



International cooperation: a key for a sustainable nuclear development

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What are the drivers for international cooperation?

- Nuclear research facilities are more and more expensive to build. Around 800 research reactors were build, and less than 1/3 are still operational.
- Still, new research reactors are needed, for developing GEN IV reactors, optimizing Gen III, and ensuring the safety of Gen II through life extensions programs.
- The requirements for safety demonstration are more and more stringent, and some nuclear reactors are built in many countries: VVER, EPR, AP1000...
 - For cost sharing reason, either on the building phase but also operational phase....
 - For producing the best possible technical results, able to satisafy the most stringent safety requirements...
 - To prepare the future of nuclear energy, in order to make the best choices by having access to a lot different options...



International cooperation is essential



Example of international cooperation : ASTRID



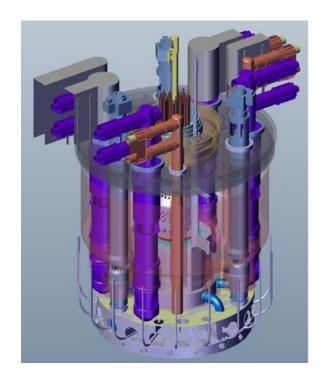










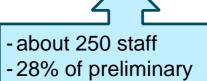


R&D Institutes	Industrial partners	Countries
EDF	JAEA + MHI + MFBR	Japan
AREVA	AREVA	Russia (Rosatom)
PSI	EDF	USA (DoE)
CNRS (NEEDS)	COMEX Nuclear	
IGCAR	ALSTOM	
DOE	TOSHIBA	
ROSATOM	BOUYGUES	
NNL	ROLLS-ROYCE	
JAEA	JACOBS	
EURATOM (European projects)	ASTRIUM	
	ALCEN	









design



















Example of cooperation : Jules Horowitz Reactor

Jules Horowitz Reactor (JHR): future irradiation reactor under construction at Cadarache

Objectives

- ☐ Provide experimental irradiation possibilities in support of current and future nuclear fleet (studies on the behaviour of materials and fuels under irradiation)
 - **♦ Produce radioelements for medical purposes** (25% to 50% of European requirements)

Organisation

- ☐ CEA: owner, nuclear operator and contracting authority
- ♦ International consortium: research centres & industrials



JHR consortium members	Contribution	
EDF (France)	20%	
AREVA (France)	10%	
EURATOM/JRC (UE)	6%	
SCK•CEN (Belgium)	2%	
NRI (Czech Republic)	2%	
CIEMAT (Spain)	2%	
VTT (Finland)	2%	
Vattenfall (Sweden)	2%	
DAE (India)	3%	
IAEC (Israel)	2%	
NLL (United Kingdom)	2%	
CEA (France)	Remainder	
JAEA - associate partner (Japan)		



Ambitious cooperation with Russia on GEN IV SFR

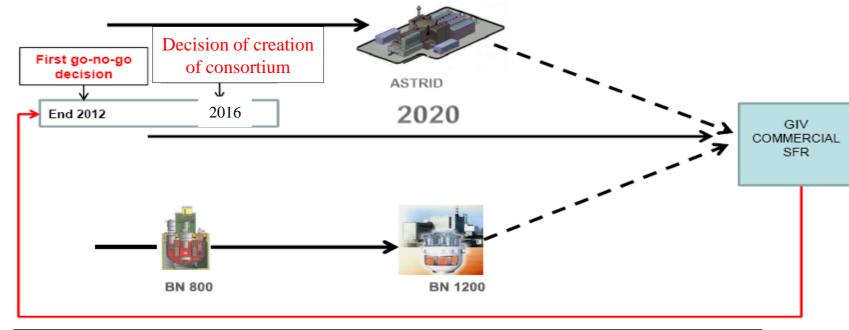
An Ambitious Common Objective

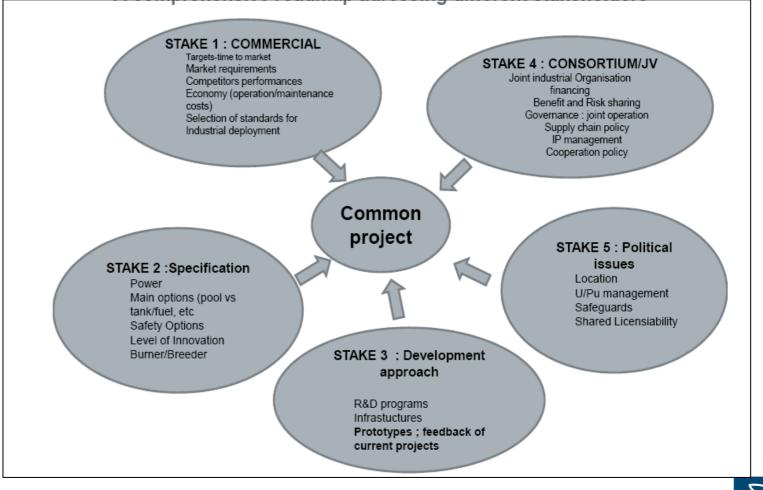


Building a Roadmap toward a common commercial Gen IV SFR

Five stakes to be addressed









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