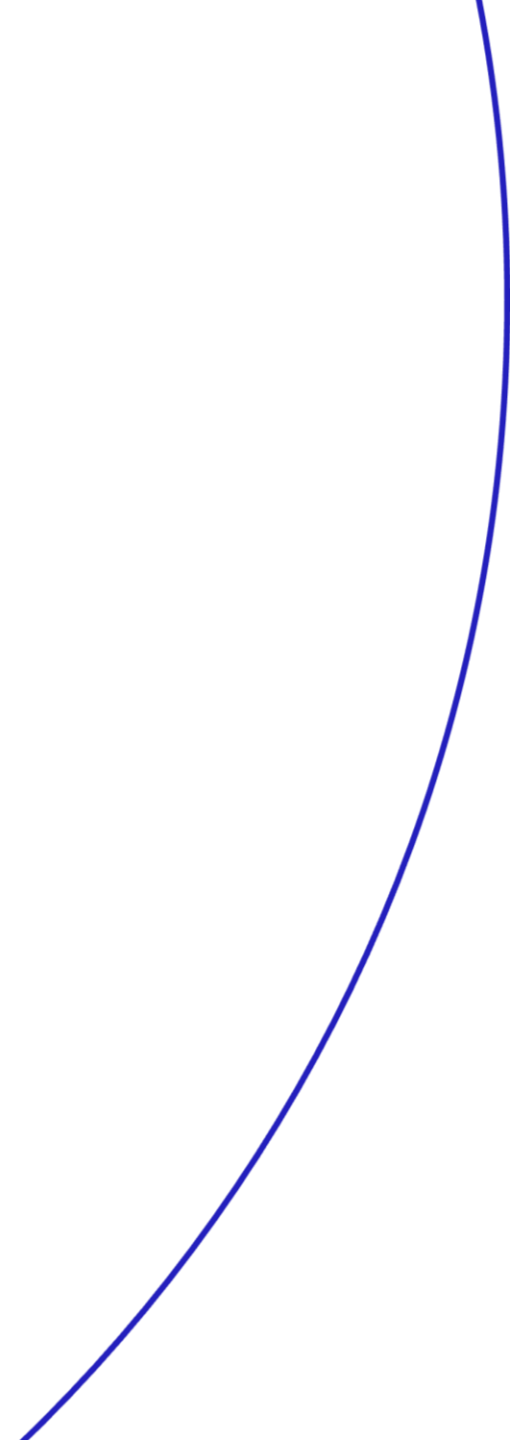


# Fermi Energia

**VÄIKEREAKTORI RAJAMISPROGRAMMI  
ARENDAMINE JA ELLUVIIMINE**

Henri Ormus 10.08.2023



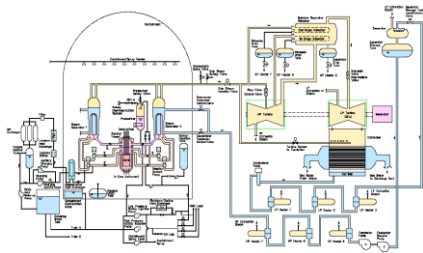
Küsimus:

Millised on põhilised  
tuumajaama programmi  
arendamise etapid?



# Tuumajaama elutsükkel on 80-120 aastat

Planeerimine,  
projekteerimine,  
litsenseerimine  
**5 ~ 20 aastat**



Ehitus  
**5 ~ 10 aastat**



Dekommissioneerimine  
**10~20 aastat**



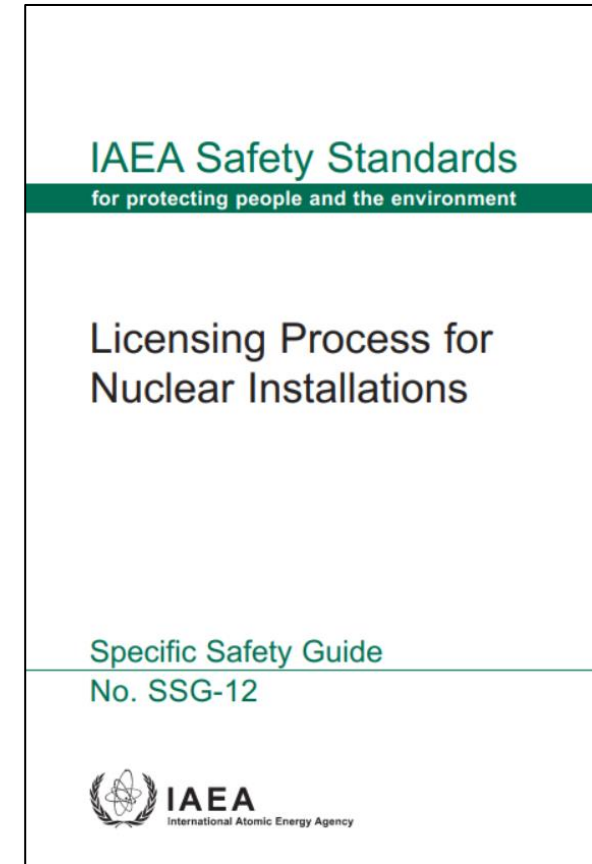
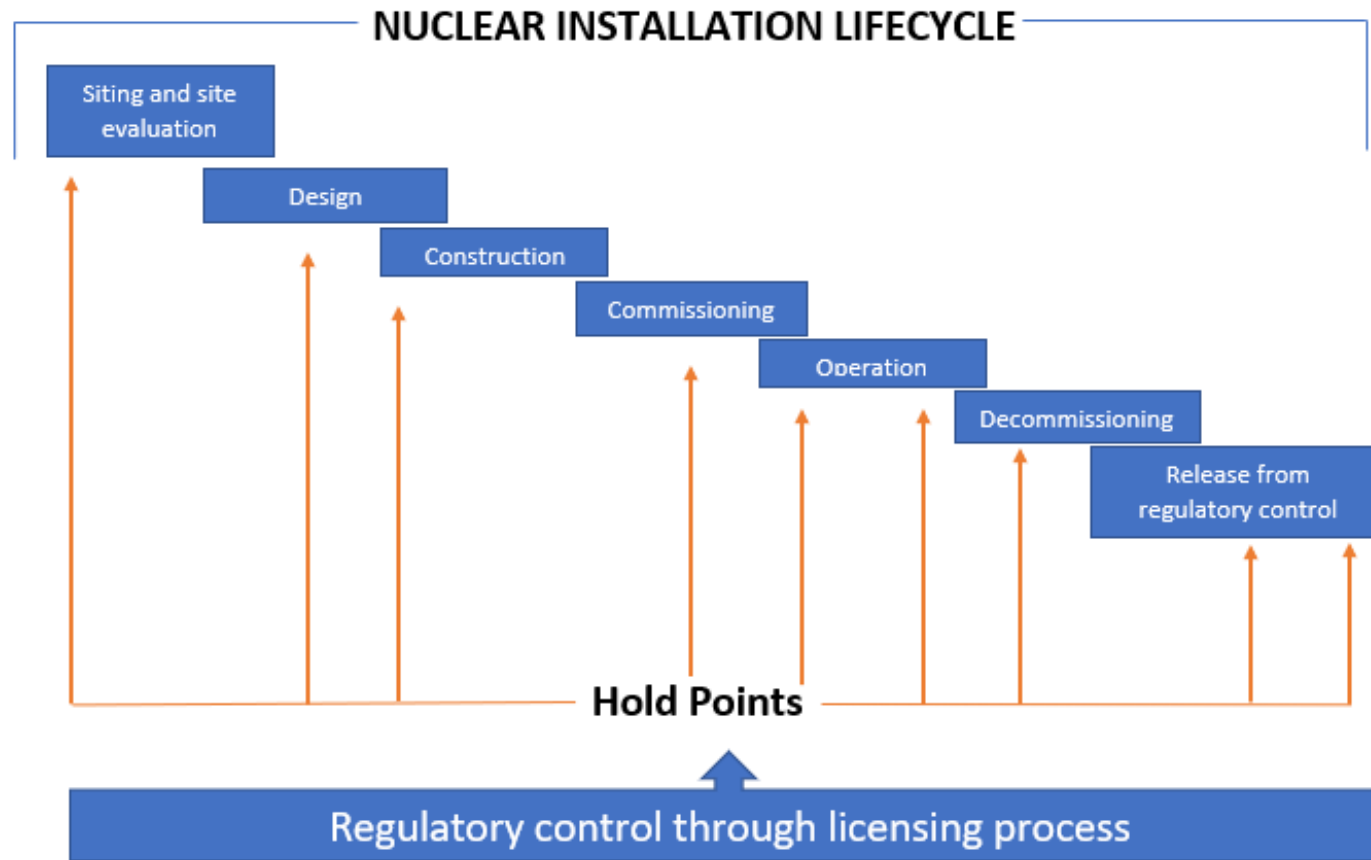
Asukoha ettevalmistus  
**3 ~ 5 aastat**



Opereerimine  
**60~100 aastat**



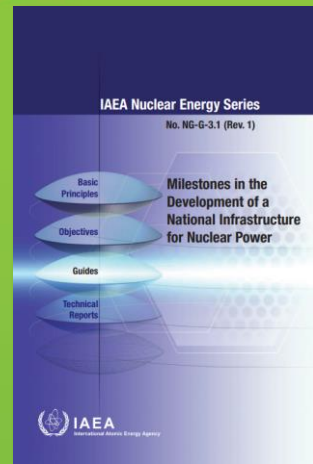
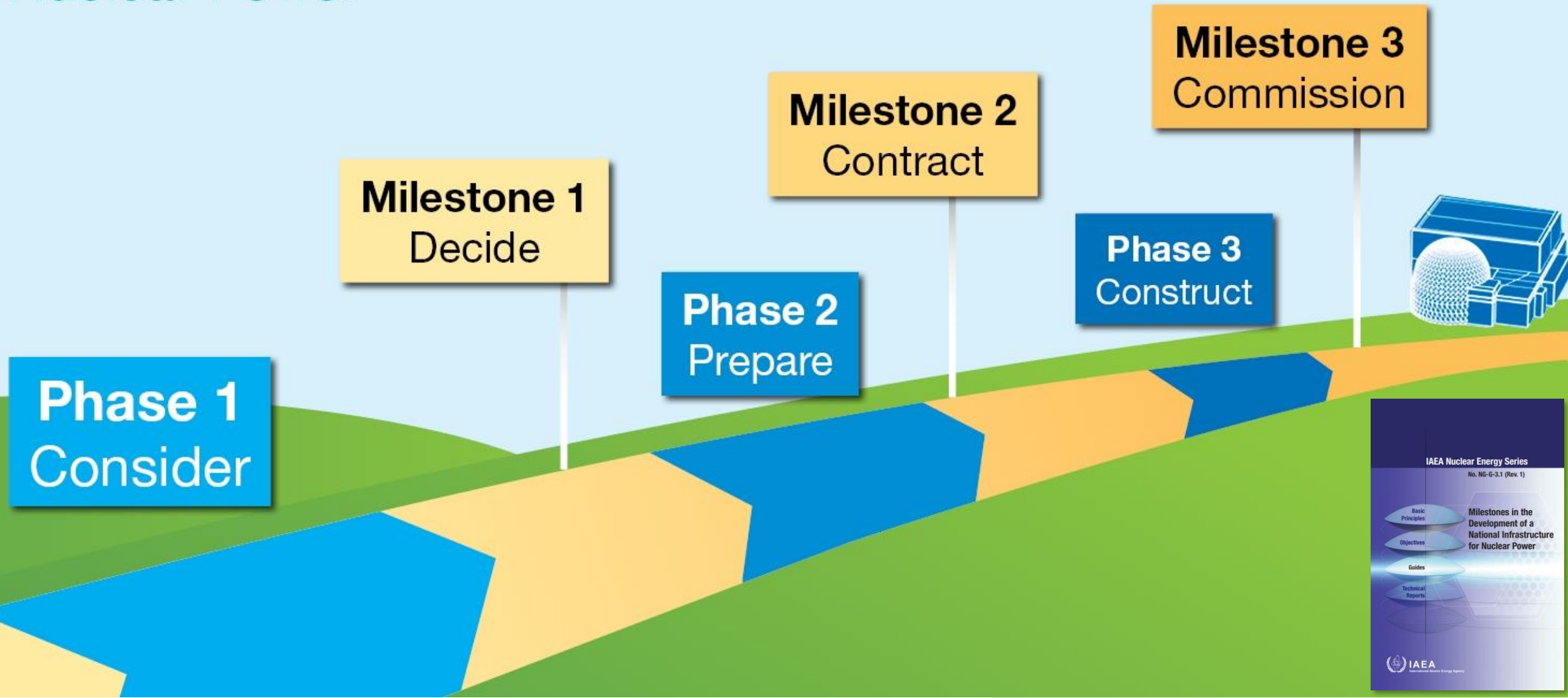
# Tuumajaama eluetapid



Tuumarajatise eluetapid ja litsentseerimise kontrollpunktid



# Introducing Nuclear Power



Olkiluoto tuumajaama, Soome (2×890 MWe + 1600MWe)





Olkiluoto 3 tuumajaama ehitus

# Olkiluoto 3 tuumajaama turbiinihalli ehitustööd





# Tuumaenergia taristu 19 elementi



National position



Nuclear safety



Management



Funding and financing



Legal framework



Safeguards



Radiation protection



Regulatory framework



Electrical grid



Human resource development



Stakeholder involvement



Site and supporting facilities



Environmental protection



Emergency planning



Nuclear security



Nuclear fuel cycle



Radioactive waste management



Industrial involvement



Procurement

Nuclear Infrastructure Issues - IAEA Milestones Approach

# IAEA Nuclear Energy Series

No. NG-T-1.6

## Management of Nuclear Power Plant Projects

Basic Principles

Objectives

Guides

Technical Reports



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

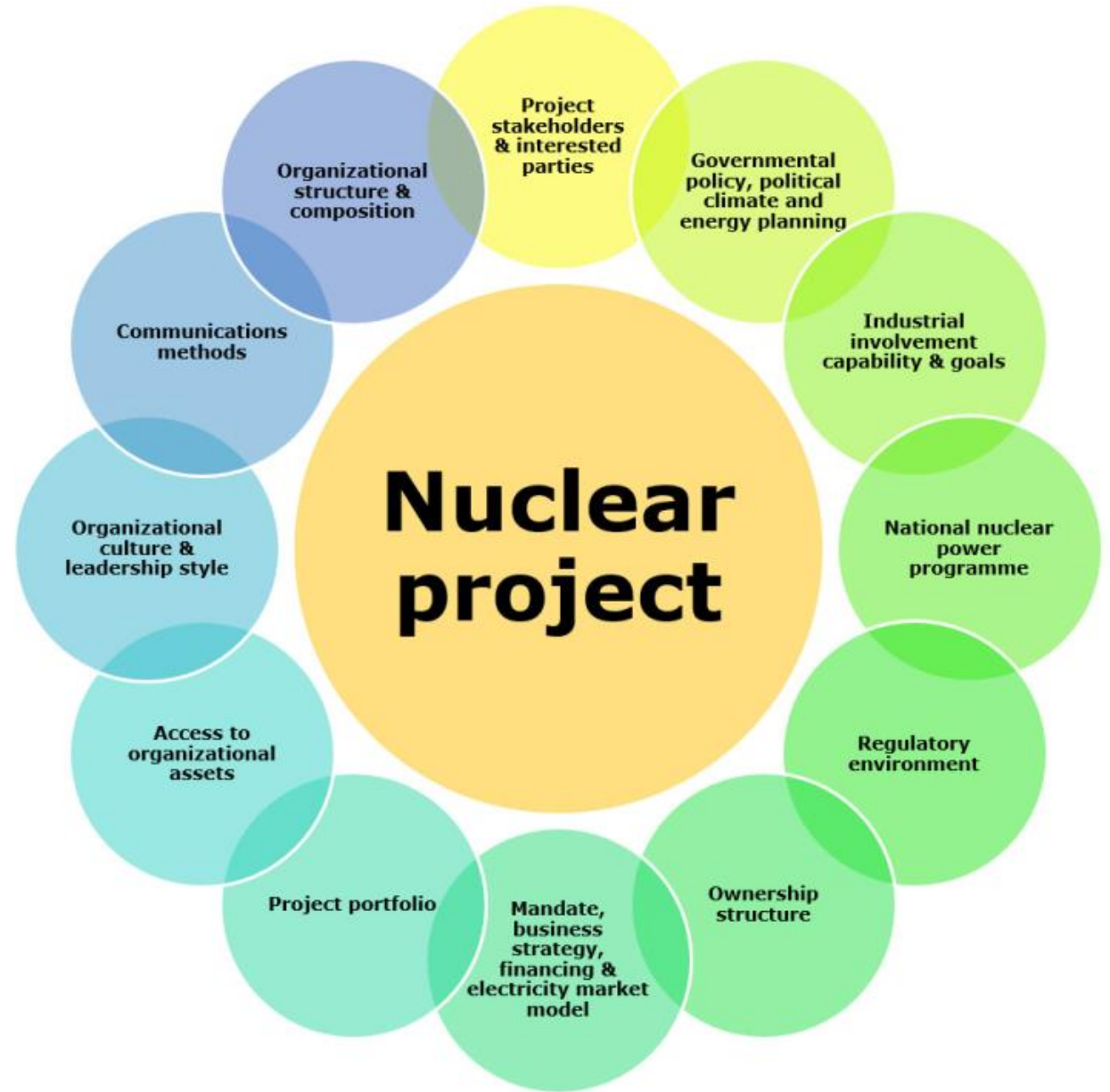


FIG. 3. Enterprise and external environment factors that influence nuclear projects.

# Projektijuhtimine

On üks olulisemaid aspekte tuumajaama projekti õnnestumisel

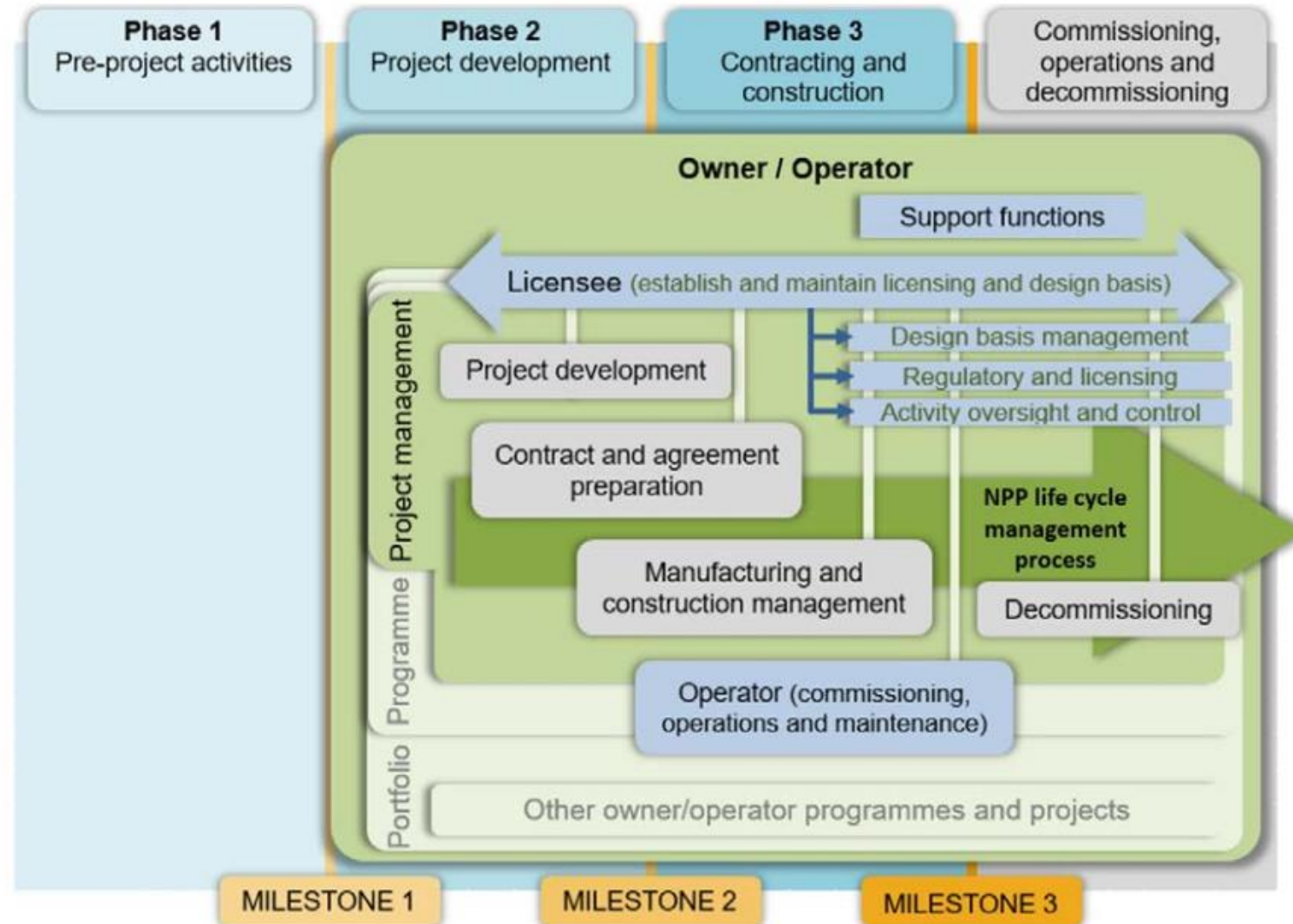
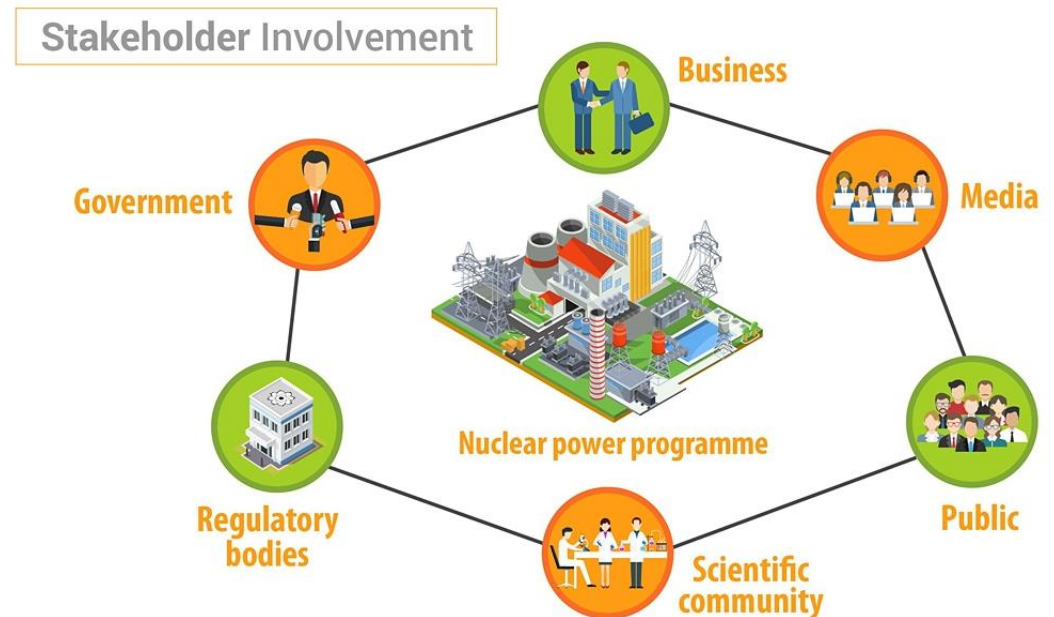


FIG. 5. Structuring of a typical NPP project within an owner/operator's portfolio for a newcomer country.

# Projekti sidusrühmad

- Avalikkus
- Valitsus vastutab üldise poliitika ja mõnel juhul rahastamise eest
- Turg (elektritarbijad) vajavad elektrit ja on valmis maksma õiglast hinda
- Jaama omanik (Operaator) vastutab projektide arendamise ja klientide hüvanguks elektri tootmise eest. Võtab kogu projektriski, kui seda tasakaalustavad hea struktuur ja atraktiivsed turud
- Tehnoloogia tarnija vastutab tehnoloogia, projekti graafikujärgse tarnimise ja eelarve eest
- Regulaator vastutab inimeste ja keskkonna ohutuse eest
- Investorid pakuvad rahalisi vahendeid
- Meedia



**Edukas projekt vastab kõigi sidusrühmade vajadustele**

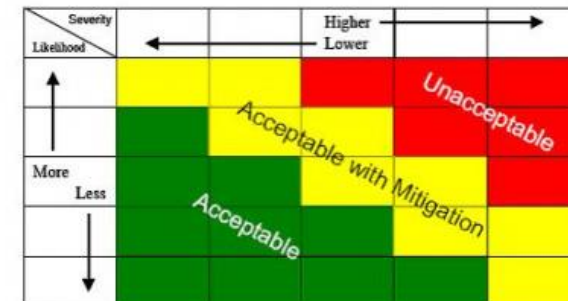


# Projekti Riskid

- Poliitilised
- Reguleeritud
- Ehituslikud
- Operatsioonid
- Elektrienergia
- Tehnoloogia
- Finantseerimine

**Table 1: Nuclear power project risk matrix**

	Development	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
<b>Technical</b>		Safety		Safety
		Design completion/changes	Safety	Safety
	Regulatory assessment	Regulatory assessment/approvals	Plant performance	Design completion/changes
	Site suitability	Vendor & Contractor performance	Skilled & experienced workforce	Regulatory assessment/approvals
	Environmental impact	Equipment supply chain	Nuclear event elsewhere	Contractor performance
	Planning approvals	Skilled & experienced workforce	Nuclear event	Equipment supply chain
		Construction quality	The environment	Skilled & experienced workforce
		Transport routes to site	Fuel supply chain	Transport routes to/from site
		Industrial relations		
		Plant performance		
<b>Business Case</b>			Electricity trading arrangements	
			Electricity price	
	Economics	Design changes	Carbon price	
	Demand forecast	Delay	Fuel costs	Decommissioning fund
	Used fuel & radioactive waste disposal		Capital additions	
			Early closure	
		Cost of waste and used fuel disposal		
		Decommissioning fund performance		
<b>Societal &amp; Political</b>	General public support and local approval			
	Policy supporting the need for nuclear power			
	Policy for waste management			
	Decommissioning & waste management mechanism			
	Carbon pricing mechanism			
	Environmental policy			



Source: [WNA](#)

# Tüüpilised probleemid tuumajaamade arendamisel

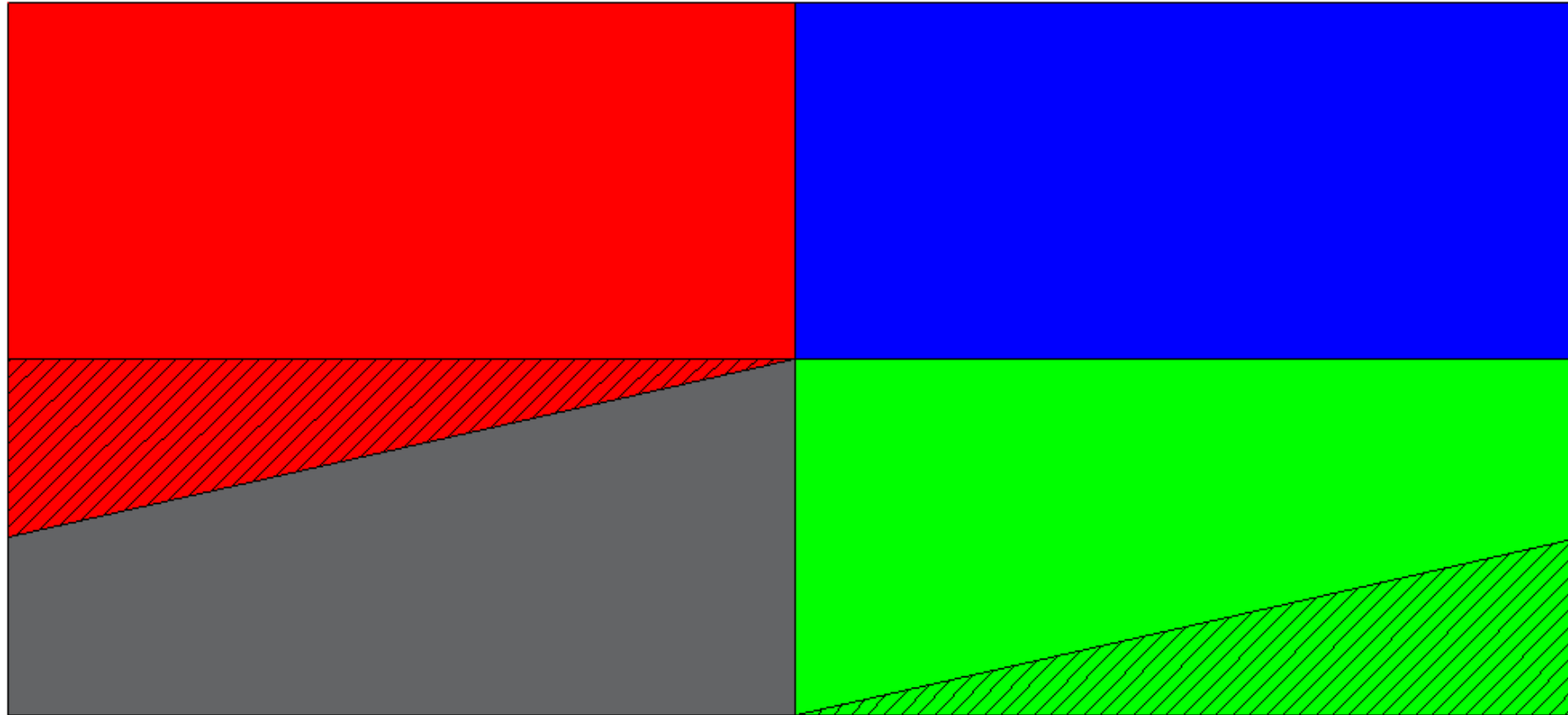
- Disain pole ehituse alustamiseks piisavalt küps
- Detailne tööprojekt ja töödokumentatsioon ei ole planeeritud ehitamise ajaks valmis, viivitused tootmises, projektijuhtimise väljakutsed
- Keerulised regulatiivsed nõuded
- QA/QC probleemid, vead ja mittevastavused
- Ebapiisav tuumaehituse kogemus
- Ebapiisav tuumaklassi seadmete tootmise kogemus (tuumastandardid)
- Omanikul puudub suurte ehitusprojektide juhtimise kogemus
- Ebapiisav projektikontroll (aeg, kulud, kvaliteet)
- Kehv vastutuse ja töökorralduse määratlemine kaasatud osapoolte vahel
- Ebapiisav ajakava integreerimine ja osapooltevaheline suhtlus
- Puudulik strateegiline ja operatiivne planeerimine (protsessid, tegevused, verstapostid)
- Poliitilised muutused
- Finantsprobleemid



# Probleemid tuumajaamade ehitamisel

**AEG + MAKSUMUS**

**PROJEKTI MAHT**



**RAKENDAMISE KIIRUS**

**KVALITEETI JA OHUTUSE NÕUDED**

**MITTEVASTAVUSED**

# Eduka projekti kriteeriumid

- Hästi projekteeritud ökonoomne jaam
- Stabiilne regulatiivne režiim
- Riskide jagamine kõigi projekti osapoolte vahel
- Tugev projektimeeskond
- Täieulatuslik projekti planeerimine ja juhtimine





Taishan TEJ, Hiina (2×1660 MWe EPR)



Leningrad-2 TEJ, Sosnovõi Bor (2×1085 MWe VVER-1200)



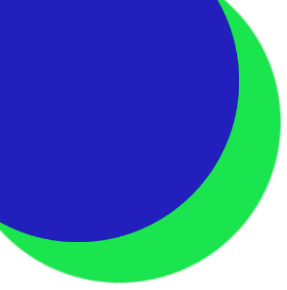
Barakah TEJ, UAE (4×1345 MWe APR1400)



# Mõtteid koju kaasa

1. Tuumaprojektid on kapitalimahukad ja pikaajalised, kuid nende tegevuskulud on madalad väikse kütusekulu tõttu
2. Projektide standardiseerimine on riskide vähendamise ning kulude ja ajakava eesmärkide saavutamise võti
3. Tugev projektijuhtimine projekti omaniku poolt on projekti õnnestumiseks hädavajalik





Loamenetlus

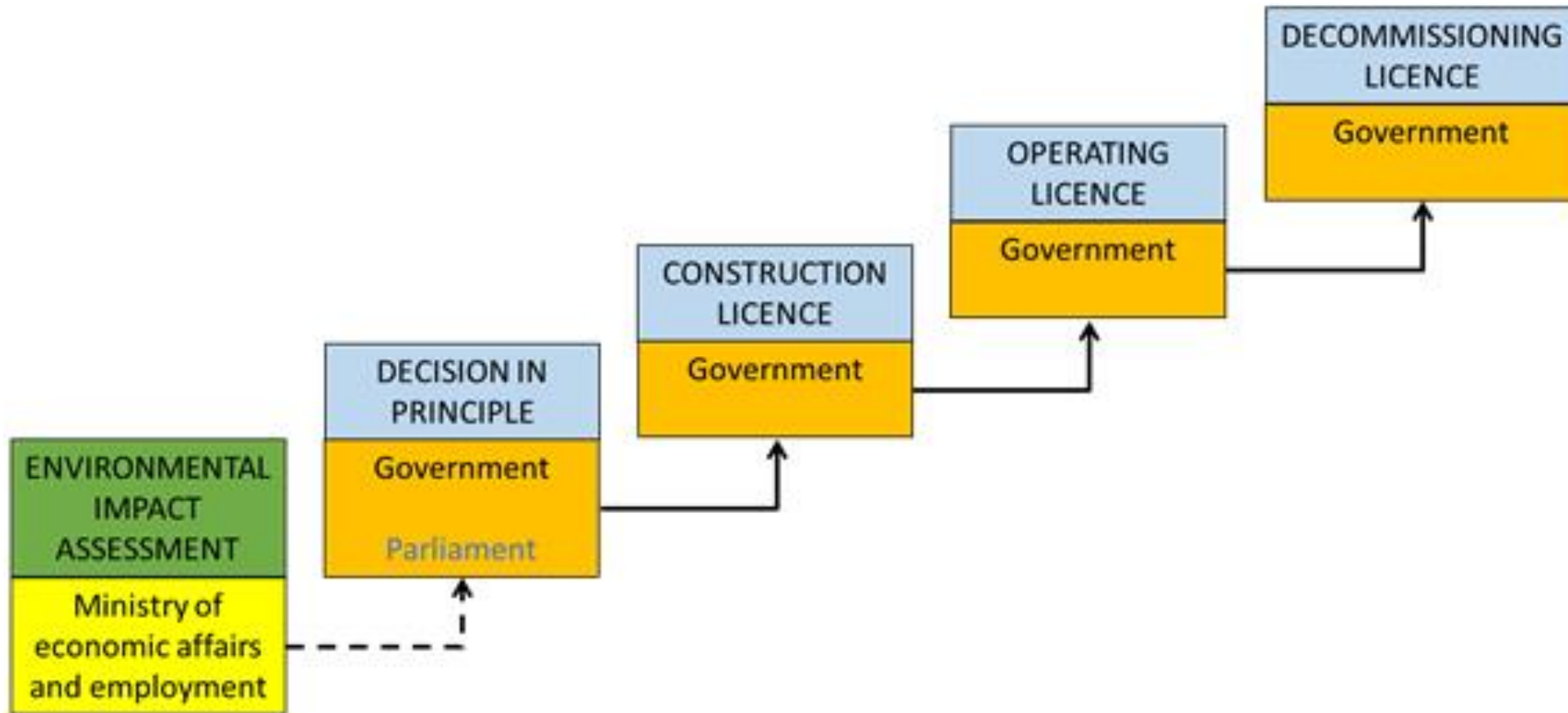


## Küsimus:

Millised on erinevad  
tuumajaama rajamiseks  
vaja minevad litsensid või  
load?



# Näide: Soome uute tuumarajatiste litsentseerimise protsess



# Loamenetlus

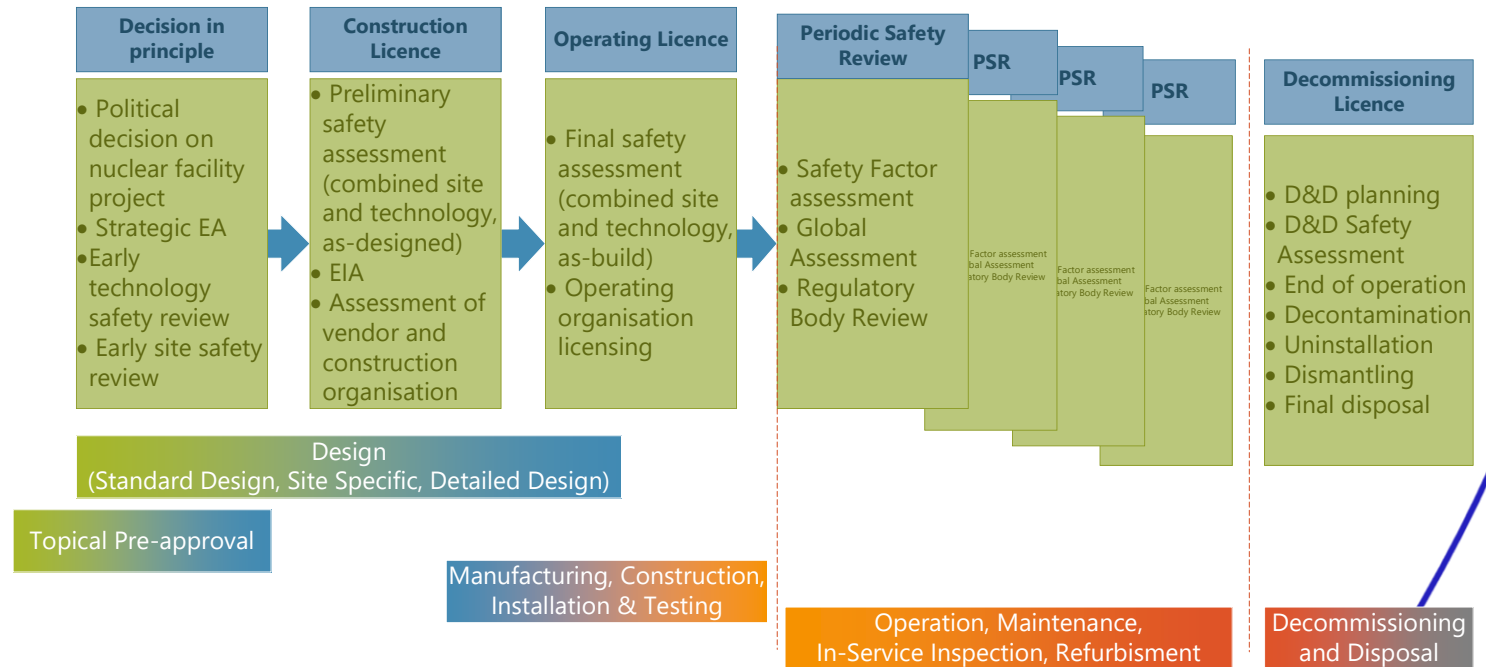
- Riigiti väga erinev
- Lisaks rahvusvahelistele normidele ja standarditele on riikidel omad seadused ja regulatsioon, mis teeb tehnoloogia viimise teise riiki keeruliseks
- Võrdluseks: lennundus





# Üldine litsentsseerimise protseduurika VMRi juurutamiseks Eestis

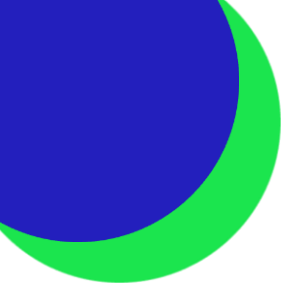
- Riigi eriplaneering ja põhimõtteline otsus
- Ehitusluba
- Käitamisluba
- Perioodiline ohutushinnang
- Dekomissioneerimisluba



Seadusandlus vaja Eestis alles luua

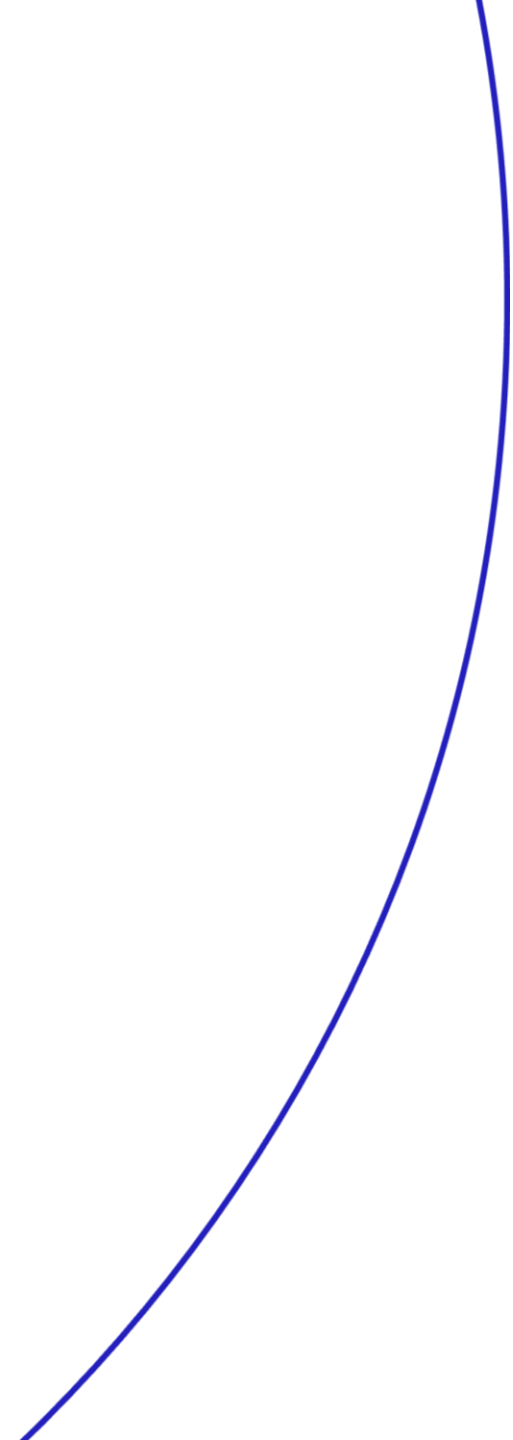
Allikas: Väikeste moodulreaktorite litsentsimismudel (Teostaja: Fortum Power and Heat Oy ja GNE Advisory) [LINK](#)

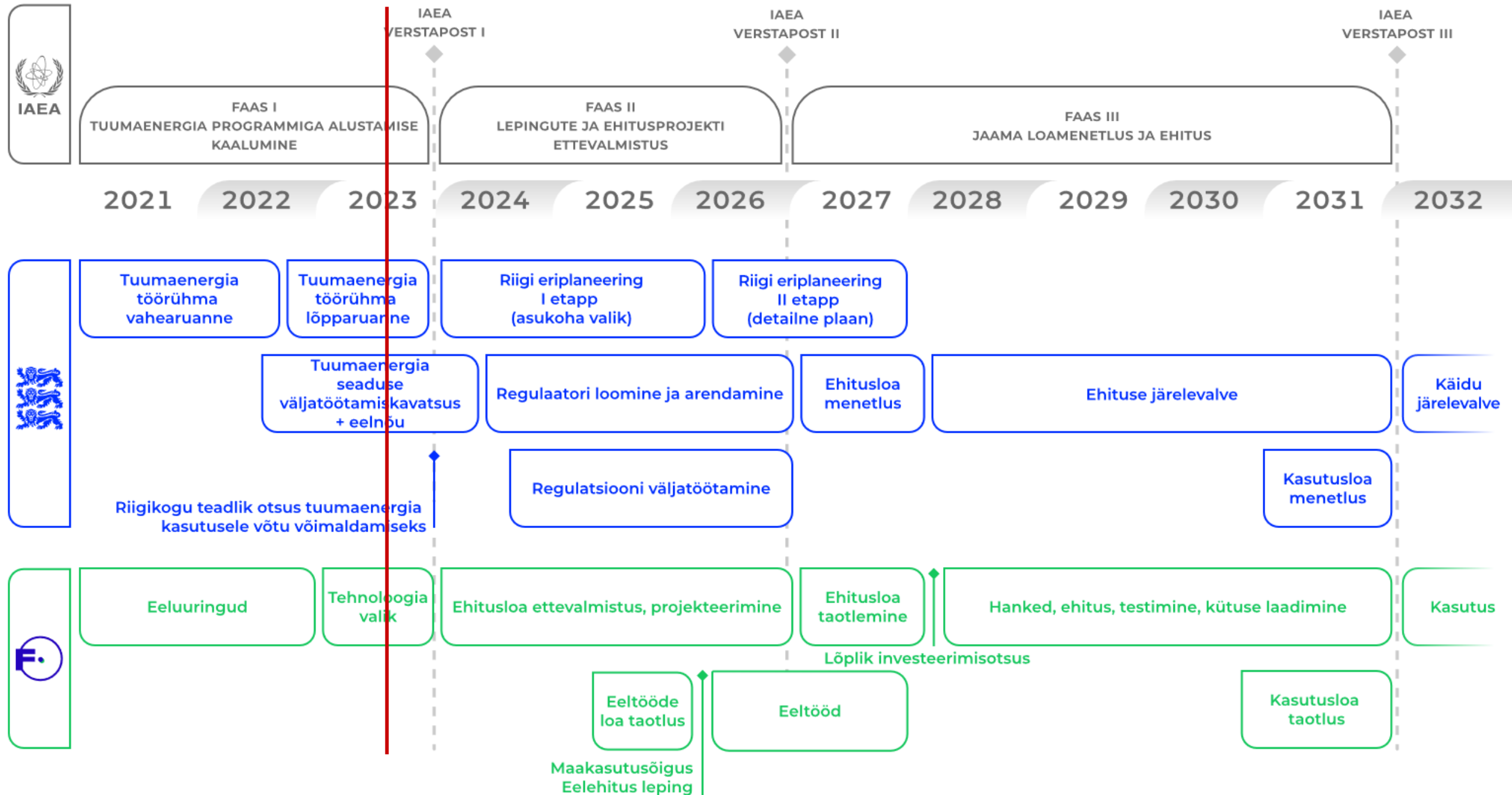




# Fermi Energia rajamisprogramm

suur pilt





# Rajamisprogramm paneb paika projekti nurgakivid

	<b>Program plan</b> developed stepwise incl. a business risk analysis	<b>Expectations</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Deliveries</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Value</b>
1. Sidusrühmad	<b>1. Stakeholders</b>	<b>Government and authorities</b>	Shareholders and lenders	Suppliers and contracts	Regional and local	Media and public relations	Partnerships and services	Market and customers
2. Projekti faasid	<b>2. Phases</b>	Site and environment	<b>Technology and vendor</b>	Plant safety and licensing	Supply chain readiness	Construction readiness	Operational readiness	Decommissioning
3. Jaam	<b>3. Plant</b>	Regulatory requirements	Design adaptation and maturity	<b>Procurement and supply chain</b>	Construction and localization	Validation and commissioning	Operational features	Replacements and refurbishments
4. Organisatsioon	<b>4. Organization</b>	Responsibility and governance	Competence and commitment	Recruitment and consultants	<b>Roles and responsibilities</b>	Learning and training	Management system	Information management
5. Projektid	<b>5. Projects</b>	Management and integration	Contracts and scopes	Planning and time schedule	People and capacity to deliver	<b>Delivery progress and quality</b>	Reporting and control	Claims and disputes
6. Tootmine	<b>6. Production</b>	Fuel and waste	Power and upgrades	Availability and outages	Operators and qualifications	Trade and load follow-up	<b>Operation and maintenance</b>	Plant lifetime and extension
7. Riskid	<b>7. Risks</b>	Risk assessment	Investments and financing	Agreements and contracts	CAPEX and project risks	OPEX and uncertainties	Plant performance and output	<b>203x-21yy</b> <b>€/TWh</b>

**Liigume edasi samm-sammult ja plaanipäraselt.**



# Organisatsiooni eesmärgid on paigas

Target setting	Starting up	Plan & prepare		Construct & commission		Operate & maintain	
Technical	Scan technologies	Learn the key candidates	Get the permits	Supervise the quality	Close the open items	Analyse the performance	Plan refurbishments
Project	Connect with suppliers	Plan the projects	Ensure the deliveries	Control the progress	Take over the plant items	Lead new projects	Lead refurbishments
Corporate	Engage people	Plan the organization	Prepare ways of working	Finalize the systems	Transit to the operation	Optimize the output	Plan for investments
Production	Screen sites	Characterize the site(s)	Prepare the site	Hire, train and qualify	Run the plant validations	Monitor and run the plant	Carry out the shutdowns
Cooperation	Attract investors	Learn the execution	Follow ref. construction	Follow ref. operation	Contract the partnerships	Share lessons and training	Share services and R&D
FERMI KPI	Direction	Licensing & financing		Quality & competence		Uptime & lifetime	

- ◆ 2021 OPG decision
- ◆ 2024 national commitment
- ◆ 2028 Const-  
ruction license
- ◆ Organization ready
- ◆ 2032 Unit #1 in operation
- ◆ 2034 Unit #2 in operation
- ◆ 2025 site selected
- ◆ Full contract signed
- ◆ Systems ready
- ◆ 2031 Operating license#1
- ◆ 2033 Operating license #2



# Organisatsiooni areng on planeeritud

People	Start up	Plan & prepare		Construct & commission		Operate & maintain	
Technical	4	10	15	20	20	20	20
Project #1	1	5	15	25	25	20	5
Corporate	5	10	15	20	20	15	15
Production #1	-	5	10	20	40	60	60
<b>FERMI people</b>	<b>→ 10</b>	<b>→ 30</b>	<b>→ 55</b>	<b>→ 85 – 105</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>
External services	Shareholders Partners ICT	Advisory Engineering Consultants	Legal Contractual Third parties	Information management Project control support Technical supervision support		Fuel Security Facilities	Maintenance Training Waste

◆ 2021 OPG decision

◆ 2024 national commitment

◆ 2028 Const-  
ruction license

◆ Organization ready

◆ 2032 Unit #1 in operation

◆ 2034 Unit #2 in operation

◆ 2025 site selected

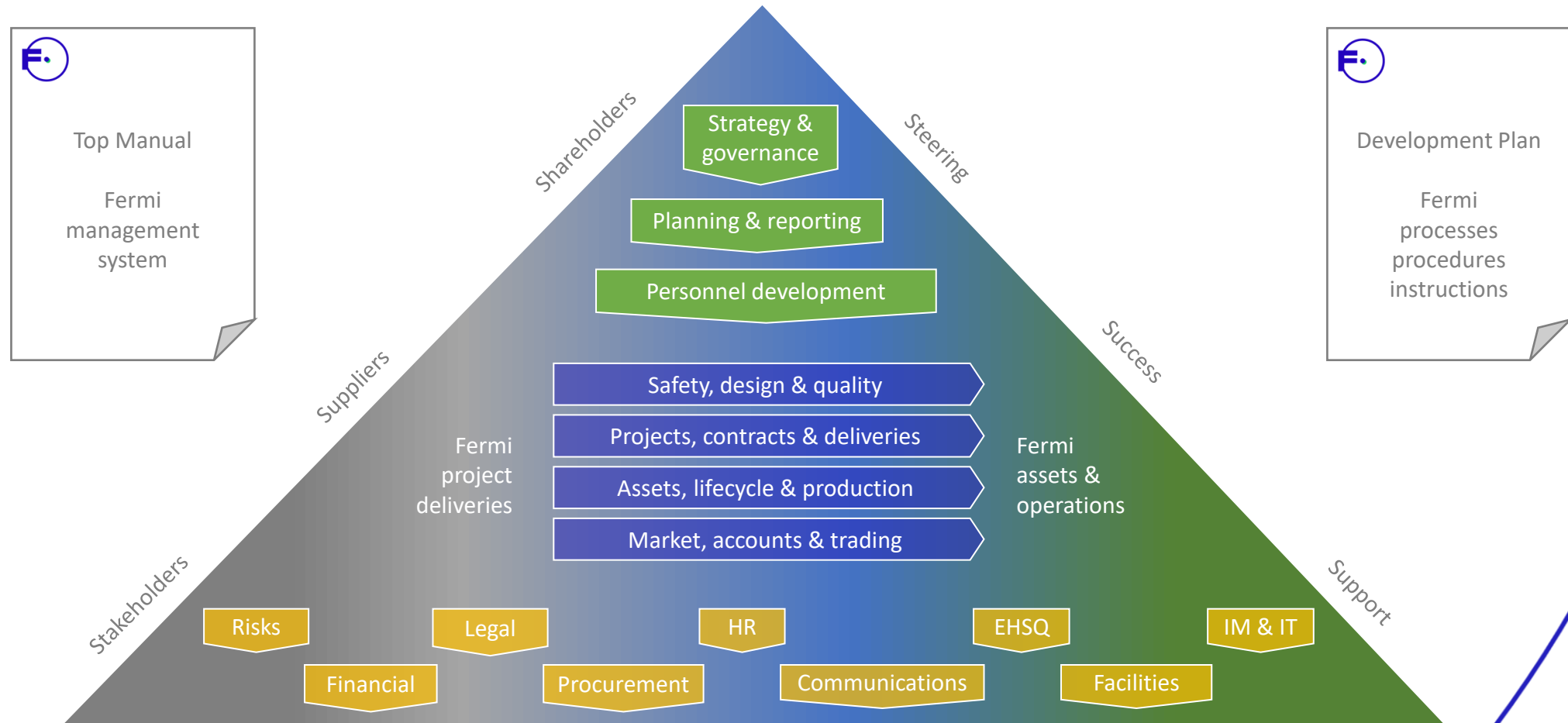
◆ Full contract signed

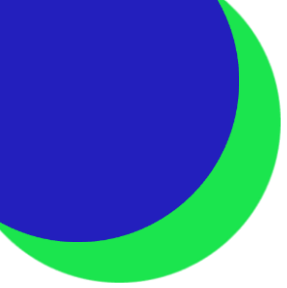
◆ Systems ready

◆ 2031 Operating license #1

◆ 2033 Operating license #2

# Kvaliteedi ja ohutuse tagamine on prioriteet



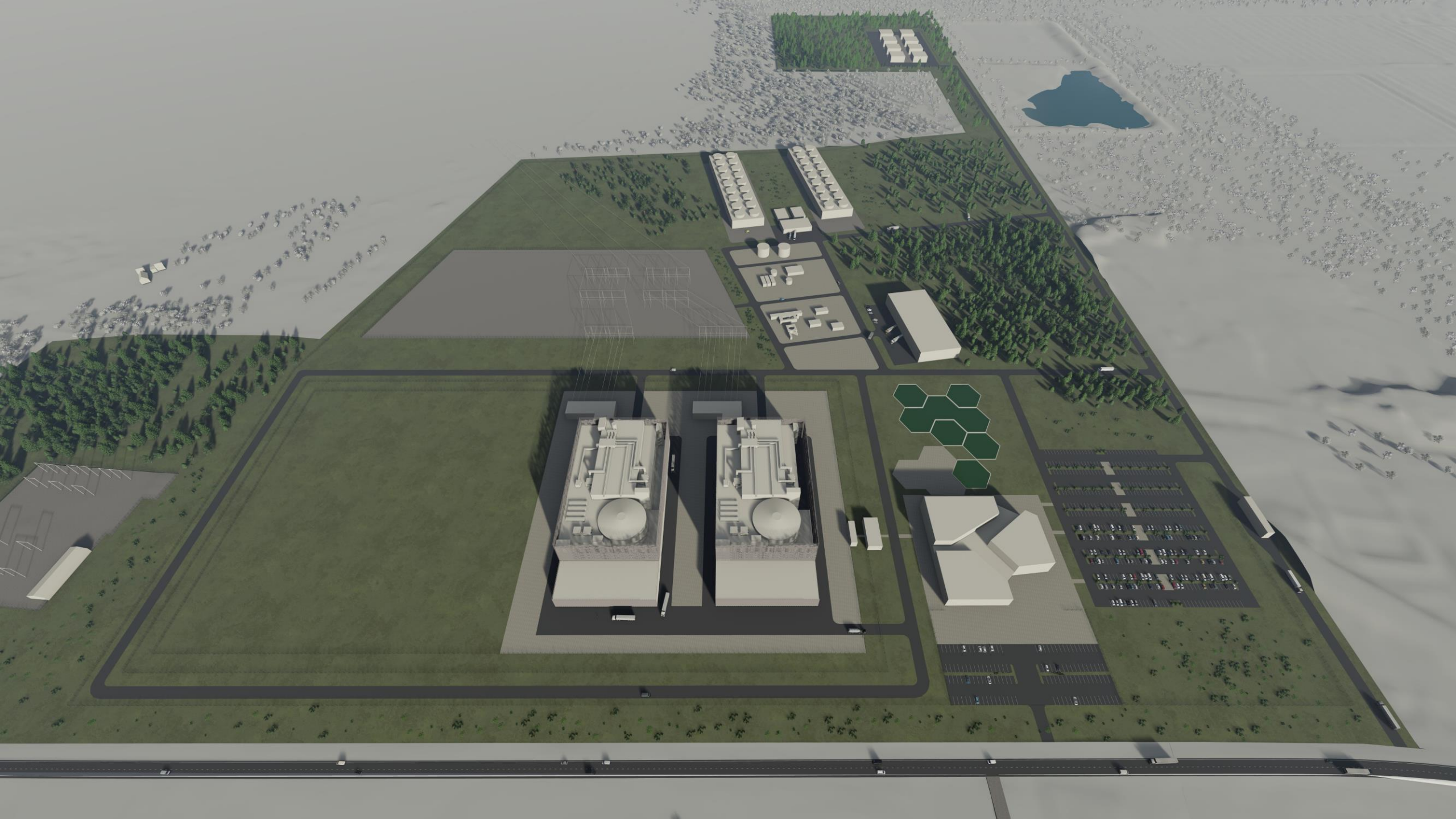


# Järgmised sammud

rajamisprogrammi elluviimine

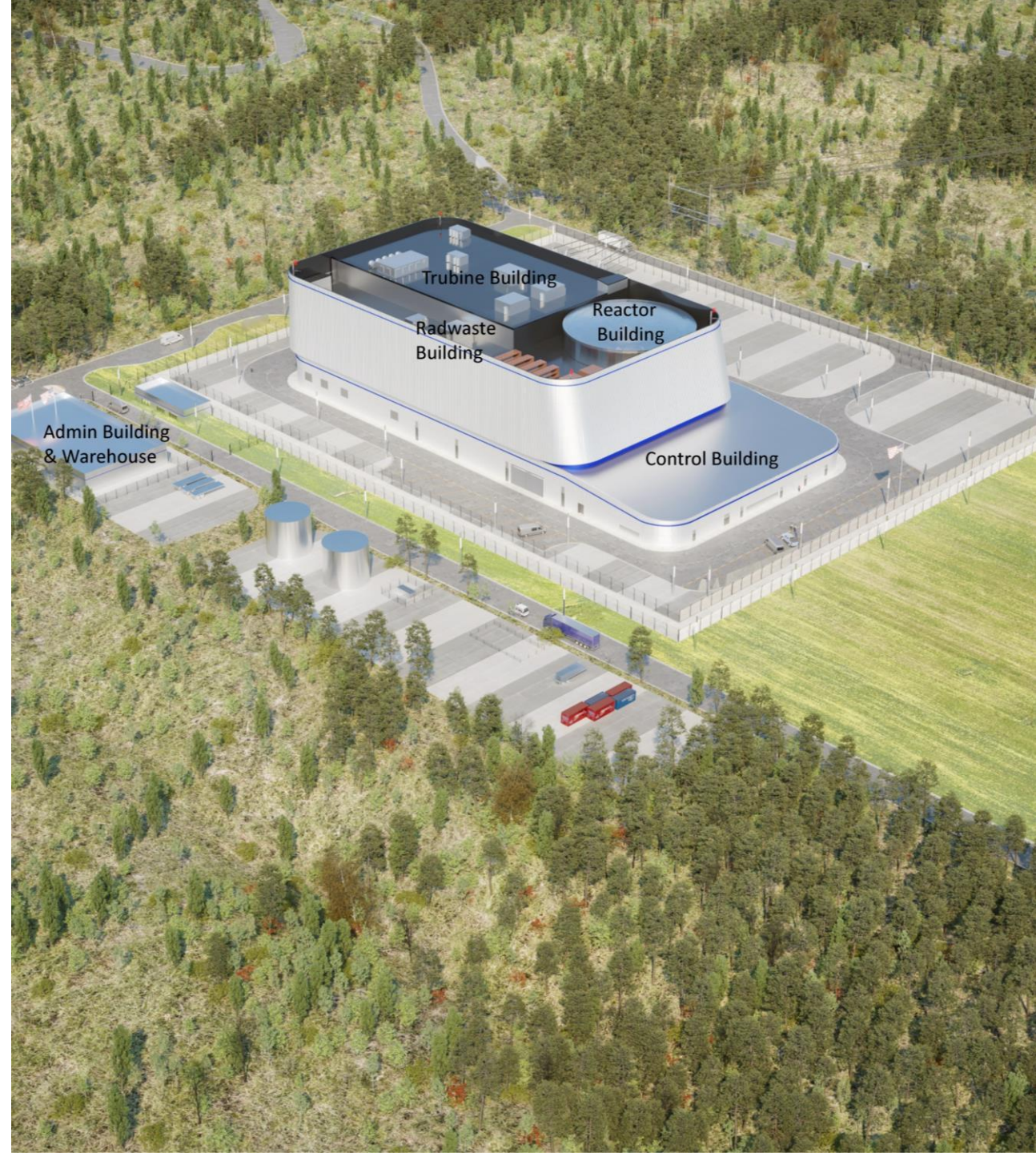






# Järgmised sammud

- **Projekti arenduslepingu (Early Works Agreement) elluviimine**
  - Projekti konsortsiumi kokku panemine
  - Lepingu mudeli ja põhimõtete väljatöötamine
  - Ühise projekti ajakava väljatöötamine
  - Eelprojekteerimine, asukohapõhine disain ja täpne eelarvestamine
  - Litsenseerimine, esmane ohutushinnag (PSAR)
- **Riigi eriplaneeringuks ettevalmistused**
- **Eesti ettevõtete kaasamine**
- Jätkuvad **koolitusprogrammid** ja nende arendamine ning värbamine
- Mitmed erinevad ettevalmistavad **tööd, analüüsid ja plaanid**



# Kokkuvõtteks

1. **Sidusrühmad** – kaasame aktiivselt, et ootused oleks selged
2. **Projekti faasid** – meie ajakava ja eesmärgid on defineeritud
3. **Jaam** – esmane ohutushinnang tehtud ja tehnoloogia valitud
4. **Organisatsioon** – värbamine ja koolitused kulgevad plaanipäraselt
5. **Projektid** – alustatud planeerimine tehnoloogia tarnijaga
6. **Tootmine** – tarbijad toetavad → vajavad kindlust ja stabiilset konkurentsivõimelist hinda
7. **Riskid** – jätkuvalt analüüsitud, prioritseeritud ja juhitud

**Palju tööd on tehtud, palju rohkem veel ees.  
Liigume edasi targalt ja plaanipäraselt.**



# Meil on kindel plaan viia Eesti energeetika 21. sajandisse!



**Albert Kopjev**  
ehitusinsener



**Albert Rice**  
tuumainsener



**Allan Vrager**  
soojustehnika insener



**Andrei Goronovski**  
tuumainsener



**Andres Ingerman**  
kommunikatsioonispetsialist



**Anet Marii Paumets**  
tehniline koordinaator



**Anu Koppel**  
tarneahela juht



**Diana Revjako**  
juhatuse liige, planeering



**Gerli Toomet**  
büroojuht



**Helen Cook** Ph.D.  
tuumaõiguse partner



**Henri Ormus**  
juhatuse liige



**Ivar Kurvits** Ph. D.  
õigusnõunik



**Kalev Kallemets** Ph.D.  
juhatuse esimees



**Kalev Sädeme**  
kommunikatsiooni koordinaator



**Kaspar Kööp** Ph.D.  
ohutusjuht



**Liis Krigul**  
virumaa teavitusjuht



**Marti Jeltsov** Ph.D.  
tehnoloogiajuht



**Merja Pukari** Ph.D.  
kütusetsükli juht



**Mihkel Loide**  
teavitusjuht



**Peter Treialt**  
finantsjuht



**Rainer Küngas** Ph.D.  
konsultant, vesiniku ekspert



**Teet Nurmeoja**  
rajamisprogrammi juht



**Urmas Voit**  
suurtarbijate kaasaja



**Sandor Liive**  
nõukogu esimees



**Mait Müntel** Ph.D.  
nõukogu liige



**Ando Leppiman** Ph.D.  
nõukogu liige



**Björn Linde**  
nõukogu liige (Vattenfall)

NÕUKOGU

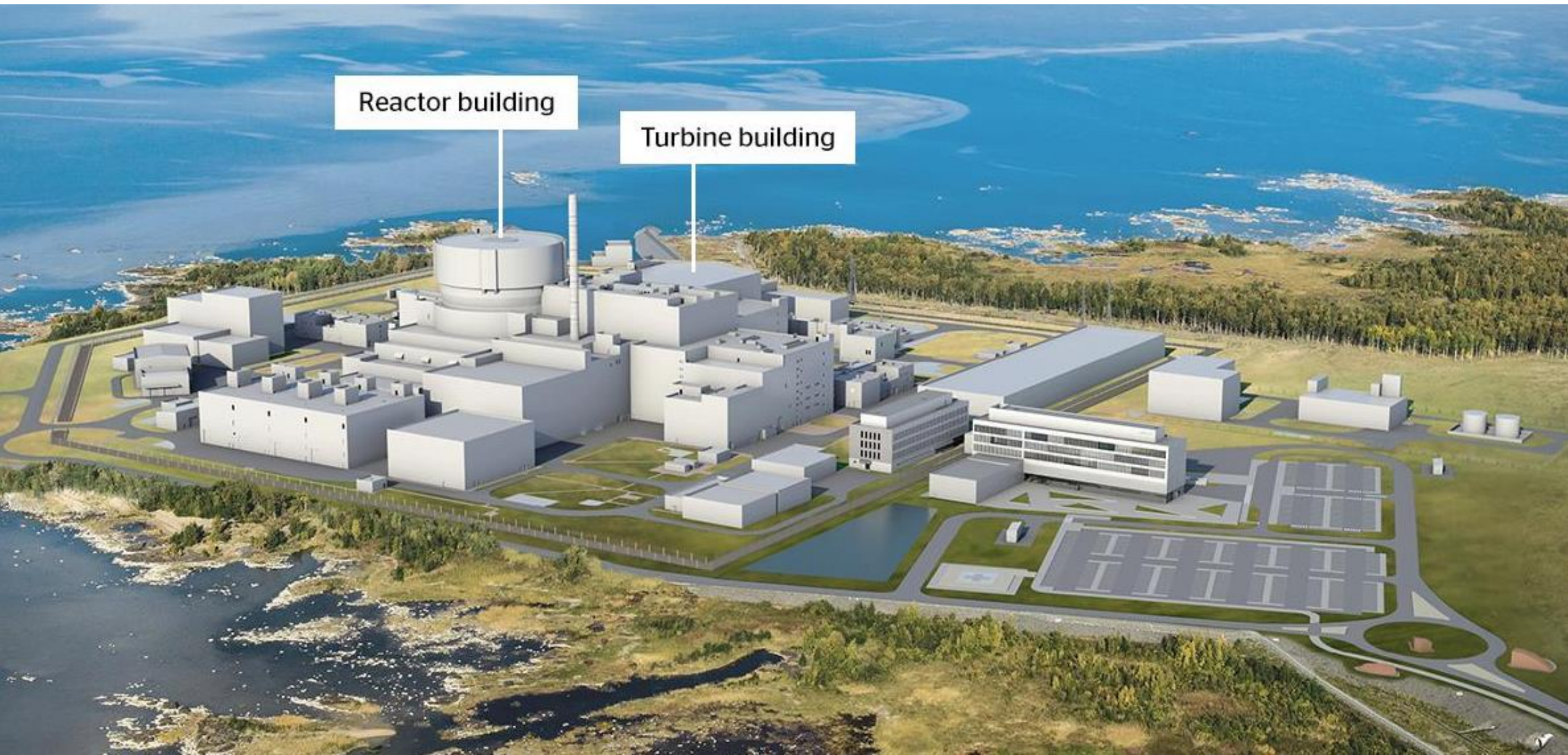
**FERMI.**





**NÄIDE:**  
**Fennovoima, Hanhikivi 1**

# Fennovoima Hanhikivi-1 tuumajaama arenduprojekt VVER 1200 MWe (3200 MWth)



# NUCLEAR NEW-BUILD IN FINLAND

FENNOVOIMA

FENNOVOIMA

Fennovoima is a Finnish nuclear power company, which produces climate friendly electricity to fill the needs of Finnish households and industry.



Size of the investment:  
**6.5-7 billion euros** of which  
**1.8-2.7 billion euros** domestic

We are part of the solution.

**HANHIKIVI 1**

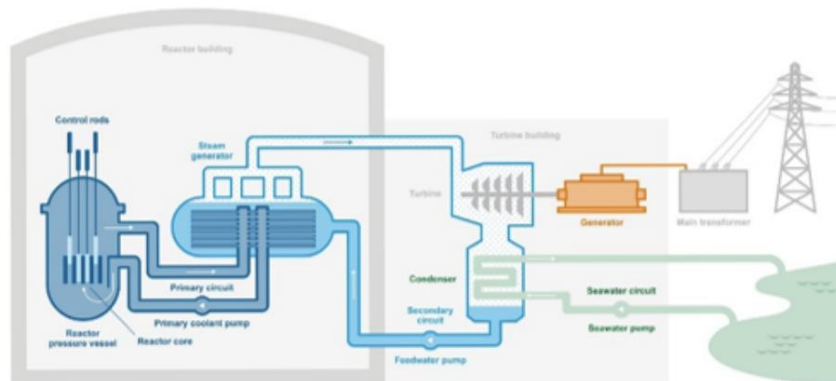
FHI-nuclear power plant will be built  
**Pyhäjoki, Finland**



Third generation pressurized water reactor  
**VVER-1200**

Life time of the power plant:  
at least  
**60 years**

fennovoima.com | fennonen.fi/en | #fennovoima



Water in the primary circuit does not boil because of the high pressure. Water in the secondary circuit boils and the steam rotates the turbine. The seawater circuit condenses the steam in the secondary circuit back into water.



Recent site activities:





# Preparatory construction work continued at the project site in Pyhäjoki



In the plant supplier's support functions area, construction work on the reinforcement workshop and the anticorrosion treatment workshop continued. In addition, the plant supplier began the construction of storage areas and workshops, which will be used for the storage of plant components.



In the sea area, the RAOS Project continued with the water construction work and dredging of the nuclear power plant's cooling water discharge channel, the cooling water intake structures, and the construction work of the harbor.



Staff facilities for a total of 2,500 people as well as a canteen have been built to the project site.



Lehto Group began the construction of Fennovoima's administration building in August 2020. The administration building is planned to be completed at the first half of 2022.

Fennovoima Hanhikivi-1 tuumajaama  
ehitusplats, Soome

