

Paris, 5 April 2004

NEA/COM(2004)2

**Dr. GAIL MARCUS APPOINTED NEW DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY (NEA)**

The Secretary-General of the OECD, Mr. Donald Johnston, is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Gail H. Marcus as Deputy Director-General of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), succeeding Ms. Carol Kessler. Dr. Marcus takes up her duties at the NEA on 5 April 2004.

Gail Marcus has extensive experience in nuclear technology development and policy, nuclear regulatory policy and risk management.

From 1999 to March 2004, Dr. Marcus was the Principal Deputy Director of the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology at the US Department of Energy. She carried out the research programme on advanced reactor designs, and managed the DOE research reactors, isotope production programmes, space reactor programmes and other nuclear energy initiatives. Dr. Marcus was also President of the American Nuclear Society in 2001-2002.

In 1998-1999, as Visiting Professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, she conducted research on nuclear regulatory policy.

From 1985 to 1999, Dr. Marcus held several positions at the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC. She was Acting Deputy Executive Director for the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards and the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Waste; Senior Executive in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation; NRC liaison to Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry; Technical Assistant to a Commissioner; and Senior Executive in the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

From 1980 to 1985, Dr. Marcus held the position of Assistant Chief of the Science Policy Division of the Congressional Research Service in Washington, DC. Prior to that she was Deputy Chief of the Support Systems Division at Analytic Services, Inc., a government contractor, and a physicist for the US Army Electronics Command.

Dr. Marcus, who is of American nationality, holds the following degrees: a Doctor of Science in Nuclear Engineering and both a Bachelor and Master of Science in Physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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THE NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) consists of 28 OECD member countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Commission also takes part in the work of the Agency.

The mission of the NEA is:

- to assist its member countries in maintaining and further developing, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for a safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as well as
- to provide authoritative assessments and to forge common understandings on key issues, as input to government decisions on nuclear energy policy and to broader OECD policy analyses in areas such as energy and sustainable development.

Specific areas of competence of the NEA include safety and regulation of nuclear activities, radioactive waste management, radiological protection, nuclear science, economic and technical analyses of the nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear law and liability, and public information. The NEA Data Bank provides nuclear data and computer program services for participating countries.

In these and related tasks, the NEA works in close collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, with which it has a Co-operation Agreement, as well as with other international organisations in the nuclear field.