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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission works closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and financially supports its missions to all Ukrainian nuclear facilities¹ (including at Chornobyl and Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plants (NPPs)). It regularly exchanges information with the IAEA and with the Ukrainian authorities to assess the most appropriate forms of engagement in support of nuclear safety in Ukraine. In this context, the Commission remains committed to providing financial, technical and equipment assistance to Ukraine, in close cooperation with the IAEA.

The Commission operates the European early-warning and information system for radiological emergencies (ECURIE), providing rapid alerting, data exchange and coordinated response among the participating states². Member States, or any other country, affected by a radiological incident can request assistance from the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)³. Based on this request, the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) would coordinate in-kind assistance offered by UCPM Members and Participating States. The Commission can also deploy European Civil Protection Pool⁴ modules, rescEU⁵ chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) stockpiles and capacities as a last resort.

The European Union has adopted⁶ an unprecedented set of restricted measures – most recently the 19th package of sanctions – in response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. These sanctions have been progressively intensified⁷. In the nuclear sector, comprehensive export control restrictions limit Russia's access to nuclear-related goods and technology, including by Rosatom and Atomflot. Any new sanctions require unanimity among all Member States in the Council.

¹ IAEA experts have maintained a continuous rotation at the Chernobyl NPP, with the 50th rotation carried out on 7 October 2025. See: <https://chnpp.gov.ua/en/infocenter/news/6440-the-50th-rotation-of-the-iaea-mission-took-place-at-the-chornobyl-npp#:~:text=On%20the%207th%20of%20October%2C%202025%20the%20new,the%20IAEA%20permanent%20monitoring%20mission%20at%20the%20site>.

² https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/nuclear-energy/emergency-preparedness-and-response_en.

³ See also: <https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/eu-overview-risks/human-induced-risks/nuclear-and-radiological-accidents>.

⁴ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/european-civil-protection-pool_en.

⁵ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/resceu_en.

⁶ Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en.

⁷ Including tight export control measures curbing Russia's access to goods and technology that might contribute to Russia's military and technological enhancement or its industrial capacities.