

Managing Nuclear Knowledge

IAEA Activities and International Coordination

Including Resource Material
Full Text CD-ROM

June 2005



IAEA

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Content

The present CD-ROM summarizes some activities carried out by the Departments of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Safety and Security in the area of nuclear knowledge management in the period 2003-2005. It comprises, as open resource, most of the relevant documents in full text, including policy level documents, reports, presentation material by Member States and meeting summaries.

The collection starts with a reprint of the report to the IAEA General Conference 2004 on “Nuclear Knowledge” [GOV/2004/56-GC(48)/12] summarizing the developments in nuclear knowledge management since the 47th session of the General Conference in 2003 and covers Managing Nuclear Knowledge including safety issues and Information and Strengthening Education and Training for Capacity Building. It contains an excerpt on Nuclear Knowledge from the General Conference Resolution [GC(48)/RES/13] on “Strengthening the Agency’s Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications”.

On the CD-ROM itself, all documents can easily be accessed by clicking on their titles on the subject pages (also printed at the end of this Working Material).

Part 1 of the CD-ROM covers the activities in the period 2003-2005 and part 2 presents a resource material full text CD-ROM on Managing Nuclear Knowledge issued in October 2003.

For current IAEA activities on Nuclear Knowledge Management please visit <http://www.iaea.org/km> and <http://www-ns.iaea.org/coordination/knowledge-mng.htm>.

Report to the IAEA General Conference 2004 Nuclear Knowledge

[GOV/2004/56-GC(48)/12]

1. In September 2003, in resolution GC(47)/RES/10.B, the General Conference recognized that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge and ensuring the availability of qualified manpower are vital to the continued and expanded safe and secure utilization of all nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. The General Conference urged the Secretariat to continue to strengthen, subject to the availability of resources, its current and planned efforts in this area, recognizing the need for a focused and consolidated approach, and requested the Secretariat to assist Member States, particularly developing ones, in their efforts to ensure the preservation of nuclear education and training in all areas of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. The General Conference further encouraged Member States to promote the networking of institutions for such nuclear education and training and requested the Director General to note the continuing high level of interest of Member States in the range of issues associated with nuclear knowledge in the process of preparing the Agency's programme.

2. The General Conference further requested the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its forty-eighth (2004) session. This document is a summary of the developments since the 47th session of the General Conference in 2003.

A.1. Managing Nuclear Knowledge and Information

3. Many activities in the Agency's programmes relate to nuclear knowledge and nuclear information management and are reported to the Board of Governors and the General Conference through the Annual Report¹, the Nuclear Technology Review², the Nuclear Safety Review³, and the Technical Cooperation Report⁴. A "one house" approach to knowledge management has become the principal task of an Agency crosscutting Knowledge Management Liaison Group, which includes representatives from all Major Programmes. This crosscutting group serves also as an

¹ See document GC(48)/3

² See document GC(48)/INF/6

³ See document GC(48)/INF/3

⁴ See document GC(48)/INF/4

internal forum of the Secretariat for addressing knowledge management issues, for the exchange of information and experience and for introducing knowledge management strategies, approaches and tools.

4. In 2004, the focus of Agency's nuclear knowledge management activities has been on developing methodology, guidance and tools, on strengthening training and education for capacity building and on preserving knowledge and information. A second direction was to facilitate the development of new partnerships between government, industry, and academia (research and educational institutions) for the advancement of nuclear knowledge. Additional resources have been made available for the dedicated sub-programme C.3 on Nuclear Knowledge Management, which serves as a focal point for nuclear knowledge management activities of all the other technical programmes. This has been achieved mainly through enhancing synergy with sub-programme C4, INIS, but also by adding new resources in the frame of the budget increase agreed by Member States in 2003.

5. In line with operative paragraph 6 of GC/(47)/RES/10.B, the preparations for an International Conference on Nuclear Knowledge Management Strategies, Information Management and Human Resource Development have been completed and the conference will convene in Saclay, France from 7 to 10 September 2004 as a forum for professionals and decision makers in the nuclear community, as well as professionals in the knowledge management and information technology sectors to discuss and share experience in nuclear knowledge management, information management and human resource development. It is expected that the results of the conference will help chart the Agency strategy in developing effective nuclear knowledge management activities.

6. Preparations are in process for a Workshop on Managing Nuclear Knowledge, to be organized with and hosted by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy, in November 2004, in cooperation with the World Nuclear University.

7. The International Nuclear Information System (INIS), which currently has 129 members, is in the process of redefining its mission to become the nuclear knowledge management tool of the Member States. In 2003, INIS had its best annual production in 10 years, with 87 822 bibliographic records added — an increase of 23% over 2002. At the end of the first quarter of 2004, 203 universities worldwide had registered for the INIS programme allowing universities free access to the database. A new INIS membership agreement is currently being developed. The new

agreement will strengthen the interaction between the INIS secretariat and INIS members while at the same time providing more flexibility for further development. A National INIS and Knowledge Preservation Seminar was conducted in Cairo, Egypt, in December 2003, in cooperation with the Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority. Two projects on the digitisation of microfiche collections in Member States were started in 2003: the digitisation of microfiche collections of the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) in December 2003, and the digitisation of the INIS microfiche archive of non-conventional literature together with the Russian INIS Centre in November 2003. The Agency continued its cooperative arrangement with the OECD/NEA Data Bank. The implementation of a computer-assisted indexing system acquired at the end of 2003 is expected to enhance the efficiency of future INIS development.

8. The Net Enabled Waste Management Database (see <http://www-newmdb.iaea.org>) is the Agency's main tool for promoting the harmonization of radioactive waste management information at the international level, which in turn can support initiatives such as multinational waste management facilities and information transfer to future generations. In June 2004, a Technical Meeting on Preservation and Transfer to Future Generations of Information Important to the Safety of Waste Disposal Facilities was held to investigate mechanisms for passing information to future generations. In 2004, the Agency prepared a Technical Document on *Records for Radioactive Waste Management up to Repository Closure: Managing the Primary Level Information (PLI) Set (TecDoc 1398)*.

9. The Agency's Fast Reactor Data Retrieval and Knowledge Preservation Initiative seeks to establish a comprehensive, international inventory of fast reactor data and knowledge that would be sufficient to form the basis for fast reactor development 20 to 40 years from now. In 2003, the initiative focused on retrieval and archiving of data and information related to the German experimental fast reactor KNK-II. Some 500 documents from various KNK archives have been quality-checked, 268 documents were digitalized and preserved. Work also started on the Fast Reactor Knowledge Portal and taxonomy for the classification of fast reactor data and knowledge has been established.

10. An Integrated Safety Approach (ISA) has been developed, which recognizes the vital importance of effective management of the knowledge base, building on the integration between the Agency's safety standards and all aspects of the provision for their application, including lessons learned. Knowledge management tools are being used to develop process flows, map

safety knowledge and promote knowledge sharing with Member States. Licences for the use of document management software have been made available to Member States participating in these activities. A pilot project has been completed consolidating safety knowledge on ageing and the long term operation of nuclear power plants. The product is being made available by the Agency on a CD-ROM.

11. The Agency is promoting and facilitating the establishment of regional nuclear and radiation safety networks to share and create new knowledge in these fields. Prominent examples are the Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN) established in the frame of the extra budgetary programme on the safety of nuclear installations in South East Asian, Pacific and Far East Asian countries, and the Ibero-American Radiation Safety Network in the frame of the Ibero-American Forum of Nuclear Regulators.

12. In the frame of the Agency's nuclear security activities, a new information management system has been developed and implemented for effective programme delivery. It facilitates the analysis and reporting of programme outputs and achievements and the management of existing and new knowledge.

13. With Agency safeguards, the management of relevant information necessitates new techniques and technology, new skills and new methods of work⁵. Current activities seek: to develop or adopt pertinent information collection, processing and evaluation techniques, tools and infrastructure; to ensure that safeguards relevant information is processed, analysed and evaluated to turn it into 'knowledge'; to capture, preserve, learn from and add to the knowledge and expertise accumulated in the Agency and the relevant States over decades; to record, analyse and learn from more recent experience, especially in additional protocol implementation; and to ensure that staff involved in implementing strengthened safeguards, whether within the Agency or in States, receive the guidance and training required. Looking to the future, an important objective is to further develop, maintain and add to accumulated knowledge as an ongoing and appropriately structured activity.

14. Knowledge management tools including the Agency's public website and IAEA databases continue to be enhanced to support information exchange and knowledge distribution. New tools for supporting nuclear knowledge management have been developed or initiated, including an

⁵ Before the inception of the State evaluation process in 1997, safeguards were implemented and safeguards conclusions drawn at the nuclear facility level rather than at the level of 'the State as a whole'.

Agency-wide document management system and a Web based “Nuclear Knowledge Portal”.

15. The Agency also continued its interaction and close cooperation with the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on nuclear knowledge management issues. Further detailed information is available on the Agency’s knowledge management website (<http://www.iaea.org/km>).

A.2. Strengthening Education and Training for Capacity Building

16. Through the implementation of activities planned under sub-programme C.3 on Nuclear Knowledge Management, the Agency interacted with, contributed to and supported national and international networks and conferences in education and training, in particular the European Nuclear Education Network (ENEN), the Annual Pavia Seminar on Nuclear Education in Italy in December 2003 (in cooperation with Major Programme 2), the German Alliance for Competence in Nuclear Technology, the conference on Knowledge Management in a Scientific Environment in Belgium in March 2004, the sixth meeting of the Commission of CIS states on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in the Russian Federation in April 2004, the International Youth Nuclear Congress (IYNC) in Canada in May 2004 and the International Workshop on “Education and Knowledge Preservation in the Balkan Countries” in June 2004.

17. The Agency was a founding supporter of the World Nuclear University (WNU), together with the OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency, the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) and the World Nuclear Association (WNA), the latter leading the preparations for founding the WNU in September 2003 in London, United Kingdom. In June 2004, the Agency convened a Technical Meeting on Planning Support Activities to the World Nuclear University. At the meeting, stakeholders in the WNU process reviewed the overall status of WNU activities and their implementation, and prepared an action plan for 2004–2005 for implementation by WNU. The first deliverable of the WNU was agreed to be a WNU Summer Institute in 2005.

18. The Asian Network for Higher Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT) was established through an Agency Technical Meeting in February 2004 in Malaysia. It is stated in the approved terms of reference for ANENT that “ANENT is set up to promote, manage and preserve nuclear knowledge and to ensure the continued availability of talented and qualified manpower in the nuclear field in the Asian region and to enhance the quality of the human resources for the sustainability of nuclear technology.” An

action plan for ANENT was approved and activities are under way in five distinct areas: exchange of information and materials for education and training; exchange of students, teachers and researchers; distance learning; establishment of reference curricula and facilitating mutual recognition of degrees; and for liaising with other networks.

19. Human resource and succession planning issues for operating installations have been addressed through Technical Document 1399 on *The nuclear power industry's ageing workforce: Transfer of knowledge to the next generation*, prepared in 2004 based on experience gained in operating nuclear power plants in Member States.

20. Several training courses on nuclear applications have been supported in developing countries in collaboration with the Department of Technical Cooperation, by designing and preparing curricula and providing lecturers in the fields of human health, environmental monitoring and protection, new radiation-based manufacturing processes, use of nuclear methods in art and historical heritage studies, food and agriculture, and management of water resources. Distance-learning modules have been developed in the fields of nuclear medicine, food and agriculture and selected aspects of radiochemistry. A systematic approach was initiated to archive and make available on CD the training material related to all training courses supported by the Agency held on the various nuclear applications.

21. In response to the need of Member States to develop and maintain up to date sustainable education and training programmes, a large volume of standard training modules in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety has been prepared and made available. The Agency safety standards have been used as a basis for the development. Training has also been provided to instruct trainers on the use of these modules. This is particularly important to ensure that the material is properly used and that feedback on its utilization is reported back to the Agency for updating and improvement of the training services and material. Details of the work carried out are reported in Note by the Secretariat 2004/Note 8, *Providing for the Application of the Agency's Safety Standards: Activities during 2003*, which supports the Nuclear Safety Review for the Year 2003.

22. An important part of the transfer of nuclear technology and knowledge to Member States is undertaken through the technical cooperation (TC) programme. In 2003, the programme disbursed a total of \$73 million, of which over \$20 million was spent on human resources development, particularly on education and training with the highest emphasis on human health; food and agriculture; nuclear, radiation, and waste safety

management; and physical and chemical applications. In addition, some 155 training courses were organized under the TC regional programme providing specialized training to nearly 2100 participants. The topics of these targeted training courses were carefully selected in consultation with Member States and the technical Departments of the Agency to address specific deficiencies and for solving their priority problems. Another 1400 professionals were trained as fellows or scientific visitors through national or regional projects in targeted areas. This combined approach made an important contribution to the effective training of human resources and also helped to give recognition to new institutions in each region for training purposes, thus contributing to the promotion of nuclear knowledge management and knowledge preservation in Member States.

Strengthening the Agency's Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications – Excerpt on Nuclear Knowledge

Resolution adopted by the General Conference on 24 September 2004

[GC(48)/RES/13]

The General Conference,

- (a) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge and ensuring the availability of qualified manpower are vital to all aspects of human activity related to the continued and expanded safe and secure utilization of all nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes,
- (b) Recalling its resolutions GC(46)/RES/11.B and GC(47)/RES/10.B on nuclear knowledge,
- (c) Noting the important role which the Agency plays in assisting Member States in their preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and in facilitating international collaboration on this,
- (d) Aware of concerns about a possible shortage of personnel in nuclear fields,
- (e) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge involves both education and training for succession planning and the preservation or growth of existing knowledge in nuclear science and technology,
- (f) Noting that the need to preserve, enhance or strengthen nuclear knowledge arises irrespectively of future expansion in the applications of nuclear technologies,
- (g) Recognizing the useful role of international coordination and cooperation in facilitating exchanges of information and experience and in implementing actions to help address common problems, and also in benefiting from opportunities relating to education and training and to nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement, and
- (h) Welcoming the results of the International Conference on Nuclear Knowledge

Management Strategies, Information Management and Human Resources Development held in Saclay, France, from 7 to 10 September 2004,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their efforts in addressing issues of preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge in response to relevant General Conference resolutions and as described in document GC(48)/12;
2. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen, subject to the availability of resources, its current and planned efforts in this area, recognizing the need for a focused and consolidated approach, to consult with Member States and other international organizations, to take into account the results of relevant international meetings in the ongoing development of a comprehensive Agency strategy for all aspects of nuclear education, training and qualification, as well as nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement, and to further increase the level of awareness of its efforts in the preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge;
3. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, particularly developing ones, at their request in their efforts to ensure the preservation of nuclear education and training in all areas of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, which is a necessary prerequisite for succession planning, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to provide the necessary assistance mentioned above;
4. Encourages Member States and international organizations to promote the networking of institutions for such nuclear education and training at the regional and the international level;
5. Requests the Director General to continue to evaluate the relevance of currently ongoing programmes and activities aimed at addressing common problems identified by Member States regarding the preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and to identify approaches, including the development of a methodology, aimed at addressing those problems;
6. Requests the Director General to note the continuing high level of interest of Member States in the range of issues associated with nuclear knowledge in the process of preparing the Agency's programme; and
7. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fiftieth (2006) session under an appropriate agenda item, and thereafter to continue to update the report to the General Conference on a biennial basis.

CD-ROM List of Contents

Part 1

Resource material on Managing Nuclear Knowledge (2003-2005)

Policy and Guidance

General Conference 2004

Report to the IAEA General Conference – Nuclear Knowledge, [GOV/2004/56-GC(48)/12], 2004

Resolution GC(48)/RES/13 - Strengthening the Agency's Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications, Part E: Nuclear Knowledge, 2004

Other Documents

Draft Safety Standard on Requirements for Management Systems

Draft Glossary of terms in the field of Nuclear Knowledge Management

Draft paper on Strategic Framework for Developing Knowledge Management as a Crosscutting Activity in the Medium Term

Nuclear Safety Knowledge

Asian Nuclear Safety Network (ANSN)

Practical Guidance For Mapping Nuclear Safety Knowledge And Development of a Knowledge Portal

Managing Nuclear Knowledge and Information

International Conference on Nuclear Knowledge Management – Strategies, Information Management and Human Resource Development, 7-10 September 2004, Saclay, France

Programme

Opening Remarks by Yu. Sokolov, Deputy Director General, IAEA

Meeting Report

The Role of International Nuclear Information System (INIS) in Knowledge preservation

Workshop on Managing Nuclear Knowledge, 8 - 12 November 2004, Trieste, Italy (organized in cooperation with the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics)

Workshop Summary

Presentations

Nuclear Knowledge Portal

Report of the Technical Meeting to Develop a Nuclear Knowledge Portal for the Integration of Existing Nuclear Data and Information Bases (in the Agency and in Member States), 04-07 October 2004, Vienna, Austria

Discussion paper: Components of a Nuclear Knowledge Portal by W.Mandl, INIS, February 2003

Work note: User Scenarios for the Agency's NK Portal by W.Mandl, INIS, March 2003

Preservation of Knowledge

IAEA Initiative to Establish a Fast Reactor Knowledge Base

Meeting Report, 8-10 December 2004, Vienna, Austria

Technical Meetings, February 2005, Obninsk, Russian Federation

Knowledge Preservation for Nuclear Power Plants

Draft report

Ideas for an Outline For Guidance Document: The Preservation & Enhancement of NPP Knowledge

Recommendations from the Participants in the IAEA Technical Meeting to Develop a Guidance Document on the Preservation (and Enhancement) of Knowledge for NPP Operating Organizations, 14-17 June 2004, Vienna, Austria

The nuclear power industry's ageing workforce: transfer of knowledge to the next generation

Nuclear knowledge to the Next Generation by T. Mazour and A. Kossilov, Nuclear Power Journal, V.22, No.3, May-June 2004.

The Nuclear Power Industry's Ageing Workforce: Transfer of Knowledge to the Next Generation, IAEA-TECDOC-1399, 2004

Managing an Ageing Workforce and Transfer of Knowledge in Nuclear Installations and Regulatory Bodies

Proceedings of the IAEA/FORATOM 6th Joint Workshop, 5-7 October 2004, Vienna, Austria

Proposals on Knowledge Preservation Foremost Activities in the field of Nuclear Science and Technology

Preprint by V.Kuprianov, V.Pronin, N.Yakovlev, Y.Yanev, S.Kruchinin, A.Tolstenkov (In Russian)

Networking Education and Training

The Asian Network for Higher Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT)

The Asian Network for Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT): An education and training in nuclear technology

Report of the 1st Coordination Committee meeting including the ANENT Terms of Reference and the Action Plan, 23-27 February 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Regional Workshop on the Development of a Web-Portal for the ANENT,
21-25 March 2005, NTC/KAERI, Daejeon, Korea (Proceedings)

Description of the ANENT Web-Portal

The World Nuclear University

Technical Meeting on Planning Support Activities to the World Nuclear
University
10-11 June 2004, Vienna, Austria

Announcement of the WNU Summer Institute, 9 July – 20 August 2005

WNU Summer Institute Overview

Briefing on the WNU Summer Institute held at IAEA on 19 November 2004

Meeting to Co-ordinate Preparation of a Summer Institute for the World
Nuclear University, 01 to 02 December 2004, Vienna, Austria

*Education and Knowledge Preservation in Nuclear Science in the
Balkan Countries*

Proceedings of International Workshop, 21-26 June 2004, Sofia, Bulgaria

Part 2
Resource material Full Text CD-ROM on Managing Nuclear Knowledge issued in October 2003

Policy and Guidance

Policy Level Documents

General Conference 2002

1. Report to the 46th regular session of the IAEA General Conference (2002): Strengthening the Agency's Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications (GC(46)/15)
2. GC(46)/RES/11 (Strengthening of the Agency's Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications), Part B: Nuclear Knowledge (2003)

General Conference 2003

3. Report to the 47th regular session of the IAEA General Conference (2003): Strengthening the Agency's Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications (GC(47)/11)
4. GC(47)/RES/10 (Strengthening of the Agency's Activities Related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications), Part B: Nuclear Knowledge (2003)

Scientific Forum of the General Conference 2002

From 17-18 September 2002, the Scientific Forum of the IAEA General Conference 2002 was held. One session was dedicated to *Managing Nuclear Knowledge*.

5. Programme and Synopses
6. Summary Article on the Scientific Forum on WorldAtom
7. Report to the 46th regular session of the IAEA General Conference (2002) from the 5th Scientific Forum by Rapporteur

M. Ridwan, Head of the Nuclear Energy Control Board of Indonesia - Excerpt: passages related to knowledge management

8. IAEA Director General M. ElBaradei's opening statement at the 2002 General Conference (see item on "Management of Nuclear Knowledge")

Meeting of Senior Officials on Managing Nuclear Knowledge, 17-19 June 2003

9. Background paper on *Managing Nuclear Knowledge*
10. Agenda
11. Summary Report
12. Meeting Report

Other Documents

13. SEC/NOT 1900 on Management Of Cross-Cutting Activities, Excerpt on knowledge management (2002)
14. Terms of reference of the IAEA Knowledge Management Liaison Group (KMLG)
15. Nuclear Technology Review – Update 2003 (GC(47)/INF/6)
16. Nuclear Technology Review – Update 2003 (GC(47)/INF/6) – Annex on knowledge management

Education And Training

Curricula Development

17. Curricula from ENEN (Report on ENEN Work Package 5.1, provided by ENEN)
18. Curricula from the European School of Advanced Studies (University of Pavia)

Co-ordination and Networking

The Agency has been working with, supported or established various international and regional initiatives, including the Asian Network for Higher Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT), the European Nuclear Engineering Network (ENEN), Report on Asian Network for Higher Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT), the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), the World Nuclear University (WNU) and others.

19. The objective of the ENEN is safeguarding of nuclear knowledge and expertise through the preservation of higher nuclear engineering education. Through co-operation between universities and universities and research centres, better use will be made of dwindling teaching capacity, scientific equipment and research infrastructure. The Agency has interacted with ENEN and has a de facto status as permanent observer in ENEN meetings. More information on ENEN is available from <http://www3.sckcen.be/ENEN/>
20. The IAEA is a founding supporter of the new *World Nuclear University* (WNU), founded in 2003.
 - a. WNU Prospectus
 - b. WNU Website <http://www.world-nuclear-university.org>
 - c. IAEA Director General M. ElBaradei's statement at the inauguration ceremony of WNU.
21. The Agency investigated options to establish a Regional Asian Network for Higher Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT). A consultancy was organized by the Agency in co-operation with, and hosted by, KAERI in June/July 2003.
 - a. Meeting report including a proposed terms of reference for ANENT.

Promoting education and training

22. Report on ICTP Workshops (list of topics of workshops held or planned in 2002-03)

Preservation of Knowledge

23. Report on fast reactor preservation of knowledge project

24. The Agency has started to compile a knowledge base for high temperature gas cooled reactors (HTGRs) that can contribute to preservation of knowledge in that area. The knowledge base is web-based and can be accessed on <http://www.iaea.org/inis/aws/htgr/>

Surveying Status and Activities in Member States

25. Report on Questionnaire and Questionnaire full text
26. Abstracts of presentations from the Meeting of Senior Officials on Managing Nuclear Knowledge, June 2003
27. Full Text of presentations from the Meeting of Senior Officials on Managing Nuclear Knowledge, June 2003
28. Presentations from the Scientific Forum of the IAEA General Conference 2002 – Session on managing nuclear knowledge
29. Conference binder for the Conference “Universities, Industry and Government – Partners for the future of Nuclear Education and Technology”, USA, October 2002
30. Presentations from the Asian Network for Higher Education in Nuclear Technolgy (ANENT) meeting in July 2003

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Editorial Note

Although great care has been taken to maintain the accuracy of information contained in this publication, neither the IAEA nor its Member States assume any responsibility for consequences arising from its use. Material contained on the CD-ROM, which is part of this publication, was provided to the Agency and was included without editing or verification of the accuracy of the information.

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