



Euratom Treaty, 1957



EU2017EE Estonian Presidency



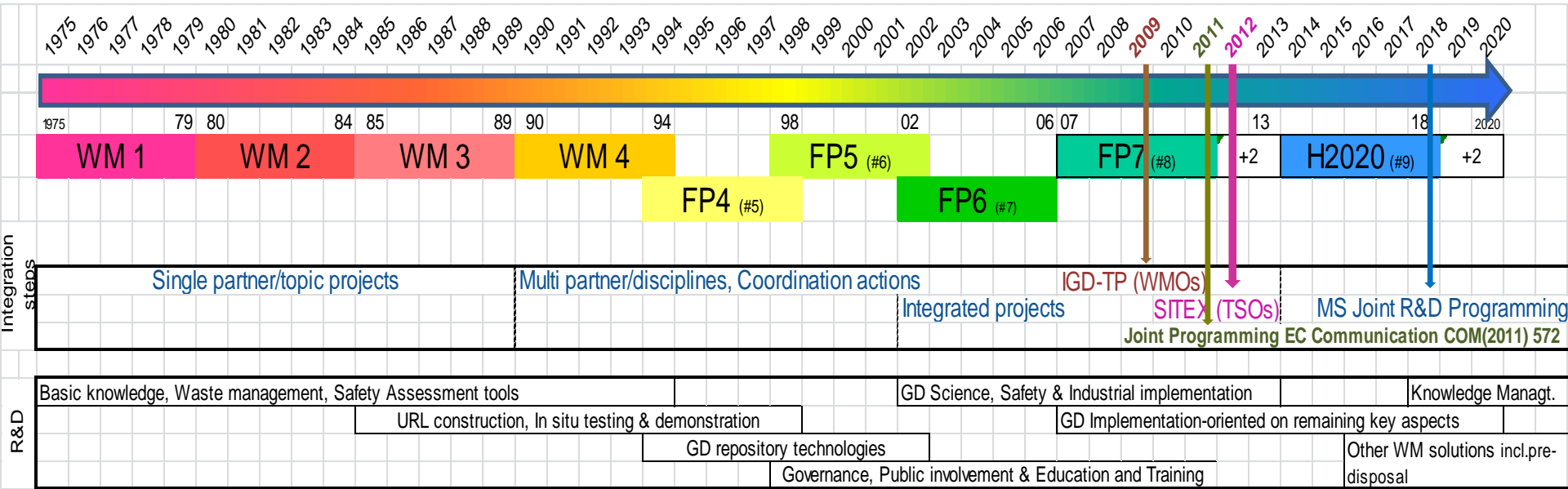
European Joint Research Programme in the management and disposal of radioactive waste



Christophe Davies
DG RTD/G.4/Fission Energy

Euratom R&T in RWM: development

44 years of continuous since 1975



Euratom Work Programme 2018



Role of the European Commission and Rationale & Objective for the topic: **European Joint Research Programme in the management & disposal of radioactive waste**

- Turn scientific consensus on GD for HLW & SF into engineering reality
- Ensure competence for Safety Case review
- Improve science and tools to increase knowledge and competence for the many decades of repository operation
- Improve, innovate and develop science and technology for the management and disposal of other radioactive waste categories
- Ensure that knowledge and competences are managed and transferred between generations and across Member States' national programmes

Paradigm shift



Via the Joint Programme co-fund instrument, the Commission is now addressing the Member States' national research programmes and not consortia of research organisations.

The European Joint Research Programme (EJP) scheme could become the reference contractual instrument for the Commission's support in RWM in future Euratom Framework Programmes if,

MSs demonstrate that the programme :

- has an EU-added value beyond their national programme,
- carries a joint vision and forward looking plan of action,
- is inclusive of MS's actors,
- and has a transparent and fair mode of operation.



Framework and conditions from the Commission's point of view:

The JP needs establish a clear framework and strategy of action, the scope of activities and the conditions and rules for its deployment through a set of founding documents :

A **Vision document** (e.g. IGD-TP),

A common **Strategic Research Agenda** for RD&D and Horizontal activities (Strategic studies, Management & Transfer of Knowledge and Training),

A **Roadmap** (e.g. Euro-fusion) for deployment over time well beyond H2020,

Clear **Governance** ToR mechanisms,

Clear **Rules and methods for functioning as well as participation mechanisms.**

Principles for participation:



Main beneficiary participants must be legal entities owning or managing national research and innovation programmes. A mandate needs to be produced. Other participants may be linked to a main beneficiary (linked third parties).

The call topic defines the main beneficiary participants as:

- Waste Management Organisations (WMOs)
- Technical Support Organisations (TSOs)
- Nationally funded Research Entities (REs)
- Radioactive waste producers

Scope, SRA and deployment strategy



The SRA should enable joint research activities on the domains of management (pre-disposal) and disposal of radioactive waste (RW) defined in Directive 2011/70/Euratom.

The EJP should be goal-oriented, with clear and agreed high-level milestones in order to enable easy monitoring of progress. The SRA should be translated into a deployment strategy, or roadmap, with clear objectives, deliverables and high-level milestones for technical solutions per waste streams and waste types and on knowledge management. The roadmap may extend beyond the duration of the EJP, or the duration of support from the Euratom programme.

Target technical solutions per waste streams and waste types for:

Pre-disposal :
Characterisation,
Treatment,
Conditioning,
Storage

And Disposal.

Propose a roadmap/deployment strategy document describing goals, objectives, deliverables and milestones to achieve for the technical solutions per waste streams and waste types.

The programme of activities responding the roadmap/deployment strategy should be broken down into work packages for technical solutions per waste streams and waste types with specific projects.

EU added-value and Pan-European interest



Projects should cover areas of interest for the small and large, advanced and less-advanced waste management programmes and should allow later inclusion of new partners. The projects should be defined by technical scope and should not be reserved for just one type of participant. To maximise knowledge management and especially the impact on the smaller and less advanced national programmes, horizontal activities should be prioritised,

There should be activities of interest to large and advanced programmes as well as other activities of interest to small and less-advanced programmes.

Possible new partners need to be allowed in.

And the horizontal activities should be a priority.

Governance, rules for functioning and for participation and Programme Office



An appropriate internal governance should be established through a consortium agreement, (The involvement of external stakeholder groups should be designed into the governance mechanism, e.g. to enable Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to advise and comment on activities.), and include a 'programme office', to which staff from the partners can be seconded on a full-time basis. The 'programme office' will have a strategic role in ensuring implementation of the EJP as well as managing day-to-day activities. The EJP should be open to international R&D cooperation and the EJP managers would be expected to represent the EJP in areas of competence in international events and forums.



Need detailed terms of reference documents for the Governance mechanisms, the Rules and Methods for functioning & the Mechanisms for participation.

The programme office is expected to play a central role with full time scientific technical experts to manage the programme and analyse activities in the Member States' and of international organisations in view of initiating relevant activities in the EJP.

CSOs are expected to play the described role in advisory functions. CSOs could be involved in technical projects as linked third party to a mandated actor.

Yearly implementation



An appropriate means of allocation of project tasks and funding amongst the partners will need to be established on a yearly basis and take into account emerging Science and Technology (S/T) as well as Euratom research priorities. This action aims at the establishment of the European Joint Programme and open calls for proposals for third party grants are not necessary.



The programme should be flexible with budget set aside to enable :

- New activities on a yearly basis
- Priorities emerging at EC level
- Participation of new partners

Opens calls as in the EJP CONCERT in radiation protection are not requested.

Implementation structure



The EJP should cover all related activities: common **research** and **strategic studies**, **sharing of facilities**, **knowledge management**, **mobility** and **training** of researchers. To maximise knowledge management and especially the impact on the smaller and less advanced national programmes, **horizontal activities** should be prioritised, including i) the development of **State-of-the-art documentation** (e.g. text books), **guidance documents** for planning and implementing research, ii) **training courses** organised, as appropriate, with European forums and activities on education and international organisations, and iii) **hands-on-training** via mobility measures.



In addition to R&D work package leaders a work package leader or programme office officer should be considered for each individual domain of the horizontal and knowledge management activities :

- Strategic studies
- State-of-the-art Text book
- Guidance documents on R&D
- Training courses and hands-on-training mobility measures

Call for proposal



Event	Date
Work Programme & Call publication	27/10/2017
Opening of submission	15/05/2018
Call deadline	27/09/2018
Evaluation	Oct.18 – Jan.2019
Information to applicants	Feb. 2019
Grant preparations	Feb. – May 2019
Projects launch	June – July 2019

*Thank you for your attention
and
Good Luck*