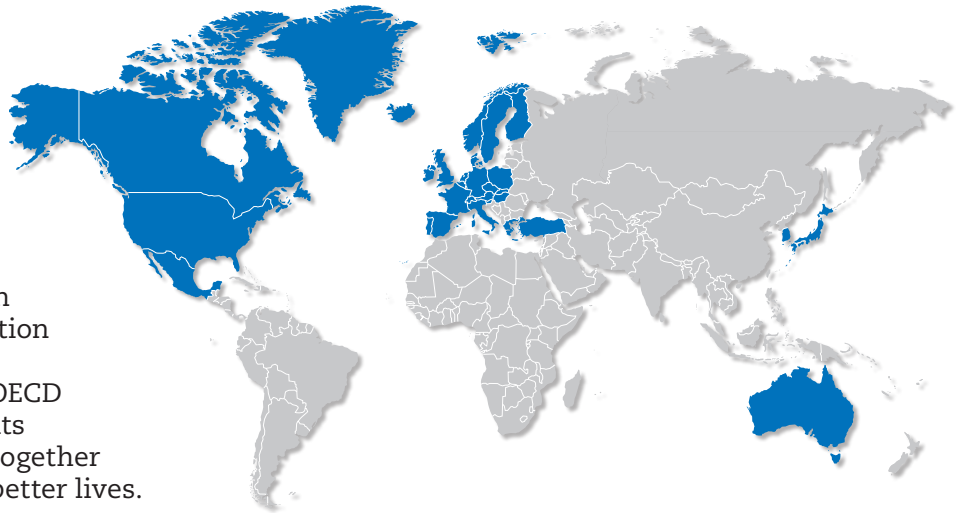


The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency



The NEA

The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is a specialised agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental organisation of industrialised countries, based in Paris, France. The OECD is a unique forum in which its 34 member countries work together to create better policies for better lives.



The objective of the NEA is to assist its member countries in maintaining and further developing, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for a safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It provides authoritative assessments and forges common understandings on key issues as input to government decisions on nuclear energy policy and to broader OECD policy analyses in areas such as energy and sustainable development.

The European Commission (EC) takes part in the work of the NEA. A co-operation agreement is in force with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The NEA also maintains contacts with several non-member countries as well as the nuclear industry and a number of civil society organisations.

NEA member countries

(as of November 2012)



NEA strengths

The NEA is the only intergovernmental organisation which brings together a selection of countries from North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region in a small, non-political forum dedicated to sharing and disseminating the state of the art in the field of nuclear energy.

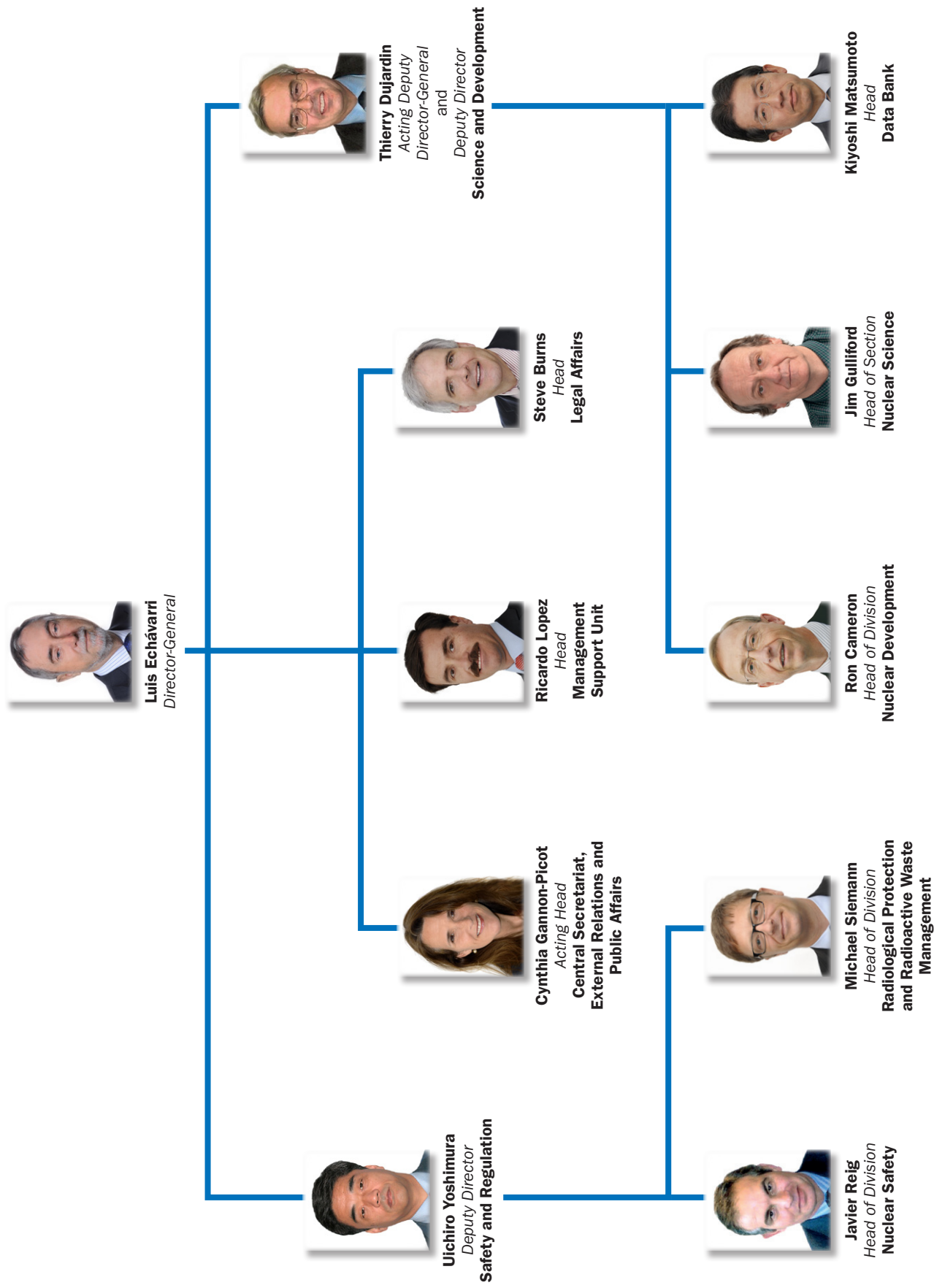
- ▶ NEA membership represents much of the **world's best nuclear expertise**.
- ▶ By pooling this expertise, the NEA provides each member country access to the substantial experience of others and an opportunity to **significantly leverage its resources**.
- ▶ **Homogeneity** of NEA membership makes possible a like-minded approach to problems, a climate of mutual trust and collaboration, the full exchange of experience and a frank assessment of issues.
- ▶ NEA scientific and technical work is **at the forefront of knowledge** and is known for its depth.
- ▶ The NEA publishes consensus positions on key issues, providing member countries with **credible references**.
- ▶ The NEA is **cost-effective**. It operates with a small staff, relying on member country experts, and provides significant added value.
- ▶ The NEA's system of standing technical committees enables the Agency to be **flexible and responsive**.
- ▶ NEA joint projects and information exchange programmes enable interested members and non-members to **join forces** in carrying out research or scientific intercomparison exercises on a cost-sharing basis.
- ▶ The NEA, as part of a larger multi-disciplinary organisation, is **uniquely placed** to address nuclear energy in the context of broader cross-cutting issues such as green economic growth and security of energy supply.

NEA basic facts and figures

Governing body: **the Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy**

- 30** member countries (23 in the Data Bank) as of November 2012
- 53** years of international service
- 7** standing technical committees
- 21** international joint projects funded by participants
- 82** professional, project and support staff (NEA and the Data Bank combined)
- 560** national experts participating in NEA committees and expert groups
- 4 500** experts participating annually, on average, in policy and technical meetings organised at OECD headquarters
- € 10.4** million budget for the NEA in 2012, supplemented by voluntary contributions
- € 3.0** million budget for the Data Bank in 2012, supplemented by voluntary contributions
- 40-50** publications produced per year on average

NEA Secretariat



NEA joint projects

NEA joint projects and information exchange programmes enable interested countries, on a cost-sharing basis, to pursue research or the sharing of data with respect to particular areas or issues in the nuclear energy field. The projects are carried out under the auspices, and with the support, of the NEA. All NEA joint projects currently under way are listed below.

At present, 17 joint projects are being conducted or completed in relation to nuclear safety, one in the area of nuclear science (advanced fuels), two in support of radioactive waste management and one in the field of radiological protection. These projects complement the NEA programme of work and contribute to achieving excellence in each area of research.

Nuclear safety research

Behaviour of Iodine Project (BIP-2)

Current mandate: April 2011-March 2014

Cabri Water Loop Project

Current mandate: 2000-2015

Fire Propagation in Elementary, Multi-room Scenarios (PRISME-2) Project

Current mandate: July 2011-June 2016

Halden Reactor Project

Current mandate: 2012-2014

Hydrogen Mitigation Experiments for Reactor Safety (HYMERES) Project

Current mandate: October 2012-September 2016

Loss of Forced Coolant (LOFC) Project

Current mandate: March 2011-March 2013

Primary Coolant Loop Test Facility (PKL-3) Project

Current mandate: April 2012-December 2015

Rig of Safety Assessment (ROSA-2) Project

Current mandate: April 2009-September 2012

Sandia Fuel Project (SFP)

Current mandate: July 2009-February 2013

Source Term Evaluation and Mitigation (STEM) Project

Current mandate: July 2011-June 2015

Steam Explosion Resolution for Nuclear Applications (SERENA) Project

Current mandate: October 2007-March 2012

Studsvik Cladding Integrity Project (SCIP-2)

Current mandate: July 2009-June 2014

Thermal-hydraulics, Hydrogen, Aerosols, Iodine (THAI-2) Project

Current mandate: 2011-2014

Nuclear safety databases

Cable Ageing Data and Knowledge (CADAK) Project

Current mandate: December 2011-December 2014

Component Operational Experience, Degradation and Ageing Programme (CODAP)

Current mandate: June 2011-December 2014

Fire Incidents Records Exchange (FIRE) Project

Current mandate: January 2010-December 2013

International Common-cause Failure Data Exchange (ICDE) Project

Current mandate: April 2011-March 2014

Nuclear science

Thermodynamics of Advanced Fuels – International Database (TAF-ID) Project

Current mandate: January 2012-December 2014

Radioactive waste management

Co-operative Programme on Decommissioning (CPD)

Current mandate: January 2009-December 2013

Thermochemical Database (TDB) Project

Current mandate: 2008-2012

Radiological protection

Information System on Occupational Exposure (ISOE)

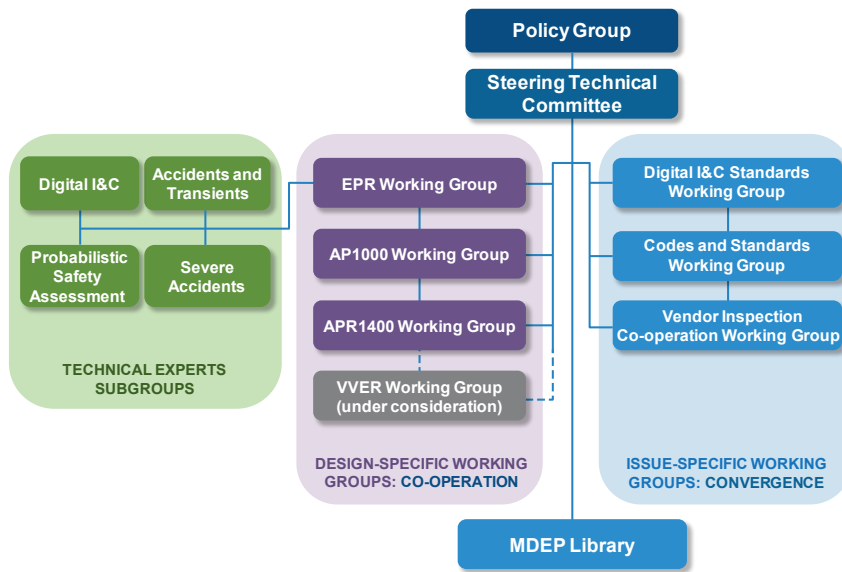
Current mandate: 2012-2015

NEA Technical Secretariat

Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP)

The MDEP is a unique multinational initiative being conducted by the nuclear regulators of Canada, China, Finland, France, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States in order to co-operate on safety design reviews of new reactors and to identify opportunities for harmonisation

and convergence of safety licensing review practices and requirements. The nuclear regulatory authority of the United Arab Emirates has also recently joined the MDEP as an associate member. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) participates in many of the MDEP activities. The MDEP organisational structure is presented below.



Generation IV International Forum (GIF)

The Generation IV International Forum (GIF) is a co-operative international endeavour organised to carry out the research and development (R&D) needed to establish the feasibility and performance capabilities of the next generation of nuclear energy systems.

The Generation IV International Forum has thirteen members which are signatories of its founding document, the GIF Charter. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States signed the GIF Charter in July 2001. Subsequently, it was signed by Switzerland in 2002, Euratom in 2003, and China and the Russian Federation in 2006.

After a thorough review of roughly 100 concepts in 2002, Generation IV International

Forum (GIF) members selected six systems for further R&D: the gas-cooled fast reactor (GFR), the lead-cooled fast reactor (LFR), the molten salt reactor (MSR), the sodium-cooled fast reactor (SFR), the supercritical-water-cooled reactor (SCWR) and the very-high-temperature reactor (VHTR). Detailed information on these systems can be found in the “Technology Roadmap for Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems” (2002) and in its update entitled “GIF R&D Outlook for Generation IV Energy Systems” (2009), both available on the GIF public website (www.gen-4.org/).

In 2003, the GIF governing body asked the NEA to provide Technical Secretariat support to the technical bodies in charge of the development of the six systems and the three methodology working groups.

NEA publications and information

Printed material

The NEA produces a large selection of printed material, part of which is on sale, and part of which is distributed free of charge. The full Catalogue of publications is available online at www.oecd-nea.org/pub.

Selection of NEA titles

Actinide and Fission Product Partitioning and Transmutation

Eleventh Information Exchange Meeting San Francisco, California, USA, 1-4 November 2010
ISBN 978-92-64-99174-3. 404 pages.
Free: paper or web.



Challenges in Long-term Operation of Nuclear Power Plants

Implications for Regulatory Bodies
ISBN 978-92-64-99187-3. 32 pages.
Free: paper or web.

Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste: National Commitment, Local and Regional Involvement

A Collective Statement of the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency Radioactive Waste Management Committee Adopted March 2012
ISBN 978-92-64-99183-5. 24 pages.
Free: paper or web.

International Structure for Decommissioning Costing (ISDC) of Nuclear Installations

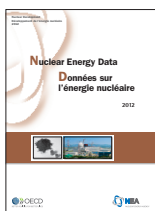
ISBN 978-92-64-99173-6. 192 pages.
Free: paper or web.

NEA News

Issued twice a year in English and French. 36 pages on average.
Free: paper or web.

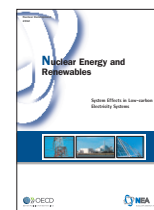
Nuclear Energy Data / Données sur l'énergie nucléaire – 2012

ISBN 978-92-64-17785-7. 84 pages.
Price: € 42, US\$ 58, £ 37, ¥ 5 400.



Nuclear Energy and Renewables: System Effects in Low-carbon Electricity Systems

ISBN 978-92-64-18851-8. 252 pages.
Price: € 60, US\$ 84, £ 54, ¥ 7 800.

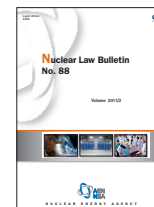


Nuclear Fuel Safety Criteria Technical Review

Second Edition
ISBN 978-92-64-99178-1. 80 pages.
Free: paper or web.

Nuclear Law Bulletin

Two issues per year. ISSN 0304-341X.
Approximately 160 pages.
2012 subscription: € 121, US\$ 161, £ 96, ¥ 16 000.



Strategic Aspects of Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Management

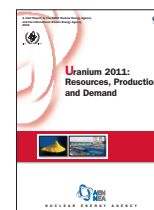
ISBN 978-92-64-99146-0. 72 pages.
Free: paper or web.

Trends towards Sustainability in the Nuclear Fuel Cycle

ISBN 978-92-64-16810-7. 184 pages.
Price: € 50, US\$ 70, £ 45, ¥ 6 500.

Uranium 2011: Resources, Production and Demand

ISBN 978-92-64-17803-8. 488 pages.
Price: € 140, US\$ 196, £ 126, ¥ 18 200.



Internet and electronic products

In addition to basic information on the Agency and its work programme, the NEA website offers free downloads of hundreds of technical and policy-oriented reports. A monthly electronic bulletin is also sent free of charge to subscribers, providing updates of new results, events and publications. Sign up at www.oecd-nea.org/bulletin. Visit us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/OECDNuclearEnergyAgency or follow us on Twitter @OECD_NEA.

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