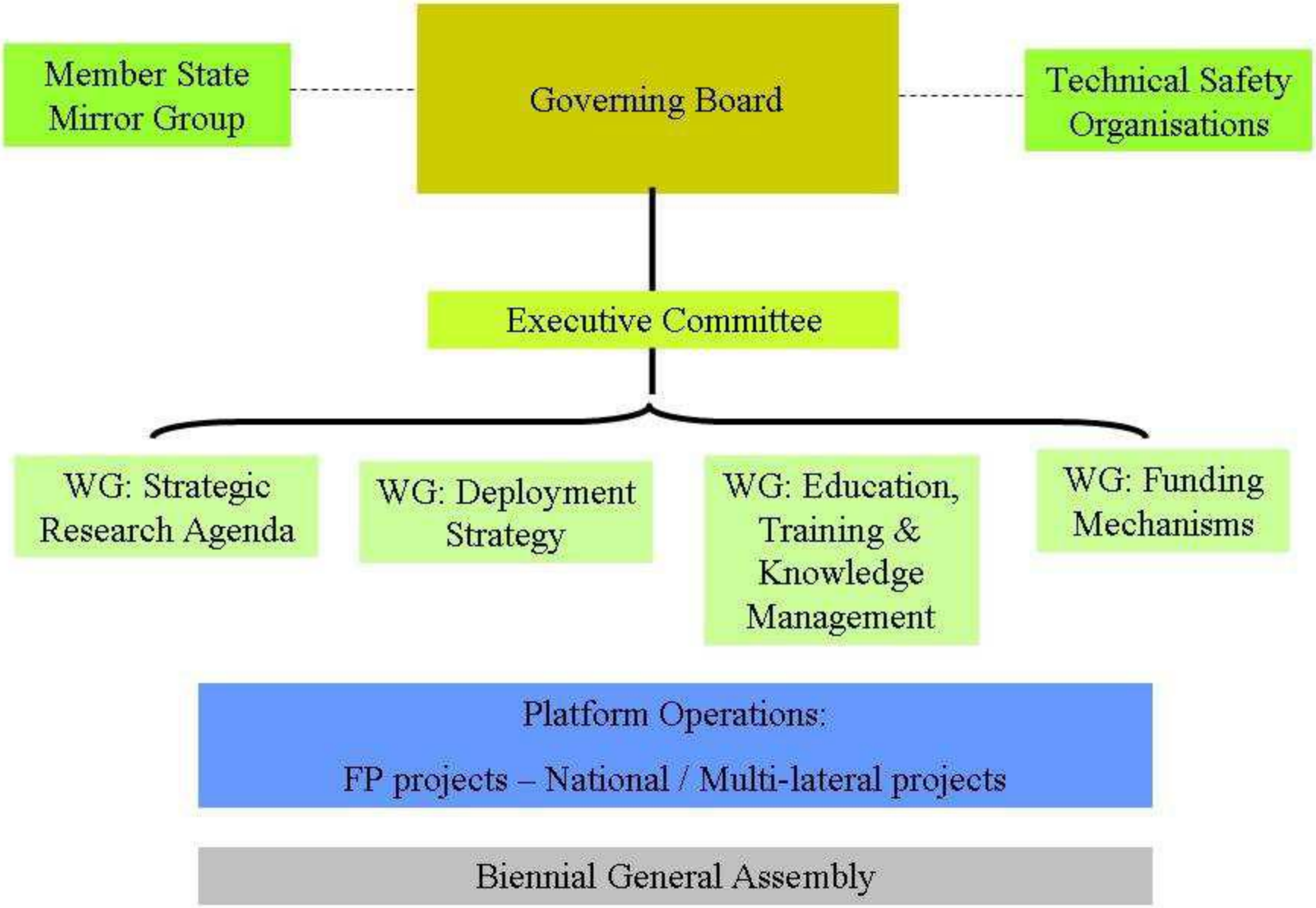
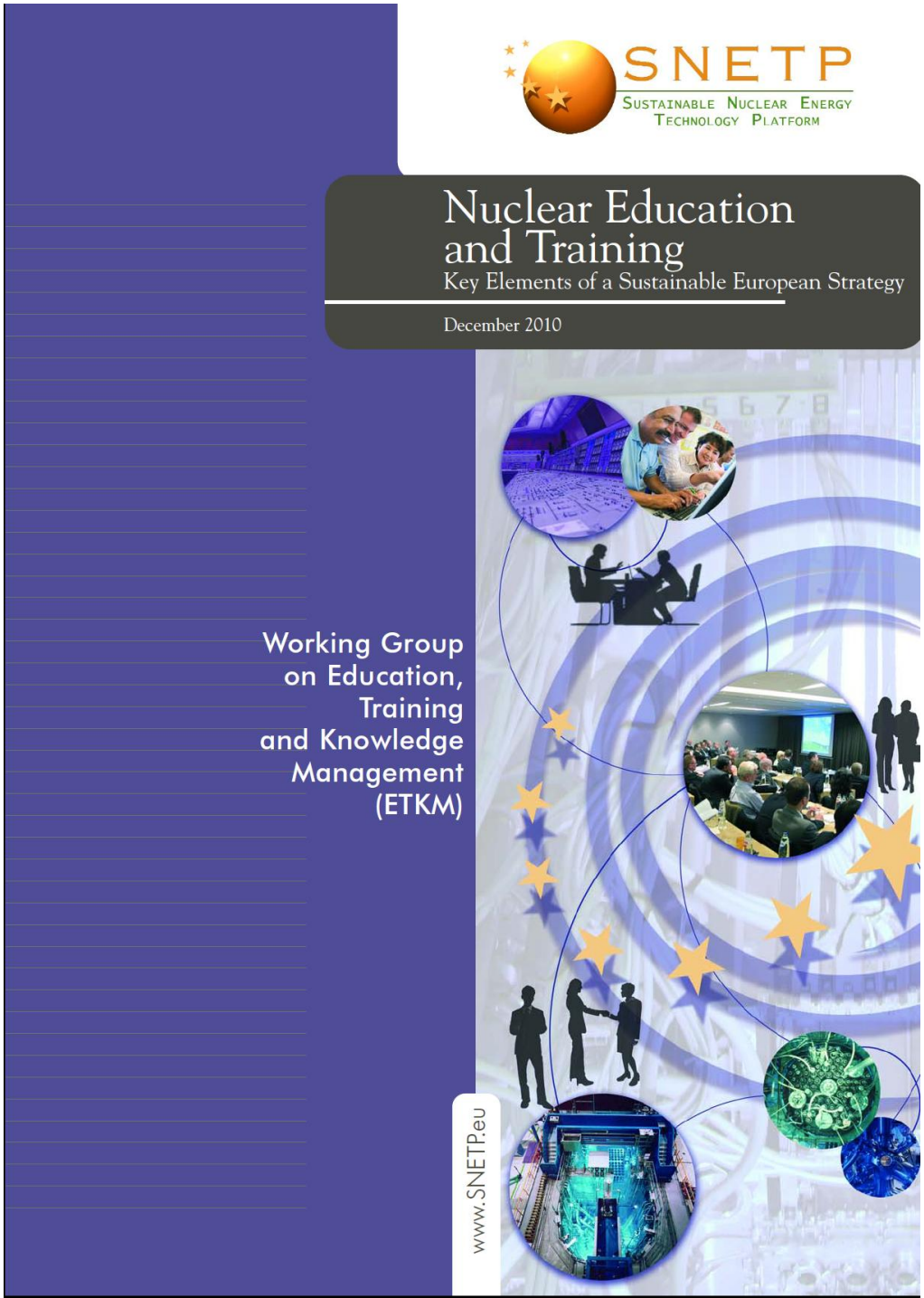
THE SUSTAINABLE NUCLEAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM

Presented on behalf of SNE-TP by
Vere Smyth, University of Pavia

SNE-TP

- The Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform is aimed at accelerating the research and development and deployment of fission technologies in Europe.
- The platform will assist in the efficient coordination of European, national, regional and local research, development and deployment programmes and initiatives and ensure a balanced and active participation of the major stakeholders (i.e. industry, scientific community, technical safety organisations, public authorities, users, civil society).
- It will help to develop awareness of the role that nuclear fission energy plays in Europe's current energy mix, and could play in Europe's future low Carbon energy mix.
- It will help foster future co-operation, both within the EU and at global scale.


Member State Mirror Group
Governing Board
Technical Safety Organisations
Executive Committee
WG: Strategic Research Agenda
WG: Deployment Strategy
WG: Education, Training & Knowledge Management
WG: Funding Mechanisms
Platform Operations:
FP projects – National / Multi-lateral projects
Biennial General Assembly



Report of the SNE-TP Working Group on Education Training and Knowledge Management (ETKM)

December 2010

The familiar concern . . .

- there is a real risk of the loss of nuclear knowledge for the European Union if no measures are taken, and

- preservation of skills in the nuclear field requires a general effort involving public and private players and in particular the nuclear industry.

The objectives of the ETKM Working Group were initially agreed to address these concerns/challenges with specific reference:

- to identify a course of action to secure an adequate resource of well educated and trained young professionals to support the research recommended in the SRA;
- to identify the steps required to meet the demand of industry and R&D organisations for new competent personnel and the need for teachers in academia;
- to collate the facilities, both existing and required, to develop the future human resource necessary to support the SRA.

Recommendations

1. Key stakeholders in nuclear energy and nuclear safety should develop a 'common language' for employment as well as education and training for nuclear energy, including a common taxonomy of skills and competencies linked to jobs.

2 - Key stakeholders in nuclear energy and academic institutions should engage in a joint action to optimise the curricula of academic programmes related to nuclear energy with special regard to the needs by 2020 and to the potential synergies between academic and non-academic programmes for graduates.

3 - Private-public partnerships for nuclear education and training need further support and funding in order to be able to cater for the expansion in E&T programmes, the training of trainers and providing the necessary guidance.

4 - The framework for mutual recognition of qualifications should be further developed with the objective of gradually including non-academic qualifications and related vocational training. This should include the identification of 'Competent Institutions' in the EU that can provide qualifications or portfolios of learning outcomes, and pilot exercises to apply the 'learning outcomes' approach within ECVET partnerships.

5 - Recent European initiatives such as EHRO-N, ENEN and JRC databases, which depend on input from and cooperation with national organisations, should receive appropriate support.

[EHRO-N: European Human Resources Observatory – Nuclear]

[ENEN: European Nuclear Education Network]

6 - The existing European initiatives for facilitating transnational access to facilities for the purpose of education and training should be optimised and coordinated in view of building a European platform for E&T-related facilities and IT infrastructure.

7 - The existing European initiatives for cooperation with non-European countries in nuclear education and training should be strengthened and integrated as part of the general strategy of enhancing international cooperation in nuclear research and nuclear safety.

8 - Key organisations within the EU should cooperate in the further development and maintenance of European databases and IT platforms intended to support nuclear education and training and in the provision of information on related programmes and opportunities.

The next step?

The ETKM Working Group has recently developed an action plan for next steps with a focus on two objectives:

- Review of the status of implementation of recommendations given by different expert groups in the past two years concerning nuclear education and training. (action to be completed by December 2012)
- Identification of new challenges for nuclear education and training resulting from the impact of both the Fukushima accident and degraded condition for the financing of new built nuclear capacity in Europe.

Further information: http://www.snetp.eu