

## Italian decommissioning in the post-referendum era

by Vincenzo Ferrazzano and Serena Scarabotti\*

The accident at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant materially reverberated, with its emotional impact, on the preparation of a new nuclear policy in Italy. Italians, wishing to decide directly on the electric power source for their country, applied for a referendum procedure aimed at abrogating the newly enacted legal framework<sup>1</sup> which would have paved the way for an Italian nuclear renaissance. The referendum on the repeal of nuclear power passed on 12-13 June 2011.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the recent termination of the nuclear programme in Italy, effective by law for five years as a result of this referendum, this aborted renaissance of nuclear energy in Italy requires leaders to make many important decisions including how to set up decommissioning programmes and activities and how to establish a national repository for nuclear waste as envisaged by general European policy on the management of such waste. Leaders must also reach consensus regarding the future of the Italian nuclear safety authority.

The purpose of this paper is to explore how the Italian Parliament has reacted to this recent referendum on the future of nuclear energy in Italy by strengthening its focus on the safe management of nuclear waste as part of the decommissioning process. More significantly, this paper will analyse the newly enacted Law No. 27 of 24 March 2012<sup>3</sup> concerning urgent measures for infrastructure development to

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1. "Disciplina della localizzazione, della realizzazione e dell'esercizio nel territorio nazionale di impianti di produzione di energia elettrica nucleare, di impianti di fabbricazione del combustibile nucleare, dei sistemi di stoccaggio del combustibile irraggiato e dei rifiuti radioattivi, nonché misure compensative e campagne informative al pubblico, a norma dell'articolo 25 della legge 23 luglio 2009, n. 99" (Legislative Decree No. 31/2010 for the localisation and operation of facilities for the production of nuclear electric power, the fabrication of nuclear fuel and storage systems of irradiated fuel and radioactive waste as well as compensation measures and information campaigns), published in the *Official Journal* on 8 March 2010; Ord. Suppl. No. 55 – as subsequently amended.
2. The Italian system requires a quorum of at least 50% + 1 of all eligible voters in order for the referendum to pass.
3. Law No. 27/2012 "Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 24 gennaio 2012, n. 1, recante disposizioni urgenti per la concorrenza, lo sviluppo delle infrastrutture e la competitività" (Conversion into law with modifications Law Decree No. 1/2012 entitled urgent provisions for competition, infrastructure development and competitiveness) published in the *Official Journal* on 24 March 2012, General Series No. 71.

enhance the competitiveness of the country.<sup>4</sup> This law derives from a political measure taken by Prime Minister Mario Monti in the context of an economic stimulus programme aimed at improving market competition. Article 24 of this so-called “Liberalisation Decree” focuses on the need for accelerating the deactivation and decommissioning process of Italian nuclear power plants and research reactors.<sup>5</sup> In light of the newly enacted legal provisions, this paper sets forth a general comment on the legal provisions included in Article 24 of Law No. 27/2012 by indicating their rationale and their impact on existing legal rules. Moreover, the benefits arising from the new enabling provisions in terms of planning and accelerating decommissioning activities for the dismantlement of the Italian nuclear programme will be identified.

Article 24 represents a fundamental step with respect to the evolution of legal provisions governing the nuclear arena in Italy. While looking at the decommissioning field in Italy, a significant institutional role is played by SO.G.I.N. S.p.A. (Sogin), an Italian joint stock company whose shares are owned entirely by the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance. Sogin’s primary corporate mission is the decommissioning of nuclear power plants and research reactors that have been shut down in Italy.<sup>6</sup> From a historical standpoint, after the Chernobyl accident in 1986, there was a general public debate in Italy on the implications of using nuclear power, and, following a referendum in 1987, the new national energy plan called for the abandonment of nuclear power in Italy.

### **New legislative measures for decommissioning**

As described briefly above, the decommissioning programme and the safe management of radioactive waste are the primary issues related to managing the legacy of the Italian nuclear programme. These issues directly involve the state and other stakeholders in the nuclear field.

Taking into account the need for speeding up decommissioning activities, especially following the decision to turn against the renaissance of nuclear power in Italy, Article 24 of the newly enacted Law No. 27/2012 serves as the legislative instrument aimed at accelerating the decommissioning authorisation proceedings.

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4. As part of the current political effort to improve the Italian economic situation, the technocratic government headed by Italian Prime Minister and former EU Commissioner Mario Monti has proposed sweeping changes to the Italian market. Law Decree No. 1 of 24 January 2012 – then converted into Law No. 27/2012 (see Footnote 3), followed a EUR 30 billion austerity law passed in December which increased taxes, reformed the pension system and re-introduced property taxes, as well as cut public expenses. This law decree, as further converted into law, is divided into three sections: Title I – Competition; Title II – Infrastructure and Title III – Europe. This decree (the so-called Liberalisation Decree) aims at restoring Italian international reputation and economic appeal by ending protectionist practices commonly applied to certain Italian industries and by creating a stimulus for an economic growth.
  5. See unofficial translation of Article 24, attached hereto as “Attachment I”.
  6. Sogin was incorporated by Enel in the framework of the re-organisation of the national electricity sector, set forth by the Legislative Decree No 79/1999, “Implementation of the EC/96/92 Directive establishing community rules for the internal market in the electricity sector”. In the framework of this re-organisation, as of 1 November 1999, Enel transferred to Sogin the nuclear concern including all assets, and personnel connected to activities for decommissioning of nuclear power plants, for the fuel cycle closure, and to all other related and resulting activities, previously assigned to its department named SGN (Nuclear Plant Management). Sogin’s share capital was then fully transferred to the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The explanatory report relating to this law issued by the Italian Parliament<sup>7</sup> specifically points out that Article 24 aims at accelerating the evaluation and possible authorisation of decommissioning projects that have been presented within the preceding 12-month period. Reference is made to five pending projects, three of which already have an environmental impact assessment (i.e. Trino, Garigliano and Latina). The same report specifically points out that decommissioning activity in Italy involves a significant amount of public sector investment and bidding procedures involving many qualified players in the market. Sogin estimates that the total value of the dismantlement activities for the years 2011-21 is roughly equal to EUR 1.5 billion (with an average cost of approximately EUR 120 million per year) excluding the costs for building the national repository for nuclear waste.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to the liberalisation of the energy sector, Sogin is responsible for decommissioning and managing the resulting radioactive nuclear waste with respect to (i) the four nuclear power plants located in Trino, Caorso, Latina and Garigliano di Sessa Aurunca; (ii) the nuclear facilities located in Saluggia, Casaccia, and Trisaia di Rotondella; and (iii) the fuel fabrication facility located in Bosco Marengo.

### **Paragraphs 1-3: “old regime” decommissioning authorisations**

The first three paragraphs of Article 24, with reference to the decommissioning authorisations which have been submitted, reflect the attempt of the Italian Parliament to establish an expedited timeline for decommissioning and establishing measures ensuring that adequate radioprotection measures are in place at nuclear sites.

In this respect, Paragraph 1 of Article 24 provides for a 120-day deadline for the issuance of opinions regarding the decommissioning projects of the nuclear installations for which a request for authorisation had been submitted within the preceding 12-month period. In practice, this provision means that the competent administrative authorities in Italy shall issue the requested authorisations within 120 days of the entry into force of the law, with the possibility of an extension of additional 60 days only with the prior written and reasoned request from the authority itself. Should this deadline not be complied with (i.e. the evaluation not released within the 120-day period), the Italian Ministry of Economic Development will call for a conference of services<sup>9</sup> (*conferenza di servizi*) aimed at completing the administrative evaluation proceeding within the following 90-day period.

In practice, what the Parliament wants to highlight is the need for a certain timeline for administrative proceedings which facilitates the authorisation of the decommissioning activity. The timing of these proceedings plays a key role in making the decommissioning process quicker and more efficient.

Within 60 days of the entry into force of the Law No. 27/2012, Sogin is required by Paragraph 3 of Article 24 to notify the Ministry of Economic Development and the competent administrations about the operations and interventions for which the issue of authorisation is a priority, pending the decommissioning authorisation

7. The electronic version of the materials elaborated by the Chamber of the Italian Parliament are available at: [www.camera.it](http://www.camera.it).

8. Please see the press release on the corporate business plan for 2011-2015 period at: [www.sogin.it](http://www.sogin.it).

9. Conferences of Services (*conferenze di servizi*) are administrative instruments provided for in Article 14 of Law No. 241 of 7 August 1990, for cases in which interests that will be affected by an administrative procedure need to be jointly examined.

(*autorizzazione alla disattivazione*).<sup>10</sup> The Ministry of Economic Development then has a 30-day term, (i) to consult with the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)<sup>11</sup> on nuclear safety and radioprotection measures, (ii) to evaluate the proposed priorities, and (iii) to call for a conference of services to complete the evaluation proceeding within the following 90 days.

#### **Paragraph 4: “new regime” decommissioning authorisations**

The first part of Paragraph 4 of Article 24 governs future authorisation proceedings (i.e. the authorisations issued as of the entry into force of Law No. 27/2012) and, except for the case of the national repository and the technology park (mentioned in Paragraph 3), addresses explicitly the effectiveness of the same authorisations which shall be qualified as:

- declaration of public utility and urgency and a statement that the relevant works cannot be postponed;
- variation of the urban plan;
- replacing any other administrative deed, authorisation, license, permission, regardless of the name, provided in the applicable legislation and constituting title for the execution of works.

The second part of Paragraph 4 clarifies the procedure for issuing the authorisation for the realisation or the decommissioning of works that modify installation structures. This proceeding provides for the mandatory and reasoned opinion by the municipality and the region of the territory within which the works shall be executed. The competent administrations (i.e. municipality and region) shall issue this opinion within 60 days of the request by the Ministry of Economic Development. Failure to meet this timeline will result in a call for conference of services proceeding, as provided in Paragraph 2.

The competent regional authorities may promote agreements between the Sogin and the local authorities to identify compensatory and environmentally balanced measures without additional fees or a higher cost.

With regard to the projects discussed in Paragraph 4, the fifth part of this paragraph clarifies that (i) a variation of the urban plan is not necessary to the extent that the projects are in compliance with urban requirements in effect as of the entry into force of Law No. 27/2012, whereas (ii) in all the other cases where such

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10. Law No. 27/2012 makes reference to the activities provided in Article 6 of Law No. 1860/1962 (i.e. operation of nuclear plants for the production and utilisation of nuclear energy) and Article 148 (Paragraph 1-bis) of Legislative Decree No. 230/1995 (i.e. for nuclear plants for which a request for the decommissioning authorisation has already been submitted, pursuant to article 6 of Law No. 1860/1962, certain operations and specific interventions, although relating to decommissioning, may be authorised in order to more efficiently ensure radioprotection for the employees and the population in general).

11. The Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, ISPRA (*Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale*), has been established by Decree No. 112 of 25 June 2008, converted into Law No. 133 (with amendments) on 21 August 2008. ISPRA performs, with the inherent financial resources, equipment and personnel, the duties of: ex-APAT, Italian Environment Protection and Technical Services Agency (article 38 of Legislative Decree No. 300, 30 July 1999, and subsequently amended); ex-INFS, National Institute for Wildlife (Law No. 157 of 11 February 1992, and subsequently amended); ex-ICRAM, Central Institute for Scientific and Technological Research applied to the Sea (Decree No. 496, article 1-bis, 4 December 1993, converted into Law No. 61, Article 1, 21 January 1994, with amendments).

variation is necessary, the Municipal Council will be in charge of resolving such issues upon the authorisation which has been issued.

**Paragraph 5: financing the national repository and the technology park**

In Paragraph 5 of Article 24, the Parliament takes the chance to clarify and rationalise the content and the purpose of the special levy on the electricity tariffs specifically designed to fund nuclear decommissioning.<sup>12</sup>

It is worth noting that Italy has not established a decommissioning fund. The resources dedicated to the decommissioning of the nuclear power plants accumulated by the national utility Enel until 1987 were depleted during subsequent years. As a consequence of the closure of nuclear plants following a referendum and a subsequent political decision in 1987<sup>13</sup> and due to the practical impossibility of accruing any additional financial resources in the decommissioning fund of Enel, the adopted policy was to shift the financial responsibility over to consumers of electrical power by creating a levy on the electric bill (i.e. the A2 component). Every year the Authority for the Electric Energy and Gas (AEEG) approves the preliminary decommissioning activities plan for the following year and the relevant preliminary budget prepared by Sogin. On a three-year basis, the AEEG approves the updated overall decommissioning budget (up to a greenfield status of the sites) including an estimate of the costs of final disposal of all materials to the national repository.

In particular, the legislation states that A2 resources must directly finance the realisation and the management by Sogin of the technology park to the extent that the re-funded activities are functionally linked to the decommissioning of nuclear plants and installations and the nuclear fuel cycle. For any other activity the same funds are to be simply used by Sogin as advance payments which will be recovered through income arising out of the utilisation of the technology park. The Ministry of Economic Development shall determine the terms and conditions for the use of the technology park based upon a proposal from AEEG in order to decrease the electricity rates charged to consumers.<sup>14</sup>

The mechanism according to which the income arising out of the utilisation of the technology park will allow the decrease of electricity rates charged to consumers

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12. Also note that Article 25, National Repository and Technology Park, Paragraph 3, of the Legislative Decree No. 31/2010 as subsequently amended, provides that Sogin shall create the technology park and, in particular, the national repository together with the supporting structures with the resources funding its activities (i.e. A2 component). However, additional and different sources of funding may be established by the government and public authorities involved to create the study and experimentation center.

13. See the first section of this paper.

14. Article 3(11) of Legislative Decree No. 79/99 provides that the general revenue charges relating to the electricity system, including research expenditure and expenditure incurred in the dismantling of decommissioned nuclear power stations, the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle and related activities, are to be determined by a decree by the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Craft Industries, in consultation with the Minister for the Treasury, the Budget and Economic Planning, and upon proposal by AEEG. It also provides that AEEG is to make provision for the adjustment of the amount of the consideration payable under Article 3(10). Article 2(1) of the inter-ministerial decree adopted by the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Craft Industries, in consultation with the Minister for the Treasury, the Budget and Economic Planning, and on a proposal by AEEG dated 26 January 2000 determining the general revenue charges relating to the electricity system essentially determines that “the general revenue charges incurred by the electricity system are defined as: the costs relating to the dismantling of decommissioned nuclear power stations, the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle and related activities”.

was inserted during the Senate consultation as part of the law making process. In this respect, the AEEG underlines that Paragraph 5 of Article 24 represents a valuable instrument for the “subsequent compensation” of nuclear costs in favour of the end users who bear such costs.<sup>15</sup> It is also interesting to highlight that the original provision according to which the costs/tariffs for waste storage in the national repository were to be determined by AEEG has now been repealed. According to AEEG, it is necessary for the costs underlying the tariffs (for the storage in the national repository) to follow an efficient economic basis.

For the sake of completeness, Paragraph 3-bis of Article 25 of Legislative Decree No. 31/2010 states that research programmes and development measures within the technology park executed by Sogin and functionally linked to decommissioning and radioactive waste management shall be financed by the A2 component. Therefore, we expect to see a more suitable co-ordination between Legislative Decree No. 31/2010 ruling on the technology park and Article 24 of the newly enacted Law No. 27/2012.

### **Paragraph 6: storage in the national repository**

Paragraph 6 of Article 24 updates the legal framework for the issuance of the decree indicating the time and modalities for radioactive waste storage in the national repository. It is in fact provided that the inter-ministerial decree ruling on the storage terms and conditions shall be issued with the contribution of the nuclear safety body as provided in Article 21 (Paragraph 15) of Law Decree No. 201/2011. In this respect, it is important to note that the formerly established Nuclear Safety Agency has been abolished and all its functions and financial resources have been diverted to the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry for Environment, Territory and Sea.

This provision implies that all radioactive waste shall be stored exclusively in the Italian National Repository, meaning that the legislature expects to channel revenues deriving from storage tariffs to reduce the rates charged for electricity to customers.

### **Paragraph 7: timeline for the national chart of the potentially suitable areas for the location of the technology park**

With the purpose of reorganising and co-ordinating legal provisions regarding waste management, Paragraph 7 novates Legislative Decree No. 31/2010 (Article 27 Paragraph 1) in order to provide that a proposal for the national chart of the potentially suitable locations be made by Sogin within seven months of the definition of criteria by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the nuclear safety body (which, once established, will replace the National Safety Agency).

## **Potential benefits**

On the basis of a preliminary examination of the main contents of the newly enacted Article 24, the most important question relates to the actual benefits which might arise from the legislative effort to accelerate the dismantlement proceedings and projects.

Following the strong public reaction to the proposed renaissance of the nuclear industry in Italy, the legislature has focused on speeding up decommissioning activities and providing for the safe management of radioactive waste. In this

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15. AEEG comments on the conversion law bill (As3110) are available at: [www.senato.it](http://www.senato.it).

regard, it is particularly valuable that the legislature wanted to highlight the need for the specific timing of administrative proceedings. On the one hand, the Parliament sets certain deadlines for the so-called “old regime authorisations” (i.e. all the authorisations for which a request has been submitted at least in the preceding 12 months of the entry into force of the law) in order for them to be issued timely and efficiently (see above discussion in this paper). On the other hand, the newly enacted Law No. 27/2012 creates a deregulated mechanism for the “new regime authorisations” (i.e. all the authorisations to be issued following the entry into force of the law) which benefit from a simplified administrative proceeding including clear steps and quicker interactions with the competent local authorities.

What the legislature tried to accomplish is to introduce a type of “deregulation” for decommissioning activities so that the administrative path is made easier and possibly quicker. In this respect, Sogin’s first priority is to address the challenging activities of decommissioning and waste management takes priority. Paragraph 4 recognises, in fact, a significant and extensive value to the authorisations that will be issued as of the entry into force of the newly enacted Law No. 27/2012. These authorisations will serve as declarations of public utility and urgency, replacing concession, license and any other administrative deed, regardless of the name used. The issue of this authorisation will be in any case subject to approval by the competent local authorities (i.e. municipalities and regions) but the overall administrative path resulting from the newly enacted law should prove to be certainly easier and quicker. This change means that, while creating a multi-faceted administrative tool, the Parliament did not forget the paramount role to be played by local authorities in supervising decommissioning projects.

The legislature has thus balanced, on the one hand, the public interest to monitor and analyse nuclear activities concerning decommissioning and the management of radioactive waste and, on the other hand, the need for accomplishing an institutional task in the fastest and most economically efficient way.

## Existing and future challenges

Article 24 of Law No. 27/2012 expresses the renewed legislative interest in decommissioning activities and the importance of focusing funds and resources on the realisation of the safe management of radioactive waste as the legacy of the Italian nuclear industry. Nonetheless, the newly devised legal tools are not exempted from issues and criticalities.

These newly enacted measures are too recent to have been tested already in legal practice. Due to the close connections among several administrative steps involved in the authorisation proceedings, the legislative effort to create a tight timeline with specific deadlines may nonetheless be jeopardised by the delays which may occur in practice and which may not be forecasted *ex ante*. In other words, the legislation will prove to have been successfully drafted only after its actual application.

In addition, the creation by law of a simplified authorisation path for Sogin’s activities in the decommissioning field will not be without critics, considering the potential “NIMBY” (not-in-my-back-yard) claims regarding the location of the national repository in Italy. Addressing such concerns will be a new important challenge to be faced by the authorities focusing on communication and information strategies with respect to all the local communities which might be impacted by the location of such a facility.

**Attachment I (unofficial translation)**

Article 24 of Law No. 27/2012 (acceleration of decommissioning and dismantling activities of nuclear sites<sup>16</sup>) converts into law with modifications Law Decree No. 1/2012 entitled urgent provisions for competition, infrastructure development and competitiveness – published in the *Official Journal* on 24 March 2012; General Series No. 71.

1. Within 120 days of the entry into force of the present decree, the competent authorities shall issue the opinions regarding the decommissioning projects of nuclear sites for which a request for authorisation provided in Article 55 of the Legislative Decree No. 230/1995 has been submitted at least in the preceding 12-month period. With this respect, any observation to be formulated by the authorities pursuant to the applicable laws, will be made by ISPRA within 60 days of the entry into force of the present decree. Upon reasoned request from the relevant authority, the above mentioned term may be postponed for an additional 60-day period.

2. In the event that the competent authorities do not issue their opinions within the term indicated in Paragraph 1, the Ministry of Economic Development will call for a conference of services which will take place in accordance with the terms and conditions provided in Law No.241/1990 in order to complete the administrative evaluation proceeding within the following 90-day period.

3. In order to reduce timing and costs for the realisation of the dismantlement operations of the nuclear plants and, in the most efficient way, ensure radioprotection at the relevant nuclear sites, given the specific proceedings for the realisation of the national repository and the technology park (as provided in the Legislative Decree No. 31/2010), within 60 days of the entry into force of the present decree, with reference to the activities required by Article 6 of Law No. 1860/1962 and Article 148 – Paragraph 1-bis of the Legislative Decree No. 230/1995, Sogin S.p.A. is in charge of notifying the Ministry of Economic Development and the competent authorities about any operation and intervention for which the obtainment of the relevant authorisation has the priority, while waiting for the issue of a decommissioning authorisation. Within a 30-day term, with the prior opinion by ISPRA for the needs of safety and radioprotection needs, the Ministry of Economic Development shall evaluate the proposed priorities and call for a conference of services in accordance with Law No. 241/1990 in order to complete the administrative evaluation proceeding within the following 90 days.

4. With the exception of the specific proceedings provided for the realisation of the national repository and the technology park mentioned in Paragraph 3, the decommissioning authorisation to be issued pursuant to Article 55 of the Legislative Decree No. 230/1995 and the authorisations provided in Articles 6 of Law No. 1860/1962 and 148, Paragraph 1-bis, of the Legislative Decree No. 230/1995, to be issued as of the entry into force of the present decree, shall also be qualified as (i) declaration of public utility and urgency and a statement that the relevant works cannot be postponed; (ii) variation of the urban plan; (iii) replacing any other administrative deed, authorisation, license, permission, regardless of the name, provided in the applicable legislation and constituting title for the execution of works.

The procedure for issuing the authorisation for the realisation or the decommissioning of works that modify the installation structures provides for the

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16. “Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 24 gennaio 2012, n. 1, recante disposizioni urgenti per la concorrenza, lo sviluppo delle infrastrutture e la competitività.”

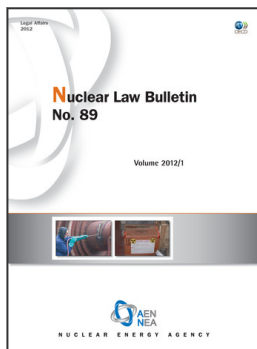


mandatory and reasoned opinion by the municipality and the region within which the same works (provided in this paragraph) shall be executed. Such competent administrations shall issue this opinion within 60-days of the request by the Ministry of Economic Development (excluding the issue of the environmental impact assessment, if applicable), failing which the call for conference of services proceeding (provided in Paragraph 2) shall apply. The competent region may promote agreements between the proposing entity and the relevant local authorities in order to identify measures for environmental restoration without increasing the burden on public finances. A variation of the urban plan is not necessary to the extent that the projects regarding a nuclear site already hosting a facility are compliant with the urban requirements – effective as of the entry into force of the law converting the present decree. In all the other cases, where such variation is necessary, the municipal council will be in charge of resolving such issues during the first meeting after the issue of the same authorisation, with prior information of the Ministry of Economic Development.

5. The tariff component included in Article 25, Paragraph 3, of the Legislative Decree No.31/2010, is provided in Article 1, Paragraph 1, letter a), of the Law Decree No.25/2003 which was converted into Law No. 83/2003. Financial resources connected with this tariff component are designed to fund the realisation and management of the technology park including the national repository and the supporting technologic structures, to the extent that the re-funded activities are functionally linked to the decommissioning of nuclear plants and installations and the nuclear fuel cycle. For any other activity, the same funds are to be used as advance payments which will be recovered through the incomes arising out the utilisation of the technology park and the national repository, in compliance with the terms and conditions to be determined by the Ministry of Economic Development based upon a proposal from the Authority for Energy and Gas in order to decrease the electricity rates charged to consumers.

6. Article 1, Paragraph 104 of Law No. 239/2004 is replaced by the following: “104. Producers and owners assign their radioactive waste to the national repository pursuant to the national and European laws, also in compliance with the technical developments and the guidelines from the European Union for safety and storage, in line with article 2, Paragraph 1, letter e) of the Legislative Decree No. 31/2010. The Ministry of Economic Development, in agreement with the Ministry for Environment, Territory and Sea, and with the contribution of the nuclear safety body provided in Article 21, Paragraph 12, of the Law Decree No. 201/2011, converted with modification into Law No. 214/2011, shall rule on the storage terms and technical conditions.”

7. In Article 27, Paragraph 1, of the Legislative Decree No. 31/2010, as further amended, the following sentence “within seven months of the definition of the same criteria” is added to the words “technology park”.



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