



Euratom Treaty in 2025 and beyond

**Brussels Nuclear Law Association Conference,
Brussels, 21 May 2025**

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The initial European Communities

Three founding treaties, establishing:

- European Coal and Steel Community (1951–2002)
- European Economic Community (1957)
- European Atomic Energy Community (1957)



Euratom Objectives

Article 2 Euratom Treaty

- **(c) facilitate investment** and ensure, particularly by encouraging ventures on the part of undertakings, the establishment of the basic installations necessary for the development of nuclear energy in the Community;
- **(d)** ensure that all users in the Community receive a **regular and equitable supply** of ores and nuclear fuels;
- **(g)** ensure wide commercial outlets and access to the best technical facilities by the creation of a **common market in specialised materials and equipment**, by the **free movement of capital for investment** in the field of nuclear energy and by **freedom of employment for specialists** within the Community;

Nuclear Illustrative Programme (PINC)

- Eight years since the last assessment of investment needs in the nuclear sector
- EU's nuclear landscape has undergone significant changes, update needed

PINC:

- covers investment assessment for new-build projects and lifetime extensions of existing reactors
 - provides an overview of large-scale power plants as well as innovative nuclear technologies (SMRs, fusion)
 - highlights needs associated with key enablers (national regulatory capacity, transparency and public engagement, skills/ workforce gaps, international collaboration)
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- Call for evidence ended on 12 May 2025, input to be considered
 - Adoption planned for 2025 (EESC opinion)

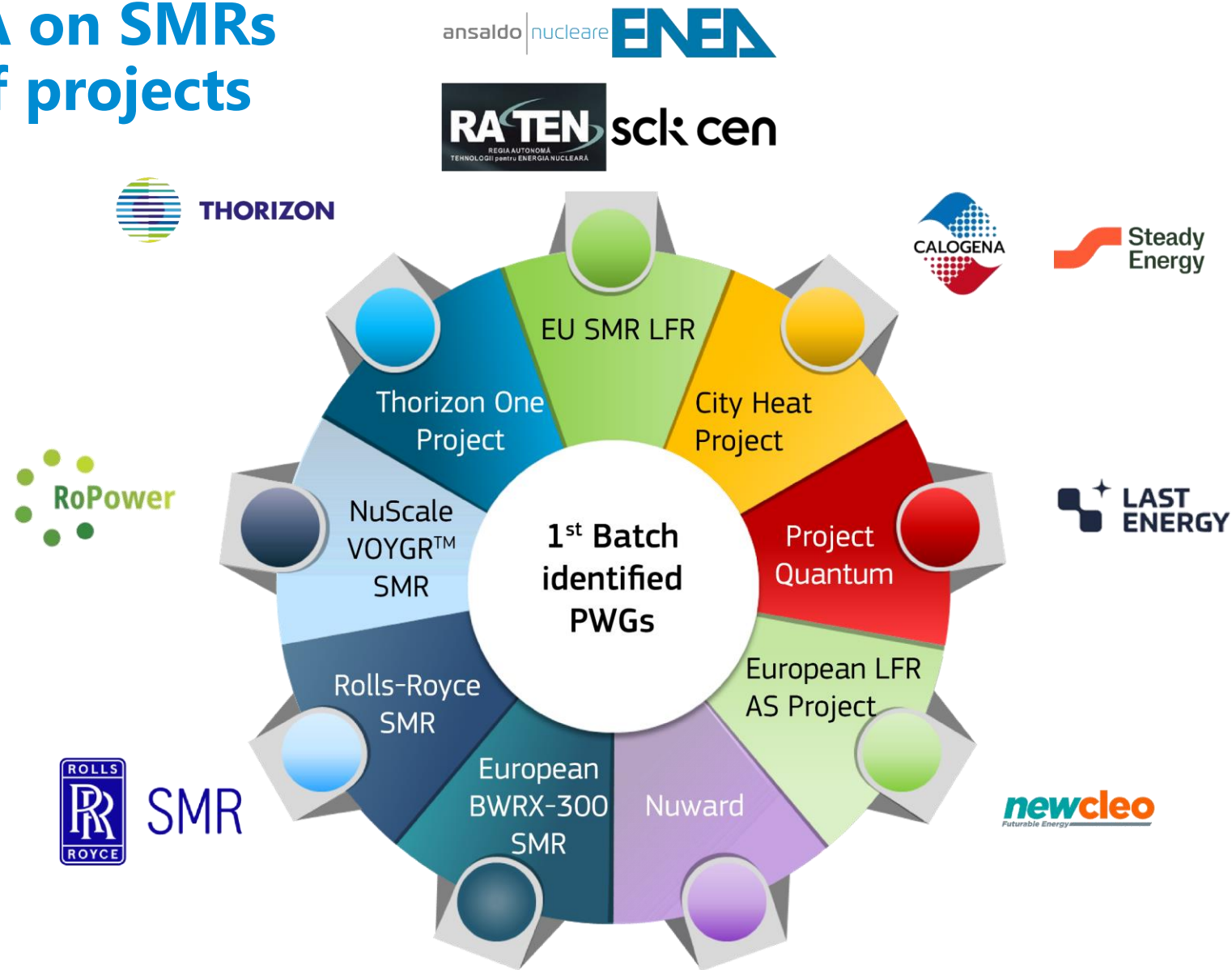
European Industrial Alliance on Small Modular Reactors (SMRs IA)

Main developments since establishment:

- Launched in February 2024
 - Overarching goal: development and deployment of SMRs in the EU by end of 2030
 - Eight technical working groups created
 - Nine projects identified by the Governing Board in October 2024
 - A new round for applications expected in Q2 2025 (those not included in the first batch can reapply).
 - SMRs IA does not provide any funding to identified projects
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- SMR Communication planned to be published in 2026 (as part of the Action Plan for Affordable Energy)

European IA on SMRs

1st batch of projects



*Announced on 11 October 2024
<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/62274>

Commission Communication on the EU Fusion Strategy

The strategy aims to:

- **coordinate actions** of the different EU stakeholders and to provide clarity for the private sector
 - support nuclear fusion start-ups and to stimulate **investments** through public-private partnerships
 - harmonise **regulatory approaches** in the EU
 - establish fusion **R&I governance and decision-making process** at the EU level
 - strengthen **international collaborations** (UK, US, JP already established fusion strategies)
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- Call for evidence to be launched in a few weeks
 - EU Fusion Strategy in a form of a Commission Communication planned for 2026

New Competitiveness Framework: Competitiveness Compass

- Builds on the analysis of Draghi's report on the future of European competitiveness
 - Establishes competitiveness as one of EU's overarching principles for action: closing the innovation gap, decarbonising economy, reducing dependencies
 - Aim: competitiveness-friendly and technology-neutral transition to decarbonised economy
 - It has put forward Clean Industrial Deal (CID): shift to clean and affordable energy
 - It will guide the Commission's work in the coming five years
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- Nuclear energy recognised as a crucial component of clean energy transition (contributes to EU's 2050 objectives for climate-neutrality)
 - European Industrial Alliance on SMRs aims to enhance EU technological leadership in this emerging nuclear technology, which would support EU's energy autonomy

New Competitiveness Framework: Clean Industrial Deal + Affordable Energy Action Plan

- Integrates climate action and competitiveness into a unified growth strategy
 - Provides guidance for large climate-neutral investments in the EU
 - Focuses on reducing energy costs to boost the EU's attractiveness for manufacturing
 - Sets context for Clean Energy Investment Strategy (CEIS): broader look at energy system
 - European Investment Bank will launch new financing instruments to support CID
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- CID respects technological neutrality for Member States
 - Nuclear energy integrated into CID+AEAP and CEIS via PINC: cost-efficient nuclear projects + focus on upskilling, diversification and development of competitive supply chains
 - SMRs can contribute to electrification and decarbonisation of hard-to-abate and energy-intensive sectors [transport, chemical and steel industry, or district heating]

Nuclear matters in the draft Clean Industrial State Aid Framework (CISAF)

The Commission announced in the Clean Industrial Deal Communication that “[...] Fully recognising the Member States’ right to decide on their energy mix, it will assess the State aid for nuclear supply chains and technologies in line with the Treaty and with respect to technological neutrality.”

The Commission has launched a consultation on its Draft Clean Industrial State Aid Framework (CISAF)

The window for submission of consultation responses has elapsed recently (25 April 2025). The Commission is currently assessing the input received.

Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports

Delivering on the Versailles Declaration and building on the achievements of the REPowerEU Plan and EU sanctions, **the Roadmap:**

- addresses the risks of weaponisation of energy supplies;
- aims to ensure EU's independence from Russia;
- signals support to Ukraine by cutting revenues to Russia to finance the war through energy imports.

It is the EU's strategy to remove Russian oil, gas and nuclear energy imports from EU markets in a gradual and coordinated way

Roadmap: actions on Russian nuclear energy imports

Objective: Gradual phasing out of uranium, enriched uranium and other nuclear materials to avoid security of supply risks in the short to medium term.



Action 5

Trade measures on imports of enriched uranium to level the playing field and encourage political and business decisions to accelerate capacity building in EU's nuclear value chain

Prevent new supply contracts by restricting Euratom Supply Agency's obligatory co-signatures

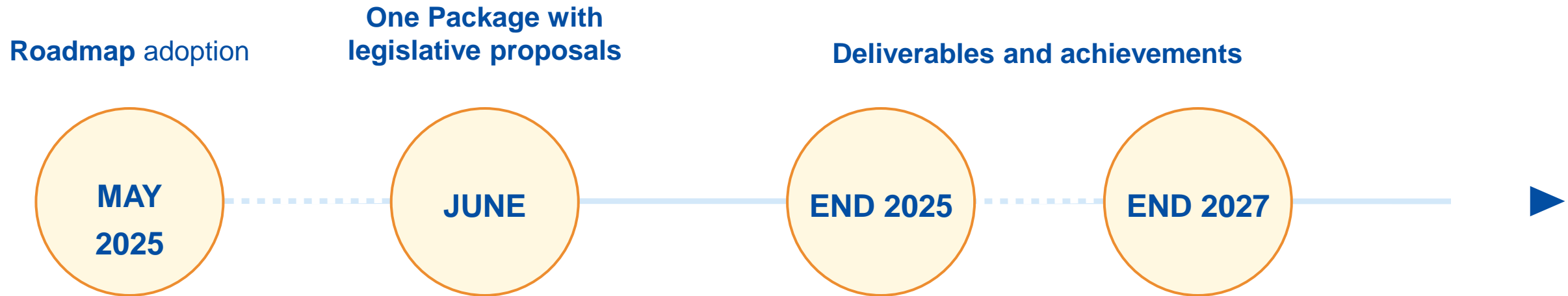
Objective: Action from Member States to phase out supplies of nuclear fuel, fuel services and spare parts; enhancing EU supply chains and production of medical radioisotopes.



Action 6: Member States to plan and monitor the phase out of Russian nuclear energy through national plans with clear actions and timeline within specific deadlines

Action 7: Proposal for a European Radioisotopes Valley Initiative (ERVI)

Timeline for adoption of the legislative proposals in the Roadmap



- **By end June 2025:** legislative proposals on ending Russian energy imports
- Measures on nuclear energy still to be refined in the context of the legislative proposals (aiming to protect security of supply)



Thank you



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