at decarbonising the EU's energy sector and agreed both with its analysis of the main challenges and opportunities that need to be addressed and its alternative energy scenarios approach.

The Energy and Low-carbon Roadmaps

Contributing to ENEF

FORATOM's Task Forces continued to make a major contribution to the work of the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), principally through their participation in the work of ENEF's three Working Groups (WGs) - **Opportunities, Risks and Transparency**. FORATOM's Director General, **Jean-Pol Poncelet**, chaired the Opportunities WG and FORATOM was ever present at the meetings of the WGs and Sub-Working Groups. It also participated in the Plenary Session, in Bratislava, in May 2012, publishing a European nuclear industry statement on the outcome of the stress tests process and using the occasion to restate its commitment to the principle of continuous improvement of nuclear safety.

ENISS and NIS

Throughout the year ENISS worked on the preparation of a report in response to the Council's request that the EC "review the existing nuclear safety regulatory framework in light of the Fukushima accident." ENISS discussed it both with the NIS (Nuclear Installations Safety) Sub-working Group, which reports to the Risks WG of ENEF, and with the Risks WG itself. The report was finalised and presented to the EC in February 2013.

During the ENEF Plenary meeting on 14 and 15 May 2012 in Bratislava, one of the three ENEF sessions, entitled *The outlook for nuclear in Europe - Roadmap 2050*, was chaired by Jean-Pol Poncelet.

Harmonisation of design licensing

During 2012, ENEF also worked on the possible harmonisation of the "approval of reactor designs" process within the EU. This work was carried out by the European Reactor Design Acceptance (ERDA) Core Group, which presented a report on the subject during the ENEF plenary in May 2012. The report was endorsed by the Risks WG in September 2012 and by the Opportunities WG in October 2012. It was then sent to ENSREG, which will present it to its members during a meeting in March 2013. It will be then up to the EC to decide whether or not to follow up on this issue.

Competitiveness

The *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Part 2* study was published during the ENEF Plenary on 14 and 15 May 2012. It represented the fruit of the work of the Competitiveness SWG, in which FORATOM was actively involved. FORATOM's Secretariat commented extensively and took part in the editing of the document until its publication.

At the end of 2011, the consultancy KEMA was commissioned to carry out a study on *Cost of Electricity for the final consumer* taking into account the various scenarios of the *2050 Energy Roadmap*. In 2012, KEMA reported regularly on its progress to the Competitiveness SWG. Throughout the year, FORATOM commented on the scope and the content of the study, which is expected to be published in 2013.

Investments

In June 2012, ENEF's Financing Models SWG met for the first time in over a year in order to investigate how it could provide input to the EC's next *Nuclear Illustrative Programme of the Community (PINC)*. In particular, the Financing Models SWG discussed issues related to the investment needs for both long-term operation and new build projects. The Financing Models SWG also looked at how to re-launch the dialogue with financial institutions and the EC in order to facilitate investments in the electricity sector, among others, as part of DG Energy's Investors' Dialogue process.

The Financing SWG published a paper, adopted at the ENEF Plenary in May 2012, entitled: *Innovative financing for the deployment of new nuclear power plants and development of next generation*. It highlighted the need for a large-scale deployment of NPPs between now and 2050, and how the construction of these plants could be financed. In October 2012, the Financing Models SWG focused its attention on the innovative financing of nuclear new build projects, in particular the preparation of a report revisiting the issue of financing nuclear investments in the EU. The second report is expected to be completed in time for adoption by ENEF's Opportunities WG and for delivery to the ENEF Plenary, which will take place in Prague, in May 2013.

Transparent Communications

FORATOM contributed to the work of the ENEF Transparency Working Group (TWG). The TWG was kept well-informed about the energy policy issues that were on the EU agenda in 2012. Amongst them were nuclear safety and transparency issues, the safety assessments process, and the *Energy Roadmap 2050*. FORATOM also commented on the preliminary plans to establish an Energy Transparency Centre of Knowledge (E-TRACK).

Specific work on crisis communications started in the Task Group Crisis Communications (TG-CC), which was established in the aftermath of Fukushima. The Interim Report of the TG-CC will be represented during the ENEF Plenary meeting in Bratislava, in May 2014.

Radioactive Waste

In 2012, FORATOM took part actively in the NAPRO Core Group, which was set up within the Waste Subgroup of ENEF's Risks WG to help produce guidelines for the establishment of national waste management programmes. These programmes were required by *the Council Directive Establishing a Community Framework for the Responsible and Safe Management of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste*, which was published end of July 2011. The objective of the guidelines is to provide a descriptive, but non-exhaustive tool to Member States and the EC that will help with the establishment, implementation and review of national programmes for the safe and responsible management of spent fuel and radioactive waste and will satisfy both the needs of national actors and the requirements of the *Radioactive Waste Directive*.

Legal Roadmap

The study entitled *Report on Survey of Licensing Procedures for New Nuclear Installations in EU Countries*, was requested by the Nuclear Legal Roadmap (NLR) SWG and carried out by the law firm Philippe & Partners under an EC framework contract. The NLR SWG endorsed the final study in February 2012. Based on its results, the NLR SWG drew conclusions on best practices which could, in a long-term perspective, lead to improving and harmonising these national licensing procedures. The conclusions were drafted in 2012 and FORATOM, which is an active member of the NLR SWG, made comments on the draft in March and April 2012. The conclusions were finalised in August 2012.



Non-proliferation

A new ENEF Non-Proliferation Core Group was set up to organise a second *Seminar on Dual Use Goods Export Control*, as a follow-up to the one that took place in Luxembourg in October 2011. The follow-up seminar was organised jointly between ENEF's Non-Proliferation and Legal Roadmap SWGs and the Council's Article 23 (referring to the EU Dual-Use Goods Regulation) Coordination Group and eventually took place in Brussels, in February 2013. The event was more of a 'working level' meeting designed to explore potential practical solutions to the problems identified in the 2011 *ENEF Position Paper on Nuclear Export Controls*.

Focus on the future

In December, a joint meeting of the three ENEF WGs - Risks, Opportunities and Transparency - took place, in Luxembourg. The main objective of the joint meeting was to discuss the achievements of ENEF to date and reflect on the future course and direction of the Forum. It was recommended that such joint meetings of the three ENEF WGs should take place on a regular basis. The three WGs also scheduled separate meetings to review progress with their respective activities.

In March 2012, FORATOM's Transport Task Force (TTF) members met in Brussels. The FORATOM Secretariat provided participants with an update of the discussions on the EC's *Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Registration of Carriers of Radioactive Materials*, primarily the results of the meeting of the Standing Working Group on the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials that took place in Luxembourg at the end of 2011 and the work undertaken by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC).

In March 2012, FORATOM was invited by the EC to participate in a working group whose brief is to produce an assessment report on nuclear energy (fission) as part of the defining of a *SET-Plan European Energy Education and Training Initiative*. The groups input will be used as a basis for the drafting of a strategic document, which will establish the structure and content of the SET-Plan European Energy Education and Training Initiative. The nuclear energy assessment report entitled, *Mapping of Nuclear Education Possibilities and Nuclear Stakeholders in the EU-27* was published in May 2012.

Transport

Education
and training

Horizon 2020

In November 2012, the EC presented *Horizon 2020*, a package of measures aimed at boosting research, innovation and competitiveness in Europe. FORATOM participated within ENEF in the discussions on the EC's proposals for Euratom research under the umbrella of *Horizon 2020*. FORATOM also wrote a Position Paper on the subject and contributed to the study that the EC is preparing to illustrate why nuclear fission research needs to continue at EU level.

Horizon 2020 proposed an €80 billion package for investment in research to cover the period 2014-2020 to continue all research and innovation funding historically provided by the Framework Programmes. The EURATOM programme allocated €1.79 billion to fission research, fusion research and the activities of the EC's Joint Research Centre (JRC).

In November 2012, the ITRE Committee voted on the report on *Horizon 2020* presented by the MEP, **Peter Skinner** (Socialists and Democrats, S&D, UK), to which FORATOM proposed amendments. All the amendments of the Greens were rejected. An amendment to increase the budget for indirect fission actions to €500 million (from €355 million) was adopted. The European Sustainable Nuclear Industry Initiative (ESNII) was specifically mentioned as a reason for this increase. Meanwhile, an increase in the indirect fusion budget from €710 million to €750 million was also approved. The Proposal is currently being discussed by the Council and the EP and it should be adopted by the end of 2013. This positive result is partly due to the lobbying work that FORATOM carried out on the issue.

Nuclear Technology Platform

In 2012, FORATOM assisted the Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNETP) with the editing of the updated *Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda* document, which was published in February 2013. FORATOM also actively contributed to the work of the Platform's Secretariat and participated regularly in its Executive Committee (ExComm) and Governing Board meetings.

European Sustainable Nuclear Industrial Initiative

FORATOM was actively involved in the organisation of the ESNII conference that took place in Brussels in June 2012. The event included a technology review, a set of keynote speeches on the policy framework and support mechanisms and, finally, a round table on the way forward. Among the participants were MEPs, EC officials, industry leaders, research organisations and, most importantly, representatives of the Member States - especially those that are explicitly backing the ESNII project within the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan).

Promoting R&D



FORATOM events

EU Affairs Course

In January 2012, FORATOM organized its fifth EU Affairs Course. 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 EC, the EP and the European Council function, and how the decision-making process forges European legislation. Participants also learned about the role and impact of Brussels-based lobbying on the political process and about how different interest groups interact with the three main European institutions.

Workshop on Article 41

In March 2012, FORATOM organised a workshop within the framework of the New Build Task Force's (NBTF) Action Plan, which is referred to earlier in this *Annual Report 2012*.

Management System Workshop

In June 2012, the eleventh *IAEA/FORATOM Management System Workshop* entitled: *Promoting a sustainable management system – key factors for success* took place in Stockholm (Sweden). The workshop, which was attended by 123 participants from 26 countries, was hosted by Vattenfall. The objective of the workshop was to promote sustainable management systems, as developed through the IAEA safety standards and to provide for an international forum for the exchange of experiences, practical examples and case studies.

Nuclear Industry Safety Seminar

As was mentioned earlier in this *Annual Report 2012*, FORATOM organised, in October 2012, a *Nuclear Industry Safety Seminar*. It brought together industry leaders, senior EU officials, the media and other actors involved in the nuclear safety debate, providing them with a platform to express their views and discuss the priority issues.

Technical Meeting on Stakeholder Involvement

In October 2012, FORATOM organised, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a technical meeting entitled: *Stakeholder Involvement in Nuclear Power – Developing Sustainable Relationships, Expanding Resources, and Creating Value*. It took place at the IAEA's Vienna headquarters. Fifty-five delegates, including nuclear industry representatives, ministry officials, regulators, technical experts and consultants, participated in the meeting. They came from 23 countries worldwide. Among the keynote speakers were **Tero Varjoranta**, of Finland's national safety authority, STUK; **Jean-Pol Poncelet**, FORATOM's Director General; **Richard Adams**, of the EESC, who is also Chairman of ENEF's Transparency Working Group, and **Thandiwe Maimane**, of the Ministry of Energy in South Africa. Jean-Pol Poncelet gave a keynote address on FORATOM's views on and experiences with stakeholder involvement.

Radiation Protection Training

In October 2013, FORATOM organised a training course, delivered by **Bernd Lorenz** of GNS, on radiation protection to a group of twelve MEPs' assistants, members of the EP's Secretariat and officials from Permanent Representations to the EU. The event is referred to earlier in this *Annual Report 2012*.

Press trip: focus on the Finnish model

In September 2012, FORATOM organised and took part in a press trip to Finland. The event, which was one of a number of media events that FORATOM organised throughout the year, was done so with the support of TVO, Fortum and Posiva. Four senior journalists representing the specialised and general press participated. The programme for this "fact-finding mission" centred on a series of presentations and detailed discussions of the issues driving the nuclear debate in Finland, followed by a visit to various nuclear facilities on the Olkiluoto Island site.



Global presence

A number of events took place in 2012 that endorsed the importance that FORATOM gives to promoting and strengthening its relations with international expert bodies and “sister” organisations. Such relations help increase FORATOM’s sphere of influence beyond Europe’s borders, encourage the exchange of knowledge and expertise and enhance cooperation and mutual support amongst members of the global nuclear community. This approach can only benefit FORATOM’s members.

Cooperation agreement signed with the IAEA

In March 2012, FORATOM and the IAEA, represented by **Jean-Pol Poncelet** and **Alexander Bychkov**, the IAEA’s Deputy Director General for Nuclear Energy, respectively, signed a “practical arrangement agreement” that cemented years of close cooperation with the IAEA. The IAEA and FORATOM have been cooperating for 30 years on the promotion of the IAEA’s Safety Standards in the field of management systems. This has been done primarily through FORATOM’s Management System Task Force (MSTF), which has always maintained strong links with the IAEA. The work of the MSTF includes the regular organisation of these joint IAEA-FORATOM Management System Workshops.

Memorandum of Understanding with JAIF

In April 2012, the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF) and FORATOM, represented by **Takuya Hattori**, JAIF President, and **Jean-Pol Poncelet**, respectively, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) aimed at strengthening cooperation between the two organisations in the areas of nuclear policy, technology and energy. The MoU also endorses nuclear energy’s sustainable development credentials at a global, national and regional level. The main goal of this initiative is to promote cooperation and to enhance dialogue, information exchange and communication between the nuclear industries of Japan and Europe. As part of the agreement, FORATOM became an associate member of JAIF and JAIF became an associate member of FORATOM.

In addition to these events FORATOM also strengthened its relations with other international bodies and sister organisations by visiting countries like Japan, Russia and the US. These initiatives gave greater international visibility to the European nuclear industry, thereby stressing its important place at the heart of the global nuclear community.

Supporting the European Nuclear Society

In February 2012, the annual PIME (Public Information Materials Exchange) conference, which attracts the participation of nuclear communicators from across the globe, took place, in Warsaw. FORATOM assisted the European Nuclear Society (ENS) with the putting together of the conference agenda and provided communications and logistical support before, during and after the event.



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