



Country Waste Profile Report for SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2004

*For guidance on reading Country Waste Profile Reports,
please refer to the following internet based document:*

<http://www-newmdb.iaea.org/help/profiles9/guide.pdf>

*For further information, please contact the Responsible Officer via e-mail:
NEWMDB@IAEA.org*

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.**

This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

Waste Class Name	Distribution %		
	LILW-SL	LILW-LL	HLW
LILW-SL	100.0	0.0	0.0
LILW-LL	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	100.0

Waste Class Matrix: **National**

Yes

Description: Slovenia uses the same naming as the Agency's scheme but limits for nuclides on classes are different (see Table I, page 28 in the 1st Slovenian National Report to the Joint Convention). The above % are estimates that will be refined in a future submission.

Waste Class Name	Distribution %			
	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
LILW	0.0	95.0	5.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Definition of «unprocessed waste» and «processed waste»:

Is not defined

Groups Overview

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Reporting Group:	ARAO			
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2004			
Waste Matrix Used:	National			
Description:	ARAO- Agency for Radwaste Management is a non-profit organisation of the Slovene Government which provides a state-owned public service for radioactive waste management. The main objective of the ARAO is to provide efficient, safe and responsible management for all types of nuclear waste.			
Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
BRINJE R	SF STORAGE		storage	
BRINJE S	CSRAO		storage	
KRSKO NPP	KRSKO NPP	processing	storage	
LILW Rep.	LILW Rep.			disposal
Attachment #882: Reporting Group				
ARAO_annual_report_2002.pdf				
ARAO Annual report 2002				
Attachment #997: Reporting Group				
ARAO_AnnualReport_2003.pdf				
ARAO Annual report 2003				

Site (Structure) : BRINJE R

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Full Name: Institut Josef Stefan Research Reactor Centre, TRIGA Mark II research reactor

Location: Research Reactor Centre, Brinje (in old document Podgorica) near Ljubljana, Slovenia

Description:

Official Website:

License Holder(s): Institut Josef Stefan Research Reactor Centre
 Jamova 39, SI-1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia
 tel: +386 1 477-3900 (operator)
 fax: +386 1 2519-385
 http://www.ijs.si/

Waste management facilities that are located at this site:

Facility:	SF STORAGE					
Description:	There are two spent fuel storage pools which are an integral part of TRIGA Mark II research reactor.					
Storage part of facility		SF STORAGE				
The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.						
Waste Class	Actual	Planned				
LILW	No	No				
HLW	Yes	Yes				
List SRS?	No					
List UMMT?	No					
Capacity:	The capacity of the new pool is 195 spent fuel elements.					
Types of Storage Units						
Storage Unit Name	Type Name	Year Opened	Closed?	Full?	Modular?	Contains SRS?
Pool-Old	pool	1966	Yes	No	No	No
Pool-New	pool	1992	No	No	No	No

Site (Data) : BRINJE R

Stock of waste as at December 2004

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Site Name: BRINJE R

Full Name: Institut Josef Stefan Research Reactor Centre, TRIGA Mark II research reactor

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2004 **Waste Matrix Used:** National

No Waste Data to report.

Site (Structure) : BRINJE S

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Full Name: Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje

Location: Research Reactor Centre, Brinje (near Ljubljana), Slovenia

Description:

Official Website:

License Holder(s): ARAO - Agency for Radwaste Management, Parmova 53, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Waste management facilities that are located at this site:

Facility:	CSRAO					
Description:	Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje. A storage for low and intermediate level waste from small producers (medicine, industry and research).					
Storage part of facility CSRAO						
The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.						
Waste Class	Actual	Planned				
LILW	Yes	Yes				
HLW	No	No				
List SRS?	Yes					
List UMMT?	No					
Capacity:	~500 m3.					
Types of Storage Units						
Storage Unit Name	Type Name	Year Opened	Closed?	Full?	Modular?	Contains SRS?
CSRAO-LILW	building	1986	No	No	No	Yes

Site (Data) : BRINJE S

Stock of waste as at December 2004

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Site Name: BRINJE S

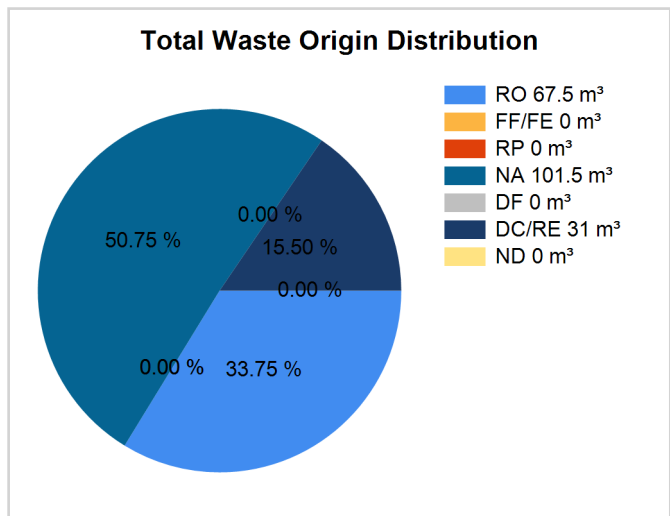
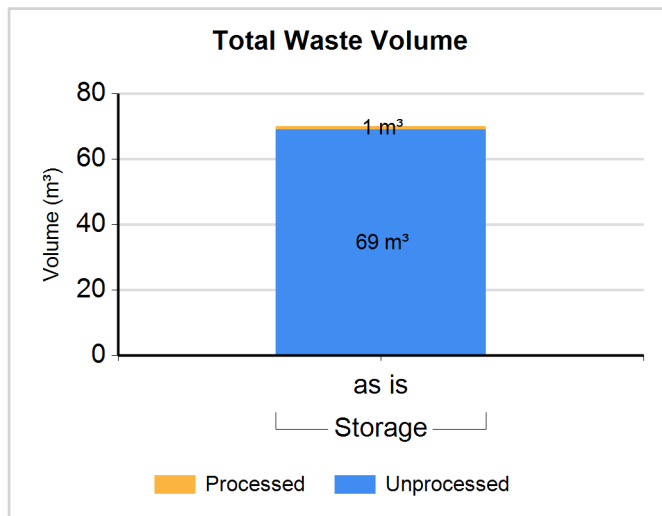
Full Name: Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2004

Waste Matrix Used: National

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications,DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined



Note: where volume "as dispo" is provided, volume "as is" is used in the graph instead.

Waste Class: LILW

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume "as is" (m³)	Volume "as dispo" (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
LILW	Storage	N	N	69.000	69.000	67.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	31.00	0.00
LILW	Storage	Y	N	1.000	1.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comment **# 7618: LILW from small producers.**

LILW from small producers.

Comment **# 9713: Waste Storage facilities/Class LILW/Site BRINJE S**

The volume of stored waste in Brinje storage facility is estimated. There are a lot of different packages in the storage. The volumes of spent sealed sources are difficult to define because the original containers are of irregular shapes.

Last few years ARAO has quoted the volume of 70 m3. The same volume estimation is still relevant in 2004. In spite of new waste being accepted into storage facility the total volume of waste did not increase due to some volume reduction. The repacking of all Co-sources into containers which were inserted in two drums and clearance release of original containers weighed out the nearly accepted waste.

Attachment **#995: Waste Class Data (Stor.)**

LILW in CSRAO 2004.pdf

Table: Quantity and waste types of stored radioactive waste in Central storage facility in Brinje in the end of 2004.

Site (Data) : BRINJE S

Stock of waste as at December 2004

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Spent Sources <=30 years in Storage

Nuclide	Number of Sources/Total Activity of Sources (GBq)			c o n d	u n c o n d	c a t	Total Activity for all Groups (GBq)	Decay Date
	Group I less than or equal 4GBq	Group II more than 4GBq but less than or equal 4E+4GBq	Group III more than 4E+4GBq					
	num/activity	num/activity	num/activity					
Co-60			1	N	Y	Y	1.600E+003	2004.01
			1.600E+003					
Co-60			248	Y	N	Y	3.800E+001	2001.01
			3.800E+001					

Spent Sources > 30 years in Storage

Nuclide	Number of Sources/Total Activity of Sources (GBq)		c o n d	u n c o n d	c a t	Total Activity for all Groups (GBq)	Decay Date
	Group I less than or equal 2 GBq	Group II more than 2GBq					
	num/activity	num/activity					
Am-241		10000	N	Y	Y	3.000E+002	2004.01
		3.000E+002					
Ra-226		2	Y	N	Y	2.700E+001	2000.01
		2.700E+001					

Comment # 7641: Ra-226 sources

Number 2 means there is 2 packing units (containers) with Ra sources and not number of sources.

Site (Structure) : KRSKO NPP

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Full Name: Krsko Nuclear Power Plant

Location: Krsko Nuclear Power Plant
Vrbina 12, SI-8270 Krsko, Slovenia

Description:

Official Website:

License Holder(s): Krsko Nuclear Power Plant
Vrbina 12, SI-8270 Krsko, Slovenia
tel: +386 7 480 20 00
<http://www.nek.si>

Waste management facilities that are located at this site:

Site (Structure) : KRSKO NPP

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Facility:	KRSKO NPP
Description:	Krsko NPP processing and storage facility

Storage part of facility KRSKO NPP

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
LILW	Yes	Yes
HLW	Yes	Yes

List SRS?	No
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	Solid radwaste storage facility (LILW) with capacity of app.2500-2800m3 and the decontamination building. Total storage capacity of the spent fuel pool is 828 fuel positions. It is in plan to increase the capacities up to 1694 positions.
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Types of Storage Units

Storage Unit Name	Type Name	Year Opened	Closed?	Full?	Modular?	Contains SRS?
LILW-store	building	1983	No	No	No	No
SF-pool	pool	1983	No	No	No	No

Processing part of facility KRSKO NPP

The following shows processing status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
LILW	No	No
HLW	No	No

Type:	Treatment, Conditioning
Year opened:	1983

Site (Data) : KRSKO NPP

Stock of waste as at December 2004

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Site Name: KRSKO NPP

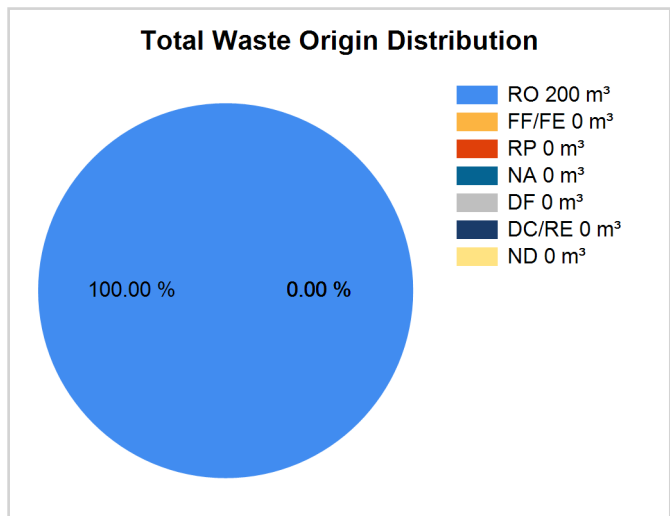
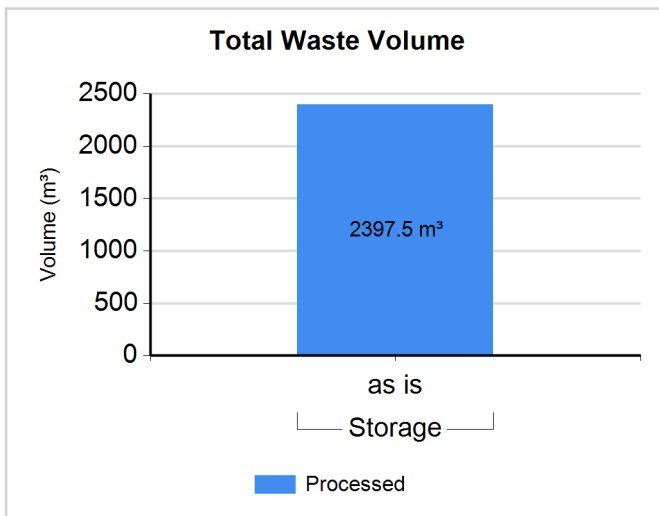
Full Name: Krsko Nuclear Power Plant

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2004

Waste Matrix Used: National

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications,DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined



Note: where volume "as dispo" is provided, volume "as is" is used in the graph instead.

Waste Class: LILW

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume "as is" (m³)	Volume "as dispo" (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
LILW	Storage	Y	N	2289.000	2289.000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comment # 7621: LILW inventory in NPP Krsko

For precise description of radioactive waste inventory in NPP Krsko SRSF on 31 December 2004 see attachment.

Attachment #994: Waste Class Data (Stor.)

The quantities of LILW in the NPP Krsko2004.pdf

Radioactive waste inventory in NPP Krsko on 31 December 2004.

Waste Class: HLW

Data available but will not be reported.

Site (Data) : KRSKO NPP

Stock of waste as at December 2004

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Processing - Treatment method(s)

Method	Status			
	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice
Compaction	N	N	Same	N
Decontamination	N	N	Same	N
Evaporation	N	N	Same	N
Filtration	N	N	Same	N
Incineration	N	N	Same	N
Ion Exchange	N	N	Same	N
Metal Melting	Y	N		N
Segregation/Sorting	N	N	Same	N
Size Reduction	N	N	Increase	N
Super Compaction	N	N	Increase	N
Thermal Treatment (non incineration)	N	N	Increase	N

Comment **# 7627: Reference:**

ESD-TR-03/97 rev.2

Comment **# 7628: Incineration**

NPP Krsko does not have own incineration facility.

Drums with combustible waste were sent for incineration in Studsvick. There were two incineration campaigns, the first took place in 1998 and the second one in 2002.

Comment **# 7629: Thermal Treatment - IDDS**

The liquid radioactive wastes are mainly evaporator bottoms and spent ion exchange resins. With a special system for drying the waste (IDDS - The »In-Drum Drying System«) in the drums, the water is entirely excluded from the waste.

Processing - Conditioning method(s)

Method	Status			
	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice
Bituminization	N	N		Y
Cementation	N	N	Decrease	N
Containerization	N	N	Same	N
Solidification	N	N	Increase	N

Site (Structure) : LILW Rep.

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Full Name: Planned repository for LILW

Location: not selected

Description:

Official Website:

License Holder(s): future facility, not licensed

Comment **# 7599: The location of disposal of LILW**

The final location of disposal of LILW has not been selected yet. According to the plans, the repository siting should be concluded by 2008 and repository constructed by 2013.

Waste management facilities that are located at this site:

Site (Structure) : LILW Rep.

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Facility:	LILW Rep.
Description:	planned LILW near-surface repository

Disposal part of facility **LILW Rep.**

The following shows disposal status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
LILW	No	Yes
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	No
List UMMT?	No

Type:	engineered near surface		
Facility is modular?	No		
Capacity existing (m3):	0	Capacity planned (m3):	20000

Depth (m):		Host medium:	unknown (site not selected)
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Phase Name	Start Year	End Year	Estimate
planning and/or concept assessment	1995	2004	False
site selection	2003	2007	False
design	2005	2008	False
construction	2009	2010	False
commissioning	2010	2011	False
operation	2011	2038	False
closure	2038		False
institutional control		2338	False

Regulators

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Name:	SNSA
Full Name:	Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration
Divison:	Division of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials Divison of Inspection Control
City or Town:	Ljubljana
Main Website:	

Comment **# 7597: SNSA**
 Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration
 Zelezna cesta 16
 P.O. Box 5759
 SI - 1001 Ljubljana
 Slovenia
 Phone: +386 1 472 11 00
 Fax: +386 1 472 11 99
 E-mail: SNSA@gov.si
 Web site: www.gov.si/ursjv

Attachment **#996: Regulator**
 SNSA_AnnualReport_2003.pdf
 SNSA AnnualReport 2003

Name:	SRPA
Full Name:	Slovenian Radiation Protection Administration
Divison:	Area of radiation practices and use of radiation sources in health and veterinary care
City or Town:	Ljubljana
Main Website:	

Comment **# 9720: Regulator SRPA**
 Slovenian Radiation Protection Administration
 Trzaska cesta 21
 SI-1000 Ljubljana
 Slovenia
 Phone: +386 1 478 87 09
 Fax: +386 1 478 87 15

The 2002 Act gives the competence in the area of radiation practices and use of radioactive sources in health and veterinary care to the Slovenian Radiation Protection Administration (SRPA), which was established in March 2003 within the Ministry of Health.

The SRPA performs technical, administrative, inspection and development tasks in the area of radiation practices and use of radiation sources in health and veterinary care; health protection of people against detrimental effect of ionising radiation; systematic inspection of working and living premises due to exposure of people to the natural radiation sources; implementation of monitoring of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs and drinking water; reduction, restriction and prevention of health detrimental effects of non-ionising radiation and assessment of compliance and authorization of radiation protection experts. In the scope of radiation protection the SRPA issues the approvals to evaluation of the protection of the exposed workers of the radiation and extend the radiation risks for exposed workers at given work places.

Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Name:	ZVISJV		
Title or Name:	ACT ON IONISING RADIATION PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY with amendments		
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 67/2002		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	10/1/2002		Law

Comment **# 7595: ZVISJV with amendments**

In July 2002 the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a new Act on Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (Off. Gaz. RS, 67/2002 - hereinafter referred to as "2002 Act").

As defined in the first Article of this act, its main purpose is "to regulate ionising radiation protection, with the aim of reducing the detrimental effects on health and reducing to the lowest possible level radioactive contamination of the environment due to ionising radiation resulting from the use of radiation sources, while at the same time enabling the development, production and use of radiation sources and performing radiation practices". It also regulates radioactive waste and spent fuel management.

An Act amending the 2002 Act was adopted on 25 February 2003. It provides that the Slovenian Government shall prepare an amended National Program for the Protection of the Environment as regards radioactive waste and spent fuel management by the end of 2004 and submit it to the Parliament for adoption. The site for a low- and intermediate-level waste repository must be approved by 2008 and licensed for operation by 2013.

New amendments of the 2002 Act were adopted on 29 April 2004. The amendments were introduced to reflect the fact that from 1 May 2004 Slovenia is a Member State of the European Union. The aim of this last revision was mainly to harmonise the provisions of the act with the European Union's legal requirements, especially in the area of shipment of radioactive waste and sources.

The 2002 Act also provides that the regulations which have been issued on the basis of the previous 1984 and 1980 Acts shall apply until new regulations, which are to be adopted pursuant to provisions of the 2002 Act, are issued.

Based on the 2002 Act, twelve decrees and regulations have been issued (Appendix II). All other decrees and regulations are expected to be adopted and issued in 2004 and early 2005.

Attachment **#864: Regulation**

ACT_ON_IONISING_RADIATION_PROTECTION_AND_NUCLEAR_SAFETY.pdf

ACT ON IONISING RADIATION PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

Unofficial translation of the original in Slovene language published in Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia, no. 67/2002

Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Name:	Z-3	
Title or Name:	Regulation Z-3 "On mode of collecting, accounting, processing, storing, final disposal and release of radioactive waste into the environment", partially derogated by secondary legislation (i.e. UV-1)	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz., SFRY, No. 40/86	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	7/18/1986	Regulation

Comment **# 7596: Regulation Z-3**

Regulation Z-3 contains the following (detailed) provisions:

- on categorising of radioactive wastes,
- on collecting of radioactive wastes,
- on accounting of radioactive wastes,
- on processing of radioactive wastes,
- on storing and final disposal of radioactive wastes,
- on release of radioactive wastes,
- on labelling of radioactive wastes.

On the day the Decree on Radiation Practices UV1 (Off. Gaz. RS, 48/2004) enters into force the Articles of Z-3 Regulation 31, 32, 33 ceases to apply.

Attachment **#865: Regulation**

Regulatory Z-3.pdf

Regulation Z-3 "On mode of collecting, accounting, processing, storing, final disposal and release of radioactive waste into the environment"

Name:	E-1	
Title or Name:	Regulation E-1 'On siting, construction, commissioning, start-up and exploitation of nuclear facilities' (with appendix on QA)	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz., SFRY, No. 52/88	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	8/26/1988	Regulation

Name:	UV3	
Title or Name:	Decree on the Areas of Limited Use of Land Due to Nuclear Facility and on Conditions for Construction in such Areas - UV3	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz: RS, 36/2004	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	4/28/2004	Regulation

Name:	UV8	
Title or Name:	Decree on the Criteria for Determining the Amount of Compensation Due to the Limited Use of Land in the Area of Nuclear Facility - UV8	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 134/2003	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	12/31/2003	Regulation

Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Name:	ARAO est.		
Title or Name:	Decree on Establishment of a Public Agency for Radwaste Management		
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 5/91, 45/96, 32/99, 38/2001)		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2/9/1991	Regulation	

Name:	Public S.		
Title or Name:	Decree on Mode and Conditions of Discharging the Public Service on Radioactive Waste Management		
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 32/99, 41/04		
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	5/21/1999	Regulation	

Milestones

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Start Year or Reference Year:	2004	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In November 2004 the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning officially started the spatial planning procedure as part of site selection process, aiming at developing the National detailed site development plan for LILW.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	2003	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
On 7 March 2003 the Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia on the status and other legal issues related to investments, exploitation and decommissioning of the Nuclear Power Plant Krško entered into force (it was signed on 19 December 2001).			
Start Year or Reference Year:	2002	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In July 2002 the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a new Act on Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety. The Act entered into force on 1 October 2002. Its main purpose is "to regulate ionising radiation protection, with the aim of reducing the detrimental effects on health and reducing to the lowest possible level radioactive contamination of the environment due to ionising radiation resulting from the use of radiation sources, while at the same time enabling the development, production and use of radiation sources and performing radiation practices". It also regulates radioactive waste and spent fuel management.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1994	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Act on the Fund for financing Decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and disposal of Radioactive Waste from the Krsko NPP was adopted in the end of year 1994. By this act was established The Financial Fund for Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plant Krsko.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1991	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Agency for Radwaste Management is founded by the Government of Slovenia as a public enterprise, responsible for final disposal of radioactive waste.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1987	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (SNSA) was established in 1987. SNSA is competent in the area of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management. Previously, the functions of the regulatory body were held by the Committee of Energy and Industry.			

Milestones

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Start Year or Reference Year:	1986	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje was put into operation in 1986. It is intended for storage of low and intermediate level radioactive waste arising from medical, industrial and research applications. The storage facility is situated at the Research Reactor Centre, about 15 km north-east of Ljubljana.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1984	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In year 1984 entered into force one of the most important act "Act on Radiation Protection and the Safe Use of Nuclear Energy" (Off. Gaz. SFRY, No. 62/84).			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1983	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Krsko NPP began with commercial operation in January 1983.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1974	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Krsko NPP construction was started. It is a Westinghouse two-loop pressurised water reactor. It initial power was 632 MWe.			
Start Year or Reference Year:	1966	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Research Reactor TRIGA Mark II is operated by Josef Stefan Institute. It was put into operation in May 1966. The reactor was delivered by General Atomics, the reactor tank and body were built by Slovenian companies. Main purpose of the research reactor is research, training and isotopes production.			

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

National Systems

Policy	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q14 Has your Country implemented a national policy for radioactive waste management?	Partially
Comment # 7612: HLW and SNF Management Strategy	
In 1996 the Slovenian Government accepts the High Level Waste and Spent Fuel Management Strategy prepared by ARAO.	
The preparation of a long-term spent fuel management program for the Krško NPP's fuel was strongly influenced by the specific situation in Slovenia:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a small nuclear program (only one NPP). - the planned phasing out of nuclear energy after 2023 (at the end of the scheduled lifetime of the Krško NPP). - the unresolved question of co-ownership with neighbouring Croatia (this is still the subject of negotiations between the two Governments): sharing the spent fuel and other radioactive waste is an open possibility. 	
In the strategy of long-term spent fuel management a deferred final decision is recommended as the only reasonable solution in the present situation. A deferred decision does not only delay the final solution but also gives negotiators sufficient time to reach an agreement between the co-owners without additional pressures. It also gives the possibility to reconsider different options including the possibility of the reprocessing of spent fuel, as well as new technological developments. This provides the opportunity of responding to and joining the project of a regional repository, if this idea, which seems so attractive to countries with small nuclear programs, is realised.	
In this strategy the short-term solutions for spent fuel storing are also included. In the first stage an increase of the existing capacity of the spent fuel pool at Krško NPP is proposed. If such an increase in pool capacity will not be sufficient, interim dry storage in casks on-site is proposed as an additional option.	
Reference: http://www.sigov.si/cgi-bin/spl/ursjv/porocila/ang/National_Reports.html	
Comment # 7613: The Decom. Fund and Decom. Plan for Krsko NPP	
The Fund for Financing the Decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and for the disposal of its radioactive waste was established by the Act on the Fund for Financing Decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and Disposal of Radioactive Waste from Krsko NPP (Off.Gaz. RS, No.75/94, 35/96). The Fund would be collect finances from the contributions of each produced kWh at the plant. However, due to the unresolved legal and ownership status of Krsko NPP, required funds are only partially collected.	
The Decommissioning Plan for Krsko NPP was adopted by the Government in September 1996. Three decommissioning strategies for the Krško NPP are analyzed:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immediate dismantling, - later dismantling and - entombment. 	
For the purpose of cost assessment for the decommissioning of NPP Krsko and the estimation of the contribution to the decommissioning fund, the above options were evaluated from radiological, safety, financial and political aspects. The results have shown that the option, with immediate dismantling is most appropriate.	
Strategies	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q15 Has your country developed strategies to implement a national policy?	Partially

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Requirements		(Yes;Partially;No)
Q17	identified the parties involved in the different steps of radioactive waste management	Yes
Q18	specified a rational set of safety, radiological and environmental protection objectives	Yes
Q19	implemented a mechanism to identify existing and anticipated radioactive wastes	Yes
Q20	implemented controls over radioactive waste generation	Yes
Q21	identified available methods and facilities to process, store and dispose of radioactive waste on an appropriate time-scale	Yes
Q22	taken into account interdependencies among all steps in radioactive waste generation and management	Yes
Q23	implemented appropriate research and development to support the operational and regulatory needs	Yes
Q24	implemented a funding structure and the allocation of resources that are essential for radioactive waste management	Yes
Q25	implemented formal mechanisms for disseminating information to the public and for public consultation	Yes
Responsibilities		(Complete;Incomplete)
Q28	establish and implement a legal framework for the management of radioactive waste	Complete
Q29	establish or designate a regulatory body that has the responsibility for carrying out the regulatory function with regard to safety and the protection of human health and the environment.	Complete
Q30	define the responsibilities of waste generators and operators of waste management facilities	Complete
Q31	provide for adequate resources	Complete
Q33	enforce compliance with regulatory requirements	Complete
Q34	implement the licensing process	Complete
Q35	advise the government	Complete
Q37	identify an acceptable destination for the radioactive waste	Complete
Q114	comply with legal requirements	Complete

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Activities		(Yes;Partially;No)
Q43	perform safety and environmental impact assessments for radioactive waste management facilities	Yes
Q44	ensure adequate radiation protection for workers, the general public and the environment	Yes
Q45	ensure suitable staff, equipment, facilities, training and operating procedures are available to perform the safe radioactive waste management steps	Yes
Q46	establish and implement a quality assurance programme for the radioactive waste generated or its processing, storage and disposal	Yes
Q47	establish and keep records of appropriate information regarding the generation, processing, storage and disposal of radioactive waste, including an inventory of radioactive waste	Yes
Q48	provide surveillance and control of activities involving radioactive waste as required by the regulatory body	Yes
Q49	collect, analyze and, as appropriate, share operational experience to ensure continued safety improvements in radioactive waste management	Yes
Q50	conduct or otherwise ensure appropriate research and development to support operational needs in radioactive waste management	Yes
Clearance		(Yes;No)
Q128	Does your country have "clearly defined clearance levels based on radiological criteria, with policy statements that material below those levels can be recycled or disposed of with non-radioactive wastes"?	Yes
Q129	Has your country ever used a "case-by-case" approach to clearing radioactive wastes (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	Yes
Q130	Has your country ever used clearance levels to dispose of, reuse or recycle radioactive waste as non-radioactive waste or as a non-radioactive resource (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	No

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

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Disposal Facilities

Licensing		(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q53	Environmental Assessment (EA)	Yes - All
Q54	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	Yes - All
Q55	Performance Assessment (PA)	Yes - All
Q56	Quality Assurance (QA)	Yes - All
Q57	Safety Assessment (SA)	Yes - All
Q59	If Quality Assurance is part of your Country's current, waste disposal facility licensing policy, does the QA Program conform to international standards (such as the ISO9000 series)?	Yes - All

Operation		(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q60	Does your Country have formal, documented waste acceptance criteria for its operating or proposed disposal facilities?	Yes - Some

Comment # 7614: Preliminary waste AC for future LILW

Slovenia has preliminary waste acceptance criteria for future LILW repository (generic location).

Post-Closure		(Yes;No)
Q61	Does your Country have any written policies to address the maintenance of records that describe the design, location and inventory of waste disposal facilities?	No
Q63	Does your Country have any written policies to address active institutional controls or passive institutional controls, such as monitoring or access restrictions?	Yes
Q65	access restrictions	Yes
Q66	drainage and/or leachate collection system(s)	Yes
Q67	leachate treatment systems	Yes
Q68	environmental monitoring	Yes
Q69	facility monitoring	Yes
Q70	surveillance	Yes
Q71	plans for intervention measures during active institutional control if there is an unplanned release of radioactive materials from the disposal facility	Yes

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Processing/Storage

Policies/Procedures		(Yes;No)
Q73	waste sorting/segregation	No
Q74	waste minimization	No
Q75	waste storage	No
Q76	processing and/or storing and/or disposing of nuclear fuel cycle waste separately from non-nuclear fuel cycle waste (also known as nuclear applications waste)	No
Q78	Does your country have any legislation, regulation, or policy that waste processing must take place prior to storage (see following note)	No

Comment # 7615: Comments

Operators have written their own procedures.

Processing and storing - nuclear fuel cycle waste separately from non-nuclear fuel cycle waste.

Disposing - according to the waste type (LILW, SF, LILW LL etc.) and not according to the waste origin (from nuclear fuel cycle or non-nuclear fuel cycle).

Implementation		(Yes;No)
Q80	Does your Country have any waste processing facilities at the same location where the waste is generated?	Yes
Q81	Does your Country have any centralized waste processing facilities?	Yes
Q82	Does your Country have any mobile waste processing facilities?	No

Foreign		(Yes;No)
Q121	Has your country sent any wastes or spent fuel to another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	Yes
Q122	Will some or all of the product(s) of processing/reprocessing be returned to your country?	Yes
Q123	Currently, are any of your country's wastes (processed or unprocessed, including the products of reprocessing) or spent fuel being stored in another country?	No
Q124	Has your country accepted any wastes or spent fuel from another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	No

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Spent/Disused SRS

Registration		(Yes;No)
Q84	Is there a national level registry?	Yes
Q85	If answer was yes, is the registry used only for disused/spent SRS?	No
Q87	Are there regional-level registries (one or more)?	No
Q90	Are there local-level registries (one or more)?	No
Procedures		(Yes;No)
Q91	Does your Country have documented procedures in place to ensure that sealed radioactive sources (SRS) are transferred to secure facilities in a timely manner after their user declares them to be spent?	Yes
Agreements		(Yes;No)
Q93	Government to Government agreements	No
Q94	Government - Supplier agreements	No
Q95	Supplier-User agreements	Yes
Q97	Do any agreements include suppliers that are outside of your Country?	Yes
Release / Disposal		(Yes;No)
Q99	Does your Country have any regulations to free-release spent sealed radioactive sources (SRS)?	No
Q100	Has your Country disposed of spent SRS in existing disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	No
Q101	Does your Country plan to dispose of spent SRS in existing or planned disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	Yes
Q102	Has your Country implemented dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	No
Q103	Does your Country have plans to implement dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	No

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Import-Export

Radioactive Waste

(Yes;No)

Q104 Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of radioactive waste (excluding spent fuel)? No

Comment # 7639: Comment

There are certain requirements by other mechanisms.

Spent Fuel

(Yes;No)

Q105 Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of spent fuel? No

Comment # 7640: There are limitations by other mechanisms.

Liquid HLW

Storage

(Yes;No)

Q106 Does your Country have high-level liquid wastes in storage? No

UMMT

Responsibility

(Yes;No)

Q110 Does your Country have any Uranium Mine and Mill Tailings sites that do not have a designated authority to manage them? No

Policies

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Decommissioning**Funding****(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)**

Q111	Does your Country require that funds should be set aside in support of future waste management activities, such as decommissioning activities?	Yes - All
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Facilities**(Yes;No)**

Q119	Does Your Country have any nuclear fuel cycle facilities?	Yes
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Q120	Does Your Country have any nuclear applications facilities (non fuel cycle facilities)?	Yes
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Timeframe**(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)**

Q112	Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation?	No
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Q113	Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of non-nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation?	No
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Future Outlook

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Data not available.

Future Outlook

Country: SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2004

Data not available.

Future Outlook

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Data not available.

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