

Procedure file

Basic information	
CNS - Consultation procedure Decision	2001/0225(CNS) Procedure completed
Nuclear energy: safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, International Joint Convention 1997	
Subject 3.60.04 Nuclear energy, industry and safety 3.70.08 Radioactive pollution 3.70.13 Dangerous substances, toxic and radioactive wastes (storage, transport)	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy		22/11/2001
		GUE/NGL SEPPÄNEN Esko	
European Parliament	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	BUDG Budgets		
	ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Agriculture and Fisheries	2635	24/01/2005
	General Affairs	2379	29/10/2001
European Commission	Commission DG Energy and Transport	Commissioner	

Key events			
15/10/2001	Legislative proposal published	COM(2001)0520	Summary
29/10/2001	Debate in Council	2379	
15/11/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
09/07/2002	Vote in committee		Summary
09/07/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A5-0254/2002	
03/09/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0387/2002	Summary
24/01/2005	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		

24/01/2005	End of procedure in Parliament		
03/02/2005	Final act published in Official Journal		
17/03/2006	Additional information		Summary

Technical information

Procedure reference	2001/0225(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	International agreement
Legislative instrument	Decision
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 300-p3-a1
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/5/15325

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal	COM(2001)0520 OJ C 051 26.02.2002, p. 0258 E	15/10/2001	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A5-0254/2002	09/07/2002	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T5-0387/2002 OJ C 272 13.11.2003, p. 0029-0274 E	03/09/2002	EP	Summary

Additional information

European Commission	EUR-Lex
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Final act

Decision 2005/84 OJ L 030 03.02.2005, p. 0010-0011 Summary

Nuclear energy: safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, International Joint Convention 1997

PURPOSE: To approve on behalf of the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Communities the "International Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management" **CONTENT:** On 18 June 2001 the International Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention) entered into force. It was signed in Vienna in 1997 at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). All EU Member States bar Portugal have either ratified the Treaty or are awaiting ratification before the end of the year. The objectives of the Joint Convention are to achieve and maintain a high level of global safety procedures in the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste. This is to be enacted through enhancing national measures, improving international co-operation and maintaining at all stages effective defences against potential hazards with the ultimate objective being the protection of individuals, society and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation. Most European States produce some form of spent nuclear fuel from power and/or research reactors. Other nuclear waste stems from a variety of human activities including nuclear electricity generation, agriculture, medicine, industry, research and defence programmes. Whilst safety measures within the EU are well implemented and monitored the same can not be said of many candidate countries especially those from Central and Eastern Europe. In light of the safety and environmental measures which the Joint Convention imposes on EU activities the two Communities are now seeking membership of the International Convention along side Member States. Article 101 of the EAEC (EURATOM) Treaty and Article 174 of the EC Treaty permits both Communities to seek membership of international organisation, where appropriate. The advantages of EU membership are many. Being a full party of the Joint Convention would allow Commission involvement in the reporting meetings. As such the Commission would be afforded direct and full access to all information available at these meetings as well as enabling the Commission to participate actively in the "peer review process". In view of the above, the Commission urges the Council to adopt the proposed Decisions as soon as possible thereby allowing Euratom and EU participation on the Joint Convention.?

Nuclear energy: safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, International Joint Convention 1997

The committee adopted the report by Esko Olavi SEPPÄNEN (EUL/NGL, FIN) endorsing the proposal to approve the 1997 International Joint Convention (consultation procedure).?

Nuclear energy: safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, International Joint Convention 1997

The European Parliament adopted the resolution drafted by Esko Olavi SEPPANEN (EUL/NGL, Finland) and approved the conclusion of the Convention.?

Nuclear energy: safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, International Joint Convention 1997

PURPOSE: to approve the accession of the European Atomic Energy Community to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Decision 2005/84/Euratom.

CONTENT: By virtue of this Decision, the accession of the European Atomic Energy Community to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management is approved.

The Joint Convention was opened for signature on 29 September 1997 until its entry into force on 18 June 2001.

Nuclear energy: safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management, International Joint Convention 1997

As announced in Official Journal C 64 of 17 March 2006, the Commission decided to withdraw this proposal, which had become obsolete.