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Editorial

We begin this issue with the excellent news that Arius membership has begun to grow again, with the accession of organisations in Latvia, the Netherlands and Slovenia to the Association. This means that Arius now represents views on international storage and disposal in nine countries. At the Piestany Assembly in February, several other European countries also expressed interest in joining. We believe that this represents the start of a major new phase for Arius, spurred by the success of the SAPIERR project and increased appreciation that shared solutions are an option of direct interest for many countries.

The Editorial for the last issue of the Newsletter dwelled on some of the discussions taking place at international meetings on the topic of shared waste management solutions. Possibly owing to their increasing profile and credibility, the issue has become prominent again in the first few months of this year, starting with the WM'04 meeting in Tucson in March. We begin this issue by covering what has been going on and how it is being reported. To put some of the factors in perspective, our Topical Article this time addresses both the technical and the non-technical attitudes to the multinational concept that are commonly encountered.

*Neil Chapman
Baden*

Arius Internal News

Second Arius Assembly, Piestany

The 2nd Assembly of Members took place in Piestany, Slovakia, on February 19th and was attended by our organisational members plus observers from Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and the European Commission. The meeting was scheduled to coincide with the first meeting of the SAPIERR working group. Unfortunately, our President, Piero Risoluti was ill and unable to attend.

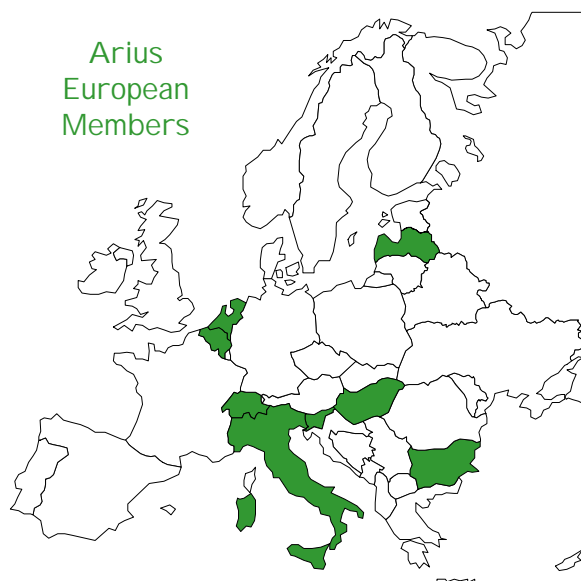
The main business was the discussion of the Annual Reports for 2003 and planning of the programme of activities for 2004. Owing to the limited size of the budget, combined with the continued negative effect of the US dollar exchange rate, the level of activities will continue at the modest level of previous years.

Following approval of the 2003 Reports, the Members discussed procedures by which new organisations could join the Association. In order to attract further members, a staged approach to joining was agreed, whereby organisations would move towards full subscription payments over a period of three years. This proved attractive to all of the observers present at the Assembly and subsequently three new Members have joined Arius (see below). In addition, discussions are ongoing with organisations in Slovakia, Lithuania and Croatia on the possibility of their joining Arius.

As with previous years, we shall hold two meetings for Members and the next Assembly will be an extraordinary meeting, to be held in Switzerland on October 8th 2004.

The Newest Arius members

As noted above, the Membership of Arius has recently been expanded to include organizations from three further European countries, Latvia, the Netherlands and Slovenia. Each of these is a good example of a small country with limited radioactive waste, for which a shared multinational disposal facility would be an obvious benefit. Short descriptions of the waste management situation in each of these countries are given below.





Arius Members and Observers at the Piestany Assembly in February

Latvia

The Latvian Member of Arius is the governmental Radiation Safety Centre, established as the new independent regulatory authority in July 2001. Latvia has no nuclear power plants; it does still have radioactive wastes from medicine, industry and research, and from a single research reactor that was decommissioned in 1998. A low-level waste disposal site is operated in the country but there is no current disposal route for long-lived wastes or spent fuel. There are also significant numbers of spent sealed sources that must be safely disposed of.

For its future long-term strategy, Latvia aims to construct a facility for long-term surface storage of the spent sources and also to investigate the possibilities for a national geological repository in clay. In addition, their participation in Arius and in the EC SAPIERR project illustrates that the option of multinational disposal is being kept open.

Netherlands

The Netherlands has one nuclear power plant in operation at Borssele and one which was shut down in 1997. The waste management implementation body that has just joined Arius is COVRA. Reprocessing of spent fuel was the favoured strategy for the Netherlands and extensive work was performed earlier on projects for geological disposal in the country, in one of the many excellent salt domes to be found there.

Mainly due to a lack of public acceptance for geological disposal, however, the government has adopted a different strategy, based on long-term surface storage of all kinds of radioactive wastes. The government also issued a policy directive in 1993 specifying that all toxic wastes, including radioactive wastes, had to be stored in a fully retrievable manner. Accordingly a special facility, HABOG, has been constructed to allow storage for at least 100 years. For the far future, geological disposal remains an option. For the limited waste inventory of the country, implementing this option in a multinational project is obviously an attractive possibility that should be kept open.

Slovenia

Slovenia has a single nuclear power plant, the Krško LWR, which in fact was constructed as a joint venture with the neighbouring country Croatia. In addition, Slovenia has operated one TRIGA research reactor, the spent fuel from which has been returned to the USA. The effort of the waste agency ARAO is primarily focused on attempting to site and construct a low-level waste repository. For the spent fuel from Krško, which will amount to only a few hundred tons by the time the reactor is scheduled for closure in 2023, there is no fixed strategy. The storage pool at the reactor can hold all of the fuel unloaded to this date.

Decisions on the final disposal route for spent fuel will be taken only around 2020. Both national and multinational routes are in principle kept open. If a

national geological repository is to be implemented in Slovenia, this would be only after 2050.

Polarized views on multinational repository concepts

Over the past several years, the subject of shared disposal facilities has been much debated in international circles. Although such concepts were already tabled back in the 1970s, without provoking much controversy, a more polarized position emerged in the 1990s, when some major national programmes entered into a sensitive siting phase, which some feared might be disrupted by discussion on waste import/export. At the beginning of the present decade, the debate again became more rational, with support for the multinational concept being voiced by international organizations such as the IAEA and the EC and by numerous individual countries, including those involved in Arius and in the SAPIERR project. The publications of the IAEA and of Arius have contributed to the increased acceptance by directly addressing not only technical and economic issues but also social and ethical aspects. Edition No. 3 of the Arius Newsletter included an overview of ethical issues that has been picked up and reproduced also by other organisations.

Given this evolution in thinking, it has been rather surprising to witness a renewed attack from the UK programme on the ethics of shared disposal facilities. This began during a panel discussion at the international ICEM Conference in Oxford, England, last Autumn. As reported later in this Newsletter, remarks in a similar vein were presented by UK Nirex at the March 2004 Waste Management Meeting in Tucson and at the Euradwaste Meeting in Luxembourg. A further development was the inclusion of written comments in the "Viewpoint" article authored by Nirex head, Chris Murray, for the February issue of the Journal "Nuclear Engineering International" (NEI).

In this article, Chris draws the sensible conclusion from the failure of the Nirex repository programme that legitimacy must be developed as a pre-requisite for success in waste management. He describes the extensive efforts being made by Nirex to improve the societal component of their programme. These interesting conclusions are unfortunately followed by an inexplicable attack on what is termed "international dumping".

His text under this title begins with the following assertion: "Another recurring theme, articulated to us in almost every country we deal with, is that of international repositories. Contacts nationally and internationally have repeatedly and unequivocally made it clear that the idea of international repositories is strongly opposed at a local level in any country where it is raised."

His concluding paragraph is worth quoting directly:

"Proposals for international repositories cause major difficulties for national programmes and we at Nirex believe that each country should face up to dealing with its own waste. Our analysis of the views of local communities on this issue is that the siting of an international repository will be politically unacceptable (as well as near-impossible to implement) in a democratic state and unethical if an international repository were sited in an undemocratic state. There is also the basic point that a state which has had the benefit of nuclear technology must face up to the social and political issues associated with its programme, as well as the purely technical ones."

Naturally, in order to fulfil its obligations to the members of Arius, the Management executive felt duty bound to respond to these extreme views. The resulting reply is also to be published in NEI. Excerpts from the submitted text are as follows:

"... If nuclear power is to continue supplying much needed energy on a global scale, then safe and secure disposal solutions are needed for all countries producing radioactive wastes. For some small countries, this will be possible only with shared repositories. Both regionally and globally, these will complement the national repositories of larger nations. It does a gross disservice to the nuclear community's efforts to make clear to the public the global environmental benefits of geological disposal when unwarranted attacks are made on either national or shared solutions. Responsible mutual support by followers of both disposal strategies is required."

... Mr Murray gives no justification for his view that freely agreed transfer of radioactive wastes between willing sovereign states (as would be required in all responsible multinational initiatives) should be regarded as unethical. This is certainly not the view of the numerous countries considering the option, nor of international organisations like the IAEA and the EC, both of which are on record as recognising that such transfers are not only ethical but also environmentally beneficial, if they make safe and secure disposal available to all countries."

...Mr Murray's final assertion is that multinational concepts cannot work because "the idea of international repositories is strongly opposed at a local level in any country where it is raised"... In fact, experience has shown that any repository programme – national or shared – will have an uphill struggle to reach the point of being welcomed by the majority of a local community. ... To reach this situation is a major challenge for national disposal programmes, and it will certainly be even harder for multinational programmes. The fact that many countries are, nevertheless, willing to explore whether this can be achieved is illustrated by the wide membership in the SAPIERR project supported by the European Commission."

...Expending effort on attacking multinational disposal initiatives with pseudo-ethical arguments and using terms such as 'dumping' is highly unproductive for any national programme. A more responsible approach, even for countries that for policy reasons have decided upon a purely national solution, is to recognise the obvious potential environmental, safety and security advantages of shared repositories, to accept that these will inevitably be implemented in the future, and to try to progress their own programmes in order to show the way ahead – as is being done by our colleagues in Finland, Sweden and the USA...

Chris's response to the Arius criticism will also be published in NEI. In it he denies that he personally would use the term "international dumping", and lays great emphasis on the need to respect the wishes of local populations. Arius, of course, agrees with this last point – neither national nor multinational repositories should be implemented without local consent. To illustrate the public opposition to multinational disposal, Chris claims the following:

"The one time that the idea of an international repository has been put to the test of public opinion, in Australia with the Pangea project, it was comprehensively rejected. Closer to home, the most recent Eurobarometer opinion survey to ask specifically about accepting foreign waste (Eurobarometer 50.00, 1999) found that just 12% of people supported the idea of disposing of foreign waste in their own country."

The first of these statements disregards the fact that the Australian public was never given an opportunity to openly discuss Pangea. There was an immediate and strong negative **political** reaction by a Government Minister; there was direct support from at least significant segments of the public, and the scientific and business communities. The second statement ignores the fact that the most recent report on a Eurobarometer opinion survey is in fact from 2002 not 1999, and that this second survey showed a 50% increase in public support for regional solutions, with some countries having 30-40% of the population in favour.

Chris also challenges the Arius argument about other international nuclear trade, with the following argument:

"The argument goes that if major nuclear nations were happy to export goods and services at the front end of the fuel cycle, why not at the back end. This ignores several facts, not least of which is that those countries receiving reactors or fuel were receiving something useable and useful, rather than useless and potentially dangerous radioactive waste. There is a world of difference between importing and exporting a product rather than a problem."

Asserting that exporting nuclear fuel presents the receiver with no disposal problem, because it is **not yet** highly active, seems to reflect a rather short-sighted attitude.

Despite these serious differences of opinion between Nirex and Arius, it is reassuring that Chris's response finishes on a note with which we certainly agree:

"... the debates over national and international repositories share many of the same parameters and issues – most notably the ethical and social dimensions – and we will continue to play our legitimate part in these debates. At the same time, we will do all we can to convince others to play their part, something I hope Charles McCombie will also do."

The debate concerning the attitudes, in particular of the public, towards the prospect of hosting a radioactive waste repository, whether national or multinational, led to the production of the further article in this Newsletter regarding the views that are held by different groups.

International News

Multinational repositories feature at WM'04 in Tucson, USA

The annual Waste Management meeting in Tucson USA is one of the biggest in the calendar, with around 2000 participants. At the 2004 meeting in March, the topic of multinational repositories was high on the agenda. As well as figuring prominently in a major panel discussion, the subject was addressed through a special dedicated session at the Conference.

At an opening panel discussion on *Global Perspectives on Waste Management Issues*, all of the speakers touched upon the subject and a large part of the ensuing discussion was devoted to an exchange of views on regional and multinational concepts. John Greeves of the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission reported that regional repositories had been one of the key issues covered at the first IAEA review meeting on the Joint Convention on Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management. John Arthur of USDOE emphasized that the US goals of security and non-proliferation would be best met by concentrating all US wastes and spent fuel at a single location. He also mentioned that the US was contributing to global security by repatriation of spent fuel that they had supplied to foreign research reactors.

Caroline Perkins gave the Australian view that the Australian Government had no interest in international repositories, even though there was currently no disposal route foreseen for their small quantities of long-lived wastes that require geological disposal. Yves LeBars, the President of Andra, France (which has a purely national disposal strategy), pointed out that an overall management process and a formal

organizational structure will be needed to turn international concepts into a real disposal option. This is an assessment that is fully shared by Arius.

The most pronounced views were given by John Dalton from UK Nirex, speaking on behalf of his managing director Chris Murray. He asserted that shared repositories were “unethical” and “an academic exercise”. The differences of opinion between Nirex and Arius on these points are described in an earlier article in this Newsletter. The extreme position taken by Nirex at the Tucson meeting was strongly contradicted by several speakers in the audience, including representatives of the Arius executive and of COVRA, the Netherlands waste agency.

More specific contributions on regional and international repositories were presented in a special session with 7 papers on *‘Implementation of Multinational Storage & Disposal facilities’*:

Title	Author
Considerations on Multinational Repositories	J.M. Potier, S. Hossain, IAEA (Austria)
Multinational Storage and Disposal: The Bottom-up Approach	C. McCombie, N. Chapman Arius (Switzerland)
Europe Acknowledges the Need for Regional Repositories	V. Stefula, DECOM Slovakia, C. McCombie Arius (Slovakia/Switzerland)
The Institutional Framework for Establishing a Multinational Radioactive Waste Disposal System: A Developing Country Perceptive	P. Bredell, NECSA (South Africa)
Legal Issues Involved in the International Disposal of High Level Radioactive Waste	W. Dietze, University of Göttingen/Germany – Institute of Public International Law (Germany)
Considerations for U.S. Approval to Retransfer Spent Fuel with U.S. – Origin Uranium for Storage and Disposal	J. Gorn and A.R. Burkart, US Department of State (USA)
International Repository Project in Russia	N.P. Laverov, V.I. Velichkin, V.A. Petrov, Russian Academy of Sciences; V.F. Golovin, Yu. N. Galinov, V.A. Ovseychuk, S.I. Schukin, PPGKhO (Russia)

The session was originally organized by Jan-Marie Potier of the IAEA and was co-chaired by Piet Bredell

of NECSA, South Africa, and Charles McCombie from Arius. The most novel study presented concerned the preliminary concept for an international high-level waste repository in Krasnokamensk in Eastern Siberia. This initiative was described in Arius Newsletter No. 5.

The US presentation by Janet Gorn of the State Department was of general interest, since US support of international transfers of spent fuel is essential. She clarified the US position on transfer of US-flagged spent fuel to third party countries and stated that the US was generally in favour of regional repository concepts. A permanent repository does not have to exist before transfers can be authorized, but it has to be programmed for construction. The possibility that regional or international repositories could come under the jurisdiction of a United Nations organization was once again mooted by several speakers.

The other papers presented also caught the attention of the audience since they made very clear that numerous countries were interested in studying concepts for shared disposal (the SAPIERR project alone involves organizations from 14 countries) and they laid out the legal, political and technical issues involved. Given the progress being made by Arius and in the SAPIERR project, it is highly likely that follow-up special sessions will be organized at future Tucson Waste Management Meetings.

European Union waste directive moves forward slowly

The final review of the nuclear directives took place in the EU prior to them going to the Committee of Permanent Representatives this month. This is the final step in the procedure before the directives are decided upon in the European Council. It is understood that the waste directive has been modified to slacken the timetable requirements upon member states to develop national disposal facilities. There is also to be a call for provision of additional resources to cover waste issues. The directives are currently opposed by Finland, Germany, Sweden and the UK, who together form a so-called blocking-minority.

Italy waits to decide on spent fuel management

In the last issue we reported on the failed attempt by the Italian government to nominate a site in southern Italy for the storage and disposal of the national inventory of radioactive wastes. Following this episode, at the very end of 2003 (December 24th) a law was passed that approved new emergency procedures for selecting a site, with waste management facilities to be operational by 2008. However, nothing has yet been done to implement the law – nor does it seem likely to before mid-2004, after European and regional elections.

Newsletter 6 reported the apparent interest in some sectors in seeking an international solution for at least some of the wastes. The new law mentions export of spent fuel and HLW, specifically restricting the possibility to countries within the European Union.

New EC report on waste management alternative strategies

In the Fifth Framework Programme of the European Commission, the project COMPAS carried out a comparison of waste management alternative strategies for long-lived wastes. The report on the project EUR 21021 EN has just been published. The study, which was aimed at providing information for policy makers in the EU and associated countries, addresses four aspects of waste management:

- the waste inventories
- key issues affecting management strategy
- the strategies that are currently being considered
- issues affecting the acceptability of waste management options to those outside the nuclear industry.

Of specific interest to Arius is the fact that shared multinational storage and disposal facilities are one of the generic options analysed for each country. The report lists the countries that consider a multinational option: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia and Switzerland. Arius members will be aware from other news items that interest in this option extends beyond these countries to include others such as Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia – and, of course, that the concept is supported at the level of the European Commission and parliament.

The COMPAS report includes a valuable reference appendix documenting national strategic positions in 15 different countries in Europe.

Topical Article

Technical, political and public attitudes to repositories, national or shared

by Charles McCombie

Other items in this Newsletter make it clear that there can be major differences of opinion on the feasibility of finding willing host communities for radioactive waste repositories. In fact, in democratic societies today, the challenge of successful siting will be most effectively met if there is consensus in technical, political and public circles that a disposal facility is

necessary, will be safe, and brings the host community more benefits than disadvantages. These requirements are true of any repository, be it national, regional or international. In this article we look briefly at the attitudes that have been taken towards siting in various countries.

Technical

The technical part is the simplest. The great majority of scientists are convinced that properly sited and implemented deep geological repositories can provide safety at all future times. This does not imply that knowledge is perfect or that no further work needs to be done on developing and implementing repositories and on demonstrating yet more convincingly that long-term safety is guaranteed. Nor does it imply that the scientific and technical consensus is universal. There are still some scientists who argue that not enough is known to initiate disposal now and that more time for research is needed. Given that it will indeed be years or decades before deep repositories begin to operate, however, there is little conflict here.

When one extends the discussion on geological disposal to encompass the issue of shared multinational repositories, there is again a very widely shared consensus in the technical community. The potential advantages in the areas of safety, security, environmental protection and economics that would result from sharing a common facility (especially for small countries) are obvious. Indeed, in scientific and technical circles there have never been any real counter-arguments put forward. The only specific issue that might be raised concerns the increases in waste transports that would inevitably result from repository sharing. However, transport has been shown by experience to present no significant risks, although it has resulted in social disruption through the activities of nuclear opponents, in particular in Germany.

Political

The political attitudes towards the concept of geological disposal are generally favourable. The consensus that geological disposal is the preferred approach to long-term waste management is shared by almost all countries. This is reflected in the Waste Directive of the EC [Ref 1], which should commit all European Member States to formulating a strategy and plan for disposal. Only in the UK and Canada has the national policy retreated from this position and initiated a review of all possible options.

When it comes to the specific issue of siting, then there are differences in the approaches that have been, or are being, taken at political levels. Originally many countries initiated a “decide, announce, defend” (DAD) strategy towards identifying a national site for a repository. This led to opposition and also the failure of some national programmes. Increasingly it has been recognized at the political level that siting

without local acceptance is extremely difficult or impossible. Successes have been achieved, most notably in Finland, where national and local agreement has been reached on the preferred spent fuel disposal site at Eurajoki. This success resulted from many years of close contacts and interactions.

Some countries have approached the issue head-on by soliciting at the outset volunteer communities that are prepared to consider hosting a repository. This was done for example in Sweden, France and South Korea – with varying degrees of success. The most interesting current use of the volunteering approach is in Japan. Here the waste agency, NUMO [Ref. 2], circulated to over 3000 communities extensive documentation on the technical, social and economic aspects of repository hosting and invited volunteers communities to enter into a dialogue. This initiative is still running and is being observed with great interest by the nuclear community.

Politics in repository siting plays a role, of course, also at the sub-national level. In particular in countries composed of States with a high degree of autonomy, there is scope for much political maneuvering. This is most visible perhaps in the USA, where the State of Nevada claims it has been unfairly selected as host for the first spent fuel repository. Another prominent example is Australia, where the Federal Government argues strongly that a shared repository for all States is the only sensible option, but no State appears willing to accept waste from others.

Political attitudes towards a country potentially hosting a shared repository that can provide disposal services to others are much more diverse than in the national case.

Some countries, especially those with small nuclear programmes would welcome an opportunity to share with others the effort and cost of repository implementation. The wide interest shown in the Arius Association and also in the SAPIERR project is a clear demonstration of such openness. In a few countries (Switzerland is an example), the possibilities of export or import are treated directly in the legislative framework. In others, policy documents or political statements recognize that shared disposal is one option to be considered. Examples here are the Czech Republic, Lithuania or Belgium. In many countries both the law and the political platforms are silent on the issue.

On the other hand, some countries have laws forbidding import and/or export of wastes (e.g. France, Sweden, Finland, Argentina). Other countries have stated policies against waste transfers. Prominent examples are Germany, where the question is coupled with the anti-nuclear policies of the current government, and Australia, where politicians reacted swiftly against concrete proposals prepared by the Pangea organisation. It is worthwhile to note that in neither of the two countries mentioned has the issue been directly laid before the public.

Indications of public opinion can, however, be obtained from polling that has been carried out in numerous countries, as described in the following section.

Public

On the general question of the confidence in the long-term safety of geological disposal, the public at large is far less convinced than the technical community. The Eurobarometer [Ref. 3] published by the EC in 2002 indicates that 46% of all Europeans believe that there is as yet no HLW or spent fuel disposal facility in operation because *“there is no safe way to dispose of this waste”*. The rather negative public assessment of repository safety is one contributor to the very negative local reactions usually received to siting proposals in a specific community. Even if the need for geologic disposal is accepted in a country, most communities would much prefer it to be sited elsewhere. Fortunately, intensive communication and interaction at a local level can change this – as is evidenced by the fact that acceptance of safety at the Finnish host community in Eurajoki grew from 17% in 1983 to 53% in 2003.

The Eurobarometer also gives specific information on public attitudes towards shared regional repositories. Public opposition to regional repositories is the majority opinion in almost all countries. Attitudes are changing, however. Between 1998 and 2001 the percentage of the European population supporting a purely national disposal solution dropped from 75 to 63%. In small countries like the Netherlands and Belgium only around half the population are in favour of a national solution. In Germany, the Eurobarometer indicated support for a national solution staying constant at around 60%.

It is interesting to look more closely at this last case, since more detailed polling results have been published recently by researchers at the Karlsruhe Institute for Technology Assessment and Systemsanalyses [Ref. 4]. This polling indicated that only 31.5% of the population wished for a national solution, with a majority of 55.6% favouring an international facility. Most favoured by this group was a European solution (69.1%). When asked whether this could be in Germany, 38.1% agreed and 41.7% disagreed, with the rest undecided. This tendency to wish the repository be sited elsewhere was much stronger when the question was whether the public would accept a repository whether national or regional in their own region. 80.6% of the responses were negative.

What do we learn from all this?

Basically, the conclusions are that geological repositories are generally strongly favoured by the technical community; they are mostly favoured also by governments; the public at large still has reservations about the long-term safety. Most regions would prefer

the facility to be sited elsewhere; but dialogue and cooperation at the local level can lead to confidence in safety and to acceptance of a repository. These assessments are valid for a national repository.

For a shared multinational repository, the technical arguments in favour are equally strong. The political attitudes are much more polarized; international organisations, such as the IAEA and the EC, have acknowledged the benefits but more parochial attitudes have been demonstrated by national politicians. The public views on multinational disposal are more negative than positive, but significant shifts in opinion have taken place over the past few years.

The positive and negative national experiences with nominating potential sites indicate that this should not be done precipitously. A period of years is required to develop a dialogue and to build up mutual trust between the implementing body and the potential siting countries or communities. Only since a few years ago has the issue of shared repositories become an open topic at technical and public meetings. The SAPIERR project being supported by the EC has recognized that a gradual stepwise process is needed and has therefore excluded specific siting studies from its first 2 years period of study. Similarly, the growing number of countries from which Arius members originate have no reason to force early decisions on potential siting candidates. The successful implementation of geological repositories – whether national or multinational – requires a sufficiently broad consensus at all of the levels discussed in this article. Progress will be made only when enough members of the technical community, the political decision makers and the general and local public agree with the goals being pursued and with the technologies employed to achieve these.

Ref. 1 www.numo.or.jp

Ref. 2 EU (2002): Draft proposal for a Council Directive (Euratom) on the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

Ref. 3 DG Press and Communication, EU (2002). Eurobarometer 56.2, Europeans and Radioactive Waste. INRA (Europe) for DG Energy and Transport of the European Commission, Brussels

Ref. 4 P. Hocke-Bergler, M. Stolle, F. Gloede (2003). Ergebnisse der Bevölkerungsumfragen, der Medienanalyse und der Evaluation der Tätigkeit des AkEnd, Endbericht im Rahmen der fachlichen Unterstützung des AkEnd durch das Institut für Technikfolgenabschätzung und Systemanalyse (ITAS), Karlsruhe

Upcoming Conferences

This section of the newsletter highlights conferences in early 2004 that are specifically relevant to Arius activities and objectives. Those at which Arius is attending or presenting papers are indicated.

May

16th – 20th 5th International Conference on Nuclear Options in Countries with Small and Medium Electricity Grids, Dubrovnik, Croatia
(*Arius paper*)

September

2nd- 3rd International Nuclear Law Association, Deutsche Landesgruppe meeting, Celle, Germany
(*Arius paper*)

8th – 10th World Nuclear Association Annual Meeting, London, UK
(*Arius paper*)

October

12th – 14th Regional Discussion Seminar on the Waste Management Issues (SEWAM), Tengelic, Hungary

18th – 21st IAEA Technical Meeting on “Provisions for Long Term Storage of Spent Fuel”, Ljubljana, Slovenia