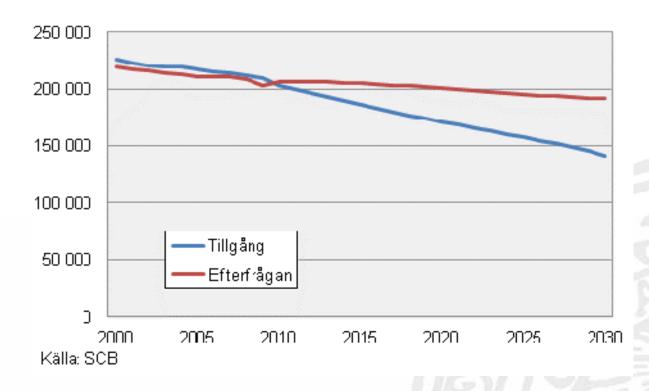


# Are we risking a future shortage of competence in the nuclear trade?

Some thoughts from the academy by
Ane Håkansson, Uppsala University



# "Projected deficit of Bachelor engineers (högskoleingenjörer) in Sweden



- o Previous "Gymnasieingenjörer": 78% older than 45 years
- About 4000 students per year start a Bacheleour enginnering programme

Source: SCB Arbetsmarknad 2013:1: Ingenjörerna

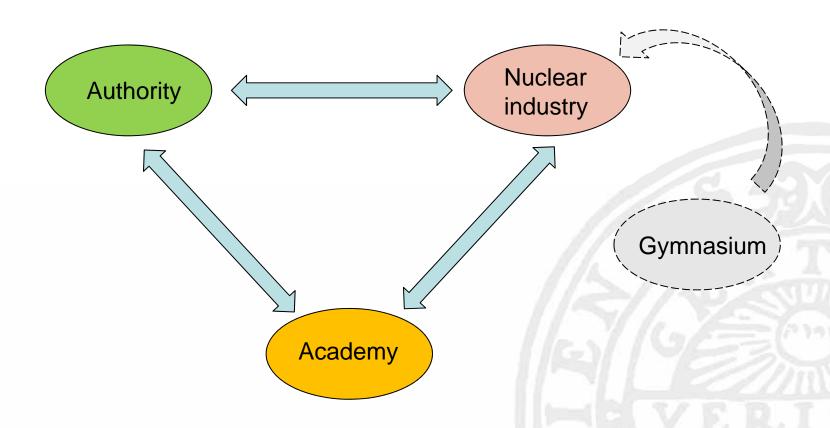


### Conclusions

- > The need for nuclear educated personnel in the future is quite obvious.
- > The volume is unclear in the light of the current situation.

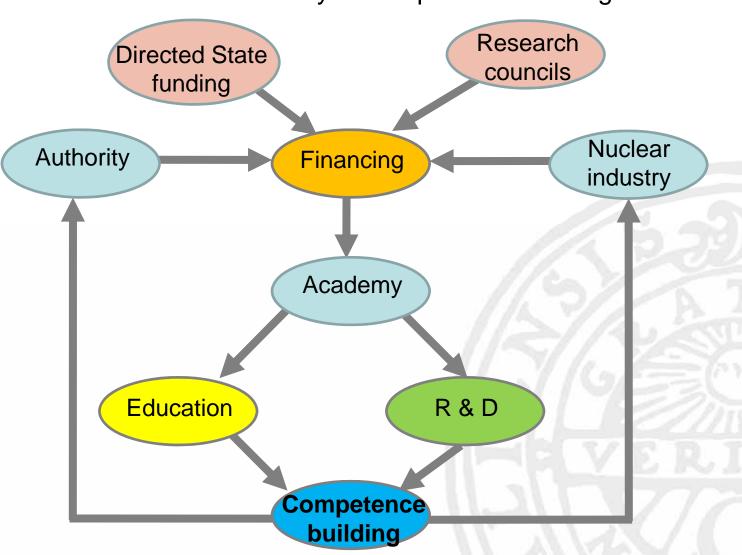


The institutional system – man power





The institutional system – previous funding





## The confused late eighties

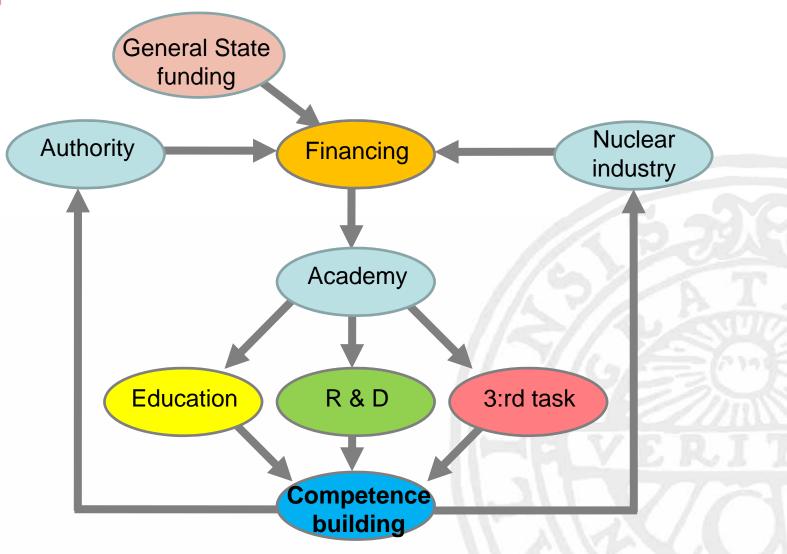
 No state funding for nuclear research and education

- Strong signals that
   N.P. will be shutdown
   -young people were not eager to study nuclear technology
- No replacement for 50 %
   of electricity production
- First generation nuclear specialists start to retire





The institutional system – present funding





This financing model has advantages but also implies:

- The academy is forced to go in a direction where external funding is available
- ➤ Nuclear education and R&D have no long-term stability
- The available funding is not adequate to maintain a broad academic scope

The national competence in today's and future nuclear technology such as Generation IV is under threat



Insufficient academic capacity för educating young people in nuclear technology



#### Quo Vadis?

- ➤ The national electricity supply must be put in an international perspective\*. Dismantling of nuclear capacity in Sweden will be counter-productive relative to set political goals.
- There is a need for new people in the future. How many is more unclear in the light of the current situation.
- Securing the national nuclear competence necessitates a substantial amount of state base funding to nuclear research and education through **political** means e.g.:
  - Allocate economical means to Vetenskapsrådet. Direct SSF, Vinnova etc. towards new fields.
  - Changing the directives of Energimyndigheten (annual research budget of 1.3 billion SEK - nothing goes to nuclear R&D).
  - Changing Vattenfall's directives
- Fast action is paramount. Otherwise it is not likely that the academy will be operative if or rather when it is needed

<sup>\*</sup> http://uu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:752144/FULLTEXT01.pdf