



The Role of the National Nuclear Laboratories UK Nuclear Energy Policy and the Role of R&D

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UK National Nuclear Laboratory's History

1954 UKAEA formed

1957 CEGB formed

1971 BNFL formed

1991 Nuclear Electric & Scottish Nuclear formed

1996 AEA Technology, Magnox Electric and British Energy formed. BNFL R&T Division established

1998 Magnox Electric became part of BNFL

2003 AEAT Nuclear Engineering acquired by BNFL R&T, which rebranded as NSTS

2005 Rebranded as Nexia Solutions

2008 National Nuclear Laboratory established

2009 3+1+1 year M&O contract awarded to SBM



- Turnover ~£100m, 1000 staff with 50% STEM trained
 - Operate unique national facilities
 - Owned by Government's Dept. of Energy & Climate
 - 6 Locations across UK:
 - 13 Industrial Hot Cells at Windscale
 - 5 State of the Art Hot Cells at Sellafield Central Lab
 - World Class Alpha Labs at Sellafield
 - Active and Inactive Experimental Facilities at Sellafield
 - Uranic Processing Facility at Preston Lab
 - 8000 m² Inactive Demonstration Facility at Workington
 - Offices at Risley, Stonehouse and Harwell
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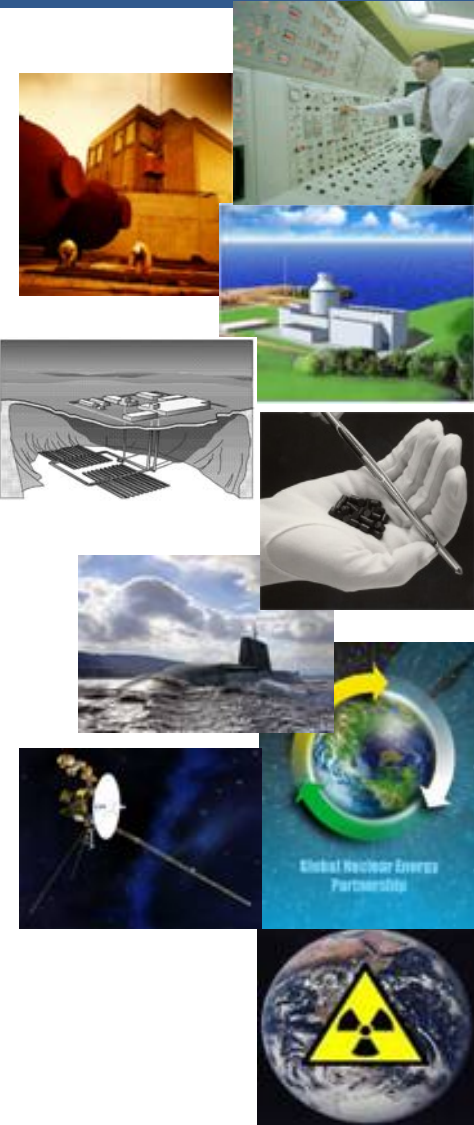
NNL Role and Remit

NNL identified in Government's Nuclear Industry Strategy as principle R&D organisation to underpin UK's national nuclear programmes



NNL supports all aspects on the UK Civil nuclear fission programme.

- Continued operation of existing reactors
- Legacy waste management / decommissioning
- New nuclear build
- Geological disposal
- Plutonium stockpile disposition
- Naval propulsion support programme
- Advanced reactor (Gen IV) and fuel cycle development
- Space Power systems
- Security, non-proliferation & safeguards





An investment of over £300M in world-leading nuclear R&D facilities

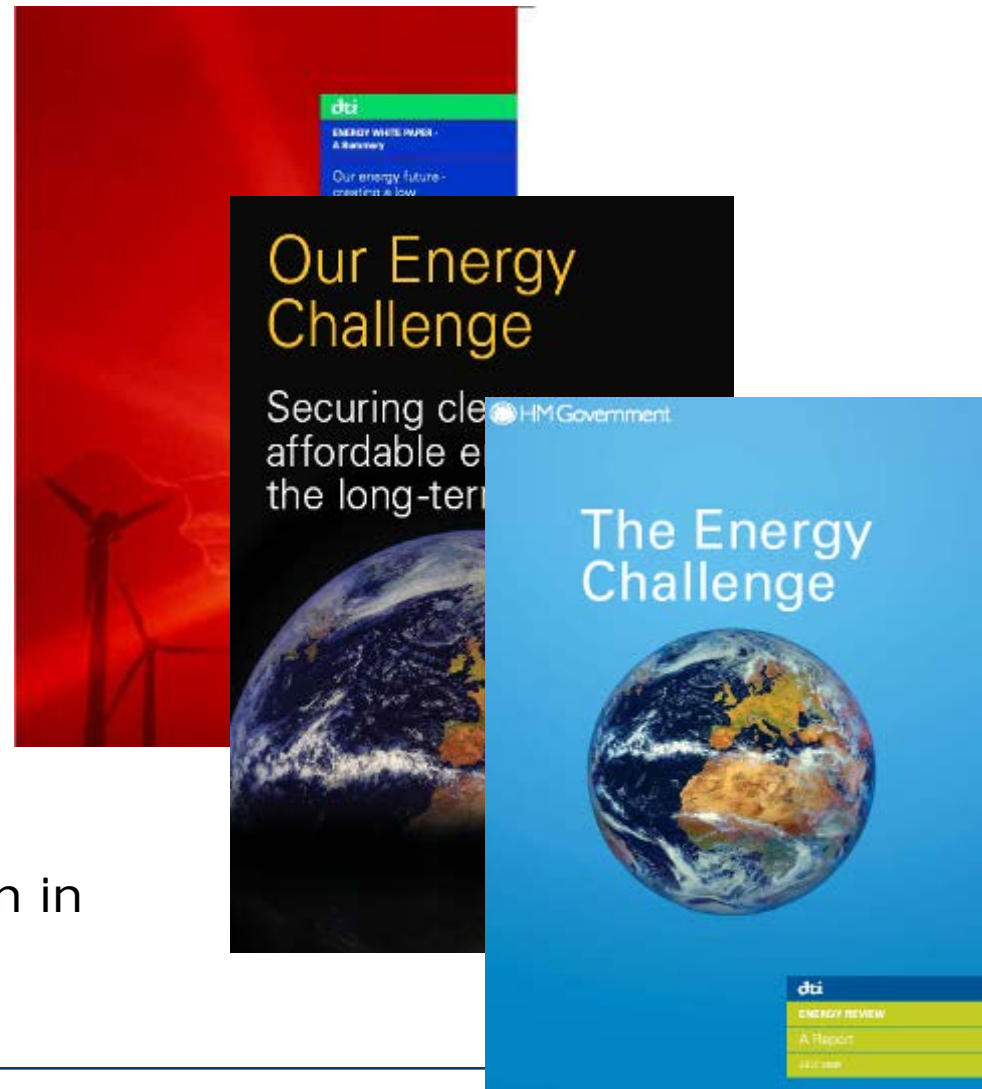
- Dedicated Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Development Laboratories
- High-active modular cells
- Active & Inactive solvent extraction labs



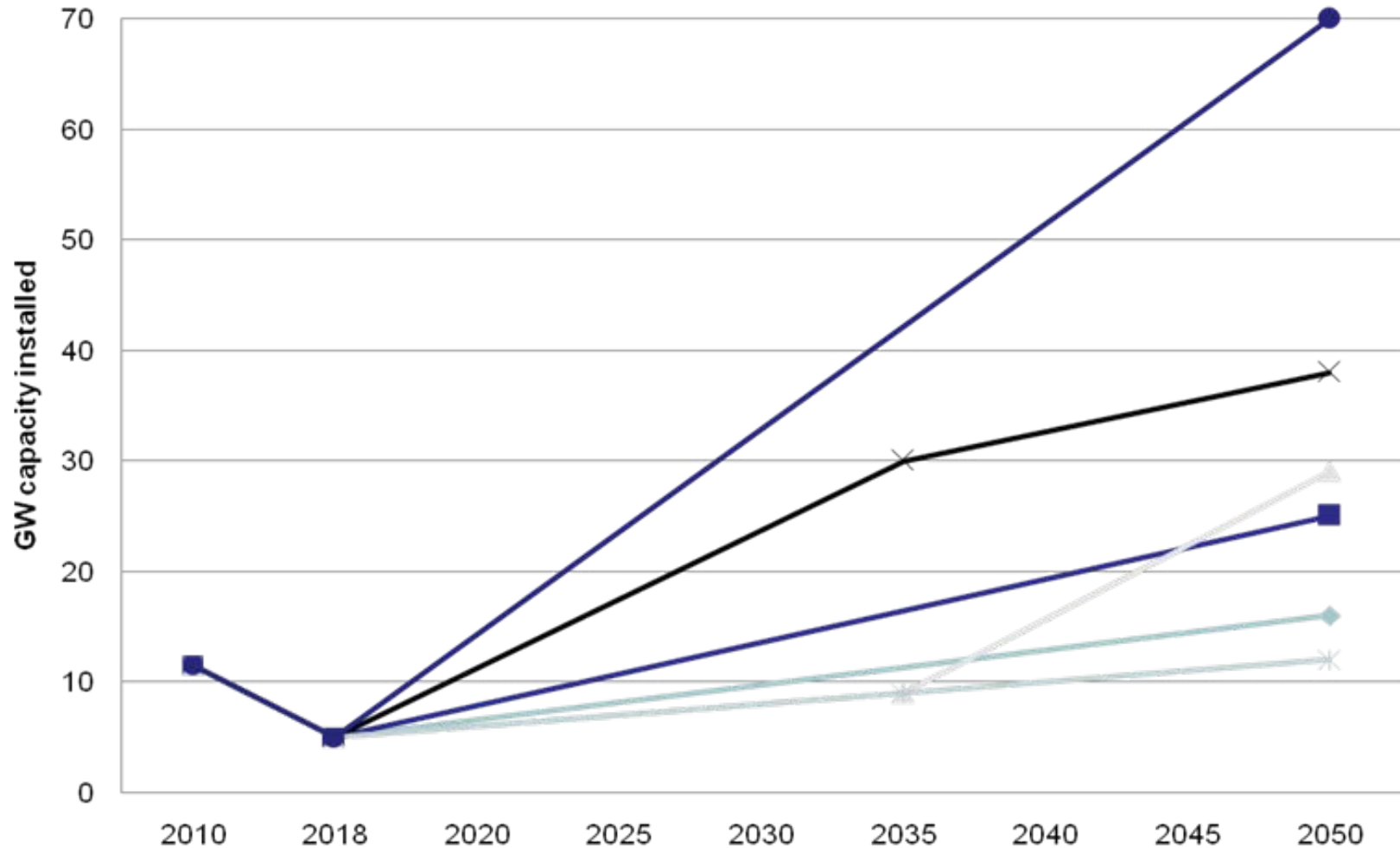
The Energy White Paper 2003 – “Creating a Low Carbon Economy”

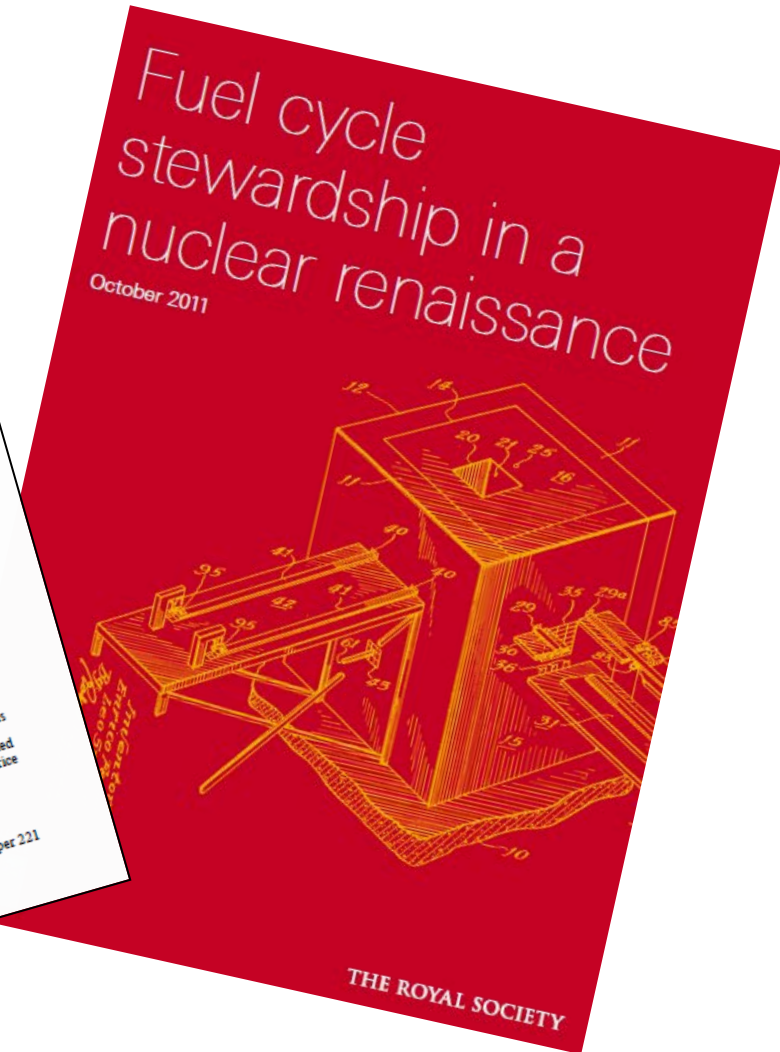
- 2003 Energy Policy focus on renewable energy & energy efficiency
- 2006 Reconsideration over nuclear
- 2007 Nuclear Energy re-instated

Carbon Calculator: 80% reduction in CO2 levels from 1990 levels are legally binding



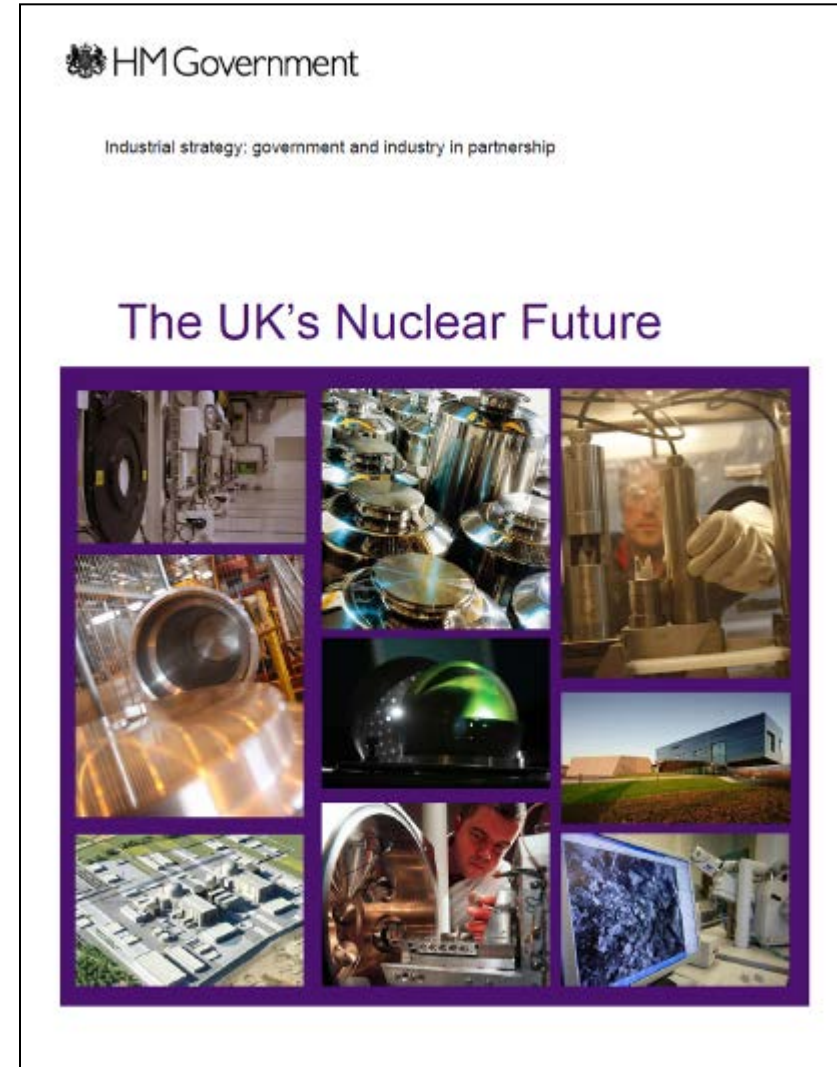
Scenarios for UK deployment





Government's Nuclear Industry Strategy

- Home markets challenges and opportunities
- Enhancing the UK's innovation and R&D landscape
- Government attract domestic and inward investment and help firms in overseas markets and
- Ensuring UK has necessary skills .



- Ambitious *Strategy* covers:
 - Safety
 - New nuclear build
 - Waste management and decommissioning
 - **Home and overseas R&D collaborations**
- Long-term partnership between Government, industry and research community.
- *“The beginning of a new approach and a new commitment. The Government will contribute funding for research and development, innovation, skills.”*

The UK's Nuclear Future



- UK policy on nuclear has changed 180° within 10 years
- Legally binding CO₂ targets drives the energy-mix
- Government support long-term policy on nuclear
- R&D has a crucial role to play, hence role of NNL
- Significant opportunity for international collaboration on Gen III deployment, MOX and Advanced Fuels and ultimately Fast Reactors and Advanced Fuel Cycles
- Success requires shared:

SKILLS + FACILITIES + PROGRAMMES

- NNL has a key role in this new strategy
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THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

ANY QUESTIONS?

