

such events. For older reactor types, alternative means of protection are used, aiming at reducing the accessibility of the NPP to approaching aircrafts and mitigating the effects in terms of large fires and explosions. Prevention and responses to incidents due to malevolent or terrorist acts are a matter of sovereign competency and were assessed in the framework of an Ad Hoc Group on Nuclear Security (AHGNS) specifically set up by the Council of the EU in July 2011. The AHGNS held thematic discussions on concrete topics, including on intentional aircraft crashes on nuclear facilities. The report of the group identifies a number of good practices to be followed by Member States. This report can be found at: <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/12/st10/st10616.en12.pdf>. 5.

How were the checks organised? Stress tests took place in the form of a three-step approach: First step – the operators performed a self-assessment and made proposals for safety improvements, following the ENSREG specifications. Second step – the operators' assessments were reviewed by the national regulators, who also issued requirements and recommendations. Third step – a European peer review of the national reports performed by experts from nuclear and non-nuclear Member States. It assessed the compliance