

How we have undertaken the JOPRAD Project to date

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This project has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement n° 653951



Towards a Joint Programming on Radioactive Waste Disposal (JOPRAD)

Coordination and Support Action, H2020

Start of the project: 1 June 2015

Duration of the project: 30 months

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 ,at the inception of the project, 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)

Key milestones of the JOPRAD project:

September 2016: Mid-term workshop to present the idea of the Joint Programming to potential participants

April 2017: Programme workshop for the definition of the programme and the activities

November 2017: Final Workshop to decide to move towards a Joint programming



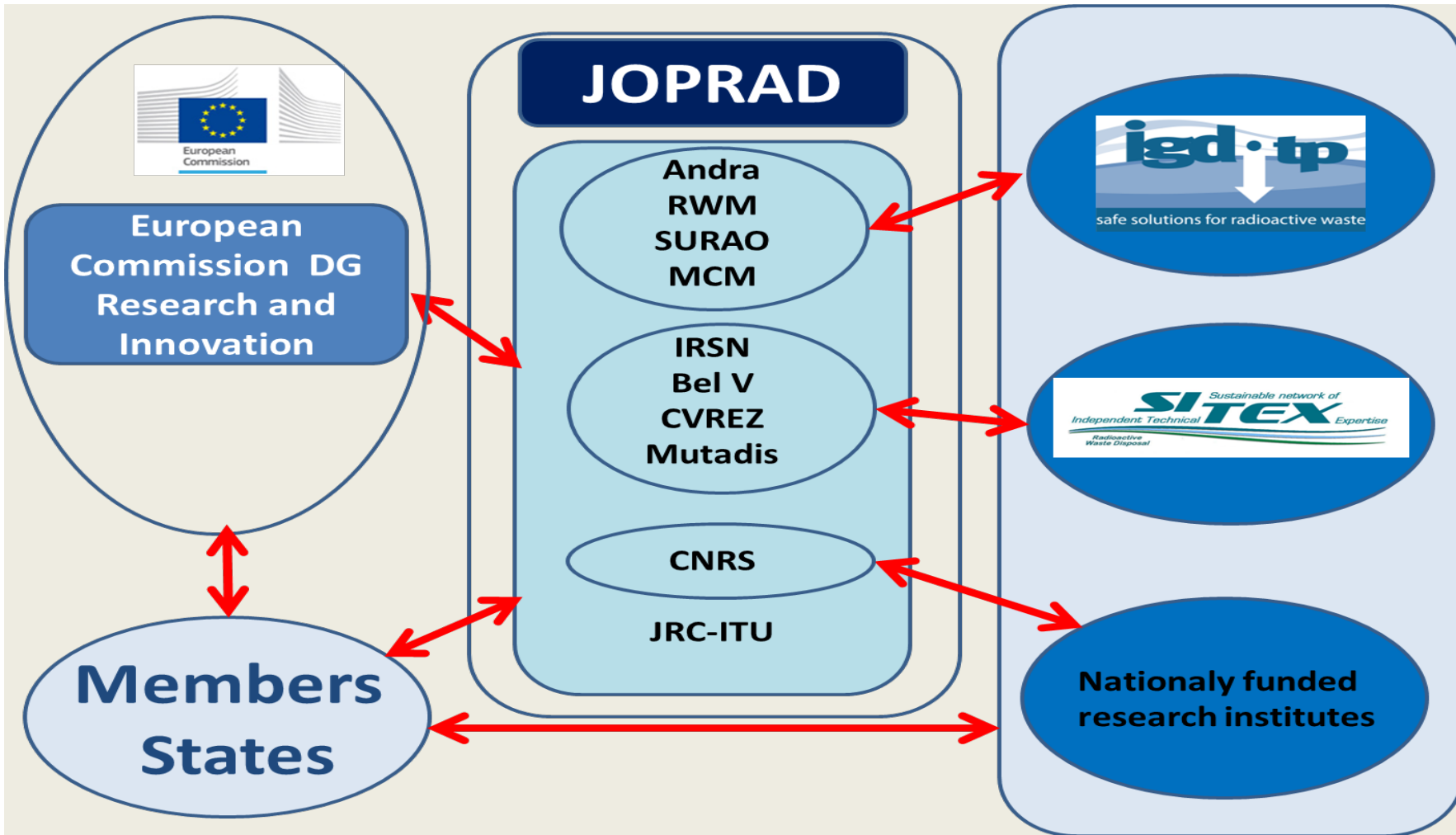
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Prague, September 7, 2016

The three actors involved in the JP

- The **WMOs** are represented in the JOPRAD project through the IGD-TP which is the body 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 are research agencies, research institutes, universities, programmes...

Organisation of the project



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Overall approach of the JOPRAD Project

Main Activities:

- Engage the Member States and potential participants in the project and obtain their support

- Define and formalize a “**Programme Document**” covering the key issues of the radioactive waste management , including geological disposal, and the remaining uncertainties related to the safety assessment

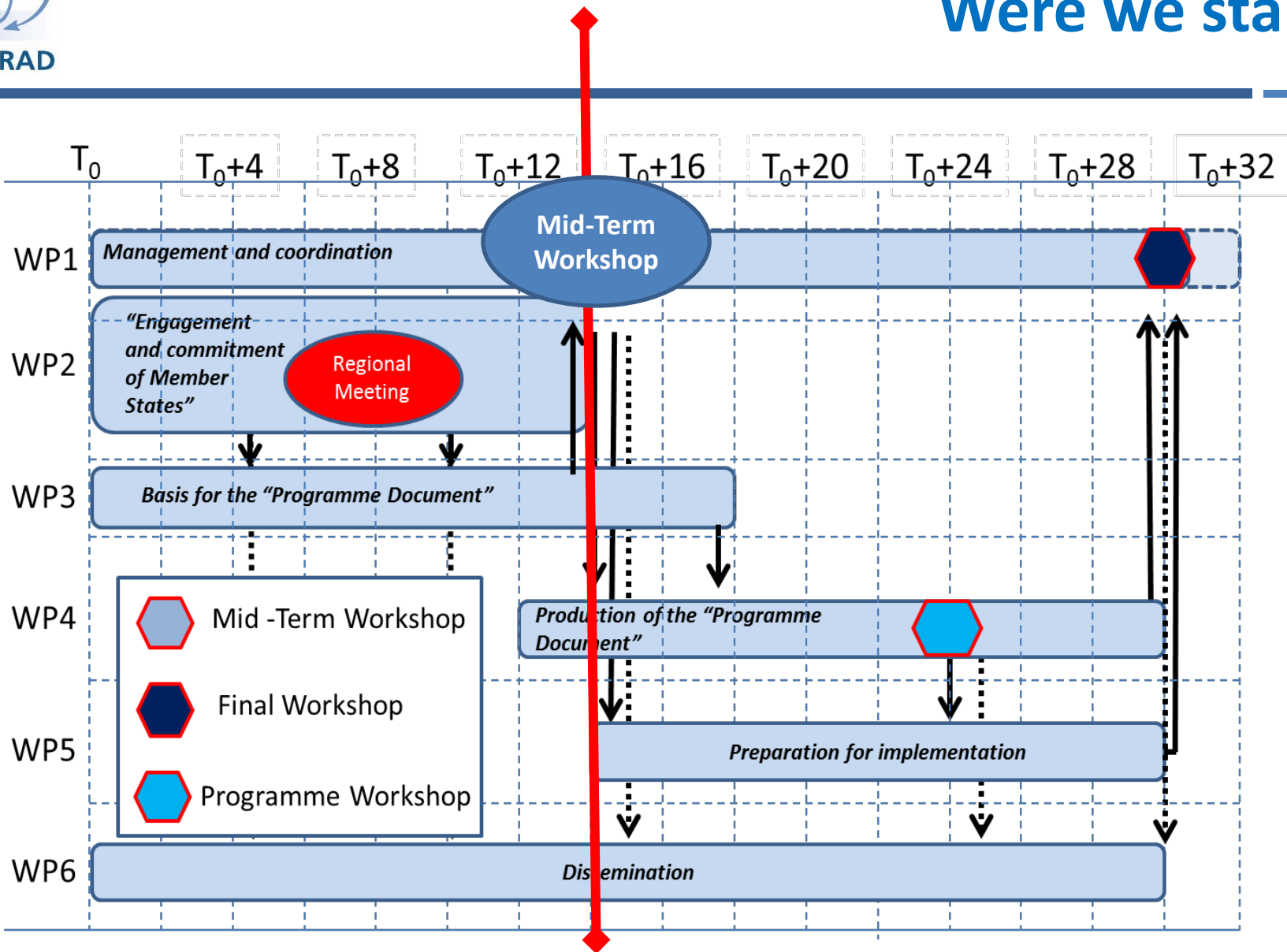
- Carry out a **study** aimed at establishing conditions and modalities of the implementation of a JP
 - ✓ This will include the means of the “Civil Society Organisations” in order to ensure the public priorities to be duly taken into account, in accordance with the Council Directives

Expected outcomes of the JOPRAD project

The outcomes of the project will be:

- A preliminary identification of the “potential mandated actors” that could be participant to a Joint programming if willing so
- A “Programme Document” focused on key priorities of WMOs, TSOs side and Research Entities.
 - ✓ The “Programme Document” contain a long term perspective vision as well as
 - ✓ Activities to be implemented in the first Joint programming
- A “Report - overall scheme of a JP” comprising a proposal for the implementation of this Joint Programming including the legal framework
 - ✓ Main features of the governance and funding rules

Were we stand



Contacting Member States

- ❑ **Objective:** evaluate the potential interest of Member States and identify key research actors in the domain
- ❑ **Methodology:** target the Euratom Fission committee delegates and already involved actors in EU project
- ❑ **Main conclusions:** Response obtained from 23 countries
 - ❑ 13 countries have the technical, financial and organisational capabilities to participate in R&D programmes at the European Level in the scope covered by a potential Joint programming
 - ❑ 8 countries could be interested in participating to a joint programming.
 - ❑ 8 countries do not have at this stage developed a strategy that may lead to a development of a waste disposal (and in particular a geological disposal).

Contacts with potential actors

- ❑ Research actors in the domain covered by the JOPRAD project were identified in most of the EU countries and contacted
 - ❑ They are WMOs, TSO, REs
- ❑ Research organisation from 17 countries are currently actively participating to at least one JOPRAD technical working group for establishing the programme
- ❑ Their participation and contribution to the JOPRAD project does not imply their participation to the Joint programming

LAPs Engagement – JOPRAD Regional Meeting

The overall objective of the Regional meeting was to **inform, engage and involve New Member States with „Less Advanced Programmes“ (MLAPs) in the process of Joint Programming (JP) and its preparation within the JOPRAD project.**

Within this context the term:

- ✓ **“Programme”** refers to a Transparent National R&D and Competence Maintenance and Transfer Programme, for the purpose of implementing geological disposal for radioactive waste,
- ✓ **“Less advanced programmes”** refers to either an early phase of programme implementation or a programme which is planned but not yet initiated.

Regional Meeting main objectives

In order to achieve the overall objectives, the following particular topics were addressed:

- Rationale for Joint Programming
- Benefits for the Member States (and in particular MLAPs)
- Domain of activities covered by the Joint Programming
- Expectations from Member State representatives for the implementation of the Joint Programming (Horizon 2020 EURATOM from WP 2018)
- Means and tools to implement Joint Programming.
- How could Joint Programming be prepared and implemented?
- What is expected from the Member State representatives during the JOPRAD project?

Regional meeting Outcomes

Two working groups exploring the domain potentially covered by the Joint Programming:

- i. scientific-technical activities**
- ii. strategic and horizontal activities**

- Need for clear management structure and governance procedures in order to ensure that all interests are balanced
- Methodological issues are of high priority (how to)
- Doubts regarding formulating a Joint SRA – different needs of actors – to be considered in future scrutiny

Regional meeting Outcomes (Cont.)

- Predisposal activities seen as significant for national programmes (processing of waste, prolonged storage)
- Search for joint efforts (sharing knowledge) regarding expensive RD&D, the same disposal concepts – even in smaller groups
- Involving societal issues is recommended for each national programme
- Basis for taking into account the variety of interests (not all participants are interested in all topics)
- Joint efforts within EU seen as principal for national programmes

Regional meeting - EC statement



- Knowledge management is a central issue of the project, it is well established
- Predisposal issues should be sufficiently regarded
- Flag the gaps identified and incorporate them adequately in the programme
- Not only national benefits are followed, EU added value shall be respected as well (commonality principle), and
- Decision makers shall be involved in Mid-Term Workshop.



Key conclusions of the Regional meeting

- There is an interest from the different actors in the Member States and at the EC;
- The Member States and their Actors are informed about Joint Programming and how to get involved;
- The Member States and their Actors should get organise and join the development of the project;
- It is not too late to “Get on the Bus” and be in the process already at the on-set of the process, and...BE POSITIVE!

Thank You !

The Joint Programming

