

Content

- Radioactive waste in Europe
- Waste Directive
 - National programme
- Challenges facing EU MS with small RW
- Proposal COMS-WD
- Conclusions



Radioactive waste in Europe



Radioactive waste in Europe



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Total:

- 137 NPPs
- research reactors
- shut down reactors
- use of radioactive sources
- use of radioactive materials
- historical waste

8 countries with > 2000MWe

Many countries with NO NPPs - but still with radwastes

Plans for radioactive waste in EU

From IGD-TP Geodisposal June 2014; Davies HLW / SF Geological Repository Programmes in the EU

EU State & CH	Austria			Latvia	
Candidate	Belgium	2080	LW 2040	Lithuania	
	Bulgaria			Luxembourg	
Interest in sharing	Croatia			Malta	
Likely interest	Cyprus			Netherlands	2115
Open	Czech Republic	2065		Poland	
Unlikely to share	Denmark			Portugal	
National programme only	Estonia			Romania	2055
	Finland	2022		Slovakia	end 2030 s
2025: active programme on	France	2025		Slovenia	2065
geological disposal, for operation within 10-40 years	Germany	2032	Site selection 2032	Spain	2050
2065: denotes programmes	Greece			Sweden	2029
with very long timescales and little R&D activity at present	Ireland			Turkey	
	Italy			United Kingdom	2040
	Hungary	2064		Switzerland	2040+

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Waste directive

Key obligation:

to ensure the establishment, maintenance and implementation of a National Programme covering all aspects of spent fuel and radioactive waste management from generation to disposal

 National Programmes ready August 2015, 3 year updates

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Answer to the questions:

- "What radioactive waste and spent fuel do you have;
- What are you doing/going to do with it; and
- When are you going to do this?"



MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND SPENT FUEL

ALL kinds and categories

- organization
- collection
- storage before n
- treatment
- interim storage
- disposal



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The biggest challenge is Geological Disposal

- Nuclear safety and security must be assured at all future times and globally – Geological Disposal is the only known solution
- But long timescales to implement, difficult to site, expensive - especially for small inventories
- Small nuclear nations may not have suitable locations, adequate financing or sufficient technical know-how



Why multinational solutions for geological disposal?

- Neither spent fuel containing fissile plutonium nor HLW nor long lived radioactive wastes should end up in numerous scattered locations
- Fewer, safely constructed and well secured storage and disposal facilities must be the goal
- Available regional facilities may make earlier disposal feasible for small MS

EU support multinational facilities

- Support of Parliament and Commission
- Support of specific activities
 - SAPIERR I
 - SAPIERR II
 - ERDO-WG (not funded by EC)
- Waste Directive
 - Acknowledged as option





But many programmes face challenges other than those of geological disposal

- Their immediate problems are not related to RDD on GD but to meeting the Waste Directive (WD) requirements
- Many aspects of WD are common to (small) RWM programmes
- Cooperation and regular contacts can help

Hence the development of COMS-WD



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COMS-WD: based on earlier work on meeting WD requirements



COMS-WD Goals

- Assist small MS to meet WD Requirements
- Enhance safe management practices throughout all pre-disposal phases
- Potentially enable safe disposal facilities to be available to all EU countries
 - Working Group meetings
 - Establish dialogue between potential host countries
 - Facilitate technical exchange during production of reports
 - All travel costs budgeted in order prevent obstacles to attend (as experienced in the past)



COMS-WD Proposed Output

Reports (*produced with modest allowance to provide input for small participants that are not designated as national waste management bodies*)

- Waste inventory from
 - all nuclear technology applications;
 - decommissioned nuclear facilities.
- Waste classification
- Regulatory framework for RWM
- Cost estimation and financing structures for implementation of national programmes



COMS-WD participating organisations in Countries



EURATOM FP7 RWM projects

From IGD-TP Geodisposal June 2014; Davies 60 Number of organisations participants per country, 55 left column (total 155 organisations) 50 Number of participations per country, right column (total 343 participations) **Denmark**? 40 Greece? 35 Croatia? 31 30 30 28 26 19 20 18 16 16 13 12 12 12 10 8 8 8 10 7 22 2³ 22 22 33 3 11 11 11 0 Japan Africa China . Clech Republic United Kingdom Switzenland Netherlands Russian Federation Sweden Romania Slovenia Bullgaria Lithuania Poland Slovakia Portugal France Germany Finland Hungard Belgium Austria Utraine TRONY 3RC Canada JSA New MS (post 2004) EU 15 MS & associated 3rd countries

COMS-WD Participants – primarily implementers in small RWM programmes

Participant organisation name	Country
COVRA	Netherlands
ARAO	Slovenia
Ministry of Economy	Poland
Danish Decommissioning	Denmark
Fund for financing the decommissioning	Croatia
of the Krsko NPP	
Greek Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC)	Greece
Instituto Superior Técnico	Portugal
ENEA	Italy
Bundesministerium für Land- und	Austria
Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt- und	
Wasserwirtschaft	
ARIUS	Switzerland
MCM	Switzerland

EC RWM programmes

- IGD-TP
 - Focus on advanced programmes(cf. Vision Statement)
 - Primarily for MS with large amounts of radioactive waste
 - Aimed at Geological Disposal
 - Advanced topics (e.g. Demonstration Experiments)
- COMS-WD
 - For MS with limited amounts of radioactive waste
 - Includes MS with no NPPs
 - MS States with less advanced programmes into geological disposal of radioactive waste
 - Include all predisposal issues
 - Ultimate possible option multinational disposal facility



Conclusions on COMS-WD

- Designed primarily for MS with small RWM programmes
- Complementary to IGD-TP (and JOPRAD) coordination needed
- EU research proposal devoted to
 - <u>relevant</u> knowledge transfer and exchange between less advanced MS
 - also for MS with no NPPs as yet or with no NPPs planned
 - e.g. Poland, Austria, Denmark, Portugal, Greece
 - potential implementation of governance and stakeholder involvement:
 - Avoid fragmentation and duplication of effort
 - Provide critical mass and leverage of joint effort



The End – Thank you!



Waste directive

• MS obligation: WM structure



Horizon 2020 / Euratom goals

- Support safety of nuclear systems
- Support the development and sustainability of nuclear expertise and excellence in the European Union
- Contribute to the development of safe longer term solutions for the management of ultimate radioactive waste
 - NFRP 4 2014: EU concerted development of Member State research on radioactive waste management
 - NFRP 5 and NFRP 6 explicitly for Geological Disposal

