The EU assistance to mitigate the Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident

JP Joulia
Head of Unit "Nuclear Safety"
Directorate General "AIDCO
European Commission

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Introduction

- As the 20th anniversary of Chernobyl accident approaches the European Commission (EC) is pleased to communicate on EU efforts in relation to the Chernobyl accident.
- The Commission attaches also great importance to the efforts being made in order that the Ukrainian Nuclear Plants meet nuclear safety standards internationally recognized
- Assistance delivered through many EC Directorates: AIDCO, DEV, ECHO, ENV and RTD

EC Assistance to Ukraine 1991 -2004

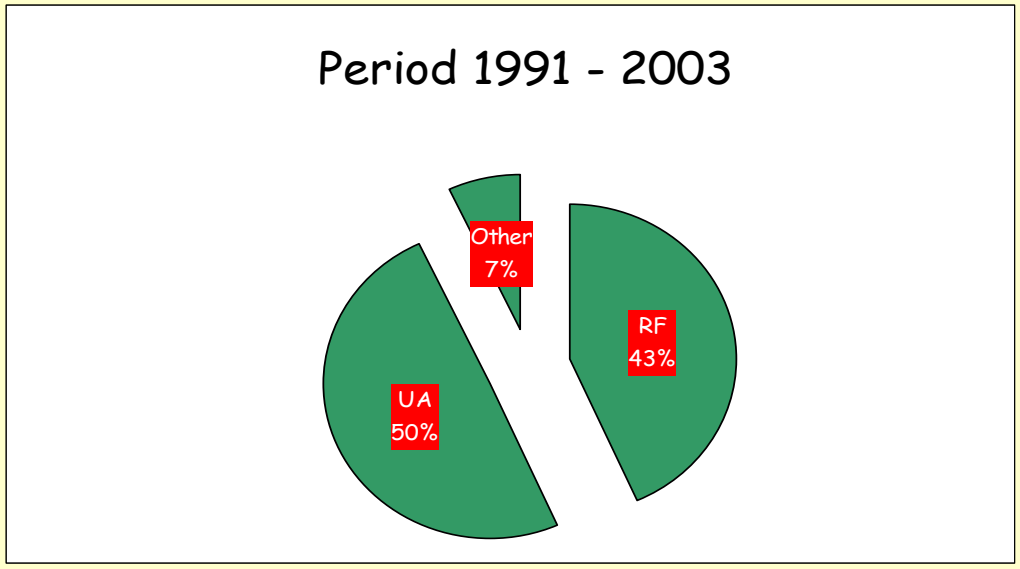
EC largest donor to Ukraine

- Total EC assistance ~ 2.1 billion €
- Total TACIS Assistance 1.256 billion €
  - ➔ Tacis National Programme: 704 M €
  - ➔ Nuclear Safety

    incl. Chernobyl and UA action Plan G7: 552 M €

TACIS Nuclear Safety Programme

Russian Federation	43,3%
Ukraine	49,7%
Other countries	7,0%



Ukraine TACIS Nuclear Safety 1991 - 2006

Total allocated funds: 552 M€

48 % to Chernobyl – 52 % to NPPs Safety

➔ Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF)	196 (+49)
➔ Waste Facilities in Chernobyl	20+47 (+24)
➔ Social impact of Chernobyl	12.5
➔ Assistance to the Nuclear Power Plants	167
➔ Assistance to Regulators and Design Safety	96
➔ Support to K2R4 NPPs	40

EU contributions to Chernobyl Shelter Fund

➔ **Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF) – International donors fund managed by the EBRD**

- Shelter Implementation Plan - initial stages and tasks: **5 M €**
- New safe Confinement (NSC): international pledging conferences of New York (11/1997) and Berlin (07/2000) for : **191 M €**
- Additional resources required (05/2005): **+ 49 M €**
- Targeted completion date: end 2008 (likely 2011)

EU Contribution to the Nuclear Safety Account

➔ **Nuclear Safety Account (NSA)**
Managed by the EBRD - EU contribution 20 M € - 2 projects

- Liquid Radioactive Treatment Facility (LRTP) - To be commissioned in 2006

- Interim Spent Fuel Storage Facility 2 (ISF 2) - Delays due to technical and contractual reasons

TACIS supported Project projects

➔ **Support to the closure of Chernobyl : Memorandum of Understanding 20 December 1995 – UA – EU - G7 initiative**

- Assistance for the decommissioning of the Units 1 and 3: Industrial Complex for Solid Radwaste Management (ICSRM):
  - **47 M €** with co-financing of UA – Completion expected mid 2007
  - **24 M €** Support to other facilities (2002-2004)

TACIS supported Project projects

→**Other facilities for decommissioning of Unit 1 to 3**

Automated systems for the monitoring of the radiological situation in Chernobyl exclusion zone

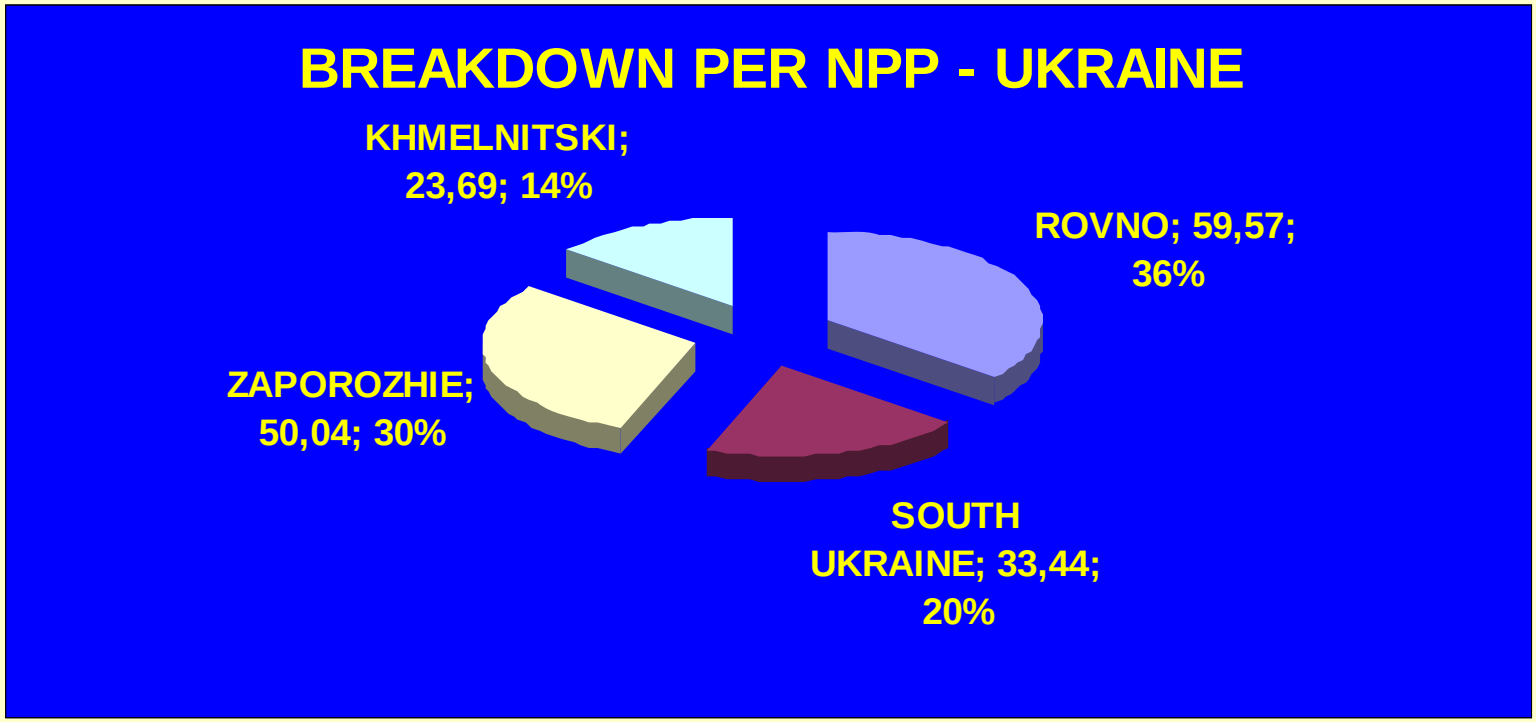
Construction of a facility for the production of concrete containers

Construction of a facility for the production of steel containers

Construction of a facility for cutting long pieces.

To be implemented in the next 3 years

Support to Ukrainian NPPs



Other EU contributions for Chernobyl

- **Completion of K2-R4**

  Preparatory works for the completion of these 2 units including Euratom loans

- **Support for the reform of the power sector - 35M €**

  Non nuclear energy projects in Ukraine

- **Energy supply : 65 M €**

  energy supply until K2-R4 units' production)

Environmental and Health impacts

- **Agreement for International Collaboration on the Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident 1991 – 1995 (EU, Ukraine, Belarus and Russian Federation)**

➔ **23 M€** - 40 % spent in the 3 Republics
➔ 16 research projects – Up to 200 research groups of which 80 in the 3 Republics
➔ 10 Environment-related and 6 Health-related projects

Environmental and Health impacts

- Technical assistance : medical staff, drug manufacturing, emergency management centers
- Humanitarian Assistance: medical equipment (thyroid), drugs, medical infrastructure
- Impact : mitigation of environment and health consequences

Environmental and Health impacts

- Projects ETHOS 1 and 2 for 5 settlements in Belarus

➔ ETHOS had a decentralised approach with local populations leading to numerous initiatives: education (radiological culture), agriculture (farming), health (professionals)

Social impact

Addressing the social impact of the closure of Chernobyl 3.5 M€

Project EDUR 9804 "Social Impact of closing Chernobyl"

- On-site trained job counsellors, tools for job evaluation
- Coordination of business development activities
- Creation of a "business "Nursery"
- Establishment of an "Initiative Business Fund"
- Development of a long-term strategy for business development

CORE Program (Belarus)

TACIS support to specific projects (Atomremont, rehabilitation project)

Future – Period 2007 - 2013

- **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**

  - ➔ Under negotiations with EU Council
  - ➔ To replace the TACIS and other thematic programmes. Not limited to Technical Assistance
  - ➔ To have a very clear policy content with key-policies (ex. Development)
  - ➔ To be comprehensive and flexible
  - ➔ To emphasise coherence and coordination with ownership and impact

- **New Instrument Nuclear Safety**

Lessons learnt for Chernobyl implementation

- **Chernobyl related projects are COMPLEX**
  Three levels of coordination

➔ Coordination at the level of the international or national organizations: Minister of Emergencies, Ministry of Economy, Fund Managers: EBRD, EC.

➔ Coordination at the level of the beneficiary / project stakeholder: Chernobyl NPP, local authorities.

➔ Coordination at the level of the project Teams: beneficiary / Regulatory Authorities / project stakeholders / EU and Ukrainian local contractors. Important role of The Project Monitoring Unit

Lessons learnt for Chernobyl implementation

- **Conditions required to reduce difficulties and delays**

➔ A stable Institutional and Managerial environment (licensing, certification, conformity assessment) with a move towards the harmonisation which would be beneficial to all actors.

➔ To develop "Common Ownership" of the projects for achieving better outputs and efficiency. A project failure is always detrimental to all parties.

➔ To master the impact of the Ukrainian economic conditions (availability of manpower, competition between sectors)

Impact for the whole nuclear sector

Fundamental role of the Regulator

TACIS placed emphasis on the reinforcement of the regulator and the coupling of industrial and regulatory projects

Increased knowledge of reactor technology

Impact for the whole nuclear sector

◆Increased attention to the waste issue

➔TACIS placed emphasis on the development of strategies for waste both in Chernobyl and in Nuclear Power plants

Beneficiary countries put increased focus to this issue

Conclusion

Chernobyl is a major catastrophe having strong impact on the relation between civil society and industrial production

Although there is still a lot to implement, the international Community has been able to react facing the difficulties and the complexity of the tasks.

Chernobyl accident induced a process of adaptation in the nuclear industry in the concerned countries and had an impact in the EU as well.

The Commission has actively participate to this evolution