THE TALLINN DECLARATION

ON

THE FUTURE OF SMR LICENSING

We, gathered in Tallinn, Estonia,

NOTING the formation of the European SMR Alliance in January 2020 with the goal of facilitating wide-spread Small Modular Reactor ("**SMR**") deployment in Europe by the 2030s;

RECOGNISING the urgent response needed to meet the European Union's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050;

BELIEVING that SMRs can make a significant contribution to low-carbon energy mixes in the European Union and globally;

RESPECTFUL of the role of nuclear regulatory bodies in ensuring safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

COGNISANT of the impact of nuclear licensing processes and regulatory matters on the business case for SMRs, design criteria, development of supply chains and overall viability of SMR deployment;

CONSCIOUS that effective and efficient utilisation of experienced global human resources in reactor licensing is necessary; and

CONVINCED that SMR vendors and future SMR licensees must proactively engage with regulators in their own countries and in key jurisdictions around the world to promote the optimal way forward for SMR licensing,

Hereby support and will promote the following principles of SMR licensing:

1. A pragmatic approach to SMR licensing must be employed to overcome licensing and regulatory challenges and reduce SMR project risk relating to nuclear regulation and the licensing process.

2. SMR design standardisation must be facilitated to the greatest extent possible.

3. In developing or updating the regulatory framework applicable to SMRs, host country nuclear regulatory bodies should seek to facilitate regulatory harmonisation. Regulatory frameworks should be based on the International Atomic Energy Agency ("**IAEA**") Safety Standards (as applicable to the relevant SMR(s)) and implement European Union Nuclear Safety Directives, as well as give due consideration to compatibility with relevant vendor/reference plant country-of-origin or other experienced nuclear country's regulatory regimes.

4. As the licensee will have prime responsibility for the safety of its SMR plant, the licence applicant will need to be an intelligent customer, competent to undertake an independent assessment of the safety case and prepare the licensing documentation prior to its

submission to the host country nuclear regulatory body. Licence applicants should seek maximum utilisation of an existing safety case prepared for a standard SMR or a reference plant design.

5. To the extent the host country deems it appropriate in its particular circumstances, the licensing process should enable the host country nuclear regulatory body to achieve maximum utilisation of the safety assessment of the standard SMR or reference plant design conducted by an experienced, independent and transparent foreign regulatory body from the vendor/reference plant country-of-origin or from another experienced nuclear country, thereby making effective use of experienced global human resources in licensing and continuously building upon the safety case for the relevant SMR(s). In all circumstances, the host country nuclear regulatory body maintains sovereign and independent decision-making authority.

6. The host country nuclear regulatory body should conduct an independent safety assessment (which may be undertaken together with technical support organisations) based on a graded approach that prioritises safety significant items, deviations from the standard SMR or reference plant design and site-specific and licence applicant-specific matters.

7. Close cooperation between the host country nuclear regulatory body and the nuclear regulatory body of the relevant vendor/reference plant country-of-origin or other experienced nuclear country is essential. Cooperation mechanisms which enable mutual recognition and acceptance of regulatory approvals of experienced, independent and transparent foreign regulatory bodies should be pursued.

8. A mechanism for international design certification should also be pursued and made viable in the future.

9. The signatories will consider the work being undertaken by the IAEA, the IAEA SMR Regulator's Forum, the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD, the activities of the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation with regards to SMRs, and the work of the Cooperation in Reactor Design Evaluation and Licensing Working Group of the World Nuclear Association and the European Utility Requirements, among others.

Signed in Tallinn, Estonia on 9 February 2021 by:

Fermi Energia OÜ, Estonia

Fortum Power and Heat Oy, Finland

Vattenfall AB, Sweden

Tractebel Engineering S.A., Belgium

Synthos Green Energy S.A, Poland

Elektrárna Temelín II, a. s.; ČEZ Group, Czech Republic

S.N. Nuclearelectrica S.A., Romania

The e-Lise Foundation, Netherlands

18for0, Ireland