the casks for storing and transporting the nuclear waste, by 2027. The South Korean nuclear energy industry estimates that approximately 2,800 casks will be needed for dry storage and interim storage facilities in the country’s growing market, which may reach $6.2 billion by 2060. Doosan plans to collaborate on this project with about 140 partner companies in South Korea.

TVEL, of Russia, has signed a long-term cooperation agreement with the Belarusian Organization for Radioactive Waste Management on the development of infrastructure for the isolation and disposal of radioactive waste. The agreement also covers the training of personnel for the operation of a near-surface disposal facility in Belarus. Rosatom, of which TVEL is a subsidiary, is currently constructing the first nuclear power plant in Belarus, in the town of Ostrovets. A memorandum of understanding has been signed by Rosatom and the Belarus Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection to cooperate in waste management and environmental monitoring.

GNS Gesellschaft für Nuklear-Service and PreussenElektra have signed a contract for delivery of the last Castor cask for a German nuclear power plant. PreussenElektra received approval in December from Lower Saxony’s Ministry for the Environment, Energy, and Climate to begin dismantling its Grohnde nuclear plant, which was shut down in 2021. The final cask is to be delivered to Grohnde in 2025.

The U.K. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and South Korea’s Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy are establishing a Clean Energy Partnership. The agreement, which was signed by U.K. energy secretary Claire Coutinho and South Korean energy minister Bang Moon Kyu, will involve cooperation on the issues of clean energy transition, low-carbon technologies, and civil nuclear and domestic climate policies. Areas of cooperation will also include large-scale, small-scale, and advanced reactors; decommissioning; waste management; and supply chains.