

Roadmaps to New Nuclear Conference - 2026

Nuclear Industry Statement

17-18 September 2026 | Paris, France



As industry associations representing the nuclear energy industries in OECD countries, we gather in Paris for the fourth consecutive year at the "Roadmaps to New Nuclear Conference," co-hosted in 2026 by OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy. We reaffirm our commitment to advancing the peaceful uses of nuclear technology for the benefit of all humanity. Amid a shifting geopolitical environment and growing energy security concerns, we remain committed to:

- continuing operation of nuclear facilities in a safe and efficient manner;
- providing reliable, affordable, and resilient electricity and heat to strengthen industrial competitiveness and drive economic growth; and
- supporting the expansion of clean nuclear energy as countries seek greater energy security and independence and to meet their climate change goals.

We encourage governments to take steps that enable greater use of nuclear energy including through nuclear plant life extensions, capacity uprates, restart of nuclear plants, and deployment of new nuclear energy facilities in support of their economic, energy-security and environmental objectives.

1. Pursue attribute-based, consistent long-term energy policies — Energy policy should recognize the attributes and system value different energy sources provide. Nuclear energy should be assessed on its reliability, dispatchability, resilience, energy security, affordability, environmental performance, and contribution to industrial competitiveness and economic growth. Governments should establish coherent, predictable and durable policy, market, financing and regulatory frameworks that provide the confidence needed to invest in, deploy and sustain nuclear energy.

2. Safeguard energy security and resilience — Energy security requires a diverse generation mix, resilient supply chains and reduced exposure to fuel-price volatility, supply disruption and geopolitical risk. Nuclear energy strengthens energy security through reliable, high-capacity factor availability, long-lived operations and diversifiable fuel supplies. Governments should recognize nuclear energy as a core component of long-term energy security and resilience strategies.

3. Facilitate access to finance — Nuclear energy requires predictable, durable and technology-appropriate financing and market frameworks that recognize its long-term value and enable investment across the full nuclear value chain, including continued operation and uprates, new generation, fuel-cycle infrastructure and supply-chain capacity. Financing approaches should reflect national circumstances and draw on public and private mechanisms. Where enacted, nuclear should have equitable access to relevant clean-energy investment, climate finance, sustainable-finance frameworks and clean-energy procurement mechanisms.

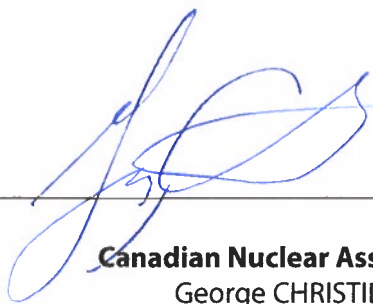
4. Strengthen international regulatory cooperation — International regulatory cooperation should support the safe, secure and efficient deployment of nuclear energy while maintaining rigorous standards for safety, security and safeguards. Cooperation should promote regulatory alignment, greater reliance on design assessments and approvals by trusted regulators, and more efficient licensing of standardized reactor designs.

5. Strengthen resilient and trusted nuclear supply chains — A robust, resilient and trusted nuclear supply chain is a strategic asset and fundamental enabler of deployment. Policy should support sufficient capacity across the full nuclear value chain, from fuel supply and manufacturing to construction, operations, maintenance, waste management and specialized services. International cooperation should strengthen diversification, resilience and security of supply, particularly for nuclear fuel and other critical capabilities needed to sustain existing fleets and enable growth.

6. Build skills, industrial capability and innovation — A skilled workforce, strong industrial capabilities and sustained innovation are fundamental to the long-term success of nuclear energy. Governments and industry should strengthen the education, training, research, manufacturing and knowledge base needed to support existing fleets and future deployment. Innovation policy should support progress across the full nuclear lifecycle and range of technologies and applications, including reactors, fuels, waste management, industrial heat and hydrogen.

Conclusion

Nuclear energy can make an important and unique contribution to energy security, reliability, economic competitiveness, industrial capability and environmental performance. The nuclear industry therefore supports an attribute-based, predictable and durable policy environment in which nuclear energy can compete fairly and be valued for its full contribution to the energy system and wider economy. International cooperation should strengthen regulatory efficiency, access to finance, skills, innovation and resilient supply chains, enabling countries to deploy the nuclear technologies that best support their national priorities.



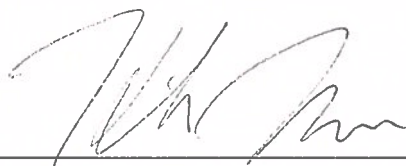
Canadian Nuclear Association

George CHRISTIDIS
President and CEO



GIFEN (France)

Xavier URSAT
Chairman



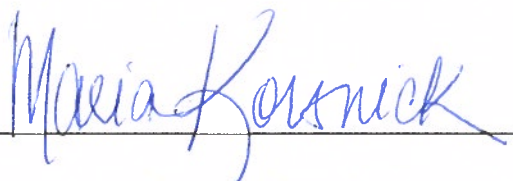
Japan Atomic Industrial Forum

Hideki MASUI
President and CEO



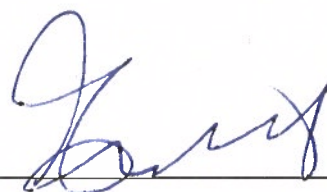
Korea Atomic Industrial Forum

Baeksik NOH
Executive Vice Chairman and COO



Nuclear Energy Institute (US)

Maria KORSNICK
President and CEO



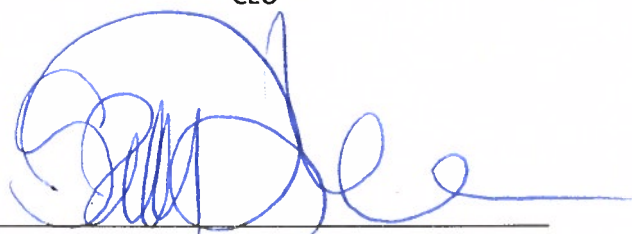
Nuclear Industry Association (UK)

Tom GREATREX
CEO



nucleareurope

Emmanuel BRUTIN
Director General



World Nuclear Association

Sama BILBAO Y LEÓN
Director General