

Table 15 · Timetable of Events on Nuclear Waste Management in Taiwan (2025 to mid-2026)

Date	Actors and Progress
January 2025	Kuosheng dry storage: Taipower starts the construction of the facility.
May 2025	The waste challenge reemerges: The closure of Maanshan-2 renews public attention to spent fuel management and final disposal.
May–August 2025	Waste as a campaign issue: Nuclear waste emerges as a major issue during the Maanshan referendum campaign.
August 2025	The three conditions: President Lai reiterates that any future reactor restart would require nuclear safety, solutions for nuclear waste, and social consensus.
Late 2025	Dry storage as a priority: The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and Taipower accelerate interim storage planning and implementation.
	Chinshan dry storage: Taiwan's first operational dry storage facility continues transferring spent fuel from cooling pools into dry casks. As of mid-2026, about 10 percent of the spent fuel was transferred.
	Maanshan dry storage: Taipower initiates planning for onsite facility.
Early 2026	Waste linked to restart: Dry storage capacity increasingly viewed as prerequisite for reactor restart.
March 2026	Renewed scrutiny: President Lai's remarks on restart revive public debate over nuclear waste.
April 2026	Briefing in Hengchun: Residents and NGOs question whether restart should proceed without permanent disposal pathway.
April–May 2026	Intergenerational concerns: Opponents argue that restart would generate additional waste without resolving existing disposal challenges.
Mid-2026	Interim versus final disposal: Progress in interim storage contrasts sharply with the lack of progress in final disposal siting.
	Repository planning stagnates: Geological disposal remains official policy, but no candidate sites or timetables have been identified.