

In the area of practical application, the new meaning of the dose limits, whether to the worker or the public, and the meaning of the "authorized limits" have been clarified as well as the use of the new quantity – the effective dose equivalent – both for control of doses in relation to dose limits and in assessments of the collective dose for purposes of justification and optimization. Practical problems have been mentioned with regard to dose limits for the eye and the skin. The dose equivalent index and alternative quantities for assessing exposure from, in particular, soft X-rays were presented.

It was also noted at the national level that there was some diversification in the application of the dose limitation system. Representatives from employees and workers circles from several countries participated in the Seminar. Papers were presented from groups of some of the trade unions – Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (France) and Dansk Metal Arbejderforbund, Copenhagen (Denmark) – pointing out some aspects that the workers organizations would like to see considered in greater depth by ICRP.



REPORT ON AN IAEA INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM,  
SACLAY, FRANCE, 2–6 APRIL 1979

The symposium was attended by more than 100 participants from 24 countries and 3 international organizations. Thirty-eight papers were presented in seven sessions.

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# Manpower Requirements and Development for Nuclear Power Programmes

It has been once more recognized that the availability of adequately qualified manpower is an essential condition of success of any nuclear power programme or project, as well as of transfer of technology. This is especially relevant for the developing countries with nuclear power programmes or intending to start such programmes. At present, there are six developing Member States of the IAEA which have 12 nuclear power plants in operation with a total of 3600 MWe installed capacity. These and six more have 25 nuclear plants under construction with a total of 15 000 MWe. Thirty additional developing countries are in different stages of planning or implementing their first nuclear projects. It is expected that by the year 2000, the installed nuclear capacity of the developing world will be between 150 and 200 GWe.

It has been estimated that if these development goals are to be achieved more than 100 000 people of the developing countries will have to receive specialized training during the next two decades. This means a very large effort and implies serious commitments to carry out adequate manpower development programmes. It will also require foreign assistance, wherever domestic training opportunities are unavailable.