

# Main Workshops and Seminars Held in 2004

## February

- 02-04 Management of Uncertainty in Safety Cases and the Role of Risk, Stockholm, Sweden
- 11 Colloquium on the Revision of the Paris Convention and the Brussels Supplementary Convention, Paris, France

## March

- 09-11 Pellet-Clad Interaction in Water Reactors, Aix-en-Provence, France

## April

- 26-29 International Workshop on Inspection Activities related to Risk-informed Inspection, Inspection Aspects of Plants Near or at End-of-Life, and Inspection of Performance of Licensee Organisations, Budapest, Hungary

## May

- 16-19 Utilisation and Reliability of High Power Proton Accelerators, Daejeon, Korea
- 17-18 Shielding Aspects of Accelerators, Targets and Irradiation Facilities, Lisbon, Portugal
- 18-21 Workshop on Building, Measuring and Improving Public Confidence in the Nuclear Regulator, Ottawa, Canada

## June

- 17-18 Ensuring a Sound Technical Basis for Safe Nuclear Power Plant Operation – Regulatory Information Forum (RIF 2004), Paris, France

## July

- 05-09 International Seminar on Nuclear Law and Environmental Law, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
- 28-29 Second Asian Regional Conference on the Evolution of the System of Radiological Protection, Tokyo, Japan

## September

- 06-10 Safe, Efficient and Cost-effective Decommissioning, Rome, Italy
- 14-17 Engineered Barrier Systems (EBS) Workshop on Process Issues, Las Vegas, NV, USA

## October

- 04-05 Workshop on PSA for Non-reactor Nuclear Facilities, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France
- 06-08 Workshop of the NEA Forum on Stakeholder Confidence (FSC): The Forming of a New Approach in Germany, Hitzacker and Hamburg, Germany

## ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The OECD is a unique forum where the governments of 30 democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation's statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.

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## NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) was established on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1958 under the name of the OEEC European Nuclear Energy Agency. It received its present designation on 20<sup>th</sup> April 1972, when Japan became its first non-European full member. NEA membership today consists of 28 OECD member countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities also takes part in the work of the Agency.

The mission 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, as well as
- to provide authoritative assessments and to forge 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.

Specific areas of competence of the NEA include safety and regulation of nuclear activities, radioactive waste management, radiological protection, nuclear science, economic and technical analyses of the nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear law and liability, and public information. The NEA Data Bank provides nuclear data and computer program services for participating countries.

In these and related tasks, the NEA works in close collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, with which it has a Co-operation Agreement, as well as with other international organisations in the nuclear field.

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