



Programme Area: Nuclear

**Project: SMR Deployment Enablers** 

Title: Project presentation

#### Context:

The purpose of the SMR Deplyment Enablers project was to identify the activities needed to take place in the first five years of a development plan for UK SMRs and the necessary capability of the SMR utility/developer organisation during this phase. Selection processes are out of scope so the starting assumption for the project is that both the SMR utility/developer and reactor vendor have already been identified.

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**Energy Technologies Institute** 

**Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Deployment Enablers Project** 

**Project Presentation** 

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**Decision Analysis Services Ltd** 

28<sup>th</sup> September 2016





### Agenda





- Introductions
- Project Presentation
  - Context
  - Approach
  - Evidence
  - Analysis
  - Conclusions
- Questions

#### Introduction





#### Context: SMR Deployment Enablers





- A key conclusion from ETI's work was that there is a need to take action now if the option to deploy SMRs as part of the UK's low carbon transition is not to be closed off.
- The SMR Deployment Enablers Project was initiated by the ETI to explore the answer to a critical question:

"What are the enabling activities in the first five years of an SMR programme necessary to support potential operations of a first UK SMR by 2030?"

#### **Approach**



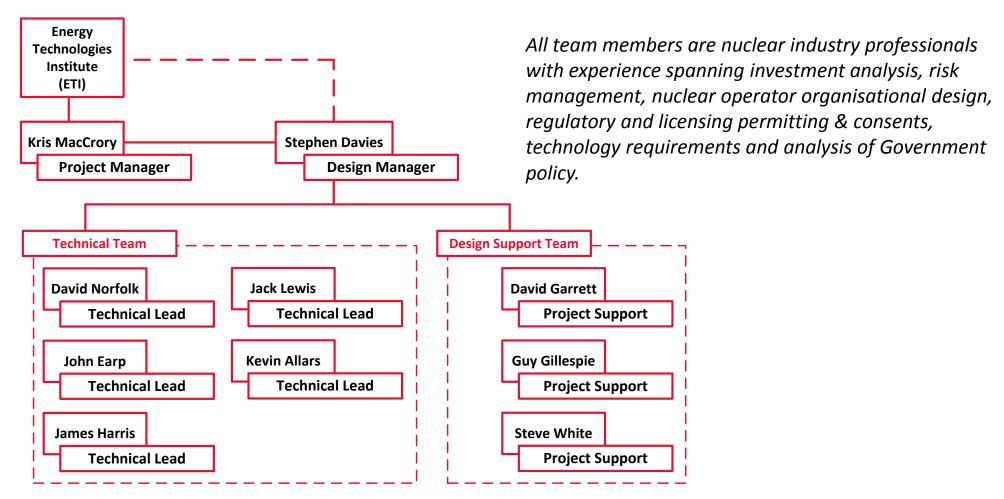


#### Approach: Project Team





The Project Team brings significant experience of the UK nuclear new build sector and marries this with expertise in major programme delivery support to Government.

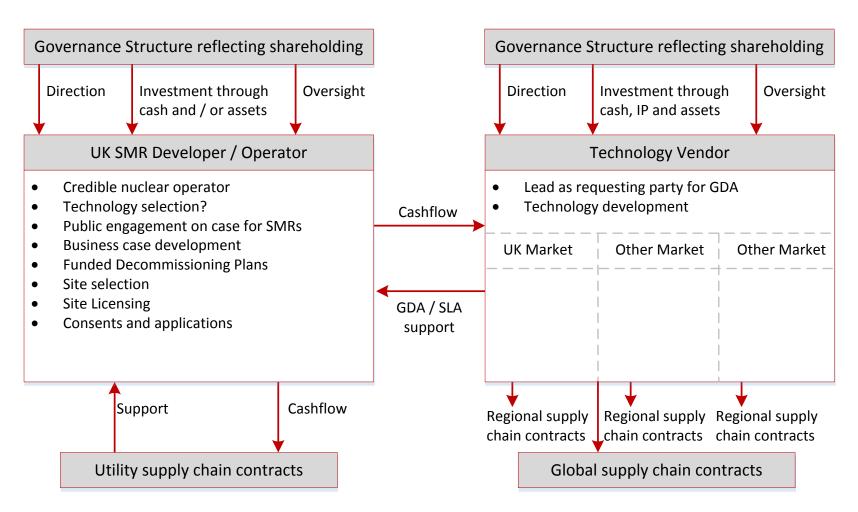


#### Approach: Assumptions





A conceptual scenario for this study was defined by bounding assumptions.

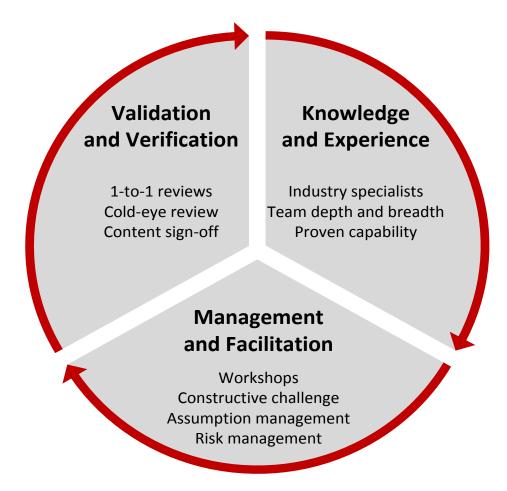


#### Approach: Assurance





 A staged approach, with interim reviews providing progressive assurance of the fitness for purpose and accuracy of the evidence creation and analysis.

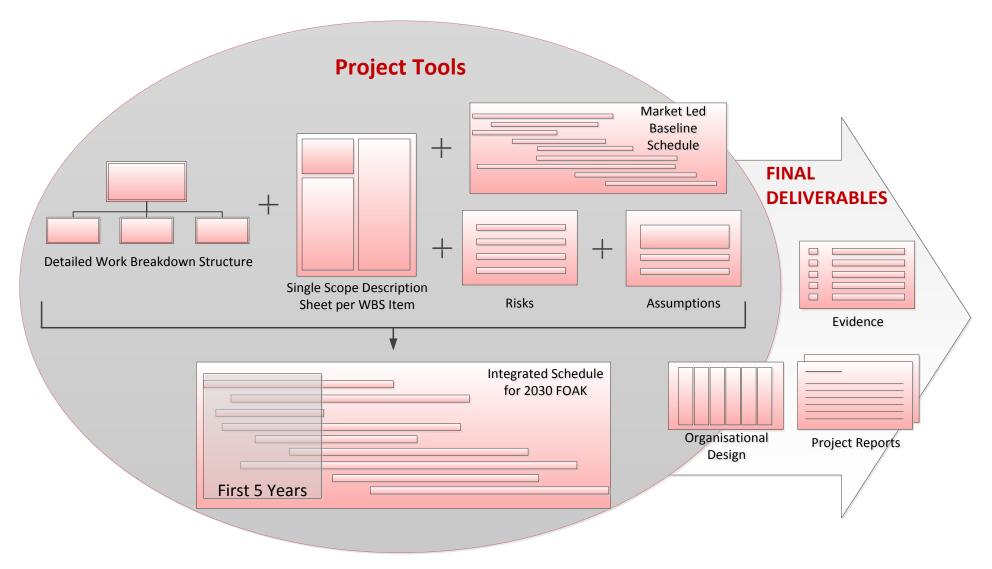


### Approach: Project Tools





9



#### **Evidence**





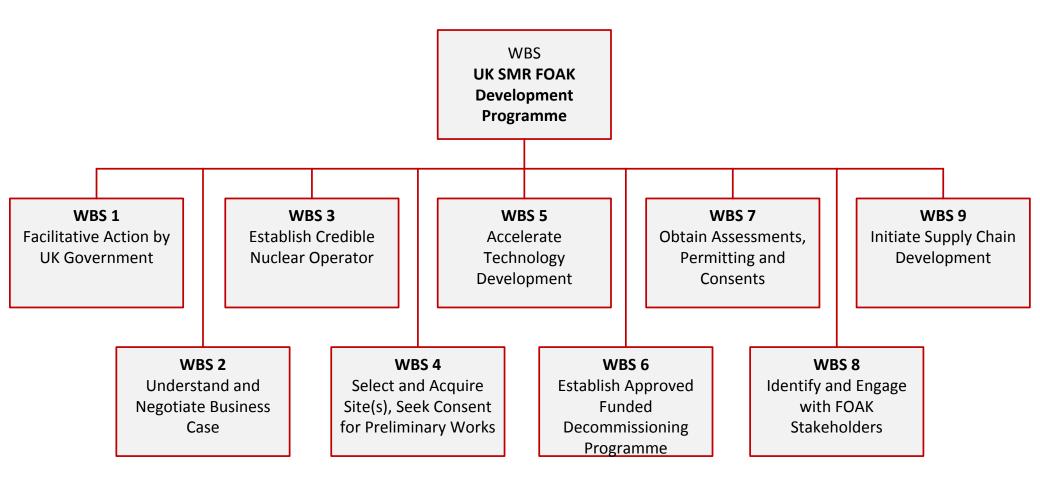
#### Evidence: Work Breakdown Structure





11

 The range of activities that must be undertaken over the first 5 years of the SMR development programme.



## Evidence: Organisational Design





An SMR developer and organisational design of the associated operator.

Provider of Finance	Provider of Sites	Provider of Technology	Provider of People	Provider of Experience	Creator of investor and stakeholder confidence	
Developer						
Licensee		UK corporate bo				
		Company board and	associated structures			
	Company Executive					
			Corporate structural features			
				In	ternal organisational capabilities	
	Organisa		ed with experienced reso cability and capacity	ource to		

Evidence: Risks





13

• The high-level risk analysis classified risks by likelihood-impact criteria. The critical risks are:

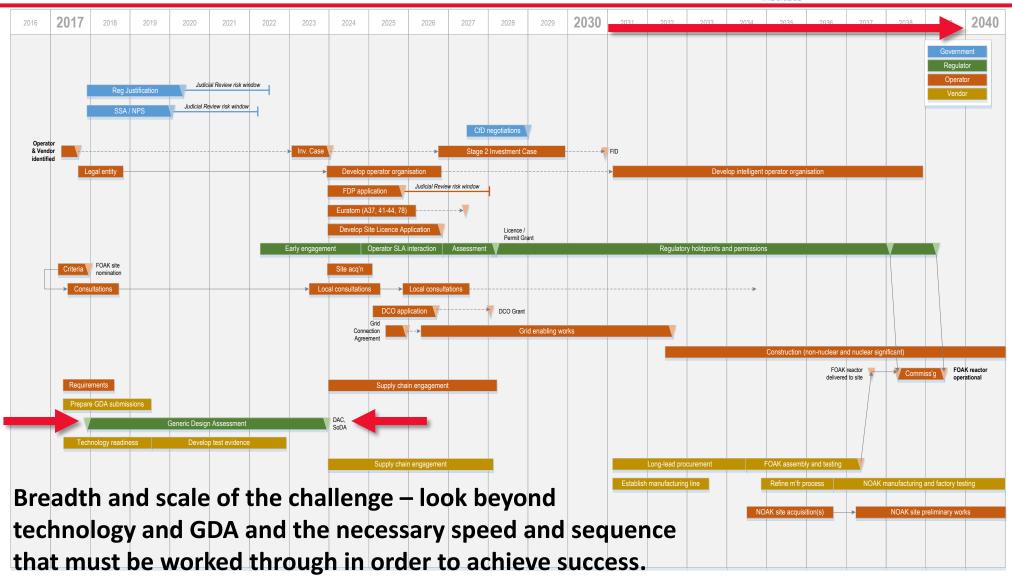
Re	ef:	Risk Description:
•	R3	• Legal intervention by nuclear NGOs building on experience from 2008 programme.
•	R4	<ul> <li>There is a risk that if you don't apply for Parliamentary time early enough,</li> <li>Parliamentary time will not be allocated.</li> </ul>
•	R84	<ul> <li>If the Safety and Environmental Management Prospectus document does not meet the required standards and/or there is insufficient evidence of its application then Licence Grant has the potential to be delayed by the Regulators.</li> </ul>
•	R113	Over emphasising passive safety.
•	R118	Pre-Construction Safety Report (PCSR) evidence insufficient.
•	R146	Lack of supply chain appetite to invest in nuclear.
•	R152	<ul> <li>Skills are not available in sufficient quantities in some vocations and professions due to demand elsewhere (nuclear and non-nuclear).</li> </ul>

#### Evidence: Market-led Schedule





14



# **Analysis**





#### Analysis: The Critical Path for 2030 Deployment

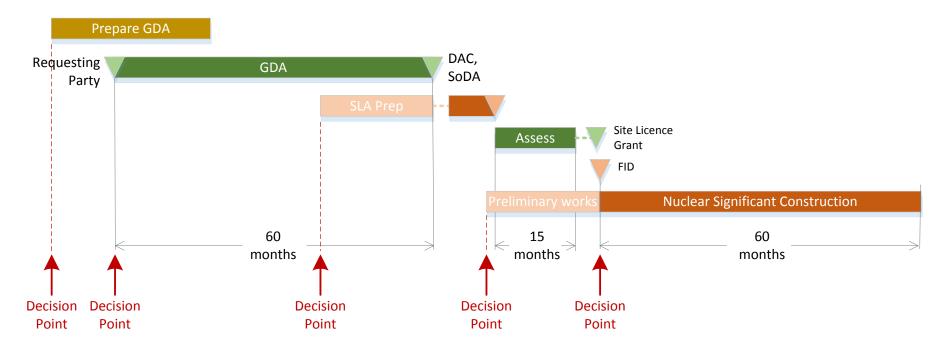




16

 By working back from a 2030 target for operation, the basic logic of a critical path can be established.

20:	16	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
-1	.4	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0



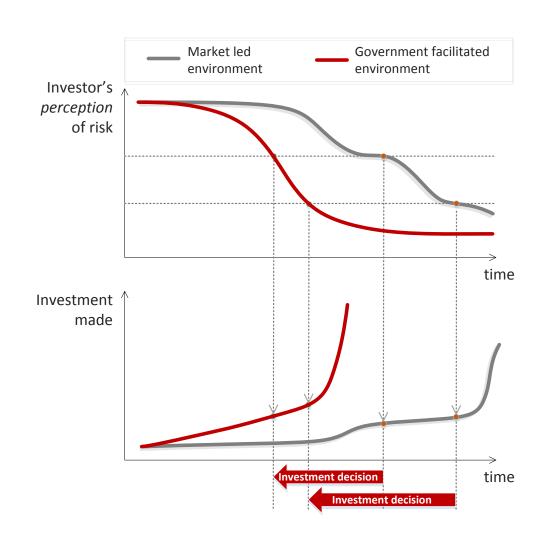
#### Analysis: Investor Confidence





17

- The Government's role in fostering investor confidence is viewed to be crucial for enabling a 2030 timeline for FOAK operation.
- It is insufficient for Government to set out an aggressive timeline for private sector investment without also taking steps to create an environment that promotes this investment through a systematic reduction of risk.
- In simple terms, earlier investment in large-scale capital works requires a quicker reduction in an investor's perception of risk.

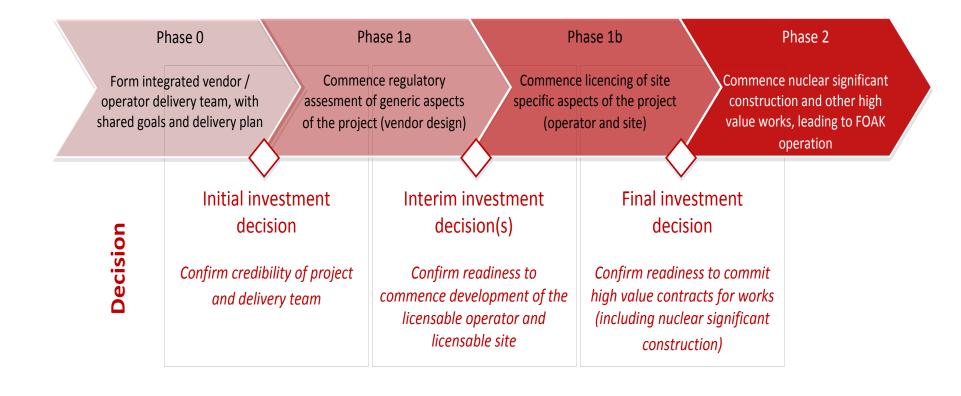


#### Analysis: Key Decision Points





18



### Analysis: Critical Programme Milestones





19

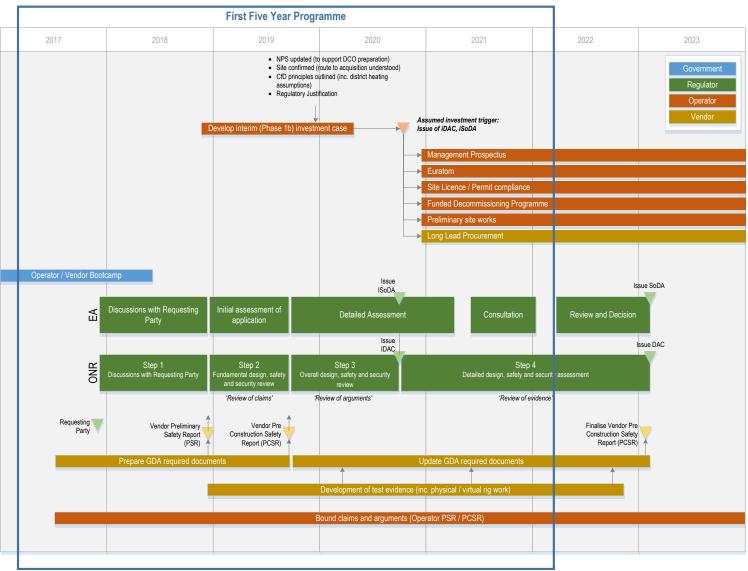
Milestone:	Indicative Timescale:
Publication of White Paper, setting out Government intent	• September 2017
Initiate Operator / Vendor 'Bootcamp'	• September 2017
<ul> <li>Commence Generic Design Assessment (GDA) and Regulatory Justification</li> </ul>	December 2017
Nominate site into new Strategic Siting Assessment	• March 2018
Complete site selection / acquisition	• September 2020
<ul> <li>Issue of interim Design Acceptance Confirmation (iDAC) and interim Statement of Design Acceptability (iSoDA) to Vendor</li> </ul>	• August 2020
<ul> <li>Commencement / acceleration of site specific licencing/permitting/development consenting and organisational development work</li> </ul>	• August 2020

#### Analysis: Pre-FID Schedule





20



#### Analysis: *Enabling Actions*





#### Aim:

#### Method:

- Commence GDA and Regulatory Justification early and complete within a 5 year timeframe
- Enhance the quality of engagement between vendor(s) and Regulators by raising awareness of the GDA process, in particular the UK regulatory standards and expectations, and by promoting progress on GDA and Regulatory Justification processes.
- Criteria necessary for compiling case for FID met by end-2024
- Enhance the confidence of private sector investors that future revenue SMR generation is likely.
- Identify opportunities for the operator to commence wider site licence and consenting work in parallel with vendor GDA (noting that this will represent a commercial risk to the private sector).
- Limit uncertainty within the investment case that underpins FID (in order to release interim investment ahead of FID and increase investor confidence concerning FID itself)
- FID achieved by mid-2025
- Limit uncertainty within the investment case that underpins FID
- 5 year timeline post-FID
- Minimise the scope of post-FID construction to nuclear significant works by undertaking as much preliminary site work as is permissible ahead of Site Licence Grant (i.e. all non-nuclear construction)
- Ensure the manufacture and assembly of the FOAK reactor is not on the critical path, by commencing the procurement of long-lead items ahead of FID.

Government

Regulator

Operator

Vendor

21

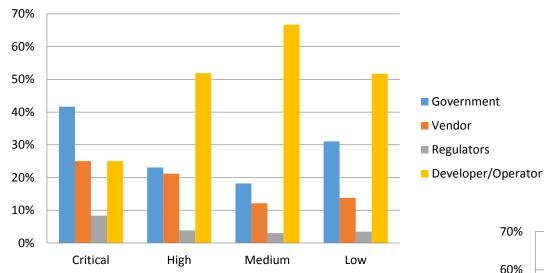
#### Analysis: *Delivery Risks*



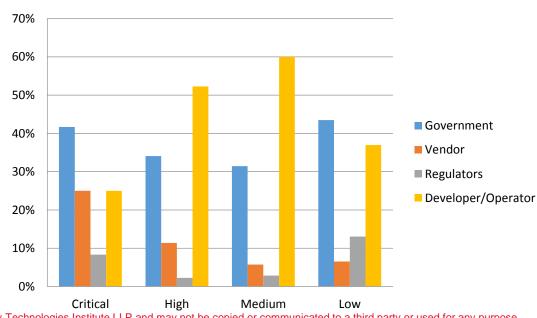


22

# Percentage of risks in risk register by likelihood-impact score "owned" by an organisation



# Percentage of risk mitigation actions by likelihood-impact score "owned" by an organisation



#### Conclusions









24

A credible integrated schedule demonstrates the potential for a UK SMR operating by 2030; achieving this schedule depends on the creation of early investor confidence.

For an effective programme to achieve FOAK SMR deployment, significant Government commitment and facilitative action is required from the outset.

It is insufficient for the first 5 years of the deployment schedule to focus on just GDA and Regulatory Justification.

#### Conclusions (2 of 3): Moving Forward





25

A strong and early marriage is required between developer / operator and vendor.

The notion of a developer / operator / vendor 'boot camp' is proposed as a near-term risk mitigation activity.

A co-ordinated public communications plan is required, led by the prospective Licensee, supported by the vendor and facilitated by Government.

The scale of the recruitment challenge to establish a Nuclear Baseline should not be underestimated, with staged planning essential.

Regulators will need to be able to resource-up without adverse influence on current UK nuclear safety activity.





26

Bounding assumptions were judged to be sound in the context of a deployment schedule leading to a UK FOAK SMR operating by 2030.

The evidence gathered forms the basis of a toolkit which could be used to test or assess the feasibility of specific scenarios for SMR Deployment in the UK.

Deployment of a FOAK SMR in the UK is achievable by 2030 under the bounding scenario considered by this study.

**Question Session** 



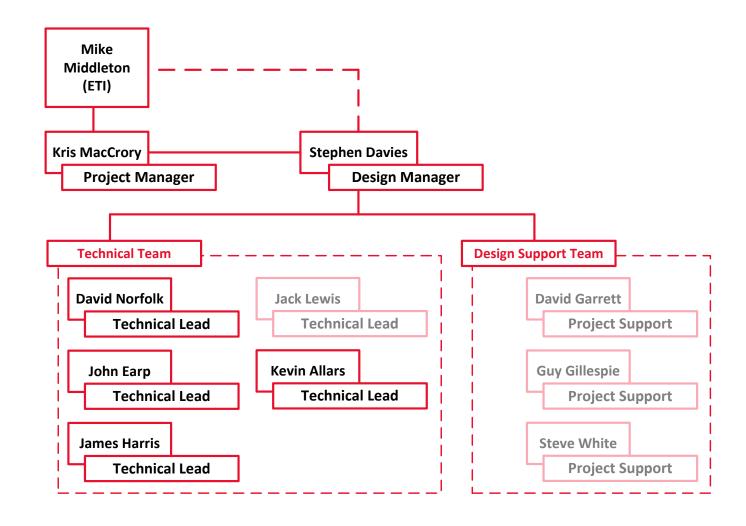


#### Question Session: Today's Team





28



# Thank You

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