









The NEA: A Forum for Cooperation

- Founded in 1958
- 31 member countries
- 7 standing technical committees
- 75 working parties and expert groups
- 21 international joint projects













NEA Committee Structure

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy NLC **CSNI CNRA RWMC CRPPH** NDC NSC Committee Committee Radioactive Committee Committee for Technical on Nuclear Waste on Radiation on the Safety Nuclear and Economic **Nuclear Law Protection and** Science of Nuclear Regulatory **Management** Studies on Installations **Activities** Committee **Public Health** Committee Committee Nuclear **Energy Development Executive Group** and the Fuel of the NSC Cycle (Data Bank Management Committee)

The NEA's committees bring together top governmental officials and technical specialists from NEA member countries and strategic partners to solve difficult problems, establish best practices and to promote international collaboration





Major NEA Separately Funded Activities

Secretariat-Serviced Organisations

- Generation IV International Forum (GIF)
 with the goal to improve sustainability
 (including effective fuel utilisation and
 minimisation of waste), economics, safety
 and reliability, proliferation resistance and
 physical protection.
- Multinational Design Evaluation
 Programme (MDEP)
 initiative by national safety authorities to leverage their resources and knowledge for new reactor design reviews.
- International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) forum for international discussion on wide array of nuclear topics involving both developed and emerging economies.

21 Major Joint Projects

(Involving countries from within and beyond NEA membership)

- **Nuclear safety research** and experimental data (thermal-hydraulics, fuel behaviour, severe accidents).
- **Nuclear safety databases** (fire, commoncause failures).
- **Nuclear science** (thermodynamics of advanced fuels).
- Radioactive waste management (thermochemical database).
- Radiological protection (occupational exposure).





Fukushima Daiichi: Moving Forward







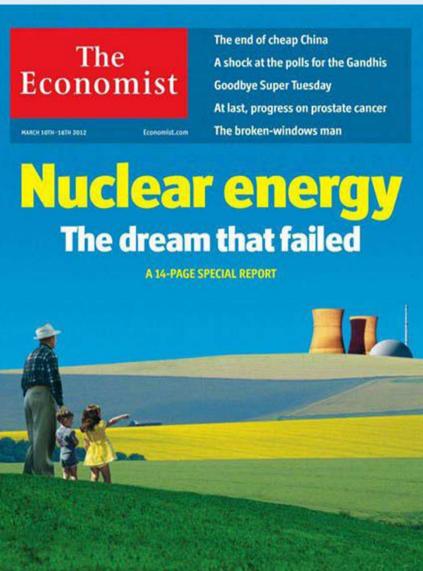
Public Views of Nuclear Waste











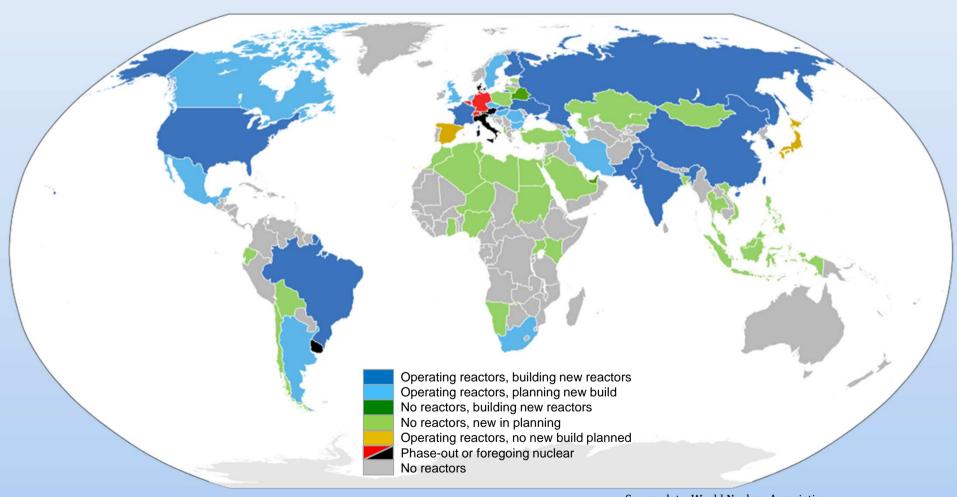








Global View of Nuclear Power Today



Source data: World Nuclear Association Update 2015

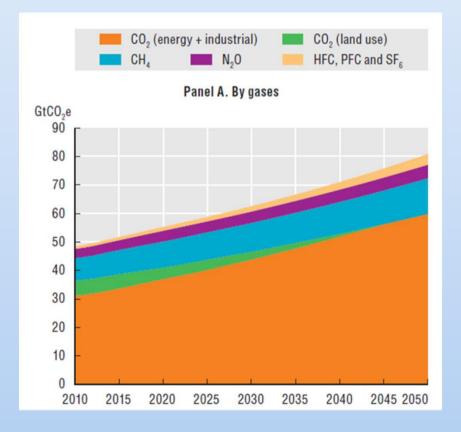




COP 21 is Around the Corner

- UN-sponsored meeting begins November 2015 in Paris. 40,000 attendees are expected.
- Countries plan to negotiate an agreement intended to limit global warming to below 2°C by reducing global CO₂ emissions by 50% from 1990 levels.
- Ensuring nuclear is viewed as a part of the overall solution is important for all of us.

GHG emissions – baseline scenario:

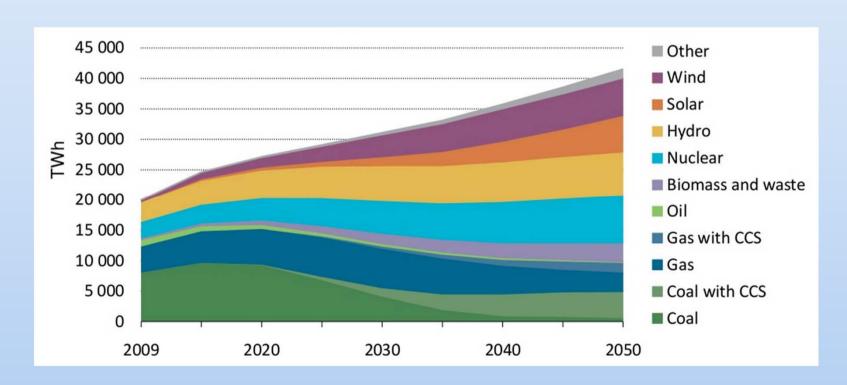


Source: OECD Environmental Outlook 2050





IEA 2°C Scenario: Nuclear is Required to Provide the Largest Contribution to Global Electricity in 2050







2015 NEA/IEA Technology Roadmap

Key Roadmap Recommendations

- Governments should recognize the value of low-carbon capacity.
- R&D is needed to support long-term operation.
- Industry needs to optimise constructability of Gen III designs.
- Accelerate development of SMRs.
- Support development of one or two Gen IV reactors.
- Demonstrate nuclear desalination or hydrogen production.
- Invest in environmentally sustainable uranium mining.
- Continue cooperation and discussions on international fuel services.
- Establish policies and sites for long-term storage and disposal.

Technology

Nuclear Energy

2015 edition









Key Actions for the Next 10 Years

- Ensure global nuclear safety. Enhance peer oversight and cooperation of both regulators and operators.
- Establish a **level playing field for all low-carbon technologies** favouring one technology over another distorts the market and impacts overall grid reliability.
- New plant projects in OECD countries must show success in completing projects on time and to budget.
- Enhance standardisation, harmonise and update codes and standards.
- Gain political and public consensus for long-term radioactive waste management strategies.c





NEA Activities, Cont.

• New Reports: Five Years after Fukushima Daiichi Accident, and Nuclear Innovation 2050

• New Division: Human Aspects of Nuclear Safety (HANS)

•Increased Focus: Waste Management and Decommissioning





Questions for Member Countries

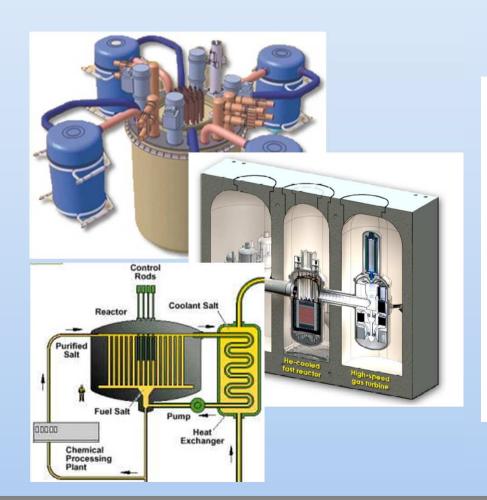
Can Nuclear Technologists Address:

- > The need for long-term sustainability?
- > Enduring concerns about safety?
- > The challenge of nuclear waste disposition?
- > The long-term role of nuclear fission energy?
- > The future of light water reactor technology?
- > The future of the nuclear fuel cycle?





For the Longer Term Future: Nuclear Innovation 2050



- What technologies will be needed in 10 years? 30 years?
 50 years?
- What research and development is needed to make these technologies available?
- Is the global community doing the R&D needed to prepare for the future?





Improving the Representation of Women in Nuclear







Improving the Representation of Women in Nuclear

- New focus on encouraging women at the NEA itself — currently 49% female; but only 25% administrators
- Exploring ways to work with other OECD organizations to propose strategies to enhance:
 - Providing tools and role models
 for women and girls at every stage of
 their nuclear education and careers
 - Approaches to recruiting and retaining women in nuclear
 - Understanding of the support needed to enhance the numbers of women working in and leading nuclear activities







Thanks for your attention!



More information @ www.oecd-nea.org

All NEA reports are available for download free of charge.

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