Working Group 2 "Stakeholders involvement and societal aspects of Radioactive Waste Management"

3rd Exchange Forum Implementing Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste Technology Platform 29th November 2012

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Contents

Workshop: INSOTEC & IWG

- Why IGD-TP
- Research agenda
- Stakeholders & IWG
- Expectations



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Technology platform

- Developing a technology
- Bringing together stakeholders
- Industry lead

IGD-TP

- Developing geological disposal
- Build confidence
- Technology, expertise & competences



Why IGD-TP



EC Waste Directive (2011)

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



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establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Articles 31 and 32

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission drawn up after obtaining the opinion of a group of persons appointed by the Scientific and Technical Committee from among scientific experts in the Member States,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (2),

- (1) Article 2(b) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom Treaty') provides for the establishment of uniform safety standards to protect the health of workers and of the general public.
- Article 30 of the Euratom Treaty provides for the estab-lishment of basic standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiations.
- (3) Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty requires Member States to provide the Commission with general data relating to any plan for the disposal of radioactive waste.
- Council Directive 96/29/Euratom (3) establishes basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation. That Directive has been supplemented by more specific legislation.
- (5) As recognised by the Court of Justice of the European Union in its case-law, the provisions of Chapter 3 of the

(¹) Opinion of 4 May 2011 (not yet published in the Official Journal). (²) Opinion of 23 June 2011 (not yet published in the Official Journal). (²) OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

- Euratom Treaty, on health and safety, form a coherent whole conferring upon the Commission powers of some considerable scope in order to protect the population and the environment against the risks of nuclear
- Council Decision 87/600/Euratom of 14 December 1987 on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency (5) established a framework for notification and provision of information to be used by the Member States in order to protect the general public in case of a radiological emergency. Council Directive 89/618/Euratom of 27 November 1989 on informing the general public 27 November 1989 on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency (*) imposed obligations on the Member States to inform the general public in the event of a radiological emergency.
- Council Directive 2003/122/Euratom (7) provides for the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and rphan sources, including disused sources. In accorda with the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management ('the Joint Convention') and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and current industrial practices, disused sealed sources can be reused, recycled or disposed of. In many cases, this needs a return of the source or return of the equipment, including the source, to a supplier or a manufacturer, for requalification or processing.
- Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries (*) covers the management of waste from extractive industries which may be radioactive, but excluding such aspects as are specific to radioactivity, which are matters dealt with under the Euratom Treaty

(9) C-187(87 (1988 ECR p.5013) and C-29/99 (2002 ECR p.1-11221). (1) OJ. 1371, 30.12.1987, p. 76. (9) OJ. 1357, 71.21989, p. 31. (1) OJ. 1346, 31.12.2003, p. 57. (9) OJ. 1.102, 11.4.2006, p. 15.

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Why IGD-TP

Radioactive WM: national responsibility



- National research programmes
- EU Research into GD since 80s
- Encourage (technical) cooperation

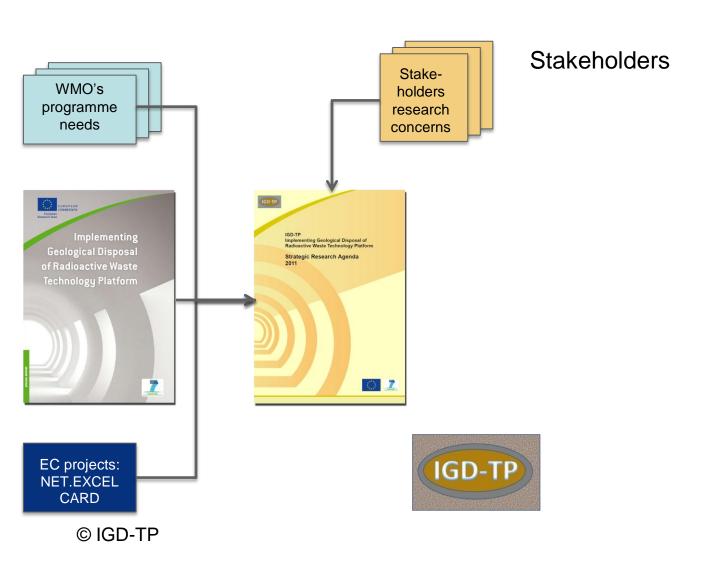


Why IGD-TP



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Key Topics – Basis of the SRA

- Safety case
- Waste forms and their behaviour
- Technical feasibility and long-term performance of repository components
- Development strategy of the repository
- Safety of construction and operations
- Monitoring
- Governance and stakeholder involvement



Cross-cutting Activities

- relevant to every programme at any stage -
- Dialogue with regulators,
- Competence maintenance, Education and Training,
- Knowledge Management (incl. information preservation, memory keeping),
- Communication interfaces and other activities supporting information exchange.

In addition to this a set of topics classified that are best solved by company specific actions.

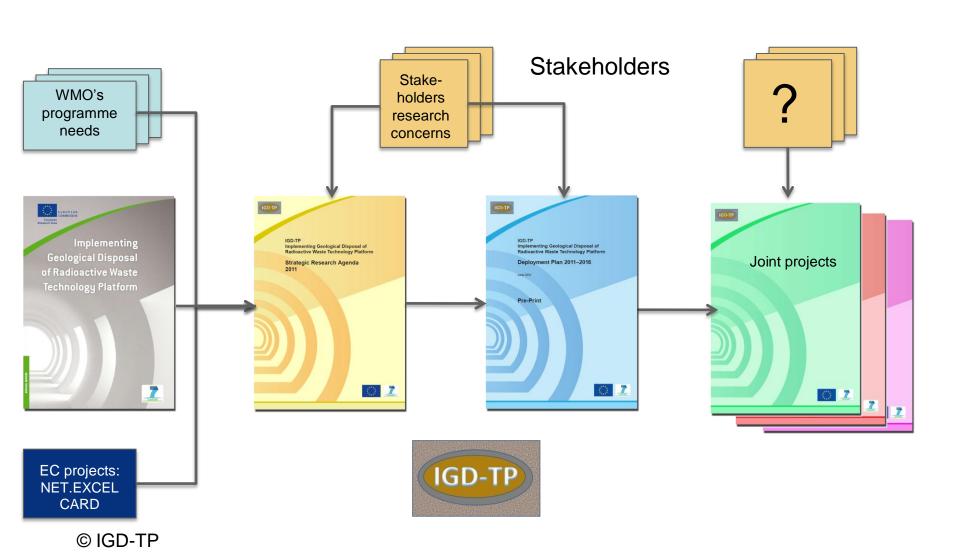


Waste Management Programme - Specific Actions

- Site characterisation issues
- Transportation
- Requirement management systems
- Waste acceptance (quality assurance and safeguard issues)
- Industrial scheme
- Economics of funding and planning



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Interfaces Working Group

Enhance information exchanges and dialogue with stakeholders, and thereby

Integrating socio-economic and political dimensions in RD&D



Interfaces Working Group



To propose a general framework for interfacing with stakeholders in a regular basis:

- Identification of stakeholders and relevant topics
- Ways to incorporate stakeholders' inputs and stimulate reviews from a social perspective
- Setting rules of participation and commitment
- Learning from best practices and social sciences



Questions



Start thinking about stakeholders involvement and integrating societal aspects

- How to start a dialogue?
 - With who (local, European, social scientists, ..)
 - What are reasons to get involved or not to participate (vision, urgency, technology/science, language, funding, legal)
- Framework
 - Which ways: Exchange Forum, workshops, ICT tools, ...
 - Identification of expectations and concerns
 - Setting rules of participation and commitment

