

INAUGURATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACCESS TO CIVIL NUCLEAR ENERGY USAGE

Director General of the IAEA, **Mr Yukiya AMANO**

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Mr. Secretary General of OECD, my friend,

Mr. Director General of IAEA,

I would say once again that France appreciates the clarity of his first statements. It was time. We need an honest man, a brave man. Know that support its action.

Lord President of the European Commission, who is a pleasure to work every day, Ladies and gentlemen, ministers, Jean-Louis Borloo estimated, estimated Bernard Kouchner, Christine Lagarde estimated,

It is commonplace to say that we have entered a new nuclear era: as you said, of his "rebirth".

The analogy to that glorious period in European history no doubt will raise a host of debates. But there are common elements in the Renaissance: the questioning of the past thought patterns and irrational fears, faith in science, faith in technology, which were the elements of the Renaissance.

To us to get this rediscovery of nuclear energy is an opportunity for cooperation and progress for humanity.

The history of nuclear power is intertwined in France. In 1896, Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity. In the seventies, France made a historic decision: to create a complete industrial mass production of nuclear electricity.

And with the passing of one government after another, both the left and right, that option in favor of nuclear energy for civilian use, has been constantly reaffirmed. France has 58 reactors. France undertakes with the two EPR that has built the road to the third generation. France have sixty nuclear reactors. France is still investigating. France wants to cooperate with all countries who want to have civilian nuclear energy.

France, with seven major partners representing some 34 states, has launched a major project ITER fusion research, whose construction will be launched in June.

This old France does not give any kind of privilege. But that gives a duty to share its experience with all people seeking access to civilian nuclear programs or relaunch. Clearly, it is our policy, our will.

I proposed to bring together ministers responsible for energy, in cooperation with the IAEA and the OECD. I hope that this forum will make everyone be enriched by the views of others.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends:

The world population grows and becomes richer. We will need 40% more energy by 2030. I tell all the ideologues, outside of this room: We're going to have to find 40% more energy by 2030. The solution lies not in the ideologies of decline and retreat. Ideologies of decline are selfish ideologies that want to keep the poor in poverty, close the doors of progress and a better life to those who have nothing.

The priority - correct me if I'm wrong Jean-Louis Borloo, and I congratulate him for his performance in this area - is to combat climate change. As my predecessor, "our house is burning." And we must spare no efforts to save, to save the planet, to respect our objectives in terms of combating global warming. We need nuclear power. There is not one serious person can think that can only accomplish our goals with renewable energies. But in France do not say "we just nuclear energy." What we say is: "we need nuclear power and renewable energy." We need both types of energy to protect the planet, to fulfill our commitments in the fight against global warming.

I would add that 80% increase in electricity consumption by 2030 will come from countries which are not OECD members. It is necessary, therefore, that nuclear energy is a success in these new countries or new countries enjoy economic progress will not come out of misery. Let me be clear:

the vision of France, is a world that must be divided into countries owning nuclear technology, clinging to a privilege, and people who claim a right to nuclear competition that first denied. This vision is not like us. According to France, nuclear power can be the foundation of a new international solidarity in which each needs the other to succeed.

The role of States is, at this crucial because, to move towards nuclear, we must take a strong commitment to science, because you have to train and develop generations of technicians and engineers.

One has to assume a strong financial commitment, because we must provide, in addition to investments, modernization and decommissioning of facilities. We must make a commitment to safety and security because we are accountable to our people of the safety and security.

Some might say that this or that country is not capable of that. Underlying such an intolerable bias contempt for others: nuclear accidents, have occurred in countries of the "north". The North does not have to give lessons to the South. My conviction is totally different, provided that our States to work together long term, with a shared vision, safety and security is a goal we all can achieve.

I now turn to you the points I feel are essential for a renaissance of nuclear energy achieved.

1 / First (allow me this insolence) there is the issue of funding. Me, neither understand nor accept the ostracism of nuclear power in international finance. It is a scandal. International financial institutions do not finance civil nuclear projects today. The current situation is, in effect, to condemn the country to an energy more expensive and more polluting. Very nice! I propose we change this situation, requiring the World Bank, EBRD, the development banks, to undertake to fund unrestricted civilian nuclear energy clean. Addition of another scandal: the problems of the allocation of carbon credits, clean development mechanisms. For ideological reasons other times, a country that embarked on the path of nuclear energy for civilian use does not qualify for carbon credits. When loans finance all other non-carbon energy. And when the civilian nuclear power emits no carbon at all. What logic is this position? None. But what are the implications? Carbon credits that are more expensive, more scarce, and a biased orientation for investment decisions. And who the suffering? First, the poorest countries. I propose, therefore, and call upon all countries that share this position to join us, all carbon-free energy can be financed by CO2 credits in the new global post-2013 architecture. Do we or do not want to meet the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, carbon energy? To achieve this, we need nuclear power and renewable energy. At two.

2 / My second recommendation is that we strive to closely involve our people in our projects. The times when you could impose a nuclear facility, as, in my opinion, an industrial plant sensitive - I mean the chemical, oil - to a population, ignoring their concerns, are obsolete. Restlessness born of secrecy. Our projects must be transparent and all countries that want to take the path of civilian nuclear energy, France says, "the best guarantee of success in convincing their populations, is transparency." There can be no civil nuclear development without commitment to transparency.

3 / My third proposal is to give priority to training. It is not only - even the heart of the matter - to train engineers and technicians to operate the plant. It tries to control the scientific and economic, construction, project management, marketing of electricity. We speak of interdependence assumed. Our collective interest is that nuclear development emanates from men and women with solid training. In France, international openness is taken for granted. Since 2007, the number of students in the nuclear formations has tripled. Dear friends, we have a serious problem for our elite training. In the world we missing engineers and technicians in this field. In France, we have tripled the number of students. This year's International Masters in France will welcome students from around the world: Jordan, Poland, UAE, Argentina, China, India, Vietnam, Tunisia and Algeria. In 2009

the Atomic Energy Commission, now also a Commissioner of Alternative Energy, has received more than 1,000 doctoral students and post-doctoral students, of which 14% come from the Maghreb.

Okay. But we go further and we will step up the pace by creating an International Institute of Nuclear Energy that will host an International School Nuclear. Concentrate the best teachers and researchers to provide high quality training, in Saclay, where we will build the largest campus in Europe, at Cadarache. This institute will form part of an international network of centers of excellence, in the process of constitution. The first center will be established in Jordan. Other nuclear training centers will be developed with support from France, as the Franco-Chinese Institute of Nuclear Energy, in cooperation with the University of Guangzhou. Eventually, I hope to see the formation of an extensive scientific network and to pool international efforts. Add that I've asked Bernard Kouchner to open a large number of scholarships for foreign students in the nuclear sector. You understand perfectly that everyone around the world, we need to train generations of engineers and technicians. I do not get a single country but the country has been a pioneer in civilian nuclear energy are willing to share their competence, their knowledge and experience with you.

4 / My fourth proposal is to make technology a priority collective security. It must be said that nuclear energy is not insignificant. As much as any human activity involves a risk: there is more to think about the disaster and thousands of victims caused by oil, coal, chemicals, gas. Security is not only of national importance, is a collective concern, Mr. CEO. Through constant monitoring, there has never been in Western Europe significant nuclear accidents. Consider, by contrast, global trauma caused by accidents at Chernobyl and the United States. It is necessary to entrust the supervision of an independent safety authority. I'm against a blind application of the precautionary principle, which often leads to doing nothing. But faced with real risks, it is imperative to apply strict standards. In Europe, dear José Manuel Barroso, yet we progress. In June 2009 we have adopted - I say finally, because it's our fault - a directive on nuclear safety technology. European regulators in Brussels in 2011 organized a conference to strengthen cooperation. And a project of the European Institute for Security Training is on the table. It could become the first in an international network of experts in nuclear safety technology. ***Each country should make their own decisions.*** But to facilitate decisions to come, I want an independent body under the sway of the IAEA, established on scientific and technical basis of incontestable international analysis grill. I ask, sir, to classify reactors proposed in the market according to the criterion of technological security. Because the market today only classified according to the price. That the IAEA has the responsibility to say: These are reactors that are in the market, this is their security classification. Next month in Washington, several dozen countries are invited by President Obama to discuss nuclear safety. The Security Council of the UN and the binding principles enunciated in resolution 1540. The more nuclear plants in the world has more need be strictly implement the decisions of the Security Council.

5 / The fifth priority is to respect non-proliferation. Non-proliferation is a cornerstone of international security. Nobody wants a new arms race. Nobody wants to be near a state that is cheating. Let me repeat how voluntary decisions taken by Libya in 2003 are historical. I do not agree, let alone with all the guidance and all statements of Libya, but Libya voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons in 2003, is something we wish other countries would do well today. I see there are very severe with some observers, who forget what they have achieved, and less with others, refusing to see what they do. We can not, on the one hand - that is the proposal raised by France - to demand civil nuclear cooperation with long-term partnership and responsibility that implies, and,

second, reneging on international obligations. I therefore propose that we suspend our nuclear cooperation with countries that do not meet their obligations. The European Union has already decided, the G8 has already proposed. My conception of law and justice is not the cheater has the same rights as the achiever. France will, intransigent defense of the right of all states to access nuclear energy for peaceful use. Will be as uncompromising with those who violate the standards of our collective security. When it respects international law are entitled to cooperation for access to civilian nuclear energy, if not respected, not entitled to any collaboration.

6 / Last observation on access to nuclear fuel. Faced with the scale of investment and duration of projects, some are worried, rightly, the risks of interrupted deliveries. The security of fuel supply agreements is done through long today. I think we should go further and establish secure supply in the framework of IAEA. Mr. Director: This is a collective commitment to that in the event of disruption of other vendors provide solutions. And to strengthen this commitment, I propose to establish a fuel bank at the IAEA, financed by international contributions. The project is ready, the funds are from the EU, under French presidency, with the agreement of Mr Barroso, decided to contribute 25 million euros for finalization. If the number of reactors increases substantially, the question may arise from the construction of new units of enrichment or reprocessing / recycling to meet industrial needs. There have been who, years ago, wanted to prevent new countries could have access to those capabilities, under the pretext that they would be dangerous as such. France refuses to adopt this approach: it would be both absurd, economically, and lack the legal right to develop peaceful energy. Urges early conclusion of a treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and provide the IAEA with enhanced means of verification on sensitive technologies.

7 / In conclusion, I address the issue of management of spent fuel and waste. Faced with the accumulation of spent nuclear fuel, there are those who practice long-term storage without treatment - is what they have chosen the United States, Sweden, Finland. Others opt for the use of this resource through recycling. It is what we have chosen in France, Russia or Japan. This recycling to get most of the uranium resource, while minimizing waste to be stored. We believe it is the most promising for the future. That is why France will continue to cooperate with many countries putting their reprocessing / recycling service.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Responsible development of nuclear energy is critical to the future of our planet. We must work together for a new nuclear governance relies on a strengthened IAEA and we have Mr. Amano for that and to define a collective vision statement.

I wish that your work, animated by Jean-Louis Borloo take to lay the groundwork. Ladies and gentlemen, we're not going to tell the world to choose between progress and security, poverty and environmental friendliness. We have, thanks to researchers of the twentieth century, a considerable energy compartámosla best, best utilicémosla environmental purposes, peaceful, to help their countries out of poverty, to facilitate the transition with the final scheduled fossil fuels, all in perfect complementarity with the development of renewable energy. This is the commitment of France. France does this to lecture, France it is not to be the hero even to set an example. France does because it is convinced that sharing civilian nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is crucial to respect environmental concerns and to better share the wealth of the planet.

Thank you very much.