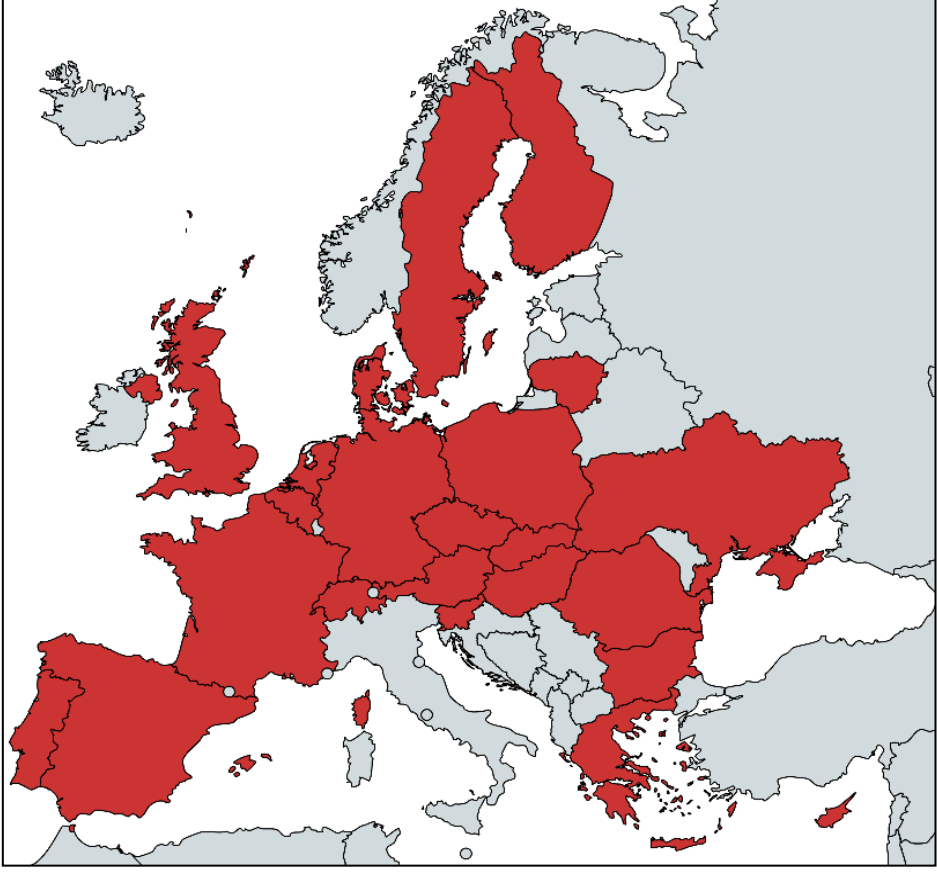


Support Member-States in developing and **implementing solutions** for the safe long-term management of their **full range of radioactive waste**, taking into account the various stages of advancement of national programmes and in accordance with the Waste Directive.

Creation of a community

116 organisations~800 participants :

- 51 Beneficiaries (and their 62 Linked Third Parties) mandated by ministries of 23 European countries recognizing their role of directing R&D at national level as :
  - Waste Management Organisations
  - Technical Support Organisations
  - Research Entities
- 3 International Partners (self financed)
- Civil society organisations and end-users




With different boundary conditions (advanced vs early-stage programs / large vs small inventories)

Creation of the EURAD School of Radioactive Waste Management that functions as an information hub for all members and in particular the 60 EURAD students


Scientific excellence

EURAD provides cutting-edge science in areas of interest to a broad range of organisations :


- source term, engineered barriers, nearfield
- geosphere barrier, perturbing effects & clay material barriers
- methods, models, interactions and tools



17  
Work packages



6  
State-of-the-Art



80  
publications

Update of the Statigic Research Agenda

Based on the EURAD roadmap for implementing radioactive waste management in Europe, the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) covers:

- **All waste types;**
- **Pre-disposal** - waste characterisation and processing (incl. treatment, conditioning and packaging) and interim storage
- **Disposal** - primarily geological disposal, and also other types of disposal).

Update of the SRA (final version early 2023) will serve two purposes:

- **Take stock and reflect** on progress made since 2019 and capture emerging needs
- Prepare as **guide for a potential future EC joint programme**

Support transfer of knowledge

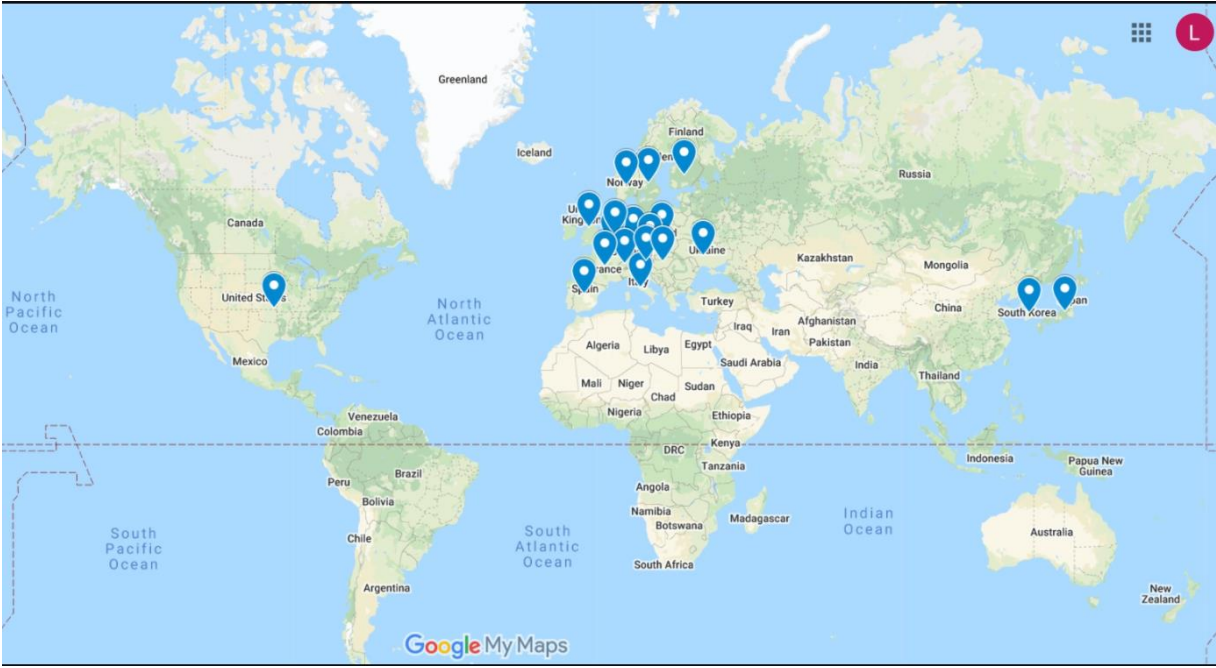
The generations-lasting implementation of RWM requires large efforts in knowledge transfer between generations and programmes at different stages of development. Among the specific achievements are:

- **Collaboration between the 3 KM WPS**, through engagement of experts
- Production of a **KM and Networking Programme**, outlining the work until 2024
- Integrating **needs of early-stage programmes** in the EURAD roadmap
- **Populating the roadmap** with both overarching and more specific documents, to support early-stage and advanced programmes
- **School of RWM** promoting students networking through trainings and mobility
- Production of **guidance documents**, exemplifying how implementation can be made, complementing the roadmap and describing why, what and when implementation steps need to be made

Mutual understanding

EURAD supports and encourages interactions between WPs (including civil society) and with external bodies, including participation of end-users

- strategic studies on uncertainties and problematic waste streams
- monthly 'Lunch-and-learn sessions' as 1h informal sessions to inform on work done in EURAD, sharing good practices, invited talks.
- lively interactions with international organisations (IAEA, NEA)
- regular exchanges and workshops with civil society
- more than 100 registered end-users from 21 countries



Mapped individual end-users

Conclusions

EURAD helps Member States in their timely implementation of RWM activities via

- **Scientific excellence** that creates new knowledge, educate scientists and broadens capabilities.
- **Existing knowledge** which is made available and accessible in an efficient manner
- **Interaction and cooperation** in a systematic way to achieve integration effectively and efficiently
- **Trust and mutual understanding** between the partners