

GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP

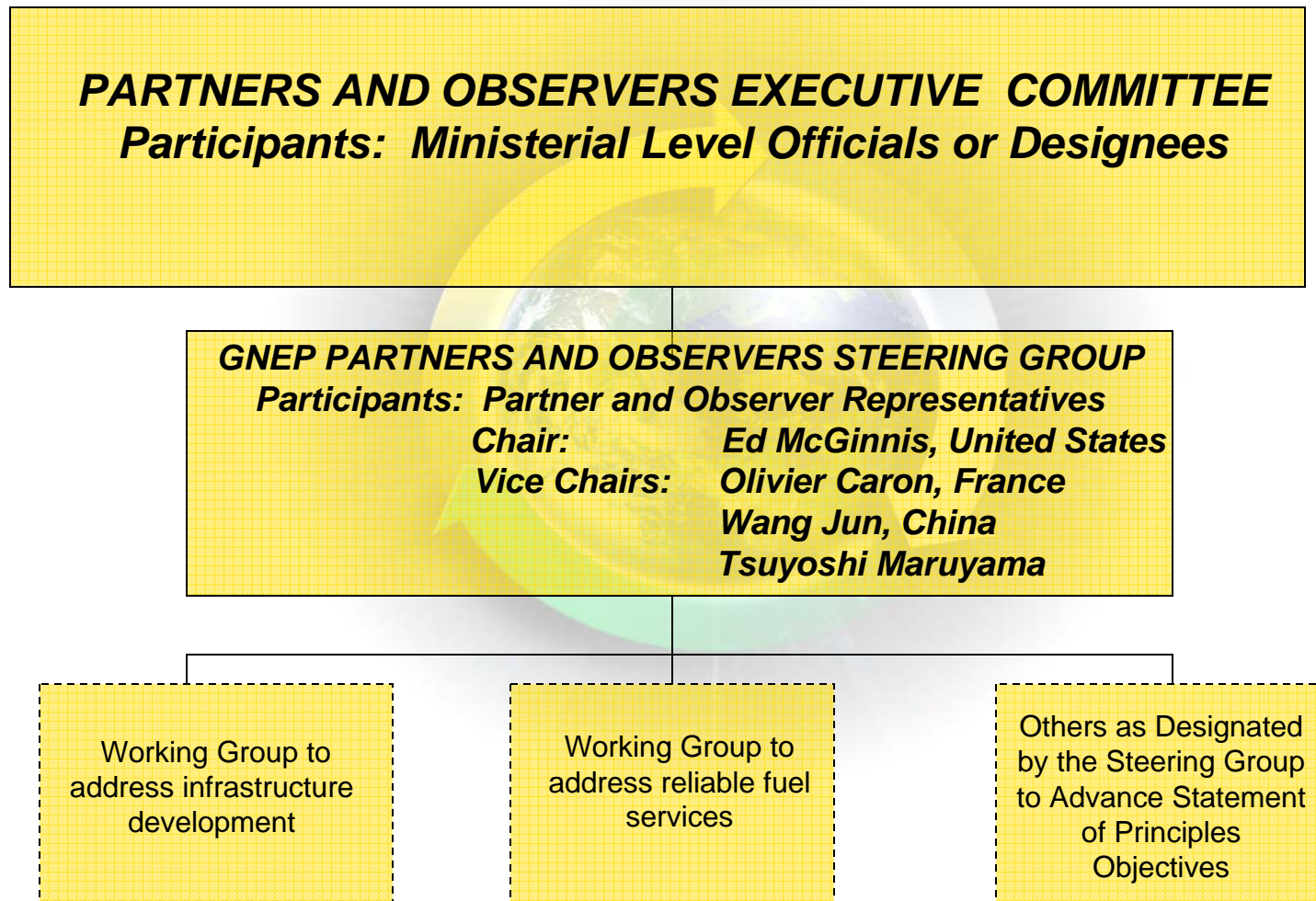


Operating Documents

February 26, 2008

GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP

Structure



GNEP Partners and Observers

GNEP Partners

(As of February 26, 2008)

1. Australia
2. Bulgaria
3. Canada
4. China
5. France
6. Ghana
7. Hungary
8. Italy
9. Japan
10. Jordan
11. Kazakhstan
12. Lithuania
13. Poland
14. Republic of Korea
15. Romania
16. Russia
17. Senegal
18. Slovenia
19. Ukraine
20. United Kingdom
21. United States

GNEP Observers

1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
2. Generation IV International Forum (GIF)
3. Euratom



Candidate Partner and Observer

Countries

1. Argentina
2. Belgium
3. Brazil
4. Czech Republic
5. Egypt
6. Finland
7. Germany
8. Libya
9. Mexico
10. Morocco
11. Netherlands
12. Slovakia
13. South Africa
14. Spain
15. Sweden
16. Switzerland
17. Turkey

Concept for GNEP Procedures & Structure

Partners and Observers

- The Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) is cooperation of those sovereign States that share the common vision of the necessity of the expansion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes worldwide in a safe and secure manner. A state may become a Partner only by affirming and signing the GNEP Statement of Principles. Invitations to join GNEP are sent on behalf of Partners taking into account compliance with commitments and international obligations, international standards in the nuclear area, appropriate safeguards and the requirements of UN Security Council Resolution 1540. During a reasonable period of time that States take to consider accepting the invitation to join GNEP, such states may be described as Candidate Partners. By consensus of GNEP Partners, a country that is not a Candidate Partner may also be invited to participate as an Observer for a reasonable period of time. Inter-governmental organizations that have a direct relationship to nuclear energy matters may also be admitted, but only as Observers. The admission of any membership or observership in GNEP shall be decided by consensus within GNEP. Only officials from Partner States may take part in decisions, which are to be made by consensus.

Executive Committee, Steering Group and Working Groups

Cooperation based on GNEP Principles and Objectives requires coordination of GNEP activities and decision-making processes. For this purpose, the following organization structure is proposed

- Executive Committee: members are the Ministerial-level officials designated from each GNEP Partner or Observer. Each GNEP Observer may also designate a Senior Official to sit on the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is expected to convene annually, or more often as may be agreed by the members of the Executive Committee. When the Executive Committee meets in a Partner state, that Partner is expected to serve as the Chair for and host of the Executive Committee meeting.
- Steering Group: members are designated by the GNEP Partner and Observer senior officials from the Executive Committee. All activities are to be carried out at the direction of, and consistent with, decisions of the Executive Committee. The Steering Group serves as the body to carry out actions on behalf of GNEP and may seek guidance from the Executive Committee as necessary. The Steering Group may establish a Chair and Vice-Chairs, as agreed upon by consensus of the Steering Group. The Chair and Vice-Chairs should serve for period of not longer than two years, unless incumbents of those positions are reaffirmed for an additional term or terms.
- Working Groups are to be established at the request of the GNEP Partner or Observer senior officials of the Executive Committee or the Steering Group in order to carry out work in particular areas. The Steering Group is expected to approve Terms of Reference for each Working Group and duration of the activity. The Working Groups may establish a Chair and Vice-Chairs, as agreed upon by consensus of the Working Group. Each Working Group will carry out its activities at the direction of and consistent with recommended Terms of Reference and recommendations of the Executive Committee and Steering Group. The Working Groups may recommend to disband any Working Groups or amend their Terms of Reference. The Chair and Vice-Chair should serve for a period of not longer than two years, unless incumbents of those positions are reaffirmed for an additional term of term.

GNEP STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

September 16, 2007

Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Statement of Principles

Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) is cooperation of those States that share the common vision of the necessity of the expansion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes worldwide in a safe and secure manner. It aims to accelerate development and deployment of advanced fuel cycle technologies to encourage clean development and prosperity worldwide, improve the environment, and reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation.

States participating in this cooperation would not give up any rights, and voluntarily engage to share the effort and gain the benefits of economical, peaceful nuclear energy.

Commitments and international obligations, including IAEA safeguards and the requirements of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, will be strictly observed. The highest levels of nuclear safety and security will be maintained.

The cooperation will be carried out under existing and, where appropriate, new bilateral arrangements as well as existing multilateral arrangements such as the Generation IV International Forum and the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles.

While recognizing the need for a variety of approaches and technical pathways in achieving a long-term vision of the future global civilian nuclear fuel cycle, which will help ensure that nuclear energy makes a major contribution to global development in the 21st century consistent with non-proliferation and safety objectives, this cooperation will be pursued with the following objectives:

- Expand nuclear power to help meet growing energy demand in a sustainable manner and in a way that provides for safe operations of Nuclear Power Plants and management of wastes.
- In cooperation with the IAEA, continue to develop enhanced nuclear safeguards to effectively and efficiently monitor nuclear materials and facilities, to ensure nuclear energy systems are used only for peaceful purposes.

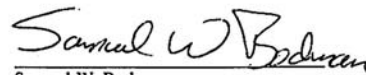
GNEP STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

September 16, 2007

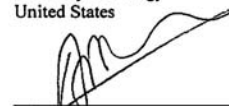
- Establish international supply frameworks to enhance reliable, cost-effective fuel services and supplies to the world market, providing options for generating nuclear energy and fostering development while reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation by creating a viable alternative to acquisition of sensitive fuel cycle technologies.
- Develop, demonstrate, and in due course deploy advanced fast reactors that consume transuranic elements from recycled spent fuel.
- Promote the development of advanced, more proliferation resistant nuclear power reactors appropriate for the power grids of developing countries and regions.
- Develop and demonstrate, inter alia, advanced technologies for recycling spent nuclear fuel for deployment in facilities that do not separate pure plutonium, with a long term goal of ceasing separation of plutonium and eventually eliminating stocks of separated civilian plutonium. Such advanced fuel cycle technologies, when available, would help substantially reduce nuclear waste, simplify its disposition and draw down inventories of civilian spent fuel in a safe, secure, and proliferation-resistant manner.
- Take advantage of the best available fuel cycle approaches for the efficient and responsible use of energy and natural resources.

Other countries that share this vision will be welcome to participate.

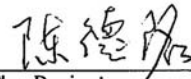
We voluntarily affirm this Statement of Principles while acknowledging its non-binding nature.



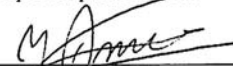
Samuel W. Bodman
Secretary of Energy
United States



Alain Bugat
Chairman, French Atomic Energy Commission
France




Chen Deming
Vice Chairman, National Development and
Reform Commission
People's Republic of China




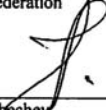
Yukiya Amano
Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Japan
to the International Organization to Vienna
Japan


GNEP STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

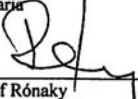
September 16, 2007

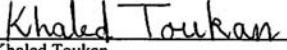

Sergey Kiriyenko
Head of Federal Atomic Energy Agency
Russian Federation



John Carlson
Director General, Australian Safeguards and
Non-Proliferation Office
Australia



Chavdar Zhechev
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United
Nations
Bulgaria



Joseph Adda
Minister of Energy
Ghana

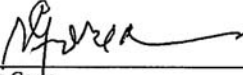

József Rónaky
Director General, Hungarian Atomic Energy
Authority
Hungary

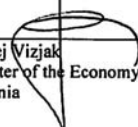

Khaled Toukan
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific
Research
Jordan

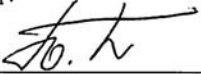

Kayrat Abdrakhmanov
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Austrian
Republic
Kazakhstan


Artūras Dainius
Undersecretary, Ministry of Economy
Lithuania


Piotr Woźniak
Minister of Economy
Poland


Valica Gorga
President of the Romanian Nuclear Agency
Romania


Andrej Vizjak
Minister of the Economy
Slovenia


Yuriy Boyko
Minister of Fuel and Energy
Ukraine

GNEP STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES



Pier Luigi Bersani
Minister of Economic Development
Republic of Italy
November 13, 2007



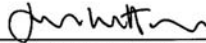
Gary Lunn
Minister of Natural Resources
Canada
December 4, 2007



Woo Sik Kim
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Science and Technology
Republic of Korea
December 10, 2007



Cheikh Sylla
Ambassador
Republic of Senegal
February 1, 2008



The Rt. Hon. John Hutton MP
Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise
and Regulatory Reform
United Kingdom
February 26, 2008