



Future Perspectives of Nuclear Safety Cooperation

European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety
Cooperation

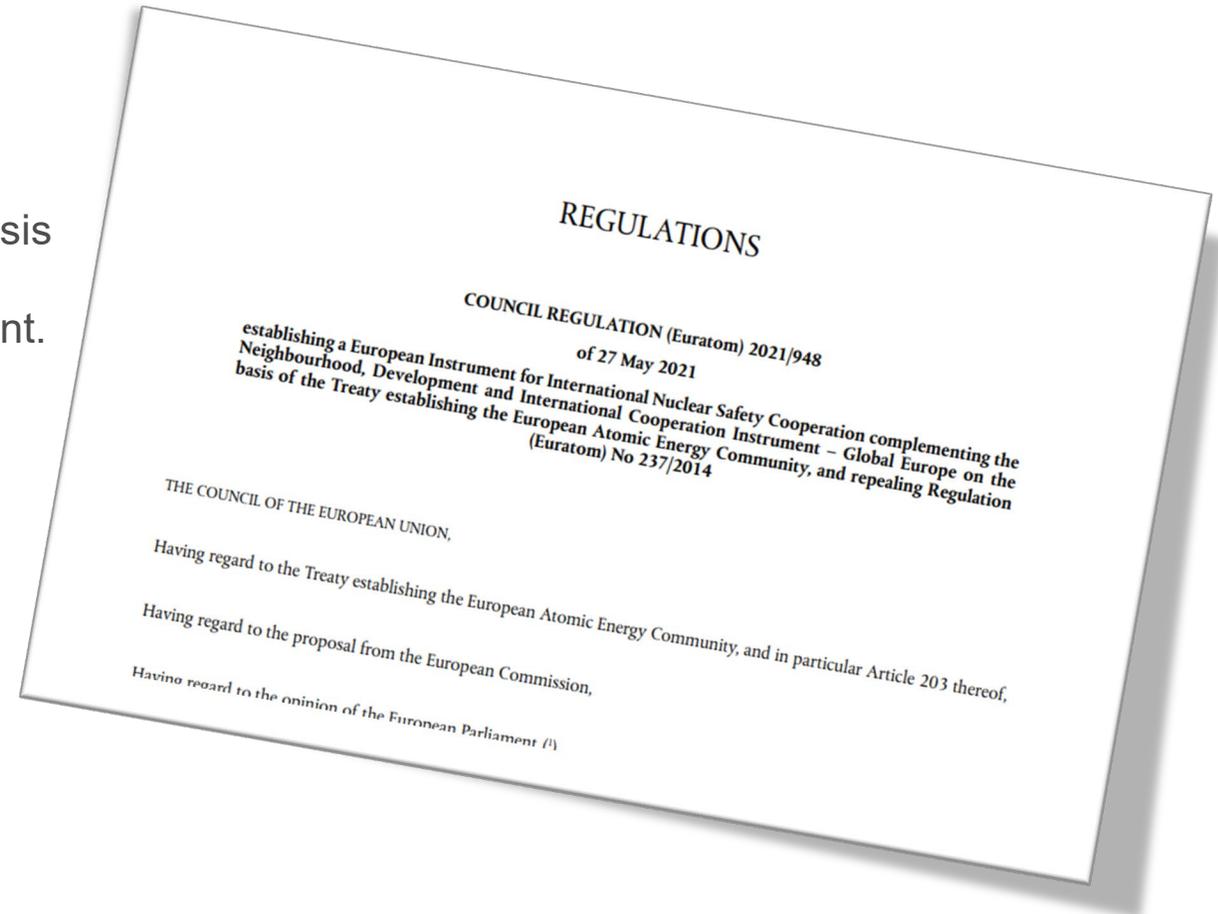
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International Nuclear Safety Cooperation

- Background:
 - European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation
 - Present activities
 - Developments

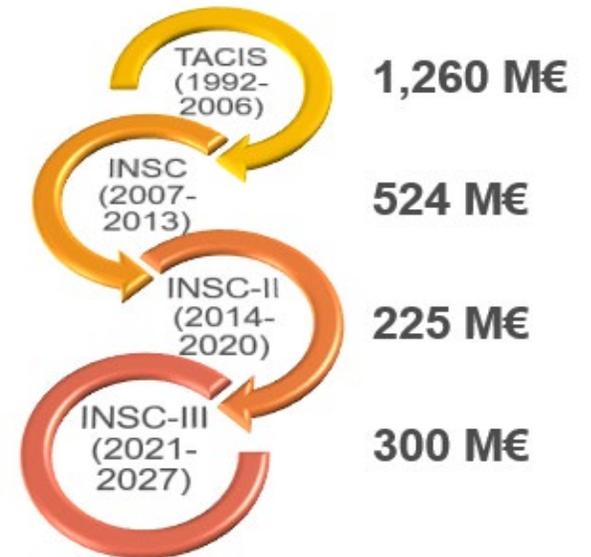
European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation

- COUNCIL REGULATION (Euratom) 2021/948
- Complementary to NDICI-GE with Euratom Legal Basis
- Adoption by the council, after opinion of the parliament.
- Budget 2021-2027

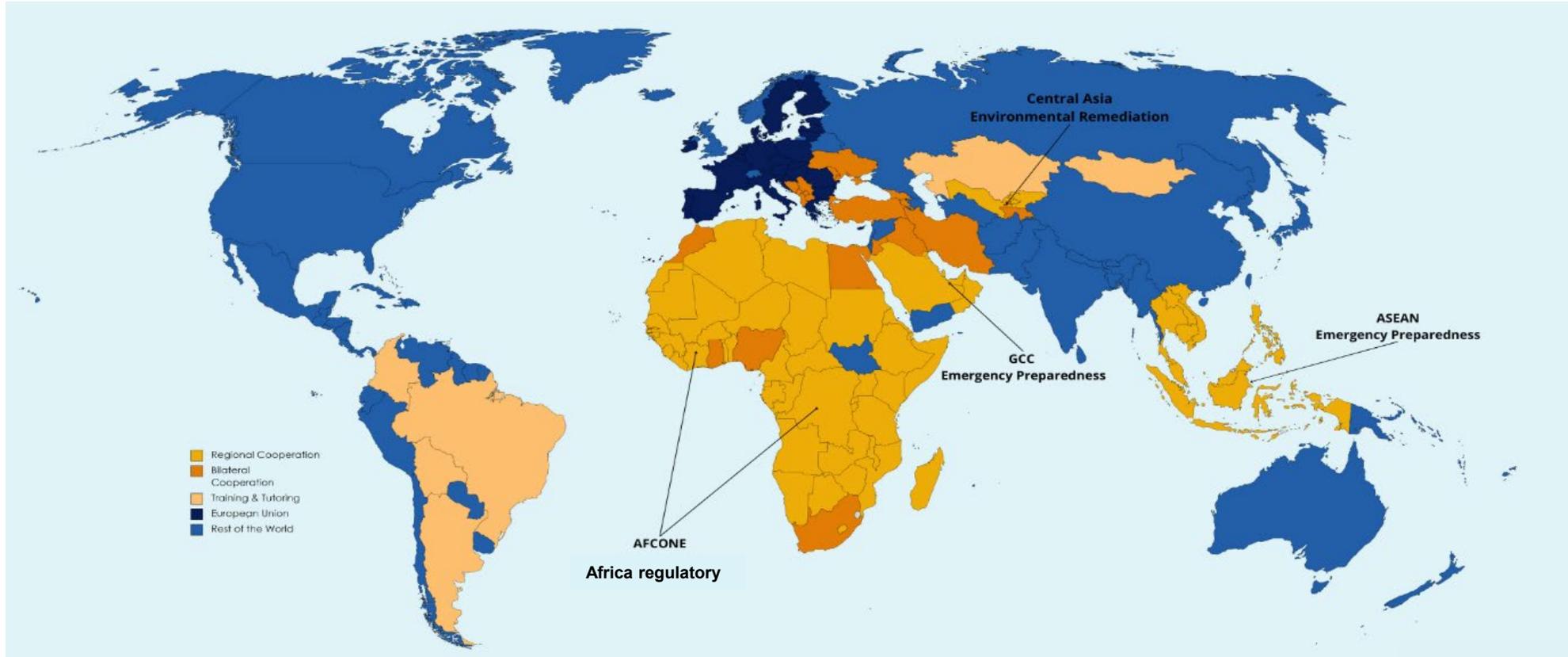


INSC 2021 – 2027

- Three main objectives :
 - promote high levels of nuclear safety culture and regulatory framework in the world, in line with international and EU standards;
 - support the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste;
 - support the respect of nuclear safeguards.
- Limitations:
 - No nuclear energy operator support
 - Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a condition
- Budget: EUR 300 million
- Worldwide coverage, with focus on enlargement and neighbourhood countries
- More than EUR 213 million under implementation (including previous MFF)
- More than EUR 100 million in pipeline (including EUR 62,5 millions of AAP 2025)
- Projects are approved on a yearly basis, via Annual Action Plans and consultation with EU member states in the INSC Committee



Global overview of INSC



Countries Major (in order of importance)	AAP 2021	AAP 2022	AAP 2023	AAP 2024	AAP 2025	TOT
Ukraine	4 000 000	13 000 000	15 703 409	20 331 331	36 800 000	89 834 740
Central Asia	10 000 000		2 000 000		13 000 000	25 000 000
Armenia	2 000 000	2 000 000		12 900 000	5 000 000	21 900 000
Iran	5 000 000	5 000 000	2 500 000	785 000		13 285 000

EU implementing partners

- Team Europe spirit : collaboration with all EU Nuclear countries plus some others
- Close coordination with NO, UK, US, Canada on Ukraine
- Pillar assessed: Expertise France, Enabel, MFA Finland, SIDA

 PDC-ARGOS CBRN Crisis Management		Denmark
		Netherlands
		Belgium
		France
		Austria
		Spain
		Italy



Examples

	
Finland	
	
Sweden	
	
Latvia	
	
Lithuania	
	
Germany	
	
Czech Republic	
	
Slovakia	
	
Slovakia	
	
Hungary	
	
Bulgaria	



Developments Geographical

- EU priority will remain on neighbourhood and EU candidate countries
- EU will remain open for cooperation worldwide
- Geographical prioritisation:
 - Physical Proximity
 - Political Proximity
 - Level of Partnership
 - Needs and EU capability to fill those needs

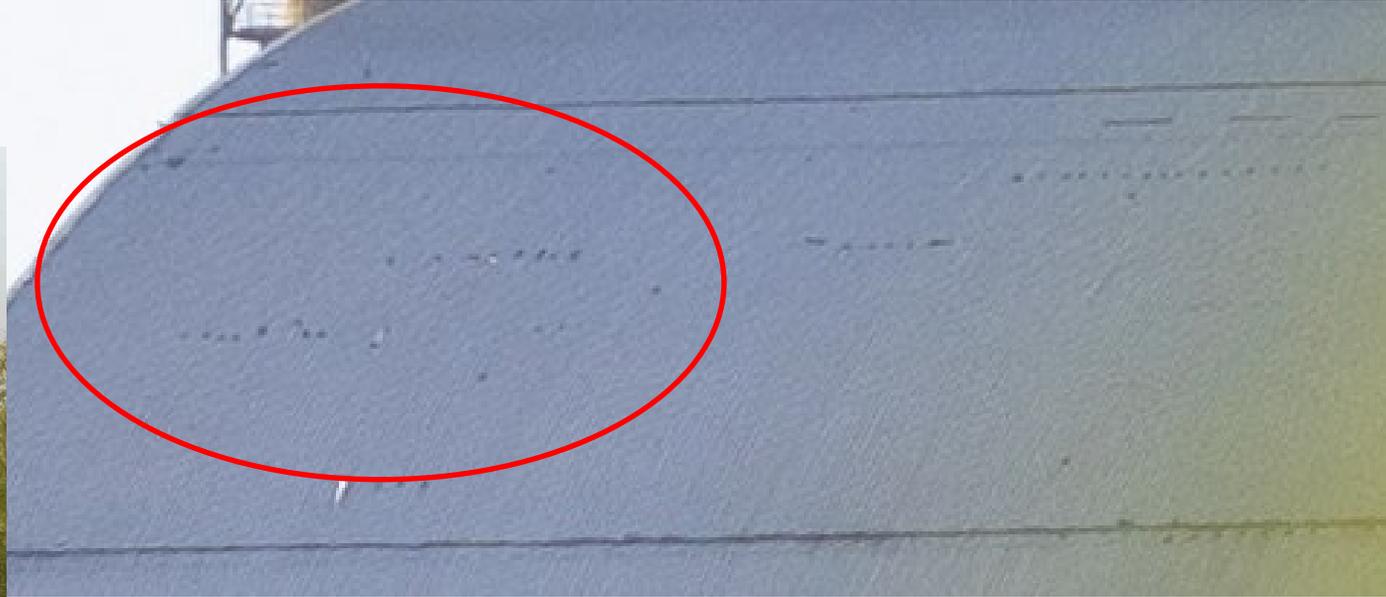
Developments Topical

- Nuclear safety culture and radiation protection, radioactive waste management and nuclear safeguards remain the priority (Euratom)
- Facilities and equipment for Ukraine related to Russia's war of aggression
- The Chernobyl Exclusion Zone (ChEZ) including NSC
- Nuclear Newcomer States: Gen III+ or SMRs
- Safety of uranium mining and processing
- Radiation protection in medical or industrial applications of radiation
- Emergency preparedness and response (support to joining EURDEP)

Developments Methodical

- Increased equal partnership with beneficiaries
- Team Europe approach:
 - Together with EU Member States
- Increased reciprocity
 - Cooperation instrument to synchronise with Research/ Development / Security/ CoE and other cooperation where possible
- Increased cooperation with other international actors

NSC Drone attack and holes Apr 2025



EUR Cost 1.4 Billion, completed 2016

EU: EUR 421 Million

Cost estimate by EBRD expected June 2025 (EUR 100 million?)

Conclusion

- Nuclear safety cooperation will build on past success
- Developments in technology and political landscape will influence the geographical and topical implementation
- Further ways to improve cooperation and partnership will be sought