

- **Technologies and operating experience:** technological approaches for long term storage, new storage concepts, re-racking of fuel pools, spent fuel and material behaviour in long term storage, operating experience and issues in wet and dry storage.
- **Safety and security:** experience in licensing and inspection of regulatory practices for spent fuel storage facilities including future trends, license extension for existing facilities, security considerations.
- **R&D and special aspects:** highly enriched fuel, high burnup fuel, radiation and heat load of high burnup and MOX fuel, advanced materials for storage racks and baskets, records requirements and maintenance.

CONFERENCE WEB PAGE

The announcement and Registration Forms are available under:

<http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Meetings/Announcements.asp?ConfID=144>

REGISTRATION

There is no registration fee.

LANGUAGE

The conference will be held in English.

CONTACT PERSONS

Scientific matters and paper submission

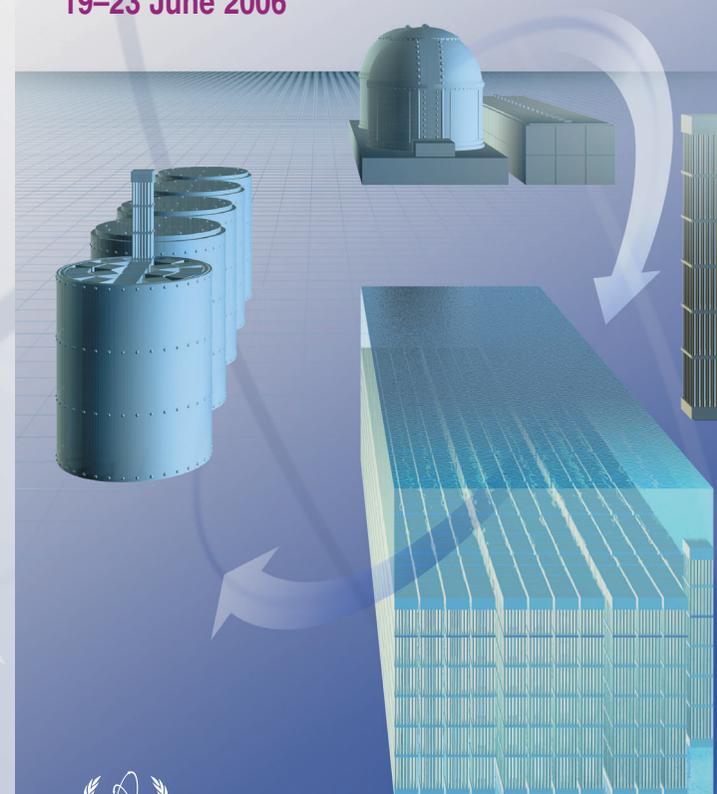
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Administrative matters, participation and grants

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International Conference on Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors

Vienna, Austria
19–23 June 2006



IAEA

Organized by the
International Atomic Energy Agency



In cooperation with the
OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

BACKGROUND

Spent fuel from nuclear power reactors requires safe, secure, environmentally sound and efficient management. Appropriate management of increasing spent fuel quantities is thus a key issue for the further use of nuclear energy generation. More than four hundred nuclear power reactors are in operation today and have already accumulated a large amount of spent fuel stored either at or away from the reactor sites.

With the deferral of operational geologic repositories and a majority of countries still to decide about a final destination for spent fuel, "long term storage is becoming a progressive reality" as was concluded at the 2003 IAEA conference on storage of spent fuel from nuclear power reactors. Consequently, in many countries a major current issue in the area of spent fuel management is the need to expand existing capacities at reactor sites or to provide additional storage space to accommodate upcoming spent fuel arisings. IAEA Member States have referred to storage periods of 100 years and even beyond, and as storage periods extend, new challenges arise in the institutional as well as technical area. Given a high priority by the IAEA, this topic has been the focus of IAEA Conferences about every four years for the past twenty years.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Conference are to:

- Discuss recent technological advances in spent fuel storage and their contribution to safety improvements;
- Exchange information on the state of the art of and prospects for spent fuel storage;
- Discuss the worldwide situation and the major factors influencing national policies in this field;
- Exchange information on operating experience with wet and dry storage facilities;
- Exchange information on safety issues, in particular those associated with long term storage;
- Identify important directions for future national efforts and international cooperation in this area.

AUDIENCE

The Conference aims to bring together scientists, designers, operators and regulators to exchange information and views on these topics.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The **opening session** will include welcoming addresses by representatives of the IAEA and the OECD/NEA, as well as keynote lectures on the spent fuel storage situation worldwide.

A series of **topical sessions** will then cover the topics described below. The chairpersons will summarize the sessions and the related **poster sessions**.

At the **concluding session**, the topical session chairpersons will present their summaries, which should lead to the formulation of recommendations for future IAEA activities as well as the scientific community at large.

SCOPE OF THE TOPICAL SESSIONS

The following subjects will be covered in the topical sessions:

- **Setting the scene:** the status and trends of spent fuel storage in Member States, spent fuel arising, amount of spent fuel stored, wet and dry storage capacities, storage facilities under construction and in planning, and the national policy for the back end of the fuel cycle.