



# Towards a Joint Programming on Radioactive Waste Disposal

## The JOPRAD project



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26 05 2015



Radioactive Waste Management

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MUTADIS





# The idea of Joint Programming

- ❑ The JP will contribute to the EU objective of building the European Research Area through enhanced cooperation and coordination of national research programmes
- ❑ Such Joint Programming would bring together at the European level, those aspects of R&D activities implemented within national research programmes where synergy from Joint Programming is identified
- ❑ The research needs of the three main actors identified in the project (WMOs, TSOs, and Research Entities) should be established independently.
- ❑ The idea of a Joint Programme should be strongly and formally supported by the Member States.



# The issue of “Programme managers and Programme owners”

- At the highest level, “the programme owners” are the ministries in charge of the setting up of the national programmes.
- In this project, the “programme owners” and “programme managers” are nationally mandated actors of research (“mandated actors”). They are financing and operating R&D on geological disposal in their respective countries.
- There are falling in three categories: (i) Waste Management organisations (“WMOs”), (ii) Technical support organisations (“TSOs”), and (iii) nationally funded Research Entities under the responsibility of Member States (“Research Entities”) involved in the R&D related to the radioactive waste management, including geological disposal.



# The three actors involved in the JP

- The WMOs are represented in the JOPRAD project through the IGD-TP which is the body in charge of coordinating RD&D needs of the implementers at the European level
- The TSOs are represented, in the JOPRAD project through the SITEX project. The term « Technical Support Organisation » has to be interpreted as a generic term referring to organisations fulfilling an « expertise function » as defined by SITEX members, i.e. carrying out activities aimed at providing the technical and scientific basis for notably supporting the decisions made by the national regulatory body.
- Research Entities needs are represented in this project through the CNRS, they may be research agencies, research institutes, universities, programmes...



# Key features of the JOPRAD Project

- The aim of the project is to prepare a proposal for the setting up of a “Joint Programming on Radioactive Waste Disposal”
- The aspects of R&D activities brought together concern geological disposal of spent fuel and other high activity long lived radioactive waste, including waste management aspects linked with their disposal and accompanying key activities (Education and Training, as well as Knowledge Management)
- It is understood that the project will embrace all research-relevant issues and not be restricted to any particular sub-area.



# Key features of the JOPRAD Project (cont.)

## *Name of the project*

- “JOPRAD” standing for “Towards a European Joint Programming on Radioactive Waste Disposal”

## *Duration of the project*

- The project will last 30 months. It will include a mid-term event (Workshop) gathering all stakeholders after 15 months and a final Workshop.



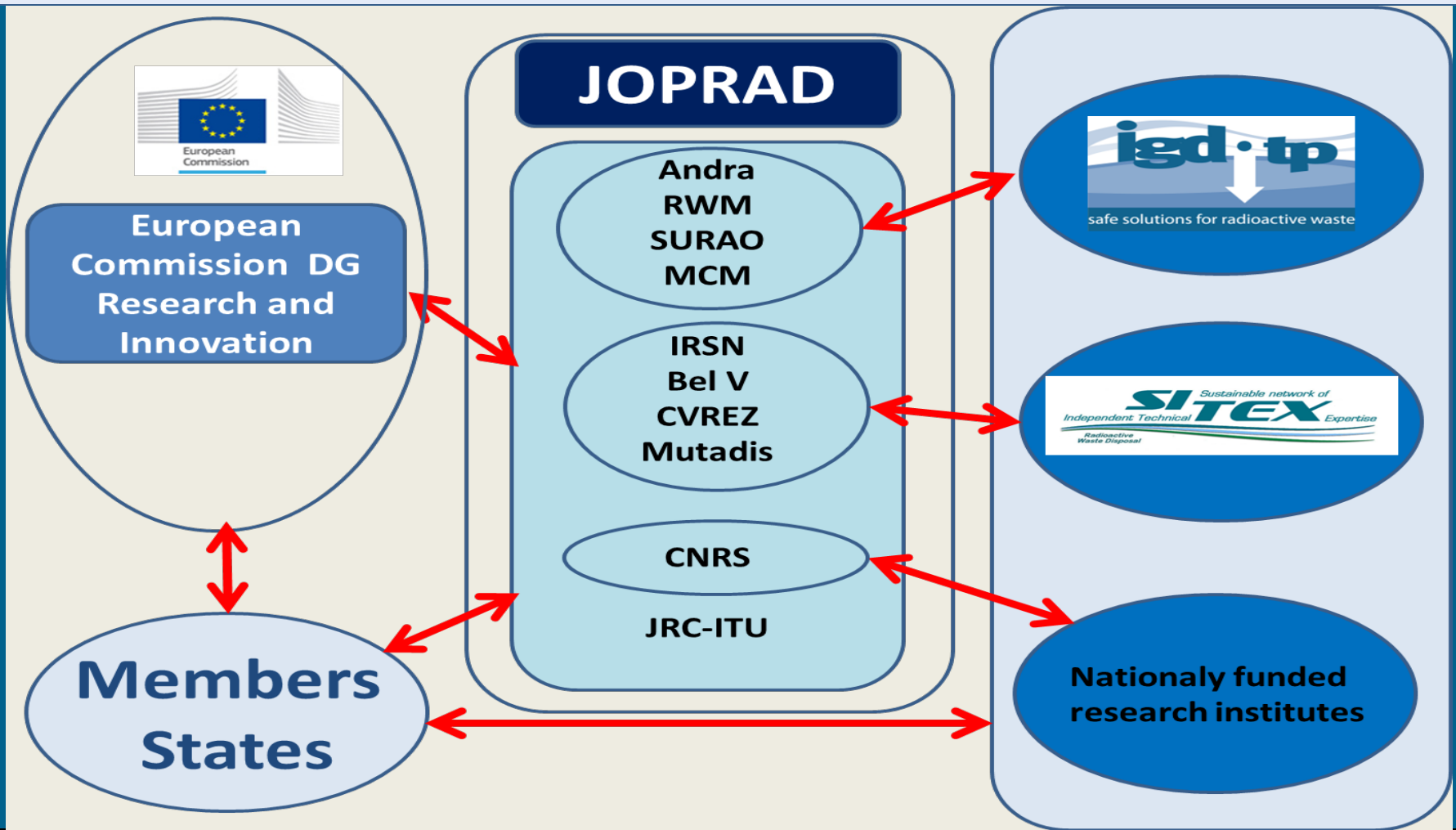
# Key features of the JOPRAD Project (cont.)

## *The consortium*

- The consortium comprises implementers and consultants involved in the IGD-TP (Andra, RWM, SURAO, MCM), representatives of the SITEX Project (IRSN, Bel V, CVREZ, Mutadis), the CNRS and JRC
- In order to guarantee its efficiency, the size of this group has been minimised; each participant will liaise through the existing structures
- However, participation in the JOPRAD project does not imply commitment of the participant or its member state to joint programming



# Organisation of the project







# Overall approach

The project will coordinate preparatory activities of a JP and will support the capacity-building process, with the aim of increasing the efficiency of the research work. Its main activities will be:

- Engage the Member States in the project and obtain their support
- Define and formalize a “Programme Document” covering the key issues concerning geological disposal of spent fuel and other high activity long lived radioactive waste, including waste management aspects linked with their disposal and accompanying key activities (Education and Training, as well as Knowledge Management)
- Carry out a study aimed at establishing conditions and modalities of the implementation of a JP. This will include the means of the “Civil Society Organisations” in order to ensure the public priorities to be duly taken into account, in accordance with the Council Directives



# The three steps of the project

- Considering the Council Directive (2011/70/Euratom) in their respective countries, the first step of this project will be, to engage a discussion with Member States representatives in order to clarify the organisation of their national R&D
- The second step will be to identify existing (or under development) research programmes or research agendas that could contribute to the identification of common scientific objectives and activities
- The third step will be to draft the joint “Programme Document” that should be the technical background of the Joint Programming.



# Outcomes of the project

The outcomes of the project will be:

- A preliminary evaluation of a potential in-kind and financial commitment of Member States through their identified “mandated actors”
- A “Programme Document” consisting of large programmes focused on key priorities of WMOs, TSOs side and Research Entities.
- A “Report - overall scheme of a JP” comprising a proposal for the implementation of this Joint Programming including the legal framework

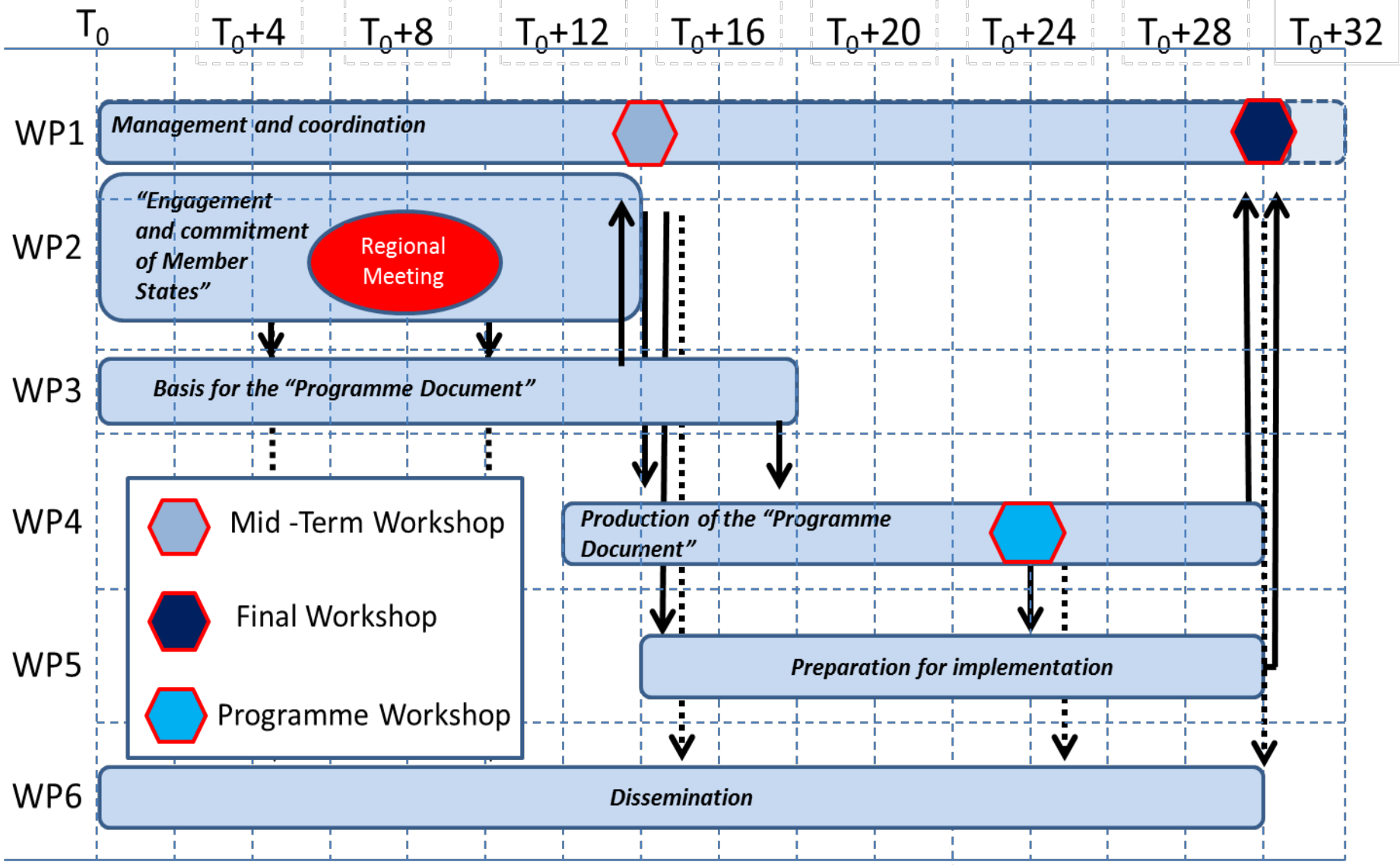
At the end of the project, the ministries, the potential JP participants and EC will decide if they want to move forward for a JP.



# Work packages

The Project consists of one management action (WP1) and 5 support actions (WP2 to WP6)

- work package 1 – Management and coordination
- work package 2 – Engagement and commitment of Member States
- work package 3 – Basis for the “Programme Document”
- work package 4 – Production of the “Programme Document”
- work package 5 – Preparation for implementation of the JP
- work package 6 – Dissemination





## Conclusions: Criteria for success

- Maintain aims: IGD-TP's vision and SITEX goals
- Keep strictly in line with the Waste Directive: geological disposal , implementation driven, independence of actors and transparency
- Selection of calls based on scientific/technical priorities
- Member state support
- Stability of the approach from EC

If there is setting up of an JP (H2020 WP 2018)

- New structure managing a geological disposal R&D at European level
- Legal scheme to be defined (EJP, ERANET...)
- Budget resources to be negotiated