

GLOBAL 2011

Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems toward 2030 and beyond

September 4-9, 2011 Nagoya, Japan

Conference Scope

GLOBAL 2011 is the 10th of the GLOBAL conference series that was started in Seattle in 1993 and is the third conference to be held in Asia (Japan). The previous one, held in Tsukuba in 2005, included fruitful discussions with many attendees and paper presentations under the rapid increase of nuclear plant construction being planned in Asia. Since then there have been various trends in each country including: direction changes for Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) and the Yucca Mountain project in US, construction of European Pressurized Reactors (EPRs) and development of advanced reprocessing technologies in France, and the final preparations for starting the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant and restarting the Monju in Japan. Huge nuclear utilization programs have also made steady progress in China and India.

On the other hand, the management of spent fuels from LWR has become a major issue worldwide. The IAEA has proposed the nuclear fuel cycle center concept for international control of fresh fuels supply/ spent fuels management aiming at decreasing the proliferation risk of nuclear materials. A 'nuclear renaissance' is still on-going in an effort to reduce green house gas emissions and lead to low carbon societies.

Considering these facts, nuclear energy and the nuclear fuel cycle have become increasingly important. GLOBAL 2011 will promote discussions regarding next generation reactors and fuel cycles to foresee the nuclear energy systems around 2030 when spent fuel management needs and next generation reactors construction are envisaged. Innovative fuel cycle systems in some countries may include partitioning and transmutation in the late 21st century. Thus GLOBAL 2011 invites discussions under the main theme of "Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems toward 2030 and beyond".

Main Topics

- Policy and Status
 - 1) Nuclear development strategy and state of the art in each country
 - 2) Future fuel cycle strategy
- Innovative Fuel Cycle Systems
 - 3) Advanced fuel cycle
 - 4) Partitioning & transmutation
 - 5) Advanced reprocessing
 - 6) Advanced fuel and target
 - 7) Advanced materials
- Current Fuel Cycle Technologies and their Improvements
 - 8) Reprocessing and vitrification
 - 9) Radioactive waste treatment and disposal
 - 10) Spent fuel management
- Next Generation Reactors
 - 11) Advanced reactors
 - 12) Advanced nuclear safety
 - 13) Nuclear hydrogen and other heat utilization

- Nonproliferation
 - 14) Nonproliferation, safeguards and related technologies
 - 15) Nuclear fuel management center
- International Collaboration and Public Perception
 - 16) International collaboration, research resource and development structure
 - 17) Social issues and public acceptance

Organization

Organized by Atomic Energy Society of Japan
 Co-organized by Japan Atomic Energy Agency
 Cooperated by Chinese Nuclear Society, Indian Nuclear Society, Korean Nuclear Society, American Nuclear Society, European Nuclear Society, French Nuclear Society, Canadian Nuclear Society, International Atomic Energy Agency, and Nuclear Energy Agency/OECD (to be confirmed)

Organizing Committee

Chair: Satoru Tanaka (University of Tokyo)

International Advisory Committee

Chair: Shunsuke Kondo (Atomic Energy Commission of Japan)

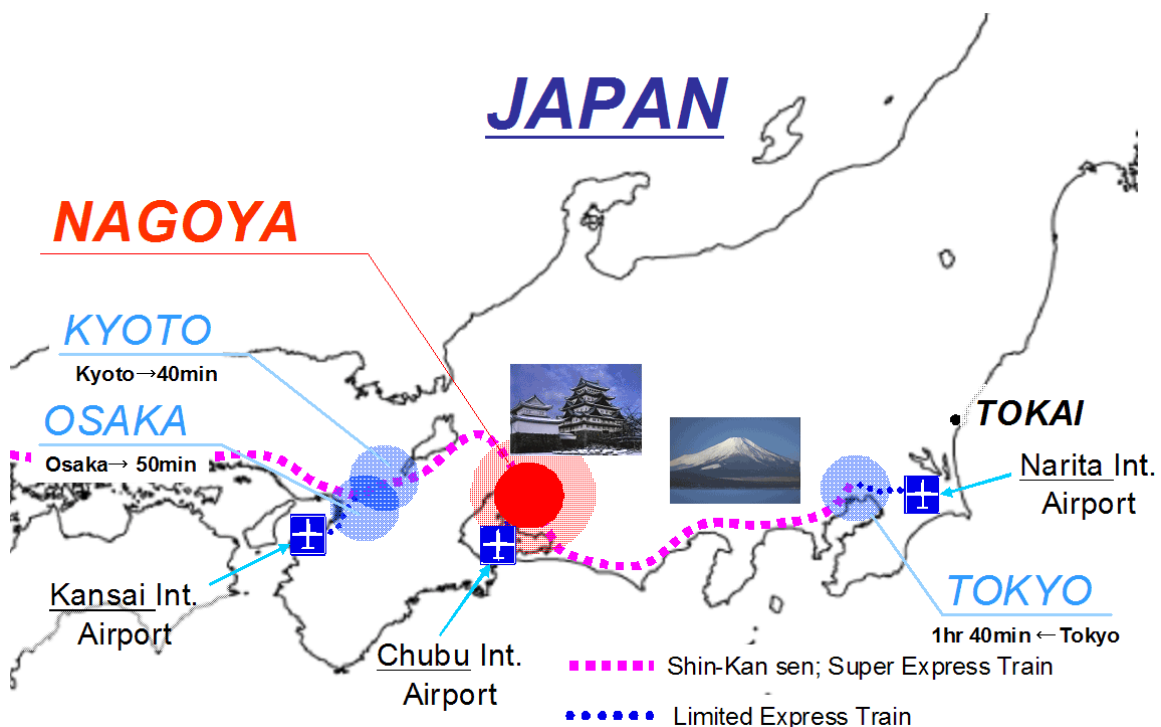
Program Committee

Chair: Tadashi Inoue (Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry)

Executive Committee

Chair: Shigeo Nomura (Japan Atomic Energy Agency)
 Secretariat: Soichi Sato (Japan Atomic Energy Agency), GLOBAL2011@jaea.go.jp

Access to Nagoya



Web Site

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/aesj/division/recycle/global2011/>