



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

APR 30 1987

WM DOCKET CONTROL
CENTER

'87 MAY -1 P4:19

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman Zech
Commissioner Roberts
Commissioner Asselstine
Commissioner Bernthal
Commissioner Carr

FROM: Harold D. Denton, Director
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

SUBJECT: VISIT OF NEA DIRECTOR GENERAL H. K. SHAPAR
(MAY 4, 1987)

Attached is background information for use during the Monday, May 4 NRC appointments for Mr. Howard K. Shapar, Director General of the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency.

By copy of this memorandum, the EDO, OGC, NRR, RES, NMSS and SECY are also being advised of the final arrangements.

Original Signed by
H. R. Denton

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

Enclosure:
Background Information

cc: V. Stello, Jr., EDO
W. C. Parler, UGC
T. E. Murley, NRR
E. S. Beckjord, RES
✓ H. L. Thompson, NMSS
S. J. Chilk, SECY

8905250535 870430
NMSS SUBJ
412.4 CF

WM Record File
412.4

WM Project _____
Docket No. _____
PDR _____
LPDR _____

Distribution:

REB MLJB Galson
JOB Cardone
(Return to WM, 623-SS)

INFORMATION ROUTING ONLY

THOMPSON
BERNERO
ROE
cc: FCMA
SSTR
H'WM
LLWM

Other: _____

87050308 H

NRC APPOINTMENTS
FOR HOWARD SHAPAR, DIRECTOR GENERAL
NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

May 4, 1987

Schedule

- 2:45 - 3:00 p.m. Meeting with Commissioner Asselstine in his office
3:00 - 3:45 p.m. Meeting with Chairman Zech in his office
3:45 - 4:00 p.m. Meeting with Commissioner Roberts in his office
4:00 - 4:30 p.m. Meeting with RES Director E. Beckjord in the
Chairman's Conference Room

Mr. Shapar will have a luncheon meeting with H. Denton and J. Shea, GPA.
Mr. Shea will also accompany Mr. Shapar to his Commission appointments.

Biographical Information - Howard K. Shapar

- Presently - Director General of the Nuclear Energy Agency
1975 - Executive Legal Director for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
1965 - Assistant General Counsel, Licensing and Regulation, AEC
1962 - Assistant General Counsel, Licensing and Compliance, AEC
1956 - Chief Counsel at the AEC Idaho Operations Office
1960 - Attorney in the AEC Santa Fe Operations Office

Born: 1923 in Boston

Education: B.A. - Amherst College, Law Degree - Yale Law School

Previous Visits

Mr. Shapar has visited NRC several times since he became NEA DG in 1982.
He visited twice in 1986, in May and in November.

TALKING POINTS

- Within limits of available resources, NRC intends to continue support of selected NEA safety-related activities, especially in the Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI). What safety activities do you see as highest priority to member states in the next year or two? Can these be supported despite NEA's problems of zero real growth budget?
- NEA has recently published a guardedly optimistic report on trends in nuclear power. A year after the event, what is your personal assessment of the effect on European nuclear power programs of the Chernobyl accident? Do you see any major implications of the NEA/CSNI task force report on containment which was presented at the International Conference on Nuclear Containment, which was held recently in the U.K.? (A report on this meeting is in the April 23 Nucleonics Week, p. 9-10.)
- What items will be on the agenda of the Senior Regulators Meeting in Paris September 17-19? What attendees do you expect?
- We are pleased that Ralph Caruso, NRR, is going to work in the nuclear safety division at the NEA. During the selection process we understand that two NRC candidates unfortunately both believed that they had been offered the same position by the NEA staff. Have steps been taken to avoid such situations in the future?

Nuclear Power Trends in NEA Member States
(According to an April 15, 1987 NEA Bulletin)

In the twelve-month period beginning in January 1986, nuclear electricity generation in OECD countries rose by 9 percent and now accounts for approximately 22 percent of electricity generated in the OECD area. The number of operable plants, and thus the installed nuclear power capacity, continue to increase. In 5 countries, the nuclear share of total electricity generation is now between 30 and 50 percent, and in France, Belgium and Sweden, it is between 50 and 70 percent.

Shortly after the Chernobyl accident, the seven most industrialized countries took the opportunity of a summit conference in Tokyo to reaffirm their commitment to nuclear power under appropriate safety conditions. Since that time, the United Kingdom has announced plans to include pressurized water reactors in its nuclear program; Japan has issued a report recommending that nuclear capacity be more than doubled by the year 2000; and France plans to continue ordering new nuclear plants at the rate of one approximately every 18 months. Non-OECD countries such as South Korea, the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries have also announced plans for an increase in nuclear power plant construction.

In other OECD countries, the full impact of the Chernobyl accident will not be known until well after reviews, referenda or elections are held, generally by mid-1987. In some of these countries, such as Finland and the Netherlands, nuclear development plans have already been delayed by the accident, and this will inevitably result in some deferrals of planned nuclear expansion. Sweden remains committed to decommissioning its operating nuclear plants by early in the next century.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

Budget: \$6.4 million (25 percent U.S.)

Staff: About 30 professionals in Paris; another 50 clerical and technical staff, including the NEA Data Center in Saclay, France

Secretariat: Director General Howard Shapar (U.S.)
Deputy DG Pierre Strohl (France)

Steering Committee (Policy Direction): R. T. Kennedy (U.S.), Chairman

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF INTEREST TO NRC

Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations	F. Cogne (France) Chairman (H. Denton is the lead NRC representative)
Active program of information exchange meetings, coordinated research efforts organized under a Subcommittee on Licensing and five principal working groups, all with NRC staff participants. These working groups cover: Operational Experience and Human Factors; Transients and Breaks; Primary Circuit Integrity; Source Term and Environmental Consequences; Risk Assessment.	
Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health	R. Cunningham (USNRC) Chairman
Much smaller scale NRC involvement than CSNI, above.	
Radioactive Waste Management Committee	R. Rometsch (Switzerland) Chairman (R. Browning is the NRC member)
Much smaller scale NRC involvement than CSNI, above.	

BACKGROUND MATERIAL

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

- 24 industrialized countries
- Grew out of an association of European countries receiving Marshall Plan aid
- Promotes economic growth, employment and higher standards of living
- Promotes development of the world economy and assistance to poorest countries

Structure

- Governing body of OECD is the Council
- 200 specialized committees
- Several semi-autonomous institutions, including the Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Energy Agency

Member Countries

Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Finland	Luxembourg	Turkey
France	Netherlands	U.K.
Germany	New Zealand	U.S.A.

Special Status Country (no vote): Yugoslavia

The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) was established on 20th April 1972, succeeding the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA), which had been created fourteen years earlier on 1st February 1958, in the framework of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC).

Membership of the NEA today is made up of all nineteen European members of the OECD, and Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) both take part in the Agency's activities.

OBJECTIVES The main aims of the NEA are to promote co-operation between Member governments in the safety and regulatory aspects of nuclear power and in the development of nuclear energy as a contributor to economic progress.

This is achieved by:

- encouraging the harmonisation of governments' regulatory policies and practices;
- reviewing technical and economic aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle;
- assessing demand and supply, and forecasting the potential contribution of nuclear power to energy demand;
- exchanging scientific and technical information, and
- co-ordinating and supporting research and development programmes, notably through the setting up of joint projects.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Safety

- safety research and the evaluation of operating experience
- licensing questions
- information exchange on safety technology
- special technical issues.

Radiation Protection

- authoritative guidance and information on radiation protection issues
- public health issues: protection of the public and workers in the nuclear industry
- radiation protection aspects of waste management

Waste Management

- research into the concepts and technology of radioactive waste disposal
- international surveillance of sea disposal of low level waste
- legal, financial and administrative aspects of long term waste management.

Development

- assessment of supply and demand for nuclear fuel cycle services
- projections of nuclear power growth and requirements
- support for research projects relating to uranium exploration and extraction

Science

- coordination of research on nuclear data and reactor physics
- collection, verification and distribution of data and computer programs.

Legal Affairs

- harmonisation of nuclear legislation of Member countries
- dissemination of information on nuclear law.

ORGANISATION The policy and programmes of the Agency are guided by the Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy, made up of representatives of all NEA Member countries. The CEC and the IAEA take part in its work.

The Steering Committee is assisted by other specialised committees and working groups of experts appointed by Member countries. These committees review scientific and technological developments in their fields and organise practical forms of intergovernment co-operation.

The NEA international secretariat has 84 staff and an annual budget for 1983 of 43 million French Francs