

OECD



Joint Project opportunity: Feasibility of a Multinational Infrastructure for Managing Radioactive Waste

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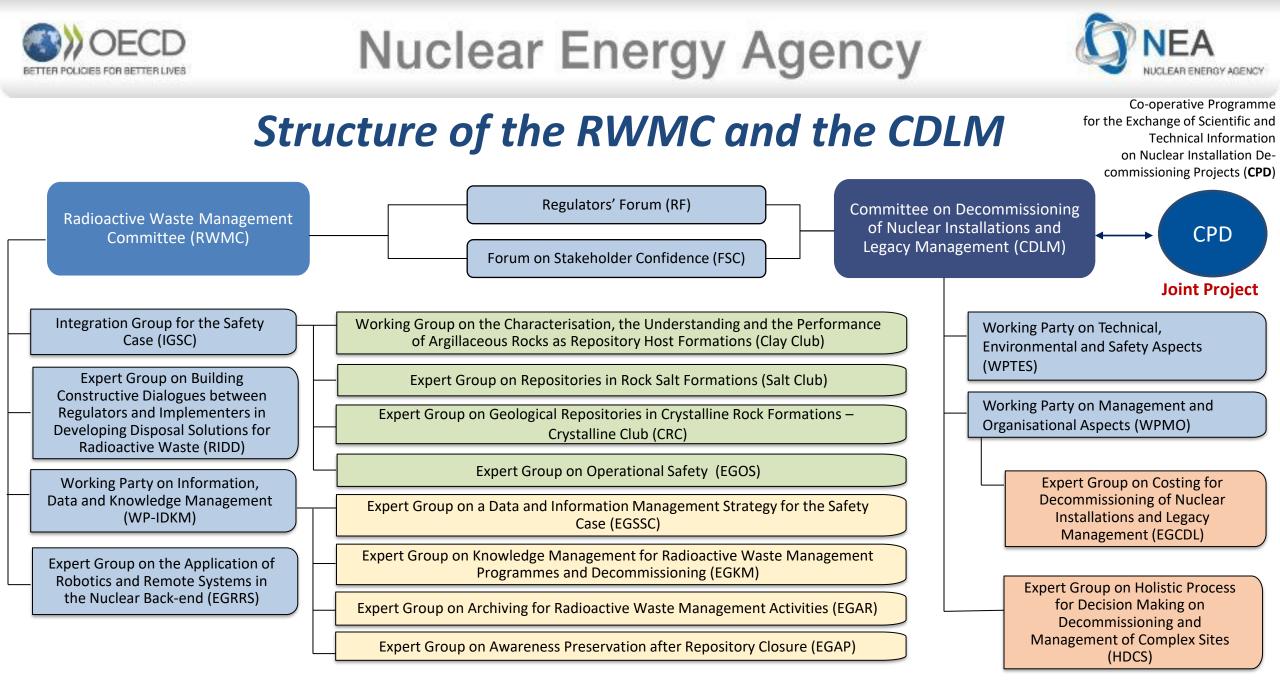


NEA: 34 Countries* Seeking Excellence in Nuclear Safety, Technology, and Policy

- 34 member countries* + strategic partners (e.g., China and India).
- 8 standing committees and more than 80 working parties and expert groups.
- The NEA Data Bank providing nuclear data, code, and verification services.
- Growing global relationships with industry and universities.



NEA countries operate about 81% of the world's installed nuclear capacity







Joint Projects







Joint Project Organisation

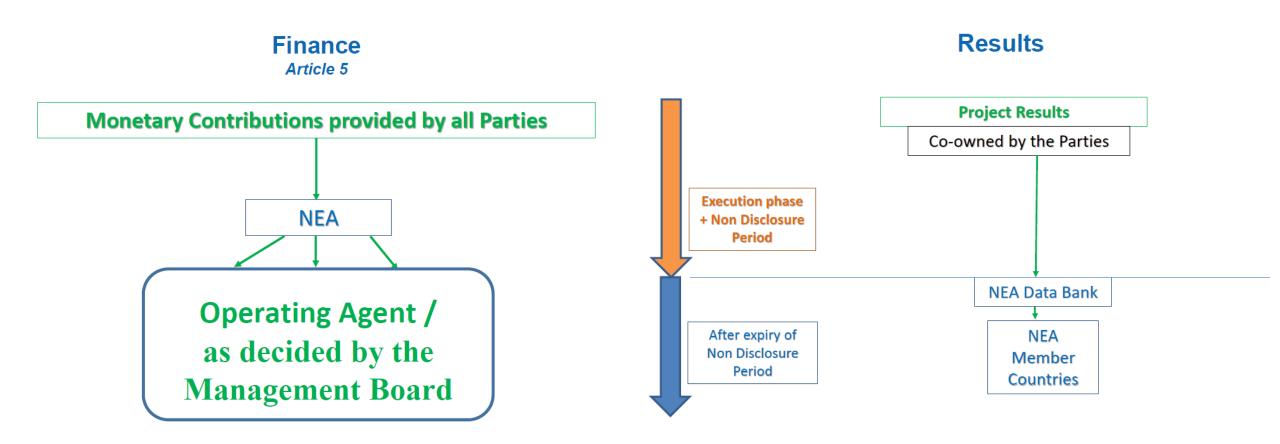
- Article 5 of the NEA Statute
- "(a) The Agency shall, where appropriate, promote the formation of joint undertakings for the production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, endeavouring to secure the participation of the greatest possible number of countries.
- (b) If a group of participating countries declares its intention to set up a joint undertaking, the countries concerned may agree to undertake the necessary work for this purpose along themselves within the Organisation at their own cost, whatever the position adopted by other participating countries. The Working Parties or Study Groups set up in accordance with this paragraph shall keep the Steering Committee informed of their progress and report to it on their conclusions.







Joint Project Organisation







Proposal





Feasibility of a Multinational Infrastructure for Managing Radioactive Waste

How can a multinational infrastructure contribute to the safe, timely and efficient handling of radioactive waste, through increased specialization within each country?

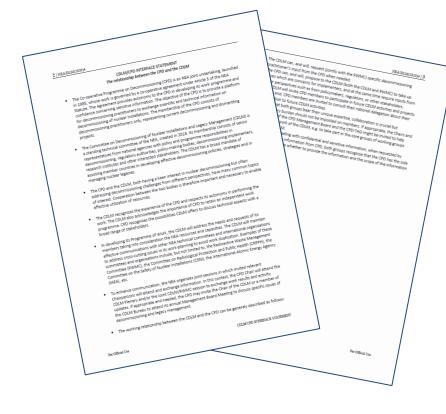
- Advantages and disadvantages of a multinational waste management infrastructure
- Relevant technologies
- Previous and existing international arrangements
- Legal and regulatory aspects
- Potential means of implementation
- Stakeholder management





Modes of collaboration

Statement of interface clearly defines the modalities



- The CDLM recognizes the experience of the CPD and respects its autonomy in performing the work. The CDLM also acknowledges the importance of CPD to retain an independent work programme. CPD recognizes the possibilities CDLM offers to discuss technical aspects with a broad range of stakeholders.
- To enhance communication, the NEA organizes joint sessions in which invited relevant Chairpersons will attend and exchange information. In this context, the CPD Chair will attend the CDLM Plenary and/or the Joint CDLM/RWMC session to exchange work results and activity updates. If appropriate and needed, the CPD may invite the Chair of the CDLM or a member of the CDLM Bureau to attend its annual Management Board Meeting to discuss specific issues of decommissioning and legacy management.

Extract from the CDLM/CPD INTERFACE STATEMENT OF 2020







Activities of interest

- **FSC** (Forum on Stakeholder Confidence)
- **RF** (Regulator's Forum)
- WPTES (Working Party on Technical, Environmental and Safety Aspects of Decommissioning and Legacy Management)
- WPMO (Working Party on Management and Organizational Aspects of Decommissioning and Legacy Management)
- **EGRRS** (Expert Group on Robotics and Remote Systems in the nuclear back end)
- Figure 4.2 (International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation)





PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

NEA Workshop on Innovative Techniques and Technologies to Support Characterisation and Decommissioning of Complex and Legacy Sites

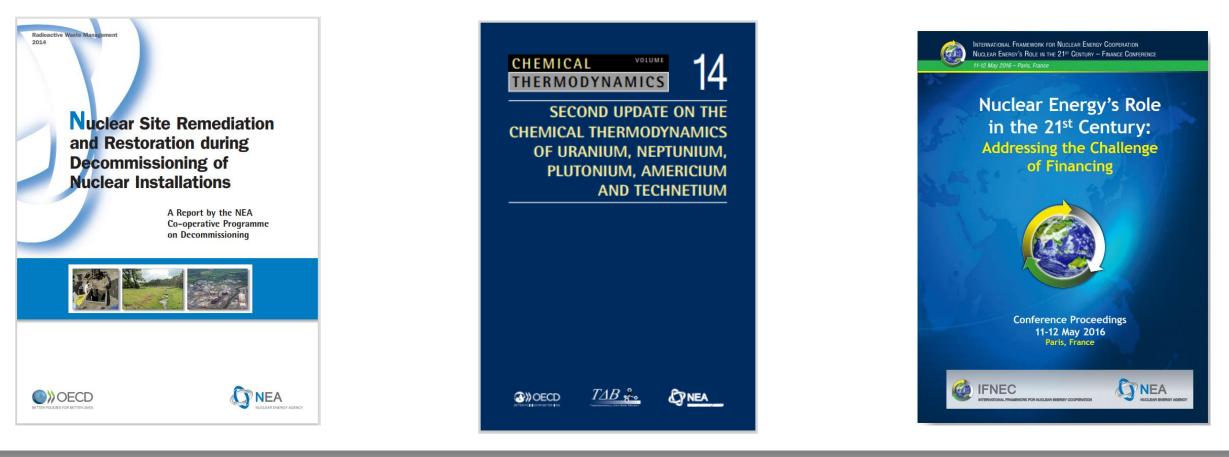
> 29 November – 01 December 2022 France





Modes of collaboration

All joint projects undertaking will be published under NEA logo







Thank you for your attention!



If you have questions on this presentation, contact Rebecca Tadesse [Rebecca.Tadesse@oecd-nea.org].

www.oecd-nea.org