



The French Approach for the geological repository

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ANDRA, Chairman**

**Legislative and organisational frameworks:
decision-making steps, transparency and civil
society participation relation with the public**

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AGENCE NATIONALE POUR LA GESTION DES DÉCHETS RADIOACTIFS



Overview of the geological repository project for HLW

Phase 1: 1991 - 1998, search for sites

Phase 2: 1999 - 2005, research for feasibility demonstration

Phase 3: 2006 - 2015, project development



Phase1: 1991 Research law

A *political leap forward*

Development of Three Research areas for HLW

Independence of Andra from the CEA

Mobilisation of the overall scientific community

A process for identifying sites to perform research programmes

Creation of the National Review Board (CNE)

Assessment of Research Programs in 2006

Future Draft Law in 2006

A MP committed for a consultation mission

• 1993

- over 30 candidates
- 3 sites selected from available geological data

• 1996

- applications for constructing 3 underground laboratories

• 1998

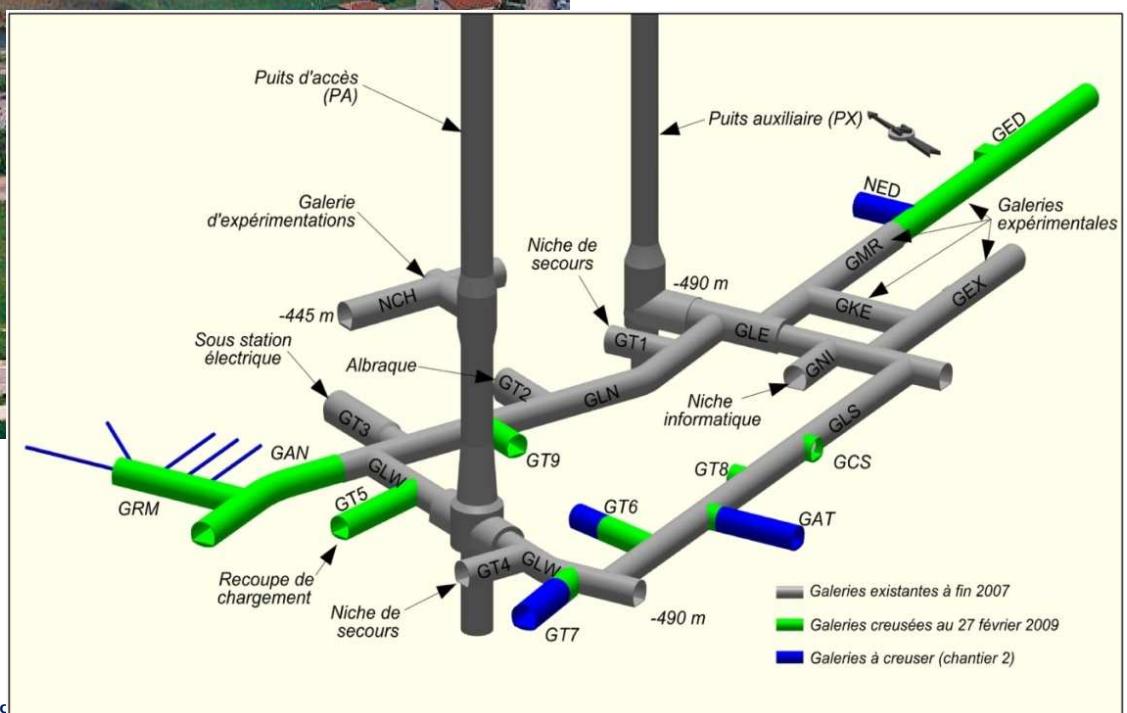
- Government decision for constructing a laboratory in Meuse / Haute-Marne

Phase 1 is dominated by a political process, based on scientific information

Phase 2: research, construction and operation of the underground laboratory in Meuse/Haute-Marne (Bure)



Bure 2009





Phase 2: main achievements

Implementation and operation of an URL (ANDRA)

Scientific research phase with demonstration of the feasibility of a reversible repository in a clay formation (ANDRA)

↳ **Dossier 2005**

<http://www.andra.fr>

Information & Evaluation setting-up at the national and the local level

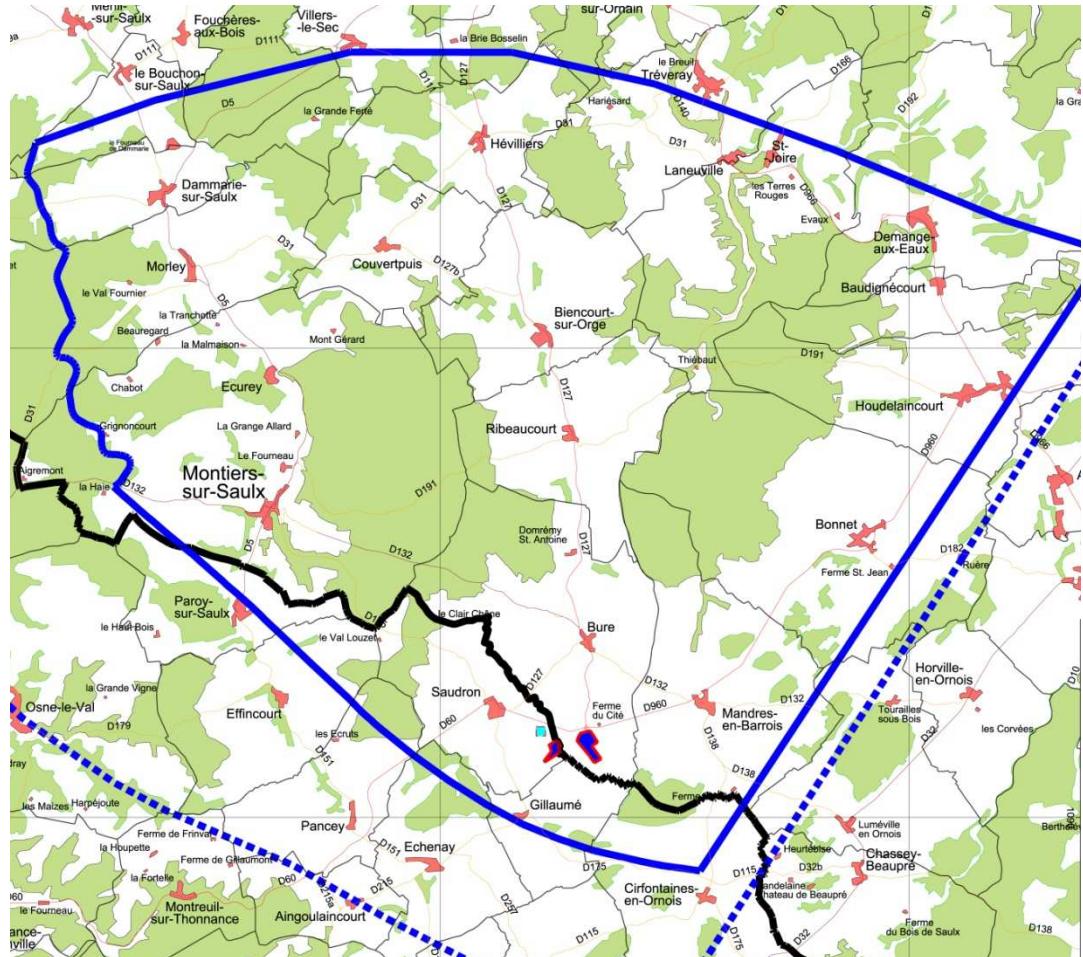
Support to local development, with the waste generators

Investigation of alternative solutions to disposal

Phase 2 is characterized by its high scientific value

Phase 2: 1999-2005 conclusion, definition of a transposition zone

- 250 km²
- 30 municipalities (villages)
- ~ 4000 inhabitants



2006 Planning Act

Licensing

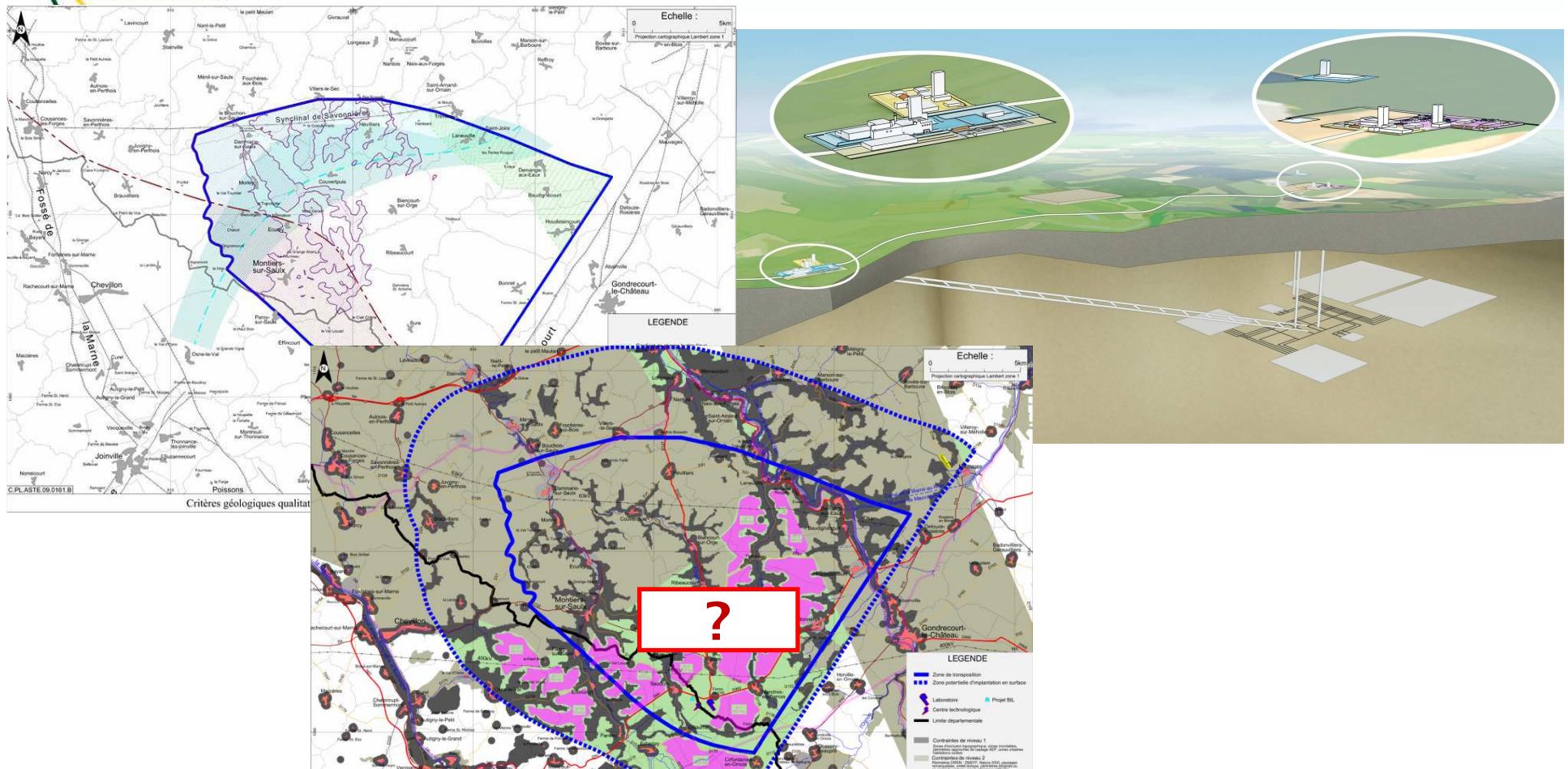
A stepped-up timetable for the geological repository

- » 2014: Application
- » 2015: Reports
 - Parliamentary Office for Evaluation of Scientific and Technological Options (OPECST)
 - National Review Board (CNE)
 - Nuclear Safety Authority
 - Territorial Communities
- » >2015: Draft law to set reversibility conditions
- » 2025: Commissioning

Funding

- » Research: financed through a tax
- » Construction of new facilities for storage and disposal financed through contracts

Phase 3: 2006-2015, project development (1/2)



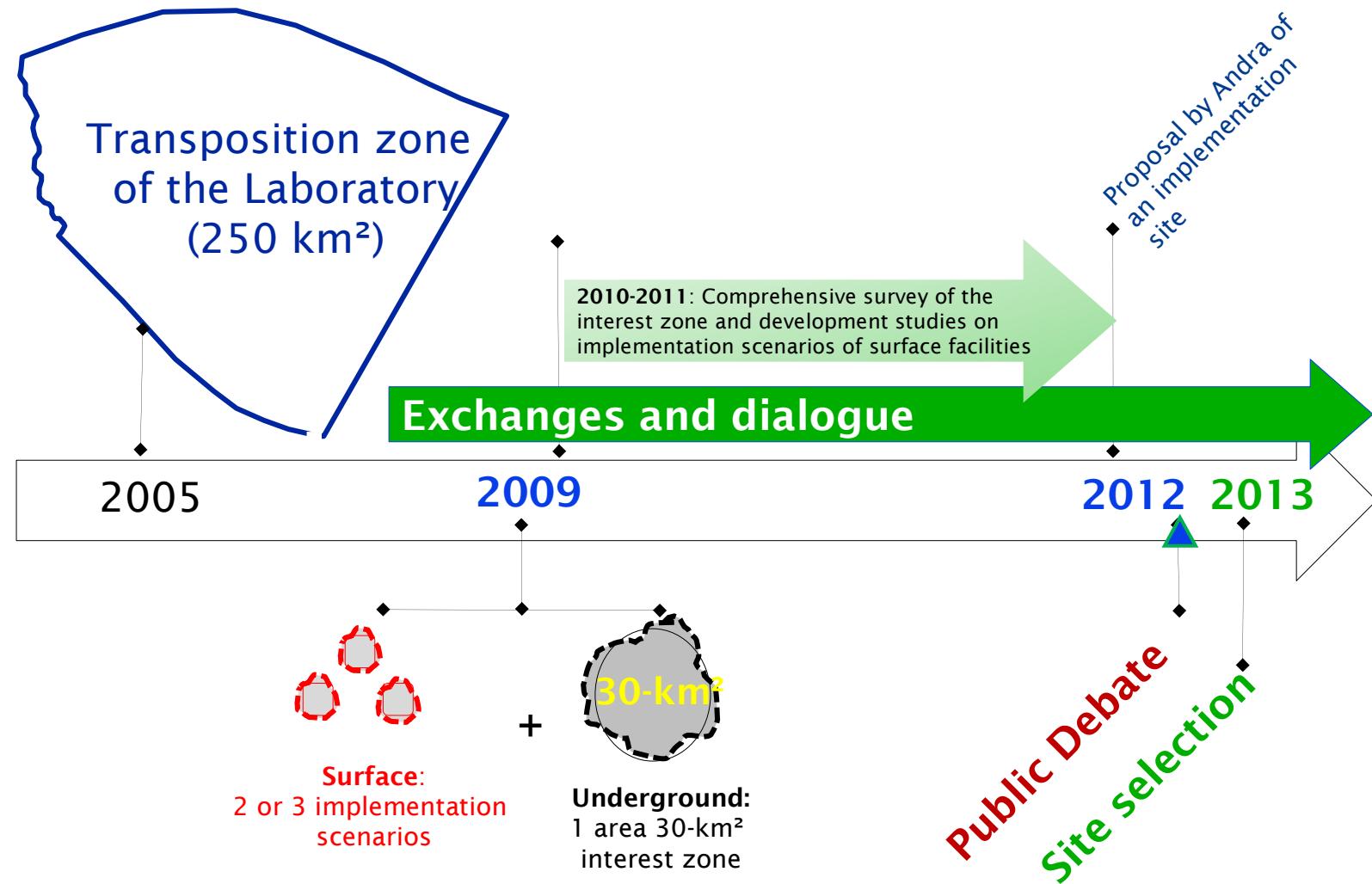
Phase 3 is characterized by a scientific, technologic and territorial balanced approach

Phase 3: 2006-2015, project development (2/2)



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2006 - 2013: siting for a repository



A radioactive waste repository project concerns all citizens

- It must be implemented with the involvement at all levels
 - The national one, with an oversight by the Parliament, and with the information provided by the National Review Board (CNE)
 - The local one, with a direct participation of the stakeholders and of elected people, and especially through the Local Information and Oversight Committee

There is no universal rule except that

- a framework must define responsibilities of each of the parties
- a progressive approach is required

Clarity and transparency are the key elements for implementing a geological repository