AP 2.2 Nukleare Entsorgung aus Multi-Level Governance Perspektive.

International vergleichende Analyse von Endlagerungs-Governance im Mehrebenensystem

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Erster Expertenworkshop in Salzburg am 26.8.2013
Foto: Lutz Mez

International vergleichende Analysen / Aktivitäten

- 1. Workshop in Salzburg im Rahmen des 18. Reform-Group Meeting mit Experten aus der EU, Schweiz, Russland, Japan, USA, Mexiko, Brasilien u.a. im August 2013
- Proceedings des Workshops online
- Fact sheets über Nuclear Waste-Governance in 12 Ländern; 9 weitere in Vorbereitung
- Herausgabe des Sammelbands „*Governance of Nuclear Waste Management: An International Comparison*" mit 13 Fallbeispielen (Springer VS, erscheint im August 2014).
- 2. Experten-Workshop im September 2014 (Salzburg 1-2/9/2014)
- Proceedings des Workshops

Fact Sheets Hauptrubriken

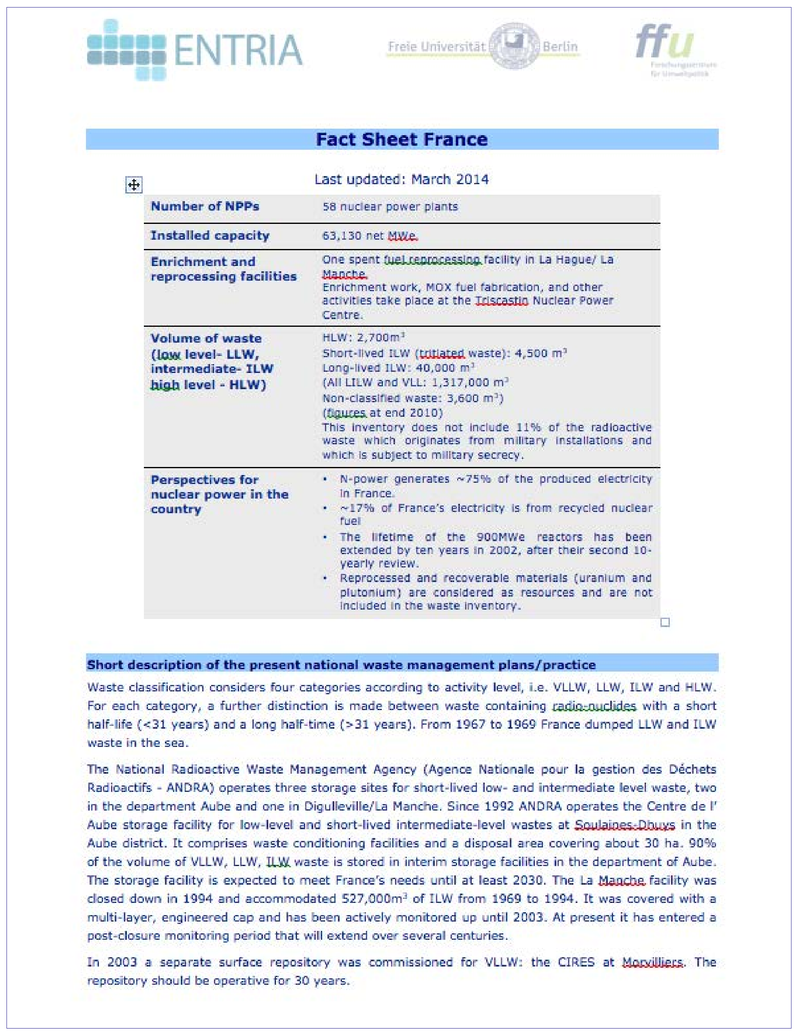
☑Statistische Daten über Anzahl der KKWs u. weitere Nuklearanlagen (z.B. Anreicherung, Brennelemente-Fertigung und Wiederaufarbeitung); angefallene Entsorgungsmenge (LLW, ILW,HLW)
☑Kurze Beschreibung der derzeitigen Entsorgung
☑Finanzierung
☑Entsorgungskonzept (geologische bzw. Oberflächen-Varianten, Reversibilität/Rückholbarkeit u.s.w.)
☑Rechtliche u. institutionelle Rahmenbedingungen (mit Akteursanalyse)
☑Stand der Endlagersuche, Pläne und Standortauswahl-Prozesse
☑Informationspolitik und gesellschaftliche Beteiligung
☑Transparenz der Entscheidungsprozesse bei der Standortsuche und Kompensationsmechanismen

Vergleichende Analyse von Konzepten und Plänen zur Oberflächenlagerung

Publikation „*Same, same but different. Nuclear Waste Governance in Spain, Italy and The Netherlands*" (in Vorbereitung)

Zentrales Lager für nukleare Reststoffe in den Niederlanden
Foto: Daniel Häfner

Beispiel eines Fact Sheets



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Fact Sheet France

Last updated: March 2014

Number of NPPs	58 nuclear power plants
Installed capacity	63,130 net MWe.
Enrichment and reprocessing facilities	One spent fuel reprocessing facility in La Hague/ La Manche. Enrichment work, MOX fuel fabrication, and other activities take place at the Triscastin Nuclear Power Centre.
Volume of waste (low level- LLW, intermediate- ILW high level - HLW)	HLW: 2,700m³ Short-lived ILW (tritiated waste): 4,500 m³ Long-lived ILW: 40,000 m³ (All LILW and VLL: 1,317,000 m³ Non-classified waste: 3,600 m³) (figures at end 2010) This inventory does not include 11% of the radioactive waste which originates from military installations and which is subject to military secrecy.
Perspectives for nuclear power in the country	• N-power generates ~75% of the produced electricity in France. • ~17% of France's electricity is from recycled nuclear fuel • The lifetime of the 900MWe reactors has been extended by ten years in 2002, after their second 10-yearly review. • Reprocessed and recoverable materials (uranium and plutonium) are considered as resources and are not included in the waste inventory.

Short description of the present national waste management plans/practice

Waste classification considers four categories according to activity level, i.e. VLLW, LLW, ILW and HLW. For each category, a further distinction is made between waste containing radio-nuclides with a short half-life (<31 years) and a long half-time (>31 years). From 1967 to 1969 France dumped LLW and ILW waste in the sea.

The National Radioactive Waste Management Agency (Agence Nationale pour la gestion des Déchets Radioactifs - ANDRA) operates three storage sites for short-lived low- and intermediate level waste, two in the department Aube and one in Digulleville/La Manche. Since 1992 ANDRA operates the Centre de l' Aube storage facility for low-level and short-lived intermediate-level wastes at Soulaines-Dhuys in the Aube district. It comprises waste conditioning facilities and a disposal area covering about 30 ha. 90% of the volume of VLLW, LLW, ILW waste is stored in interim storage facilities in the department of Aube. The storage facility is expected to meet France's needs until at least 2030. The La Manche facility was closed down in 1994 and accommodated 527,000m³ of ILW from 1969 to 1994. It was covered with a multi-layer, engineered cap and has been actively monitored up until 2003. At present it has entered a post-closure monitoring period that will extend over several centuries.

In 2003 a separate surface repository was commissioned for VLLW: the CIRES at Morvilliers. The repository should be operative for 30 years.