

Consortium Agreement

THIS CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT is based upon REGULATION (EURATOM) No 1314/2013 OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2013 on the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation which incorporates the rules for the participation and dissemination in Horizon 2020 provided by the Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 in "Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)" of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Rules for Participation"), and the European Commission Multi-beneficiary Model Grant Agreement for the European Joint Programme (EJP) Cofund and its Annexes, and is made on June 1st, 2019 hereinafter referred to as the Effective Date.

BETWEEN:

- 1. **AGENCE NATIONALE POUR LA GESTION DES DECHETS RADIOACTIFS** (ANDRA), established in 1-7 rue Jean Monnet Parc de la Croix Blanche, CHATENAY MALABRY 92298, France, **the Coordinator**.
- 2. **AGENCIJA ZA RADIOAKTIVNE ODPADKE LJUBLJANA ZAVOD** (ARAO), established in CELOVSKA C. 182, LJUBLJANA 1000, Slovenia
- 3. BEL V (BEL V), established in RUE WALCOURT 148, BRUXELLES 1070, Belgium
- 4. **BUNDES-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ENDLAGERUNG MBH** (BGE), established in ESCHENSTRASSE 55, PEINE 31224, Germany
- 5. **COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES** (CEA), established in RUE LEBLANC 25, PARIS 15 75015, France
- 6. CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS-CIEMAT (CIEMAT), established in Avenida Complutense 40, MADRID 28040, Spain
- 7. **Chornobyl Research and Development Institute** (ChRDI), established in Staronavodnitska str., 6-b, Kyiv 01015, Ukraine,
- 8. **CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS** (CNRS), established in RUE MICHEL ANGE 3, PARIS 75794, France,
- 9. **CENTRALE ORGANISATIE VOOR RADIOACTIEF AFVAL NV** (COVRA), established in SPANJEWEG 1 HAVEN 8601, NIEUWDORP ZLD 4455 TW, Netherlands,
- 10. VALSTYBINIS MOKSLINIU TYRIMU INSTITUTAS FIZINIU IR TECHNOLOGIJOS MOKSLU CENTRAS (FTMC), established in Savanoriu 231, VILNIUS 02300, Lithuania
- 11. **CENTRUM VYZKUMU REZ S.R.O**. (CV REZ), established in HUSINEC-REZ 130, HUSINEC-REZ 250 68, Czech Republic,
- 12. **Dansk Dekommissionering** (Dekom), established in Frederiksborgvej 399, Roskilde 4000, Denmark,
- 13. **ELLINIKI EPITROPI ATOMIKIS ENERGEIAS** (EEAE), established in NEAPOLEOS 4 PATRIARCHOU GRIGORIOU, AGHIA PARASKEVI 15310, Greece,
- 14. **EMPRESA NACIONAL DE RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS S.A**. (ENRESA), established in Calle Emilio Vargas 7, MADRID 28043, Spain,
- 15. **FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JULICH GMBH** (JUELICH), established in WILHELM JOHNEN STRASSE, JULICH 52428, Germany, represented by its Board of Directors, for. Institute of Energy and Climate Research Nuclear Waste Management and Reactor Safety (IEK-6)

- 16. **GESELLSCHAFT FUR ANLAGEN UND REAKTORSICHERHEIT** (GRS) gGmbH (GRS), established in SCHWERTNERGASSE 1, KOLN 50667, Germany,
- 17. **Ignalinos atomine elektrine** (IAE), established in Elektrinės g. 4 K47, Drūkšiniai,, Visaginas LT-31152, Lithuania, VAT number: LT 554500811,
- 18. **INSTYTUT CHEMII I TECHNIKI JADROWEJ** (INCT), established in ul. Dorodna 16, WARSZAWA 03-195, Poland,
- 19. **INSTITUT DE RADIOPROTECTION ET DE SURETE NUCLEAIRE** (IRSN), established in AV DE LA DIVISION LECLERC 31, FONTENAY AUX ROSES 92260, France, IRSN contract reference number: LS 21016
- 20 **INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TECNICO** (IST), established in AVENIDA ROVISCO PAIS 1, LISBOA 1049-001, Portugal,
- 21. ASSOCIACAO DO INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TECNICO PARA A INVESTIGACAO E DESENVOLVIMENTO (IST ID), established in AVENIDA ROVISCO PAIS 1, LISBOA 1049 001, Portugal
- 22. INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN (JSI), established in Jamova 39, LJUBLJANA 1000, Slovenia,
- 23. **Joint Research Centre (**JRC) established in Rue de la Loi 200, BRUSSELS 1049, Belgium
- 24. **KARLSRUHER INSTITUT FUER TECHNOLOGIE** (KIT), established in KAISERSTRASSE 12, KARLSRUHE 76131, Germany,
- 25. **LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS** (LEI), established in Breslaujos g. 3, KAUNAS LT-44403, Lithuania,
- 26. MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA ENERGIATUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT (MTA EK), established in KONKOLY THEGE MIKLOS UT 29-33, Budapest 1121, Hungary,
- 27. NATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFT FUER DIE LAGERUNG RADIOAKTIVER ABFAELLE (NAGRA), established in Hardstrasse 73, WETTINGEN 5430, Switzerland,
- 28. **NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH "DEMOKRITOS"** (NCSR), established in END OF PATRIARCHOU GRIGORIOU E AND 27 NEAPOLEOS STREET, AGIA PARASKEVI 15341, Greece,
- 29. **NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SEIBERSDORF GMBH** (NES), established in FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM, SEIBERSDORF 2444, Austria,
- 30. Národný jadrový fond (NJF), established in Mierová 19, Bratislava 821 05, Slovakia,
- 31. **NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY GROUP** (NRG), established in WESTERDUINWEG 3, PETTEN 1755 LE, Netherlands,
- 32. **NATIONALE INSTELLING VOOR RADIOACTIEF AFVAL EN VERRIJKTE SPLIJSTOFFEN** (ONDRAF/NIRAS), established in KUNSTLAAN 14, SAINT-JOSSE-TENNOODE 1210, Belgium,
- 33. POSIVA OY (POSIVA), established in OLKILUOTO, EURAJOKI 27160, Finland,
- 34. **PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT** (PSI), established in FORSCHUNGSTRASSE 111, VILLIGEN PSI 5232, Switzerland,
- 35. **Public Limited Company for Radioactive Waste Management** (PURAM), established in Puskás Tivadar street 11, Budaörs HUNGARY,H-2040,
- 36. **REGIA AUTONOMA TEHNOLOGII PENTRU ENERGIA NUCLEARA** (RATEN), established in STRADA CAMPULUI 1, MIOVENI 115400, Romania,

- 37. **RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED** (RWM), established in HERDUS HOUSE INGWELL DRIVE WESTLAKES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK MOOR ROW, CUMBRIA CA24 3HU, United Kingdom,
- 38. STUDIECENTRUM VOOR KERNENERGIE / CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE [also known as the Belgian Nuclear Research Centre], Foundation of Public Utility, SCK•CEN with its Registered Office in Belgium, Avenue Herrmann-Debroux 40, BE-1160 BRUSSELS and its Operational Office also in Belgium, Boeretang 200, BE-2400 MOL, with enterprise number 0406.568.867 and VAT number BE406.568.867, represented by Professor Eric van Walle, Director-General, and Professor Derrick P. Gosselin, Chairman of the Board of Governors..
- 39. **SVENSK KARNBRANSLEHANTERING AKTIEBOLAG** (SKB), established in BOX 3091, SOLNA 169 03, Sweden,
- 40. STATE ENTERPRISE STATE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CENTER FOR NUCLEAR AND RADIATION SAFETY (SSTC NRS), established in VASYLYA STUSA STREET 35 37, KYIV 03142, Ukraine,
- 41. **SLOVENSKA TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE** (STUBA), established in VAZOVOVA 5, BRATISLAVA 81243, Slovakia,
- 42. **Správa úložišť radioaktivních odpadů** (SÚRAO), established in Dlazdena 6, Praha CZ-110 00, Czech Republic,
- 43. **STATNI USTAV RADIACNI OCHRANY v.v.i.** (SURO), established in BARTOSKOVA 28, Praha 14000, Czech Republic,
- 44. **NEDERLANDSE ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPAST NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK TNO** (TNO), established in ANNA VAN BUERENPLEIN 1, DEN HAAG 2595 DA, Netherlands,
- 45. **TS ENERCON MERNOKIRODA KFT** (TS Enercon), established in CSALOGANY UTCA 23-33, BUDAPEST 1027, Hungary,
- 46. **TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA** (TUS), established in Kliment Ohridsky Bd 8, SOFIA 1000, Bulgaria,
- 47. **UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS** (UCyprus), established in KALLIPOLEOS STREET 75, NICOSIA 1678, Cyprus,
- 48. **HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO** (UHelsinki), established in FABIANINKATU 33, HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO 00014, Finland,
- 49. **UNITED KINGDOM RESEARCH AND INNOVATION** (UKRI), as represented by its component body, the British Geological Survey, established in POLARIS HOUSE NORTH STAR AVENUE, SWINDON SN2 1FL, United Kingdom,
- 50. **Teknologian tutkimuskeskus** VTT Oy (VTT), established in VUORIMIEHENTIE 3, Espoo 02150, Finland,
- 51. VUJE AS (VUJE), established in Okruzna 5, TRNAVA 91864, Slovakia,

hereinafter, jointly or individually, referred to as "Parties" or "Party"

relating to European Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management – First implementation phase (June 2019 - May 2024)

in short: EURAD

hereinafter referred to as "Action"

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WHEREAS:

Having regard to article 7 of the TREATY ESTABLISHING THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (the "Community")

Having regard to the Co-operation Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Swiss Confederation in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics of 4 September 1978

Having regard to Decision (EU) No 2017/1247 and Decision (EU) No 2017/1248 on the conclusion, on behalf of the EU, of the Association Agreement with Ukraine EU/Euratom and their member countries' Association Agreement with Ukraine

Having regard to Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002.

Having regard to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union.

Having regard to REGULATION (EU) No 1291/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1982/2006/EC

Having regard to Council Regulation (EURATOM) No 1314/2013 of 16 December 2013 on the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community – "EURATOM Programme" (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 laying down the rules for the participation and dissemination in "Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)" (hereinafter referred to as "the Rules for Participation")

Having regard to European Commission Decision C(2018)6365 of 3 October 2018) on the Work Programme 2018 implementing the Euratom Research and Training Programme (2014-18).

Whereas the Community contributes to the Union Framework programme for research and innovation, through the implementation of annex I i) of the Council Regulation (EURATOM) No 1314/2013 of 16 December 2013 on the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, setting up a Programme co-fund action according to which a grant is to be awarded by the Commission to the legal entities established or designated by Member States and any third country associated to the Euratom Programme and that will develop a joint programme of activities implementing the EURAD Strategic Research Agenda and Roadmap.

Whereas the Parties wish to specify or supplement binding commitments among themselves in addition to the provisions of the specific Grant Agreement n°847593 to be signed by the Parties and the Commission (hereinafter "Grant Agreement").

Whereas the Parties are aware that this Consortium Agreement is based upon the DESCA model consortium agreement (http://www.desca-2020.eu/).

Whereas all the Parties signatories of this Consortium agreement who are programme owner or programme manager have been mandated by their respective competent authority to act as programme manager of the European Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section: Definitions

Words beginning with a capital letter shall have the meaning defined either herein or in the Rules for Participation or in the Grant Agreement including its Annexes.

| "Access Rights" | means | rights to use Results or Background under the terms and conditions laid down in the Grant Agreement and the Consortium Agreement. |
|---|-------|--|
| "Affiliated Entity" | means | any legal entity that is under the direct or indirect control of a participant, or under the same direct or indirect control as the participant, or is directly or indirectly controlling a participant; control may take any of the forms set out in Article 8(2) of the Rules for Participation. |
| "Background" | means | any data, know-how and/or information whatever their form or nature, tangible or intangible, including any rights such as intellectual property rights which are (i) held by participants prior to their accession to the Action, (ii) Needed for carrying out the Action or for exploiting the Results of the Action; and (iii) identified by the participants in accordance with Article 24 Model Grant Agreement. |
| "Beneficiary" | means | a Party to the Grant Agreement with the Commission. |
| "Commission" | means | the body awarding the grant for the Action. |
| "Consortium Work Plan" or "Work Plan" | means | the Description of Action (Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement) and the related agreed budget as first defined in the Grant Agreement (Annex 2 of the Grant Agreement) and which may be updated by the General Assembly and approved by the Commission. |
| "Consortium Annual Work Plan" or "Annual Work Plan" | means | the Description of the Action and the related agreed budget for each periodic report (Annex 7 of the Grant Agreement). |
| "Coordinator" | means | the legal entity having signed the Grant Agreement and which is acting as the intermediary between the Parties and the Commission. |

| "Defaulting Party" | means | a Party which the General Assembly has identified to be in breach of this Consortium Agreement and/or the Grant Agreement as specified in Section 4.2 of this Consortium Agreement. |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| "EURATOM Programme" | means | the document adopted by the EC for the implementation of the specific programme in accordance with Article 11 and annex 1 i) of the Council Regulation n° 1314/2013 of 16 December 2013 on Euratom Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. |
| "Fair and Reasonable conditions" | means | appropriate conditions, including possible financial terms or royalty-free conditions, taking into account the specific circumstances of the request for access, for example the actual or potential value of the Results or Background to which access is requested and/or the scope, duration or other characteristics of the exploitation envisaged. |
| "Founding Documents" | means | the Vision, Strategic Research Agenda, Roadmap, Deployment Plan and Governance of EURAD. These documents are given in Attachment 10 of the Consortium Agreement. |
| "Grant Agreement (GA)" | means | the Grant Agreement (847593) concluded between the Commission and the Parties for the implementation of the Action and the related funding. |
| "Intellectual property" | means | patents, copyright and related rights, trade marks, know how, trade secrets, industrial designs, designs, drawings, reports, methods of research and developments, software, documented data, and description of inventions and discoveries. |

| "Needed" | means | for the implementation of the Action: | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Access Rights are Needed if, without the grant of such Access Rights, carrying out the tasks assigned to the recipient Party would be impossible, significantly delayed, or require significant additional financial or human resources. | | | |
| | | For exploitation of own Results: | | | |
| | | Access Rights are Needed if, without the grant of such Access Rights, the Exploitation of own Results would be technically or legally impossible. | | | |
| "Party" | means | the parties of this Consortium Agreement and the Grant Agreement, which are also referred to as Beneficiaries. Each Party falls into one of the three following Colleges: Waste Management Organisation (WMO), Technical Support Organisation (TSO) and Research Entity (RE). | | | |
| "Results" | means | any tangible or intangible output of the Action, such as data, knowledge and information whatever their form or nature, whether or not they can be protected, which are generated in the Action as well as any rights attached to them, including intellectual property rights. | | | |
| "Software" | means | sequences of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by a computer and fixed in any tangible medium of expression. | | | |
| " Third Party" | means | any entity other than the Commission, involved in the execution of the Grant in one of the forms foreseen in the Grant Agreement that has not signed this Consortium Agreement | | | |
| "Linked Third Party" | means | a Third Party with a legal contractual link to a beneficiary is any legal entity which has a legal link to the beneficiary as specified in Art. 14 of the Grant Agreement' implying collaboration that is not limited to the Action. The Linked Third Party signs the Declaration of Honour form (Attachment 9). | | | |

2 Section: Purpose

In accordance with Article 41.3 of the Grant Agreement, and Article 24 (2) of the Rules for Participation, the purpose of this Consortium Agreement is to specify with respect to the Action the relationship among the Parties, in particular concerning the organisation of the work between the Parties, the management of the Action and the rights and obligations of the Parties concerning inter alia liability, Access Rights and dispute resolution.

3 Section: Entry into force, duration and termination

3.1 Entry into force

A legal entity becomes an initial Party to this Consortium Agreement upon signature of this Consortium Agreement by a duly authorised representative.

This Consortium Agreement shall have effect from the Effective Date identified at the beginning of this Consortium Agreement.

All decisions taken by the General Assembly from the entry into force of the Consortium Agreement will be binding for all Parties, which have signed it, irrespective of the date of their signature.

Such decisions shall be distributed in accordance with section 6.2.6.1 to those legal entities that are envisaged to join the Consortium but have not yet signed the Consortium Agreement and after a non-disclosure statement, the template of which shall be approved by the General Assembly, is signed by the entity envisaging to join the Consortium.

In accordance with 6.2.5.1 of the Consortium Agreement, a new legal entity may accede the Consortium Agreement upon signature of the accession document (Attachment 2) countersigned by the Coordinator. Such accession shall have effect from the date identified in the accession document.

3.2 Duration and termination

This Consortium Agreement shall continue in full force and effect during the Action as defined under Article 3 of the Grant Agreement and until complete fulfilment by each Party of their respective obligations under the Grant Agreement and under this Consortium Agreement.

However, this Consortium Agreement or the participation of one or more Parties to it may be terminated in accordance with the terms of this Consortium Agreement, if:

- the Grant Agreement is not signed by the Commission or a Party; or
- the Grant Agreement is terminated before the end of the Action; or
- a Party's participation in the Grant Agreement is terminated.

In the circumstances set out in the three limbs above, this Consortium Agreement shall automatically terminate in respect of the affected Party/ies, subject to the provisions surviving the expiration or termination under Section 3.3 of this Consortium Agreement.

3.3 Survival of rights and obligations

The provisions relating to Sections Results, Access Rights, non-disclosure of information, for the time period mentioned therein, as well as for all provisions related to liability, applicable law and settlement of disputes shall survive the expiration or termination of this Consortium Agreement.

Termination shall not affect any rights or obligations of a Party leaving the Consortium incurred prior to the date of termination, unless otherwise agreed between the General Assembly and the leaving Party. This includes the obligation to provide all input, deliverables and documents for the period of its participation.

4 Section: Responsibilities of Parties

4.1 General principles

Each Party undertakes to take part in the efficient implementation of the Action, and to cooperate, perform and fulfil, on time, all of its obligations under the Grant Agreement and this Consortium Agreement as may be reasonably required from it and in a manner of good faith as prescribed by Belgian law.

Each Party undertakes to notify without undue delay, in accordance with the governance structure of the Action, any significant information, fact, problem or delay likely to affect the Action.

Each Party shall provide without undue delay all information reasonably required by the General Assembly, the Programme Management Office or by the Coordinator to carry out its tasks.

Each Party shall take reasonable measures to ensure the accuracy of any information or materials it supplies to the other Parties and to only transmit information that, to its knowledge at the date of the transmission, is not subject of any proceedings for infringement of the IP rights of a Third Party.

4.2 Breach

In the event the General Assembly identifies a breach by a Party of its obligations under this Consortium Agreement or the Grant Agreement, the Coordinator or, if the Coordinator is in breach of its obligations, the Party appointed by the General Assembly, will give formal notice to such Party requiring that a proposal be submitted within four (4) weeks for approval by the General Assembly on how and by when to remedy the breach.

If such breach is substantial and is not remedied within the agreed period or is not capable of remedy, the General Assembly shall assess the consequences for the Consortium activities and may decide to declare the Party to be a Defaulting Party and to decide on the consequences thereof which may include termination of its participation, considering that termination extends to its Linked Third Parties (if any). Parties considered to be in default may not vote on such decisions.

4.3 Involvement of Third Parties

A Party that enters into a subcontract or otherwise involves Third Parties (including but not limited to Linked Third Parties) in the Action retains sole responsibility towards the Commission and the other Parties for its obligation(s). In particular, it remains responsible for carrying out its relevant part of the Action and for such Third Party's compliance with the provisions of this Consortium Agreement and of the Grant Agreement, and for the consequences arising from such Third Party's non-compliance. It has to ensure that the involvement of Third Parties does not affect the rights and obligations of the other Parties under this Consortium Agreement and the Grant Agreement.

5 Section: Liability towards each other

5.1 No warranties

In respect of any information or materials (incl. Results and Background) supplied by one Party to another under the Action, no warranty or representation of any kind is made, given or implied as to the sufficiency or fitness for purpose nor as to the absence of any infringement of any proprietary rights of Third parties.

Therefore,

- the recipient Party shall in all cases be entirely and solely liable for the use to which it puts such information and materials, and
- no Party granting Access Rights shall be liable in case of infringement of proprietary rights of a Third Party resulting from any other Party (or its Affiliated Entities) exercising its Access Rights.

5.2 Limitations of contractual liability

No Party shall be responsible to any other Party for any indirect or consequential loss or similar damage such as, but not limited to, loss of profit, loss of revenue or loss of contracts, provided such damage was not caused by a wilful act, or by a breach of confidentiality.

For any remaining contractual liability, a Party's aggregate liability towards the other Parties collectively shall be limited to once the Party's share of the total costs of the Action as identified in Annex 2 (column j) of the Grant Agreement provided such damage was not caused by a wilful act or gross negligence.

The terms of this Consortium Agreement shall not be construed to amend or limit any Party's statutory liability.

5.3 Damage caused to third parties

Each Party shall be solely liable for any loss, damage or injury to Third Parties resulting from the performance of the said Party's obligations by it or on its behalf under this-Consortium Agreement or from its use of Results or Background.

5.4 Injury to the personnel of a Party

Each Party is responsible for the insurance coverage of its own employees in accordance with applicable national legal requirements for occupational injuries and diseases. As a consequence, each Party must fulfil the required formalities and sustain all the costs, if any, involved in the insurance policies underwritten to cover its own employees against these risks.

Each Party shall promptly inform the other Party of any incident or injury to the employees of such other Party occurring within its premises or installations or those which are known to it in the course of any work by the employees of such other Party received by it in order to allow such other Party to proceed to the formalities required by law within the prescribed time.

5.5 Force Majeure

No Party shall be considered to be in breach of this Consortium Agreement if it is prevented from fulfilling its obligations under the Consortium Agreement by Force Majeure as defined in the Grant Agreement.

Each Party will notify the General Assembly and the Coordinator of any Force Majeure without undue delay. If the consequences of Force Majeure for the Action are not overcome within 6 weeks after such notification, the transfer of tasks - if any - shall be decided by the General Assembly.

5.6 Insurance

Each Party shall comply with the foregoing requirements by acquiring financial protection it reasonably sees fit, for example, through governmental indemnities or private insurance, or any other appropriate financial protection.

6 Section: Governance structure

6.1 General structure

The *General Assembly* (GA) is the ultimate decision-making body of the EURAD consortium. It is responsible for agreeing the strategy of the EURAD in line with the content of the Founding Documents, as well as with the Euratom Work Programme.

The *Bureau* is an accompanying body to the General Assembly. It shall report to and be accountable to the General Assembly.

The Coordinator is the legal entity acting as the intermediary between the Parties and the Commission. The Coordinator shall, in addition to its responsibilities as a Party, perform the tasks assigned to it as described in the Grant Agreement and this Consortium Agreement.

The *Programme Management Office* (PMO) is in charge of scientific and technical coordination of the implementation of the Action, as well as the day-to-day management and communication activities. It is responsible to the General Assembly for the overall top-level planning, coordination and implementation of the EURAD Work Plan in line with the strategy agreed by the General Assembly. It shall report to and be accountable to the General Assembly.

The *External Advisory Board* (EAB) advises the General Assembly on strategic and implementation issues related to the EURAD Annual Work Plan and its coherence with respect to the Strategic Research Agenda and Vision.

6.2 General Assembly

6.2.1 Role

The General Assembly (GA) is the ultimate decision-making body of the EURAD consortium. It is responsible for agreeing the strategy of EURAD in line with the content of the Founding Documents and the Euratom Work Programme.

The General Assembly is responsible for agreeing and regularly reviewing the overarching strategy of EURAD as laid down in the Founding Documents and policies necessary to implement the Work Plan of the Consortium in a manner consistent with the Grant Agreement and the Euratom Work Programme. The details of the strategy and Work Plans, and any supporting policies and procedures, are elaborated by the Bureau and/or the Programme Management Office.

6.2.2 Composition

6.2.2.1

The General Assembly shall consist of one representative of each Party. Each Party shall designate its Representative duly authorised to deliberate, negotiate and decide on all matters listed in Section 6.2.5 of this Consortium Agreement. The complete list of all Parties' Representatives shall be held and updated by the Coordinator. Each of the Parties shall immediately give notice to the Coordinator in case of change of its Representative.

6.2.2.2

The Coordinator shall endorse the role of Secretary of the General Assembly for the duration of the Action.

In case the Representative is unable to attend the meeting, the respective Party may appoint a substitute or a proxy to attend and vote at any meeting. Such appointment or proxy shall be notified in advance to the Secretary. Parties that are unable to send a Representative to a meeting shall send an explanation to the Secretary.

6.2.2.3

Each Party of the General Assembly falls into one of the three following Colleges:

- Waste Management Organisation (WMO);
- Technical Support Organisation (TSO);
- Research Entity (RE).

The Representatives of the Waste Management Organisations form together the WMO College. The Representatives of the Technical Support Organisations (TSO) form together the TSO College. The Representatives of the Research Entities (RE) form together the RE College.

In case there is a change of Chair in a College, this shall be notified to the Secretary by a mail countersigned by the former Chair, if possible, and the new Chair.

Each college shall have its own rules of procedures. Cost for meetings of the Colleges are not eligible for funding within EURAD.

6.2.3 Preparation and organisation of meetings

6.2.3.1 Convening meetings

The Secretary shall convene ordinary meetings of the General Assembly at least twice a year.

Additional meetings may be held if required. Extraordinary meetings for urgent issues may be convened at any time upon written request of one third of the Parties of each College or on request of the Bureau, the Coordinator or the Programme Management Office.

The members of the Programme Management Office and the members of the Bureau shall be invited to attend the General Assembly meetings, except in the conditions set out in section 6.2.3.10.

The Commission representative shall be invited as guest to the meetings, except in the conditions set out in section 6.2.3.10.

The General Assembly may invite other persons as guests to its meetings as it deems necessary.

6.2.3.2 Notice of a meeting

The Secretary shall give notice in writing of a meeting to each Party as soon as possible and no later than 30 calendar days preceding an ordinary meeting and 15 calendar days preceding an extraordinary meeting.

6.2.3.3 Agenda of the meeting

The Secretary shall send each Party a written original agenda no later than two weeks preceding the meeting, or one week before an extraordinary meeting. The agenda shall be approved by the General Assembly and, amended if necessary and decided under the conditions hereinafter set out in section 6.2.3.4 and 6.2.3.5.

6.2.3.4 Adding agenda items

Any agenda item requiring a decision by the General Assembly must be identified as such on the agenda.

Any Party may add an item to the agenda by written notification to all of the other Parties no later than one week or three (3) calendar days for an extraordinary meeting preceding the meeting. In the latter case Saturday and Sunday do not count towards the three days.

6.2.3.5 Adding a new agenda item

During a meeting of the General Assembly the Parties present or represented can unanimously agree to add a new item to the original agenda notwithstanding the provision in 6.2.3.4. A Party that was not represented in a meeting may retroactively object to any decision taken on such an item within two weeks following issue of the summary of decisions. In that case the decision shall be void and the agenda item shall be added to the agenda of the subsequent General Assembly meeting.

6.2.3.6 Supporting documents

Supporting documents related to topics that require a decision other than those raised according to 6.2.3.5 shall normally be distributed no later than seven (7) calendar days preceding the meeting.

6.2.3.7 Written procedure

Any decision may also be taken without a meeting if the Secretary distributes to all Parties a written document. Provided the Secretary does not receive any objection within fifteen (15) calendar days (seven (7) calendar days for urgent issue) after having forwarded the proposals, the proposed decision(s) shall be adopted. In any case, the Secretary shall forthwith inform in writing the Parties of the result of such written procedure and shall report it to the next meeting. Written procedure by Email is possible. The Secretary shall keep the proof that the written document has been sent to all Parties and shall additionally make sure – using content management system tool used for management - that all Parties concerned by a decision have been reached by the information and has opened any document related to the decision.

In case of refusal, the decision(s) may be included in the agenda of the following General Assembly meeting.

In addition, decisions by other appropriate electronic means may be taken if this is agreed unanimously.

6.2.3.8 Participation by videoconference

Representatives may exceptionally participate to the meetings of the General Assembly by teleconference or other telecommunication means. Such form of participation shall be subject to the agreement of the Chairperson.

6.2.3.9 Decisions

Decision will only be binding once the relevant draft summary of decisions has been accepted according to Section 6.2.6 of this Consortium Agreement.

6.2.3.10 Closed sessions

When the Secretary deems it necessary, or on request of a Party, the General Assembly may, regarding either all or part of the agenda, be convened as a closed session where participation may be limited to the Representatives.

6.2.4 Quorum and votes and decisions

6.2.4.1 Quorum for standard decisions

For standard decisions according to 6.2.5.1, the General Assembly shall not deliberate and decide validly unless two-thirds (2/3) of the Parties Representatives are present or represented (quorum). If the quorum is not reached, the Secretary may convene a further meeting.

6.2.4.2 Vote for standard decisions

For standard decisions according to 6.2.5.1, each Party Representative in the General Assembly shall have one vote. Standard decisions shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast.

In case a decision cannot be reached, the General Assembly shall discuss the matter with a view to reaching consensus.

6.2.4.3 Vote for specific decisions on prospective issues

For decisions on prospective issues according to 6.2.5.2, each Chair of the Colleges of the General Assembly shall express to the Secretary its position taken with its own internal rules. The decision is taken when the three Colleges adopt the same position. Decisions under this section 6.2.4.1 shall not affect a Party's own work, time for performance, costs, liabilities, intellectual property rights.

In case a decision cannot be reached, the Bureau shall discuss the matter with a view to reaching consensus. The Bureau shall come out with a new proposal to be submitted for approval to the three Colleges. If despite at least three unsuccessful trials the required majority cannot be reached the General Assembly shall decide by two-thirds majority on votes cast (abstentions not counting).

6.2.5 Decisions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly shall be free to act on its own initiative to formulate proposals and take decisions in accordance with the procedures set out herein. In addition, proposals made by the Bureau, the Coordinator and the Programme Management Office shall be considered and decided upon by the General Assembly.

6.2.5.1 Standard decisions

Unless stated otherwise in this Consortium Agreement, the General Assembly shall decide by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the votes cast (abstentions not counting) for all decisions concerning the implementation of the Action and the execution of this Consortium Agreement, for the following matters:

- Approval of management procedures (incl. Quality Management Plan, settlement of payments, reporting procedures, internal communication procedures);
 - Approval of procedures for dissemination and publication;
 - Approval of procedures for preparing the reporting required under the Grant Agreement;
 - Approval of annual reports to Commission;
 - Approval of settlement of payments;
 - Approval to grant specific Access Rights to Parties/Linked Third Parties providing subcontractors;
 - Decision to delegate additional responsibilities to those already planned in 6.5.3 to the Programme Management Office;
 - Decision on transfer of tasks of a Defaulting Party and cessation of a defaulting Party as set out in 4.2;
 - Decision on the consequences in case of a Force Majeure as set out in 5.5;

Evolution of the Parties

- Approval of a new Party to the Consortium and approval of the settlement on the conditions of the accession of such a new Party;
- Withdrawal of a Party from the Consortium and approval of the settlement on the conditions of the withdrawal respecting legitimate interests of all Parties;
- Identification of a breach by a Party of its obligations under this Consortium Agreement or the Grant Agreement;
- Declaration of a Party to be a Defaulting Party;
- Remedies to be performed by a Defaulting Party;
- Termination of a Defaulting Party's participation in the Consortium and measures relating thereto
- Proposal to the Commission for a change of the Coordinator;
- Proposal to the Commission for suspension of all or part of the Action;
- Proposal to the Commission for termination of the Action and the Consortium Agreement;

Content, finances and intellectual property rights

- Proposals of changes to Annex I and II of the Grant Agreement to be agreed by the Commission;
- Approval of the Consortium Annual Work plan;
- Modifications to Attachment 1 (Background Included);
- Modifications to Attachment 7 (Internal funding rates)
- Additions to Attachment 3 (List of Third Parties for simplified transfer according to Section 8.3.2).
- Approval of non-disclosure agreement templates

6.2.5.2 Specific decisions on prospective issues:

The following decisions shall be adopted by unanimity of the three Colleges:

- Approval of updates of the Founding Documents
- Approval of any update of implementation mechanisms
- Approval of the Deployment Plan (this includes the definition of the second wave of RD&D and Strategic Studies)
- And any other decisions not covered under 6.2.5.1.

6.2.5.3 Secret ballot

In any case of personnel appointment, or otherwise upon the demand of three or more of the members present, voting shall be by secret ballot.

6.2.5.4 No voting of Secretary

The Secretary will have no voting rights and is substituted by another Representative of their Party.

6.2.5.5 Veto rights

6.2.5.5.1

A Party which can show that its own work, time for performance, costs, liabilities, intellectual property rights or other legitimate interests would be or are severely affected by any decision of the General Assembly may exercise a veto with respect to the corresponding decision or relevant part of the decision.

6.2.5.5.2

When the decision is foreseen on the original agenda, a Party may veto such a decision during the meeting only.

6.2.5.5.3

When a decision has been taken on a new item added to the agenda before or during the meeting, a Party may veto such decision during the meeting and within 15 calendar days after the draft minutes of the meeting are sent.

6.2.5.5.4

When a decision has been taken without a meeting a Party may veto such decision within 15 calendar days after written notification by the Secretary of the outcome of the vote.

6.2.5.5.5

In case of exercise of veto, the Party shall make every effort to resolve the matter which occasioned the veto to the general satisfaction of all its Parties.

6.2.5.5.6

A Party may neither veto decisions relating to its identification to be in breach of its obligations nor to its identification as a Defaulting Party. The Defaulting Party may not veto decisions relating to its participation and termination in the consortium or the consequences of them.

6.2.5.5.7

A Party requesting to leave the consortium may not veto decisions relating thereto.

6.2.6 Summary of decisions and minutes of meetings

6.2.6.1 Summary of decisions

The accuracy of the summary of decisions shall be approved by all the Parties at the end of the meeting and be communicated to them in writing within three (3) calendar days for comments within fifteen (15) calendar days.

6.2.6.2 Minutes of meeting

6.2.6.2.1

In addition to the text of the summary of decision already approved as stated in 6.2.6.1 at the end of the meeting the Secretary with the support of the Programme Management Office shall produce written minutes of each meeting, which shall be the formal record of all decisions taken. The Secretary shall send draft minutes to all Parties within fifteen (15) calendar days of the meeting.

6.2.6.2.2

The minutes shall be considered as accepted if, within two weeks from sending, no Party has sent an objection in writing to the Secretary with respect to the accuracy of the draft of the minutes. If a Party has sent objections the minutes shall be approved at the next meeting.

6.2.6.2.3

The Secretary shall send the accepted minutes to all the Parties. The Coordinator shall safeguard them.

6.3 Bureau

6.3.1 Role

The Bureau is an accompanying body to the General Assembly. The Bureau acts in close interactions with the Programme Management Office.

The Bureau shall:

- Assist the General Assembly in the preparation for meetings, propose documents and decisions, and prepare the agenda of the General Assembly;
- Assist the General Assembly in the elaboration of proposals:
 - Update of EURAD Strategic Research Agenda and Roadmap, as planned in the Work Plan;
 - Definition of the second wave of RD&D and Strategic Studies, work plan for Knowledge Management;
- Support the Coordinator in preparing meetings with the Commission and in preparing related data and deliverables;
- Monitor the proper execution and implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly;
- Seek a consensus among the Parties.

6.3.2 Composition

6.3.2.1

The Bureau shall be composed of the following Members:

- Three WMOs' representatives nominated by the WMO College (including one representative from a country with early stage and/or small RWM programme);
- Three TSOs' representatives nominated by the TSO College (including one representative from a country with early stage and/or small RWM programme).
- Three REs representatives nominated by the RE College (including one representative from a country with early stage/small RWM programme).

The representatives of the Colleges are appointed according to their competence as individuals and shall not act as representatives of their organisations but as representatives of their colleges.

It shall not be possible for one single individual to cumulate several of the three following roles: PMO member, Bureau member and WP leader.

Members of the Bureau are appointed for minimum 24 months and maximum 36 months.

The composition of the Bureau is given in Appendix 5.

The Programme Management Office shall be invited to the Bureau meetings. The representative appointed by the Civil Society group as defined in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement shall be invited to the Bureau meetings.

6.3.2.2

Before each Bureau meeting, the Bureau shall designate a Chairperson among its members.

The Bureau may appoint a secretary from the PMO.

6.3.3 Preparation and organisation of Bureau meetings

6.3.3.1 Convening Bureau meetings

The Chairperson and/or the Secretary shall convene ordinary meetings of the Bureau at least four times a year.

Additional meetings may be held if required. Extraordinary meetings for urgent issues may be convened at any time upon written request of any Bureau member-or on request of the Coordinator or the Programme Management Office.

The Bureau might invite guests to its meetings and appoint a secretary to the Bureau meetings.

6.3.3.2 Notice of a meeting

The Chairperson and/or the Secretary shall give notice in writing of a meeting to each Party as soon as possible and no later than two weeks preceding an ordinary meeting and one week preceding an extraordinary meeting.

6.3.3.3 Agenda of the meeting

The Chairperson and/or the Secretary shall send each Bureau member a written original agenda no later than two weeks preceding the meeting, or one week before an extraordinary meeting.

Any Bureau member may add an item to the agenda by written notification to all of the other Members no later than one week or 3 calendar days for an extraordinary meeting preceding the meeting. In the latter case Saturday and Sunday do not count towards the three calendar days.

During a meeting of the Bureau, Bureau members can unanimously agree to add a new item to the original agenda.

6.3.3.4 Written procedure

Any action may also be taken without a meeting if the Chairperson and/or the Secretary distributes to all Bureau Members a written document. Provided the Chairperson and/or the Secretary does not receive any objection within seven (7) calendar days after having forwarded the list of actions, the proposed action(s) shall be adopted. In any case, the Chairperson and/or the Secretary shall forthwith inform in writing the Parties of the result of such written procedure and shall report it to the next meeting. Written procedure by Email is possible.

6.3.3.5 Participation by videoconference

Representatives may exceptionally participate to the meetings of the General Assembly by teleconference or other telecommunication means. Such form of participation shall be subject to the agreement of the Chairperson.

6.3.3.6 Closed sessions

When the Chairperson deems it necessary, or on request of a Bureau member, the Bureau may, regarding either all or part of the agenda, be convened as a closed session where participation may be limited to the Bureau Members.

6.3.4 Summary of discussions and minutes of Bureau meetings

6.3.4.1 Summary of discussions

The summary of discussions shall be approved by all the Bureau members at the end of the meeting and be communicated to them in writing within three (3) calendar days for comments within seven (7) calendar days.

6.3.4.2 Minutes of meeting

6.3.4.2.1

In addition to the text of the summary of discussions already approved as stated in 6.3.4.1 at the end of the meeting the Chairperson with the support of the Secretary shall produce written minutes of each meeting, which shall be the formal record of all actions taken. The Chairperson and/or the Secretary shall send draft minutes to all Bureau Members within fifteen (15) calendar days of the meeting.

6.3.4.2.2

The minutes shall be considered as accepted if, within two weeks from sending, no Bureau members has sent an objection in writing to the Chairperson and the Secretary with respect to the accuracy of the draft of the minutes. If a member has sent objections the minutes shall be approved at the next meeting.

6.3.4.2.3

The Chairperson and/or the Secretary shall send the accepted minutes to all Bureau members, once accepted. The Coordinator shall safeguard them and make them accessible on the Intranet portal for information.

6.4 Coordinator

6.4.1 Role of Coordinator

The Coordinator shall be the intermediary between the Parties and the Commission and shall perform all tasks assigned to it as described in the Grant Agreement and in this Consortium Agreement.

6.4.2 Responsibilities

6.4.2.1 In particular, the Coordinator shall be responsible for:

- monitoring compliance by the Parties with their obligations under the Grant Agreement and the Consortium Agreement,
- keeping the address list of Parties Representative and other contact persons updated and available,
- chairing the Programme Management Office,
- collecting, reviewing and submitting information collected by the Programme Management Office on the progress of the Action and reports and other deliverables (including financial statements and related certification) and specific requested documents to the Commission.

- transmitting documents and information connected with the Action,
- administering the financial contribution of the Commission and fulfilling the financial tasks described in Section 7.2.
- providing, upon request, the Parties with official copies or originals of documents which are in the sole possession of the Coordinator when such copies or originals are necessary for the Parties to present claims,
- presenting an annual report on the distribution of payments to the General Assembly.
- 6.4.2.2 If one or more of the Parties is late in submission of any deliverable requested by the Commission, the Coordinator may nevertheless submit the other Parties' deliverables and all other documents required by the Grant Agreement to the Commission in time. The Coordinator shall together with the Programme Management Office propose for approval by the General Assembly a procedure for the preparation of periodic and final reports.
- 6.4.2.3 The Coordinator shall not be entitled to act or to make legally binding declarations on behalf of any other Party or of the Consortium, unless explicitly stated otherwise in the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement.
- 6.4.2.4 The Coordinator shall not enlarge its role beyond the tasks specified in this Consortium Agreement and in the Grant Agreement.
- 6.4.2.5 If the Coordinator fails in its coordination tasks as specified above and in the Grant Agreement, the General Assembly may propose to the Commission to change the Coordinator.

6.5 Programme Management Office

6.5.1 Role

The Programme Management Office shall be responsible to the General Assembly for the overall top-level planning, coordination and implementation of the Consortium Work Plan and its day-to day management. The Programme Management Office shall be guided by the Bureau during the preparation of papers for decision on prospective issues by the General Assembly.

6.5.2 Composition

The Programme Management Office is composed of one representative of the Coordinator. The other members of the Programme Management Office are selected under the responsibility of the Coordinator who will seek the support of a panel as appropriate. In addition, a Chief Scientific Officer is appointed. The composition of the Bureau shall be reviewed for suitability of roles, responsibilities and membership at Month 30.

The composition of the Programme Management Office for the first thirty (30) months of the Programme is given in Attachment 6.

6.5.3 Responsibilities

- 6.5.3.1 The Programme Management Office is responsible for:
 - Preparing the Consortium Work Plan, assessing the need for amending the Consortium Work Plan and preparing the required amendments in close collaboration with the Parties and proposing it to the General Assembly,
 - Proposing the Consortium Annual Work Plan, assessing the need for amendments and preparing the required amendments to the General Assembly,

- Proposing the allocation of Work Packages among the Parties to the General Assembly,
- Monitoring the effective and efficient implementation of the Action and reporting it to the General Assembly,
- Monitoring the progress of the Roadmap and reporting to the General Assembly at least once a year,
- Acting as co-chair of the WP boards,
- Facilitating the updates of EURAD SRA/Roadmap in close collaboration with the Bureau,
- Preparing the content and timing of press releases and joint publications within the EURAD programme or proposed by the Commission in respect of the procedures of the Grant Agreement Article 29,
- Presenting to the General Assembly a proposal for a long term strategy on Knowledge Management,
- Proposing to the General Assembly a Consortium internal communication plan to ensure that personnel at all levels (including the laboratories) understand the Founding Documents and are motivated to contribute to the Action in an effective manner,
- Checking and following that the review process as defined in the Quality Management Plan is done properly,
- Any other action that would be delegated by the General Assembly to the Programme Management Office. This may lead to an increase of the budget allocated to the Programme Management Office.

6.6 External Advisory Board (EAB)

6.6.1 Role

The External Advisory Board (EAB) is a board advising the General Assembly on strategic and implementation issues related to the Annual Work Plan and its coherence with respect to the Strategic Research Agenda and Roadmap.

A non-disclosure agreement, the template of which shall be approved by the General Assembly is signed between each EAB member and the Coordinator representing all the Parties who shall be mandated based on this Consortium Agreement. Its terms shall be not less stringent than those stipulated in this Consortium Agreement, and it shall be concluded no later than sixty (60) calendar days after their nomination or before any confidential information will be exchanged, whichever date is earlier.

6.6.2 Composition

The size of the EAB will be decided by the General Assembly. Members to the EAB are appointed according to their competence as individuals and shall not act as representatives of their organisations. EAB members are nominated according to a procedure to be approved by the General Assembly for a duration of thirty months (renewable once).

The board shall propose its chairperson from among its members for appointment by the General Assembly.

6.6.3

EAB shall define its own rules of procedures.

7 Section: Financial provisions

7.1 General Principles

7.1.1 Internal Funding Rates

- 7.1.1.1 Notwithstanding that under the Grant Agreement the Commission will reimburse eligible costs at a single rate for the whole Consortium, the Parties have decided that the Commission's reimbursement shall be distributed by the Coordinator to the Parties as amounts calculated on the basis of different funding according to the types of the work package.
- 7.1.1.2 These internal funding rates to the Consortium are set out in Attachment 7. They may be varied by decision of the General Assembly and shall be so varied if the cumulative total reimbursement for the duration of the Grant Agreement as calculated according to these rates is foreseen to vary from the total reimbursement which will be provided by the Commission in accordance with the single rate set out in the Grant Agreement.

In any case where the Commission reduces the amount of reimbursement for one Party in accordance with the terms of the Grant Agreement, the amount of the adjustment actually applied by the Coordinator shall be calculated by reference to these internal funding rates.

7.1.2 Distribution of Financial Contribution

The financial contribution of the Commission to the Action shall be distributed by the Coordinator according to:

- the Consortium Work Plan
- the approval of reports by the Commission, and
- the provisions of payment in Section 7.3.

A Party shall be funded only for its tasks carried out in accordance with the Consortium Work Plan.

7.1.3 Justifying Costs

In accordance with its own usual accounting and management principles and practices, each Party shall be solely responsible for justifying its costs with respect to the Action towards the Commission. Neither the Coordinator nor any of the other Parties shall be in any way liable or responsible for such justification of costs towards the Commission.

7.1.4 Funding Principles

A Party that spends less than its allocated share of the budget as set out in the Consortium Work Plan, or - in case of reimbursement via unit costs - implements less units than foreseen in the Consortium Work Plan, will be funded in accordance with its actual duly justified eligible costs only.

A Party that spends more than its allocated share of the budget as set out in the Consortium Plan will be funded only in respect of duly justified eligible costs up to an amount not exceeding that share unless agreed otherwise by the General Assembly in accordance with article 6.2.5.1.

7.1.5 Return of excess payments; receipts

7.1.5.1 Return of excess payments

In any case of a Party having received excess payments, the Party has to return the relevant amount to the Coordinator without undue delay.

7.1.5.2 Receipts

In case a Party earns any receipt that is deductible from the total funding as set out in the Consortium Plan, the deduction is only directed toward the Party earning such income. The other Parties' financial share of the budget shall not be affected by one Party's receipt. In case the relevant receipt is more than the allocated share of the Party as set out in the Consortium Work Plan, the Party shall reimburse the funding reduction suffered by other Parties.

7.1.6 Financial Consequences of the termination of the participation of a Party

A Party leaving the consortium shall refund all payments it has unduly received according to Grant Agreement Article 50.2.2. Furthermore a Defaulting Party shall, within the limits specified in Section 5.2 of this Consortium Agreement, bear any reasonable, proper and fully evidenced/justified additional costs occurring to the other Parties in order to perform its and their tasks.

7.2 Budgeting

The budget set out in the Consortium Work Plan shall be valued in accordance with the usual accounting and management principles and practices of the respective Parties, and shall comply with the conditions of the Grant Agreement for eligibility of costs.

7.3 Payments

7.3.1 Payments to Parties are the exclusive tasks of the Coordinator.

7.3.2 In particular, the Coordinator shall:

- notify the Party concerned promptly of the date and composition of the amount transferred to its bank account, giving the relevant references;
- perform diligently its tasks in the proper administration of any funds and in maintaining financial accounts;
- undertake to keep the Commission's financial contribution to the Action separated from its normal business accounts, its own assets and property;
- With reference to Articles 21.2 and 21.3.2 of the Grant Agreement, no Party shall before
 the end of the Action receive more than its allocated share of the maximum grant amount
 from which the amounts retained by the Commission for the Guarantee Fund and for the
 final payment have been deducted.

7.3.3 Distribution of payments to the Parties

The distribution by the Coordinator of pre-financing and interim payments to Parties, will be handled according to the following:

7.3.3.1 Distribution of Pre-financing

The pre-financing payment by the Commission, received after subtraction of the amount to be paid into the obligatory Guarantee Fund as stated in Art. 21.2 of the Grant Agreement, shall be distributed between the Parties by the Coordinator within forty-five (45) calendar days upon receipt. Receipt of the pre-financing payment by the Commission is expected 30 days after entry in force of the Grant Agreement or within 10 days before the starting date of the Action,

whichever is the latest, where it is understood that this delay is indicative and is out of the control of the Coordinator.

The distribution of the pre-financing to the Parties shall be in proportion to the amounts of the estimated reimbursement to each Party and their Linked Third Party/(ies) if any, foreseen in the Annex 2 of the Grant Agreement (calculated on the basis of the internal funding rates set out in Attachment 7). Parties shall distribute the prefinancing that belong to their Linked Third Party(ies), if any after it has received it from the Coordinator.

If the pre-financing payment made by the Commission is more than the amount to be distributed by application of the internal funding rates to allocated, the Coordinator shall retain the balance, for distribution at a later date.

7.3.3.2 Distribution of interim payments

The distribution of the interim payments to Parties shall be in accordance with the detailed procedures to be decided by the General Assembly and the principles set out below:

- Interim payments shall be distributed between the Parties by the Coordinator using the
 agreed internal funding rates (set out in Attachment 7) applied to the costs declared by
 the Parties/Linked Third Parties in periodic individual financial statements and accepted
 by the Commission although the financial statements include a requested
 Commission contribution calculated in accordance with the EC single rate of 55%.
- Given that the internal funding rates used in the Consortium Agreement are different
 from the single rate used by the Commission, there may be circumstances where the
 amount of the interim payment transferred by the Commission (and calculated on the
 basis of the single funding rate) to the Coordinator is lower or higher than the amount
 calculated using the internal funding rates set out in the Consortium Agreement.

If the interim payment received by the Coordinator is higher than the amount calculated using the Consortium Agreement's internal funding rates, the balance will be retained in the Coordinator's bank account for distribution to the Parties at the next reporting period.

If the interim payment received by the Coordinator is lower than the amount of interim payment calculated using the Consortium Agreement's funding rates, (and if no balance has been retained from the previous reporting period), then the shortfall of the interim payment will be corrected in the next reporting periods.

Parties shall distribute the interim payments to their Linked Third Party/ies, if any, after it has received it from the Coordinator.

7.3.3.3 Distribution of final payments

Final payments which are based on actual cost claims accepted by the Commission after the last periodic report shall be forwarded by the Coordinator to Parties without delay and at the latest within 30 days after receipt of the corresponding payment. Parties shall distribute the payment to their Linked Third Party(ies), if any, after it has received it from the Coordinator.

7.3.4 Withholding of payments

The Coordinator is entitled to withhold any payments due to a Party identified by the General Assembly to be in breach of its obligations under this Consortium Agreement or the Grant Agreement or to a Beneficiary which has not yet signed this Consortium Agreement.

The Coordinator is entitled to recover undue payments already paid to a Defaulting Party in accordance with Grant Agreement Article 50.2. The Coordinator is equally entitled to withhold

payments to a Party when this is suggested by or agreed with the Commission, according to Grant Agreement Article 44.

7.3.5

Because of its particular status as a Commission Directorate-General, the Joint Research Centre – participating in this Action through Directorate G – Nuclear Safety and Security – has signed an Administrative Arrangement with DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH &INNOVATION (DG RTD). This Administrative Arrangement is established in Annex 3b to the Grant Agreement and regulates relations within the Commission including inter-Commission payments.

8 Section: Results

8.1 Ownership of Results

Results are owned by the Party/Parties that generate(s) them.

Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3.

8.2 Joint ownership

Joint ownership is governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.2 with the following additions:

In case of joint ownership of Results, the joint owners shall negotiate in good faith a joint owner agreement in which the joint owners shall agree on all measures relating to protection of the Results.

In the absence of the joint ownership agreement, or pending its conclusions, and unless otherwise agreed:

- each of the joint owners shall be entitled to use their jointly owned Results for non-commercial research and development activities and non-commercial industrial activities and for public service mission on a royalty-free basis, and without requiring the prior consent of the other joint owner(s), and
- each of the joint owners shall be entitled to otherwise Exploit the jointly owned Results and to grant non-exclusive licenses to third parties (without any right to sub-license), if the other joint owners are given:
- (a) at least forty-five (45) calendar days advance notice;
- (b) Compensation according Fair and Reasonable conditions; and
- (c) Warranty that no patent or patent procedures related to the jointly owned Results and likely to be licensed by one the joint owners, are affected.

8.3 Transfer of Results

8.3.1

Each Party may transfer ownership of its own Results following the procedures of the Grant Agreement Article 30.

8.3.2

Each Party may identify specific Third Parties it intends to transfer the ownership of its Results to in Attachment 3 to this Consortium Agreement. The other Parties hereby waive their right to prior notice and their right to object to a transfer to Third Parties listed according to the Grant Agreement Article 30.1.

8.3.3

The transferring Party shall, however, at the time of the transfer, inform the other Parties of such transfer and shall ensure that the rights of the other Parties will not be affected by such transfer. Any addition to Attachment 3 after signature of this Agreement requires a decision of the General Assembly.

8.3.4

The Parties recognize that in the framework of a merger or an acquisition of an important part of its assets, it may be impossible under applicable EU and national laws on mergers and acquisitions for a Party to give the full forty-five (45) calendar days prior notice for the transfer as foreseen in the Grant Agreement.

8.3.5

The obligations above apply only for as long as other Parties still have - or still may request - Access Rights to the Results.

8.4 Dissemination

8.4.1 Dissemination of own Results

During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, as defined in Article 3 of the Grant Agreement, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be coordinated by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy - Deliverable 1.6.

Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background

A Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party's prior written approval. The same shall apply with regard to Linked Third Parties Results.

8.4.2 Cooperation obligations

The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement.

8.4.3 Use of names, logos or trademarks

Nothing in this Consortium Agreement shall be construed as conferring rights to use in advertising, publicity or otherwise the name of the Parties or any of their logos or trademarks without their prior written approval.

9 Section: Access Rights

9.1 Background included

9.1.1

In Attachment 1, the Parties have identified and agreed on the Background for the Action and have also, where relevant, informed each other that access to specific Background is subject to legal restrictions or limits.

Anything not identified in Attachment 1 shall not be the object of Access Right obligations regarding Background.

9.1.2

Any Party may add further own Background to Attachment 1 during the Action by written notice to the other Parties. However, approval of the General Assembly is needed should a Party wish to modify or withdraw its Background in Attachment 1.

9.2 General Principles

9.2.1

Each Party shall implement its tasks in accordance with the Consortium Plan and shall bear sole responsibility for ensuring that its acts within the Action do not knowingly infringe Third Party property rights. Continuous research efforts concerning possible third parties' rights are not expected.

9.2.2

Any Access Rights granted expressly exclude any rights to sublicense unless expressly stated otherwise.

9.2.3

Access Rights shall be free of any administrative transfer costs.

9.2.4

Access Rights are granted on a non-exclusive basis.

9.2.5

Results and Background shall be used only for the purposes for which Access Rights to it have been granted.

9.2.6

All requests for Access Rights shall be made in writing. The granting of Access Rights may be made conditional on the acceptance of specific conditions aimed at ensuring that these rights will be used only for the intended purpose and that appropriate confidentiality obligations are in place.

For the avoidance of doubt, this means that the owning Party may impose to the Party requesting an Access Right the execution of a separate licence agreement.

9.2.7

The requesting Party must show that the Access Rights are Needed.

9.3 Access Rights for implementation

Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to.

9.4 Access Rights for Exploitation

9.4.1 Access Rights to Results

Access Rights to Results if Needed for Exploitation of a Party's own Results shall be granted on Fair and Reasonable conditions.

Access rights to Results for non-commercial research and development activities <u>and public</u> <u>service mission</u> shall be granted on a royalty-free basis.

9.4.2

Access Rights to Background if Needed for Exploitation of a Party's own Results, including for research on behalf of a Third Party, shall be granted on Fair and Reasonable conditions.

9.4.3

A request for Access Rights may be made up to twelve months after the end of the Action or, in the case of Section 9.7.2.1.2, after the termination of the requesting Party's participation in the Action.

9.5 Access Rights for Affiliated Entities

Affiliated Entities have Access Rights under the conditions of the Grant Agreement Articles 25.4 and 31.4, if they are identified in Attachment 4 (Identified Affiliated Entities) to this Consortium Agreement.

Such Access Rights must be requested by the Affiliated Entity from the Party that holds the Background or Results. Alternatively, the Party granting the Access Rights may individually agree with the Party requesting the Access Rights to have the Access Rights include the right to sublicense to the latter's Affiliated Entities [listed in Attachment 4]. Access Rights to Affiliated Entities shall be granted on Fair and Reasonable conditions and upon written bilateral agreement.

Affiliated Entities which obtain Access Rights in return fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if such Affiliated Entities were Parties.

Access Rights may be refused to Affiliated Entities if such granting is contrary to the legitimate interests of the Party which owns the Background or the Results.

Access Rights granted to any Affiliated Entity are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is affiliated, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party.

Upon cessation of the status as an Affiliated Entity, any Access Rights granted to such former Affiliated Entity shall lapse.

Further arrangements with Affiliated Entities may be negotiated in separate agreements.

9.6 Additional Access Rights

9.6.1

In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks.

9.6.2

Insofar as subcontractors do require Access Rights to fulfil their obligations towards the Party or Linked Third Party to which they are related, the respective Party or Linked Third Party shall submit a written request to the Secretary of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall decide if and to which extent Access Rights shall be granted. Such decision may be requested by written procedure. To avoid doubt, Access Rights can only be granted to the extent that they are granted to the Party or Linked Third Party itself.

9.6.3

Linked Third Parties and subcontractors who subject to 9.6.1-9.6.2 obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties or subcontractors were Parties.

9.6.4

For the avoidance of doubt any grant of Access Rights not covered by the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement shall be at the absolute discretion of the owning Party and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the owning and receiving Parties.

9.6.5

Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements.

9.7 Access Rights for Parties entering or leaving the consortium

9.7.1 New Parties entering the consortium

All Results developed before the accession of the new Party, the new Party will be granted Access Rights on the conditions applying for Access Rights to Background.

9.7.2 Parties leaving the consortium

9.7.2.1 Access Rights granted to a leaving Party

9.7.2.1.1 Defaulting Party

Access Rights granted to a Defaulting Party and such Party's right to request Access Rights shall cease immediately upon receipt by the Defaulting Party of the formal notice of the decision of the General Assembly to terminate its participation in the consortium.

9.7.2.1.2 Non-defaulting Party

A non-defaulting Party leaving voluntarily and with the other Parties' consent shall have Access Rights to the Results developed until the date of the termination of its participation.

It may request Access Rights within the period of time specified in Section 9.4.3.

9.7.2.2 Access Rights to be granted by any leaving Party

Any Party leaving the Action shall continue to grant Access Rights pursuant to the Grant Agreement and this Consortium Agreement as if it had remained a Party for the whole duration of the Action.

9.8 Specific provisions for Access Rights to Software

9.8.1 Definitions relating to Software

"Application Programming Interface"

means the application programming interface materials and related documentation containing all data and information to allow skilled Software developers to create Software interfaces that interface or interact with other specified Software.

"Controlled Licence Terms" means terms in any licence that require that the use, copying, modification and/or distribution of Software or another work ("Work") and/or of any work that is a modified version of or is a derivative work of such Work (in each case, "Derivative Work") be subject, in whole or in part, to one or more of the following:

- (where the Work or Derivative Work is Software) that the Source Code or other formats
 preferred for modification be made available as of right to any Third Party on request,
 whether royalty-free or not;
- that permission to create modified versions or derivative works of the Work or Derivative Work be granted to any Third Party;
- that a royalty-free licence relating to the Work or Derivative Work be granted to any Third Party.

For the avoidance of doubt, any Software licence that merely permits (but does not require any of) the things mentioned in the indents above is not a Controlled Licence (and so is an Uncontrolled Licence).

"Object Code" means software in machine-readable, compiled and/or executable form including, but not limited to, byte code form and in form of machine-readable libraries used for linking procedures and functions to other software.

"Software Documentation" means software information, being technical information used, or useful in, or relating to the design, development, use or maintenance of any version of a software programme.

"Source Code" means software in human readable form normally used to make modifications to it including, but not limited to, comments and procedural code such as job control language and scripts to control compilation and installation.

9.8.2 General principles for Software

For the avoidance of doubt, the general provisions for Access Rights provided for in this Section 9 are applicable also to Software as far as not modified by this Section 9.8.

Parties' Access Rights to Software do not include any right to receive Source Code and Source Code or Object Code ported to a certain hardware platform or any right to receive Source Code, Object Code or respective Software Documentation in any particular form or detail, but only as available from the Party granting the Access Rights.

The intended introduction of intellectual property (including, but not limited to Software) under Controlled Licence Terms in the Action requires the approval of the General Assembly to implement such introduction into the Consortium Work Plan and Consortium Annual Work Plan.

9.8.3 Access to Software

Access Rights to Software that is Results shall comprise:

- Access to the Object Code; and,
- where normal use of such an Object Code requires an Application Programming Interface (hereafter API): Access to the Object Code and such an API; and,
- if a Party can show that the execution of its tasks under the Action or the Exploitation of its own Results is technically or legally impossible without Access to the Source Code: Access to the Source Code to the extent necessary.

Background shall only be provided in Object Code unless otherwise agreed between the Parties concerned.

9.8.4 Software licence and sublicensing rights

9.8.4.1 Object Code

9.8.4.1.1 Results - Rights of a Party

Where a Party has Access Rights to Object Code and/or API that is Results for Exploitation, such Access shall, in addition to the Access for Exploitation foreseen in Section 9.4, as far as Needed for the Exploitation of the Party's own Results, comprise the right:

- to make an unlimited number of copies of Object Code and API; and
- to distribute, make available, market, sell and offer for sale such Object Code and API alone or as part of or in connection with products or services of the Party having the Access Rights;
- provided however that any product, process or service has been developed by the Party having the Access Rights in accordance with its rights to exploit Object Code and API for its own Results.

If it is intended to use the services of a Third Party for the purposes of this Section 9.8.4.1.1, the Parties concerned shall agree on the terms thereof with due observance of the interests of the Party granting the Access Rights as set out in Section 9.2 of this Consortium Agreement.

9.8.4.1.2 Results - Rights to grant sublicenses to end-users

In addition, Access Rights to Object Code shall, as far as Needed for the Exploitation of the Party's own Results, comprise the right to grant in the normal course of the relevant trade to end-user customers buying/using the product/services, a sublicense to the extent as necessary for the normal use of the relevant product or service to use the Object Code alone or as part of or in connection with or integrated into products and services of the Party having the Access Rights and, as far as technically essential:

- to maintain such product/service;
- to create for its own end-use interacting interoperable software in accordance with the Directive 2009/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the legal protection of computer programs

9.8.4.1.3 *Background*

For the avoidance of doubt, where a Party has Access Rights to Object Code and/or API that is Background for Exploitation, Access Rights exclude the right to sublicense. Such sublicensing rights may, however, be negotiated between the Parties.

9.8.4.1 Source Code

9.8.4.1.1 Results - Rights of a Party

Where, in accordance with Section 9.8.3, a Party has Access Rights to Source Code that is Results for Exploitation, Access Rights to such Source Code, as far as Needed for the Exploitation of the Party's own Results, shall comprise a worldwide right to use, to make copies, to modify, to develop, to adapt Source Code for research, to create/market a product/process and to create/provide a service.

If it is intended to use the services of a Third Party for the purposes of this Section 9.8.4.1.1, the Parties shall agree on the terms thereof, with due observance of the interests of the Party granting the Access Rights as set out in Section 9.2 of this Consortium Agreement.

9.8.4.1.2 Results - Rights to grant sublicenses to end-users

In addition, Access Rights, as far as Needed for the Exploitation of the Party's own Results, shall comprise the right to sublicense such Source Code, but solely for purpose of adaptation, error correction, maintenance and/or support of the Software.

Further sublicensing of Source Code is explicitly excluded.

9.8.4.1.3 Background

For the avoidance of doubt, where a Party has Access Rights to Source Code that is Background for Exploitation, Access Rights exclude the right to sublicense. Such sublicensing rights may, however, be negotiated between the Parties.

9.8.5 Specific formalities

Each sublicense granted according to the provisions of Section 9.8.4 shall be made by a traceable agreement specifying and protecting the proprietary rights of the Party or Parties concerned.

10 Section: Non-disclosure of information

10.1

All information in whatever form or mode of communication, which is disclosed by a Party (the "Disclosing Party") to any other Party (the "Recipient") in connection with the Action during its implementation and which has been explicitly marked as "confidential" at the time of disclosure, or when disclosed orally or visually during site visits has been identified as confidential at the time of disclosure and has been confirmed and designated in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days from oral disclosure at the latest as confidential information by the Disclosing Party, is "Confidential Information".

10.2

The Recipients hereby undertake in addition and without prejudice to any commitment on nondisclosure under the Grand Agreement, during the Action and for a period of 4 years after the end of the Action:

- Not to use Confidential Information otherwise than for the purpose for which it was disclosed;
- not to disclose Confidential Information without the prior written consent by the Disclosing Party;
- to ensure that internal distribution of Confidential Information by a Recipient shall take place on a strict need-to-know basis; and
- to return to the Disclosing Party, or destroy, on request all Confidential Information which has been supplied to or acquired by the Recipients including all copies thereof and to delete all information stored in a machine readable form to the extent practically possible. The Recipients may keep a copy to the extent it is required to keep, archive or store such Confidential Information because of compliance with applicable laws and regulations or for the proof of on-going obligations-provided that the Recipient comply with the confidentiality obligations herein contained with respect to such copy for as long as the copy is retained.

10.3

The Recipients shall be responsible for the fulfilment of the above obligations on the part of their employees or Third parties (including Linked Third Parties) involved in the Action and shall ensure that they remain so obliged, as far as legally possible, during and after the end of the Action and/or after the termination of the contractual relationship with the employee or Third Party.

A non-disclosure agreement, the template of which shall be approved by the General Assembly shall be signed between:

- all attending persons of the General Assembly, the Programme Management Office, the Bureau, or of any implementation bodies if they are not staff of one of Parties or Linked Third Parties prior to receiving any confidential information.
- and the Coordinator, representing all Parties who shall be mandated based on this Consortium Agreement.

10.4

The above shall not apply for disclosure or use of Confidential Information, if and in so far as the Recipient can show that:

- the Confidential Information has become or becomes publicly available by means other than a breach of the Recipient's confidentiality obligations;
- the Disclosing Party subsequently informs the Recipient that the Confidential Information is no longer confidential;
- the Confidential Information is communicated to the Recipient without any obligation of confidentiality by a Third Party who is to the best knowledge of the Recipient in lawful possession thereof and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Disclosing Party;
- the disclosure or communication of the Confidential Information is foreseen by provisions of the Grant Agreement;
- the Confidential Information, at any time, was developed by the Recipient completely independently of any such disclosure by the Disclosing Party;
- the Confidential Information was already known to the Recipient prior to disclosure, or
- the Recipient is required to disclose the Confidential Information in order to comply with applicable laws or regulations or with a court or administrative order, subject to the provision Section 10.7 hereunder.

10.5

The Recipient shall apply the same degree of care with regard to the Confidential Information disclosed within the scope of the Action as with its own confidential and/or proprietary information, but in no case less than reasonable care.

10.6

Each Party shall promptly advise the other Party in writing of any unauthorised disclosure, misappropriation or misuse of Confidential Information after it becomes aware of such unauthorised disclosure, misappropriation or misuse.

10.7

If any Party becomes aware that it will be required, or is likely to be required, to disclose Confidential Information in order to comply with applicable laws or regulations or with a court or administrative order or its supervisory authority and regulatory bodies, it shall, to the extent it is lawfully able to do so, prior to any such disclosure

- notify the Disclosing Party, and
- comply with the Disclosing Party's reasonable instructions to protect the confidentiality of the information.

10.8 End-User Group

End-User Group (EUG) shall cooperate with the Parties in the Action and represent their interests to the Action at their own costs.

10.8.1 End-User Group Members

The EUG members are persons affiliated with interested bodies (including waste producers).

A list of the EUG Members' at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement is enclosed in the Attachment 8.

The members shall be modified or added after a decision by the Programme Management Office without being necessary to sign an amendment to the present Consortium Agreement.

10.8.2 Information exchange with EUG

The EUG members are not submitted to any obligation of confidentiality.

The Parties recognize that EUG members will only have access to Results which will be issued as public deliverable in accordance with the provisions of Grant Agreement (such as Article 29 - Obligation to disseminate results).

Prior any communication to the EUG members, and if Results not already published, each Results' owner shall give its agreement for the disclosure by written notification. It is up to the disclosing Party to make sure of the contents of the disclosed Results.

11 Section: Miscellaneous

11.1 Attachments, inconsistencies and severability

This Consortium Agreement consists of this core text and the following attachments:

Attachment 1 - Background included

Attachment 2 - Accession document

Attachment 3 – List of Third Parties for simplified transfer according to Section 8.3.2

Attachment 4 – Identified Affiliated Entities

Attachment 5 - Composition of the Bureau

Attachment 6 - Composition of the PMO

Attachment 7 - Internal funding rates

Attachment 8 - EUG Members

Attachment 9 - Declaration Form

Attachment 10 – EURAD Founding Documents

In case the terms of this Consortium Agreement are in conflict with the terms of the Grant Agreement, the terms of the latter shall prevail. However, the internal funding rules shall prevail.

In case of conflicts between the attachments and the core text of this Consortium Agreement, the latter shall prevail.

Should any provision of this Consortium Agreement become invalid, illegal or unenforceable, it shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this Consortium Agreement. In such a case, the Parties concerned shall be entitled to request that a valid and practicable provision be negotiated that fulfils the purpose of the original provision.

11.2 No representation, partnership or agency

Except as otherwise provided in Section 6.4.2.3, no Party shall be entitled to act or to make legally binding declarations on behalf of any other Party or of the consortium. Nothing in this Consortium Agreement shall be deemed to constitute a joint venture, agency, partnership, interest grouping or any other kind of formal business grouping or entity between the Parties.

11.3 Notices and other communication

Any notice to be given under this Consortium Agreement shall be in writing to the addresses and recipients as listed in the most current address list kept by the Coordinator.

Formal notices:

If it is required in this Consortium Agreement (Sections 4.2, 9.7.2.1.1 and 11.4) that a formal notice, consent or approval shall be given, such notice shall be signed by an authorised representative of a Party and shall either be served personally or sent by mail with recorded delivery or telefax with receipt acknowledgement.

Other communication:

Other communication between the Parties may also be effected by other means such as e-mail with acknowledgement of receipt, which fulfils the conditions of written form.

Any change of persons or contact details shall be notified immediately by the respective Party to the Coordinator. The address list shall be accessible to all Parties.

11.4 Assignment and amendments

Except as set out in Section 8.3, no rights or obligations of the Parties arising from this Consortium Agreement may be assigned or transferred, in whole or in part, to any Third Party without the other Parties' prior formal approval. Amendments and modifications to the text of this Consortium Agreement not explicitly listed in 6.2.5 require a separate written agreement to be signed between all Parties.

11.5 Export control

All Parties are obliged to execute their obligations under this Agreement in accordance with applicable laws and regulations on export control. When Parties shall provide items (goods, software or technology), then the Parties shall where necessary take care of the timely and complete submission of the export license application. The other Parties shall timely provide all information that is reasonably relevant for the license submission, including information regarding any possible intention to re-export to other countries. If and when one or more export licenses are not obtained or not timely obtained, without this being attributable to the exporting Party, then the consequences thereof are not attributable to the exporting Party and neither shall such lead to any entitlement to compensation for damages.

11.6 Mandatory national law

Nothing in this Consortium Agreement shall be deemed to require a Party to breach any mandatory statutory law under which the Party is operating.

11.7 Language

This Consortium Agreement is drawn up in English, which language shall govern all documents, notices, meetings, arbitral proceedings and processes relative thereto.

11.8 Applicable law

This Consortium Agreement shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of Belgium excluding its conflict of law provisions.

11.9 Settlement of disputes

All disputes arising out of or in connection with this Consortium Agreement, which cannot be solved amicably within sixty (60) days of the date of receipt of a formal request to settle the dispute – which may include escalation to an executive level employee of each Party in dispute such person must be without direct involvement in the Action, shall be finally settled in accordance with the WIPO Mediation Rules.

The place of mediation shall be Brussels unless otherwise agreed upon. The language to be used in the mediation shall be English unless otherwise agreed upon.

However, should any Party (e.g. a Public Body) show that certain provisions of its national law prevents it from submitting the relevant dispute to mediation, then the concerned Parties will submit the dispute to the Courts of Brussels.

If, and to the extent that, any such dispute, controversy or claim has not been settled pursuant to the mediation within sixty (60) calendar days of the commencement of the mediation, it shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by either Party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. Alternatively, if, before the expiration of the said period of 60 calendar days, either Party fails to participate or to continue to participate in the mediation, the dispute, controversy or claim shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by the other Party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules.

The place of arbitration shall be Brussels if not otherwise agreed by the conflicting Parties.

The language of the arbitration shall be English.

The award of the arbitration will be final and binding upon the Parties.

However, should any Party (e.g. a Public Body) show that certain provisions of its national law prevents it from submitting the relevant dispute to arbitration, then the concerned Parties will submit the dispute to the Courts of Brussels.

Nothing in this Consortium Agreement shall limit the Parties' right to seek injunctive relief in any applicable competent court.

11.10 Personal Data

The Parties agree that any confidential information and/or any and all data and/or information that is provided, disclosed or otherwise made available between the Parties during this CA or an activity ("Shared Information"), shall not include personal data as defined by Article 4 of the General Data Protection Regulation (UE) 2016/679. The General Data Protection Regulation and its implementing local legislation are hereinafter collectively referred to as the Data Protection Legislation.

Accordingly each Party will ensure that all data and information contained in Shared Information is anonymized and functionally separated, whenever possible, such that it is no longer personal data, prior to providing the Shared Information to the other Party. Each Party who provides or otherwise makes Shared Information available to any other Party, ("Contributor") represents that, as per applicable Data Protection Legislation: (i) it has the

authority to disclose the Shared Information, if any, which it provides under this CA; (ii) where legally required and relevant, it has a legal ground to provide the Shared Information; and (iii) there is no restriction in place that would prevent any such Party from using the Shared Information for the purpose of this Action.

This principle does not apply to the exchange of contact information of Data Subjects processed by the Parties and Linked Third Parties for the purpose of administering this Action, including Name, E-Mail, addresses and other related telecontact information which shall only be processed to the limited extent required to manage the relation between the Parties and Linked Third Parties.

By exception to the principle described above, during certain activities the Parties may share Personal Data. The provisions below hence apply to the activities where the processing of Personal Data might occur.

A Personal Data Addendum (PDA) will govern the processing and, use of Personal Data collected and processed during the actual performance of an activity. It does not govern the use of communications details of Data Subjects processed by the Parties for the purpose of administering this Action, including Names, E-Mail addresses and other related telecontact information which shall only be processed to the limited extent required to manage the business relation between the Parties.

The PDA will be prepared, agreed and formalized before a separate activity.

For the purpose of this section, capitalized terms not defined in this CA shall, have the meaning ascribed to them in Regulation (EU) 2016/679, where they appear as lower-case terms.

12 Section Signatures

AS WITNESS:

The Parties have caused this Consortium Agreement to be duly signed by the undersigned authorised representatives in separate signature pages the day and year first above written.

Each party recognizes to be linked to the other Parties to Consortium Agreement by its sole signature on separate page containing the exact reference of the Hashcode for EURAD Consortium Agreement.

SIGNATURE PAGE

For AGENCE NATIONALE POUR LA GESTION DES DECHETS RADIOACTIFS (ANDRA) As the Coordinator

Name:

Pierre-Marie ABADIE

Title:

Director General

30,05 2019

Date:

Signature:

(ANDRA

Direction Recherche et Développement Parc de la Croix Blanche

1-7, tue Jean Monnet 92298 Châtenay-Malabry Cedex Tél.: 01 46 11 80 00

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SIGNATURE PAGE

For AGENCIJA ZA RADIOAKTIVNE ODPADKE LJUBLJANA ZAVOD (ARAO)

Name: SANDI VIRŠEK

Title: ARAO DIRECTOR

Date: 3.10. 2019

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
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SIGNATURE PAGE

Rue Walcourtstraat 148 B - 1070 BRUSSELS **BELGIUM**

For BEL V (BEL V)

Name:

BEL Michel VAN HAESENDONCK General Manager 07/10/2019 Title:

Date:

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
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SIGNATURE PAGE

For BUNDES-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ENDLAGERUNG MBH (BGE)

Name: Steffen Kanitz

Name: Dr. Thomas Lautsch

Title: Stellv. Vorsitzender der Geschäftsführung Title: Technischer Geschäftsführer

Date: 18.10.2019 Date: 18.10.2019

Signature: Signature:

Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung mbH Eschenstraße 55

31224 Peine

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES (CEA)

Bât. 121

91191 GIF-sur-YVETTE

Name:

Title:

Date:

Phitippe STOHR Directeur de l'Energie Nucléaire

Signature:

711012018

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS-CIEMAT (CIEMAT)

Name: Carlos Alejaidee

Title: Dizector General

Date: December 10th, 2019

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For Chornobyl Research and Development Institute (ChRDI)

Name: Oleh Polishchuk

Title: Executive director

CBKA

Date: October 2, 2019

Signature

"ЧОРНОБИЛЬСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ДОСАЦДЖЕНЬ І РОЗВИТКУ" Ідентифікаційний код 40367553

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)

Name:

Reynald Pain

Title:

Directeur du CNRS-IN2P3

Date: 20.11. 249

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For CENTRALE ORGANISATIE VOOR RADIOACTIEF AFVAL NV (COVRA)

Name:

Title:

Directeur

Date:

25-10-2019

Signature:

Centrale Organisatie Voor
Padio actiefAfval (Covra) N.V.
Postbus 202
4320 AE VLISSINGEN

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

CIETUVOS RESPUB

SIGNATURE PAGE

For VALSTYBINIS MOKSLINIU TYRIMU INSTITUTAS FIZINIU IR TECHNOLOGIJOS

MOKSLU CENTRAS (FTMC)

Name:

Title:

Direktorius Gintaras Valušis

Date:

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For CENTRUM VYZKUMU REZ S.R.O. (CV REZ)

Name: MILAN PATRI'K

DIRECTOR Title:

Date:

Jan Victor

Date:
Signature:

JAN MILCA'L DIRECTOR

20. 11. 2019 Milial

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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SIGNATURE PAGE

For Dansk Dekommissionering (Dekom)

Name:

Ole Kastbjerg Nielsen

Title:

Managing Director

Date:

Signature:

DANSK DEKOMMISSIONERING

Frederiksborgvej 399, Bygn. 214

Post Center 15 4000 Roskilde

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For ELLINIKI EPITROPI ATOMIKIS ENERGEIAS (EEAE)

Name:

Dr. Christos Housiadas Chairman of EEAE

Title:

Date:

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For EMPRESA NACIONAL DE RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS S.A. (ENRESA)

Name: Jose Luis Navarro Riberz

Title: President

Date: 15 October 2019

Signature:

Name: Awar Rodriguez Beceiro

Title: Technical Director

Date: 15 October 2019

Signature:



| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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SIGNATURE PAGE

UNGSZENTRUM JULICH GMBH (JUELICH) Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

Head of External Funding Management

i.V. Prof. Dr. Dirk Bosbach

Institute of Energy and Climate Research

Nuclear Waste Management and Reactor Safety (IEK-6)

Date: 07/11/2019

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For GESELLSCHAFT FUR ANLAGEN UND REAKTORSICHERHEIT (GRS)

Name: Veil Watermeyer

Title: Head of Central Services Division Date: 13.10.2019

Signature:

Gesellschaft für Anlagen-Hans J. Steinhauer und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) gGmbH (ammercial and legal Schwertnergasse 1 · 50667 Köln Director

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For Ignalinos atomine elektrine (IAE)

Name:

Generalinis direktorius

Title:

Audrius Kamienas

Date:

1019-10-03 Alaur

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For INSTYTUT CHEMII I TECHNIKI JADROWEJ (INCT)

Name:

Prof. Andrzej G. Chmielewski

Title:

General Director

Date:

06 Nov 2019

Signature:

prof. dr had in Andriai C. Christelawski

المخطر Shemble Chemble المخطر المخطر

INSTYTUT CHEMII I TECHNIKI JADROWEJ 03-195 Warszawa, ul. Dorodna 16 tel. 022 504 12 05, fax. 022 811 15 32 cent. 022 504 10 00

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For INSTITUT DE RADIOPROTECTION ET DE SURETE NUCLEAIRE (IRSN)

Name:

Jean-Christophe NIEL

Title:

Director General

Date:

Signature:

Jean Christophe NIEL Director General

IRSN

| Algorithms Hashcode | |
|-----------------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TECNICO (IST)

Name: PROF. ARLINDO OLIVEIRA

Title: PRESIDENT

Date: 8th November 2019 & TÉCNICO LISBOA
Signature: Avlivulo Oliver

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For ASSOCIACAO DO INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TECNICO PARA A INVESTIGACAO E DESENVOLVIMENTO (IST-ID)

Name: Prof. Luís VISEN MELO

Title:

Date: 08.11.2019

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN (JSI)

Name:

Prof. Jadran Lenarčič

Title:

Director

Date:

0 8 -10- 2019

Signature:

Institut 13 "Jožef Stefan" Ljubljana, Slovenija

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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SIGNATURE PAGE

For KARLSRUHER INSTITUT FUER TECHNOLOGIE (KIT)

Name:

Tim Drees Legal Affairs

Title:

Date:

Oliver Wittek

Signature:

7th October 2019 Colliver Wittek Legal Affairs

i. A. Tin Onces I Duble

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS (LEI)

Name:

Sigitas Rimberius director 02-0et-2019 Title:

Date:

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA ENERGIATUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT (MTA EK)

Name: DR. HORVATH A'LOS

TITLE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Date: 03/10/20

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For NATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFT FUER DIE LAGERUNG RADIOAKTIVER ABFAELLE (NAGRA)

Name:

IRINA GAUS

RETO BENTLER

Title:

Date:

Head of RDDD 08 October 2019

08 october 2019

Signature:

Nationale Genossenschaft für die Lagerung radioaktiver Abfälle Hardstrasse 73, Postfach 280 5430 Wettingen, Schweiz

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH "DEMOKRITOS" (NCSR)

Name:

Title:

Date:

Signature:

THENATIEON VASSIIIS KIIIkoglou

POSIGEMOKRITOS"

23/20/2010

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SEIBERSDORF GMBH (NES)

Name: ROMAN BEYERUNECHT

Title: DIPL - ING.

Date: 07-10, 2019

Signature:

Nuclear Engineering Seibersdorf GmbH A-2444 Seibersdorf

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For Národný jadrový fond (NJF)

Name:

Mr. Ladislav Éhn

Title:

Chairperson of the Board of Governors

Date:

09 October 2019

Signature:

Národný jadrový fond Mierová 19 821 05 Bratislava IČO: 30865433 -1-

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY GROUP (NRG)

Name: ir. J.J. van den Broek

Title: Business Unit Director

Date: 24-10-2019

Signature:

NRG Petten Westerduinweg 3 P.O. Box 25

1755 ZG Petten The Netherlands

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For NATIONALE INSTELLING VOOR RADIOACTIEF AFVAL EN VERRIJKTE SPLIJSTOFFEN (ONDRAF/NIRAS)

Name: MARC DEMARCHE

Title: DIRECTOR GENERAL

Date: 09/60/2019

Signature:

Marc Demarche
Directeur-generaal
Directeur général

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For POSIVA OY (POSIVA)

Name:

TIINA JALONGN

Title:

DIRECTOR, DEWELOPMENT

Date:

ChKILUGTO

17,10,19

JANNE MOKKA

ARESIDENT

181020191

Signature:

POSIVADA

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT (PSI)

Name:

Prof. Dr. Andreas Pautz

Title:

Division Head Nuclear Energy and Safety

Date:

02116/2019

Signature:

5232 Villigen PSI, Schweiz

Name:

Prof. Dr. Sergey Churakov

02.10.

Title:

Laboratory Head Waste Management

Date:

Signature:

5232 VIIIIgen PSI, Schweiz

PAUL SCHERRER THSTITUT

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT (PURAM)

Name:

Mr. Ferenc Kereki

Title:

Managing director of PURAM

Date:

25th October 2019 A Phil- E

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For REGIA AUTONOMA TEHNOLOGII PENTRU ENERGIA NUCLEARA (RATEN)

Name: In Ing. CONSTANTIN PAUNOIU

Title: LIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH PITESTI - RATENICA

OCTOBER 02, 2019 Date:

Signature for Nuclear Research Subsidiary of RATEN

Str. Câmpului nr. 1 Piteşti, Mioveni 115400 ROMANIA

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED (RWM)

Name: Steve Turner

Title: Head of Finance & Service Delivery

Date: 22 October 2019

Signature:

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT 329 Thomson Avenue Harwell Didcot OX11 0GD

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For STUDIECENTRUM VOOR KERNENERGIE / CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE (SCK•CEN)

The Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie/Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire [also known as the Belgian Nuclear Research Centre], Foundation of Public Utility, SCK•CEN, with its Registered Office in Belgium, Avenue Herrmann-Debroux 40, BE-1160 BRUSSELS and its Operational Office also in Belgium, Boeretang 200, BE-2400 MOL, with enterprise number 0406.568.867 and VAT number BE406.568.867

Signature:

Name: Professor Eric van Walle

Title: Director-General

Date: 2019 - 10 - 04

Signature: Bae

Name: Professor Derrick P. Gosselin

Title: Chairman

Date:

2019-10-22

General Management

Boeretang 200
BE-2400 MOL
RICHARY

BELGIUM

BELGIUM

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For SVENSK KARNBRANSLEHANTERING AKTIEBOLAG (SKB)

Name:

Eva Halldén

Title:

Managing director

Date: 25 October, 2019
Signature: Ha Kallden

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For STATE ENTERPRISE STATE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CENTER FOR NUCLEAR AND RADIATION SAFETY (SSTC NRS)

Name:

Ihor SHEVCHENKO

Title:

STC NRS Director

Date:

Signature науково-технічни з ядерної та радіаційної

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For SLOVENSKA TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE (STUBA)

MIROS LAN FILAR Name:

PRIF. 146. DWG. Title:

08/10/2019 e: A Date:

Signature:

Slovenská technická univerzita v Bratislave Kancelária rektora Vazovova č.5, 812 43 Bratislava

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For Správa úložišť radioaktivních odpadů (SÚRAO)

Name: JUDr. Jan Prachar

Title: Managing Director

Date: 10 Otober 2119

Signature:

Dlážděná 6, 110 00 Praha 1, ČR IČ: 66000769

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For STATNI USTAV RADIACNI OCHRANY v.v.i. (SURO)

Name: Zdeněk Rozlívka

Title: Managing director

Date: 2.10.2019

Signature:

ATINI USTAV RAULAČNÍ OCHRANY, v.v.i.

Bartoškova 28 140 00 Praha 4 IČ: 86652052

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For NEDERLANDSE ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPAST NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK (TNO)

Name:

A.C. de Jong

Title:

Drs.

Funciton:

Managing director ECN.TNO

Date:

Signature:

TNO

Princetonlaan 6 3584 CB UTRECHT P.O. Box 80015 3508 TA UTRECHT The Netherlands

www.tno.ni

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For TS ENERCON MERNOKIRODA KFT (TS Enercon)

FERENC TAKATS Name:

Manging Director 2019-10-02 Title:

Date:

Signature:

TS ENERCON KFT. 1027 Budspest, Csalogány u. 23-33. Adószám: 12165986-2-41

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA (TUS)

Name:

Prof. Dr. Ivan KRALOV

Title:

Vice Rector R&D of TUS

Date:

07/10/2019

Signature:

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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SIGNATURE PAGE

For UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS (UCyprus)

Name:

MARIOS DEMETRIADES

Title:

Date:

HEAD,

RESEARCH SUPPORT SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS

Signature:

* UNIVERSITY OF CYPE

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO (UHelsinki)

Name: Heikli Tenhy
Title: professor
Date: 19.11.2019
Signature: H. Mulen

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Chemistry

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For UNITED KINGDOM RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (UKRI), as represented by its component body, the British Geological Survey

Name:

Chris Luton

Title:

Head of Intellectual Property

Date:

& Legal Services

Signature:

British Geological Survey

2 nd October, 2019

UK Research and Innovation

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For Teknologian tutkimuskeskus VTT Oy (VTT)

Name:

Title:

Satu Helynen Vice President, Nuclear Sofety

Date: October 15, 2019
Signature: Lake Ryn

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
| SHA-1 | 0B73FD3C4BA7520FDBED0AE989819998427E549D |
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| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 |
| | 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For VUJE AS (VUJE)

Name:

Matej Korec

Title:

Member of the Board of Directors

Date: 14 OKT. 2019

Signature:

Peter Uhlík

Member of the Board of Directors





| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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| SHA-256 | 216310D7B55CA524EA2AAFDEE0196B17F991C81A49D525993B6A937391A73941 |
| SHA-512 | F016E8D3E05635575A35FCC413FF0E2B186BC0F02BBF9139B55AA853CE44D62E5F36DC57 6D42A4A696D1DAF97AAA93BBDB686ABEF11B2A5827DFCD100EC0A507 |

SIGNATURE PAGE

For Joint Research Centre (JRC)

Name:

Title:

Date:

1 50 NKT. 2019

Signature:

Dr. Maria Bett Director

JRC Dir. G - Nuclear Safety and Security

| Algorithms | Hashcode |
|------------|--|
| MD5 | 3D539908F2ECBFA0F925B1716DB0C888 |
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Attachment 1: Background included

According to the Grant Agreement (Article 24) Background is defined as "data, know-how or information (...) that is needed to implement the Action or exploit the results". Because of this need, Access Rights have to be granted in principle, but Parties must identify and agree amongst them on the Background for the Action. This is the purpose of this attachment.

Andra

As to Andra, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge the following background is hereby identified and agreed upon for the Action. Specific limitations and/or conditions, shall be as mentioned hereunder:

| Describe Background | Specific limitations and/or conditions for implementation (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) | Specific limitations and/or conditions for Exploitation (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement) |
|---|--|--|
| International reference: IDDN.FR.001.120005.000.D.P.2014.000.10300 Date of first filing: 11/03/2014 — Version: 4.1.0 ThermoChimie is a thermodynamic database initially created and developed by Andra for more than twenty years (1995). In waste management, geochemical modelling is used in support of the assessment of radionuclide and non-radiological pollutant behaviour in a range of scenarios, such as within radioactive waste packages and geological disposal facilities, through the geosphere. However, for these models to be meaningful an accurate, consistent, and complete thermodynamic data set is required. ThermoChimie provides robust thermodynamic data for a wide range of radionuclides and chemotoxics elements, as well as major components expected within a geological disposal facility, including constituent host-rock mineral phases, bentonites, cements, and their evolving secondary phases. | Required approval by Andra. | Required approval by Andra. |

ARAO

As to ARAO, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of ARAO shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

BEL V

As to Bel V, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of Bel V shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

BGE

As to BGE, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of BGE shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

CEA

As to CEA, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of CEA shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

CIEMAT

As to CIEMAT, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of CIEMAT shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

ChRDI

As to ChRDI, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of ChRDI shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

CNRS

As to CNRS, it is agreed between the Beneficiaries that, to the best of their knowledge, the following Background is hereby identified and agreed upon for the Project.

Background of the CNRS is, all Know-how generated within the researches of: Sorin DUMITRESCU at the CNRS-LJAD (UMR7351) as far as needed to duly perform our work in the Project;

items of CNRS-ICSM identified in the table below.

| Describe Background | Specific limitations and/or conditions for implementation | Specific limitations and/or conditions for exploitation |
|--|---|---|
| | | TOT OXPIONATION |
| CNRS-LJAD hereby includes Access Rights to all Background that has been created by the Research headed by Sorin Dumitrescu and that is specifically needed for the implementation of the EURAD (GA N0 847593) project. | N/A | N/A |
| CNRS-LJAD: Models and algorithms for the coupling of Darcy and free flows as described in the following articles: | N/A | N/A |
| L. Beaude, K. Brenner, S. Lopez, R. Masson, F. Smai, Non-isothermal compositional Darcy flows: formulation, soil-atmosphere boundary condition and application to high energy geothermal simulations, Computational Geosciences, online 3 dec. 2018. | | |
| N. Birgle, R. Masson, L. Trenty, A domain decomposition method to couple nonisothermal compositional gas liquid Darcy and free gas flows, Journal of Computational Physics, 368, 1, pp. 210–235, 2018. | | |
| R. Masson, L. Trenty, Y. Zhang, Coupling compositional gas liquid and free gas flow at porous and free flow domains interface. Journal of Computational Physics, 15 september, 321, pp. 708–728, 2016. | | |
| R. Masson, L. Trenty, Y. Zhang, Coupling of a two phase gas liquid compositional 3D Darcy flow with a 1D compositional free gas flow. M2AN, 50, 5, 2016. | | |

| CNRS-LJAD: Open source code ComPASS http://www.anr-charms.org/page/compass-code distribué sous la licence GPL/CeCILL v2.1 | N/A | N/A |
|---|-----|-----|
| CNRS-ICSM: Preparation of UO2 samples containing fission products, for which synthesis methods have been optimized (oxalate conversion, hydroxide conversion) | N/A | N/A |
| CNRS-ICSM: Multiparametric study of the dissolution (microscopic-macroscopic dual approach) in the field of the development of fuel reprocessing activities | N/A | N/A |

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

COVRA

As to COVRA, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of COVRA shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

FTMC

As to FTMC, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of FTMC shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

CV REZ

As to CV REZ, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of CV REZ shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

Dekom

As to Dekom, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of Dekom shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

EEAE

As to EEAE, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of EEAE shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

ENRESA

As to Enresa, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of Enresa shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement

GRS

As to GRS, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of GRS shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

IAE

As to IAE, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of IAE shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

INCT

As to INCT, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of INCT shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

IRSN

As to IRSN, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge the following background is hereby identified and agreed upon for the Action. Specific limitations and/or conditions, shall be as mentioned hereunder:

| Describe Background | Specific limitations and/or conditions for implementation (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) | Specific limitations and/or conditions for Exploitation (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement) |
|--|---|--|
| Title: BACUCE in situ experiments 2 BACUCE (Bacterial Corrosion Under Cementitious Environment) experiments were started in December 2018 and will be characterized in the ACED WP. Analytical devices from the LUTECE laboratory, CT-scan, SEM-EDS, BET are available in Fontenay aux Roses. The Tournemire URL is available to develop new experiments in clayey environment in the ACED WP. | | |

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement

IST

As to IST, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of IST shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

IST ID

As to IST-ID, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of IST-ID shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

JSI

As to JSI, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge No data, know-how or information of JSI shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

JUELICH

As to JUELICH, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of JUELICH shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement

KIT

As to KIT, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of KIT shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

LEI

As to LEI, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of LEI shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

MTA EK

As to MTA EK, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of MTA EK shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

NAGRA

The FE information system (FEIS)

More than one million data are acquired daily in the FE experiment. Different measurement devices are connected to different data acquisition systems. The FE information system (FEIS) has been developed (by Chakraborty Software GmbH) to collect all the acquired data in one location, to control the quality of the recorded measurements and to easily compare data sets collected by different contractors. Nagra has direct control of the distribution of the software. FEIS can be accessed through an internet browser installed on any computer or tablet with internet connection. The FEIS (current version 1.5.1) uses the open source object relational PostgreSQL database with PostGIS and the statistical R language extensions. Custom user-friendly spatial operators were written using the power of PostgreSQL with advanced features. Data can be queried and/or downloaded at any specified time intervals. The FEIS also contains the project documentation—including reports, videos, photos, installation reports, sensor manuals etc.—related to the start, operation and monitoring of the experiment. The FEIS provides efficient review, data analysis and reporting capabilities for the FE experiment. The FEIS will be made available to the certain EURAD parties to complete a modelling benchmark exercise of the FE-experiment foreseen in WP7 HITEC.

NCSR

As to NCSR, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of NCSR shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

NES

As to NES, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of NES shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

NJF

As to NJF, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of NJF shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

NRG

As to NRG, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of NRG shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

ONDRAF/NIRAS

As to ONDRA/NIRAS, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of ONDRA/NIRAS shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

POSIVA

As to POSIVA, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of POSIVA shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

PSI

As to PSI, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of PSI shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

PURAM

As to PURAM, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of PURAM shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement

RATEN

As to RATEN, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of RATEN shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

RWM

As to Radioactive Waste Management Limited (RWM), it is agreed between the parties that, to the best of their knowledge:

No data, know-how or information of RWM shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

SCK-CEN

As to Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie/Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire (SCK•CEN), it is agreed between the parties that, to the best of their knowledge,

no data, know-how or information of SCK•CEN shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

SCK•CEN's Background will be used only by SCK•CEN in order to carry out its tasks under the Action and/or exploit its Results. SCK•CEN will not grant any Access rights to such Background to the other Parties neither to carry out their own tasks under the Action nor for exploitation of their own Results.

The Parties hereby waive their rights to be granted Access Rights under such non included/excluded Background either for the implementation of this Action or for exploitation of their Results, under the Consortium Agreement and/or the Grant Agreement.

(Accidental) Transmission by SCK•CEN of any Background under this Consortium Agreement shall not be construed as expressly or impliedly granting the receiving Party an Access Right to such Background, nor as a transfer of ownership of such Background, and any intellectual property right whatsoever in respect of any elements in relation to such Background shall remain with SCK•CEN.

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

SKB

As to SKB, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge

The following background is hereby identified and agreed upon for the Action. Specific limitations and/or conditions, shall be as mentioned hereunder:

| Describe Background | Specific limitations and/or conditions for implementation (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) | Specific limitations and/or conditions for Exploitation (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement) |
|--|--|---|
| Non-confidential data, fuel history and calorimetric and nuclear measurements of fuel assemblies at Swedish Interim Storage facility Clab. | Required approval by SKB. | Required approval by SKB. |
| | Subject to export control regulation and required signing of non-disclosure agreement. | Subject to export control regulation and required signing of non-disclosure agreement. |

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

SSTC NRS

As to SSTC NRS, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of SSTC NRS shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

STUBA

As to STUBA, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of STUBA shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

SÚRAO As to SÚRAO, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge the following background is hereby identified and agreed upon for the Action. Specific limitations and/or conditions, shall be as mentioned hereunder:

| Describe Background | Specific limitations and/or conditions for implementation (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) | Specific limitations and/or conditions for Exploitation (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement) |
|---|--|--|
| LTP TUL | | |
| Simulation software Flow123d | Use of the software | Use of the |
| Developers' and users' site: http://flow123d.github.io/ | is controlled by GNU GPL v3 | software is controlled by GNU |
| Flow123d is a solver for simulation of saturated and unsaturated water flow, transport of dissolved substances, and heat transfer in fractured porous media. Main feature is the use geometries consisting of elements of different dimensions, with separate unknowns for each. Principal language C++. The development is under GNU GPL. | licence. | GPL v3 licence. |
| Software is expected to be used for simulations supporting multiscale and uncertainty problems methods and benchmarking. New numerical schemes can also be developed as extending modules for the software or its future updates | | |
| LTP CU | | |
| Title: THM hypoplastic model for bentonite | - | - |
| Hypoplastic models, including THM hypoplastic model for bentonite, have been developed at Charles University since 2005. In 2016, the model has been implemented into finite element code SIFEL developed at Czech Technical University. The model has since been used in simulations of bentonite behaviour in nuclear waste repositories. | | |
| Title: THM high-temperature oedometer apparatus | | |
| Oedometer apparatus designed for temperatures up to 150 °C and suctions up to 300 MPa (vapour equilibrium method) with load control (free vertical movement mode) or load measurement (fixed vertical movement mode) is available at Charles University since 2018. | | |
| LTP UJV | | |
| Data, concerning transport properties (porosity, diffusion coefficient, sorption data) of crystalline, | Data would be available for WP Future and DONUT | - |

| groundwater composition, relevant experiment data), | |
|---|--|
| gained within SURAO projects | |

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

SURO

As to SURO, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of SURO shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant

Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

TNO

As to TNO, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of TNO shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

TS Enercon

As to TS Enercon, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge:

No data, know-how or information of TS Enercon shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

TUS

As to TUS, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge, no data, know-how or information of TUS shall be needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

UCyprus

As to UCY it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge:

No data, know-how or information of UCY shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

UHelsinki

As to UHelsinki, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge:

No data, know-how or information of UHelsinki shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

UKRI

As to UKRI, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge:

No data, know-how or information of UKRI shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

VTT

As to VTT, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of VTT shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

VUJE

As to VUJE, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge no data, know-how or information of VUJE shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

This represents the status at the time of signature of this Consortium Agreement.

JRC

As to JRC, it is agreed between the Parties that, to the best of their knowledge

No data, know-how or information of JRC shall be Needed by another Party for implementation of the Action (Article 25.2 Grant Agreement) or Exploitation of that other Party's Results (Article 25.3 Grant Agreement).

Attachment 2: Accession document

| ACCESSION |
|---|
| of a new Party to |
| [Acronym of the Action] Consortium Agreement, version [, YYYY-MM-DD] |
| [OFFICIAL NAME OF THE NEW PARTY AS IDENTIFIED IN THE Grant Agreement] |
| hereby consents to become a Party to the Consortium Agreement identified above and accepts all the rights and obligations of a Party starting [date]. |
| [OFFICIAL NAME OF THE COORDINATOR AS IDENTIFIED IN THE Grant Agreement] |
| hereby certifies that the consortium has accepted in the meeting held on [date] the accession of [the name of the new Party] to the consortium starting [date]. |
| This Accession document has been done in 2 originals to be duly signed by the undersigned authorised representatives. |
| [Date and Place] |
| [INSERT NAME OF THE NEW PARTY] |
| Signature(s) |
| Name(s) |
| Title(s) |
| [Date and Place] |
| [INSERT NAME OF THE COORDINATOR] |
| Signature(s) |
| Name(s) |
| Title(s) |

Attachment 3: List of Third Parties for simplified transfer according to Section 8.3.2.

| Name of Beneficiary | Andra, France |
|---|--|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line | Yes, for cases where staff or students of the following Linked Third Party generate results, Andra shall transfer ownership to it: |
| with section 8.3.2? | |
| | Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières |
| (if yes, please state the complete | |
| names of such Third parties) | In the case that the results are jointly generated by staff or students |
| | of the Linked Third Party and Andra, the results shall be jointly |
| | owned by Andra and the Linked Third Party. |

| Name of Beneficiary | ChRDI, Ukraine |
|---|---|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line | Yes: |
| with section 8.3.2? | National Science Center Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology (KIPT, PIC Number 9698188320) |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | Institution State «Institute of Environmental Geochemistry of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine» (IEGNASU, PIC Number 953812253) |
| | All above-listed LTP are linked to ChRDI as per the Convention they signed." |

| Name of Beneficiary | CIEMAT, Spain |
|---|--|
| Do you want to name any Third | Yes: |
| parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | - UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID (UAM PIC 999861354) |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | - UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID (UPM PIC 999974844) |
| | - AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC PIC 999991722) |
| | - UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA (UPC PIC 999976202) |
| | - IDOM INGENIERIA Y CONSULTORIA S.A. (IDOM PIC 999791902) |
| | All above-listed LTP are linked to CIEMAT as per the Convention they signed." |

| Name of Beneficiary | CNRS, France |
|---|---|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line | Yes: |
| with section 8.3.2? | - INSTITUT MINES-TELECOM (IMT Altantique PIC°999849326) |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | - UNIVERSITE GRENOBLES-ALPES (UGrenoble PIC°924833212) |
| | - UNIVERSITE DE LILLE (ULille PIC°910186018) |
| | - UNIVERSITE DE LORRAINE (ULorraine PIC°954931626) |
| | - UNIVERSITE DE MONTPELLIER (UMontpellier PIC°933640521) |
| | - UNIVERSITE DE NICE SOPHIA-ANTIPOLIS (Unice PIC°999877553) |
| | - UNIVERSITE D'ORLEANS (UOrléans PIC°999848550) |
| | - UNIVERSITE DE POITIERS (UPoitiers PIC°999859608) |
| | All above-listed LTP are linked to CNRS as per the Convention they signed." |

| Name of Beneficiary | IRSN, France |
|---|--|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | Yes, for cases where staff or students of the following Linked Third Parties generate results, IRSN shall transfer ownership to it: |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | Mines Paristech, Or NTW, Or MUTADIS. |
| | In the case that the results are jointly generated by staff or students of the Linked Third Parties and IRSN, the results shall be jointly owned by IRSN and the concerned Linked Third Party. |

| Name of Beneficiary | KIT |
|---|---|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | Universität Potsdam |
| | Technische Universität Clausthal |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz |
| | Federal Republic of Germany/Bundesrepublik Deutschland, (use restricted to its: |

| Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM) and – Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR)) |
|--|
| Preussen Elektra GmbH |
| AMPHOS 21 Consulting S.L. |
| AMPHOS 21 Group S.L. |

| Name of Beneficiary | NAGRA, Switzerland |
|---|---|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | Yes: - CENTRE INTERNACIONAL DE METODES NUMERICS EN ENGINYERIA (CIMNE PIC°999658721) |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | - ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE (EPFL PIC°999973971) |
| | - UNIVERSITAET BERN (UBERN PIC°999976493) |
| | - ZURCHER HOCHSCHULE FUR ANGEWANDTE WISSENSCHAFTEN (ZHAW PIC° 998291506) |
| | All above-listed LTP are linked to NAGRA as per the Convention they signed. |

| Name of Beneficiary | NCSR DEMOKRITOS, Greece |
|---|--|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line | Yes: |
| with section 8.3.2? | - DMT GmbH & Co. KG (DMT PIC° 994086071) |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | All above-listed LTP are linked to NCSR "Demokritos" as per the Convention they signed." |

| Name of Beneficiary | ONDRAF/NIRAS, Germany |
|---|---|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | Yes: - UNIVERSITE DE LIEGE (ULiège PIC°999976105) |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | EURIDICE (PIC°998199259) |

| Name of Beneficiary | PSI, Switzerland |
|---------------------|------------------|
|---------------------|------------------|

| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | Yes : EMPA (Eidgenössische Materialprüfungs- und Forschungsanstalt), 8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland |
|---|--|
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | |

| Name of Beneficiary | Helsingin yliopisto, Finland | |
|---|---|--|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line | Yes, to the following Linked Third Parties: | |
| with section 8.3.2? | - TAMPEREEN KORKEAKOULUSÄÄTIÖ SR (TUT) | |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | - JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO (JYU) | |
| | - GEOLOGIAN TUTKIMUSKESKUS (GTK) | |
| | - AALTO KORKEAKOULUSÄÄTIÖ SR (Aalto) | |
| | | |

| Name of Beneficiary | MTA EK, Hungary | |
|---|--|--|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line with section 8.3.2? | Yes, for cases where staff or students of the following Linked Third Party generate results, MTA EK shall transfer ownership to it: | |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | Social Organization for Radioecological Cleanliness (SORC) - PIC number: 998290439) | |
| | In the case that the results are jointly generated by staff or students of the Linked Third Party and MTA EK, the results shall be jointly owned by MTA EK and the Linked Third Party. | |

| Name of Beneficiary | VTT, Finland | |
|---|---|--|
| Do you want to name any Third parties for simplified transfer in line | Yes, to the following Linked Third Parties: | |
| with section 8.3.2? | - Galson Sciences Ltd (UK) | |
| (if yes, please state the complete names of such Third parties) | - Fortum Power and Heat Oy (Finland) | |
| | - Teollisuuden Voima Oy (TVO, Finland) | |
| | - Fennovoima Oy (Finland) | |
| | | |

Attachment 4: Identified Affiliated Entities

- CNRS-Innovation SIREN 388 461 154
 83 boulevard Exelmans 75016 Paris FRANCE
- SATT Linksium SIREN
 31 Rue Gustave Eiffel, 38000 Grenoble FRANCE
- SATT Conectus SIREN 539 210 559
 650 Boulevard Gonthier d'Andernach, 67400 Illkirch-Graffenstaden FRANCE
- AXLR, SATT DU LANGUEDOC ROUSSILLON N° SIREN : 753 642 248. 950 RUE SAINT-PRIEST CSU BÂT 6 34090 MONTPELLIER FRANCE
- SATT Nord SIREN 753 847 011
 Immeuble Central Gare 25, avenue Charles St Venant 59000 Lille FRANCE
- SATT Sud-Est SIREN 539768085
 35 Quai du Lazaret, 13002 Marseille FRANCE
- SATT Ouest Valorisation SIREN 753 000 611
 14c rue du Pätis Tatelin, CS 80804 35708 Rennes FRANCE
- SAYENS, SATT Grand-Est SIREN 501 704 969
 Maison régionale de l'innovation, 64a Rue Sully, 21000 Dijon FRANCE
- Aquitaine Science Transfert, SATT Aquitaine SIREN 753 027 663
 Bâtiment A31 3ème étage 351, cours de la libération 33405 Talence cedex FRANCE

Attachment 5: Composition of the Bureau

From Month 1 to Month 30 of the Action, the Bureau is composed of the following members, appointed by their respective colleges:

| Surname Name | Organisation |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Dirk Bosbach | JUELICH (RE) |
| Christophe Bruggeman | SCK•CEN (RE) |
| Crina Bucur | RATEN (RE) |
| Valéry Detilleux | Bel V (TSO) |
| Suvi Karvonen | VTT (TSO) |
| Ole Kastbjerg Nielsen | DEKOM (WMO) |
| Stéphan Schumacher | Andra (WMO) |
| Ferenc Takats | TS Enercon (TSO) |
| Patrik Vidstrand | SKB (WMO) |

Attachment 6: Composition of the Programme Management Office

From Month 1 to Month 30 of the Action, the PMO is composed of the following members:

| PMO members | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Marie Garcia (Coord. Andra) | |
| Paul Carbol (JRC) | |
| Bernd Grambow (CNRS) | |
| Elisabeth Salat (IRSN) | |
| Robert Winsley (RWM) | |

Attachment 7: Internal funding rates

EC funding corresponds to 55% of the total eligible costs that are necessary to implement the Work Plan. The Consortium is free to redistribute EC co-funding as it decides it, i.e. internal funding rates can be set for different types of activities.

The following funding rates have been established for EURAD:

| Type of WP | Internal rate |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Collaborative RD&D | 50% |
| Strategic Studies | 70% |
| Knowledge Management | 70% |
| Programme Management Office | 100% |

Below is provided a table that provides EC contribution calculated with our internal funding rates and EC contribution calculated with EC single rate.

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | sub- | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | Max.EU Contribution | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Andra | 15 303 867 | 592 000 | 250 000 | 0 | 0 | 3 973 967 | 0 | 20 119 834 | 1 | 11 065 909 | 10 868 104 | 11 735 147 |
| | BRGM | 908 922 | 157 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 266 481 | 0 | 1 332 403 | 1 | 732 821 | 732 821 | 666 201 |
| 2 | ARAO | 5 103 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 526 | 0 | 12 629 | 1 | 6 946 | 6 946 | 8 840 |
| 3 | Bel V | 163 603 | 85 672 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 319 | 0 | 311 594 | 1 | 171 377 | 171 377 | 201 916 |
| 4 | BGE | 546 425 | 49 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 856 | 0 | 744 281 | 1 | 409 355 | 409 355 | 461 897 |
| 5 | CEA | 869 933 | 237 618 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 276 888 | 0 | 1 384 439 | 1 | 761 441 | 761 441 | 692 220 |
| | EDF | 446 300 | 53 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125 000 | 0 | 625 000 | 1 | 343 750 | 343 750 | 311 844 |
| | ORANO | 88 760 | 9 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 440 | 0 | 122 200 | 1 | 67 210 | 67 210 | 85 540 |
| 6 | CIEMAT | 1 564 205 | 243 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 451 864 | 0 | 2 259 320 | 1 | 1 242 626 | 1 242 626 | 1 155 557 |
| | CSIC | 108 930 | 7 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 982 | 0 | 144 912 | 1 | 79 702 | 79 702 | 72 456 |
| | IDOM | 90 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 750 | 0 | 118 750 | 1 | 65 313 | 65 313 | 59 375 |
| | UAM | 115 000 | 43 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 550 | 0 | 197 750 | 1 | 108 763 | 108 763 | 98 875 |
| | UPC | 359 775 | 17 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 194 | 0 | 470 969 | 1 | 259 033 | 259 033 | 235 484 |
| | UPM | 194 448 | 44 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 751 | 0 | 298 757 | 1 | 164 316 | 164 316 | 149 379 |
| 7 | ChRDI | 9 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 500 | 0 | 17 500 | 1 | 9 625 | 9 625 | 8 750 |
| | KIPT | 27 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 000 | 0 | 40 000 | 1 | 22 000 | 22 000 | 20 000 |

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | (C) Direct costs of sub- contracting | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | (J) Max.EU Contribution (=H*I) | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | SIIGNASU | 34 000 | 6 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 000 | 0 | 50 000 | 1 | 27 500 | 27 500 | 25 000 |
| 8 | CNRS | 1 524 726 | 673 660 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 549 597 | 0 | 2 747 983 | 1 | 1 511 390 | 1 511 390 | 1 420 941 |
| | IMT Atlantique | 214 046 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 512 | 0 | 267 558 | 1 | 147 157 | 147 157 | 207 454 |
| | UGrenoble | 281 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 475 | 0 | 352 375 | 1 | 193 806 | 193 806 | 159 938 |
| | ULille | 193 440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 360 | 0 | 241 800 | 1 | 132 990 | 132 990 | 120 900 |
| | ULorraine | 342 999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 750 | 0 | 428 749 | 1 | 235 812 | 235 812 | 199 938 |
| | UMontpellier | 68 970 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 243 | 0 | 86 213 | 1 | 47 417 | 47 417 | 43 107 |
| | UNice | 60 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 125 | 0 | 75 625 | 1 | 41 594 | 41 594 | 37 813 |
| | UOrleans | 79 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 750 | 0 | 98 750 | 1 | 54 313 | 54 313 | 49 375 |
| | UPoitiers | 249 868 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 467 | 0 | 312 335 | 1 | 171 784 | 171 784 | 129 468 |
| 9 | COVRA | 246 616 | 52 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 804 | 0 | 374 020 | 1 | 205 711 | 205 711 | 208 459 |
| | TUDelft | 144 490 | 11 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 872 | 0 | 194 362 | 1 | 106 899 | 106 899 | 86 208 |
| 14 | FTMC | 83 032 | 33 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 008 | 0 | 145 040 | 1 | 79 772 | 79 772 | 80 028 |
| 10 | CV REZ | 36 000 | 41 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 375 | 0 | 96 875 | 1 | 53 281 | 53 281 | 48 438 |
| 11 | Dekom | 17 400 | 8 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 475 | 0 | 32 375 | 1 | 17 806 | 17 806 | 22 663 |
| 12 | EEAE | 12 360 | 8 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 090 | 0 | 25 450 | 1 | 13 998 | 13 998 | 17 815 |

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | (C) Direct costs of sub- contracting | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | Max.EU Contribution | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 13 | ENRESA | 97 629 | 42 500 | 438 603 | 0 | 0 | 35 032 | 0 | 613 763 | 1 | 337 570 | 337 570 | 313 432 |
| 15 | JUELICH | 620 785 | 94 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 757 | 0 | 893 784 | 1 | 491 581 | 491 581 | 462 119 |
| | HZDR | 786 887 | 71 738 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 214 656 | 0 | 1 073 281 | 1 | 590 305 | 590 305 | 593 722 |
| | UFZ | 305 941 | 43 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 235 | 0 | 436 176 | 1 | 239 897 | 239 897 | 218 088 |
| 16 | GRS | 415 845 | 47 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 711 | 0 | 578 556 | 1 | 318 206 | 318 206 | 308 683 |
| 17 | IAE | 4 840 | 5 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 585 | 0 | 12 925 | 1 | 7 109 | 7 109 | 9 048 |
| 18 | ICHTJ (=INCT) | 16 920 | 8 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 230 | 0 | 31 150 | 1 | 17 133 | 17 133 | 21 805 |
| 19 | IRSN | 649 724 | 150 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 056 | 0 | 1 000 280 | 1 | 550 154 | 550 154 | 566 446 |
| | Mines ParisTech | 157 200 | 13 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 550 | 0 | 212 750 | 1 | 117 013 | 117 013 | 106 375 |
| | MUTADIS | 196 679 | 21 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 545 | 0 | 272 724 | 1 | 149 998 | 149 998 | 214 601 |
| | NTW | 159 845 | 114 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 586 | 0 | 342 931 | 1 | 188 612 | 188 612 | 342 931 |
| 20 | IST | 30 636 | 7 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 409 | 0 | 47 045 | 1 | 25 875 | 25 875 | 32 932 |
| 21 | IST-ID | 24 049 | 11 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 762 | 0 | 43 812 | 1 | 24 096 | 24 096 | 30 668 |
| 22 | JSI | 288 915 | 84 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 354 | 0 | 466 769 | 1 | 256 723 | 256 723 | 241 144 |
| | EIMV | 155 290 | 64 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 048 | 0 | 275 238 | 1 | 151 381 | 151 381 | 209 564 |
| | ZAG | 160 000 | 16 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 125 | 0 | 220 625 | 1 | 121 344 | 121 344 | 110 313 |

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | sub- | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | (J) Max.EU Contribution (=H*I) | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 23 | JRC | 784 033 | 278 631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 265 666 | 0 | 1 328 330 | 1 | 730 581 | 471 151 | 471 151 |
| 24 | KIT | 573 750 | 66 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 175 | 0 | 800 875 | 1 | 440 481 | 440 481 | 406 813 |
| | A21 | 128 400 | 55 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 975 | 0 | 229 875 | 1 | 126 431 | 126 431 | 114 938 |
| | BAM | 173 190 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 548 | 0 | 222 738 | 1 | 122 506 | 122 506 | 111 369 |
| | BGR | 128 590 | 18 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 773 | 0 | 183 863 | 1 | 101 124 | 101 124 | 91 438 |
| | JGU INC (UMAINZ) | 264 600 | 33 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 400 | 0 | 372 000 | 1 | 204 600 | 204 600 | 186 000 |
| | PEL | 27 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 000 | 0 | 40 000 | 1 | 22 000 | 22 000 | 20 000 |
| | TU Clausthal | 33 000 | 5 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 625 | 0 | 48 125 | 1 | 26 469 | 26 469 | 33 688 |
| | UPOTSDAM | 80 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 250 | 0 | 106 250 | 1 | 58 438 | 58 438 | 53 125 |
| 25 | LEI | 224 700 | 39 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 050 | 0 | 330 250 | 1 | 181 638 | 181 638 | 175 050 |
| 26 | MTA EK | 194 000 | 51 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 250 | 0 | 306 250 | 1 | 168 438 | 168 438 | 153 125 |
| | SORC | 24 000 | 19 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 750 | 0 | 53 750 | 1 | 29 563 | 29 563 | 26 875 |
| 27 | NAGRA | 395 867 | 44 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 042 | 0 | 550 208 | 1 | 302 615 | 302 615 | 291 104 |
| | CIMNE | 153 000 | 26 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 750 | 0 | 223 750 | 1 | 123 063 | 123 063 | 111 875 |
| | EPFL | 181 999 | 19 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 250 | 0 | 251 249 | 1 | 138 187 | 138 187 | 125 625 |
| | UBERN | 299 600 | 24 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 075 | 0 | 405 375 | 1 | 222 956 | 222 956 | 202 688 |

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | sub- | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | Max.EU Contribution | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | ZHAW | 97 000 | 15 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 000 | 0 | 140 000 | 1 | 77 000 | 77 000 | 51 250 |
| 28 | NCSR Demokritos | 22 005 | 7 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 251 | 0 | 36 256 | 1 | 19 941 | 19 941 | 25 379 |
| | DMT | 80 220 | 13 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 305 | 0 | 116 525 | 1 | 64 089 | 64 089 | 81 568 |
| 29 | NES | 51 460 | 8 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 865 | 0 | 74 325 | 1 | 40 879 | 40 879 | 52 027 |
| 30 | NJF | 3 214 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 054 | 0 | 10 268 | 1 | 5 647 | 5 647 | 7 187 |
| 31 | NRG | 318 794 | 35 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 574 | 0 | 442 868 | 1 | 243 577 | 243 577 | 235 129 |
| 32 | NIRAS/ONDRAF | 220 224 | 34 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 681 | 0 | 318 406 | 1 | 175 123 | 175 123 | 193 591 |
| | EURIDICE | 56 894 | 29 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 673 | 0 | 108 367 | 1 | 59 602 | 59 602 | 54 184 |
| | ULiege | 457 300 | 16 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 325 | 0 | 591 625 | 1 | 325 394 | 325 394 | 295 813 |
| 33 | Posiva | 15 000 | 8 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 875 | 0 | 29 375 | 1 | 16 156 | 16 156 | 14 688 |
| | Envirocase | 15 888 | 5 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 347 | 0 | 26 735 | 1 | 14 704 | 14 704 | 18 715 |
| 34 | PSI | 1 625 070 | 128 892 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 438 490 | 0 | 2 192 451 | 1 | 1 205 848 | 1 205 848 | 1 101 832 |
| | EMPA | 99 000 | 22 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 250 | 0 | 151 250 | 1 | 83 188 | 83 188 | 75 625 |
| 35 | PURAM | 79 800 | 12 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 950 | 0 | 114 750 | 1 | 63 113 | 63 113 | 80 325 |
| 36 | RATEN ICN | 108 328 | 57 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 332 | 0 | 206 660 | 1 | 113 663 | 113 663 | 112 712 |
| 37 | RWM/NDA | 183 807 | 44 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 952 | 0 | 284 759 | 1 | 156 617 | 156 617 | 200 436 |

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | (C) Direct costs of sub- contracting | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | (J) Max.EU Contribution (=H*I) | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 38 | SCK-CEN | 1 415 155 | 296 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 427 825 | 0 | 2 139 125 | 1 | 1 176 518 | 1 176 518 | 1 136 577 |
| 39 | SKB | 80 550 | 19 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 888 | 0 | 124 438 | 1 | 68 441 | 68 441 | 66 856 |
| | UU | 272 833 | 37 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 458 | 0 | 387 292 | 1 | 213 010 | 213 010 | 193 646 |
| 40 | SSTC NRS | 115 435 | 47 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 609 | 0 | 203 044 | 1 | 111 674 | 111 674 | 139 243 |
| 41 | STUBA | 17 538 | 12 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 510 | 0 | 37 548 | 2 | 20 651 | 20 651 | 26 283 |
| 42 | RAWRA/SÚRAO | 211 035 | 74 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 259 | 0 | 356 294 | 1 | 195 962 | 195 962 | 216 793 |
| | СТИ | 546 644 | 122 575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167 305 | 0 | 836 524 | 1 | 460 088 | 460 088 | 424 792 |
| | CU | 123 700 | 31 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 875 | 0 | 194 375 | 1 | 106 906 | 106 906 | 97 188 |
| | IGN | 111 588 | 8 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 022 | 0 | 150 110 | 1 | 82 561 | 82 561 | 75 055 |
| | TUL | 111 150 | 12 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 963 | 0 | 154 813 | 1 | 85 147 | 85 147 | 77 406 |
| | UJV | 305 633 | 150 480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 028 | 0 | 570 141 | 1 | 313 578 | 313 578 | 285 071 |
| 43 | SURO | 121 729 | 30 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 057 | 0 | 190 286 | 1 | 104 657 | 104 657 | 133 200 |
| 44 | TNO | 89 600 | 22 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 100 | 0 | 140 500 | 1 | 77 275 | 77 275 | 70 250 |
| 45 | TS Enercon | 83 397 | 12 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 037 | 0 | 120 184 | 1 | 66 101 | 66 101 | 63 704 |
| 46 | TUS | 147 416 | 38 483 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 475 | 0 | 232 374 | 1 | 127 806 | 127 806 | 131 375 |
| 47 | University of Cyprus | 19 192 | 10 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 423 | 0 | 37 116 | 1 | 20 414 | 20 414 | 21 331 |

| No | Parties (and their Linked Third Parties) | (A) Direct personnel costs | (B) Other direct costs | costs of sub- | (D) Direct costs of providing financial support to third parties | (E) Costs of inkind contributions not used on the beneficiary's premises | (F) Indirect Costs (=0.25(A+B- E)) | (G) Special unit costs covering direct & indirect costs | (H) Total estimated eligible costs (=A+B+C+D+F+G) | (I) Reimburse- ment rate (%) | Max.EU Contribution | (K) Requested EU Contribution/ Using EC single rate of 55% | (L) EC contribution using our internal funding rates |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 48 | University of Helsinki | 205 000 | 17 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 650 | 0 | 278 250 | 1 | 153 038 | 153 038 | 139 125 |
| | Aalto Uni | 32 850 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 463 | 0 | 47 313 | 1 | 26 022 | 26 022 | 23 625 |
| | GTK | 42 500 | 39 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 375 | 0 | 101 875 | 1 | 56 031 | 56 031 | 50 938 |
| | JYU | 122 200 | 25 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 800 | 0 | 184 000 | 1 | 101 200 | 101 200 | 92 000 |
| | TUT | 116 000 | 8 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 000 | 0 | 155 000 | 1 | 85 250 | 85 250 | 77 500 |
| 49 | UKRI | 1 060 314 | 260 884 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 330 300 | 0 | 1 651 498 | 1 | 908 324 | 908 324 | 597 729 |
| 50 | VTT | 527 169 | 187 442 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 653 | 0 | 893 263 | 1 | 491 295 | 491 295 | 450 694 |
| | GSL | 127 980 | 10 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 620 | 0 | 173 100 | 1 | 95 205 | 95 205 | 121 170 |
| 51 | VUJE | 6 700 | 5 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 925 | 0 | 14 625 | 1 | 8 044 | 8 044 | 10 238 |
| | Total | 41 574 845 | 5 812 071 | 688 603 | 0 | 0 | 11 846 729 | 0 | 59 922 248 | | 32 957 236 | 32 500 000 | 32 500 000 |

Attachment 8: EUG Members

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières

3 avenue Claude Guillemin, BP 36 009, 45060 Orléans Cedex 2, France

linked to Agence Nationale pour la gestion des Déchets Radioactifs

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Pierre TOULHOAT, Deputy CEO, Scientific Director

09/12/2019

Pierre TOULHOAT Directeur général délégué

Tél.: 02 38 64 34 34

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE SA.

established in Avenue de Wagram 22-30, Paris, 75008, FRANCE

linked to

COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES (CEA),

established in RUE LEBLANC 25, Paris, 75015, FRANCE

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third

Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Frédéric BELNET

Head of Department - EDF R&D

Date: 10/12/2019

Frédéric BELNET Chef de département ERMES

EDF R&D

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Orano

Immeuble Le Prisme 125 Avenue de Paris 92320 Chatillon

linked to French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1

of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Additional Access Rights

- o In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Non-disclosure of information** Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Jean-Michel ROMARY

Senior Executive Vice President

Dismantling and Waste Management Division

Le 10/10/2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

National Science Center Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology (KIPT, PIC Number 9698188320)

Official address: Akademichna str. 1, 61108, Kharkiv, Ukraine

linked to Chornobyl Research and Development Institute (ChRDI), Ukraine

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- o In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

Volodymyr Chizhov
Deputy General Director

October 03, 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

State Institution "The Institute of Environmental Geochemistry of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine"

34a, Palladin ave.03142 Kyiv, Ukraine

linked to PUBLIC UNION CHORNOBYL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Dissemination of own Results** During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);

Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background - A

- Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1

of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Non-disclosure of information** Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE
For the Dinked Third Party:

unii Zabulonov Director of the SI IEG NAS of Ukraine

November 27, 2019





VICEPRESIDENCIA DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES Área de Programas Internacionales

Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

[10. AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS, M.P., (CSIC), whose registered office is at Calle Serrano 117, 28006 MADRID (SPAIN), with Spanish tax code number Q2818002D.

linked to CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS (CIEMAT)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Access Rights for implementation - Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Jesús Marco de Lucas

Vice-president for Scientific and Technical Research

By Delegation from the President (Resolution 20-04-2017, Spanish Official Journal 23-05-2017)

Date: 24/09/2020

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

IDOM Consulting, Engineering, Architecture S.A.U.

Avda. Zarandoa 23, 48015 Bilbao (SPAIN)

linked to CIEMAT (Spain)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement):

Additional Access Rights

- o In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Farty from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other
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 Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Firmado digitalmente por Xabier Ruiz Moría Fecha: 2019.12.17 15:29:31 +01'00'

Xabier Ruiz Morín, Nuclear Services Director

Bilbao, 17th of December 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

[Universidad Autonoma de Madrid]

[Edificio Rectorado C/ Einstein, 3 - 4ª entreplanta Ciudad Universitaria de Cantoblanco 28049 – Madrid - Spain]

linked to [Centro de Investigaciones energéticas, medioambientales y tecnológicas - CIEMAT

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
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 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party

José Manuel González Sancho, Vice-rector for Research

04/12/2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)

Carrer Jordi Girona 31, 08034 Barcelona (Spain)

linked to CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS-CIEMAT (CIEMAT),

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
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 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

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- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Prof Francesc Torres

Rector

Date: February 19, 2020

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID (UPM)

C/Ramiro de Maeztu, 7, CP 28040, Madrid (Spain)

linked to CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGETICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLOGICAS-CIEMAT (CIEMAT),

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6,–14,–18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party: UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID (UPM)

Asunción Gómez-Pérez

Vice-Rector for Research, Innovation and Doctoral studies

18th December 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Université d'Orléans

Château de la Source Avenue du Parc Floral BP 6749 45067 Orléans Cedex 2 – France

linked to Centre National de la recherche scientifique

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Ary Bruand, Président

24/10/2019





LE PRESIDENT

PHILIPPE AUGÉ

AFFAIRE SUIVIE PAR

Service Ingénierie et Accompagnement de Projets DIRECTION DE L'INNOVATION ET DES PARTENARIATS

> +33 (0)4 67 14 39 11 dipa-ip@umontpellier.fr

163 rue Auguste Broussonnet 34 090 Montpellier

WWW.UMONTPELLIER.FR



REFERENCE UM: 191733

SUBJECT: DECLARATION OF HONOUR BY LINKED THIRD PARTIES

(DOH) - EURAD CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Université de Montpellier (UM)

163 rue Auguste Broussonnet 34090 Montpellier

VAT: FR18 130020548

linked to Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy - Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background -A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions

agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Access Rights for implementation - Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- o Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:



Philippe AUGÉ

President of the University of Montpellier

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE ALPES, a French public University having its registered office located at 621 avenue Centrale, Domaine Universitaire de Saint-Martin d'Hères, CS 40700, 38058 Grenoble Cedex 9, France, SIRET no. 130 021 397 000 18, code APE 8542Z, represented by Patrick LEVY acting in his capacity of President and duly authorised for the purposes hereof

linked to The **Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique**, a public scientific and technological establishment, having its registered office at 3 rue Michel-Ange, 75794 Paris cedex 16, France, N° SIREN 304891310, APE CODE 7219Z, represented by its Chairman and CEO, Mr. Antoine PETIT, who has delegated signing authority for this Agreement to the Regional Delegate of the Alpes Delegation, Jérôme PARET,

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Access Rights for implementation - Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Patrick LEVY Président

21.11,2019

Date

Pour le Président et par délégation Le Directeur Général Délégué

Recherche Innovation Valorisation

Jérémy PRETET

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Université de Lorraine 34 Cours Léopold – BP 25233 54052 Nancy cedex France

linked to Centre National de Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

12/12/2019

, 10

e Président yersité de Lorraine

ierre MUTZENHARDT

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

UNIVERSITE NICE SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS (UNSA)

Grand château, 28 avenue valrose, 06103 Nice cedex 2, France

linked to CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.1 of the
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- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Emmanuel TRIC, President of université Nice Sophia Antipolis

Nice, 17/10/2019

Pr. Emmanuel TRIC

Le Président de l'Université
Nice Sophia Antipolis

WINERS/T

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

École Nationale Supérieure Mines-Télécom Atlantique Bretagne Pays de la Loire (IMT Atlantique)

4 rue Alfred Kastler, CS 20722, 44307 Nantes Cedex 3, France VAT Registration number : FR55 180 092 025

linked to CNRS

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Mrs Anne BEAUVAL, vice-president

29/10/2019

Anne BEAUVAL
Directrice Déléguée
IMT Atlantique

Bretagne-Pays de la Loire

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

University of Lille 42, rue Paul Duez 59000 Lille France

linked to CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE – CNRS RUE MICHEL ANGE 3 PARIS 75794 France

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Jean-Christophe Camart
President of the University of Lille

Lille, 21/10/2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

UNIVERSITE DE POITIERS]
15, rue de l'Hôtel Dieu
Bâtiments E5/E7, TSA 71117
86073 POITIERS Cedex 09, FRANCE

linked to the CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof. Yves JEAN

President

Le Président de l'Université

Date:

08 OCT. 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Technische Universiteit Delft

Faculteit Civiele Techniek en Geowetenschappen Stevinweg 1 2628 CN Delft The Netherlands

linked to Centrale Organisatie Voor Radioactief Afval NV (COVRA)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof.dr.ir. J.D. Jansen

Dean Faculty Civil Engineering and Geosciences

SINHOUNIVERS OF THE STANK OF TH

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute, Dimičeva ulica 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, represented by the Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Aleš Žnidarič (Civ. Eng), Company Registration Number: 5866324000, VAT ID: SI43950019

linked to JOŽEF STEFAN INSTITUTE, Jamova cesta 39, 1000 Ljubljana, represented by the Director Prof. Dr. Jadran Lenarčič (JSI), Company Registration Number: 5051606, VAT ID: SI55560822

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in

Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Aleš Žnidarič (Civ. Eng.), Director

all wille

Ljubljana,____ 0 9 -10-201 9

SANDENISTLO STANDANA VENTONIA STANDANA VENTONIA

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

ELEKTROINŠTITUT MILAN VIDMAR Inštitut za elektrogospodarstvo in elektroindustrijo HAJDRIHOVA 2, SI -1000 LJUBLJANA

linked to Institut "Jožef" Stefan

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Director, Boris Žithk, Ph. D.

14.10.2019

ELEKTROINSTITUT MILAN VIDMAR Hajdrihova 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenije

We, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Helmholtz – Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH - UFZ Permoserstraße 15 04318 Leipzig Germany

linked to Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof. Dr. Georg Teutsch

Scientific Managing Director

or. Sabine König

Administrative Managing Director

Leipzig, 30.10.2019

Helmholtz Centre for
Environmental Research - UFZ
Executive Management
Permoseratuses 15
04318 Leipzig
Germany

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden – Rossendorf e. V. Bautzner Landstrasse 400, 01328 Dresden, Germany

linked to Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH (beneficiary)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Signatures

Names

Titles

Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Roland Sauerbrev

Scientific Director

Dr. Ulrich Breuer

Administrative Director

Date

O 7. NOV. 2019

Helmholtz-Zentrum
Dresden - Rossendorf e. V.
Bautzner Landstraße 400
01328 Dresden

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Mines ParisTech 60 Boulevard Saint Michel 75272 Paris Cedex 06 France

linked to IRSN

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Yannick VIMONT

Directeur-adjoint MINES ParisTech, en charge de la Recherche

Yannick Vimont

Directeur adjoint en charge de la recherche

December, 3rd 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

NUCLEAR TRANSPARENCY WATCH, NTW 38 rue Saint Sabin 75011 PARIS, FRANCE

linked to IRSN

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Nadja ZELEZNIK, Président

4. Zel

02-10-2019

NUCLEAR TRANSPARENCY WATCH 38 RUE SAINT SABIN 75011 PARIS

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

MUTADIS CONSULTANTS
5 rue d'Alsace
75010 PARIS, FRANCE

linked to IRSN

hereby certify

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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Gilles HERIARD DUBREUIL, Director

02-10-2019

MUTADIS CONSULTANTS

5, rue d'Aisace

75010 PARIS

RCS PARIS B 378 780 183

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

PreussenElektra GmbH Tresckowstraße 5 30457 Hannover, Germany

linked to

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Kaiserstraße 12, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany, for its Projektträger Karlsruhe (PTKA)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Dr. Erwin Fischer Mitglied der Geschäftsführung

Datum 16,01.2020

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Universität Potsdam

Linked to Karlsruhe Institut für Technologie (KIT)

hereby certify

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- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

apl. Prof. Dr. M.U. Kumke

Researcher

Teresa Rodríguez

Legal Representative (LSIGN)

JNIVERSITÄT POTSDAM

Der Präsident Am Neuen Palais 10 14469 Potsdam

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Amphos 21 Consulting, S.L.

C. Veneçuela, 103, 2ª planta. 08019 Barcelona

linked to KARLSRUHER INSTITUT FUER TECHNOLOGIE (KIT)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be
 governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section
 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
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 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
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 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
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Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
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- **Non-disclosure of information** Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

AMPHOS²¹
Amphos 21 Consulting, S.L.
Carrer-de Venecuela, 103 2-1
06019 Balcadona
Clf: 860326447
T.935830500 - F.933075928

Dr. Lara Duro Pérez T.938 Manging Director Amphos 21 Consulting, S.L.

Barcelona, 28 de enero de 2020

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy, represented by the President of the **Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und - prüfung (BAM)**, Unter den Eichen 87, 12205 Berlin

linked to Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Kaiserstraße 12, 76131 Karlsruhe

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Hagen-Joachim Saxowski, Head of Section Z.9 - Research Services

Materialforschung und -prüfung

09.01.2020

Unter den Eichen 87 12205 Berlin

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR) Stilleweg 2, 30655 Hannover, Germany

linked to Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Frank Lichtenberg, Head of the Budgetary Section

Legal Signatory

Bundesanstalt für

Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe

Stilleweg 2 30005 Hannever

Hannover, January 6th, 2020

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Clausthal University of Technology

Adolp-Roemer-Straße 2a, 38678 Clausthal-Zellerfeld

represented by the president Executing Unit: Institute for disposal research, represented by Prof. Dr. Klaus-Jürgen Röhlig

linked to

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Kaiserstraße 12, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Access Rights for implementation - Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- o In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Irene Strebl

- Vice President -

Clausthal-Zellerfeld,

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Established at Saarstr. 21, 555120 Mainz, Germany,

linked to Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT) (beneficiary)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
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- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof. Dr. Georg Krausch, President

07.01.2020

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Radioökológiai Tisztaságért Társadalmi Szervezet 8200 Veszprém, József Attila utca 7/a 2/10.

linked to MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIA ENERGIATUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT – MTA EK

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

TISZTASÁGÉRT
TÁRSADALMI SZERVEZET
6200 Veszprém, József A. u. 7/A. II/10.
Tibor Kovács, Philadószám: 18914252-2-19

RADIOÖKOLÓGIAI

Bsz.: 11600006-00000000-19295228

president

Date: 02/10/2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Centre Internacional de Mètodes Numèrics a l'Enginyeria (CIMNE) Campus Nord UPC, carrer Gran Capità s/n 08034 Barcelona

linked to NATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFT FUER DIE LAGERUNG RADIOAKTIVER ABFAELLE (NAGRA)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party: CIMNE

Eugenio Oñate Ibáñez de Navarra, Executive Vice-President

21/11/2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Institute for Computational Physics (ICP) Wildbachstrasse 21, 8401 Winterthur, Switzerland

linked to NAGRA

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);

 Non-disclosure of information - Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

Linked Third Party: 2HAW school of Engineering ICP Institute of Computational Physics

S4-8481 WWW.

ZHAW/School of Engineering ICP Institute of Computational Physics is Relierh Project Manager

CH-8401 Winterthur

15.10.2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

University of Bern (UBERN), [University of Bern, Hochschulstrasse 6, 3012 Bern, Switzerland]

linked to NAGRA

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof. Dr. Daniel Candinas, University of Bern, Vice-Rector for Research

Date 15.10.2019

 u^{b}

UNIVERSITÄT PERN

Prof. Dr. med. Daniel Candinas Vice-Rector Research Hochschulstrasse 6 CH-3012 Bern Switzerland

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Laboratory for Soil Mechanics EPFL-ENAC-LMS Station 18 CH 1015 - Lausanne

linked to Nationale Genossenschaft für die Lagerung radioaktiver Abfälle (NAGRA)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof. Lyesse Laloui

Director of the Laboratory for
Soil Mechanics. EPFL

2/12/2019

EPFL – Research Affairs Caroline Vandevyver Head of Unit, ReO

03 12 2018



I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

DMT GmbH & Co. KG 45307 Essen, Am TÜV 1, Germany

linked to National Center for Science and Research Demokritos

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

J.-P. Lux

For the Linked Third Party:

Managing Director

Date 07, 11.2019

DMT GmbH & Co. KQ Am TÜV 1 45307 Essen i.V. P. Acces

Head of Division Mining, Consulting and

Engineering

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

UNIVERSITE DE LIEGE (ULiège)
Place du XX août 7, 4000 Liège, Belgium

linked to NATIONALE INSTELLING VOOR RADIOACTIEF AFVAL EN VERRIJKTE SPLIJSTOFFEN (ONDRAF/NIRAS)

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Pierre Wolper, Rector

2 3 OCT. 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

EIG EURIDICE - European Underground Research Infrastructure for Disposal of nuclear waste in a Clay Environment

Boeretang 200 2400 Mol Belgium

linked to ONDRAF / NIRAS

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Peter De Preter

Director EIG EURIDICE

ESV EURIDICE GIE

c/o SCK•CEN, Boeretang 200 BE-2400 Mol

BTW BE 455 635 823 Tel. 3214-332784 Fax 3214-323709

October 11, 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

YMPÄRISTÖTUTKIMUS JA -ARVIOINTI ENVIROCASE OY Hallituskatu 1 D 4, 28100 Pori, Finland

linked to POSIVA OY

hereby certify

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Ari Ikonen, managing director/CEO

16 October 2019

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Eidgenössische Materialprüfungs- und Forschungsanstalt, Empa Überlandstrasse 129, CH-8600 Dübendorf

linked to Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), Forschungsstrasse 111, CH-5232 Villigen PSI

hereby certify

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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Prof. Dr. Pietro Lura Head of Laboratory

Date 10.10.19

Marlen Müller Head of WTT/ Legal





I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

České vysoké učení technické v Praze

zastoupená: doc. RNDr. Vojtěch Petráček, CSc. se sídlem: Jugoslávských partyzánů 1580/3
160 00 Praha 6 - Dejvice
Česká republika
linked to Česká republika – Správa úložišť radioaktivních odpadů (SÚRAO)

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
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Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

doc. RNDr. Vojtěch Petráček, CSc.

rector

Date 25 -10 - 2019

CESKÉ VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V PRAZE **REKT O RÁT**JUGOSLÁVSKÝCH PARTYZÁNŮ 1580/3
160 00 PRAHA 6 – DEJVICE
(7/2)

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Technical university of LiberecStudentská 1402/2, 461 17 Liberec 1, Czech Republic

linked to Správa úložišť radioaktivních odpadů (SÚRAO)

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

doc. RNDr. Miroslav Brzezina, CSc., rector

09.10.2019

We, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

ÚJV Řež a. s.

Hlavní 130, Řež, 250 68, Husinec

linked to **Správa úložišť radioaktivních odpadů** (SÚRAO), established in Dlazdena 6, Praha CZ-110 00, Czech Republic

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Ing. Daniel Jiřička

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Ing. Patrik Špatzal, MBA.

Member of the Board of Directors

Date: 10-10-2019 Date: 10-10-2019

ÚJV Řež, a. s.

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Charles University, Faculty of Science
Albertov 6, 12843 Prague 2, Czech Republic
CZ00216208
Iinked to The Czech Radioactive Waste Repository (SÚRAO)

hereby certify

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the
 Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement):
- o Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Albertov 6, 128 43 Praha 2 IČO: 00216208, DIĆ: CZ00216208

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA PŘÍRODOVĚDECKÁ FAKULTA

UK - I

Prof. RNDr. Jiří Zima, CSc/Dean

07/10/2019

Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

The Institute of Geonics of the Czech Academy of Sciences Studentská 1768/9 708 00 Ostrava-Poruba Czech Republic

linked to [RAWRA/SURAO]

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1

of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Dr. Josef Foldyna, Director

2019-10-04

Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

University of Jyväskylä Seminaarinkatu 15 FI-40014 University of Jyväskylä Finland

linked to University of Helsinki

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1

of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Mikko Mönkkönen, Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science

Jyväskylä 21.11.2019



Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

[Geologian tutkimuskeskus (GTK)] [Vuorimiehentie 5, PL 96, FI-02151, Espoo Finland]

linked to [University of Helsinki]

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the
 end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or
 Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall
 be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General
 Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6
 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Petri Lintinen, Director

29.11.2019

Mika Nykänen, Director general

29.11.2019

Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Tampereen korkeakoulusäätiö sr., Tampereen yliopisto, Kalevantie 4, 33100 TAMPEREEN YLIOPISTO

linked to Helsingin yliopisto

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Ownership of Results** Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Jyrki Vuorinen, Dean

19.11.2019



Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Aalto-korkeakoulusäätiö sr PL 11000 00076 AALTO

linked to Helsingin yliopisto

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- **Termination of a Beneficiary** extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Prefinancing, interim and final payments** shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as Consortium Agreement.
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A
 Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another
 Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the
 owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium
 Agreement);
- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

Additional Access Rights

- o In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Non-disclosure of information Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Gary Marquis, Dean

7.2.2020

Attachment 9: Declaration of Honour Form by Linked Third Parties - EURAD Consortium agreement

I, the undersigned, representing the following entity:

Galson Sciences Limited 5 Grosvenor House Melton Road Oakham Rutland LE15 6AX United Kingdom (Linked Third Party)

linked to

VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd

(Beneficiary)

hereby certify

that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party is aware of the following obligations and conditions, as set out in the Consortium Agreement of EURAD (Annex A) and that my Organisation as Linked Third Party has committed to comply with toward its Beneficiary:

- Termination of a Beneficiary extends to its Linked Third Party if any (Section 4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Prefinancing, interim and final payments shall be transferred to Linked Third Parties by the Beneficiary they are linked to after it has received it from the Coordinator (Section 7 of the Consortium Agreement);
 - o payment will be done only after the required reporting and financial statements have been fully delivered by the Linked Third Party;
 - payment will be done from the beneficiary to the Linked Third Party within 30 days of receiving payment from the Coordinator;
 - In case the Linked Third Party has not fulfilled its tasks or responsibilities or has breached this Declaration, the Beneficiary shall be allowed to suspend any payment due to the Linked Third Party until such non-fulfilment or breach has been remedied.
- Ownership of Results Rights of the Linked Third Parties are governed by Grant Agreement Article 26.3 (Section 8.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of own Results During the Action and for a period of 1 year after the end of the Action, the dissemination of own Results by one or several Parties and/or Linked Third Parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the plan for dissemination of Results to be approved by the General Assembly and to be delivered as part the Dissemination Strategy Deliverable 1.6 (Section 8.4.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Dissemination of another Party's unpublished Results or Background A Party/Linked Third Party shall not include in any dissemination activity another Party/Linked Third Party's unpublished Results or Background without obtaining the

owning Party/Linked Third Party's prior written approval (Section 8.4.2 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Cooperation obligations The Parties and Linked Third Parties undertake to cooperate
 to allow the timely submission, examination, publication and defence of any dissertation
 or thesis for a degree that includes their Results or Background subject to the
 confidentiality and publication provisions agreed in this Consortium Agreement (Section
 8.4.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Access Rights for implementation Access Rights to Results and Background needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Action shall be granted on a royalty-free basis for the duration of the Action, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1. Such Access Rights shall also be granted to Linked Third Parties directly in charge of performing any work under the Action as stated in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement if so requested by the respective Party it is related to (section 9.3 of the Consortium Agreement);

- Additional Access Rights

- In addition to the Access Right mentioned under 9.3, Linked Third Parties shall enjoy all other Access Rights as Parties. However, Access Rights may be refused to Linked Third Parties, provided this does not prevent the Linked Third Party from implementing its tasks (Section 9.6.1 of the Consortium Agreement);
- Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement or this Consortium Agreement as if were Parties (Section 9.6.3 of the Consortium Agreement);
- O Access Rights granted to any Linked Third Parties are subject to the continuation of the Access Rights of the Party to which it is linked, and shall automatically terminate upon termination of the Access Rights granted to such Party. Upon cessation of the status as a Linked Third Party, any Access Rights granted to such former Linked Third Party shall lapse. Further arrangements with Linked Third Parties may be negotiated in separate agreements (Section 9.6.5 of the Consortium Agreement);
- **Non-disclosure of information** Linked Third Parties who obtain Access Rights must fulfil all confidentiality and other obligations accepted by the Parties under the Grant Agreement (Article 36) and the Consortium Agreement as if such Linked Third Parties were Parties. (Section 10 of the Consortium Agreement).

and that my Organisation, as Linked Third Party, commits to comply with all the obligations and conditions set in the Grant Agreement Articles 6, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36 and 38 and assures that the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) can exercise their rights under Articles 22 and 23 towards my Organisation.

Annex A: Consortium Agreement Version [17/09/2019]

SIGNATURE

For the Linked Third Party:

Dr Daniel Galson, Managing Director

Attachment 10: EURAD Founding Documents



VISION DOCUMENT



FOREWORD

All EU Member States generate radioactive waste, with national inventories ranging from single sources or small inventories, up to large and high activity inventories from those member states with extensive nuclear programmes, some of them including spent nuclear fuel or large stockpiles of nuclear material from reprocessing activities. Regardless of size they all have to manage radioactive waste safely in the long term. As some of the wastes will have a significant level of radioactivity for a very long time, many countries have decided to adopt the option of disposing of waste deep underground, a practice referred to as "geological disposal". Deep geological disposal is recognised by participating Member countries of the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC), as well as the European Commission and the IAEA, as the most safe and secure long-term solution, even though some countries wish to postpone implementation of disposal or to evaluate other options in parallel. Geological disposal of higher activity radioactive waste involves constructing an engineered facility, typically between 200 and 1,000 metres underground to isolate the wastes from the environment and to ensure the radioactivity is sufficiently contained so that it will not be released back to the surface (including surface groundwaters), in unacceptable amounts that may cause harm to humans and the environment.

Implementing disposal at a national level presents many technical, scientific, social, economic and environmental responsibilities, including a large research, development and demonstration (RD&D) effort required to understand overall safety and feasibility for the implementation of the required facilities, and to address the remaining challenges. In radioactive waste management, and especially in relation to disposal, the European Commission has been funding research and development for over 40 years, fostering what is today a strong cooperation between European laboratories, institutions and implementers. With Europe on the verge of operation of its first geological repositories for disposal of spent fuel and other long-lived radioactive wastes, a step-change in joint programming between Member States is timely to take advantage of the experience gathered by different Member States over the past decades. This also supports Member States in implementing the Council Directive (2011/70/Euratom) and the recently established common legal framework across Europe for the safe management of radioactive waste.

The EU Member States, through the EU's Competitiveness Council and research and higher education ministers endorsed, in December 2008, a new concept of research collaboration: Joint Programming. This was defined as a process by which countries would develop common visions and strategic research agendas in order to address major societal but also scientific-technical challenges. The EU Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management (EURAD), which includes disposal, has been established to complement the national efforts and enables effective use of resources by fostering and strengthening RD&D collaboration. As of today, 51 organisations and 23 countries have come together to develop and implement this new approach. It comprises the implementer, the regulatory expertise function, and those with scientific and technical responsibilities and a national mandate for research and development in radioactive waste management in their respective countries.

Building on the initial preparatory work of the EC JOPRAD project to identify remaining research priorities of common interest across Europe, the very first achievement of the EURAD has now been delivered by this document. This common Vision, Strategic Research Agenda (including Knowledge Management), Roadmap, Implementation Plan and Governance Scheme will guide cooperative research and investments in the field of radioactive waste management over the coming decades in Europe. The fruit of a tremendous amount of work and determination, this holistic, multi-generational and multi-disciplinary view is now a reality. This strategic approach will foster scientific capability and enhance the knowledge-base needed to implement the safe management, including disposal, of radioactive waste, promoting European research and delivering beneficial societal and economic impact for EU citizens.



Dr Irina Gaus Chair of IGD-TP



Dr Delphine Pellegrini SITEX Network



Dr Christophe Bruggeman Research Entity Network

OUR VISION

A step change in European collaboration towards safe radioactive waste management (RWM), including disposal, through the development of a robust and sustained science, technology and knowledge management programme that supports timely implementation of RWM activities and serves to foster mutual understanding and trust between Joint Programme participants.

By step-change we mean a new era via a more effective and efficient public RD&D funding in Europe, and a deepening of research-cooperation between Member States. The aim is to implement a joint Strategic Programme of research and knowledge management activities at the European level, bringing together and complementing EU Member State programmes in order to ensure cutting edge knowledge creation and preservation in view of delivering safe, sustainable and publicly acceptable solutions for the management of radioactive waste across Europe now and in the future.

OUR GOALS

EURAD will support the implementation of the Waste Directive in EU Member-States, taking into account the various stages of advancement of national programmes. Our Goals are to:

- Support Member-States in developing and implementing their national RD&D programmes for the safe long-term management of their full range of different types of radioactive waste through participation in the RWM Joint Programme;
- Develop and consolidate existing knowledge for the safe start of operation of the first geological disposal facilities for spent fuel, high-level waste, and other long-lived radioactive waste, and supporting optimization linked with the stepwise implementation of geological disposal;
- Enhance knowledge management and transfer between organisations, Member States and generations.

JOINT PROGRAMME GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

EURAD shall respect the following principles:

- Positive Participation Contributors will work positively towards achievement of EURAD Vision. All contributions will be valued. Work will be carried out considerately and respectfully by all, maintaining relationships that respect diversity, different roles and boundaries, and respect the knowledge, insight, experience and expertise of others.
- Maintenance of Independence It is possible for different organisations with different roles
 in their national programme to work together, without prejudice to their own role in the
 national implementation process. Most important is the independence between the "expertise
 function" (fulfilled by TSOs and by some Research Entities) and the "implementer function"
 (fulfilled by WMOs). Different parties (WMOs and TSOs in particular) can have common
 agreement of what RD&D should be done and how, and Research Entities have a long term
 vision of research needs. All can collaborate in the oversight of that research, however,



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developing their own views on the interpretation of the research results and data that are generated is essential;

- Transparent Governance A transparent, balanced and efficient mode of governance, taking
 into account Joint Programme participants with a national mandate for research in radioactive
 waste management;
- Scientific Excellence RD&D activities shall focus on achieving passive safety (safety of a
 disposal facility is provided for by means of passive features inherent in the characteristics of
 the site and the facility and the characteristics of the waste packages, together with certain
 institutional controls, particularly for surface facilities) and reducing uncertainties through
 excellence in science.
- **Balanced Programme** Recognising that different Member States have a wide variance in the status of their National Programme, the scope should support programmes at all stages of advancement;
- Added Value Ensuring that Joint Programming provides real added value (e.g. improved financial arrangements, improved stakeholder acceptance of outputs, more robust RD&D outputs, etc.). Administration costs should represent a small proportion (including ongoing legal, EC admin., etc.) versus money spent on the technical and scientific scope;
- Inclusiveness Ensuring that the different categories of actors and groups of interest are involved in the definition and implementation of EURAD;
- Equitable Financing Financial costs (financial/in-kind) should be equitable; participants should contribute what they can afford, or what they consider matches their interest in a project;
- Complementary Participation Participation in Joint Programme is complementary to RD&D activities which will continue to be undertaken nationally or jointly outside of the auspices of EURAD where required; and
- Tangible Results The scope is appropriately prioritised and focused on the objective to
 achieve tangible results within a reasonable timeframe. A key aspect is that participants
 recognise that EURAD is a distinct change from past work (and other collaborative working)
 on radioactive waste management. Translating the societal challenge of radioactive waste
 management (including disposal) into operational reality requires the generation of new
 knowledge, combined with the consolidation, maintenance and transfer of existing
 knowledge.



JOINT PROGRAMME SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

Develop, maintain and consolidate the scientific and technical basis of radioactive waste management

The research, development and demonstration (RD&D) carried out in support of safe radioactive waste management (RWM), including disposal, is considered a key component of each national programme. Given the long timescales and socio-political dimension, RD&D provides primarily the scientific basis for implementing safe RWM solutions, whilst also contributing to building stakeholder trust, public acceptance, and training and education for generations of the workforce.

EURAD consists of collaboratively developing, maintaining and consolidating at the European level the scientific and technical basis of RWM, including disposal.

The scope of EURAD includes scientific and technical activities on RWM from cradle to grave:

- Radioactive waste characterisation and processing (incl. treatment, conditioning and packaging);
- Interim storage of radioactive waste; and
- Disposal solutions Mainly geological disposal of spent fuel, high-level waste (HLW) and long-lived intermediate level waste (ILW).

Specific RD&D required for near-surface or surface disposal and low-level waste (LLW), will be addressed, and is encompassed within the RD&D needs identified for waste characterisation and processing, interim storage and geological disposal of radioactive waste. Nuclear facility dismantling and decommissioning activities are however excluded, although interfaces, and particularly aspects that impacts final disposal will be considered.

EURAD scope is organised at a strategic level by 7 scientific themes. Each theme is further split into a list of topics and sub-topics (mostly collaborative RD&D, and relevant strategic studies or knowledge management activities), that in-part, or in-full, contribute to the overall European effort to address remaining challenges of RWM, including disposal.

EURAD implements in a collaborative way those aspects of RD&D activities required within national research RWM programmes as well as associated activities where synergy from Joint Programming at European level has been identified. The prioritised scope identified is described more fully in the Strategic Research Agenda and will support achievement of EURAD Vision.

Address important & complex issues and enable expert networking

Complementary to RD&D and in support to the implementation of the Member States' national programmes, EURAD shall give the opportunity to participants and expert contributors to network on methodological and strategic issues and challenges that are common to various national programmes and in direct links with scientific and technical issues:

- Share knowledge and discuss common methodological/strategical challenging issues (strategic studies) that are in close link with scientific, technical and societal aspects on RWM and that are common to various national programmes;
- Identify the contribution of past and on-going RD&D projects to the resolution of these issues;
- Identify any emerging topics for collaboration that could be addressed within EURAD;



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• Take into account emerging science and technology as well as research priorities originating from other programmes (e.g. results from H2020 projects or IAEA outputs).

Enhance knowledge management and transfer between organisations, Member States and generations

It is essential to implement an efficient and integrated Knowledge Management programme at the EU level in order to establish, capitalize and transfer the state of scientific and technical knowledge in the field of RWM. Objectives are to:

- Develop an approach to ensure preservation and accessibility of publicly financed knowledge generated over the past, ongoing and future RD&D activities. Preservation / capitalisation of generated knowledge
- Make sure that Member-States with national programmes at an early-stage of implementation can take advantage of existing knowledge and know-how from the Member-States with advanced national programmes, primarily to access state of the art, and second to ease access to knowledge developed during previous EC supported RD&D projects. Transfer of knowledge towards MS with early-stage RWM programmes
- In view of the long lead-times and operational time-spans for RWM, provide support to
 ensuring that the necessary expertise and skills are maintained through generations of
 experts for ongoing and future projects. Transfer of knowledge between generations
- Disseminate and demonstrate progress, results and added-value of the European Joint Programme to a wider audience. Dissemination of knowledge

Engage with Civil Society

The successful implementation of RWM National Programmes relies on both scientific and technical aspects for a sound safety strategy and scientific and engineering excellence and societal (social, legal, ethical, political) aspects.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are not research organisations but have a specific concern on RWM safety and are involved in the perspective of the implementation of the UNECE Aarhus Convention which reinforces the requirements of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. European programmes therefore undertake work to address these requirements through local and national stakeholder engagement activities to enable Civil Society (representative organisations, e.g. Non-Government Organizations, Local Community Partnerships, etc.) to participate in defining their national RD&D programmes and the evaluation of RD&D results in the perspective of safety.

Interacting with Civil Society is important in this perspective and therefore one objective of EURAD is to allow interactions between WMOs, TSOs, REs and Civil Society Organisations. These interactions will facilitate the translation of scientific/technical results and create the conditions for Civil Society Organisations to express their expectations and views. Such interactions shall improve the mutual understanding on RD&D performed to support the development of safe solutions of processing and disposal of radioactive waste. It shall also contribute to developing ideas, propositions and methodologies on how to interact with Civil Society on scientific and technical results uncertainties (inherently linked to the long timeframes and numerous processes considered for geological disposal), and on how to interact with Civil Society stakeholders in order to promote mutual benefit of the available knowledge, based on cooperation and sharing.



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HOW EURAD WILL COMPLEMENT NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

EURAD is not intended to replace National Programmes, rather it complements the national efforts and enables effective use of resources by sharing RD&D efforts and by making existing knowledge easily available to end users. Member States' National Programmes are organised and funded independently, and their participation in EURAD is the responsibility, and at the sole discretion, of each national programme owner. By mandating organisations to participate, Member States demonstrate that the European Joint Programme has an EU-added value beyond their National Programme.

EURAD will generate and manage knowledge to support EU Member-States with their implementation of the Directive 2011/70/Euratom (Waste Directive), and more specifically with the development and implementation of their national RD&D programmes for the safe long-term management (including disposal) of their full range of different types of radioactive waste. More specifically, EURAD will:

- 1. **Support compliance with European regulations** by supporting Member-States in implementing RD&D, developing skills and providing for transparency in order to develop solutions for their radioactive waste (see, Waste Directive articles 8, 10 and 12.1(f));
- 2. Support passive safety of radioactive waste by contributing to the responsible and safe management of radioactive waste in Europe, including the safe start of operation of the first geological disposal facilities for high-level and long-lived radioactive waste / spent nuclear fuel as well as improvement, innovation and development of science and technology for the management and disposal of other radioactive waste categories;
- 3. Help to gain or maintain public confidence and awareness in radioactive waste management by fostering transparency, credibility and scientific excellence;
- 4. **Support radioactive waste management innovation and optimisation** by supporting the development of solutions for different waste streams and types and continuously improving and optimising waste management routes and disposal solutions, including identifying needs specific to small inventory programmes with their particular challenges with respect to access to critical mass of expertise in developing appropriate disposal options;
- Contribute to addressing scientific/technical challenges and evolving regulatory concerns – by prioritising activities of high common interest, and creating conditions for cross fertilization, interaction and mutual understanding between different Joint Programme contributors and participants;
- 6. **Enhance knowledge transfer to early stage programmes** by providing an opportunity for less advanced programmes, and in particular those in an early stage of geological disposal programme implementation, to benefit from the cross-European fertilisation in radioactive waste management;
- 7. Foster efficient use of the RD&D resources at the EU level by sharing and advancing existing knowledge, facilities and infrastructure rather than repeating and duplicating efforts; and
- 8. **Foster a better transfer of knowledge across generations of experts** by helping to bridge the risk of shortage of the skilled, multidisciplinary human resources and critical infrastructure needed to develop, assess, license and operate RWM facilities, in view of the long lead-times and the intergenerational operational time-spans.

IOINT PROGRAMME ENDORSEMENT



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All Joint Programme participants, through their participation in EURAD, endorse the Vision and positively support the content and implementation of the EURAD Founding Documents.





STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA



The Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) of the European Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management (EURAD) describes the scientific and technical domains and sub-domains and knowledge management needs of common interest between EURAD participant organisations.

It has been developed in a stage-wise manner, Step 1 - taking over entirely the scope developed within the EC <u>JOPRAD</u> Project (See, D4.2 Programme Document), and Step 2 - enhanced with a small number of additional needs identified by ongoing EC projects and approved for inclusion between the key contributors of EURAD.

The SRA scope is structured by seven Scientific Themes, as illustrated in Figure 2. These themes are also used in the roadmap. Although all technical in nature, Theme 1 is an overarching theme, Themes 2-5 are predominantly focussed on fundamental science, engineering, and technology, and Themes 6 and 7 include aspects more of an applied science and integration focus.

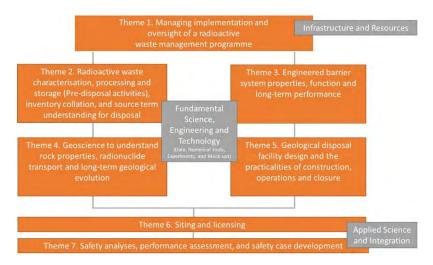


Figure 1. Scientific Themes of EURAD SRA

Within each theme, the SRA provides (i) a short introduction and background section, broken down into a number of topics that are further used in the roadmap. The SRA then provides (ii) a list of RD&D priorities, strategic studies and Knowledge Management activities of common interest to be addressed by EURAD, using the tasks numbers from the EC JOPRAD project (in the future version a new numbering system shall be implemented). For each there is an indication of relevant cooperation and past EC projects that should be considered at the time of task initiation; and (iii) a summary of ongoing and active work (including Horizon 2020 projects) that address in-part, or in-full, the activities and priorities identified for each Theme. This structure is further summarised by Figure 3 below.

An important consideration in developing the SRA themes, and their further delineation into topics and sub-topics, has been to avoid grouping scientific and technical scope according to rock type (e.g. clay, hard-rock, or salt systems) or by disposal concept and design (e.g. vertical borehole, horizontal tunnel or vaulted systems). Rather, EURAD SRA considers integration of scope across programmes with varying rock types and concept designs as highly beneficial, resulting in enhanced cross-fertilisation between established communities of practice for specific areas of scientific and technical competence.

Figure 2. The Structure of EURAD SRA



Theme Challenges:
Description of the main
challenges that the scope of
the Theme will address

Theme Priorities: RD&D, strategic studies and knowledge management activities with level of common interest high/medium/low

Theme Work Packages: Description of ongoing EC projects or Joint Programme scope initiated to address identified priorities

EURAD SRA does not describe activities that are handled by individual Member States' RD&D programmes, and should not be considered an exhaustive list of all RD&D initiatives or active work within Europe. It only includes initiatives that are currently coordinated and funded by the EC and those that have been brought to the attention, and considered relevant for cooperative work, by Joint Programme participants. Recognising the potential overlaps with existing initiatives and the coordination needed to ensure that EURAD delivers on its remit to provide European added value, for each RD&D activity, the SRA includes an indication of known opportunities for interaction. This will also be addressed within the knowledge management activities. (*Note that this activity has yet to be completed in coordination with IAEA).

The SRA Tables of RD&D Priorities indicate the surveyed High, Medium or Low level of Common Interest, as identified by EC Project JOPRAD (see Annex I). The enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Cross-cutting Activities identified of common interest (by JOPRAD) that relate to each Theme are included without an indication of High, Medium or Low level priority. It is anticipated that the first implementation phase of EURAD (EURAD-1 – 2019-2024) will address this by additionally surveying Member-States needs on these aspects and developing a specific list of priorities as a basis for EURAD work, beyond the collaborative RD&D scope.

EURAD's SRA will be a dynamic and living document that shall be updated periodically in order to integrate outcomes of RD&D activities as well as any emerging collaboration needs identified by the RWM community during the implementation phases of EURAD.

We anticipate that there will be regular 'soft' updates to make minor edits and additions. This will be complemented by periodic extensive updates to coincide with future Work Package developments where it is anticipated that significant changes may result to take account of learning from EURAD-1 (2019-2024) and align the SRA, Roadmap and Work Package scope and methodologies with how things evolve, particularly with respect to the EURAD governance scheme and how the criteria used to identify needs of the Waste Management Organisations (WMOs), Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) and Research Entities (REs).



THEME 1: MANAGING IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT OF A RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction and background

Programme planning

Radioactive waste management (RWM) programmes present special challenges in their planning and execution, for which ongoing programmes have already lasted for several decades. They involve not only significant science, technology and engineering, but also substantial elements of programme management, regulation, politics, financing, resourcing, and most importantly. public participation and stakeholder engagement. Such elements are included in the Waste Directive and elaborated further in the ENEF NAPRO Guide. International collaboration on these aspects hold many advantages for both early-stage programmes and advanced programmes, and although not considered pure RD&D, they require expert technical knowledge, sharing of good practice, and hence are included within EURAD scope.

Establishing very early on a national programme with decision milestones, and clear roles and responsibilities, enables all parties (i.e. government, regulator, operator and public) to commit to progress. Particularly when implementing geological disposal, public participation and stakeholder involvement has great importance to the planning of the programme. Lessons learned from past programme experiences show that engineering aspects tend to be well understood, with sufficient experience to accurately plan the effort and resources required. In contrast, the scientific effort (site characterisation, process modelling, safety assessment etc.), while already providing understanding of process understanding and impacts on safety, is evolving over time leading to new view points and sometimes new uncertainties and it is less predictable in the outcome, duration or resources that may eventually be required. Accounting for such uncertainty has become a key part of successful programme planning, and would benefit from continued sharing of methodologies and experience.

A clear strategy and commitment to involvement of stakeholders is essential to

the decision-making process at all stages of a waste management programme. This will include how stakeholders with interest in RD&D will be involved and ways of communicating the scientific basis of waste management solutions for a range of audiences, including those for disposal. Throughout the preparatory work of the Joint Programme EURAD (see, the EC JOPRAD project), experts of Civil Society have contributed to and influenced the scope of work to be addressed.

Organisation

All programmes benefit from an established waste management and disposal policy and regulatory framework established prior to the initiation of substantial site work. These should be clear, comprehensive and in line with accepted principles promulgated internationally. It is essential that those working in direct support of the national regulatory bodies continue to network and harmonise views on how to develop, maintain and apply regulations.

The Waste Directive requires Members States to ensure they have National Programmes leading to implementation of safe and responsible management of spent fuel and radioactive waste. This includes the requirement to each develop a dedicated RD&D programme and transparent policy, see Waste Directive Articles 12 (1,F) and 12(1,J). Member States completed their first notification to the Waste Directive in 2015, however their responses have not been made available or used directly to determine the scope of EURAD. Rather, Member States with this responsibility are able to influence EURAD scope through their participation. Inputs from early-stage programmes have already been included into EURAD by earlier work undertaken by the Implementing Geological Disposal Technology Platform (IGD-TP) which prepared a preliminary Guide on RD&D programme planning for geological disposal in 2015, the PLANDIS Guide. Aimed at early-stage programmes, it suggested a number of activities that would benefit from further guidance, anticipated to be developed within EURAD Knowledge Management Scope.



Resources

In the perspective of decades-long programme management, organisational capabilities related to resources (competence maintenance, education and training), financing (forecasting and costing), and the adoption of sound management systems and processes are all needed.

Across Europe there are a large number of organisations within many countries with resources (databases, equipment, capabilities, etc.) relating to the management and disposal of radioactive waste. Further networking and documentation of such infrastructure could aid early-stage programmes to tap into an existing talent pool and also help advanced programmes manage emerging skill gaps either for new competencies identified, or to manage

capacity when key individuals have retired or local/national resources are unavailable. Sharing of competence matrices for different roles (regulator versus implementor) and how these evolve through successive phases of a waste management programme would be highly advantageous.

Information management, record keeping and maintaining memory are important activities within the context of implementing geological disposal (and long-term waste storage). The IAEA and OECD-NEA are involved in providing guidance in support of those aspects. The outcome of their work is transferred through participation in project activities establishing the guidance and recommendations, as well as through dissemination of the outcomes through conferences, proceedings and guides.

RD&D Priorities and Activities of Common Interest to be addressed by EURAD:

Theme 1: Managing implementation and oversight of a radioactive waste management programme

- EU research infrastructure: To document the extent of European research infrastructure and competencies, and establish conditions allowing for transnational access to and/or sharing of facilities and established networks (J3.15/High).
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the breadth and depth of research infrastructure across Europe.
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: possibility to explore training / mobility exchange at some sites / URLs
- Pre-licensing management: To identify RD&D and knowledge transfer needs in support of defining pre-licensing activities that can support success in the siting and licensing phase/process (J3.11/Low).
- Expected outcomes and impact: Enable programmes to structure and prepare successfully for licensing.
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Cross-cutting
- Activities Identified of Common Interest that relate to Theme 1:
- How to establish and implement a radioactive waste management RD&D programme:
 To develop a common guidance document to support waste management programmes,
 including disposal, with establishment and implementation of a RD&D programme (Originates
 from needs identified by the IGD-TP PLANDIS Guide.
 - Training and competence maintenance of skills and expertise to support safe radioactive waste management including disposal: To ensure knowledge is managed and disseminated, and that there is competence maintenance, education and training of the workforce (J3.16).
 - Information management: To maintain information, knowledge and records over the long lead- and implementation-timelines of geological disposal programmes, from pre-licensing through to the post-operational phase (J3.14/Medium).



Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 1:

As previously mentioned, the Member States responses to the <u>Waste Directive</u>, together with Member States responsibility towards the <u>IAEA Joint Convention</u> provide considerable inputs and enable access to networks, resources and experience for how to establish the key components of a RWM programme at a national strategic level.

Regarding training, the EC ANNETTE project (2016-2019) is consolidating existing achievements to tackle the challenges in ensuring a qualified nuclear workforce is available to support future nuclear energy, decommissioning and waste management requirements. ANNETTE aims to enhance European-wide efforts initiated the past decades by different organisations belonging to academia, research centres and industry to maintain and develop education and training in the different nuclear areas. Links between ANNETTE and EURAD Knowledge Management Work Package on Training are anticipated.

Within EURAD-1, it is anticipated that one of the first guidance documents to be produced will be on establishing and implementing a RWM RD&D programme, building on the work of the IGD-TP PLANDIS Guide.



THEME 2: RADIOACTIVE WASTE CHARACTERISATION, PROCESSING AND STORAGE (PRE-DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES), AND SOURCE TERM UNDERSTANDING FOR DISPOSAL

Introduction and background

Waste handling, characterisation, treatment and packaging

Sufficient knowledge of the waste characteristics is necessary to define suitable treatment and conditioning, both for passive safety and for final disposal. Spent Fuels and vitrified high-level wastes are generally well characterised. Remaining uncertainties include inventories of some long-lived beta emitting activation products like Cl36, C14 etc.

Regarding long-lived intermediate level and low-level wastes, often, countries need to manage historical radioactive waste without adequate information about their origin and radionuclide content, and in some cases waste streams have been mixed. The problem may be more pronounced in countries having small amounts of radioactive waste which may not have the necessary funds to characterise the waste using available technology. Therefore, there is a need for developing reliable and affordable technologies for cost-effective characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste. Nondestructive assay techniques could enable the rapid characterisation of wastes prior to packaging, during storage, prior to dispatch to a GDF, or upon receipt at a GDF. These techniques could allow characterization of the gamma-radionuclide content, fissile content, physical and chemical characteristics of waste packages.

Significant progress has been made in the development of robust disposal concepts (including packaging options) for spent fuel, high-level wastes and many intermediate and low-level wastes. There is an opportunity for the identification of good practice between Member States where disposal concepts have been developed, however there is also a need to develop novel conditioning technologies for problematic wastes and further explore less-investigated waste conditioning options, such as geopolymers.

Interim storage

Radioactive waste may be transported and placed in interim storage prior to disposal covering a timespan of several decades up to a century or more. Unexpected delays in disposal programmes may extend storage periods beyond what was originally anticipated in the national programme. Therefore key considerations include degradation of the wasteforms and packaged waste during these relatively long or extended timespans, and the resulting impacts on the safety of the storage facility, as well as on the operational and post-closure safety of the geological disposal facility. Key considerations currently include waste package storage monitoring systems, aging and sealing of spent fuel storage casks, potential impacts of defects on spent fuel performance and re-packaging and/or reworking of packaged waste.

Transportation between facilities

Once a disposal facility is constructed and regulatory authorisation has been given to accept wastes for disposal, waste will need to be transported safely and securely to the facility from the sites where it is being stored. International standards and guidance for the safe transport of radioactive materials have been developed on the basis of world-wide experience and best practice. This experience is distilled into the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Transport Regulations, which apply to road, rail, sea and air transport of radioactive materials. Within EURAD, we anticipate sharing of good practice and experience to continue, particularly as advanced programmes move closer to transport and emplacement of waste in Europe's first geological disposal facilities.

Radionuclide inventory and source term



The nature and quantity of wastes for disposal, including their chemical and physical form, their packaging / conditioning and their radionuclide and chemical composition are known as the radioactive waste inventory for disposal. Improved understanding of (i) the inventory, (ii) the radionuclide source term and (iii) more generally, the evolution of the waste behaviour throughout the planned interim storage, operational and post-closure phases of a geological disposal facility lifecycle is important for designing the disposal system.

For wastes, such as Spent Fuel or vitrified Highlevel Waste, their wasteform is fixed, and therefore their physical and chemical form is used as a direct input to design of the disposal system, including disposal packaging. For other wastes (e.g. long-lived ILW), where more varied processing and treatment options are encountered, some enhancements in the robustness of the wasteform (and disposal package), and its contribution to overall safety performance of the disposal system may be considered, and therefore may vary depending on the disposal approach and concept adopted by each disposal programme owner to complement site conditions. For these wastes, knowledge of the radionuclide and chemical inventory (including metals and organic compounds) and the chemical state of its components are important. Data quality of waste inventories is variable, with uncertainty often dominated by waste heterogeneity.

In general, only a small subset of radionuclides will dominate the post-closure safety case of a disposal facility. However, since the composition of a wasteform contributes to the overall performance of the disposal multi-barrier system, improved mechanistic understanding for the release kinetics of the radionuclide and chemical species may enhance understanding of the source-term for key species in performance assessments.

The source term for a wasteform is not always an intrinsic wasteform property but may also depends as well on its disposal environment. Oxidizing or reducing disposal environments or the presence of hydrogen are of particular importance for the source term from spent nuclear fuel waste packages. In the case of vitrified waste, strong coupling exists between the wasteform performance and the presence of near field materials (e.g. clay interactions with

iron corrosion products). The presence of water vapor in unsaturated settings of disposal vaults, or water flow rates in saturated environments are also an important factor influencing the source term. Fundamental understanding of these couplings is available, but the long-term operation of the governing mechanism needs to be assured. Some work on natural analogue systems may help clarify such long term post-closure process understanding.

The EC CAST project (2013- March 2018) provided understanding of the ¹⁴C source term (focused on speciation) for graphite, activated metals (Zircalov and stainless steel) and ionic exchange resins. Further understanding may be helpful, particularly in support of the disposal of intermediate and low-level wastes, in order to provide confidence that the environmental and radiological impact of any release of these species will be acceptable. The management of some radioactive waste is still a challenge, while for some others there is the potential for optimisation. This includes operational wastes, by-products from existing processes (e.g. sludges), chemically reactive wastes, irradiated graphite, etc. Radioactive waste treatment processes (for example, thermal treatment) could be applied to a wide range of waste streams and could provide benefits in feasibility to meet waste acceptance criteria at a disposal facility, safety demonstration, volume and hazard reduction and cost savings.

Regarding spent fuel, the EC <u>FIRST</u> Nuclides project aimed to determine the fraction and the chemical form of some relevant elements, mainly ¹⁴C, ³⁶Cl and ⁷⁹Se. Quantification of the activation products ¹⁴C and ³⁶Cl that arise from N and Cl impurities in fuel, and understanding the impurity level ranges in fuels from different suppliers is still an open question identified at the end of the project. Internationally, considerable effort has been devoted to the long-term consideration of fission and activation product releases from spent fuel that may become exposed to groundwater once its container is breached (post-closure/disposal phase).

Waste acceptance criteria

As programmes move close to implementation, understanding of the nature and quantities of waste becomes formalized by waste acceptance criteria (WAC). This criteria includes a set of requirements for each



waste management facility (including a geological disposal facility), taking into account specific characteristics of the waste to be disposed, the disposal concept adopted, and local site conditions. International cooperation and coordination in developing better understanding of the processes governing the source term and how this translates into waste acceptance criteria, as well as its use in the safety assessment, requires ongoing development.

Multi-national, regional or shared facilities

Some programmes across Europe consider the feasibility of regional or shared facilities (including multi-national repositories) that

can provide infrastructure for all, or part, of the waste management route for a specific waste type. Planning of such facilities encompasses important and innovative developments (including the legal framework), which have been considered in work under the auspices of the EC or IAEA (See, IAEA - Developing multi-national radioactive waste repositories). Within EURAD, scope undertaken to understand waste management routes, as part of predisposal activities may consider aspects that are important to those national programmes that consider the use of multi-national, regional or shared facilities

RD&D Priorities and Activities of Common Interest to be addressed by EURAD:

Scientific Theme 2: Radioactive waste characterisation, processing and storage (Predisposal activities), and source term understanding for disposal.

- Identifying good practice in the management of inventory data and uncertainty treatment.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of those species that dominate the transport, operations and post-closure safety cases and targeted fit-for-purpose assay that can enable cost-effective data quality improvements (J1.1.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC FIRST Nuclides project
- Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Identification and sharing of good practice and in waste conditioning and packaging approaches for problematic wastes (J1.1.3/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: Check for EU-wide waste producers forum?
- Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the radionuclide release mechanisms and associated kinetics for vitrified waste (ILW and HLW), metallic wastes, high organic content wastes, graphite, and cementitious wasteforms (J1.1.4/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CAST project
- Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Develop and demonstrate enhanced and/or novel non-destructive assay techniques (which maintain waste package integrity and containment) to provide quality assurance of packages being stored, transported or received at a disposal facility (J1.1.2/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CHANCE project
- Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance.



- Expected outcomes and impact: Identification, characterisation and management of uncertainties related to the performance of the final waste package (including the waste form) during prolonged storage, e.g. ageing, confinement integrity, handling constraints, including effects on specific materials of casks for dry storage of Spent Fuel (J1.2.2/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To further understand bulk gas generation from ILW, and gas generation from HLW and spent fuel, and potential impacts on the disposal system. To identify and resolve outstanding RD&D requirements arising from the EC CAST project, to increase understanding of the generation and release of gases (H2, CO2, CH4, HCl, CO, HF, HCN, etc.) resulting from radiolysis of polymers, including the influence of temperature, and to increase understanding of the generation and release of hydrogen resulting from corrosion (J1.4.2/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CAST project
- Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To develop an appropriate understanding of the radiolytic performance and product stability, gas-permeability, resilience to cracking from gas production, fire performance and long-term chemical stability (leach performance) of geopolymers used for waste solidification in the context of the disposal environment (J1.1.5/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: Existing development group?
- Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Enhanced confidence in packaging and conditioning methods, and of the long-term environmental and radiological impact of wastes containing chemotoxic elements (J1.1.7/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: Existing development group?
- Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Optimisation of waste treatment options leading to potential benefits in terms of Waste Acceptance Criteria, safety demonstration, volume and hazard reduction and cost savings (J1.1.8/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects CAST, Carbowaste and THERAMIN
- Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved mechanistic understanding of the release of fission products from the different types of spent fuels to better predict the radionuclide source term for operational and post-closure safety assessment (J1.1.9/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects SFS, MICADO, FIRST Nuclides, DISCO
- Fourth generation (Gen (IV)) wastes.



- Expected outcomes and impact: To understand the nature and quantities of wastes arising from a fourth generation of nuclear reactors, identify challenges to the disposal of such wastes and enable early feedback to reactor system designers in order to mitigate associated risks (J1.1.6/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Quantification of fissile content of spent fuel.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the characteristics of spent fuel (J1.1.10/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?

Enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Cross-cutting Activities Identified of Common Interest that relate to Theme 2:

Strengthened links between Implementers and Waste Producers: To enhance cooperation in the process of spent fuel and nuclear waste disposal solutions and to improve understanding of spent fuel arisings, including those from innovative fuel types (J3.7)

- Inventory collation and forecasting: To ensure that all countries implementing a disposal facility develop a comprehensive inventory (J3.5).
- **Methodologies applied to define radionuclide inventories**: To further understand evolution of the radionuclide inventory after disposal including the use of radionuclide vectors, and uncertainties about databases of radionuclide properties (J3.6).
- Understanding of the potential for long-term storage as a management option for disused sealed radioactive sources: To understand the potential impact of improving technology for the treatment or re-use of disused sealed radioactive sources as an alternative to disposal (J3.10).
- Management of damaged waste packages and the criteria and methods for reprocessing aged waste: To share good practices with respect to minimising radiological consequences and addressing waste acceptance criteria in the event that packages have aged and require re-processing or have become damaged prior to transfer to a geological disposal facility (J1.2.4)
- **Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities**: To support the safe management and safety assessment of existing storage facilities and design criteria for new storage facilities (J.2.4.5).
- Waste acceptance criteria: To develop good practice guides for the derivation of waste acceptance criteria and increase confidence in, and further refinement of, inventory uncertainty quantification methods, including sensitivity studies (J2.1.6).

Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 2:

With the purpose of sharing experience and knowledge on waste management routes between interested organisations from different countries, with programmes at different stages of development,

with different amounts and types of radioactive waste), a strategic study (EURAD WP9-ROUTES) has been initiated to look holistically at waste management routes in Europe from cradle to grave. Specifically this will look across the spectrum of challenging wastes, characterisation approaches and waste acceptance criteria established across

Europe, and identify areas of focus for the EURAD in the future.

The EC Horizon2020 call, supported 4 projects running from 2017-2021 which will contribute further understanding and knowledge to address remaining challenges in Scientific Theme 1 - CHANCE, DISCO, INSIDER and Theramin.

The <u>CHANCE</u> project aims to address the as yet unsolved and specific issue of the characterization of conditioned ILW radioactive waste (CRW). CHANCE will establish a comprehensive understanding of current characterization methods and quality control schemes for conditioned radioactive waste in Europe. CHANCE will develop, test



and validate already-identified and novel new techniques that will undoubtedly improve the characterization of CRW. One of the project's key tasks will be identification of links and overlaps between waste acceptance criteria and actual waste characterization technologies available, in order to identify specific, as yet unsolved, methodology issues and technology gaps.

The **DISCO** project aims to fill the gap of knowledge on spent fuel dissolution arising from the development and use of novel types of fuel (Cr-doped and MOX). The project aims to enhance understanding of spent fuel matrix dissolution under conditions representative of failed containers in reducing repository environments and to assess whether novel types of fuel behave like the conventional ones. This project aims to expand the database on spent fuel dissolution with results from dissolution studies. The effects of dopants will be investigated through experiments using both spent nuclear fuel and synthetic materials specifically designed for the project. In addition, chemical modelling will be employed to enhance understanding.

The <u>INSIDER</u> project aims to develop new methodologies for more accurate initial estimation of contaminated materials, resulting waste volumes and timely planning during decommissioning and dismantling (D&D) operations. The envisaged project outcomes will enable building of a fit-for-purpose representation of the radiological status of facilities (or components), at a relevant precision level allowing improved decision making when considering different D&D scenarios and options.

The Theramin project is focussed on thermal treatment for radioactive waste minimisation and hazard reduction. Relevant technologies include in-container vitrification, gasification, plasma treatment and hot isostatic pressing. Project outputs will provide an EU-wide strategic review and assessment tool to assess the value of thermal technologies applicable to a broad range of waste streams (ion exchange media, soft operational wastes, sludge, organics and liquids). This will include the applicability and achievable volume reduction of the technologies through 'first-of-a-kind' active

and non-active full-scale demonstration tests, and will assess the disposability of residues. THERAMIN will establish a pan-European network of expertise on thermal treatment, will provide for cross-European technology transfer, and will identify prospects for sharing of facilities between countries facing similar problems.

Within EURAD first phase, an RD&D work package on spent fuel characterisation and evolution has been established. This will study the properties, behaviour and associated uncertainties of spent nuclear fuel from the time when it is irradiated in the reactor up to the time it is emplaced in a geological disposal facility. Both experimental and numerical activities are proposed. The work seeks to understand fundamental out-of-core behaviour of fuel and cladding to ultimately ensure safe, reliable and economical use of storage and disposal systems. The work package includes Knowledge Management activities, including a state-of-the-art review on spent fuel characterisation and sources of uncertainties, and the development of guidance for model calculations, radionuclide inventory calculations, characterization methods and uncertainties calculations for spent fuel.



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A step change in European collaboration towards safe radioactive waste management.



THEME 3: ENGINEERED BARRIER SYSTEM (EBS) PROPERTIES, FUNCTION AND LONG-TERM PERFORMANCE

Introduction and background:

Spent Fuel and high-level waste disposal canisters

The conditioned waste is placed in a container (sometimes called a canister), creating what is referred to as the waste package. The container must be chosen so that the waste can, if needed, be safely transported and handled leading up to its disposal. The material and design of the container can be chosen to then provide reliable physical containment under disposal conditions for extended periods of time. This can be achieved in a variety of ways, for example, in the case of metallic containers, by using a metal such as copper that is highly corrosion-resistant under certain chemical conditions or by using sufficient thickness of a metal such as carbon steel so that it will take a long time to be corroded through. For HLW and Spent Fuel, packaging developments are relatively mature and hence a continued exchange on latest developments is envisaged within EURAD. With new waste streams (advanced fuel cycles) and new host rock systems under consideration, alternative container materials for HLW/SF may be considered.

Containers for long-lived intermediate and low level wastes

For intermediate and low-level wastes, stainless steel, ductile cast iron and concrete containers are typically considered. Such containers have been used to package wastes across Europe, and therefore there is a wealth of existing information that can be shared through cooperation actions.

Clay-based backfills, plugs and seals

The backfill (or buffer) in this context refers to material that is placed immediately around emplaced waste containers in a disposal facility. The material and design can be chosen so that the buffer or backfill provides one or more beneficial functions.

Many studies have been performed to characterise the behaviour of swelling clay, including bentonites. The main requirements are on swelling capacity to fill the technological voids and on low hydraulic conductivity. This implies a good understanding of physical processes that occur throughout the lifecycle of the bentonite component (EBS, sealing or backfill) and a capacity to perform robust predictive simulations. Studies have concerned several types of bentonites in several physical forms, such as compacted blocks or pellet mixtures. Investigations of the behaviour of bentonites under particular conditions associated with their use in an industrial context need to be pursued. Especially, the role of heterogeneities due to installation or to external conditions such as local water inflow or temperatures in excess of 100°C. Such phenomena may lead to changes in the mineralogical composition of the bentonite, particularly in its clay content. These changes may affect the component as a whole (e.g. illitization) or an interface zone with the perturbation source (e.g. alkaline transformation).

For clay-based materials (e.g. bentonite) intended for use as a seal or to backfill galleries in the disposal facility, ongoing needs are also recognised. The main need is to consolidate the long-term performance of the seals at the component scale, taking into account all the (T)HMC perturbations between the different materials (concrete, bentonite, host-rock). For instance, there is still a need to improve our understanding of the consequences of chemical interactions at the interface between clay-based materials and concrete on long-term THM behaviour of the seals.

Cementitious-based backfills, plugs and seals

Cement-based backfills are envisaged for a number of disposal facilities for intermediate level wastes across Europe, and are commonly used as liners in disposal cells or as part of waste containers in many Member States existing facilities for low level waste /



near-surface disposal. Further understanding is required to support their use as a backfill material for longer-lived wastes in geological disposal, particularly to understand their contribution to overall system performance during late post-closure timeframes. For cementitious materials, their physical behaviour, especially during the operational phase and post-closure THM-transient periods, is strongly influenced by boundary conditions, controlled by both the disposal system and the host rock (water saturation, temperature, etc.). To assess the evolution of the performance of the cementitious components these studies have to be extended to a longer time-period, considering various operating conditions.

Cementitious materials are also extensively planned to be used as disposal structures (buffer, plugs, waste matrices) which require further understanding of their long-term degradation behaviour, including the impacts of organics. This is especially the case for low pH cements.

Salt backfills

Salt backfill regimes and seals are essential elements of the EBS for a HLW repository in salt.

EBS system understanding

At the disposal-cell scale, once packaged wastes, and backfills and seals are emplaced in the disposal facility, the spectrum of processes and interactions to be considered in the performance assessment is rather broad and covers waste-container, container – backfill/buffers, and waste package-host rock interactions. Regarding data and models to support the long-term safety assessment, feasible and well-instrumented integral experiments and improved models may provide for more realistic understanding of engineered barrier system (or near-field) evolution and related uncertainty treatment.

Across the range of backfill and buffer materials under consideration, there is a need for improved understanding of the coupled mechanical/chemical evolutions at the interfaces with the waste package materials (glass/iron/clay, cement/bentonite, cement/metal, bentonite/metal) and between these materials and the host rock (iron/clay interactions, alkaline perturbation). Of particular interest are unsaturated conditions, where glass is corroded by water vapor. Understanding further relatively 'short-term' interactions (e.g. resaturation) versus 'longterm' interactions (e.g. development of gas pressure, backfill degradation etc.) occurring at interfaces is considered important. Another perturbation which has to be addressed is the influence of gases and microbes on geochemistry. These studies need to be supported by mock ups (at different scales) and in-situ experiments to verify that the components will behave as expected and that all the relevant processes have been taken into account, but also to demonstrate the ability to build complex components (buffer, plugs and seals).

Co-disposal of radioactive waste of different classifications or properties may be possible in some geological disposal facilities. Interactions between wastes with different properties may occur, unless only one type of waste is disposed of (e.g. spent fuel, vitrified waste, etc.). Even when disposing of one waste type, such as long-lived alpha containing waste, the diversity of the waste may lead to a situation where dissolution plumes can influence each other. Therefore there is an ongoing interest in optimisation of the disposal of wastes with differing characteristics and properties and the appropriate selection of engineered barrier materials when co-disposed in a single geological facility.



RD&D Priorities and Activities of Common Interest to be addressed by EURAD:

Scientific Theme 3: Engineered barrier system (EBS) properties, function and long-term performance

- Improved understanding of the interactions occurring at interfaces between different barriers including waste packages in the disposal facility.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Knowledge of the physical and chemical transformations at the interface between waste packages and different barriers and materials and development of pore-scale models describing the impact on radionuclide migration and fluid transport, potential clogging in bentonite/cement or host-clay/cement interfaces, or increase in porosity in other interfaces under real repository conditions (J1.2.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Characterised bentonite / clay-based material evolution under specific conditions to provide data on hydro-mechanical, thermal and chemical behaviour.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Enhanced understanding of post-closure safety considerations of bentonite and clay-based materials by extensive characterisation of different phenomena, including variations of properties arising from barrier installation, hydration history, elevated temperatures and chemical influences on long-term evolution behaviour (J1.3.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC BENIPA and BELBaR project
- Improved chemical and microbial data to better quantify gas generation and the consequences of microbial processes.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved mechanistic understanding, rather than bounding assumptions, to quantify kinetics of microbial catalysis of both gas consumption or gas production reactions, and the competition between them, and improved understanding of the topological description of rock surfaces interacting with gases (J1.3.2/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC MIND project
- Improved quantification and understanding of cement-based material evolution to improve long-term modelling and assessments.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Increased confidence in simulations by reducing uncertainties in input data and understanding of key processes (for both young and aged materials), taking into account specific conditions for waste disposal (temperature, radiation, redox etc.) and considering hydromechanical behaviour (shrinkage and creep), and passive and active corrosion impacts (J1.3.3/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CEBAMA project
- Improved understanding of the impacts of different metallic and cementitious component phenomena on near-field evolution via improved models.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved geochemical models used in near-field modelling through numerical and experimental characterisation of their evolution and identification of the key THMC evolution processes (including metal corrosion / secondary phase formation, cement alteration and alkaline perturbations on the host rock) (J1.3.5/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects CAST, Carbowaste and THERAMIN



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• Improved understanding of gas reactivity in the EBS.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Increased understanding of gas reactivity in the EBS and host rocks under representative conditions and its potential impacts on geochemistry, safety-relevant processes and radionuclide migration (J1.4.4/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?

• Improved understanding of the performance of plugs and seals.

- Expected outcomes and impact: To further understand the coupled THMC behaviour of plugs and seals throughout the post-closure phase and to develop improved modelling capability to provide reassurance over the long-term (J2.2.2/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects RESEAL II, DOPAS

• Developing alternative HLW and Spent Fuel container material options and improved demonstration of their long-term performance.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Identification of alternative container materials or coatings beyond combined copper/cast iron or carbon steel, suitable for fulfilling container safety functions in current disposal systems and suitable for packaging novel wasteforms (J1.2.3/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects:

• Improved understanding of low pH cements.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Increased understanding of low pH cements and their evolution (pH, mineralogy), including their composition, their potential for retarding particular radionuclide migration, determining suitable methodologies for measuring the pH of cements, understanding of the reinforcement corrosion process in low pH concrete if reinforced concrete is used, and their behaviour under high temperatures (up to 90 °C) (J1.3.4/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CEBAMA project

• Improved description of the spatial and temporal evolution of transformations affecting the porous media and degrading materials in the near-field of HLW and ILW disposal systems.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of coupled interactions between reactive transport models, the waste alteration (e.g. corrosion of glass, polymer radiolysis/hydrolysis, etc.) and near-field materials (e.g. steel, concrete, etc.) (J1.3.7/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?

• Improved understanding of a salt backfill.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the long-term behaviour and properties of a salt backfill, including influences of pressure and temperature on behaviour (J1.3.6/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC BAMBUS II project, NEA-Salt Club

• Identify co-disposal interactions of importance to long-term safety.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Identified waste types and compositions that can generate plumes problematic for the integrity and retention of other wastes in a single facility and assessment of their potential impact on safety to support design optimisation (1.3.8/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?



Enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Crosscutting Activities Identified of Common Interest that relate to Theme 3: Engineered barrier system (EBS) properties, function and long-term performance

Use of clay-based materials in a geological disposal facility: To understand the properties and performance of different clay-based materials depending on their origin or mineralogy (1.3.1).

Low pH cement understanding: To consolidate existing knowledge on low pH cements, including their composition, impact on radionuclide migration and practical implementation (1.3.4).

Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 3:

There are several ongoing EC projects that will provide information and knowledge to support understanding of the Engineered Barrier Systems. The Horizon 2020 call supported the EC **BEACON** project running from 2017-2021 which will develop and test the tools necessary for assessment of the hydro-mechanical evolution of an installed bentonite barrier and its resulting performance in a disposal facility. Now that several European national programs are moving towards licensing, construction and operation of repositories, verification of EBS component behaviour is of high common interest. Therefore within BEACON, cooperation between design and engineering, science and performance assessment experts is planned in order to verify the performance of current designs for buffers, backfills, seals and plugs as part of the EBS.

A project nearing completion with outputs of direct relevance to this Theme includes the EC MIND project. It is a unique multidisciplinary project which brings together a broad range of leading research institutions and stakeholders in the field of radioactive waste disposal. The project aims to reduce uncertainty of safety-relevant microbial processes controlling radionuclide, chemical and gas release from long-lived intermediate level wastes (ILW), high-level waste and spent fuel geological disposal. Outputs will be of direct relevance to several of the EURAD-1

projects (Work Packages) described herein, so supporting ongoing dissemination activities with the knowledge management activities is recognised.

Completing in 2019, the CEBAMA project addresses key issues of relevance for longterm safety and key scientific questions related to the use of cement-based materials in nuclear waste disposal applications. It includes materials used as waste forms, liners and structural components as well as sealing materials in a broad variety of applications. It aims to provide insight on general processes and phenomena and to develop a model for predicting the transport characteristics such as porosity, permeability and diffusion parameters of cement-based materials in contact with the engineered and natural barriers of repositories in crystalline and argillaceous host rocks.

Within EURAD first phase, a work package is included to understand the influence of temperature on clay-based material behaviour. Both clay host rock and bentonite buffer and their behaviour at high temperature are included (ranging from 100 °C to ~150°C). Mechanical behaviour is the focus area, with an overall objective to evaluate whether an increase of temperature is feasible and safe. The programme of work will aim to provide results that are applicable to a wide range of buffer material and clay host rocks, which can be useful for different national programmes.



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Within EURAD a work package is included to support the assessment of the chemical evolution at the disposal cell scale. It considers interactions between disposal system components/materials and thermal, hydraulic and/or chemical gradients of relevance to ILW and HLW disposal concepts. The study of the disposal cell in this work package ranges from microscale processes at interfaces between different materials up to interactions of waste packages with their immediate surrounding near field environment and the host rock. The main objective is to identify, understand and describe the relevant processes driving the chemical evolution within selected generic disposal cell designs by analysing and combining information from available experimental studies and modelling exercises at both the process and system levels.

Also supported within EURAD is a work package dedicated to cement-organicsradionuclide-Interactions (CORI). Organic materials are present in some nuclear wastes and as admixtures in cement-based materials and can potentially influence the performance of a geological disposal system, especially in the context of low and intermediate level waste disposal. Therefore CORI aims to develop improved knowledge on organics degradation, organics-cement-interactions, and radionuclide-organics-cement-Interactions, all within the content of the post-closure radionuclide transport pathway for geological disposal facilities for ILW and LLW/VLLW, including surface/shallow disposal.



THEME 4: GEOSCIENCE TO UNDERSTAND ROCK PROPERTIES, RADIONUCLIDE TRANSPORT AND LONG-TERM GEOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

Introduction and background:

Long-term stability (uplift, erosion and tectonics)

A site should be geologically stable in order to ensure safety and also be predictable over long timescales to the extent required for assessing safety performance. A stable geological environment is not likely to be subject to sudden or rapid detrimental changes over long timescales because of its resilience with respect to internal and external perturbations. The geosphere contributes to isolation by providing a stable location deep underground that protects the geological disposal facility from any significant perturbations to the natural environment that may occur over the timescales of interest. The geosphere also contributes to containment by delaying the movement of any potential small amounts of long-lived radionuclides that are released from the EBS/near field, enabling their decay before they can pose a hazard to the biosphere.

The natural processes which may impact on the geosphere over the very long timescales associated with geological disposal are tectonics, uplift or subsidence and erosion,

sufficient to prevent significant over-

pressurisation of the EBS. In several disposal concepts, the potential for migration of free gas containing gaseous radionuclides to the biosphere is an important issue.

The EC <u>FORGE</u> (Fate Of Repository Gases) project investigated gas migration issues of relevance to geological disposal performance assessment.

Further needs identified include water (including solutes) and gas transfer during the resaturation phase, and understanding further complexity with respect to the coupling between hydraulic and other processes. The coupling with thermal processes is already implemented in most of the two-phase flow numerical codes and can be used on large scales. Concerning

and the impacts of future climate, particularly potential future glaciations and related subglacial erosion and permafrost formation. Processes generally occur more slowly at depth; therefore reasonable predictions of long-term behaviour and evolution can be made.

Perturbations (gas, temperature and chemistry)

The properties of the host rock and geosphere control the slow release and migration of radionuclides in both the gas and aqueous phase once released from the EBS. The key issues to be addressed depend upon the geological environment and the associated disposal concept for the facility.

In a low permeability host rock, such as the Clay stones or evaporites, there is the possibility that gas could be generated at a faster rate than it can be removed without inducing fracturing in the host rock. Thus, depending on the likely rates of bulk gas generation, the potential for significant over-pressurisation may need to be considered for these concepts. For a disposal facility in a fractured higher strength rock it is likely that transport of gas through the host rock would be

mechanical coupling however, the high complexity of incorporating full coupling, limits for the moment its use to a restricted volume. Having a simplified version of such a coupling, enabling its use in a full scale two-phase flow evaluation, would be highly useful.

Aqueous pathways and radionuclide migration

Regarding the aqueous phase releases, the rate of radionuclide migration depends not only on the distance of the disposal area from the biosphere and the rate of groundwater flow, but radionuclide migration is further retarded by the interaction of dissolved radionuclides with the diverse surfaces of wasteform and container degradation products, backfill



materials, minerals and organic matter. Retention on solid surfaces may be reduced by the formation of soluble solution complexes and organic or inorganic colloids. The migration process is different for each type of radionuclide and influenced strongly by the geochemical environment.

There has been research on the various topics of radionuclide migration for more than 30 years, often funded by the European Commission. This has included both detailed mechanistic and applied

studies. The present programme focuses on remaining uncertainties related to the influence of temperature, organic ligands, microbial perturbations, colloidal interactions and redox conditions on radionuclide behaviour (within the engineered barrier system – in Theme 3) the excavated disturbed zone, host rock and the far field (i.e. the geosphere). Scope continues to include laboratory-scale experiments, modelling and also the upscaling of process understanding through the use of URLs and large-scale mock-ups and/or full scale in situ testing.

RD&D Priorities and Activities of Common Interest to be addressed by EURAD:

Scientific
Theme 4:
Geoscience to
understand
rock
properties,
radionuclide
transport and
long-term
geological
evolution

•To increase understanding of gas migration in different host rocks.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Further understanding of gas generation and migration through the EBS and far field, including the fate of reactive gases (including upscaling from laboratory / URL studies) and the mechanical behaviour of host rock. Scope to consider carbon-14 migration, gas flow in EBS materials at elevated temperatures, gas interactions between packages and backfill, the impact of engineering design on gas migration, refined models of gas migration, including the treatment of uncertainty arising from the nature of the geological environment (J1.4.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CAST and GASNET Project
- Improved understanding of gas reactivity in different host rocks.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Increased understanding of gas reactivity in the EBS and host rocks under representative conditions and its potential impacts on geochemistry, safety-relevant processes and radionuclide migration (J1.4.4/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved representation of sorption mechanisms and coupled chemistry / transport processes for various media.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To represent heterogeneous media (cement-based materials, clay-rock, crystalline rocks, bentonite, corrosion products...) in speciation, sorption (considering competitive effects) and transport models considering the variability of barrier properties at all scales (J1.5.2/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CatClay project
- Improved understanding of bounding conditions for the effects of microbial perturbations on radionuclide migration to support performance assessments.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Quantification of microbe populations, energy and carbon source availability, and their impact on radionuclide migration, barrier performance and chemical environmental conditions as a function of time (J1.5.5/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC project MIND
- Develop and implement two-phase flow numerical codes to increase gas transient representation at the disposal scale.



- Expected outcomes and impact: Increase the degree of representativeness of two-phase flow models which may be used at the disposal scale by increasing the level of coupling with mechanics especially (J1.4.3/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Quantification of long-term entrapment of key radionuclides in solid phases to inform reactive transport models.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Experimental thermodynamic and kinetic data and supporting models to quantify mechanisms for irreversible entrapment in solid phases for key radionuclides (e.g. 14C and U as carbonates and 79Se in sulphur-bearing phases) (J1.5.3/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: Project SKIN (Slow processes in close-to-equilibrium conditions for radionuclides in water/solid systems of relevance to nuclear waste management).
- Improved understanding of the transport of strongly sorbing radionuclides.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved representation of heterogeneous media, anoxic environmental conditions, and retention of redox sensitive radionuclides or toxic elements in transport models (J1.5.4/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects SKIN, CatClay
- Improved understanding of the role of organics (either naturally occurring or as introduced in the wastes) and their influence on radionuclide migration.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the nature of the organic molecules generated by the organic waste or admixture degradation, their stability with time, their effects on radionuclide migration, organic mixtures, the nature and release rate of organic compounds resulting from polymers radiolysis and hydrolysis, and implementation in a reactive transfer model (J1.5.6 & J1.5.10 / Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved understanding of the influence of temperature on radionuclide migration and representation of effects in geochemical models
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of sorption constants for radionuclides (distribution coefficients or surface complexation constants) as a function of temperature, groundwater composition as a function of temperature, and the effect of temperature on potential transformations of solid phases, radionuclide speciation and any associated impact on solubility (J1.5.7/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects MIND
- Improved understanding of the role of colloids and their influence on radionuclide migration.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Experiment data and model development for colloid generation and transport, including transport parameters for inorganic colloids and radionuclide/organic complexes (J1.5.8/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC project BELBAR
- Improved understanding of the influence of redox on radionuclide migration.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the temporal and spatial evolution of redox conditions in engineered barrier systems, the effect of redox perturbations able to modify the expected oxidation states (and



- mobility) of radionuclides, and the role of kinetics of radionuclide reduction/oxidation (J1.5.9/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC project ReCosy

• Developing a geochemical model for volatile radionuclides.

- Expected outcomes and impact: To develop a geochemical model for a non-saturated system describing the distribution of volatile radionuclides between surface films of water, the aqueous phase and the gas phase, and to develop understanding of the capacity of host rocks and cement-based materials to interact with mainly 3H and 14C (J1.5.11/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC project Carbowaste, CAST
- Enhanced treatment of climate change, non-human biota, land-use and parameter derivation in biosphere models
- Expected outcomes and impact: To enhance understanding of biosphere processes so as to improve safety case confidence (J2.2.6/Medium).

Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects BIOCLIM, BIOMOSA

• Developing models of groundwater evolution.

- Expected outcomes and impact: To increase understanding of groundwater evolution, including composition and flow, relating to past and future events, such as climate change, glaciation and related subglacial erosion and permafrost formation (J1.6.3/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?

• Improved understanding of the processes of fracture filling.

- Expected outcomes and impact: Further understanding of fracture filling, including modelling of the composition of fracture filling minerals and the associated mechanical strength of the fillers as a function of temperature and time (J1.6.1/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC CROCK project
- Improved understanding of the impact of rock-matrix diffusion on radionuclide travel time through the geosphere.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved understanding of the impact of rock-matrix diffusion on radionuclide travel time through the geosphere (J1.6.4/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?

Enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Cross-cutting Activities Identified of Common Interest that relate to Theme 4:

- Impact of rock matrix diffusion on travel time through the geosphere: To ensure that learning from site characterisation activities in advanced programmes is disseminated to less-advanced programmes (J1.6.4).
- Development of site evolution models, and how to manage data as it is obtained during the site characterisation phase: To further knowledge on site evolution models, and how the physical, geochemical, geotechnical and hydrogeological properties of the host rock and disposal facility change over time (J3.2).



Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 4

Within EURAD a work package on mechanistic understanding of gas transport in clay materials is included. It aims to determine the range of conditions under which each identified gas transport regime is possible, in clay materials representative of the potential host rocks (and EBS components – relevant for Theme 3) considered in Europe. In this way, data will be obtained in conditions spanning low (diffusion) to high (advection) gas generation rates. For each of these gas transport regimes, the effects on performance related properties of the materials being tested will be investigated. The experimental effort will be complemented by the development and evaluation of modelling tools for simulating gas transport in clay-rich media for a wide range of gas transport regimes.

Also supported by EURAD is a work package which is focussed on fundamental understanding of radionuclide retention. Scope covers radionuclide and chemical species migration focussed on sorption processes, heterogeneous redox processes and in particular overall radionuclide mobility in "real" systems. Regarding sorption, the work package will address open issues on sorption reversibility, uptake mechanisms (adsorption vs. incorporation), molecular structure of surface complexes, effect of temperature as well as the thermodynamics of porewatersurface interfaces (acid/base surface properties, Kw), sorption site density (e.g. accessibility), sorption competition and surface diffusion. Investigations on surface induced (heterogeneous) redox processes will provide a better understanding of the coupled sorption and electron transfer interface reactions governing the retention of redox-sensitive radionuclides at Fe(II)/Fe(III) bearing minerals surfaces so as to improve our capacity to model, and thus predict, the fate of these elements in the context of radioactive waste storage. Studies on the mobility of radionuclides in "real" clay rocks as well as crystalline rocks will provide insight into the role of microstructures and the impact of chemical boundary conditions on radionuclide migration.



THEME 5: GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL FACILITY DESIGN AND THE PRACTICALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction and background:

Facility and disposal system design

The feasibility and suitability of a selected or preferred disposal concept(s) is an ongoing activity to review design and layout of the disposal system, together with the associated evaluation of operational and long-term safety and an assessment of socio-economic aspects. With respect to overall concept feasibility assessment, a common view on areas of significant safety impact could be identified and proposal formulated for appropriate degree of regulatory control. As disposal programmes progress through successive stages of development, the process for concept adaptation and optimisation requires careful consideration.

An important part of the facility design is asset management, which refers to the strategic plan, processes and actions that are needed to upkeep the disposal facility production system in an efficient and effective manner over the whole life cycle of the system. Engineering asset management offers a set of processes, methods and tools for system reliability evaluation, life cycle cost assessment, maintenance development and setting Key Performance Indicators for asset management operations.

Constructability, demonstration and verification testing

There is a need to demonstrate that the concepts for disposal are practical in terms of their actual implementation in a host rock. There are many aspects to this, from large-scale testing of systems and equipment, to iterating the final design of the facility to allow for adaptations to actual site conditions. This is often referred to as the industrialisation phase of a disposal programme which, together with optimisation activities (including optimisation of radiation protection), remains a key part of advanced programmes currently moving towards construction and operations.

Once facilities become operational, there will be an ongoing need to evaluate the behaviour of key components of the disposal

system, or the impacts of the disposal system and its operation on the environment – and thus to support decision making during the disposal process and to enhance confidence in the disposal process. Observations may be continuous or periodic in nature, and may include measurements of engineering, environmental, radiological or other parameters and indicators / characteristics.

Health and safety during transport, construction, operations and closure

During facility operations, all activities performed shall respect the requirements of long term safety. Nevertheless, some technologies and practices, if improperly implemented, may result in harm to workers and negative impacts on the long-term performance of the disposal system. It would therefore be beneficial to share lessons learned from other operational experience, incidents and health and safety -related accidents internationally.

Monitoring and retrievability

During the operational phase of a geological disposal facility it is likely that appropriately selected parameters will be monitored in order to provide reassurance of the as-built integrity of the disposal facility. In practice, the selection of monitoring technologies is based on the safety case, concept and requirement for each parameter (measuring period, frequency). Although considerable effort has been invested, further development utilising evolving technologies would be beneficial. The combination of non-invasive techniques is considered an essential aspect of monitoring due to their advantages over common intrusive methods. The ambition includes an increase in the range of physical and chemical properties that are monitored to allow the means for cross-correlating monitoring results.

Monitoring technology selection is also based on the need to provide minimal disturbance to the engineered barriers. R&D is necessary in order to develop and characterise improved monitoring technologies that will not disturb the disposal



cell, seal and plug, and that may be functional for long periods of time (for example, in excess of one hundred years).

Retrievability of wastes and reversibility of waste emplacement and decision making during implementation are treated at the national level, as they are pursuant to local and national requirements and legislation. How such requirements impact on design criteria has been an area of ongoing work

within EC projects and NEA initiatives. Some technologies for retrievability of wastes packages were developed and tested within the EC <u>ESDRED</u> project, however further work is identified to continue development of technologies to retrieve waste packages (e.g. development of robots and sensors). Likewise, many challenges remain with respect to reversibility of decisions, including those related to safety and the economy.

RD&D Priorities and Activities of Common Interest to be addressed by EURAD:

Scientific
Theme 5:
Geological
disposal
facility design
and the
practicalities
of
construction,
operations
and closure

- Developing monitoring strategies appropriate to the operational phase (including facility construction and work acceptance) of geological disposal facilities that will not adversely affect the performance of the disposal system
- Expected outcomes and impact: To capitalise on recent advances in monitoring technologies by developing, trialling and assessing a range of monitoring strategies utilising state-of-the-art cost-efficient monitoring technologies. To investigate the impact of monitoring technology on the performance of a range of disposal systems (J2.5.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC Projects SOMOS, MoDeRn, MoDeRn 2020.
- Developing innovative monitoring technologies.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To develop innovative technical solutions and improvement of existing technologies to facilitate the integration of monitoring technologies into the final repository design and to maintain the reliability of the monitoring systems (J2.5.3/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC Project MoDeRn 2020.
- Developing appropriate monitoring technologies for closure and a period of post-closure institutional control in links with relevant parameters for safety.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To provide reassurance of conditions following closure by identifying possible parameters for monitoring during the post-closure stage up to the end of institutional control including the development of appropriate monitoring techniques (e.g. wireless transmission, large energy autonomy technologies) (J2.5.2/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Optimisation of backfilling and other major implementation processes, including waste emplacement, retrieval and sealing technologies.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To characterize at various scales (from laboratory scale to demonstration at full scale) the capability of the backfill material to meet the main requirements. This would require the study of mixtures between excavated rock with some additives such as cement to improve mechanical properties or bentonite to increase swelling capacity. Effects of long term storage should also be studied as it could lead to storage recommendations (J2.5.7/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?



- Developing cost-effective asset management strategies for use in the design.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To enable definition of the requirements arising from the upkeep and improvement of assets in the facility design, including a preliminary asset management strategy (J2.5.8/Medium)
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Developing operational hazard assessment methodologies (inc. flooding risk)
- Expected outcomes and impact: To identify potential pathways for water ingress from representative geological disposal facility designs. To assess impacts of flooding on operational safety and long-term safety and performance (J2.4.2/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?.
- Improved understanding of waste package durability and disposal facility infrastructure with respect to retrievability.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To improve understanding of the durability of waste packages ensuring their ability to be handled, durability of structures ensuring the maintenance of functional free play, removal operations performed without jeopardising safety, and the aptitude for dismantling of partial closure components (for cells and drifts) and for re-equipping the facility (J2.5.4/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC ESDRED project
- Assessment of the technical feasibility and lifecycle adaptation of a geological disposal concept for a specific site and specific nuclear waste type.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Development of a common view on areas of significant safety impact with respect to technical feasibility of a geological disposal concept. Development of change control approaches to appropriately capture design adaptation and feedback into safety assessment (J2.5.5& 3.8/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects:?
- Verify robustness of disposal system designs using large scale mock ups.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To verify the robustness, and demonstrate feasibility and performance of disposal facility designs and to demonstrate the capacity to build some complex components such as seals or the engineered barriers (J2.5.6/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects:?

Enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Cross- cutting Activities Identified of Common Interest that relate to Theme 5:

- Accident management and emergency preparedness: To improve the understanding of potential safety issues with regards to RWM, including disposal (J2.4.4).
- **Asset management:** To develop criteria for managing assets that balances risk, cost and benefit of the assets over their life cycles and evaluate alternative scenarios for asset management approaches (J2.5.8).
- Managing co-disposal: To optimize the use of geological facilities by enabling disposal of wastes with a variety of compositions and properties (J3.12).
- Radiation protection optimisation principle: Improved methodologies for applying the principles of 'Best Available Technology' (BAT), 'As Low As Reasonably Practicable' (ALARP)



- and 'As Low As Reasonably Achievable' (ALARA) to disposal system development to ensure
- the safety and radiological risks resulting from the disposal system throughout its lifecycle
- are reduced so far as reasonably practicable and immediate (operational) risks are balanced against the post-closure risk (J3.13).
- **Reversibility:** To develop a common position across Europe, and to exchange good practices (J3.17).

Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 5:

Based on the outcomes of the EC MODERN project, collaborative efforts continue through MODERN2020 on monitoring technologies and strategies for use in a geological disposal. It aims to provide the means for developing and implementing an effective and efficient repository operational monitoring programme, that will be driven by safety case needs, and that will take into account the requirements of specific national contexts (including inventory, host rocks, repository concepts and regulations, all of which differ between Member States) and public stakeholder expectations (particularly those of local public stakeholders at (potential) disposal sites). The work in the Modern2020 Project will address: i) Strategy: development of detailed methodologies for screening safety cases to identify needs-driven repository monitoring strategies and to develop operational approaches for responding to monitoring information; ii) Technology: carry out research and development (R&D) to solve outstanding technical issues in repository monitoring, which are related with wireless data transmission technologies, alternative long term power supplies, new sensors, geophysics, reliability and qualification of components.; iii) Demonstration and Practical Implementation: enhance the knowledge on the operational implementation and demonstrate the performance of state-of-the-art and innovative techniques by running full-scale and in-situ experiments; and iv) Societal concerns and Stakeholder Involvement: Develop and evaluate ways for integrating public stakeholders concerns and societal expectations into repository monitoring programmes.



THEME 6: SITING AND LICENSING

Introduction and background:

The selection of a site (or sites) for a geological disposal facility is clearly the most important challenge to the successful implementation of long-term management of radioactive wastes. Therefore this topic is of great interest to early-stage programmes that have yet to identify a preferred site for a geological disposal facility, including in this case those programmes that have experienced reversals in past site selection projects. This theme represents the clearest example of the importance of societal engagement in decision-making, including the necessity to engage at national, regional and local community levels. This engagement has to take full account of the relevant formal policies, legislation and regulations laid down by society. An implementing organisation must earn "a licence" to proceed at all stages of its programme and this typically translates into a formal regulatory requirement for licensing at key stages. Site selection policies and procedures, regulatory arrangements and licensing requirements vary between member states, reflecting inter alia the socio-political context, geological factors, and the waste inventory. Therefore there is no single best practice in meeting this key challenge, but there are common components that can contribute to a successful outcome. These form the basis for EURAD activities on this theme.

Site selection process

The process to be followed in selecting a site for a GDF is typically determined at national government level but, in establishing the relevant policy, the implementing organisation, regulators and civil society are likely to be required to play a part. Increasingly emphasis is placed upon the involvement and support of potential, "host" communities that would be most affected by eventual development of a GDF. The process is likely to involve the initial evaluation of a number of potential sites with a progressive narrowing down, eventually to identify a single preferred site. In order to maximise the prospect of a successful outcome, the stakeholders and in particular potential host communities must be provided with the

information that they require to make informed decisions and be confident that the process is open, transparent and legitimate. A wide range of criteria are involved in selecting a preferred site, including impacts of development and operation on the natural environment and landscape, impacts on any specially designated natural or archaeological features, impacts on the human environment especially the transport infrastructure, impacts on socio-economic conditions, and costs. Whereas these might be required to be evaluated to an unusually high standard in the case of a GDF, these criteria and their evaluation are familiar in many major civil engineering projects. There is scope in investigating the best means of making the relevant information accessible to stakeholders, for example by means of online geographical information systems.

Although by no means the only selection criterion, the main focus of EURAD in this area concerns the geological conditions at potential sites. At the initial stages of a site selection process it is unlikely that detailed information will be available on the geology at GDF depth such that the process has to progress with a recognised level of uncertainty. At these early stages it is valuable to identify the relevant national geoscience database, giving the alreadyknown characteristics of the geology at depth, and to develop methods to make this information accessible to stakeholders. At the outset of evaluating geology, it is usually necessary to identify exclusion criteria in an open and transparent manner. Exclusion criteria are likely to include the presence of exploitable mineral or hydrocarbon resources, the existence of significant geological instability such as seismically active zones or volcanism, the existence of unfavourable hydrogeological activity such as thermal springs or karstification (dissolving of minerals such as limestone), or the existence of large-scale hydraulic features such as large fracture zones. Particularly for this last criterion the implementing organisation needs to use survey methods such as aeromagnetic surveying and classical surveys of rock outcrops and to build confidence that the relevant features can be detected and a



potential siting area eliminated if necessary. Generally there is much good practice that can be shared.

Detailed site investigation

At some point in the site selection process when the number of potential sites has been narrowed down sufficiently, it becomes necessary to conduct more detailed geological investigations with the aim of establishing whether a GDF can be developed, meeting the required levels of safety and security, at one or more of the remaining sites and possibly to support the identification of a preferred site. There is considerable overlap with Theme 4 (Site characterisation) at this stage but in this Theme 6 the focus is on developing and improving methods that support the decisionmaking process. Good practice in advanced programmes has shown the benefit of developing what is termed a site-descriptive model (SDM) at the same level of detail for each of the sites undergoing detailed geological investigation. The SDM captures the key results and conclusions of the investigations in a relatively short report that makes the relevant information accessible to stakeholders and provides a traceable audit trail to the relevant underlying technical reports. There is scope for investigating how best to develop and present the SDM. A further valuable development is to present a "confidence assessment" recognising that there remain residual uncertainties and discussing whether these uncertainties should prevent progressing to the next stage, i.e. further investigations from the surface, going underground to obtain more detailed information that is inaccessible from the surface, or if appropriate moving directly to develop the GDF. In the case of going underground to undertake more detailed investigations, there is useful guidance available on this step (See, NEA -Underground Testing, and Underground Research Facilities).

As site investigations proceed there is a need to develop and refine the layout and design of the prospective GDF to take account of the developing knowledge of the geology at depth. There is considerable overlap with Theme 5 (GDF design) but in this Theme 6 the focus is on developing approaches to

demonstrating optimisation in the prospective exploitation of the site. Important aspects are likely to include selection of the optimal depth for the disposal tunnels/ rooms, determination of spacings of disposal tunnels/ rooms and spacings between waste packages, development of exclusion criteria to apply at specific disposal locations, and the relationship of the underground excavations to the surface waste receipt facilities and the means of access to the underground, classically whether by inclined drift tunnel or vertical shafts – or a combination.

Licensing

It has to be recognised that the formalities of licensing and the number of licensing steps will vary considerably between member states. In some countries a single regulator is largely responsible for the various stages of GDF implementation whereas in other countries a large number of regulators can be involved over the different stages, including those responsible for land-use planning, mining, radiological protection (of both public and workers), transport, long-term safety, security and safeguards. Licence applications will have to be tailored to match these arrangements and there will be no single best practice in this regard. However there is scope for developing and improving the information and argumentation in support of licence applications, particularly in respect of long-term, post-closure safety. There has been a significant reduction in the reliance once placed on numerical modelling results and a corresponding increase in the use of more qualitative arguments alongside evidence of the level of understanding of physical processes. More specifically regulators and stakeholders need to have confidence that, at a given stage of implementation, the residual uncertainties have been identified and that sufficient evidence has been presented to justify progressing to the next stage of implementation. There is scope for developing and improving approaches to this aspect.

Although a distant prospect for even the most advanced member state programmes, it is envisaged that an application will eventually be made for the withdrawal of regulatory control of the operator of a GDF



site and pass the responsibility of institutional control to the state once all the relevant wastes have been emplaced. Whereas it would not represent a good use of resources at present to study such an

application in detail, it would be valuable at this stage to understand any technical aspects that may be required to be in place from the early stages of implementation to support such an application in the future.

RD&D Priorities and Activities of Common Interest to be addressed by EURAD:

Scientific Theme 6: Siting and licensing

- Maintaining and developing understanding of tools and techniques for developing site descriptive models.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To ensure that state-of-the-art techniques needed to interpret and model site characterisation information are available or can be made available in a timely manner to support site investigation activities (J1.6.5/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Developing state-of-the-art on the methods of uncertainty management associated with site characteristics.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Identification, characterisation and management of uncertainties related to site characteristics, including possible geodynamics and tectonic perturbations of the site in the long-term (J1.6.2/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?

Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 6:

Siting and licensing of facilities are typically very specific to national and political considerations, often involving local communities and technical work in support of addressing needs that are site-specific. Thus at present there are no dedicated 'technical' or 'scientific' work packages envisaged that related to this Theme in the first phase of EURAD. Within EURAD Work Package on Uncertainty Treatment (further described in Theme 7), methodologies for site uncertainty treatment will be explored.



THEME 7: PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT, SAFETY CASE DEVELOPMENT AND SAFETY ANALYSES

Introduction and background

Integration of safety-related information

Prior to construction, and throughout successive phases, most disposal programmes are centred around key milestones and regulatory licencing to demonstrate safety. This includes transport, construction, operational and post-closure safety for the very long-term of the disposal facility. There are well-established existing international networks, NEA/OECD and IAEA guidance to support programmes in their preparation of safety cases and supporting analyses, in addition to state-ofthe-art examples from advanced disposal programmes (See, IAEA Safety Standards Series SSG-23). A safety case is a set of statements concerning the safety of the disposal, substantiated by a structured collection of both quantitative and qualitative arguments and evidence. The development of the safety case and the task of integrating of all the necessary information will always be specific to the system evaluated and thus, in this area, each country has to develop its own capabilities in interaction with its local stakeholders, however, there is added value with seeking the help of experienced experts from elsewhere and adopting international good practice with respect to safety case methodologies. The safety case needs to be updated regularly by improved treatment of process understanding and refinement of modelling capabilities, particularly with respect to upscaling and coupling of processes during the post-closure phase but as well for safety during the operational

Performance assessment and system models

To evaluate the long-term evolution of all disposal facility components, a sufficient understanding of coupled thermal-hydromechanical and chemical (THMC) processes is needed. Further improvements identified include: Component material descriptions and their degradation during storage periods, together with understanding of post-closure evolution descriptions, particularly the

transition from the non-saturated system to fully saturated one; The potential development of microorganisms which can catalyse certain chemical reactions; The variation of redox conditions, including the impact of substances released from waste packages; The thermo-hydro-mechanical behaviour of the rock and, in particular, the evolution of the damaged zone is of interest; Gas generation and identification of transfer pathways; Water saturation and swelling of bentonite used for backfill, plugs and seals; and Thermal evolution of the host rock and engineered barriers.

One of the challenges is to describe all of the couplings between those processes and to identify those most relevant both for performance and safety assessment. Modelling long-term THMC performance of the host rock, Excavated Disturbed Zone, bentonites, or disposal system components is usually done by means of a spatial and temporal finite element analysis. Upscaling of THMC models in time and space and the study of its validity and representativeness at all scales, constitutes a large field of research. This will combine both numerical developments and experimental work to confirm the choices in terms of representative volumes. This includes the representation of THMC parameters which could exhibit, in some cases, a significant natural variability.

Understanding of physio-chemical processes affecting the evolution of disposal components and geological systems, and their consequences on radionuclide transfer, is based on both an experimental approach and the use of predictive modelling at different temporal and spatial scales. Relevance of modelling and numerical simulation is strongly linked to the development of tools able to represent complex systems in terms of processes and geometry over large time and space scales. Thus, the complexity of some mechanisms, strong multiple couplings, multi-scale approaches, complexity of objects and heterogeneities to be simulated, management of uncertainties to identify key parameters,



and integrated systems are all potential areas for RD&D in order to improve the understanding of disposal systems, and increase robustness in performance and safety assessment applications. In this field, some particular topics that would benefit from further development include multi-scale approaches from the atomic scale (< nm) to the scale of the geological formation (> 100 m) in order to validate relevant phenomena and input data utilizing homogenization and up-scaling techniques.

Management of heterogeneity at all scales, such as natural variability of properties, anisotropy, singularities (fractures, fissures network), non-porous materials and voids, and numerical techniques which allow such heterogeneities to be taken into account are of continued interest. Development of multiple-process modelling, including development of algorithms and numerical methods for strong couplings at the large scale continues. Capability gaps exist in twophase flow, reactive transport modelling and THMC couplings. Development / improvement (performance, accuracy, robustness) of tools in the area of high performance computing, as applied to system modelling, with numerical resolution methods allowing representation of complex integrated and heterogeneous systems is also of interest.

Treatment of uncertainties

Management and treatment of uncertainties (epistemic, aleatoric) in process understanding, in complex models as well as in its safety implications both for the long term and the operational phase is a continuous activity, in order to identify the key input data of the integrated system, to identify priorities or research and as well to gain confidence in a repository project among stakeholders.

As advanced programmes move close to implementation, consideration of the safety case and its ongoing management and development during construction and operations has become of interest. Linked closely to the implementers management system, understanding of deviations in planned implementation scenarios and preclosure disturbances, and their effect on performance assessment outputs, safety

implications and design adaptation is of continued interest.



Scientific
Theme 7:
Performance
assessment,
safety case
development
and safety
analyses

- Improved understanding and models for the impact of THMC on the behaviour of the host rock and the buffer materials.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To further understand the impact of THMC on the behaviour of the host rock and the buffer materials, and to develop appropriate models coupling all the relevant phenomenology impacting the key processes during the transition from the non-saturated period to saturation following closure (J2.2.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC project BENCHPAR, HE (Heater Experiment).
- Improved understanding of the upscaling of THMC modelling for coupled hydro-mechanical-chemical processes in time and space.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To extend deterministic and/or stochastic approaches to take into account the upscaling aspects regarding THM parameters (J2.2.4/High)
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved multi-scale reactive transport models.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To further develop the capability to model the migration of contaminants from the repository to the biosphere (J2.3.4/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Further develop transparent and quality assured thermodynamic databases for use in performance assessments and supporting models.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved thermodynamic data for key radionuclides, principal elements of the disposal system, secondary phases and solid solutions, filling gaps for specific environments and using natural analogues to assess slow kinetic constraints (metastability). Thermodynamic data may be required in order to validate predictions at higher temperatures and salinity, and to underpin models considering cement phases, alkaline conditions, redox, etc. Improved treatment of uncertainty in thermodynamic data is also anticipated (J1.5.1/High).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: NEA TDB Project, Thermochimie (WMOs: ANDRA, RWM, Ondraf)
- Improved understanding of the influence of pre-closure disturbances on long-term safety.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To develop common approaches (including scenarios) for safety case adaptation and update during facility operations and closure (J2.1.1/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Further refinement of methods to make sensitivity and uncertainty analyses.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Develop common approaches to demonstrate operational and post-closure safety and overall facility lifecycle evolution. Improved uncertainty treatment (models and data) using evolution scenarios (i.e. improved system representation during different timescales and for complex scenarios such as those involving multiple strongly coupled processes) (J2.1.3/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved performance assessment tools.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved mathematical methods to analyse the importance of physical properties defined as input of a simulation on the relevant



output of the simulation (sensitivity analysis), and to quantify the effect of uncertainties on these outputs (uncertainty analysis) (J2.3.1/Medium).

- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improve geosphere transport models.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Improved representation of the transport of contamination through the geosphere in support of the safety case (J2.3.3/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved understanding the role of physical/chemical processes at different scales and linking bottom-up and top-down approaches in performance assessments.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To extend up-scaling to the materials involved in radioactive waste disposal, e.g. cementitious-based materials, to develop multi-scale approaches for coupled processes (including chemistry, mechanics, hydraulic, etc.) and to develop multi-scale strategies to represent complex phenomena (redox processes, microbiology, mineral transformation, etc.). (J2.3.5/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved treatment of heterogeneity.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To provide a modelling capability which can integrate available site data to account for heterogeneities in the near field (J2.3.6/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved computing.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To enable the use of numerical and highly parallelized code on a heterogeneous grid or cluster, to represent hydraulic and solute transfer in huge integrated systems (disposal and geological media), two-phase flow and transfer at the system level, reactive transport at the scale of many components, and THM couplings at a large scale. (J2.3.7/Medium).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: DECOVALEX
- Improved understanding for the impact of deviations in planned implementation scenarios on the performance assessment outputs of the disposal facility.
- Expected outcomes and impact: Understanding how deviation (unplanned events) may impact the handover state of the facility as the starting condition for long-term performance assessments. Develop improved scenario treatment and communication of deviations from normal operating scenarios to understand key controls on the performance assessment (J2.1.5/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improved understanding of the spatial extent and evolution with time of oxidative transients, as well as the possible impact on safety functions.
- Expected outcomes and impact: To investigate the oxidative transient in the near field during the construction and operational phases, notably with regard to corrosion of metallic components (J2.2.3/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: EC projects BENIPA, NF-PRO, FEBEX
- Open-source performance assessment code
- To develop high performance computing oriented code which can simulate multi-phase flow and transport in unsaturated porous media (J2.3.2/Low)



- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improve fire and impact assessment
- To assess the impact of fire or explosions on the underground systems during the operational phase (J2.4.1/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: ?
- Improve understanding of the impacts of operational safety
- To minimise the disturbance of operations on long-term safety sharing by lessons learned across operating facilities within the nuclear industry and other mining operations (J2.4.3/Low).
- Cooperation and relevant past projects: GEOSAF

Enabling Knowledge Management, Strategic Studies and other Cross-cutting Activities Identified of Common Interest that relate to Theme 7

- Assessment methodologies: To continue to share good practice internationally and continue development of advanced methodologies for construction and facility licensing (J2.1.2).
- * Dose thresholds: To facilitate exchanges on good practice on the development of safety indicators *
- applied in specific safety cases taking into account realistic facility evolution scenarios and time periods. To undertake epidemiological studies of low-dose radiological impacts (J2.1.4).
- * Use of natural analogues: To verify and build confidence in long-term, large-scale processes, and
- upscaling of models to repository scale (J2.2.5).
- Safety case guidelines, management and review: To evaluate experience from different countries' arrangements for identification of possible gaps or weaknesses in the expertise function's
- expectations. To develop a common view on areas of significant safety impact and proposals formulated for an appropriate degree of regulatory control (J3.9).
- Improve understanding of the impacts of operational safety: To minimise the disturbance of
- operations on long-term safety sharing by lessons learned across operating facilities within the nuclear industry and other mining operations (J2.4.3).

Ongoing and active work (inc. Horizon 2020 projects) addressing Theme 7

The European Commission (EC) PAMINA Performance Assessment Methodologies in Application to Guide the Development of the Safety Case - was conducted over the period 2006-2009 and brought together 27 organisations from 10 countries. PAMINA had the aim of improving and developing a common understanding of performance assessment (PA) methodologies for disposal concepts for spent fuel and other long-lived radioactive wastes in a range of geological environments. This was followed by a Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) sponsored project on Methods for Safety Assessment of Geological Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste (MeSA).

EURAD first phase includes a number of networking activities to promote knowledge sharing, including a strategic study on understanding of uncertainty, risk and safety from the perspectives of different participants. The objective is to identify precise areas of focus that could be taken forward in future phases of EURAD. The strategic study will develop a common understanding among the different categories of participants (WMOs, TSOs, REs & Civil Society) on uncertainty management and how it relates to risk and safety. In cases where a common understanding is beyond reach, the objective is to achieve mutual understanding on why views on uncertainties and their management are different for different actors.



ANNEX I - DEVELOPMENT OF THE EURAD STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA

The Strategic Research Agenda of EURAD has been developed in a stage-wise manner, Step 1-taking over entirely the scope developed within the EC JOPRAD Project (JOPRAD Programme Document D4.2), and Step 2 – enhancing with a small number of additional needs identified by ongoing EC projects and approved for inclusion between the key contributors.

Step 1 – Taking over the EC JOPRAD Project Scope: EURAD has reorganised the JOPRAD scientific and technical scope into 7 Scientific. Each activity has retained (i) the activity title (with some minor editing to make the research objectives more SMART - Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Timely); (ii) the indicator of High, Medium or Low for the 'level of common interest' between the WMOs, TSOs, and REs groups represented within JOPRAD, and further commented on by an open European consultation (managed by the JOPRAD project) during the summer of 2017; and (iii) an indication of whether scope to address the identified activity would benefit from a Knowledge Management component.

*The EC JOPRAD project methodology for identifying the scientific and technical basis of the JOPRAD SRA was carried out in 5 steps:

- Compiling Activities for Inclusion: Drafting a first compilation of combined activities
 suggested as suitable for inclusion within a potential future Joint Programme. A key part
 of this step was to organise and coalesce suggested activities (identified from WMO,
 TSO and RE-specific SRAs) into a suitable structure, considering the different types of
 activities suggested and the adoption of a common terminology and appropriate scope
 definition for a potential future Joint Programme;
- 2. Surveying Representative Joint Programme Participant Views: Eliciting JOPRAD participants' opinions on their preferences and motivations for prioritising activities. This was completed by issuing a comprehensive questionnaire of suggested activities, allowing JOPRAD participants to comment and express views on activities suggested by all the represented groups for the first time;
- 3. **Identifying Priorities and Activities of High Common Interest**: Analysing the questionnaire responses to identify the themes with high common interest, and the adoption of screening criteria used to prioritise what should be included in EURAD. This step included development of a methodology to cross-check that all prioritised activities met with the established boundary conditions for EURAD;
- 4. **1st Draft SRA**: Drafting a first compilation of EURAD scientific and technical scope with a clear description of prioritised RD&D activities agreed and supported by all JOPRAD participants;
- 5. **SRA Consultation and Finalisation**: Consultation of the draft scientific and technical scope within the broader European radioactive waste management community. Obtaining feedback and end-user input to facilitate updating of the final Programme Document.

The JOPRAD Programme Document also includes specific "socio-political confidence building themes" addressing the complexity of RWM. Three main areas of scope were identified, which could be integrated within future R&D and strategic studies WPs, where appropriate. Integration in this way would ensure the Joint Programme does not give rise to self-standing social and political research activities, separate from the technical aspects of RWM.



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| Theme 1: Stabilishment and implementation of a RD&D programme Coriginates from guidance needs identified by the IGD-TP High PLANDIS Guide) 3.14 Information Management (NEA RepMet) Medium ✓ Medium Med | EURAD Themes | JOPRAD RD&D Sub-topics and New Scope (greyed boxes show new scope since JOPRAD and origin / title changes made in EURAD, shown in italics and brackets) | Level of Common Interest for RD&D | Identified Knowledge Management Activity |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Implementation Implementation of a RD&D programme (Originates from guidance needs identified by the IGD-TP PLANDIS Guide) 3.14 Information Management (NEA RepMet) Management Programme 1.15 Inventory Uncertainty (EURAD title: Training and competence maintenance of skills and expertise to support safe radioactive waste management including disposal) 3.11 Pre-licensing Management 1.1.1 Inventory Uncertainty (EURAD title: Identifying good practice in the management of inventory data and uncertainty treatment) 1.1.3 Non-mature and Problematic Waste Conditioning (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste) 1.1.4 Radionuclide Release from wasteforms other than Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.2.2 Compact of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.2.4 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from extensing needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.18 Novel Radioactive W | Thoma 1. | 3.15 EU Research Infrastructure | High | ✓ |
| 3.14 Information Management (NEA RepMet) Medium Vaste Management S.16 EU DGR Curricular (EURAD title: Training and competence maintenance of skills and expertise to support S.11 Pre-licensing Management Low Vaste Safe radioactive waste management including disposal) S.11 Pre-licensing Management Low Vaste Safe radioactive waste management including disposal S.11 Pre-licensing Management Low Vaste Safe radioactive waste management including disposal S.11 Pre-licensing Management Low Vaste Safe radioactive waste management including disposal S.11 Pre-licensing Management Low Vaste Safe radioactive waste management including disposal S.12 Pre-licensing Management Low Vaste Safe radioactive waste management including disposal Safe radioactive waste management including disposal Safe radioactive waste Safe radioactive Safe radioac | Managing Implementation | (Originates from guidance needs identified by the IGD-TP | High | √ |
| Radioactive Waste Waste Management Programme 1.1.1 Inventory Uncertainty (EURAD title: Indentifying good practice in the management of inventory data and uncertainty treatment) 1.1.1 Inventory Uncertainty (EURAD title: Identifying good practice in the management of inventory data and uncertainty treatment) 1.1.3 Non-mature and Problematic Waste Conditioning (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste) 1.1.1 Rodionuclide Release from Wasteforms other than Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteporms and waste packages) 2.4.3 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.1 Nevel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | ** | 3.14 Information Management (NEA RepMet) | Medium | ✓ |
| 1.1.1 Inventory Uncertainty (EURAD title: Identifying good practice in the management of inventory data and uncertainty treatment) 1.1.3 Non-mature and Problematic Waste Conditioning (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste) 1.1.4 Radionuclide Release from Wasteforms other than Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) 3.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) 4.5 Goopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent-Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel frelease processes) | Radioactive Waste Management | competence maintenance of skills and expertise to support | Low | √ |
| Practice in the management of inventory data and uncertaintry treatment) 1.1.3 Non-mature and Problematic Waste Conditioning (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste) 1.1.4 Radionuclide Release from Wasteforms other than Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and alfordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Opinisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent-Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | Programme | 3.11 Pre-licensing Management | Low | ✓ |
| Practice in the management of inventory data and uncertaintry treatment) 1.1.3 Non-mature and Problematic Waste Conditioning (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste) 1.1.4 Radionuclide Release from Wasteforms other than Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) High waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Opinisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent-Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | | | |
| (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies for non-mature and problematic waste) 1.1.4 Radionuclide Release from Wasteforms other than Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.6 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent-Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | practice in the management of inventory data and uncertainty | High | √ |
| Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms other than Spent Fuel) 1.1.2 Waste Characterisation Techniques (EURAD title: Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Martin Storage (Predisposal of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.3 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.4 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent-Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | (EURAD title: Developing novel conditioning technologies | High | √ |
| Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical preconditioned radioactive waste) 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent-Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | Spent Fuel (EURAD title: Improved understanding of radionuclide release from existing and future wasteforms | High | √ |
| 1.2.2 Impacts of Extended Storage on Waste Packages (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage on waste package performance) 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste packages) 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Operational lifespan of interim storage facilities) Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | Developing reliable and affordable technologies for the radiological characterization and segregation of historical | High | |
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| storage (Predisposal activities), and source term understanding for disposal 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) 1.1.4 Sinterim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: Migh Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal Medium conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | Radioactive waste characterisation, | 1.4.2 Gas Generation Processes (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioactive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and waste | High | |
| waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF NAPRO Guide) 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) High High ✓ | storage (Pre- | 2.4.5 Interim Storage Facility Safety (EURAD title: | High | |
| 1.1.5 Geopolymers (EURAD title: Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative disposal conditions) 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | activities), and source term understanding | different waste types and their specified endpoints (Originates from networking needs identified by ENEF | High | ✓ |
| 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely chemotoxic component of common wastes) 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | geopolymer performance in representative disposal | Medium | |
| 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard reduction and potential cost savings) 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) Medium ✓ | | 1.1.7 Chemotoxic Species (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the nature and quantities of the likely | Medium | |
| 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during Medium operations and transport, and consolidation of existing understanding of post-closure Spent Fuel release processes) | | 1.1.8 Novel Radioactive Waste Treatment Techniques (EURAD title: Optimisation of radioactive waste treatment techniques where there is potential for volume/hazard | Medium | |
| | | 1.1.9 Spent- Fuel Evolution (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the behaviour of packaged Spent Fuel for a range of hypothetical fire and impact scenarios during operations and transport, and consolidation of existing | Medium | ✓ |
| ord in thirty common of toronoming | | 3.5 Inventory Collation & Forecasting | Medium | ✓ |



| | 2.1.6 Waste Acceptance Criteria | Medium | ✓ |
|---|--|--------|---|
| | 1.1.10 Spent Fuel Fissile Content (EURAD title: Quantification of fissile content of spent fuel) | Low | |
| | 3.7 Link to Waste Producers/ Fuel Manufacturers (EURAD | | |
| | title: Strengthened links between Implementers and Waste Producers) | Low | ✓ |
| | 3.6 Evolution of Waste Inventory (EURAD title: Methodologies applied to define radionuclide inventories) | Low | ✓ |
| | 3.10 Disused Sealed Radioactive Sources (<i>Understanding of the potential for long-term storage as a management option for disused sealed radioactive sources</i>) | Low | ✓ |
| | 1.2.4 Reworking of Damaged and Aged Waste Packages (EURAD title: Management of damaged waste packages and the criteria and methods for reprocessing aged waste) | Low | ✓ |
| | 1.1.6 Fourth generation (Gen (IV) wastes | Low | |
| | | | |
| | 1.2.1 Waste Package Interfaces (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the interactions occurring at interfaces between waste packages and different barriers in the disposal facility) | High | |
| Theme 3: Engineered barrier system properties, function and long-term performance | 1.3.1 Bentonite and other Clay Based Components (EURAD title: Characterised bentonite / clay-based material evolution under specific conditions to provide data on hydromechanical, thermal and chemical behaviour) | High | |
| | 1.3.2 Microbial Influence on Gas Generation (EURAD title: Improved chemical and microbial data to better quantity gas generation and the consequences of microbial processes) | High | |
| | 1.3.3 Cementitious Component Behaviour (EURAD title: Improved quantification and understanding of cement-based material evolution to improve long-term modelling and assessments) | High | |
| | 1.3.5 Metallic & Cementitious Chemical Perturbations (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the impacts of different metallic and cementitious component phenomena on near-field evolution via improved models) | High | |
| | 1.4.4 Gas Reactivity in the EBS (EURAD title: Improved understanding of gas reactivity in the EBS) | High | |
| | 2.2.2 Performance of Plugs and Seals (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the performance of plugs and seals) | High | |
| | 1.2.3 Alternative HLW/Spent Fuel Container Material Development (EURAD title: Developing alternative HLW and Spent Fuel container material options and improved demonstration of their long-term performance) | Medium | |
| | 1.3.4 Low pH Cements (EURAD title: Improved understanding of low pH cements) | Medium | |
| | 1.3.7 HLW/ILW Near-field Evolution (EURAD title: Improved description of the spatial and temporal evolution of transformations affecting the porous media and degrading materials in the near-field of HLW and ILW disposal systems) | Medium | |
| | 1.3.6 Salt Backfill (EURAD title: Improved understanding of a salt backfill) | Low | |
| | 1.3.8 Co-Disposal Interactions (EURAD title: Identify co- disposal interactions of importance to long-term safety) | Low | ✓ |



| | 1.4.1 Gas Migration through the Excavated disturbed Zone/EBS and Far-Field (<i>EURAD title: To increase understanding of gas migration in different host rocks</i>) | High | |
|--|--|--------|--|
| | 1.4.4 Gas Reactivity in the Geosphere (EURAD title: Improved understanding of gas reactivity in different host rocks) | High | |
| | 1.5.2 Sorption, Site Competition, Speciation and Transport (EURAD title: Improved representation of sorption mechanisms and coupled chemistry / transport processes for various media) | High | |
| | 1.5.5 Effects of Microbial Perturbations on Radionuclide Migration (EURAD title: Improved understanding of bounding conditions for the effects of microbial perturbations on radionuclide migration to support performance | High | |
| | assessments) 3.2 Site Evolution Models (EURAD title: Development of site evolution models, and how to manage data as it is obtained during the site characterisation phase) | High | |
| | 1.4.3 Gas Transients (EURAD title: Develop and implement two-phase flow numerical codes to increase gas transient representation at the disposal scale) | Medium | |
| Theme 4: | 1.5.3 Incorporation of Radionuclides in Solid Phases (EURAD title: Quantification of long-term entrapment of key radionuclides in solid phases to inform reactive transport models) | Medium | |
| Geoscience to understand rock properties, | 1.5.4 Transport of Strongly Sorbing Radionuclides (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the transport of strongly sorbing radionuclides) | Medium | |
| radionuclide transport and long-term geological | 1.5.6 Organic-Radionuclide Migration (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the role of organics (either naturally occurring or as introduced in the wastes) and their influence on radionuclide migration) | Medium | |
| evolution | 1.5.7 Temperature Influence on Radionuclide Migration (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the influence of temperature on radionuclide migration and representation of | Medium | |
| | effects in geochemical models) 1.5.8 Colloid Influence on Radionuclide Migration (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the role of colloids and their influence on radionuclide migration) | Medium | |
| | 1.5.9 Redox Influence on Radionuclide Migration (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the influence of redox on radionuclide migration) | Medium | |
| | 1.5.10 Ligand-Influenced Transport Modelling (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the role of organics (either naturally occurring or as introduced in the wastes) and their influence on radionuclide migration) | Medium | |
| | 1.5.11 Transport of Volatile Radionuclides (EURAD title: Developing a geochemical model for volatile radionuclides) | Medium | |
| | 2.2.6 Biosphere Models (EURAD title: Enhanced treatment of climate change, non-human biota, land-use and parameter derivation in biosphere models) | Medium | |
| | 1.6.3 Groundwater Evolution (EURAD title: Developing models of groundwater evolution) | Medium | |
| | 1.6.1 Fracture Filling (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the processes of fracture filling) | Low | |
| | 1.6.4 Rock Matrix Diffusion (EURAD title: Impact of rock matrix diffusion on travel time through the geosphere) | Low | |



| | 2.5.1 Operational Monitoring Strategies (EURAD title: Developing monitoring strategies appropriate to the operational phase (including facility construction and work acceptance) of geological disposal facilities that will not adversely affect the performance of the disposal system) | High | |
|--|--|--------|----------|
| | 2.5.3 Monitoring Technologies (EURAD title: Developing innovative monitoring technologies) | High | |
| | 2.5.2 Monitoring Strategies for Closure and Post-closure (EURAD title: Developing appropriate monitoring technologies for closure and a period of post-closure institutional control in links with relevant parameters for safety) | Medium | |
| | 2.5.7 Industrialization (EURAD title: Optimization of backfilling and other major implementation processes, including waste emplacement, retrieval and sealing technologies) | Medium | |
| Theme 5: Geological | 2.5.8 Engineering Asset Management(EURAD title: Developing cost-effective asset management strategies for use in the design) | Medium | ✓ |
| disposal facility design and the practicalities of | 2.5.4 Retrievability (EURAD title: Improved understanding of waste package durability and disposal facility infrastructure with respect to retrievability) | Low | |
| its safe management: | 2.5.5 Concept and Design Adaptation (EURAD title: Assessment of the technical feasibility and lifecycle adaptation of a geological disposal concept for a specific site and specific nuclear waste type) | Low | |
| | 2.5.6 Mock-up Experiments (EURAD title: Verify robustness of disposal system designs using large scale mock ups) | Low | |
| | | Low | √ |
| | 2.4.4 Accident Mgt. and Emergency Preparedness 2.4.2 Flooding Risk Assessment (EURAD title: Developing operational hazard assessment methodologies (inc. flooding risk) | Low | , |
| | 3.8 Concept Adaptation and Optimisation (EURAD title: Assessment of the technical feasibility and lifecycle adaptation of a geological disposal concept for a specific site and specific nuclear waste type) | Low | √ |
| | 3.12 Co-disposal Interactions (EURAD title: Managing co-disposal) | Low | ✓ |
| | 3.13 Radiation Protection Optimisation Principle | Low | ✓ |
| | 3.17 Reversibility | Low | ✓ |
| | | | |
| | 1.6.5 Site Descriptive Models (EURAD title: Maintaining and developing understanding of tools and techniques for developing site descriptive models) | High | ✓ |
| Theme 6: Siting | 3.1 Site Uncertainty Treatment (EURAD title: Methodologies for site uncertainty treatment) | High | ✓ |
| and licensing: | 1.6.2 Geological Uncertainties (EURAD title: Developing state-of-the-art on the methods of uncertainty management associated with site characteristics) | Medium | |
| | 3.3 Site Selection Process | Medium | ✓ |
| | 3.4 Technical and Socio-political Siting Criteria | Low | ✓ |
| | | | |
| Theme 7: | 2.2.1 THMC Evolution (EURAD title: Improved | | |
| Performance | understanding and models for the impact of THMC on the | High | |
| assessment, | behaviour of the host rock and the buffer materials) 2.2.4 Upscaling THMC Models (EURAD title: Improved | | |
| safety case development, | understanding of the upscaling of THMC modelling for | High | |
| | The state of the s | I | |



| and safety | coupled hydro-mechanical-chemical processes in time and | | |
|------------|---|--------|---|
| analyses: | space) | | |
| • | 2.3.4 Multi-scale Reactive Transport Models (EURAD title: Improved multi-scale reactive transport models) | High | |
| | 1.5.1 Chemical Thermodynamics (EURAD title: Further develop transparent and quality assured thermodynamic databases for use in performance assessments and supporting models) | High | |
| | 2.1.1 Pre-closure disturbances (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the influence of pre-closure disturbances on long-term safety) | Medium | ✓ |
| | 2.1.2 Assessment Methodologies | Medium | ✓ |
| | 2.1.3 Uncertainty Treatment (EURAD title: Further refinement of methods to make sensitivity and uncertainty analyses) | Medium | ✓ |
| | 2.2.5 Natural Analogues (EURAD title:) | Medium | ✓ |
| | 2.3.1 Performance Assessment Tools (EURAD title: Improved performance assessment tools) | Medium | |
| | 2.3.3 Long-range Transport Models (<i>EURAD title: Improve geosphere transport models</i>) | Medium | |
| | 2.3.5 Upscaling in Support of Performance Assessment (EURAD title: Improved understanding the role of physical/chemical processes at different scales and linking bottom-up and top-down approaches in performance assessments) | Medium | |
| | 2.3.6 Heterogeneity (EURAD title: Improved treatment of heterogeneity) | Medium | |
| | 2.3.7 Improved Computing | Medium | |
| | 3.9 Safety Case Guidelines, Management & Review | Medium | ✓ |
| | 2.1.4 Dose Thresholds | Low | |
| | 2.1.5 Managing Deviations (EURAD title: Improved understanding for the impact of deviations in planned implementation scenarios on the performance assessment outputs of the disposal facility) | Low | |
| | 2.2.3 Oxidative Transients (EURAD title: Improved understanding of the spatial extent and evolution with time of oxidative transients, as well as the possible impact on safety functions) | Low | |
| | 2.3.2 Open-source Performance Assessment Code | Low | |
| | 2.4.1 Fire and Explosion Assessment (EURAD title: Improve fire and impact assessment) | Low | |
| | 2.4.3 Improve Understanding of the Impacts of Operational Safety | Low | |

Further details of the JOPRAD methodology for identifying the scientific and technical basis of EURAD is presented in Section 4 of JOPRAD deliverable D4.2 Programme Document.

Step 2 – EURAD has been developed in parallel with the completion/near completion of EC Horizon 2020 projects. Several new needs have therefore been identified as a result of recent RD&D results, and / or that are now considered of higher common interest by the contributors and participants of EURAD. These needs have been approved for inclusion in the SRA through various meetings between representatives of WMOs, TSOs and RE's to ensure the needs meet with the same boundary conditions used by JOPRAD, and are suitable for Joint Programming.



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ROADMAP



A **Roadmap**, with clear objectives, linking EURAD activities (as listed in the SRA) to milestones typical of different phases of a radioactive waste management (RWM) programme has been developed (focussed on those planning for disposal). The Roadmap relates to Joint Programme Founding Documents (and was not addressed by the preparatory work carried out in the EC JOPRAD project). It draws from the IAEA work (see, IAEA Planning and Design Considerations for Geological Repository Programmes of Radioactive Waste). The IAEA definitions of recognised phases of a waste disposal programme (and their associated major objectives) are used to provide the Roadmap framework:

- Phase o: Policy, framework and programme establishment*;
- Phase 1: Site evaluation and site selection;
- Phase 2: Site characterisation;
- Phase 3: Facility construction;
- Phase 4: Facility operation and closure;
- Phase 5: Post-closure.

*Note that Phase o was not covered by IAEA-TECDOC-1755, but added to recognise the needs of Members States who are in the process of establishing a waste management programme.

For each of the phases above, EURAD Roadmap explains how aspects related to, disposal facility design, and safety case development (and supporting safety analyses) span across all phases, including Phase o. The Roadmap elaborates further on the how the emphasis of work on each of these differs and changes through successive Phases.

The Roadmap demonstrates the totality of scope of EURAD and its relevance to waste management and disposal programmes at different stages of maturity. The Roadmap effectively provides a framework upon which to organise the scientific priorities of the SRA, enabling users and programmes to 'click-in', and to access existing knowledge and active work or future plans. It also provides a framework for future periodic assessment of EURAD, and to evaluate future priorities and new work packages as new knowledge is acquired or as new needs are identified.

The Roadmap comprises 7 tables:

- A domain-specific table showing how identified scope of the EURAD SRA relate to different Phases of implementation and typical Waste Management Programme objectives for each theme (grey boxes).
- The SRA domains/sub-domains within each Domains are flagged () to illustrate those being addressed in-part or in-full by scope of active EC-funded projects, including those of the EURAD 1. Domains/sub-domains that will be addressed in future work of EURAD are also flagged ().
- RD&D, Knowledge Management and Strategic Studies are each coloured differently.

The Roadmap tables will be used throughout EURAD as a tool to support the management of the SRA in reviewing progress, to support prioritisation of new scope suggestions (importance and urgency) and communicating completed, ongoing and future work activities to those interested in our work.



EURAD Roadmap - A generic framework to organise typical scientific and technical domains in a logical manner against different phases of a RWM programme. .

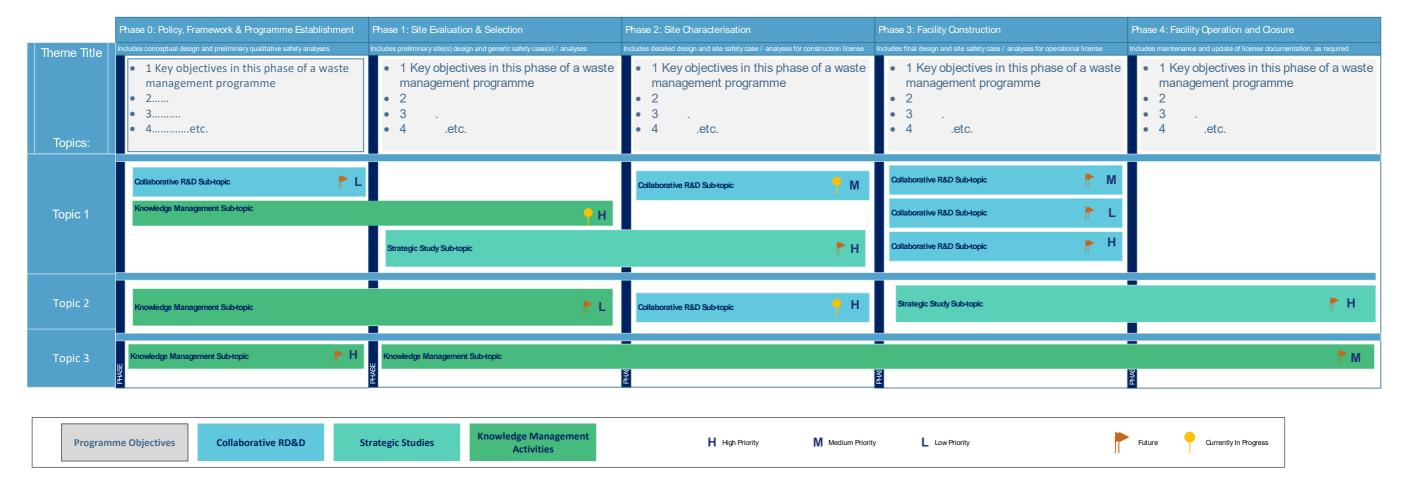
Please note that contrary to the request by the EC for the SRA to be translated into a roadmap, with clear objectives, deliverables and high-level milestones for technical solutions per waste streams and waste types, we have intentionally avoided this. Rather we have utilised a work break down structure using domains and IAEA phases (focussed on geological disposal) that combines domains of RD&D relevant to many waste streams and technical solutions. Technical solutions need to be tailored and developed for the specific needs of a national waste management programme, particularly taking account of the waste characteristics and the options for siting. There is no one size fits all technical solution for each waste stream, choices on this remain the responsibility of the national waste management programme.

The IAEA phases used in the roadmap are of a general nature and are each applicable to several waste streams and waste types and include scope on knowledge management to share experiences. The same is also true of SRA domains with the domains / sub-domains where, however, some of the domains have less relevance for the other disposal routes. Furthermore, it is important to recognise that the disposal routes for the other waste streams (lower activity wastes consisting mainly of shorter-lived isotopes) do often not include geological disposal but surface or near-surface disposal. This technology is well established with a number of variants tailored to the specific needs (volumes and exact types of wastes) and boundary conditions (land use planning, etc.) of the respective countries. Depending upon the needs of the Beneficiaries it is suggested that the domain of developing a Roadmap for these types of waste is managed through the Strategic Study on "waste management routes in Europe from cradle to grave" with the support of experts managed by the Programme Office. This may need some modification of that WP in the course of the first year.



Key to Roadmap Diagrams:

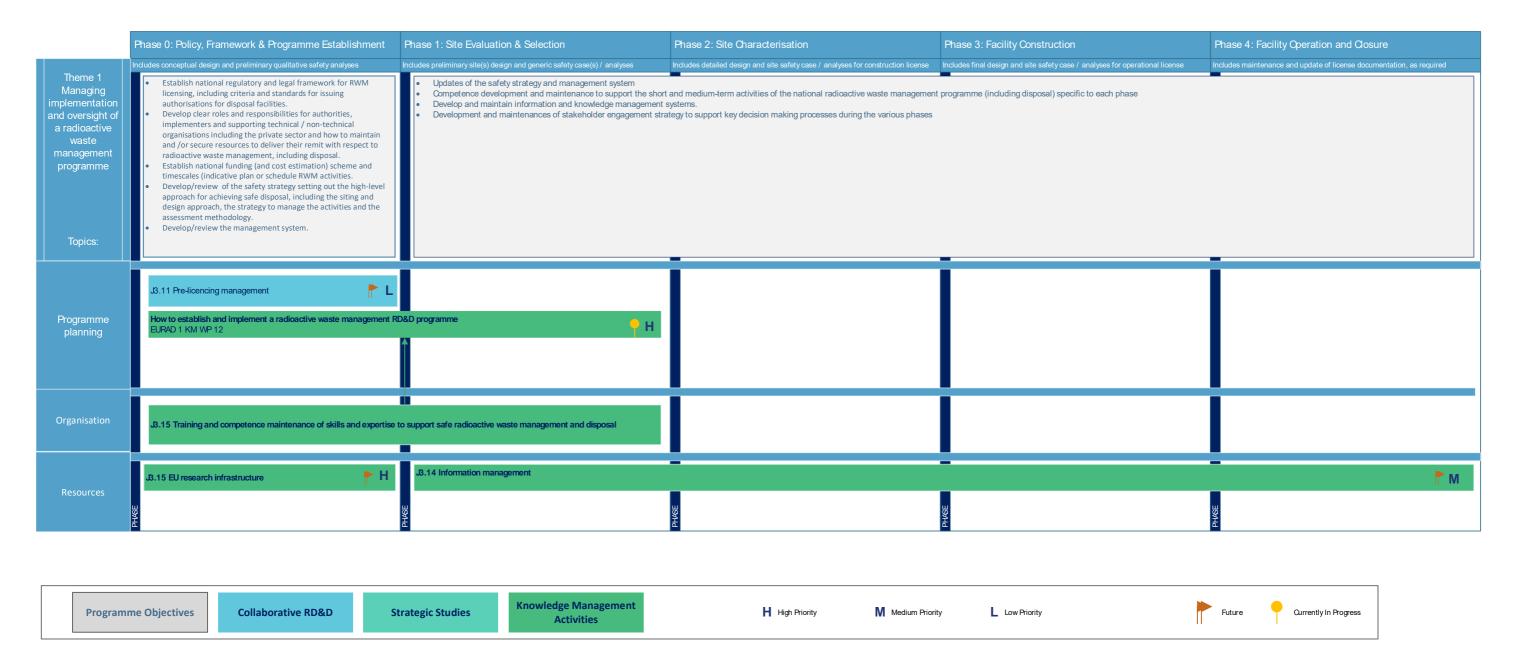
- (1) Top Line Typical Phases of a Waste Management Programme (Phase o to Phase 4);
- (2) Second Line Design and Safety Case Focus in each Phase (Conceptual to Site-specific);
- (3) Third Line (light grey boxes) Typical Programme Objectives (How focus evolves from early stage to advanced-stage focus);
- (4) Fourth Line onwards (lines with multi-coloured boxes) Map of EURAD SRA Domains and Sub-Domains (colour coded according to RD&D, Strategic Studies or Knowledge Management Tasks)



There are a total of 7 roadmap diagrams (as illustrated above), one for each Theme of the EURAD SRA.



Roadmap Theme 1: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Managing implementation and oversight of a radioactive waste management programme





Roadmap Theme 2: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Radioactive waste characterisation, processing and storage (Pre-disposal activities), and source term understanding for disposal

| | Phase 0: Policy, Framework & Programn | ne Establishment | Phase 1: Site Evaluation & Selection | Phase 2: Site Characterisation | Phase 3: Facility Construction | Phase 4: Facility Operation and Closure | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Includes conceptual design and preliminary qualitative | safety analyses | ncludes preliminary site(s) design and generic safety case(s) / analyses | Includes detailed design and site safety case / analyses for construction license | Includes final design and site safety case / analyses for operational license | Includes maintenance and update of license documentation, as required | |
| Theme 2 Radioactive | Develop, and maintain national waste inventor | entory (characterization, de | ocumentation of waste being produced and estimates for future arisings). | | | Organize logistics (delivery of waste to repository) and enforce compliance of waste | |
| waste characterisation, processing and storage (Pre- disposal activities), and source term understanding for disposal Topics: | Provide input to evaluation of disposal op for planning purposes and to scope prelin and safety analyses). Develop guidance for waste treatment (pr acceptance criteria) for the different wast. Where necessary, develop new waste treatinput to the development of the corresport | reliminary waste e disposal routes. atment methods and | Adjust waste treatment guidance (preliminary waste acceptance of account (optimization for safety and other issues (incl. cost)). Refine radionuclide source term treatment and understanding of waste prospective/selected site. Provide inventory and source term understanding for construction. Develop waste acceptance criteria for construction license. | | Transform waste treatment guidance into draft waste acceptance criteria and adjust them according to detailed repository layout (optimization for safety and other issues (incl. cost)). Provide inventory and source term understanding) for operational license. | compliance of waste accepted for disposal with waste acceptance criteria in force Ensure compliance with safeguards Maintain national waste inventory and maintain detailed documentation on wastes emplaced in the repository Modify waste acceptance criteria when appropriate to take optimization for safety and other issues (incl. cost)) into account. Provide detailed information (incl. documentation) for closure license. | |
| Waste handling, | damaged waste packages H2020 Project DISCO & implement | | | ely chemotoxic component of common decommissioning wastes. | | | |
| characterisation, treatment and | J1.1.3 Novel conditioning methods for proble H2020 Project THERAMIN | matic wastes. | J1.1.2 Technology for characterisation & segregation of historical wast H2020 Projects CHANCE, INSIDER & THERAMIN | es. | | | |
| packaging | Waste management routes across Europe EJP1 WP ROUTES | <mark>†</mark> н | J1.1.8 Optimisation of novel waste treatment techniques. EJP1 Project SFC | • M | | | |
| Interim storage | 3.10 Long-term storage for disused seals radioactive sources 2.4.5 Ope interim storage for disused seals radioactive sources | erational lifespan of orage | | | | | |
| Transportation between facilities | | | | | | | |
| | | | J1.2.2 Improved understanding of the performance of the final waste | package (including the waste form) during prolonged storage | <u></u> H | | |
| | 3.6 Methodologies applied to refine inventory 3.5 Inventory collation | prior to its transport and disposal. | _ | To the second se | | | |
| Radionuclide | J1.1.1 Inventory data and uncertainty treatm EJP1 WP SFC | nent. | J1.1.9 Improved understanding of radionuclide release from wasteform J1.1.4 Improved understanding of radionuclide release from spent fue H2020 Project DISCO & EJP1 WP SFC | _ | | | |
| inventory and source term | J1.1.10 Quantification of fissile content of sp | pent fuels. | J1.1.5 Demonstration of geopolymer performance in representative dis | The state of the s | | | |
| | | | J1.1.6 Fourth generation (Gen(IV)) wastes | L | | | |
| | | | | 1.4.2 Improved understanding of the generation and release of radioal waste packages. | ctive trace gases and bulk gases from wasteforms and | | |
| Waste acceptance criteria | PHASE | BHARR | | 2.1.6 Waste acceptance criteria | £ | <mark>► M</mark> | |
| | Callabarati | | | | | | |
| Programn | ne Objectives Collaborativ | Str | ategic Studies Knowledge Management Activities | High Priority Medium Priority | y Low Priority | Future Ourrently In Progress | |

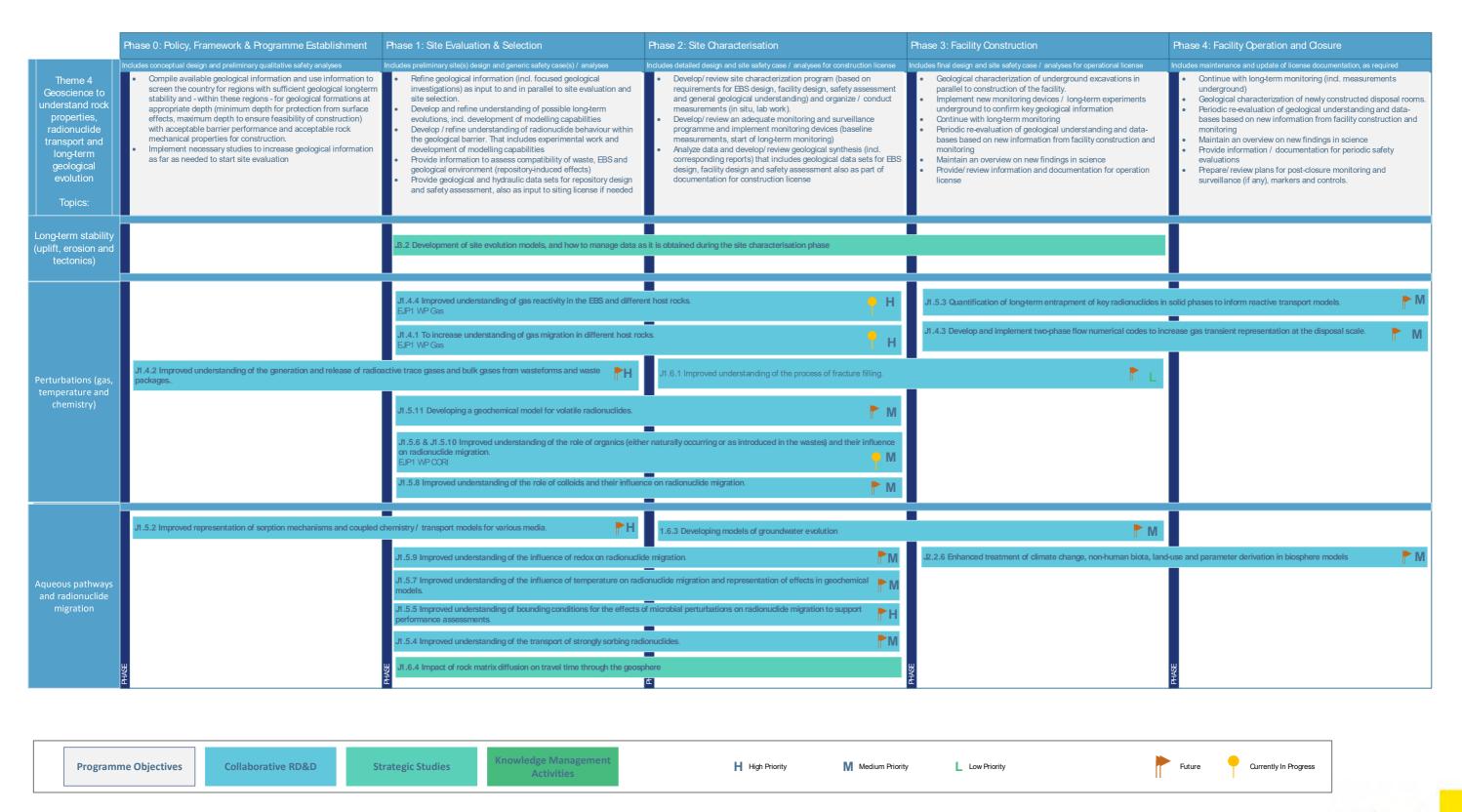


Roadmap Theme 3: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Engineered barrier system (EBS) properties, function and long-term performance





Roadmap Theme 4: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Geoscience to understand rock properties, radionuclide transport and long-term geological evolution





Roadmap Theme 5: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Geological disposal facility design and the practicalities of implementation

| | Phase 0: Policy, Framework & Programme Establishment | Phase 1: Site Evaluation & Selection | Phase 2: Site Characterisation | Phase 3: Facility Construction | Phase 4: Facility Operation and Closure |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Theme 5 Geological disposal facility design and the practicalities of construction, operations and closure | Includes conceptual design and preliminary qualitative safety analyses • Based upon first ideas of the geological possibilities and taking the properties of the wastes to be disposed of into account, develop together with EBS possible broad design concepts for evaluation by safety • Assess these broad options with respect to: -technical feasibility and technology readiness and implement corresponding measures - cost | Includes preliminary site(s) design and generic safety case(s) / analyses • For the sites evaluated / eventually selected and for the wastes to be disposed, develop different design concepts in cooperation with EBS and safety • Assess these concepts in co-operation with EBS and safety with respect to: -technical feasibility and technology readiness -the necessary infrastructure -cost • Refine selected variants according to programme needs | Includes detailed design and site safety case / analyses for construction license • For the site selected, optimize the design concept chosen in cooperation with EBS and safety. Ensure compatibility of construction method and construction materials with EBS and safety taking the the wastes to be disposed of into account • For construction, get the construction concepts ready (construction methods, installations needed, QA procedures, logistics, etc). • If necessary, make together with EBS demonstration experiments / prototypes (to demonstrate understanding and/or industrial feasibility) • Select the main options for the operational phase and develop technical proposals for the closure of the facility (for inclusion in the license application for construction) • Assess feasibility to perform the construction, waste package emplacement, and closure operations | Describe/ review the reference plan (design and technique) for closure of the facility, | When waste emplacement is complete, decommission and remove any remaining operational equipment within the facility Closure of facility according to plans (removal of equipment/installations, preparation of seals, construction/implementation of backfill and seals), incl. QA measures to demonstrate that closure has been implemented according to plans |
| Facility and disposal system design | J2.5.5 Assessment of the technical feasibility and lifecycle adaptation J3.12 Managing co-disposal | of a geological disposal concept for a specific site and specific nuclear was | te type. J2.4.8 Asset management M | | |
| Constructability, demonstration and verification testing | | J2.5.8 Developing cost-effective asset management strategies for use in the design. | J2.5.6 Improved robustness of disposal system designs using large sca J2.5.7 Optmisation of backfilling and other major implementation process. | esses, including waste emplacement, retrieval and sealing technologies. | М |
| Health and safety during transport, construction, operations and closure | J3.13 Radiation protection optimisation principle | J2.4.2 Developing flooding risk assessment methodologies. | J2.4.4 Accident management and emergency preparedness | | |
| Monitoring and retrievability | PHASE | J3.17 Reversibility of decisions or retrievability of waste | J2.5.1 Developing monitoring strategies appropriate to the operational phase (including facility construction and work acceptance) of geological disposal facilities that will not adversely affect the performance of the disposal system. | J2.5.2 Developing appropriate monitoring technologies for closure and parameters for safety J2.5.3 Developing innovative monitoring technologies. | a period of post-closure institutional control in links with relevant H |
| Programi | me Objectives Collaborative RD&D St | trategic Studies Knowledge Management Activities | H High Priority M Medium Priorit | y Low Priority | Future Ourrently In Progress |

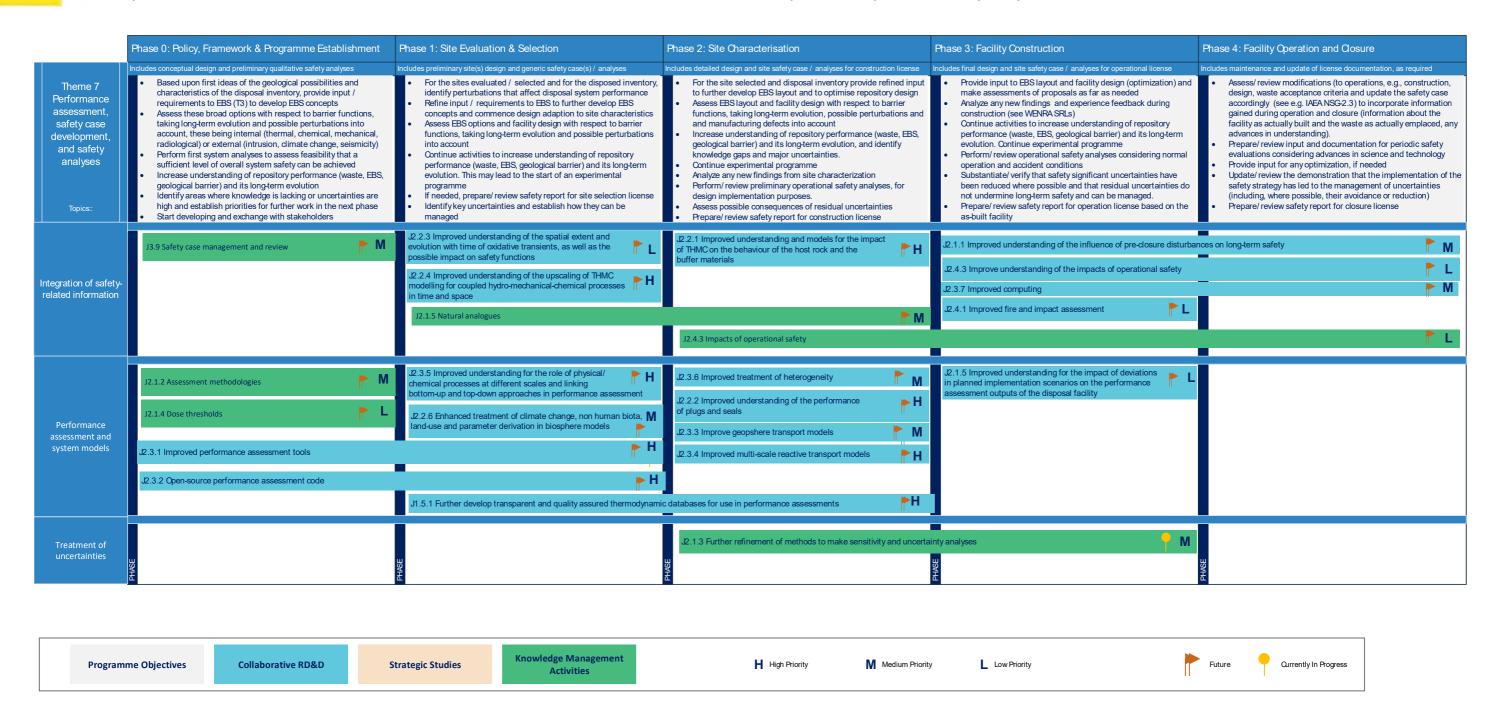


Roadmap Theme 6: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Siting and Licensing

| | Phase 0: Policy, Framework & Programme Establishment | Phase 1: Site Evaluation & Selection | Phase 2: Site Characterisation | Phase 3: Facility Construction | Phase 4: Facility Operation and Closure | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Includes conceptual design and preliminary qualitative safety analyses | Includes preliminary site(s) design and generic safety case(s) / analyses | Includes detailed design and site safety case / analyses for construction license | Includes final design and site safety case / analyses for operational license | Includes maintenance and update of license documentation, as required | |
| Theme 6 Siting and Licensing Topics: | Develop broad concepts based on input from geology (T3), from EBS (T2), from repository design (T5) and safety (T6) taking the wastes to be disposed of into account (input from T1) Develop siting program based on national policy, legislation and regulatory guidance. Define different steps and needed activities. This also includes a document that describes and justifies the different steps and the criteria to be used to narrow down the siting possibilities. This needs to be done in close cooperation with geology, safety, EBS and facility design taking the waste properties into account. Furthermore, also work on and coordinate with land-use planning and with environmental impact assessment to ensure that the corresponding issues are properly considered. Develop a program of public involvement in siting, search of consent with key stakeholders Check for synergies if more than one geological repository will be implemented | Implement program and initiate and coordinate work by geology, EBS, facility design and safety In each of the narrowing-down steps, manage the evaluation of the different criteria and come to conclusions (synthesis). Manage the process to ensure compatibility with land-use planning. Implement the environmental impact assessments Manage the process of involving the stakeholders and interest groups during the stepwise narrowing-down process Co through the different steps as planned and prepare the necessary documentation to describe and justify the selected site, the EBS and facility concept, the expected safety, the compatibility with land-use planning and the environmental impact assessment Prepare the necessary documentation for any licensing decisions on siting | Prepare the start of the field work by geology and refinement of work by all other disciplines (EBS, facility design, safety) Monitor continuously progress with site characterization and manage the process of evaluating any new findings by the different disciplines Ensure that land-use planning aspects and environmental impact assessment are properly covered Prepare synthesis and corresponding documents for the construction license and manage the construction license process Manage the process with involving the stakeholders and interest of Make the necessary changes to the plans if any new findings do responding to the plans of | | Prepare the start of operation (and construction in parallel, incl. geological characterization) Monitor continuously progress with operation and manage the process of evaluating any new findings by the different disciplines (EBS, geology, facility design, safety) Manage the process with involving the stakeholders and interest groups Prepare/ review the syntheses and corresponding documents for the periodic safety evaluations and for the closure license and manage the licensing process Prepare/ review plans for post-closure monitoring and surveillance (if any), markers and controls Prepare/ review plans for site security and nuclear safeguards post-closure Prepare the start of closure and implement closure | |
| Site selection process | 3.3 Site selection process | | | | | |
| | | J1.6.5 Maintaining and developing understanding of tools and techniques for developing site descriptive models | | | | |
| Detailed site investigation | | 3.1 Methodologies for site uncertainty treatment | J1.6.2 Developing state-of-the-art on the methods of uncertainty management associated with site characteristics | | | |
| | | 3.2 Site evolution models, and how to manage data as it is obtained du | ring the site characterisation phase | | | |
| Licensing | PHASE | PHYSE | PHASE | PHASE | PHASE | |
| | | | | | | |
| Programi | nme Objectives Collaborative RD&D S | Knowledge Management Activities | H High Priority M Medium Priority | L Low Priority | Future Currently In Progress | |



Roadmap Theme 7: JP Priorities and Activities of Common Interest that relate to Performance assessment, safety case development and safety analyses







DEPLOYMENT PLAN

2019-2024





H2020 EUROPEAN JOINT PROGRAMME COFUND - PARTICIPATION RULES

In the *EJP Cofund* scheme, the participation as **Beneficiary** is limited to organisations having received a mandate by their national programme owner(s) (usually Ministry/regional authority) to participate in the Joint Programme implementation phases and that are willing to share a Vision/Strategic Research Agenda/Roadmap for European collaborative RD&D. The mandate shall confirm that organisations are responsible for managing/implementing a national programme and/or managing/implementing a RD&D programme needed for implementation (programme managers).

The EURATOM <u>JOPRAD</u> preparatory phase identified three distinct categories of organisations with scientific and technical responsibilities and a national mandate for research in the field of radioactive waste management:

- Waste Management Organisations (WMOs) having the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of geological disposal (which includes the management of a supporting RD&D programme), and for some other topics of RWM (e.g. waste characterisation, treatment and packaging, interim storage, etc.). WMOs from across Europe form a core part of the Joint Programme and provide a driving force for what is needed for successful and practical implementation from an industrial perspective. WMOs have established a network and coordination framework for RD&D needs of the implementers of geological disposal at the European level via the Implementing Geological Disposal Technology Platform (IGD-TP);
- Technical Support Organisations (TSOs) carrying out activities aimed at providing the technical and scientific basis for supporting the work and decisions made by a national regulatory body. As safety cases for waste processing, storage and disposal develop, so too do the safety case reviews and independent scrutiny responsibility by regulatory organisations in the framework of the decision-making process. This requires specific skills (such as safety case review methodology) from the regulatory expertise function undertaken by safety authorities, regulators, and their TSOs. Several TSOs, together with other organisations fulfilling a regulatory expertise function and Civil Society Organisations have established the SITEX network to support independent technical expertise in the field of safety of geological disposal of radioactive waste; and
- Nationally funded Research Entities (REs) working to different degrees on the challenges of RWM including disposal (and sometime in direct support to implementers or WMOs or TSOs), under the responsibility of Member States. This includes national research centres, some research organisations and some universities that could also be funded by other sources. RE's provide scientific excellence and leading-edge research on basic components and generic processes in relation to the management of radioactive waste, and therefore represent an important proportion of the contributions to the Joint Programme.

Beneficiaries can call for **Linked Third Parties** (LTP) to carry out part of the work plan in the Work Packages. A Linked Third Party is an organisation to which a Beneficiary has a pre-existing legal relationship (options are: Memorandum of Understanding, agreement, contract, affiliation, joint research unit...) which is not based on a contract for the purchase of goods works or services.

Other legal entities (such as association) may participate if justified by the nature of the action, in particular entities created to coordinate or integrate transnational research efforts.

Reference documents are the H2020 Participation rules, and the EJP Co-fund Annotated Grant Agreement Model.



DEPLOYMENT MECHANISMS

The EURAD Vision, SRA and Roadmap is delivered through 5-year implementation phases according to the EJP Co-fund Instrument. The Work Plan of an implementation phase is broken down into a set of Work Packages, Tasks and Sub-Tasks. To deliver against EURAD objectives, four different types of Work Package (WP) have been adopted, as well as specific cross-cutting tasks - interactions with Civil Society and providing access to knowledge/results – that will be directly embedded in specific WPs. These are each described below.

RD&D Work Packages

RD&D WPs focus on science, engineering and technology advances that support the generation of new knowledge to progress RWM, including disposal, across Europe. The activities to be carried out are a balance between those with a direct link to operational RD&D (direct links with implementation of deep geological disposal or other waste management route) and prospective RD&D (long-term experiment and/or modelling works to demonstrate the robustness of the waste management concepts and contribute to maintain scientific excellence and competences throughout the stepwise long-term management of radioactive waste).

Strategic Studies Work Packages

Strategic studies WPs are initiated in order to agree upon and define in some detail the needs for future activities, including further specific thematic studies or RD&D at the forefront of science. This may also be referred to as 'think-tank' or networking activities to determine if there is a RD&D need on an emerging issue, if there is a need of a position paper or if it is considered mature and suitable for knowledge management activities. Such studies will enable experts and specialists to network on methodological/strategical issues and advance significant challenges that are common to various national programmes and that are in direct link with scientific and technical issues.

Knowledge Management Work Packages

Knowledge Management is enabled by three permanent WPs that derive directly from EURATOM expectations under WP2018, and that will be implemented through the Annual Work Plan:

State of Knowledge - Activities under this WP consist of developing a systematic approach of establishing the state-of-knowledge in the field of RWM research. This shall be done on a stepwise basis: i) establishing of procedures to document the state of knowledge (SoK); ii) testing and improving these procedures on a few demonstration topics/sub-topics (of the Roadmap); iii) performing a review on existing tools/platforms and evaluating the added-value of establishing such a platform dedicated to provide access to SoK developed in EURAD.

Methodological guidance - Activities under this WP consist of developing a comprehensive **suite** of instructional guidance documents that can be used by Member-States with RWM programmes that are at an early stage of development with respect to their national RWM programme. Such WP shall pursue and complement the work initiated with the PLANDIS Guide.

Training/mobility - Activities under this WP consist of developing a diverse portfolio of tailored basic and specialised training courses under the umbrella of a "School of Radioactive Waste Management", taking stock of and building upon already existing initiatives (i.e. IAEA and NEA) and creating new initiatives to bridge the identified gaps. The end-users are defined as professionals and potential new professionals at graduated and post-graduated level from EU and non-EU countries (via the IAEA and NEA programmes), and in particular the next generation of experts. This WP will also organise a mobility programme to provide access to dedicated infrastructures associated with the Mandated Actors/Linked Third Parties within EURAD. This work will be carried out in close interaction with European networks having a recognised experience in training/mobility in the field of RWM.



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Programme Management Office Work Package

A WP will be dedicated to the activities of the Programme Management Office (PMO) which is responsible for the proper coordination and implementation of the overall work plan of the JP implementation phase as approved by the General Assembly. The Programme Management Office is in charge of:

- Scientific and technical coordination of the overall programme (RD&D, Strategic Studies, Knowledge Management, Civil Society Interactions);
- Support in the extension/updates of the Roadmap and SRA;
- Day-to-day management (budget follow-up, reporting exercises...);
- Communication/dissemination activities (Annual JP meetings, Newsletters, website...); and
- Administration of online access tools (Extranet, Knowledge Management platform, EC Grant Agreement system).

Interaction with Civil Society – cross cutting component

As described in the Vision Document, one objective of EURAD is to allow innovative ways for close interactions between experts from WMOs, TSOs and REs and Civil-Society Organisations. Based on a model of pluralistic interactions as developed and tested in previous projects (SITEX-II, JOPRAD, Modern2020, etc.), EURAD proposes a framework for interaction that consists of:

- Translating scientific/technical results for communication to CS group at the annual workshops of CS and by extension to the public;
- Gathering CS views on future EURAD activities;
- Improve the mutual understanding on RD&D performed to support the development of safe solutions of processing and disposal of radioactive waste;
- Develop propositions on how to interact with CS on scientific and technical results, how to deal with uncertainties (inherently linked to the long timeframes and numerous processes considered for geological disposal), and on how to interact with CS stakeholders in order to promote mutual benefit of the available knowledge, based on cooperation and sharing.

To do so, the EURAD has the ambition to establish interaction activities with a group of representatives of civil society organisations (the CS group). The composition of the CS group will be established at the start of EURAD via an open call by the EURAD consortium to CS organisations such as local communities having interest in RWM (local association, local Committee of Information, local partnership), national or European CS Organisations taking part in interactions in the field of RWM at the national or European level. The candidates shall demonstrate evidence of a standing engagement in the follow-up of RWM activities. Each participant of the CS group will approve the principle of participating in EURAD ICS activities as described in the EURAD Terms of Reference.

The interactions with the CS group will be facilitated by Civil Society facilitators (also called CS experts), working for Linked Third Parties to mandated actors in EURAD, having a long-term engagement on RWM and/or having skills/experience on the involvement of Civil Society in scientific and technical issues. The CS experts will interact with the institutional experts from the WMOs, TSOs and REs in order to understand the field of study and to prepare interactions with the CS group. The process will enable CS group to express their views on the RD&D performed to support the development of safe solutions for processing and disposal of radioactive waste. The CS experts will work in an organised process together with representatives from WMOs, TSOs and REs.



| Type of WP | Type of actions | Examples of possible deliverables | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Collaborative RD&D WPs | Activities aiming at developing and consolidating scientific and technical knowledge. Activities shall be a balance between those with a direct link to operational RD&D (direct links with implementation of deep geological disposal or other waste management route as well as safety concerns) and prospective RD&D (short and long-term experiment and/or modelling works to demonstrate the robustness of the waste management concepts, to increase understanding and predictability of the impact of fundamental processes and their couplings or to maintain scientific excellence and competences throughout the stepwise long-term management of radioactive waste). | State-of-the-art ¹ (initial and update), S/T deliverables, reports, demonstrator, pilot, prototype, plan designs, software, technical diagram | |
| Strategic Studies WPs | Actions consisting of enabling experts and specialists to network on methodological/ strategical issues and advance significant challenges that are common to various National Programmes and that are in direct link with scientific and technical issues. | Position paper (e.g. emerging needs for future RD&D/Strategic Studies/KM activities), report on generic methodologies, best practices | |
| Knowledge Management WPs | Actions consisting of developing State of Knowledge; developing descriptive methodological guidance and developing/delivering Training modules and mobility measure. | State-of-knowledge documents; Guidance documents, Training delivery and materials | |
| Programme Management Office WP | Day-to-day administrative, financial and legal management, reporting exercises, interactions with EC, communication and dissemination activities, administration of JP website, Extranet, Scientific and technical coordination/integration of the overall JP (monitoring EURAD progress) | Management tools, Periodic reports, financial statements, website, platforms | |

¹ SOTA reports to be prepared by all EURAD WPs, will be compiled in line with international good practice. This will include communication of the existing knowledge related to post-closure safety. In the final version this will be done in a general or generic way, without direct reference to specific safety assessments, safety cases or national programmes. It is the responsibility of the National Programmes to evaluate outputs and results with respect to their own needs (towards implementation) as specified in Section 6.2 of the EURAD Founding Documents and section 1.2 of the Part B. In the initial version of the SOTA report (before start of the WP), those that participate in the corresponding WP should explain their motivation specific to their national programme to actively participate in the WP.



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FLEXIBILITY MECHANISMS

According to the EC, the EURAD must remain flexible to **include new activities** in order to be as needs-driven as possible; and to **integrate new organisations** that would be mandated after the submission of the proposal or during the course of an implementation phase.

For RD&D WPs, the principles of flexibility is implemented as follows: about 70% of the RD&D budget shall be allocated to WPs/tasks that will start at Month 1 of EURAD 1. The remaining 30% shall be allocated to WPs/tasks that will be approved by the EURAD Consortium (General Assembly) during year 2 and start at Month 24 (for a maximum duration of 36 months).

For Strategic Studies WPs, the principles of flexibility are implemented as follows: about 70% of the budget for Strategic Studies shall be allocated to WPs/tasks that will start at Month 1 of EURAD 1. The remaining 30% shall be allocated to WPs/tasks that will be approved by the EURAD 1 Consortium (General Assembly) and that will start from Month 24 (for a maximum duration of 36 months.

Proposals for new RD&D and Strategic Studies WPs will emerge as EURAD progresses, these will be considered in an open and transparent manner via the PMO and GA. The EURAD Roadmap will support this by providing the framework for performing a structured gap analysis. A technical coordinator will be appointed and will take the lead of the proposal development. When ready, the WP will be reviewed and approved by the General Assembly, if approved, it will be included in EURAD 1 and will start at Year 3.

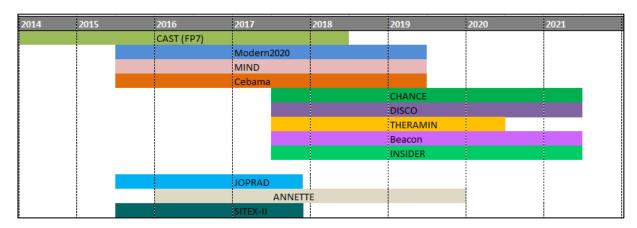
For Knowledge Management, the principle of flexibility is ensured by a yearly allocation of KM budget. About 20% of the KM budget will be allocated to tasks that will be implemented in the first year. The KM budget will be then allocated on an annual basis.



EURAD-1 (2019-2024) WORK PLAN

This EURAD-1 overall work plan ("first wave") is the result of a collaborative process between WMOs, TSOs and REs that is fully described in the Annex 3 of the EURAD Founding Documents. During the preparation phase of EURAD, the WMOs, TSOs and REs collaboratively established the RD&D/Strategic Studies WPs to be launched as a first wave of EURAD-1, respecting the following boundary conditions:

- i. Each WP shall be in line with EURAD Vision and the JOPRAD Programme Document (Basis of EURAD Strategic Research Agenda). Specifically, each WP has to address mainly topics of high or medium level of common interest from the JOPRAD Programme Document.
- ii. WPs shall be of common interest by REs, TSOs and WMOs.
- iii. The WPs shall avoid (i) duplication of existing international activities (e.g. from NEA or IAEA) and (ii) re-doing what has been done in the past (at national or European level).
- iv. The WPs shall address topics which are not currently addressed by ongoing EC projects. The ongoing EC projects are given on the following figure. The different topics addressed in ongoing EC projects are the following: monitoring (Modern2020), microorganisms (MIND), concrete alteration (Cebama), non-destructive assay methods (CHANCE), waste thermal treatment (THERAMIN), bentonite mechanical evolution (Beacon) and characterization of dismantling waste (INSIDER). The aim of this is to wait for feedback from these ongoing projects before launching any follow up WP within EURAD-1.



List of EC ongoing projects at the time of the development of EURAD proposal

The selection process followed a top-bottom approach. In March 2017, a first list of WPs was prioritized by IGD-TP Executive Group (EG) for the WMOs, and SITEX for the TSOs. Following this, the Core Group established a list of potential WPs and issued a call for interest.

WMOs Proposal

The main ideas that guided the selection of the IGD-TP EG were first to find a good balance between mature and emerging projects to be launched at start of EURAD-1, and then to keep it simple for the first round.

As a result, a set of four topics was first issued. This list included three matures projects and four new and challenging topics. The three mature projects are listed hereafter:

- Cement-Organics-Radionuclides-Interactions: this topic address both surface disposal and deep geological disposal. It needed to be reworked and significantly improved;
- Safety of Extended dry storage of nuclear spent fuel: this project may not be relevant to all EG members. It needed to be reworked and significantly improved;
- High temperature clay interactions: the topic is a first step toward optimization of the architecture of the deep geological disposal. The idea was to continue the work begun at WG₃ from EF₇.

The four emerging topics fall into two different categories:

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- The topic dedicated to the assessment of chemical evolution of ILW and HLW disposal seems adequate in the context of an Joint Programme towards implementation of actual repositories. It corresponds to an integration challenge that all WMO's are facing or will be facing at some point (managing the complexity of the phenomenological evolution of these subsystems, managing uncertainties...);
- The other three topics fit in the area of long-term scientific endeavour to strengthen safety cases, reduce conservatism and maintain skills:
- Fundamental understanding of radionuclide mobility;
- Mechanistic understanding of gas migration; and
- Numerical methods and tools applied to performance assessment.

TSOs proposal

The five following topics have been suggested:

- Metallic component behaviour along the stages of storage and disposal programmes;
- Gas migration;
- Radionuclide migration through disturbed engineered barrier systems and host rocks,
- Conditions for closure; and
- Management of uncertainties.

Based on the proposals from WMOs and TSOs, the Core Group established the following list of RD&D/Strategic Studies WPs:

- (RD&D) Modelling of process couplings and numerical tools applied to PA;
- (RD&D) Assessment of chemical evolution of ILW and HLW disposal cell;
- (RD&D) Mechanistic understanding of gas migration (mainly in clay-based materials);
- (RD&D) Influence of temperature on clay-based material behaviour;
- (RD&D) Cement-Organics-Radionuclide-Interactions;
- (RD&D) Fundamental understanding of radionuclide mobility;
- (RD&D) Spent Fuel characterization and evolution until disposal;
- (Strategic Studies) Understanding of uncertainty, risk and safety; and
- (Strategic Studies) Waste management routes in Europe from cradle to grave*.
- * This Strategic Studies emerged in April 2017 following the JOPRAD Programme document workshop in London in order to meet the expectations from small / early stage programmes.

This list of potential WPs was then checked and agreed by REs.

Based on this list of potential WPs, a Call for Interest was issued in April 2017 to collect interest/potential contributions by the different organisations. All WPs received a high-level of interest. Nine working groups have been established in June 2017 to officially start the proposals development.



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| EURAD 1 Work Packages (2019-2024) | | Indicative EURAD Strategic Research Objectives | | EURAD Beneficiaries | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--------------|-------|
| | | Total Cost (EC + Beneficiary Contributions) | How the Work Package will address objectives, priorities and activities of high common interest in the EURAD Strategic Research Agenda | WMOs | TSOs | REs |
| | | , | Ů, | = Beneficiary Organisation; = Coordinating Beneficiary Organisation | | |
| Programme Management Office | | 7% | | | 1 | |
| WP1 | Administration, Scientific Coordination, Communication and Dissemination | €2.7 M | | ** | • | ** |
| | Collaborative RD&D | 75% | | | | |
| WP2 | Assessment of Chemical Evolution of ILW and HLW Disposal Cells (ACED) | €5.1 M | Multiscale approach and process integration to improve long-term modelling and assessments . | **** | **** | •••• |
| WP3 | Cement-Organics-Radionuclide-Interactions (CORI) | €4.7 M | Improved understanding of the role of organics (either naturally occurring or as introduced in the wastes) and their influence on radionuclide migration in cement based environments. | ** | *** | **** |
| WP4 | Development and Improvement of Numerical Methods and Tools for Modelling Coupled Processes (DONUT) | €3.7 M | Improved understanding of the upscaling of THMC modelling for coupled hydro-mechanical-chemical processes in time and space. | *** | **** | **** |
| WP5 | Fundamental Understanding of Radionuclide Retention (FUTURE) | €4.6 M | Quantification of long-term entrapment of key radionuclides in solid phases to inform reactive transport models and the influence of redox. | ** | **** | **** |
| WP6 | Mechanistic Understanding of Gas Transport in Clay Materials (GAS) | €5.6 M | To increase understanding and predictability of gas migration in different host rocks. | **** | *** | **** |
| WP7 | Influence of Temperature on Clay-based Material Behaviour (HITEC) | €5.3 M | Improved THM description of clay based materials at elevated temperatures. | **** | ** | ***** |
| WP8 | Spent Fuel Characterisation and Evolution Until Disposal (SFC) | €5.8 M | Reduce uncertainties in spent fuel properties in predisposal phase. | **** | **** | **** |
| Strategic Studies to Address Complex Issues and Expert Networking | | 10% | | | | |
| WP9 | Waste management routes in Europe from cradle to grave (ROUTES) * | €1.7 M | Waste Management Routes across Europe considering different waste types and their specified endpoints. | ***** | •••• •••• | **** |
| WP10 | Uncertainty Management multi-Actor Network (UMAN) * | €1.7 M | Further refinement of methods to make sensitivity and uncertainty analyses and the development of a multi-actor network for uncertainty management. | **** | ***** | **** |
| Knowledge Management | | 8% | | | | |
| WP11 | KM State-of-Knowledge (SoK) | €1.4 M | To maintain information, knowledge and records over the long lead- and implementation-timelines of geological disposal programmes, from prelicensing through to the post-operational phase. | ** | ** | •• |
| WP12 | Guidance | €0.5 M | To identify RD&D and knowledge transfer needs in support of defining pre-licensing activities that can support success in the siting and licensing phase/process. | ** | *** | |
| WP13 | Training & Mobility | €0.6 M | Training and competence maintenance of skills and expertise to support safe radioactive waste management including disposal. | ** | *** | •• |

^{*} Interactions with Civil Society



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RD&D WPs

WP2 - Assessment of Chemical Evolution of ILW and HLW Disposal Cells (ACED)

Multiscale approach and process integration to improve long-term modelling and assessments

'What' - This WP improves the methodology to integrate knowledge on the geochemical processes in and between the materials in a disposal cell for ILW and for HLW waste in order to understand and assess the long-term evolution of such complex system. A multi-process and multi-scale modelling framework will enable the assessment of the chemical evolution at various materials interfaces and thermal, hydraulic and/or chemical gradients from the microscale to the disposal cell scale (ILW, HLW) considering the near field environment and the host rock for larger temporal scales. Starting from small-scale process understanding, it seeks to evaluate in which detail geochemical processes need to be included for representative assessments of the chemical evolution in view of the needs in repository design and post-closure safety assessment.

'Why' - The WP ACED is included already in EURAD-1 as it covers an important number of high priority items of the roadmap of EURAD. These are in particular the EBS systems understanding in phase 1, 2 and 3 of the Roadmap:

- Improved understanding of the interactions occurring at the interfaces between waste packages and different barriers in the disposal system
- Improved description of the spatial and temporal evolution and transformations affecting the pore space and the alteration of materials in the near field of HLW and ILW disposal systems
- Concerns also the high priority item for phase 1 in performance assessment and systems models
- Improved understanding of the role of physical/chemical processes at different scales and linking bottom-up and top-down approaches in performance assessment

More specific, the work will allow identifying in which detail and complexity these processes should be incorporated in models for different types of studies related to safety and performance. The information gained through investigation of generic but representative HLW and ILW disposal cells representative for European programmes can later be used and adapted for more specific, national disposal cell designs.

The outcomes will impact the safety case and repository design in different ways e.g. with respect to material specifications and establishment of requirements for disposal procedures. The representative designs are defined for ILW and HLW in both crystalline and sedimentary rock types, representing prevailing designs by the WMOs as end-users. The clear interest of the mandated actors in this WP is demonstrated by the fact that the WP activities are carried out by a large number of partners, with a good balance between WMO, TSO and RE representatives.

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2023







































WP3 - Cement-Organic-Radionuclide interactions (CORI)

Improved understanding of the role of organics (either naturally occurring or as introduced in the wastes and their influence on radionuclide migration in cement-based environments)

'What'

This WP aims to improve the in-depth understanding of the interaction of cementitious materials with organic matter and with radionuclides. Organic materials are present in some nuclear waste and as aditives in cement-based materials and can potentially influence the performance of a geological disposal system, especially in the case of low and intermediate level waste disposal. The potentia effect of increasing mobility of organic molecules on radionuclide migration is related to the formation of complexes in solution with some radionuclides of interest (actinides and lanthanides) which can (i) increase radionuclide solubility and (ii) decrease radionuclide sorption. The WP's raison d'être is to better quantify the impact of organic material on accelerating radionuclide migration in the post closure phase of geological repositories for ILW and LLW/VLLW, including surface/shallow depth disposal.

'Why'

The thematic represented by the WP CORI has been selected for the first phase of EURAD as "improved understanding of the role of organics (either naturally occurring or introduced by the wastes) and their influence on radionuclide migration" was identified as an important subject in theme 4 (Geoscience to understand rock properties, radionuclide transport and long-term geological evolution) in phase 1 and 2 of the roadmap. Due to the potential degradation of organic matter, this subject is particularly challenging in cementitious environments. Due to the importance of this subject in national programs, various mandated actors are working already since long time on the issues addressed by this WP (see for instance the meetings of the former TSWG in May 2013, Ghent, Belgium, leading to CEBAMA, or the latter extended discussion on CORI at the IGD-TP EF 6 (2015) in London, UK). Over this entire period, partners were eager to join forces for a strong improvement in scientific understanding allowing assessing long-term radionuclide mobility in organic rich cementitious waste disposal environments.

Duration: 01/06/2019 – 31/05/2023































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WP4 - Development and Improvement Of Numerical methods and Tools for modelling coupled processes (DONUT)

Improved understanding of the upscaling of THMC modelling for coupled hydro-mechanical-chemical processes in time and space

'What'

This WP will develop and improve specific numerical methods and tools that allow efficient modelling of coupled processes, considering (i) the versatility of numerical methods used in the various tools used by "end-users"; and (ii) a demonstration of robustness and added-value of developments by benchmark of the methods and tools on representative test cases at large repository temporal and spatial scales.

'Why'

The DONUT WP has been selected for the first phase of EURAD as it will address the following activities identified as a high or medium level of common interest in Theme 7 "Performance assessment, safety case development and safety analyses" of the Roadmap:

- Improved understanding of the upscaling of THMC modelling for coupled hydromechanical-chemical processes in time and space (Phase 1 of the Roadmap).
- Improved understanding and models for the impact of THMC on the behaviour of the host rock and the buffer materials (Phase 2 of the Roadmap).
- Improved multi-scale reactive transport models (Phase 2 of the Roadmap)
- Improved performance assessment tools (Phases o and 1 of the Roadmap).
- Further refinement of methods to make sensitivity and uncertainty analyses (Phases 2 and 3 of the Roadmap)
- Improved computing (Phases 3 and 4 of the Roadmap).

Furthermore, by improving the numerical methods and tools that are able to manage multi-physical coupled processes, the work conducted in this WP is relevant for better descriptions of site evolution and design optimization. Both can be applied to deep geological and near surface radioactive waste disposal. Finally, by providing efficient numerical means for analysis, DONUT will contribute to abstraction for simplified models to be used for the safety case (quantification of safety margins, detailed assessment of safety functions allocated to components...).

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2023





































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WP5 - Fundamental understanding of radionuclide retention (FUTURE)

Quantification of long-term entrapment of key radionuclides in solid phases as input to reactive transport models also considering the influence of redox

'What'

This WP aims at realizing a step change in quantitative mechanistic understanding of radionuclide retention in the repository barrier system, the key mission of any repository for radioactive waste. In consequence, the raison d'être of this WP concerns the identification of constraints and the increase in predictability of RN migration properties in "real" clay and crystalline rocks, quantifying the influence of key parameters of the heterogeneous rock/water system such a rock structure, redox interfaces, water saturation, reversibility etc. with the goal to develop multicomponent mechanistic sorption models, fracture and/or pore scale simulations of radionuclides transport in both in crystalline and clay rocks considering the combined analysis of reactivity, structure, flow field, and RN mobility/retention.

'Why'

"Radionuclide mobility" has been identified by the mandated actors of WMO, TSO and RE as one of the key themes (4) of EURAD, the SRA and its concretization in the roadmap. It is a key theme in all radioactive waste management countries in Europe, a cornerstone for any proof of safety of nuclear waste disposal concepts. Hence, it was evident to all actors that this theme should also be part of the EURAD-1, acknowledging that there has been research on the various topics of radionuclide migration for more than 30 years, often funded by the European Commission, but realizing as well that various key themes have not been addressed in previous European projects (e.g. FUNMIG, SKIN, RECOSY) in great depth I for their application in the real repository systems in clay or crystalline rocks. The results of the project are expected to reduce uncertainties and improve the scientific basis and the realism for the safety case of deep geological disposal in clay and crystalline rocks.

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2023

































WP6 - Mechanistic understanding of gas transport in clay materials (GAS)

To increase understanding and predictability of gas migration in different host rocks

'What'

This WP provides data and develop process-level models to improve mechanistic understanding of transport processes in natural and engineered clay materials, including couplings with mechanical behaviour and impact on the clay properties. Experimental work determines, for each identified gas transport regime, the conditions under which that regime is possible, in clay materials representative for host rock and clay EBS components. Data is to be obtained that are pertinent for low (diffusion) to high (advection) gas transport rates. Work s also show how knowledge gained from lab and in situ experiments is integrated in the conceptualisation of gas transport through different components of a repository system and how gas could affect (or not) the performance of the system. This involves (i) more detailed development of phenomenological descriptions of gas transport and of its likely consequences at the relevant scale and (ii) additional testing of different approaches to represent the effects of gas at repository scale and bounding its consequences in terms of repository performance.

'Why' - Theme 4 of the EURAD Roadmap (Geoscience to understand rock properties, radionuclide transport and long-term geological evolution), increasing the understanding of gas migration is a high priority topic. Gas generation and transport is a key issue as it is possible that gas could be generated at a faster rate than it can be removed through clay host rocks (and clay EBS components) without creating discrete, gas-specific pathways through these low-permeability components. In several disposal concepts, the potential for migration of free gas containing radionuclides to the biosphere is an important issue. Consequently, the WP raison d'être is to answer two key end-users questions:

- How can gas migrate within the repository and which water soluble and volatile radionuclides could be associated with it?
- How and to what extend could the hydro-mechanical perturbations induced by gas affect barrier integrity and performance?

This WP builds on the outcomes of FORGE and other projects. Experiments in FORGE revealed complex mechanisms and emphasized the importance of the mechanical control exerted by the porous material on gas transport. It was suggested that this complexity can be addressed as long as one can bound the effects of these mechanisms using simple and robust descriptions for evaluation purposes (e.g. two-phase flow models for gas transient representation at repository scale, identified as a medium priority under Theme 4). A necessary condition for this is that the scientific bases are integrated properly, in a traceable way throughout the system conceptualisation process. Hence, the structure of this WP follows this process, imposing interactions at each step to ensure close cooperation between experimentalists, process modellers and those involved in evaluation of system performance. This should allow the development of robust evaluation approaches that support the expert judgement formulated at the end of FORGE that gas is not a feasibility challenging issue for geological disposal but more a challenge of managing uncertainties.

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2024

Involved Beneficiaries:







































UK Research and Innovation



WP7 - Influence of temperature on clay-based material behaviour (HITEC)

Improved THM description of clay-based materials at elevated temperatures

'What'

This WP aims to develop and document improved THM understanding of clay-based materials (host rock and buffer) exposed to elevated temperatures (>100°C) for extended durations. The WP's raison d'être is to evaluate whether or not elevated temperature limits (of 100-150°C) are feasible and safe for a variety of geological disposal concepts for high heat generating wastes (HHGW).

HITEC will study clay host rock formations (<120°C) and establish the possible extent of elevated temperature damage in the near or far field (e.g. from over-pressurisation) and also the consequences of any such damage. The WP will also look at buffer bentonite and determine if temperature influences the buffer swelling pressure, hydraulic conductivity, erosion or transport properties (i.e. inhibits buffer safety functions).

'Why'

The HITEC WP has been selected for the first phase of EURAD as the activity "Characterise bentonite/clay-based material evolution under specific conditions to provide data on hydromechanical, thermal and chemical behaviour" was identified as a high priority subject in theme 3 (EBS properties, function and long-term performance) phases 1-3 of the roadmap. Furthermore, the theme 4 (Geoscience to understand rock properties, radionuclide transport and long-term geological evolution) topic of "Improved understanding of the influence of temperature on radionuclide migration and representation of effects in geochemical models" was also rated as a medium priority activity.

For the disposal of HHGW it is important to understand the consequences of the heat produced on the properties (and their long-term performance) of the natural and engineered clay barriers. Most safety cases (for disposal concepts that involve clay) currently involve a temperature limit of 100°C. Being able to tolerate higher temperature, whilst still ensuring an appropriate performance, would have significant advantages (e.g. shorter above ground cooling times, more efficient packaging, fewer disposal containers, fewer transport operations, smaller facility footprints etc.).

This WP has the potential to effectively integrate with the parallel SFC RD&D WP (i.e. interrogate the validity of the currently applied thermal limits and also the importance of the accuracy of the assumed radiological waste properties).

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2023

Involved Beneficiaries:

































UK Research and Innovation





WP8 - Spent Fuel characterisation and evolution until disposal (SFC)

Reduce uncertainties in spent fuel properties in predisposal phase

'What'

This WP will develop and document an experimentally verified procedure to accurately determine the properties of irradiated spent fuels. It will also develop characterisation techniques that will allow to more fully understand the physiochemical evolution of irradiated spent fuels (pellets and cladding) under normal and credible accident scenarios following reactor discharge (i.e. during interim storage (wet and dry), transport to and emplacement in a GDF).

'Why'

Accurately determining key properties (see "...management of inventory data and uncertainty treatment") and their evolution (see "Improved understanding of the impacts of extended storage...") of spent fuel is fundamental to safety assessment. This is reflected in the fact that both of these Roadmap theme 2 activities are given high priorities. Parameters such as decay heat and nuclear reactivity (fissile content) need to be known to decide how much fuel can be safely loaded into a disposal container and how closely disposal containers can be emplaced at disposal. In the absence of accurate knowledge there is a possibility that these parameters could be too conservatively estimated. Conservatisms would then affect container loadings and facility layouts, potentially resulting in substantially more containers than necessary, more transport operations and ultimately a larger facility footprint. This would have safety and cost ramifications. Conversely, the alternative is also possible (i.e. too optimistic parameters are estimated), which could then be detrimental to safety, i.e. inadvertently breach a thermal or criticality safety limit.

WMOs are particularly interested in the possibility of an NDA technique that could allow swift and accurate corroboration of spent fuel records, prior to loading the fuel into the container (i.e. compliance with waste acceptance criteria (WAC), such as a fuel burn-up measurement or a thermal limit acceptance check). WAC is a key thematic area under theme 20f the EURAD Roadmap and is typically of most interest to more advanced stage programmes (Phase 2 onwards).

This WP has the potential to effectively integrate with the parallel HITEC RD&D WP (i.e. scrutinise actual thermal output and also the validity of currently applied thermal limits).

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2023











































Strategic Studies WPs

WP9 - Waste Management routes in Europe from cradle to grave (ROUTES)

Share experience & knowledge on RWM routes between WMOs, TSOs and REs from different countries, with programmes at different stages development, with different amounts/types of waste

'What' - This WP describes and compares the different approaches to characterisation, treatment and conditioning and to long-term waste management routes between MS (member states). The interested organisations are from different countries, with programmes at different stages of development, with different amounts and types of radioactive waste to manage. In this WP, the safety-relevant issues and their R&D needs associated with the waste management routes (cradle to grave) are identified, including the management routes of legacy and historical waste. The WP considers past and present EU projects on the topics of interest and other initiatives carried out at the international level by IAEA and NEA in order not to duplicate the work. The aim of this WP is to identify relevant R&D topics which could be collaboratively launched in the second wave of EURAD.

'Why' - As noted under the EURAD Roadmap Theme 2 - Radioactive waste characterisation, processing and storage (Pre-disposal activities), and source term understanding for disposal - the pre-disposal activities including radioactive waste characterization, treatment and conditioning as well as storage are considered as high priorities. Moreover, as highlighted in the Roadmap, sufficient knowledge of the radionuclide and chemical content of the waste is a prerequisite for the development of the complete waste management route.

The common interests addressed in the ROUTES strategic studies are identified in the Roadmap and related to the Theme 2: Inventory collation and forecasting (3.5), the Methodology to define radionuclides inventories (3.6), understanding of the potential for long-term storage as a management option for disused sealed radioactive sources (3.10), the management of damaged waste packages and methods for reprocessing aged waste (1.2.4), waste acceptance criteria (2.1.6). All these subtopics are related to Roadmap Phase o (Policy, Framework & Programme Establishment), except the subtopic WAC which is related to Phase 2 (Site Characterisation) and Phase 3 (Facility Construction).

Consequently, the raison d'être of this WP is to provide an opportunity to the organisations of the Member-States to share their experience and to identify common R&D interests on these topics. For this, safety-relevant issues and R&D needs associated with the waste management routes (cradle to grave) are identified, considering waste characterisation, the development of preliminary waste acceptance criteria (WAC) prior to the availability of disposal facilities, options for disposal of small waste inventories. In addition to providing an overview of good practices for different steps in radioactive waste management and guidance for research activities, the WP provides an opportunity to consider sharing of technology and facilities.

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2024





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WP10 - Understanding of uncertainty, risk and safety (UMAN).

Further refinement of methods to perform sensitivity and uncertainty analyses and the development of multi-actor network for uncertainty management

'What' - This WP is dedicated to the management of uncertainties potentially relevant to the safety of different radioactive waste management concepts and designs. It includes various activities such as exchanges on views, practices and uncertainty management options and the review of existing strategies, approaches and tools. Interactions between different types of actors including civil society are central to this WP. These interactions are aimed at meeting the shared objective of fostering a mutual understanding of uncertainty management strategies, approaches and preferences. A particular focus is put on uncertainties directly linked with RD&D WPs and with a high (and where relevant medium) priority subdomain of the SRA for which exchanges of information and experiences and strategic studies have been identified as beneficial by the JP actors themselves. The WP will consider past and present EU projects on the topics of interest and other initiatives carried out at international level by IAEA and NEA to avoid duplicating existing work. The WP will allow identifying the contribution of past and on-going RD&D projects to the overall management of uncertainties as well as remaining and emerging issues associated with uncertainty management that could be addressed in subsequent waves of EURAD.

'Why' - Decisions associated with radioactive waste management programmes are made in the presence of irreducible and reducible uncertainties. Several choices made on the basis of limited information in early programme phases may also have to be confirmed before or during the construction and operation of the facility. At the end of the process, some uncertainties will inevitably remain but it should be demonstrated that these uncertainties do not undermine safety. Hence, the management of uncertainties is a key issue when developing and reviewing the safety case of waste management facilities and, in particular, of waste disposal facilities due to the long-time scales during which the radiotoxicity of the waste remains significant.

As noted under the EURAD Roadmap Theme 1 - Managing implementation and oversight of a radioactive waste management programme - a clear strategy and commitment to involvement of stakeholders is essential to the decision-making process at all stages of a waste management programme. It is also explained that scientific activities associated with a waste management programme (site characterisation, process modelling, safety assessment etc.) are evolving over time leading to new view points and sometimes new uncertainties and are not fully predictable in outcome, duration or resources that may eventually be required to resolve emerging issues. Accounting for such uncertainty has thus become a key part of successful programme planning, and would benefit from continued sharing of methodologies and experience.

Therefore, uncertainty is a cross-cutting issue of the different themes and stages identified in the Roadmap. The term "uncertainty" is also explicitly mentioned in the title of several activities of common interest considered as having a medium or a high priority: Inventory uncertainty (1.1.1), Site uncertainty treatment (3.1), Geological uncertainties (1.6.2), Uncertainty treatment (2.1.3). Furthermore, RD&D activities are aimed at improving the state-of-knowledge and thus are expected to reduce uncertainties. Understanding the contribution of these activities to the overall uncertainty management is important for the different actors involved in the decision-making process as well as for the identification of future EURAD priorities and activities.

Consequently, the raison d'être of this WP is to provide an opportunity to the organisations and different actors of the Member-States to share their experience and views on uncertainty management and to identify emerging needs associated with this topic. The WP will also contribute to understanding the added value of RD&D activities for the safety case and the decision-making process within the different programmes. It also contributes to the vision of EURAD by fostering mutual understanding and trust between Joint Programme participants.

Duration: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2024



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Involved Beneficiaries:



























































Knowledge Management WPs

Under EURAD-1, Knowledge Management is enabled by three permanent WPs that are directly derived from EURATOM expectations under WP2018:

WP11 - State of Knowledge - Activities under this WP consist of developing a systematic approach of establishing the state-of-knowledge in the field of RWM research. This shall be done on a stepwise basis: i) establishing of procedures to document the SoK; ii) testing and improving these procedures on a few demonstration topics/sub-topics (of the Roadmap); iii) performing a review on existing tools/platforms and evaluating the added-value of establishing such a platform dedicated to provide access to SoK developed in EURAD.











WP12 - Methodological guidance - Activities under this WP consist of developing a comprehensive suite of instructional quidance documents that can be used by Member-States with RWM programmes that are at an early stage of development with respect to their national RWM programme. This WP will pursue and complement the work initiated with the PLANDIS Guide.













WP13- Training/mobility - Activities under this WP consist of developing a diverse portfolio of tailored basic and specialised training courses under the umbrella of a "School of Radioactive Waste Management", taking stock of and building upon already existing initiatives (i.e. IAEA and NEA) and creating new initiatives to bridge identified gaps. The end-users are defined as professionals and potential new professionals at graduated and post-graduated level from EU and non-EU countries (via the IAEA and NEA programmes), and in particular the next generation of experts This WP will also organise a mobility programme to provide access to dedicated infrastructures associated with the Mandated Actors/Linked Third Parties within EURAD. This



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work will be carried out in close interaction with European networks having a recognised experience in training/mobility in the field of RW.

















In addition to the three permanent Knowledge Management Work Packages above, there are additional Knowledge Management activities integrated with the RD&D Work Packages, for example, state-of-the-art activities.

As emphasised with respect to Methodological Guidance, identified as a priority and clearly underlined in the EURATOM WP2018 call, there is a need to carry out a prioritisation exercise with WMOs, TSOs and REs in order to identify key existing knowledge and target competences that shall be covered in both State-of-Knowledge and Training/Mobility WPs under the EURAD-1 for the target audiences.

Thus, a very first task of both State-of-Knowledge and Training/Mobility WPs (as part of the first Annual Work Plan) shall consist of carrying out this prioritisation of existing knowledge. This will be coordinated by the Programme Management Office. The outputs will be directly integrated into the EURAD Roadmap and will serve as the framework for establishing the State-of-Knowledge and Training/Mobility WPs' Annual Work Plans and also help the evaluation of new RD&D proposals to ensure their relevance and that no duplications will occur. This knowledge management scope will consider the large body of information produced by WMOs over past decades that is in the public domain (in addition to other knowledge sources), and therefore should be considered as complementary to (and not in-conflict with) commercial consultancy services offered by some WMOs.

Interaction with Civil Society Organisations

For the first wave of the EURAD-1, the two Strategic Studies Work Packages have been selected for specific contribution from civil society because they are focusing on generic aspects of radioactive waste management and are of interest for civil society in EU countries:

- SS WP9 Waste Management routes in Europe from cradle to grave (ROUTES); and
- SS WP10- Understanding of uncertainty, risk and safety (UMAN).

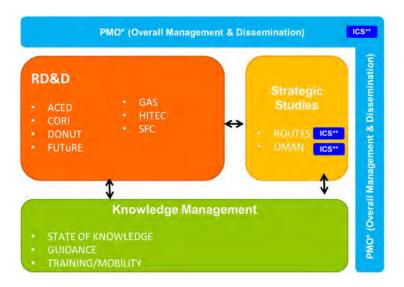
In close collaboration with the WP Boards (WP Leader and task leaders) the role of CS Experts (in charge of translating the WP work content and results to the CS group) is to:

- Sketch out and map the key stakes related to the work performed in the different tasks/subtasks of the WPs from a CS point of view in order to translate the work content and the results to the broader CS group and gather its feedback at annual workshops;
- Contribute to the work performed in the tasks/subtasks of the selected WPs and participate in key working meetings of these tasks;
- Raise awareness of the broader CS group on the scientific/technical research issues for radioactive waste management solutions by preparing and animating a specific session dedicated to the selected WPs in the CS annual workshop of EURAD (see above).

Furthermore, under the PMO WP, a dedicated coordination task is established to coordinate, support and integrate at the programme level all the interactions activities with Civil Society. This coordination task will consist of providing methodological support for CS interactions with RWM stakeholders: elaboration of material, methodologies, processes and sessions to prepare EURAD participants and CS representatives in order to facilitate fruitful interactions, as well as the



assessment of the on-going experimental model of Interaction between EURAD participants and Civil Society. This coordination work will also consist notably of organizing yearly a workshop involving the participants of the CS group, the CS Experts together with a panel of experts from WMOs, TSOS and REs participants in EURAD.



- *Programme Management Office
- ** Interactions with Civil Society

PMO - Update of the SRA/Roadmap during EURAD-1

During EURAD-1, and in addition to its responsibility of administrative, legal and financial management and the coordination of the overall scientific and technical coordination/integration/evaluation of impacts (RD&D, Strategic Studies and KM), the PMO shall support the EURAD General Assembly in the task of extending/updating the SRA and the Roadmap. During EURAD-1, the following extensions/updates are anticipated:

[Year 1] Roadmap Extension - Complete EURAD Roadmap with a Competency Matrix, to identify competencies needed for the different Actors (WMOs, TSOs and REs) and to map existing/available SoK, Guidance and Training material (open access) against Themes of EURAD SRA for different phases of implementation of a RWM programme. This shall support the identification of the key need-gaps, which will then be used to prioritise the scope of each of the main KM WPs. This task will be undertaken by the PMO, with inputs from participants of the KM WPs and with oversight and guidance by the appointed Joint Programme Fellows/Experts.

[Year 2] 'Soft' update of the SRA/Roadmap in view of the preparation of the 2nd wave of RD&D and Strategic Studies WPs where it is anticipated that minor edits and additions should be made, e.g. assessing the level of common interest of topics that emerged lately in the process of developing the SRA; identification of emerging RD&D needs and assess level of common interest.

[Year 4-5] **'Extensive' update** of the SRA/Roadmap (exact timing to be adjusted in order to be in line with Euratom work programme) to coincide with preparation and prioritisation of the scope of the potential EURAD-2. During this extensive update, it is anticipated that significant changes may result to take account of learning from EURAD-1 and align the Vision, SRA, Roadmap and RD&D, Strategic Studies and KM Work Packages scope and methodologies with how things evolve, particularly with respect to governance scheme and how the criteria used to identify needs of the WMOs, TSOs and REs.

