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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom¹ requires Member States to have in place a management system and adequate relevant administrative provisions for nuclear and radiological emergencies. It also requires them to establish in advance response plans for such emergencies, which must be tested, reviewed and revised regularly.

While the Directive requires that national emergency plans or management systems include public information arrangements on the health protection measures and on the actions the members of the public likely or to be actually affected in the event of an emergency should take, the publication of the emergency plans is not a requirement under the Directive. The obligation only concerns the provision of appropriate information to the public, not the disclosure of entire operational emergency plans, which remains the responsibility of national authorities.

The Euratom Treaty and the Euratom-based secondary legislation are only applicable to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and not to its military applications. According to EU case-law [Case 65/04 of 9 March 2006 *Commission v United Kingdom*; C-61/03 of 12 April 2005 *Commission v United Kingdom*], the use of nuclear energy for military purposes falls outside the scope of the Euratom Treaty and its secondary legislation. Therefore, the Commission has no mandate to address nuclear warheads or nuclear-powered military vessels.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013L0059>.