International Conference on Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle (2–13 May 1977)

SALZBURG

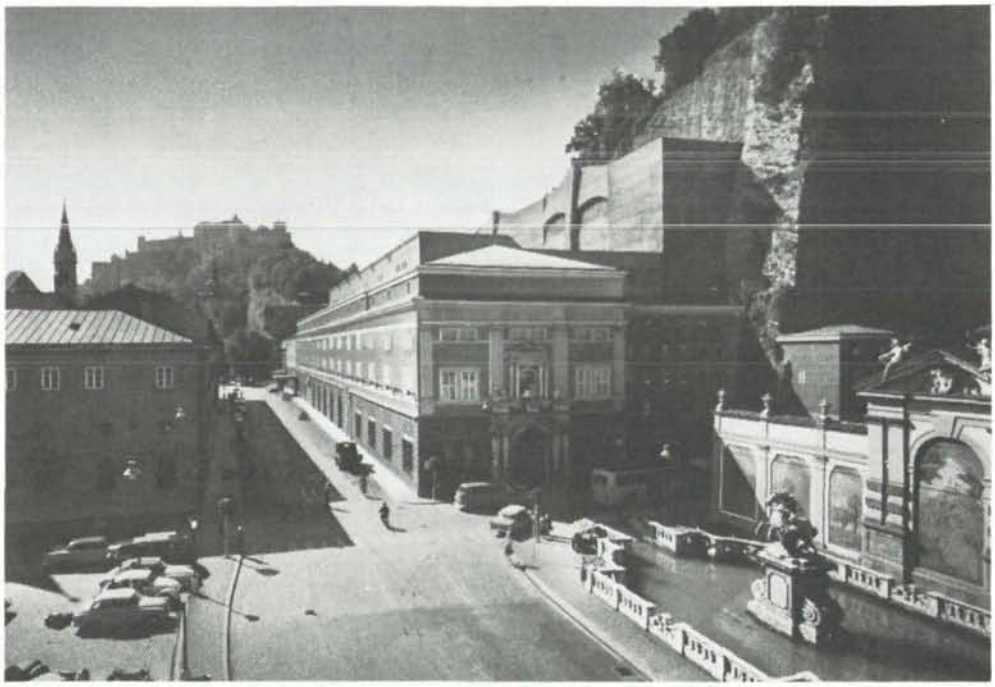
The city of Salzburg, on the banks of the Salzach River, is dominated by the Hohensalzburg Castle, the fortress of the Archbishops that ruled the region. The Old Town is architecturally of a single style, the baroque. Its picturesque streets with their wrought iron signs and the spacious squares with sculptured fountains have charmed countless visitors. Salzburg is also a popular site for international meetings. The Festspielhaus and the Kongresshaus will be the venue of the International Conference on Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle. Some 2000 participants are expected to attend and 348 papers are scheduled for this major conference sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Plenary Sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Festspielhaus, and the technical sessions and round-table discussions in the Kongresshaus. The Conference will open on 2 May with the first of five plenary sessions on world energy supply and demand and the future of nuclear power. Other topics to be covered include: supply of nuclear fuel and fuel cycle services, radioactivity management, nuclear safety, nuclear power and public opinion, safeguarding of nuclear materials, and nuclear power prospects in developing countries.

Eight round-table discussions will take place during the Conference. These discussions will centre on the role of nuclear power in future energy supply, transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries, management of radioactivity and radioactive wastes, standardized safety reviews of exported nuclear power plants, and the need for integrated nuclear fuel cycle planning at the national and international levels. Special evening lectures by eminent nuclear scientists are also being planned. In addition, tours and group excursions for those attending the Conference are being organized.

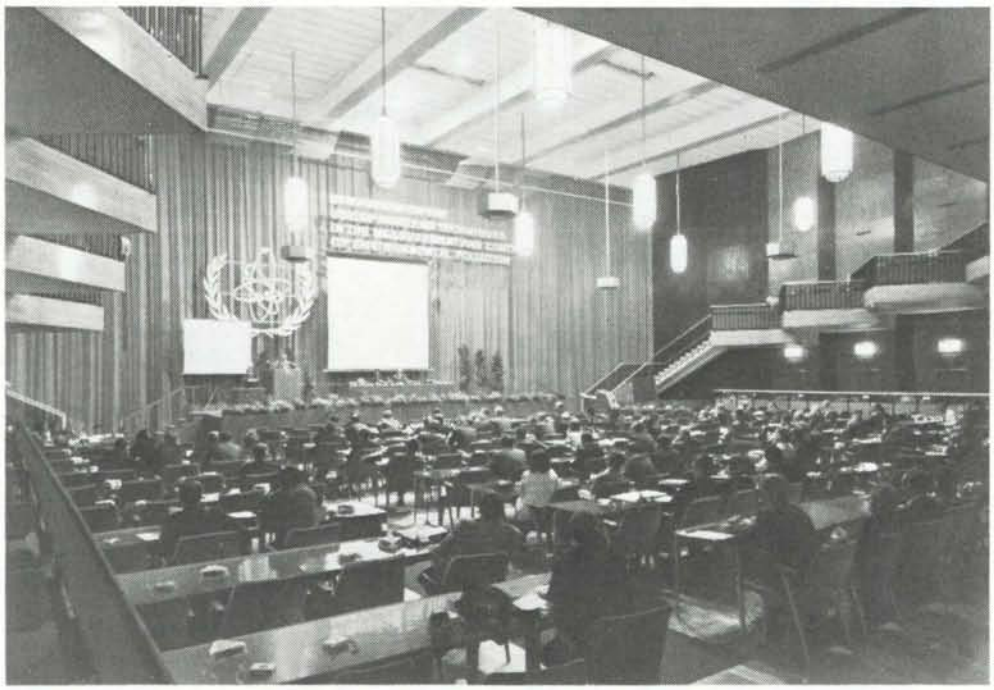
The Proceedings of the Conference will be published in eight volumes by the IAEA. Price for the complete set will be US $350.

	MORNINGS 9.00–12.00			AFTERNOONS 14.30–17.30		
	PLENARY SESSIONS FESTSPIELHAUS	TECHNICAL SESSIONS AND ROUND TABLES KONGRESSHAUS		PLENARY SESSIONS FESTSPIELHAUS	TECHNICAL SESSIONS AND ROUND TABLES KONGRESSHAUS	
		EUROPA-SAAL	HUMBOLDT-SAAL		EUROPA-SAAL	HUMBOLDT-SAAL
MONDAY 2 MAY	OPENING 9.30 1.A. GENERAL ENERGY PROSPECTS			1.B.1. NATIONAL SYSTEM PLANS	2.2. RAW MATERIALS MINING AND PROCESSING	
TUESDAY 3 MAY	1.B.2. NATIONAL SYSTEM PLANS (cont.)	2.3. ISOTOPE SEPARATION			2.4.1. FUEL TECHNOLOGY FOR LWR AND HWR	7.1.1. NUCLEAR PROGRAMMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
WEDNESDAY 4 MAY		2.7.(+ 8.) REPROCESSING TECHNOLOGY	7.2. SMALL POWER REACTORS, DESALTING		2.4.2. FUEL TECHNOLOGY FOR LWR AND HWR (cont.) 2.5.1. PLUTONIUM BEARING FUELS	7.1.2. NUCLEAR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
THURSDAY 5 MAY	2.A.1. INTEGRATED PLANNING OF FUEL CYCLE	7.3. EXPERIENCE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		7. NUCLEAR POWER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 14.00	2.5.2. PLUTONIUM BEARING FUELS (cont.)	
FRIDAY 6 MAY	2.A.2. INTEGRATED PLANNING OF FUEL CYCLE (cont.)	4.2. SAFETY OF FAST BREEDERS AND THEIR FUEL CYCLE		1.C. CURRENT NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	7.R.T. TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2.9. FUEL CYCLE CENTRES 2.6. HTR AND OTHER ADVANCED FUELS
SATURDAY 7 MAY	1.D. ADVANCED NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	2.1. URANIUM EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION. ENERGY ANALYSIS				
MONDAY 9 MAY	5. NUCLEAR POWER AND PUBLIC OPINION	8. SPECIAL SESSION ON ADVANCED SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS	6. SAFEGUARDS		2.1.R.T. DEVELOPMENTS AND DECISIONS NEEDED TO ASSURE THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE 2.2.R.T. INTEGRATED PLANNING OF THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE INDUSTRY	3.2.1. RADIOACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
TUESDAY 10 MAY	6. SAFEGUARDS	5.1. NUCLEAR POWER AND PUBLIC OPINION	4.3. SAFETY OF FUEL CYCLE FACILITIES		4.1.2. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPERIENCE, THERMAL REACTORS	3.2.2. RADIOACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (cont.)
WEDNESDAY 11 MAY	4. NUCLEAR SAFETY	6.R.T. EFFECTIVENESS OF SAFEGUARDS. ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND PHYSICAL PROTECTION	3.3. + 3.4. TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS DECOMMISSIONING		4.1.1. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPERIENCE, THERMAL REACTORS (cont.)	3.1. CRITERIA FOR RADIOACTIVITY MANAGEMENT
THURSDAY 12 MAY	3.B. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS OF RADIOACTIVITY MANAGEMENT	5.2. NUCLEAR POWER AND PUBLIC OPINION	4.1.3. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPERIENCE, THERMAL REACTORS (cont.)	3.A. STANDARDS FOR RADIOACTIVITY MANAGEMENT	4.R.T. USE OF GENERALIZED SAFETY REVIEWS OF MAJOR NUCLEAR FACILITIES IN REGULATORY PRACTICE 1.R.T. ROLE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN FUTURE ENERGY SUPPLY-PROSPECTS AND CONSTRAINTS	
FRIDAY 13 MAY	2.B. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FUEL CYCLE	3.1.R.T. SOLID HIGH-LEVEL AND LONG-LIVED WASTE DISPOSAL OPTIONS AND THEIR AVAILABILITY 3.2.R.T. RADIATION DOSE IMPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENT RADIOACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES		SUMMARY CLOSING		



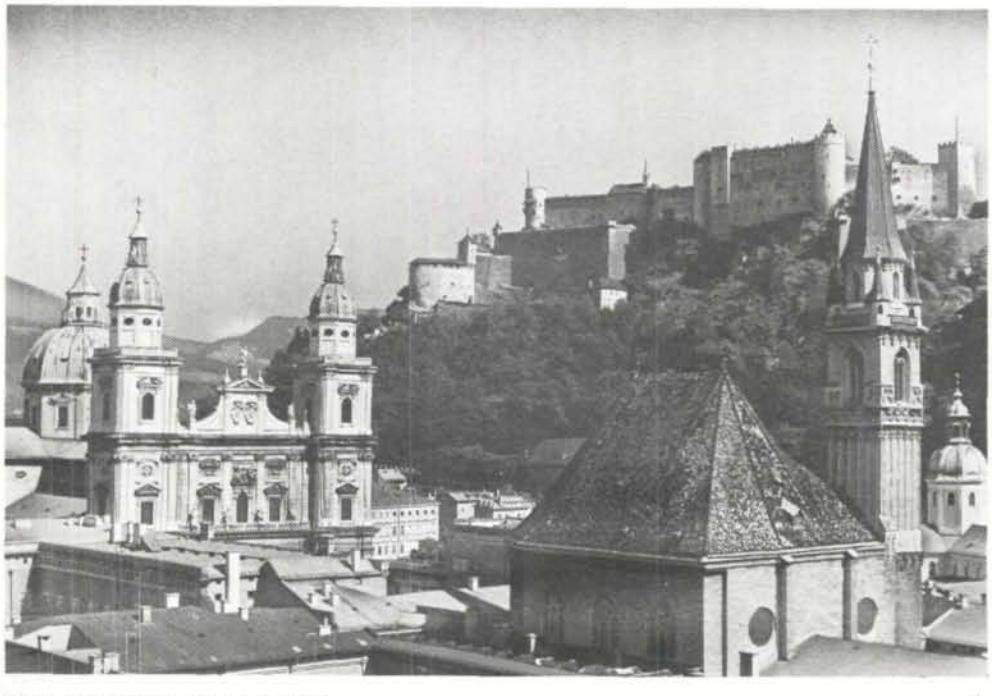
The Festspielhaus in Salzburg, where the Conference Plenary Sessions will be held.

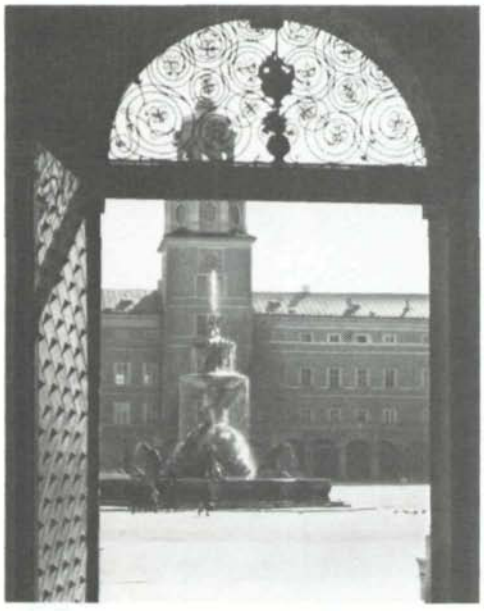
The Europasaal in the Kongresshaus.



The Mirabellgarten, near the Kongresshaus. Its ornaments were designed at the beginning of the 18th century by Fischer von Erlach.

View of the Dom (Cathedral) with its twin marble towers, the Franziskanerkirche (Franciscans' Church), and the Hohensalzburg fortress.



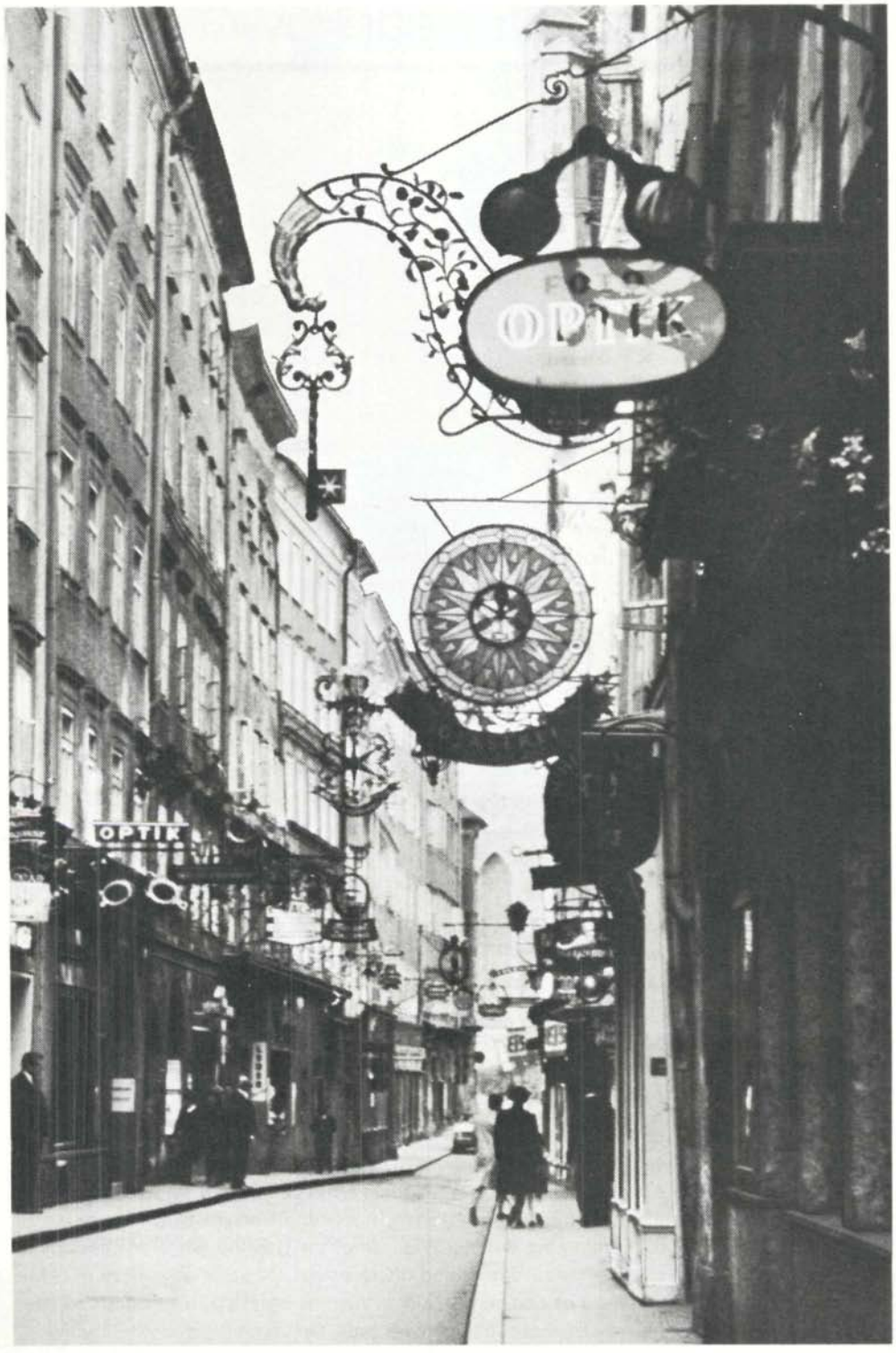


Salzburg Glockenspiel, a carillon of 35 bells, and the Residenzplatz fountain.

Pferdeschwemme (horse trough) was built for the horses in the archbishop's stables.

Getreidegasse, one of the chief streets of old Salzburg, is adorned with numerous wrought iron signs.

Old Market and the St. Florian fountain.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