

"EURADSCIENCE", A NETWORK OF RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT SCIENCE WITHIN EUROPE

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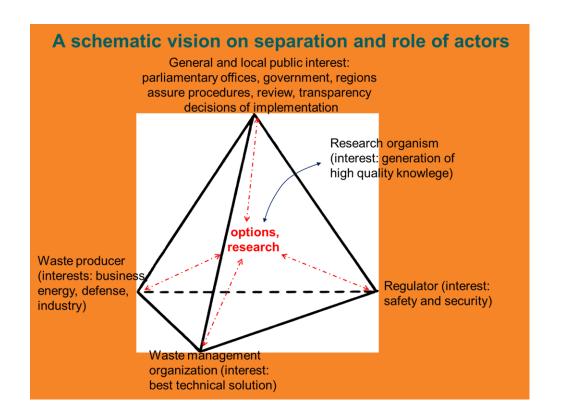
4-7 June 2019 Pitesti, Romania

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The role of research organisations

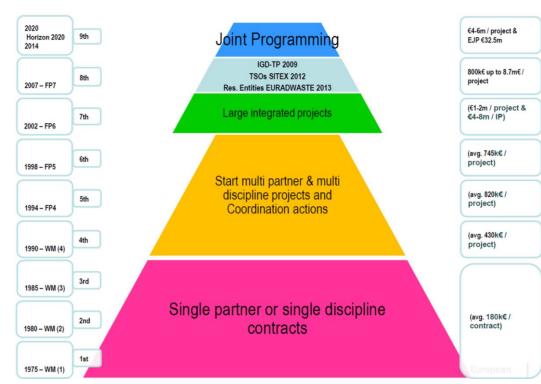






Research organisations grouping – a brief history of time

- Embedded within the EURATOM Framework Programmes
- From single partner to multi partner contracts
- Continued efforts for collaboration in large integrated projects
- Implementation-driven projects become the new standard
- From JOPRAD to EURAD the new era of Joint Programming
- Research organisations recognised as independent mandated actor group



Courtesy of C.Davies, EC, DG RTD



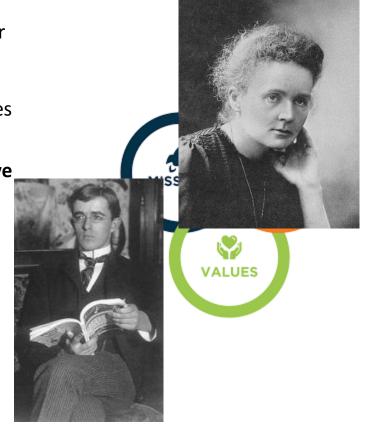




Why RE grouping? - Vision

 Key challenge: continuously developing the scientific frontier in view of the extremely long timescales associated with the generation and storage of radioactive wastes, and the development, operating and closing of geological repositories

 Vision: To act as an independent, cross-disciplinary, inclusive network ensuring scientific excellence and credibility to radioactive waste management







Why RE grouping? - Mission

Mission:

- Research organisations are at the centre of developing a longterm vision for the scientific and technical challenges that are inherently linked to safe waste management and disposal, beyond national borders and specific implementation programmes
- Research organisations have a primary focus on long-term knowledge management and development, and are key to maintaining competence and know-how
- Nationally funded research organisations identified as Mandated Actors within EURAD form the membership of the Research Entities College
 - EURADScience will support the functioning of this college









Welcome to...



The EuradScience Network

Born December 2018, Berlin, Germany







EURADScience

- Whom do we address?
- Aim
 - To work inclusive towards mandated actors within EURAD
 - Importance with respect to EURAD governance
 - To selectively involve other research organisations
 - Setting up a structure and reflection on role of the grouping
 - Transparency
- Invited research organisations
 - Formally mandated actors under EURAD
 - 20 individual organisations
 - Linked Third Parties, identified as (important) research organisations
 - Link also to academia
 - Some TSOs, identified as research organisations, if interested
 - VTT, CIEMAT



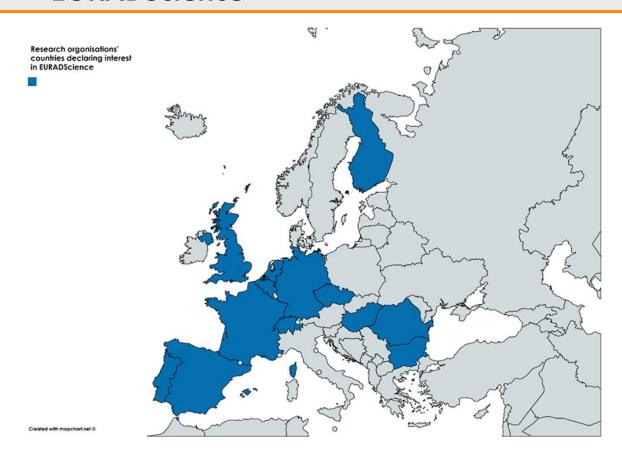






EURADScience

- Currently, 28 members from 14 countries
- National research centers, universities/academia, radwaste R&D programme managers, small and medium enterprises









EURADScience structure

- Executive group
 - Application on voluntary basis
 - 8 seats at the table
- Membership fee and (if so) how to use it
 - Website, dissemination, representation, joint meetings
- Support of RE college within EURAD
 - Selection of RE college Bureau Members
- Working groups: Preparing for future activities

Meeting: Thursday afternoon, Meeting Room SMARALD, RAMADA hotel, 14h00











Research organisations' interest in EURAD

- Embedding techno-scientific research in a progressively demanding societal context
 - Serving society with independent science/building confidence and credibility in radioactive waste management
 - Define state of the art in understanding of system components behaviour, beyond national programme boundaries
 - Building confidence in safety assessments and underlying scientific assumptions for many decades to come
- EURAD as a tool for Building a European knowledge platform on waste disposal
 - Safeguarding existing knowledge and attracting next generation of experts
- EURAD as a tool for structured, long-term R&D commitment
 - Develop and maintain high-level research infastructures across Europe
 - Continuously further develop scientific knowledge promoting confidence building and keeping up to speed with scientific progress in a pro-active manner
- Structured communication and interaction with other Platforms (IGD-TP, SITEX, waste producers)
 - Multilateral rather than bilateral







Development of a Strategic Research Agenda

- Associated to the JOPRAD project, research organisations grouped to define their own Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) in a record time
 - Meetings in Brussels (June 2015), Paris (September 2015), Nantes (November 2015), Paris (March 2016)
 - Final draft in May 2016
- Research organisations working group (22 partners)
 - Representatives from advanced and less advanced programmes

Organisation	Country
CNRS, CEA, IMT, INIRIS, UPMC, U-Lorraine	France
CTU, UJV-REZ	Czech Republic
SCK.CEN	Belgium
HGF (Jülich, Karlsruhe, Dresden)	Germany
ENEA, INFN	Italie
LEI	Lithuania
U Delft/TNO	Netherlands
RATEN/INR	Romania
TU Sofia	Bulgaria
ITU	JRC
PSI	Switzerland
IST	Portugal
Geo ZS	Slovenia







Updating the Strategic Research Agenda

- Focus shift from "geological disposal" (JOPRAD) to "from cradle to grave" (nuclear back-end, EURAD), including
 - Pre-disposal activities
 - Legacy waste, including small (problematic) inventories
 - (Near-)surface disposal
 - (New) nuclear developments
 - Holistic view on nuclear activities
- Providing and developing cutting-edge nuclear research facilities and instrumentation (for applied and fundamental scientific studies)
- Attracting young scientists' interest (educating and training of next generation experts)
- Re-thinking priorities in view of EURAD research programme









Updating the Strategic Research Agenda

- Some examples (non-exhaustive, non-binding)
 - Innovative fuels (ATF fuels and claddings)
 - Innovative waste forms (ceramic, geopolymers, plasma, spray coatings, organo-mineral composites, etc.)
 - Innovative waste disposal concepts (including effect of next generation fuel cycles)
 - Natural analogues/site-specific analogues
 - Biosphere models and impact of climate change/extremely long time scales
 - Further development of complete, transparent and quality assured thermodynamic databases
 - Linking bottom up to top down approaches using very complex systems, including mineral assemblages, competition effects, micro-organisms, redox, colloids
 - Develop and evaluate concepts and methods for handling (including retrieving), characterization, treating, conditioning, storing and re-disposal of historical (very old) wastes
 - Integral experiments (including mock-ups)
 - Deep Borehole disposal
 - Atomistic simulations and how they can contribute to the safety case
- Networking and sustaining the European research infrastructures







The EuradScience Network







