INPRO Dialogue Forum on Global Nuclear Energy Sustainability:
Long-term Prospects for Nuclear Energy in the Post-Fukushima Era

27-31 August 2012
Seoul, Republic of Korea


Pham Quang Trung
VAEA

Long-term policy for nuclear energy

- Development of civilian nuclear power plants (NPPs) is of peaceful purposes
- NPPs development is based on State of the Art, Proven Technologies and follows the long term program to formulate the Vietnam’s NPP Industry
- NPPs development is to ensure human and environmental safeties; Policy for radioactive wastes sitting and management
- Enhance international cooperation in investment and technology transfer
- Mobilize the resources to develop successfully the NPPs Development Program
- Construction of NPP at the selected sites in every period in accordance with socio-economic development of the country.
- Using domestic uranium resource

Nuclear power programme

- **Up to 2020**: Total capacity about 75000 MW, of which: Nuclear: 1.3%, capacity of 1,000 MW
- **Up to 2030**: Total capacity about 146,800 MW, of which: Nuclear: 6.6%, Capacity 10,700 MW
- The first NPP of 2x 1,000 MW (Site planning for 4000 MW) will be built in cooperation with Russia. Location at Ninh Thuan Province, Centre of Vietnam
- The second NPP of 2x 1,000 MW (Site planning for 4000 MW) will be built in cooperation with Japan. Location at Ninh Thuan Province, Centre of Vietnam
2. Main lessons learned after Fukushima in Vietnam

- Enhance coordination and responsibility of relevant organizations - stakeholders for the NPP Project.
- Knowledge of nuclear safety review on NPP
- Establishment and completion the national legal framework; Strengthening capability of regulatory bodies
- Concentrate to HRD Program. Motivate R&D and TSO
- Strengthening safety solutions against natural hazards
- Selection for the best NPP sites
- Planning for radioactive waste disposal sites
- Transparency information to improve the public perception and confidence
- Implementation FS with assistance of independence Consultants
- Increasing the level of Seismic, Tsunami Design.
- Selection the most modern technology with passive safety and proven system.
- Improve ability of regulatory Bodies, the confident of auxiliaries equipment.
- Preparedness for accident: National, Province and NPP levels. Ready to fight when seriously accident happen.
- Reasonable mechanism for prime Contractor selection
- Enhance international cooperation
3. Vietnam’s expectations for global Nuclear Power development in the 21st century

Major policy concerning:
- Legislative & regulatory framework
- Coordination between principal stakeholders and partnerships
- Human resource development:
  - Establishment of long-term plan for HRD (job description & distribution in NPP)
  - Education & training for nuclear personnel (expert, engineer, student, technician)
  - Development of domestic capability in nuclear education & training (curriculum, syllabus, teaching materials & facilities)
- Fuel cycle & radioactive waste
- Development of R&D, TSO
- Public information and communication.
- IAEA assistance through TC Projects and IMP, bilateral assistance

Challenges:
- Nuclear power infrastructure
- Human resource and qualified workforce for the nuclear power programme
- Technical & management capabilities & experiences for the nuclear power project and programme
- Negative effect by a part of public from Fukushima accident
- Finance
Thank you for your attention