NUCLEAR FOR SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

African Youth Nuclear Summit 2017
“The Era of Collaborations”

Dear readers,

Collaboration is the process for people or organizations to achieve something together. As our societies become increasingly global a growing role for collaborations is observed. Expanding connectivity, digitalisation and cross-functional teamwork have made collaborations a necessity.

The list of successful collaborations is long and covers various aspects of our life. Nuclear science and technology provides a good example. As in the 20th century, the development of nuclear energy results nowadays of large scale collaborations. From new build to decommissioning projects via cancer treatment, collaborations have powered most of our field's successes. To be successful, collaborations must have clear goals and decision-making process must be transparent.

As a pendant the lack of actual collaborations is often source of disappointment and failure. During many years countries refused to fully agree on climate change mitigation measures. This caused delays in building a more sustainable and resilient future. The Paris agreement which entered into force last year opens a new course in global climate efforts thanks to the collaboration of 197 parties.

Nevertheless the discretion of the Paris agreement on the role of nuclear energy is regrettable. Climate change mitigation requires the upscaling of all low- and zero carbon energy. Nuclear power and renewable energy sources must be developed as a joint solution. Only via collaborations between those complimentary solutions a chance exists to effectively tackle climate change.

From the Latin cum laborare “working with”, collaboration create virtues cycle for people and organisations. I believe this is even more relevant for international organisations such as IYNC. Collaboration is at the heart of the IYNC spirit. People who interact, and learn from each other is a founding pillar of our network. Collaboration is also the basis for knowledge transfer what is part of the IYNC mission.

The constant and strong dialogue IYNC has with national and regional YGNs is certainly the most important collaboration for IYNC. Close collaboration with YGN from more than
50 countries enabled the IYNC development and its today’s strength. Collaborations are a driver for development and a key to organizational success.

In 2016 IYNC took a new step in its external collaborations by formalizing our privileged relationship with two NGOs. Two Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) were signed to foster the collaboration between IYNC and those NGOs, Women in Nuclear (WiN) and the International Union of Veterans in Nuclear Energy and Industry (UVNEI) last year.

Based on those successes IYNC is willing to develop further its collaborations. The introduction of the IYNC innovation contest (I4N) and the organisation in 2018 of a joint IYNC2018 conference are some examples. You can read more on those key projects for IYNC in the next pages of this bulletin.

Dear IYNC Community, 2017 marks a special milestone for IYNC. We celebrate 20 years of successful collaborations and IYNC activities! Since 1997 and the IYNC concept emergence hundreds of young professionals and students collaborated to develop the IYNC network. To celebrate IYNC Officers have prepared a series of unique activities. I encourage you to read about it in the next pages.

Let me finish by wishing you all a healthy, successful and collaborative new year!

Sincerely yours,
Denis Janin
IYNC President
IYNC2018 General Co-Chair
Contents

IYNC Network Officers ............... 5
IYNC Network News ................. 8
YGN News.......................... 9
COP22: Climate Finance and Nuclear Energy ............. 10
3rd IAEA Nuclear Knowledge Management Conference .......... 14
24th WiN Global Conference ........ 14
60th IAEA General Conference ...... 15
IYNC 20th Anniversary 2017 ........ 16
Country Report — Philippines ........ 17
IYNC 2016-2018
Network Officers

Denis Janin
President

Mr. Denis Janin is nuclear engineer at E.ON since 2011. He was responsible of core design and safety analysis activities for the NPP Grafenreinfeld until 2015. He then joined the department of energy economics at PreussenElektra, the nuclear subsidiary of E.ON, where he is charge of assets optimization, energy systems simulation and power hedging. Denis Janin is involved in the French Nuclear Society Young Generation (SFEN-JG) activities since 2010. He has held various roles and responsibilities within the SFEN-JG but also at the European (ENS-YGN) and international (IYNC) level.

Luca Capriotti
Vice President

Luca obtained his MSc in Nuclear Engineering at the Politecnico di Milano (Italy) in 2012 with an experimental work performed at Institute for Transuranium elements (European Commission JRC–ITU). From 2013 to 2016 he worked at JRCITU on the topic of post irradiation examination of fast reactor metallic fuel for transmutation. From April 2016 he is working as nuclear fuel researcher at Idaho National Laboratory. He is affiliated as Phd student at TU-München. Luca got involved in IYNC in 2014. In IYNC2014 he was elected as Member at Large and he took part on the Executive Committee for IYNC2016 as Technical Program Chair. From July 2016 he is the Vice-President of IYNC. Luca is passionate about energy & policy, European institutions and building a strong network.

Jing Hu
Executive Secretary

Jing recently got her doctor degree in Materials Science from University of Oxford where she worked in an international consortium on how to design better and safer nuclear fuel cladding alloys with Westinghouse and EDF. She later joined the IAEA working in the Fuel Cycle and Materials section, using her scientific background to promote nuclear knowledge across different member states. She has been working for IYNC since 2015, first as the Communication Chair for IYNC2016 in Hangzhou, China, now as the Executive Secretary for IYNC 2016–2018. She now lives in Chicago and works at Argonne National Laboratory, Nuclear Engineering Division.

AJ Lambert
Treasurer

AJ Lambert received a BA in Electrical Engineering from the Pennsylvania State University. Following his studies, he began working for the Exelon Corporation as a Design and System Engineer at the at the Limerick Nuclear Generating Station outside of Philadelphia, PA, in the United States. Currently, AJ is studying to obtain a Senior Reactor Operator (SRO) license for two 3,515MWth Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs). In addition to his technical background, AJ recently graduated from Villanova University (Philadelphia, USA) with an MBA focused on Finance and International Business. He is very interested in learning more about the global business and diplomacy helping to safely expand nuclear power for the world’s growing population.
Melissa Crawford  
Past President

After university, Melissa began working with Siemens and AREVA on the design and security of Instrumentation & Control projects for nuclear power plants around the world. She has since taken this detailed knowledge of the I&C systems into her role as Global Consultant for cybersecurity of the industrial control systems at the headquarters for Siemens Plant Security Services, specializing in development of cybersecurity strategies for multinational corporations and remote incident handling.

Lenka Kollar  
Communication Officer

Lenka Kollar is the Director of Business Strategy at NuScale Power where she is working to bring NuScale’s small modular reactor to market through business plan development and clean energy outreach. She obtained her Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Nuclear Engineering from Purdue University in the U.S. and Master of Business Administration (MBA) from INSEAD in France, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates. Ms. Kollar has been extensively involved with the American Nuclear Society for several years, serving in various committee and executive positions focusing on nonproliferation and public outreach.

Fidelma Di Lemma  
Research Project Chair: Innovation Officer

Fidelma Di Lemma (Ph.D.) is currently working as a Metallography Scientist at Idaho National Laboratory. In the past she worked at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency studying the behavior of materials during severe accidents, and at the European Commission performing source term characterization. Since 2014 she has been Member at Large in IYNC, participating in the organization in IYNC2014 and IYNC2016. Currently she is the Research Chair for Innovation focused on developing an IYNC international innovation contest, and also acts as secretary for the Grants committee.

Gaopalelwe Santswere  
Strategy Officer

Gaopalelwe Santswere is a nuclear physicist with more than 10 years’ experience of Nuclear Regulation and Licensing working for Department of Energy, Eskom and Necsa. He serves as National Executive Chairperson of South African Young Nuclear Professional Society (SAYNPS) and President of the newly established African Young Generation in Nuclear (AYGN).
Nicholle Turnipseed
Research Project Chair: YGN Liason

Nicholle has experience working at the Legacy Plant, Unit 1, as well as in the new construction of Units 2 & 3. As a graduate of Louisiana State University she majored in Biological Sciences with an emphasis in Chemistry. In 2013, after completing her initial Chemistry training, Nicholle set personal goals to become more involved in her company’s corporate culture. As a result, in 2014 she became the NAYGN Community Service Chair where she has led numerous philanthropic events. Most recently, the 2014 Backto-School Drive. In that one event NAYGN was able to accumulate enough school supplies and monetary donations to contribute to 6 different schools in the Richland, Fairfield, Lexington, and Newberry Districts. Nicholle also serves as a board member for the Freedom and Hope Foundation, an organization dedicated to the wounded members of the military — both active duty and veterans. She is a member of WIN, Women in Nuclear, where she serves as a MEBA/ STEM Initiative Representative.

Nicholle is the Research Project Chair-YGN Liaison for the International Youth Nuclear Congress committee. As a YGN Liaison, Nicholle is responsible for assisting new applicant countries interested in beginning their local chapters. In particular, she advises new applicants with grant applications for the IYNC Network Start Up Grant. Nicholle’s education and experience has given her the practical knowledge on how to lead with dedication and responsibility, not only with the members of NAYGN, but in all of her endeavors.

Ekaterina Ryabikovskaya
Bulletin Editor

Ekaterina is 2nd year PhD student majoring in Physics of Condensed Matter, also has a Diploma in Nuclear Engineering and Master’s Degree in Nuclear Physics and Technology from National Research Nuclear University MEPHI. Her field of scientific interest comprises high-temperature-reactor fuel and the mathematical modeling of the processes occurring in it during irradiation. Collaborating as Research Scholar at Texas A&M University, Department of Nuclear Engineering in 2016–2017 academic year. Ekaterina has been involved in IYNC since 2006.

Alexander Gladtsin
Webmaster

Alexander works as a system administrator and security engineer at the National Research Nuclear University «MEPhI» in Moscow. He graduated from the faculty of «Nuclear systems and materials» and has a Diploma in Non-destructive Control. After graduation, he continued to work in the Laboratory of Non-destructive Control as a design engineer. His field of interest include a data acquisition and processing systems, non-destructive controls, ARM-based telemetry and automation systems, Linux-like operation systems. In his free time he goes hunting, doing exercises with a barbell, archery among others.
IYNC Mid-Term BoD Meeting

It’s our pleasure to announce that Mid-term BoD meeting 2017 will be held in Manchester, UK, June 2017. Here after you can find a short message from our UK friends related to the forum in conjunction with IYNC meeting.

“Dear friends,

Thanks very much to choose UK for 2017 Mid term BoD meeting!

The European Nuclear Young Generation Forum (ENYGF) is being held in Manchester from June 11th – 16th 2017 and the aim is to have 500 young professionals from around the world attend the event. ENYGF will include key note presentations, panel sessions, workshops, an exhibition, technical sessions, site tours, cultural and social activities for networking. The theme of the event is “Innovation in Nuclear: A Rich Heritage and Our Bright Future”. Call for workshop managers and technical session submissions is open until 31st December 2016. All of the details are on our website www.enygf.org.

Don’t miss out on what is set to be a fantastic event!”

More details will come in due to course, IYNC officers would also like to thanks for the great passion and commitment the 5 countries that express their interest to host our mid-term BoD meeting: Brasil, Kenya, Malaysia, Russia, UK. See you in Manchester!

IYNC Grants Committee

We would like to inform all the network that the Grants committee is now formed and operative. The committee includes global and diverse members from our IYNC network, member list can be found on our website www.iync.org/grants).

IYNC aims with the new grants program to increase the diversity and number of grants provided in the 2016–2018 mandate. The team is now ready and eager to evaluate your proposal. Please apply using forms on the website. For any question feel free to contact grants@iync.org.
African Youth Nuclear summit 2017

African Youth Nuclear summit 2017 (AYNS2017) is an inaugural event in Africa that will be held on the 27th to 30th March, 2017 at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre, Nairobi. It seeks to bring together young and senior professionals from the academia; industry; research and development; healthcare; nuclear operators, regulators and providers among others to share, exchange ideas and network on issues related to nuclear science & technology.

The theme of the Summit is Nuclear for a sustainable future with focus on three thematic areas: nuclear powering Africa; radiation protection and safety culture; and application of nuclear science and technology for socio-economic development.

For further information visits www.conference.kygn-network.org.

Italian Nuclear Young Generation Network

AIN (Associazione Italiana Nucleare) together with ENS-YGN with the support of IYNC have started a discussion about re-activating the Italian Nuclear Young Generation. The network was active until 2009, and is now under evaluation as a medium to revitalize the discussion on nuclear technologies in Italy and also to attract young workforce to the Italian nuclear industry.

The Italian Nuclear Young Generation Network aims to become a platform to engage students, young professionals and the general public in a dialogue about nuclear. We want to promote knowledge transfer between the different generations in nuclear, and become a setting as a professional development network on both a national and international level.

For further information please contact: asoriero@associazioneitaliananucleare.it.
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) in Marrakech, Morocco on 7–18 November 2016. This was the first time that nations met after signing and bringing into force the Paris Agreement. The purpose of this agreement is to uphold nations to take ambitious actions to limit a global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

At COP22, nations continued work to outline their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to limit global warming. As of now, 109 countries have submitted their first NDC, many of which indicate policies and targets to reduce emissions and incentivize a low-carbon economy. Many countries also commit to deep decarbonization by 2050, which will be needed to reach the 2-degree goal.

While many countries are introducing low-carbon energy targets, some countries are also planning to implement carbon trading systems. In its first NDC, China proclaims that it will implement a nationwide carbon emission trading system that would be driven by market forces. China is also one of the few countries that specifically identifies increasing the role of nuclear energy in a low-carbon energy system and investing in research and development for advanced nuclear energy technology.

While the nationally determined contributions create a path towards implementing the Paris Agreement, most
agree that the current provisions will not be enough to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius. Nations need to go down a path of deep decarbonization by 2050 in order to achieve this goal.

NDCs are slated to be reviewed every 5 years, however, there is no body or organization holding nations accountable to the provisions set out in their NDCs. Some suggest that an independent organization, similar to the International Atomic Energy Agency, should hold countries accountable to reaching their targets.

By the end of COP22, countries did pledge to be committed to taking action on climate change. The “Marrakech Action Proclamation” was a statement issued by the Heads of State, Governments, and Delegations in Marrakech in order to call for the highest political commitment to combat climate change and foster sustainable development. The Developed Country Parties also called to increase the volume, flow, and access to finance for climate project and reaffirm the US$100 billion mobilization goal.

Climate Finance

A big question at this year’s conference was, “how do we fund the Paris Agreement?” The investment required for climate change mitigation and adaptation will be in the trillions. The International Energy Agency estimates that US$53 trillion in clean energy investment would be needed by 2035 to reach the 2C goal. Wealthy nations are expected to invest in their own climate goals, as well as, contribute to developing countries through mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund. Developing countries, primarily island nations, will feel the effects of climate change more intensely and quickly than richer nations.

The Green Climate Fund is within the framework of the UNFCCC and intended to raise funding from developed nations into a common fund that would be allocated to developing countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The funding would be acquired from governments with possible matching by private companies and institutions. About US$ 10 billion has been raised so far, with nearly half of it coming from European countries.

For developed countries, green bonds offer a way of investment in new and existing projects and activities that promote climate change mitigation or environmental sustainability. These bonds are usually reserved for large-scale, capital intensive infrastructure projects, which can include energy efficiency, transportation, and energy generation. Bonds are fixed-income securities issued by federal or local governments. They can be officially labelled “green” as going directly to green projects, or climate-aligned, in that they support climate change mitigation.

The Climate Bonds Initiative estimates that there is US$ 694 billion in climate-aligned bonds outstanding in the world. Investment in infrastructure for low-carbon transport makes up two-thirds of this amount and is primarily rail transportation development. Only a small portion of this is investment in electric vehicles and the associated infrastructure. However, electric vehicles and charging stations are heavily promoted by many large cities. Electrifying transportation is good in countries that have clean electricity grids but may be counter-productive and actually emit more emissions in regions that are dominated by electricity from coal.

Energy represents about US$130 billion in green bonds worldwide. This includes investment in hydro, wind, and solar electricity generation, as well as, energy efficiency. Nuclear actually represents about 4% of this number but investment in nuclear is not traditionally thought of as “green” or “climate-aligned.” While not popular in most countries, nuclear energy is considered directly as part of green investment in
China, according to the regulations of the Chinese National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

In terms of providing climate funding for developing countries, some are concerned about the possibility of the United States’ waning commitment to climate change. The U.S. is a large contributor to the United Nations and climate funds and a decrease in this funding would impact developing countries.

**Nuclear Energy and Climate Change**

During COP21 in Paris, France, last year, the goal of “100% renewable” was very well publicized and many countries and cities pledged to work towards obtaining 100% of their electricity needs from renewable energy, such as solar, wind, and hydro. However, the Paris Agreement does not specify technical solutions. This allows countries to include nuclear energy in their low-carbon energy goals.

However, among the hallways and country booths of COP22, there was very little mention of nuclear energy, even though it has already played a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the electricity generation sector.

During a press conference hosted by Russia, Agneta Rising, Director General of the World Nuclear Association gave the example that France, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Canadian province of Ontario have all achieve over 80% carbon-free electricity largely due to nuclear energy. Kirill Komarov of Rosatom also reinforced the ability of nuclear energy to provide low-carbon electricity in a cost effective and efficient manner.

United States Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz spoke at the COP22 Low Emissions Solutions Conference on technology innovation being the key to our approach to climate change. Mission Innovation was an initiative started at COP21 in Paris, France, last year where 19 countries pledged to double research and development into clean energy technology, including advanced nuclear technology. When asked about the ability of nuclear energy to contribute to climate change mitigation, Secretary Moniz answered with the following:

“We need every arrow in the quiver. The market share of different technologies will be different in different places, but nuclear is almost certainly going to have an important role, in my view. Now when you come to the innovation side, I think that one area I happen to like a lot is small modular reactors. That’s one kind of innovation. Going to small reactors that are economically competitive is part of this technology innovation and designs that are emerging have very good safety characteristics, for example. A very important part of the technology integration is going to be the financial engineering innovation because a small modular reactor can have a very different financing structure from a GW-plus plant.”

Another COP22 side event focused on nuclear energy and how early nuclear plant closure are impairing our climate change mitigation goals. Eric Meyer, Executive Director of Generation Atomic, spoke about how he is starting a movement of young people to save existing nuclear power plants in the United States and abroad. Nuclear power plants are almost always replaced by electricity generation from natural gas in the United States, thus increasing carbon emissions.

A United Nations side event on “Meeting the 2 °C challenge: Nexus of Innovation and Clean Energy” also included speakers from various energy sectors, including renewables and nuclear. This side event brought together the experiences from United Nations organizations to reflect on possible innovative technologies in clean energy that ensures access to affordable
and modern energy whilst keeping global temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius. While some audience members were confused by the inclusion of nuclear energy in this panel, it did foster a worthwhile discussion on how the United Nations can take a leadership role in promoting all technological solutions to climate change, not only renewables.

COP22 involved many high-level discussions of policies to combat climate change, but not many pragmatic solutions. Mandy Rambharos (Climate Change and Sustainable Development Manager at Eskom in South Africa) was one of the few people at COP22 to speak pragmatically about climate change and sustainable development issues. South Africa generates over 80% of its electricity from coal. It does not have water resources for hydro; it does have vast coal and uranium resources. The country is still developing and has a 45% unemployment rate. It needs cheap electricity to continue to develop but also realizes the very real threats of climate change.

Ms. Rambharos spoke pragmatically about the issues facing developing countries like South Africa in terms of being able to manage the competing issues of sustainable development and climate change. It is not only about the issue of climate change; it is also about poverty, clean water, development, jobs, and so on. Developing countries need low-carbon and low-cost solutions for power generation. Some of these countries and especially South Africa are looking at nuclear energy and carbon capture and sequestration, which both tend to be “unpopular” technologies.

While the nationally determined contributions provide a first step towards reducing carbon emissions, at this point, they will not be enough to reach the goal of limiting global warming to 2 degrees Celsius, as set out in the Paris Agreement. In coming conferences, serious pressure will need to be put on countries to not only uphold their targets, but also to make them more aggressive towards a path of deep decarbonization by 2050.
3rd IAEA Nuclear Knowledge Management Conference

The 3rd IAEA Nuclear Knowledge Management (NKM) conference took place November 7-11 in Vienna and gathered more than 500 persons. IYNC partnered with the IAEA and sponsored this event. An IYNC booth was located in the exhibition area. It was an excellent opportunity for IYNC, together with ENS-YGN and Austrian YGN colleagues support, to present our activities and develop further the IYNC network.

IYNC coordinated with ENS-YGN the satellite event “Attracting, Developing and Retaining Talents in Nuclear”. 5 panellists joined this panel session. It was a unique opportunity to present the IYNC activities and share with the audience the motivation and passion of students and young generation professionals for nuclear science and applications. Among the most debated topics, the challenge to develop a skilled workforce in emerging countries, e.g. in Kenya was discussed.

Knowledge transfer between generations and across international boundaries is at the heart of the IYNC mission. It was natural for IYNC to play an active role in this important conference. The interest both from IAEA and IYNC to continue to collaborate in the future on such topics was reaffirmed.

24th WiN Global Conference

Women in Nuclear Global (WiN Global) is a world-wide non-profit making association of women working professionally in various fields of nuclear energy and radiation applications. WiN organizes every year a global conference. The last one was organized in Abu Dhabi on November 20th to 23rd. This was the first WiN conference in the Middle East.

IYNC was also invited to participate at the WiN Global Executives meetings organized on November 20th. During IYNC2016 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between IYNC and WiN aiming at enhancing the collaboration between both organizations. Concrete discussions on collaboration project took place.

In particular the idea to hold a joint conference in 2018 was introduced and discussed with WiN members who gave a unanimous support to this unique opportunity.

WiN currently has around 25,000 members including national chapters’ members and individuals from 107 countries including international and regions. Membership includes women and men working professionally in medicine and health care, in regulatory authorities, in industry and as independent researchers. More information: http://www.win-global.org/.
An IYNC delegation attended the 60th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) from September 26th until 30th in Vienna.

The IAEA was created in 1966 and the anniversary of the General Conference was also the anniversary of this United Nation body created 60 years ago. To celebrate this important milestone, the programme of the annual General Conference was particularly dense. Numerous side-events were organized by the staff of the IAEA as well as by its Members States. The various roles of the IAEA in nuclear science and applications were highlighted.

In his opening address, the IAEA Director General, Y. Amano, highlighted the role of nuclear power to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. He remarked the unique contribution of the IAEA to international peace and emphasized the activities of the IAEA in non-power nuclear applications such as cancer treatment or food and agriculture development.

IYNC, who was recognized as an observer non-governmental organization by the IAEA in 2013, was offered to hold a booth during the General Conference. As in previous years, this was an opportunity to promote IYNC activities and meet with various leaders from around the world. The IYNC booth was shared with our friends from ENS-YGN and received the support of the OKTG-JG, the Austrian YGN network. Thanks to this joint action, IYNC was able to explain its activities to many visitors. Several contacts were made with new countries interested to join the IYNC network.

The IYNC President Mr. Denis Janin also had the opportunity to meet Mr. Chirayu Batra, President of the United Nations YGN. Several ideas for future cooperation were shared. Moreover a Nuclear4Climate steering committee was organized in parallel to the 60th General Conference. This was an opportunity to discuss the next steps for the initiative. As co-founder of this initiative, IYNC reaffirmed its support to the Nuclear4Climate activities and is actively preparing its participation to the COP22 in Marrakech, later this year, on behalf of the Nuclear4Climate initiative.

The next IAEA General Conference will be held in Vienna in September 2017 and IYNC will surely be there!
IYNC 20th Anniversary 2017

2017 marks a special milestone for IYNC. We celebrate 20 years of successful collaborations and IYNC activities!

Since 1997 and the IYNC concept emergence hundreds of young professionals and students collaborated to develop the IYNC network. We celebrate 20th anniversary and we would love to do it with all of you and your YGN networks.

IYNC will organize, support or attend 20 events in 2017 marked as the “IYNC 20th Anniversary” Events to celebrate its 20th birthday. IYNC delegations will make it happen with the help of all of you and by visiting all the different world regions, North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia-Pacific to showcase our successful history and worldwide expansion.

Furthermore, IYNC will look back on the last twenty years showing how far we have come and where the next 10 years will bring us.

For this special anniversary, a celebrating logo was designed and you can find here displayed.

Please follow our newsletters and webpage for further updates.

We’re looking forward to receive your feedbacks, ideas and help in making this year a special year to remember!

Luca Capriotti, IYNC Vice-President, is coordinating the IYNC Anniversary activities. Please address all specific note about 20th Anniversary to him (luca.capriotti@iync.org)
Philippines set to become 50th IYNC Member

The Philippines is set to become the 50th IYNC Member, as unanimously concluded during the 2nd Philippine Nuclear Youth Summit (PNYS) on 7 December 2016. Aimed to be a forum for the young generation in the Philippines to share information and knowledge as well as a platform for youth empowerment, PNYS was one of the major highlights of the 44th Atomic Energy Week (AEW) celebration.

The summit successfully brought together 166 participants comprising of high school and college students as well as young professionals in the nuclear field, who are eager to be the voice of nuclear science and technology in the Philippines in the wake of the nation’s recent development in nuclear energy.

To this end, recognising the positive and active role of the young generation in the Philippines’ nuclear energy programme, the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute — Department of Science and Technology (PNRI-DOST) extended an invitation to IYNC to inspire the young demographic to set up the Philippine YGN following IYNC’s
contribution in assisting Malaysia last year. The summit was divided into three tracks; the first being presentations from PNRI-DOST and IYNC. Dimas Irawan, National Representative of Indonesia cum Advisor of the National Nuclear Young Community (Komunitas Muda Nuklir Nasional, KOMMUN), delivered a presentation on Indonesian and Asia Pacific YGN, whilst Myra Liyana, National Representative of Malaysia cum President of the Malaysia Young Generation in Nuclear (MyYGN), shared her experience on the setting up of the MyYGN and IYNC’s pivotal role in its establishment. The participants were also informed on IYNC including its history and future programmes especially the upcoming IYNC 2018 in Bariloche, Argentina.

The second session — titled as “Group Dynamics” — saw the participants divided into ten different groups and tasked to produce creative and fun infomercial on areas of interest in nuclear science and technology. The speakers from the earlier session including IYNC representatives were invited to serve as judges for the infomercials staged by the participants. While the judges were deliberating on the final scores, the participants were entertained by a special performance by high school girls from San Francisco High School under the Powerful Opportunities
for Women Eager and Ready for Science Engineering and Technology (POWER SET) organisation. POWER SET is one of the activities adopted by the Philippines in connection with the IAEA Technical Cooperation Project on “Supporting Sustainability and Networking of National Institutions in Asia and the Pacific Region: Implementation of Outreach Activities Using the Compendium of Resources on Nuclear Science and Technology”.

For the last part of the summit, the IYNC representatives had the opportunity to visit two facilities namely, Electron Beam Irradiation Facility and the Multipurpose Gamma Irradiation Facility. Upon conclusion of PNYS, the IYNC representatives paid a courtesy visit with Dr. Carlos Primo C. David, Officer-in-Charge of PNRI-DOST, who valued IYNC’s presence and contribution at PNYS and moving forward, is keen to pursue the establishment of Philippine YGN by 2017.

PNYS is organised by PNRI-DOST in conjunction with the 44th Atomic Energy Week (AEW) from 5–9 December 2016 at the PNRI compound in Commonwealth, Diliman, Quezon City.
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH NUCLEAR CONGRESS 2018
BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA
11 – 17 MARCH, 2018

www.iync.org
www.argentinayng.com