



# PREDIS

## Deliverable 3.1

### Final report on adaptation of KMP to pre-disposal activities (WP3)

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**Abstract**

The Knowledge Management (KM) Work Package (WP) has consisted of several tasks and activities that are all linked to the collection and transfer of knowledge. The variety of activities performed has included setting up a student group, organising the production of Domain Insight documents, producing a PREDIS glossary, producing case studies, organising training courses and webinars and taking care of the mobility programme. For each of these activities a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) were agreed at the start of the project to be used as indicators of the direction of the work done.

This report summarises all activities and achievements, while also comparing the achievements to the KPIs. Furthermore, this report includes feedback received for each activity with the intention of being transparent, identifying areas for improvement and specifying actions that can be added or improved for future KM work in this topic area (e.g. within EURAD-2).

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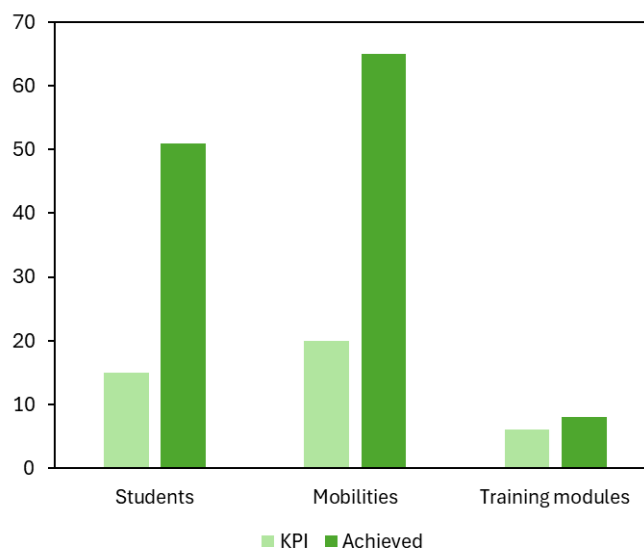
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# 1 Introduction

This deliverable aims to summarise all activities performed within WP3 (Knowledge Management - KM) to capture, integrate, disseminate and share knowledge within the PREDIS project and beyond. Eleven partners (EC DG JRC, Amphos21, UJV, VTT, IMT, SCK CEN, BAM, UNIPI, CEA, NNL and GSL) contributed to this WP's work with a total budget of 78 person months.

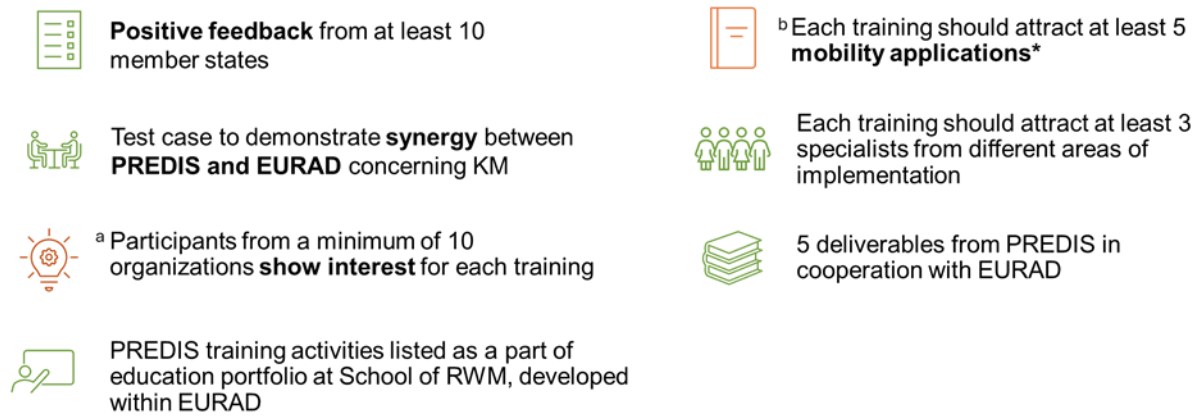
The focus of the knowledge management programme was to govern the overall KM goal and strategy, including the organisation of courses, State-of-Knowledge document production and coordination of the mobility programme. All KM activities were integrated within the technical PREDIS work packages. Furthermore, active collaboration with the European Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management (EURAD), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) was taken on as a crucial task to drive consistency of approach, take advantage of synergies, avoid duplication of work and make best use of PREDIS resources. Finally, throughout the project WP3 has been in constant contact with all PREDIS partners and the wider pre-disposal community to consider end-users' needs and meet these needs by organising training initiatives, and thereafter surveying the feedback from the ongoing programme as well as presenting the feedback/initiatives to the partners at PREDIS annual meetings.

To help evaluate the quality of the work done in the WP, key performance indicators (KPIs) were set before the start of the project. The primary KPIs defined the project goals in terms of number of students, mobilities and training modules delivered by the PREDIS project. All KPIs were fully achieved as can be seen in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Comparison of KPI to achievement for the three primary KPIs.

Additional in-depth KPIs were also defined to enable a more detailed evaluation of the KM performance. These KPIs can be found in Figure 2, where all except two KPIs have a green symbol, meaning that they have been fully achieved. The two KPIs with orange symbols have been achieved to ~90%, meaning that either the training did not attract 5 mobility applications (some training participants used the WP internal budget to cover the travel costs) or that less than 10 organisations showed interest in the eight training courses given (some training courses were limited to 10 participants, so this was a challenging measure).



<sup>a</sup> Achieved for all trainings but one where the participants came from 7 different organizations.

<sup>b</sup> Some trainings did reach 5 applications while others did not.

**Figure 2.** Secondary KPIs, marked in green = achieved and marked in orange = not fully achieved.

The progress and development of the KM programme has been continuously presented to project partners and interested external End Users and stakeholders at PREDIS annual workshops. Furthermore, progress has been documented in a series of deliverables and milestones. All these deliverables have been finalised, published on the PREDIS webpage and submitted to the EC. All milestones have also been reached. A list of the WP3 deliverables and milestones is given in Appendix A.

## 2 Knowledge Management Programme

One of the tasks of WP3 was to develop a sustainable knowledge management programme (KMP) in PREDIS, in close cooperation with EURAD. The KMP should complement the KM activities developed within EURAD but concentrate on the needs of the pre-disposal community.

The KMP coordinates all KM activities in terms of planning along with relevant partnerships either from the project (partners, stakeholders, end-users) or outside the project (EURAD, IAEA, NEA) to ensure that the knowledge generated within the project is preserved, shared, transferred, collected, etc.

Two main activities have been developed to transfer the knowledge of the PREDIS project: (a) training courses and webinars and, (b) mobility programme. Both activities were highly appreciated by the pre-disposal community and were focused on students and young professionals, which were able to receive knowledge from more experienced professionals.

As one of the main targets in the project was to transfer knowledge to new entrants to the waste management industry, a student group was created which increased the visibility of the students within and outside of the PREDIS community and allowed them to communicate their needs and participate in scoping of relevant and useful training courses. Detailed information on the organisation of this group and the main outcomes are included in Section 3.1.

The collaboration with EURAD to feed the Theme 2 of the EURAD Roadmap on Pre-disposal activities, increases the compilation and longevity of the knowledge on pre-disposal, making this widely available on the internet in a centralised location. In Section 3.2 more information on all the documents generated by PREDIS is included.

To enhance the comprehension of the terms used in the community as well as to unify the terminology, a Glossary with predisposal terms was created based on the IAEA Safety Glossary: 2018 Edition, IAEA, Vienna (2019). This was done with the help of the PREDIS work package leaders and the permission of IAEA. For more details on the methodology used, see Section 3.3.

To increase the understanding and applicability of the research done withing PREDIS, it was decided to also produce case studies. The case studies were compiled on 4 different topics, for further information see Section 3.4.

Early in the project, it was recognised that the methodology developed, and the activities organised by the PREDIS KM WP as well as the feedback from these activities, needed to be disseminated outside the PREDIS community. Therefore, the conducted KM work was presented at webinars and international conferences reaching both the PREDIS community and a broader audience (see Section 3.6 and 3.8).

Feedback has been a crucial activity to engage partners and end-users participation in KM activities and to improve the activities' organisation and performance. The opinion of PREDIS community were collected several times during the project with different purposes, which is further explained in Section 3.9.

As previously mentioned, all the activities were developed in close collaboration with different projects and international organisations. Below are some examples:

- The EURAD School of Radioactive Waste Management was used to publish PREDIS courses and EURAD's Evalato platform also served to coordinate the PREDIS mobility program.
- A joint EURAD-PREDIS KM statement was published in 2021 and is available on the PREDIS webpage.
- 7 contributions have been presented at international conferences in collaboration with EURAD.
- IAEA has reviewed some of the Domain Insights prepared by PREDIS partners.
- IAEA and EURAD have actively participated in several PREDIS webinars.
- Domain Insights will be included in IAEA's INIS Platform as well as EURAD's webpage since pre-disposal is part of the EURAD Roadmap.
- Mapping of existing training courses was done in collaboration with EURAD.
- The WAC Summer School training was a joint effort between PREDIS and EURAD.

## 3 Summary of KM activities

### 3.1 Student group

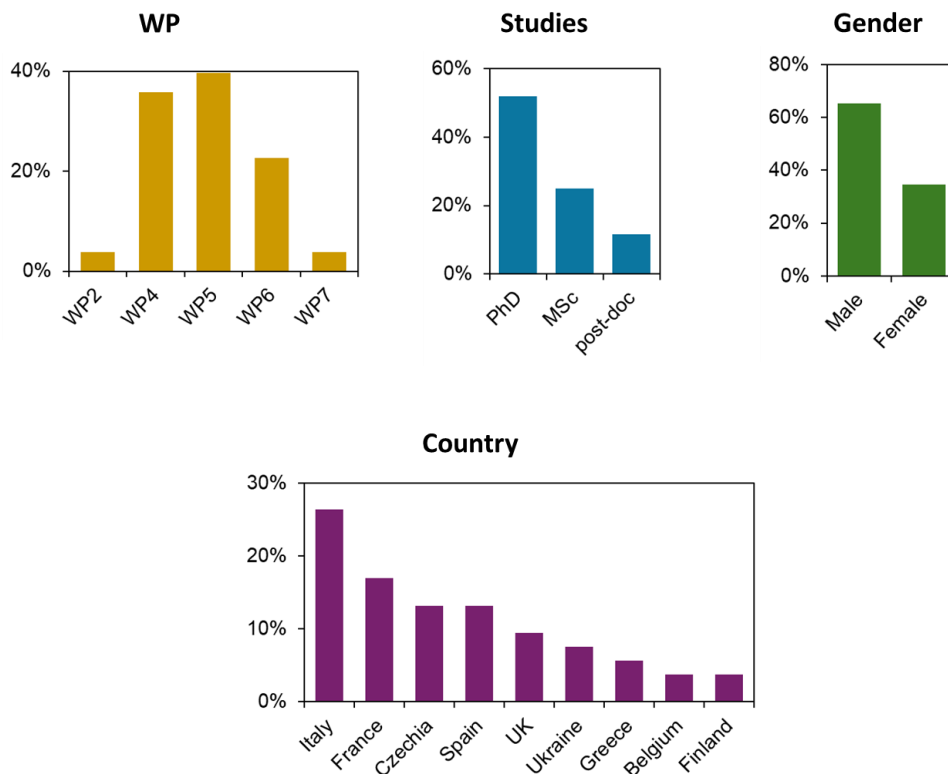
The PREDIS student group was relatively large from the start of the project (approx. 30 students), which created a need for coordination and communication to provide them with a voice on the organisation of training and mobility actions.

The student group was initiated by WP3 at the first face-to-face PREDIS Annual Event (Helsinki, 2021). At the LLW/ILW training in Prague 2022, a student representative was elected, Jess McWilliams from the Sheffield University in UK. From then on, communications with students were efficiently reinforced with the help of or directly through the student representative. The group functioned well and was helpful to the delivery of WP3 activities, giving input on KM questions e.g. trainings, mobilities etc. and providing feedback.

Over the 4-year period a total of 51 students were part of the student group, while continuously having 25-30 active students, exceeding the primary KPI of 15 students.

In the student group, there were representatives from all WPs, at varying levels of studies (MSc, PhD, post-doc, other) and belonging to different organisation types (waste management organisations (WMOs), technical support organisations to regulators (TSOs), research entities and waste generators (WGs)). The distribution of students in respect to WP activities, level of studies, gender and country, can be seen in Figure 3. Worth mentioning is that most of the students were part of more than one WP. Another occurrence was that in some cases the same student finished their studies as e.g. an MSc and started a PhD within in the project, which resulted in a "new" student in another WP and/or partner organisation.





**Figure 3.** Statistical representation of students' background.

## 3.2 State of Knowledge (SoK)

The purpose of SoK documents in the PREDIS KM WP is to preserve the existing knowledge in the area of pre-disposal activities. This task is fully aligned with the EURAD Roadmap, [click here](#) to access the EURAD Roadmap. The production of the documents (Theme Overview (TO) and Domain Insight (DI)) in Theme 2 (Pre-disposal activities) was set as a responsibility of the PREDIS project. This work consisted of identifying experts to author these documents and engaging them, structuring the production of the documents (providing templates and guidance to authors), and finally managing the review process, including socialisation of the finalised document (through lectures and collation of end-users feedback).

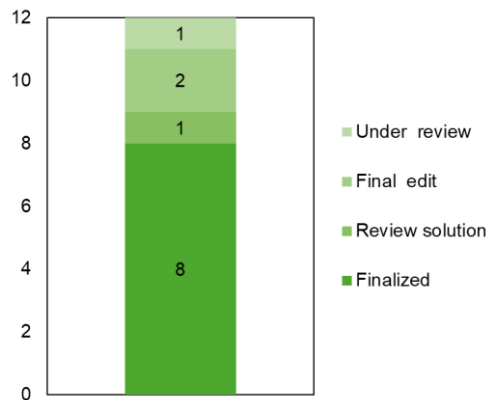
The cooperation with EURAD worked very well and their experience was used to increase the production efficiency in PREDIS.

The process of the DI document production was tested on the pilot case (DI 2.2.5 Transport), more details are given in deliverables: *D3.2 Definition of demonstration or pilot case for the State-of-Knowledge processes, mechanisms and program* and *D3.3 Report on the outcome of the pilot case test and input to final report on KMP activities*.

The process for selection of appropriate DI document author(s) is described in the deliverable D3.2. The experience with authoring the first DI-drafts demonstrated that it is difficult to keep to the level of detail requested by the targeted readers. Authors tended to go into too much detail, which is natural as they are experts in their field. Some adaptation of the production process was necessary (see Deliverable D3.3).

The duration of the review process was underestimated during the initial planning of this subtask. This, together with the need to keep a similar level of detail and generalisation in particular of the DI documents led to delays in the document production.

The goal is to publish all of the pre-disposal DIs by the end of the project (end August 2024), which is very probable at the time of writing since the production is going well, see Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Production status of DIs in August 2024.

### 3.3 Glossary

As mentioned earlier, a PREDIS glossary based on the IAEA glossary was produced to unify the terminology used and increase the comprehension within the project. The goal was to have a glossary containing 100 relevant terms. To generate this glossary each WP leader (WPL) was asked to pick out 100 words they thought most relevant for pre-disposal activities. These words were later compiled, and each word got a vote for each WPL who sent it in. In total 7 WPLs participated in this exercise. After the compilation of the words and assignation of votes, words with at least 3 votes were selected for the glossary which resulted in 111 words. The words and their explanations were copied directly with no editing from the IAEA glossary: INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, IAEA Safety Glossary: 2018 Edition, IAEA, Vienna (2019).

The glossary was finalised in April 2022 after approval of IAEA and published on the PREDIS webpage in May 2022, click [here](#) to see the glossary.

### 3.4 Case studies

One of the goals for KM was also to share knowledge through practical case studies. The aim of the case studies was to provide a more practical perspective of the knowledge gained throughout the project.

The topic selection of the case studies was done in consultation with the WPLs. Once the topics had been selected, the appropriate experts were contacted and interviewed. The WPLs also sent complementary material such as deliverables, papers and other relevant documents. Based on the information provided by the experts, the case studies were drafted and sent to the original interviewee(s) for review. In addition, statements received from end-users participating to the PREDIS final conference have also been added. By the end of the project, Value Assessment outputs will also be added to each case study. The completed case studies are listed in Table 3-1 and will be publicly available on the PREDIS webpage.

**Table 3-1.** Listing of case study topics and responsible partner.

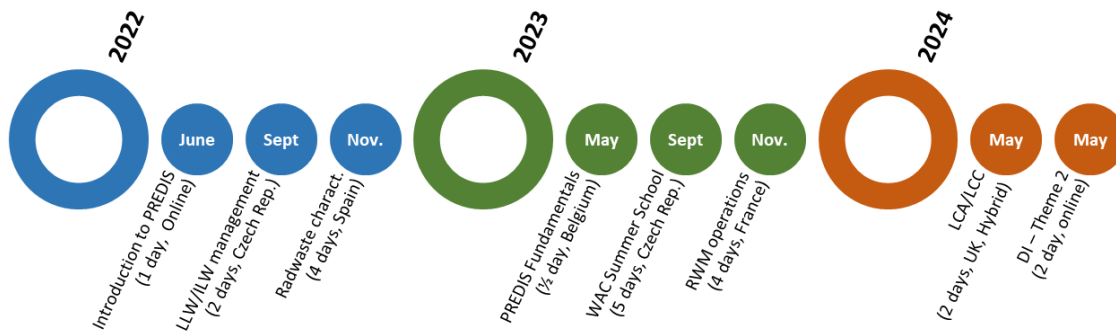
PREDIS case study	Responsible partner
Waste immobilisation using geopolymers	VTT
Radioactive liquid organic waste immobilisation in geopolymers	SCK CEN/NNL
Conditioning of reactive metallic waste using magnesium phosphate cement	CNRS
Monitoring waste packages with small affordable sensors	BAM

### 3.5 Training courses

As mentioned earlier, training courses were identified as a main activity to transfer knowledge to the next generation (students and young professionals) in pre-disposal areas, where no training is available. A summary of the main achievements of this activity is presented below, however, more detailed information on

the methodology used, achievements and improvement areas can be found in deliverables: *D3.4 Design and Definition of training programme* and *D3.5 Implementing specialised training actions*.

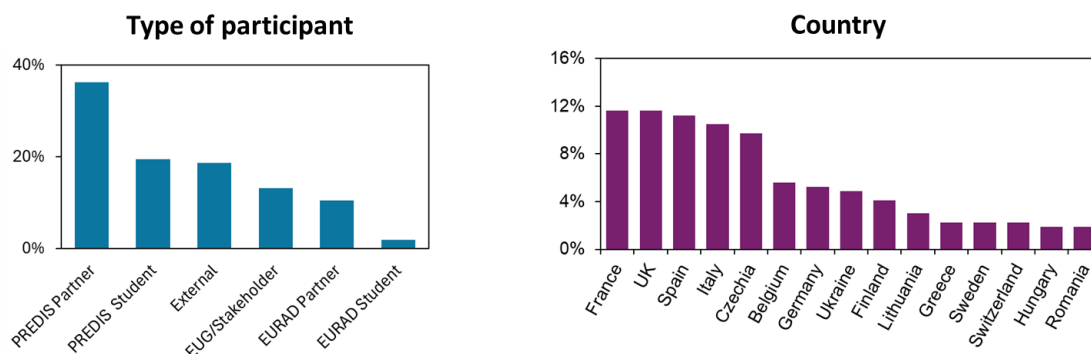
A total of 8 training courses were organised throughout the course of the project, covering both basic pre-disposal concepts, as well as more in-depth training on specific topics, a summary of these topics and the dates delivered can be seen in Figure 5.



**Figure 5.** Training courses held throughout the PREDIS project.

Training courses were not only attended by members of the PREDIS consortium, but they were also useful to a wider audience, such as members of the EURAD community (see Figure 6). Around 20% of the training participants were externals, which showcases an efficient training information campaign. Furthermore, the total percentage of EURAD affiliated participants, ~25%, that have participated in PREDIS-organised training indicates that PREDIS/EURAD collaborations have been effective in sharing and dissemination of knowledge.

From the distribution below, it can be seen that the participants came from a variety of countries, including countries with less advanced disposal programmes.



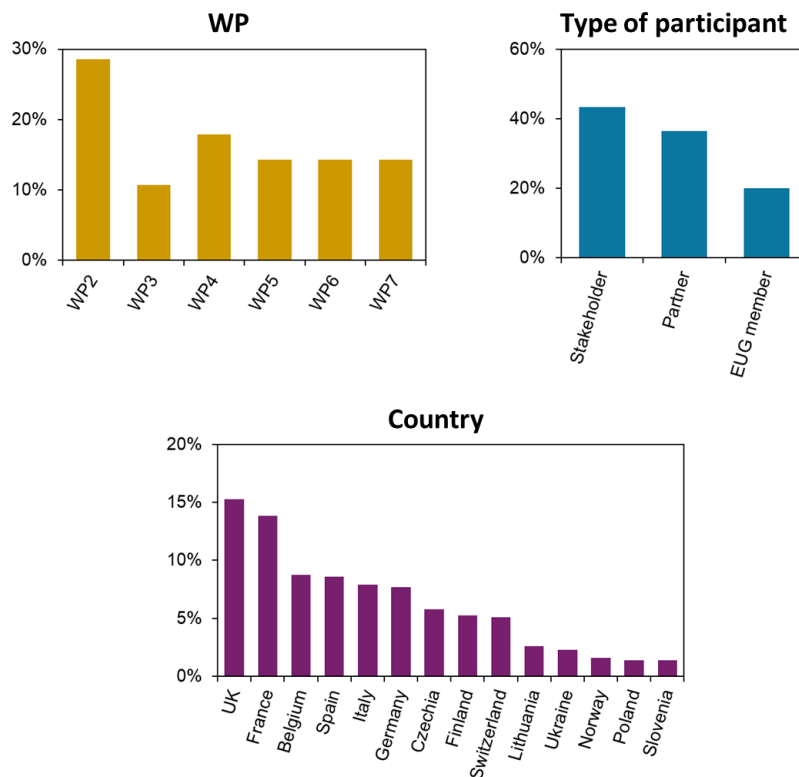
**Figure 6.** Statistical representation of training participant background.

After each training, participants were asked to evaluate the course through a questionnaire, the feedback has been summarised in Section 3.9.

### 3.6 Webinars

Apart from the training courses, webinars were organised to compliment the courses and also as a way to share work produced by the different PREDIS WPs. A total of 19 webinars were held and the presentation material, summaries of the webinars as well as recordings can be found on the PREDIS webpage, [here](#). A list of webinars can be found in Appendix B. Two KM webinars were also organised to present the PREDIS KM-work and to get input from a range of radwaste organisations on their successful knowledge management activities..

Information about the webinar participant background is presented in Figure 7, where “Stakeholder” and “EUG member” (End User Group) refers to PREDIS stakeholder and EUG members as well as external ones. Worth noting is that ~5% of participants are from outside of Europe, representing North and South America, Africa and Oceania. Once again showcasing how far the PREDIS dissemination has been able to reach and how important the work produced is in an international context.



**Figure 7.** Statistical representation of webinar participant background. Where countries represented by less than 1.4% are not represented in the graph.

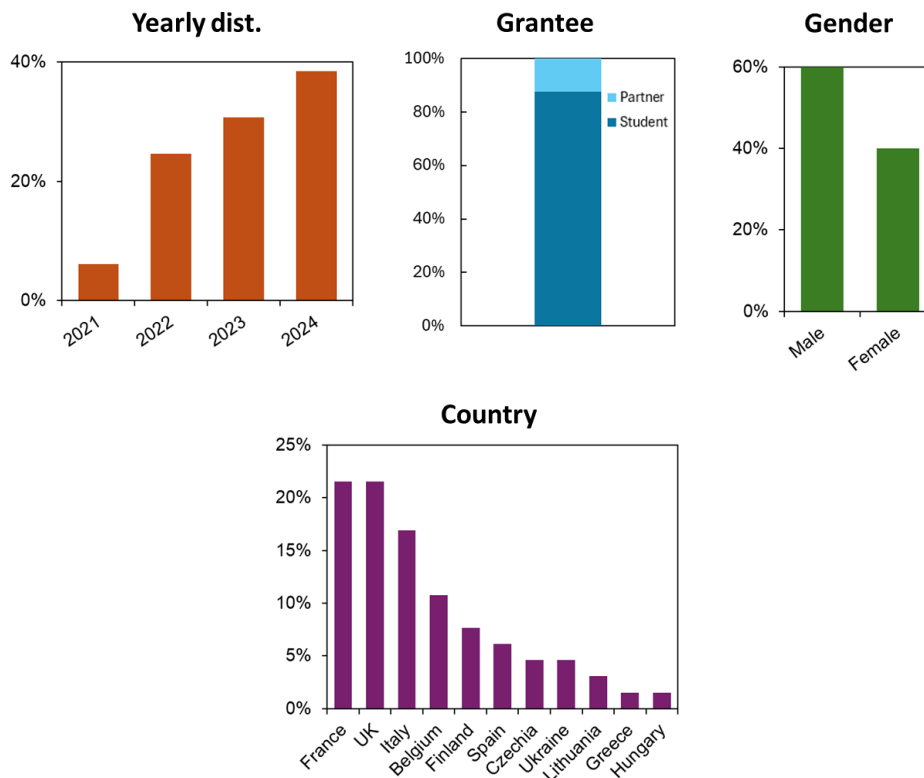
Furthermore, during some of the webinars, EURAD accomplishments of related/joint tasks and the production status of the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) was shared to highlight the alignment and collaboration between PREDIS and EURAD. One example of such a webinar is the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) webinar given in 2021. Apart from EURAD, other external collaborators such as IAEA have also taken part in PREDIS webinars.

### 3.7 Mobilities

The mapping of PREDIS partners’ mobility needs and availability to receive grantees was made in the first months of the project through different types of surveys, including discussions during the PREDIS workshops and webinars, online survey of all partners, and via direct contacts to PREDIS partners. The results are described in *D3.6 Priority list and mobility format*, where the mobility programme scheme also can be found. All rules and procedures are described in the PREDIS mobility manual available online, [here](#).

Mobilities were used for visits, internships and to enable participation in training courses, conferences and workshops. In total 67 mobilities were awarded in the PREDIS programme, including two long-term visits of Ukrainian partners, which exceeded the KPI of 20 mobilities. This showcases how appreciated the mobility programme has been by project partners and students.

Figure 8 shows the annual distribution of grantees, types, gender and national origin. Notably the majority of mobilities were granted in 2024, due to high demand to support attendance at the PREDIS final conference, the majority of grantees were students or young professionals. The gender distribution of grantees agrees with the gender distribution of students and the main countries utilising the mobility program were France, UK and Italy.



**Figure 8.** Statistical distribution of mobility receivers.

After the PREDIS final conference, the grantees were asked to give their feedback on the mobility programme, further details are given in Section 3.9 and all details are presented in the deliverable *D3.7 Summary report on activities of training and mobility*.

### 3.8 Dissemination

PREDIS organised two webinars and attended 12 international conferences to present to a wider radwaste community how the PREDIS KM program was set up, the methodology followed to organise all KM activities as well as the results of the different approaches applied. At those conferences, the PREDIS KM work was presented as oral presentation, posters and papers, in most cases jointly with EURAD. A list of dissemination activities is presented in Appendix C.

### 3.9 Feedback

Feedback has been a crucial information source to run WP3. The objective of feedback was not only relevant at the end of the project to understand what has gone well, what needed improvement and what new approaches might be of value but also, at the beginning, to know the needs, preferences and priorities of the pre-disposal community on planned KM activities.

*Feedback before the activities were performed:*

WP3 has continuously asked for feedback for planned actions in order to keep the needs of the PREDIS community in mind while planning trainings, actions and events. Partners, EUGs and Stakeholders as well as students have at various occasions been asked through polls or surveys what kind of trainings they would need in terms of topics and presentation form (online, onsite, hybrid), what knowledge gaps they have identified and what type of mobilities they would need. This has been useful for WP3 in the planning and organisation of trainings as well as planning of mobility and the complete KM budget. Results of these feedback collections can be found in deliverables: *D3.4 Design and Definition of training programme* and *D3.7 Summary report on activities of training and mobility grants*.

### *Feedback after the activities were performed:*

Feedback was gathered from the student group during the PREDIS final conference in Avignon (June 2024). The students were divided into small groups to discuss their experiences related to the PREDIS knowledge management. After their discussions on positive points, points of improvement and suggestions for the future the conclusions were:

- Positive
  - The access to mobility was greatly appreciated and the students felt it helped them gain knowledge both inside and outside of PREDIS.
  - Having access to the PREDIS network was valuable as it helped gain a big picture perspective and gain knowledge outside of their own WPs.
- Points of improvement
  - The mobility platform was inefficient and needs improvements. Students felt they did not always get feedback on their applications in time (travel costs rise with time).
- Suggestions for the future
  - Introducing sessions dedicated to students and end users to build a better understanding of what is wanted from the work done.
  - Streamline platform for communications

Furthermore, after each organised training, participant feedback was collected. In general, the feedback received was very positive where the average score was 4.5-4.7 on a scale of 1-5 (5 representing excellent). The site visits and lectures were highly appreciated while the communications received before training was usually the area that received the lowest scoring. Further information on feedback from the course can be found in deliverables *D3.4 Design and Definition of training programme* and *D3.5 Implementing specialised training actions*.

In summary, the courses were appreciated and considered of value, however, an improvement that could be made would be the communications beforehand. To be able to improve the communications, additional and earlier efforts would need to be made with the planning of the courses. Suggestions from WP3 would be to:

- Have a shared project calendar that is continuously updated with activities of all WPs. Herein, a tentative training calendar should also be added at the beginning of each year to facilitate planning and organization of trainings and alignment with other project activities (enabling travel efficiency and avoiding clashes).
- Not plan more than 3 training courses per year
- To develop and share an early versions of the objectives, agenda and date 3 months prior to the course, and to update this periodically as logistics and presenters are confirmed, with a final version two weeks before the course.

Regarding the mobility programme, the final feedback is based on the 23 replies. The usefulness of the mobility was in average 4.75 (5 max). The gained knowledge was rated in average 4.32. The majority of feedback respondents (22 of 23) felt that the mobility programme helped them with their professional networking. More details can be found in deliverable *D3.7 Summary report on activities of training and mobility*.

## 4 Lessons learned

Since Knowledge Management includes cross WP communications as well as out of project communications and has many different tasks and activities, there is always room for improvement. Therefore, it is only natural that throughout the project some lessons were learned.

For the authoring and revising of SoK documents, the main lesson learned is to give clear instructions to the authors and reviewers on what is expected in terms of perspective of topic (maybe with an example) and to set up intermittent milestones, to avoid any misunderstandings of what is expected and to avoid delays in the SoK document production.

When it comes to planning training courses, it would be helpful to have a general project calendar treating all WPs that is continuously updated in order to avoid double booking events and trainings. This calendar should furthermore contain holidays of all partner countries.

Communication of the planned activities in advance is crucial for the community to be able to organise their participation with the project work and other events.

The mobility programme should be more efficient in responding to applications to enable travel to be booked, and to provide clearer feedback and information to the applicants.

# Appendices



## Appendix A – List of deliverables and milestones

Deliverable	Project month of submission
D3.1 Report on adaptation of KMP to pre-disposal activities	M48
D3.2 Definition of demonstration case for State-of-Knowledge processes	M24
D3.3 Outcome of pilot case and input to final report on KMP activities	M46
D3.4 Design and Definition of training programme	M15, M36
D3.5 Implementing specialised training actions	M24, M48
D3.6 Priority list and mobility formats	M9, M24
D3.7 Summary report on activities of training and mobility grants	M48
Milestone	Project month of submission
MS18 Definition of PREDIS mobility and training programme (application, criteria, etc)	M6
MS19 Training course portfolio, to be developed and implemented in EURAD School of Radioactive Waste Management umbrella	M12
MS20 Awarding of mobility and training grants	M13, M25, M37
MS21 Adaptation of KMP (training modules) to pre-disposal activities	M24, M48

## Appendix B – List of PREDIS webinars

Webinar	Date	Participants
Innovations in cemented waste package monitoring and storage (WP7)	Jan, 2021	135
Innovations in metallic material treatment and conditioning (WP4)	Feb, 2021	106
Innovations in solid organic waste treatment and conditioning ((WP6)	Mar, 2021	113
Innovations in liquid organic waste treatment and conditioning (WP5)	Mar, 2021	124
Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) 1 – information and resources	Apr, 2021	177
WP summaries for all partners and EUG on 6 May afternoon	May, 2021	-
Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) 2 – needs, challenges and opportunities	May, 2021	119
Gap Analysis and defining the baseline Strategic Research Agenda	Sep, 2021	96
Metallic and organic waste characterisation (together with CHANCE project)	Oct, 2021	106
Development of geopolymers for pre-disposal waste management	Oct, 2021	99
Knowledge Management webinar, free public (WP3)	Nov, 2021	86
Digital Twins for Waste Management	Feb, 2022	147
Task 2.3 Waste Acceptance Criteria webinar. Restricted to project partners and End-User Group.	Oct, 2022	-
Strategic Research Agenda: summary of 2022 findings/update, free public webinar	Nov, 2022	-
Knowledge Management webinar, free public (WP3)	Dec, 2022	51
Life Cycle Analysis and Costing	Mar 2023	-
Free public webinar – Towards EURAD-2 – summary of submitted proposal for EURAD-2 (2024-2029, integrating PREDIS scope)	Nov, 2023	-
Delivery of the PREDIS SRA	Dec 2023	78
Analysis of Difficult to Measure RNs (WP4)	Feb 2024	-

## Appendix C – List of dissemination activities

EURADWASTE, Lyon, France 31.5-2.6.2022:

- Knowledge Management Overview in EURAD and PREDIS
- Development of Guidance Documents in the EURAD and PREDIS projects
- Training and Mobility in EU Projects EURAD and PREDIS
- IAEA Activities to Transfer Information and Knowledge in Radioactive Waste Management: Opportunities for Synergies with EURAD and PREDIS
- EURAD-PREDIS Projects' Synergies in Knowledge Management Practices

IGD-TP Symposium, Zürich, Switzerland, 20-22.09.2022

- Knowledge Management in Pre-disposal of Radioactive waste (PREDIS EU project)

47<sup>a</sup> Reunión Anual de la Sociedad Nuclear Española (Spanish Nuclear Society Annual Meeting), Cartagena, Spain, 26-30.09.22

- Gestión del conocimiento en el proyecto europeo PREDIS (Knowledge Management within PREDIS)

WM2023 Symposium, Arizona, USA, 28.2.2023

- Implementing training and mobility in EU Projects EURAD and PREDIS

OECD-NEA 3rd Plenary Meeting of the Working Party on Information, Data and Knowledge Management (WP-IDKM), Paris, France, 7-8.02.2023.

- Updates on EURAD and PREDIS knowledge management activities

ICEM (International Conference on Environmental Remediation and Radioactive Waste Management), Stuttgart, Germany, 3-6.10.2023

- Lessons Learned from Implementing Training and Mobility Programmes Within EC H2020 Projects EURAD and PREDIS

48<sup>a</sup> Reunión Anual de la Sociedad Nuclear Española (Spanish Nuclear Society Annual Meeting), Toledo, Spain, 4-6.10.2023.

- La gestión del conocimiento en la gestión de residuos radiactivos. Aplicación y evolución en proyectos europeos (Knowledge Management in the frame of radwaste management. Application and evolution within European projects)

NFRT-13

- Outcomes and Achievements from Safety and Sustainability in Predisposed Management of Radioactive Waste: A Focus on Innovative Solutions, Rosa Lo Frano, Phung Quoc Tri, Matthieu Briffaut, published in J. of Nuclear Engineering and Design

WM2024 Symposium, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 10-14 March 2024.

- Panel on collaboration between PREDIS and non-EU parties (emphasis on KM and IAEA collaboration).

OECD/NEA, 7th International Conference on Geological Repositories (ICGR-7), Busan, Republic of Korea, 27-31 May 2024.

- Overview poster of PREDIS.

IAEA, Vienna, Austria, 2-5 July 2024

- Training and Mobility in EU Projects EURAD and PREDIS to Support Knowledge Management in Radioactive Waste Management
- Advancing the Knowledge Capture in Radioactive Waste Management – Experiences and Lessons Learned in EURAD
- Transferring Knowledge of new LILW Pre-Disposal Practices via Case Studies from the EURATOM PREDIS Project
- Lessons learned of Knowledge Management Activities in EURAD and PREDIS