

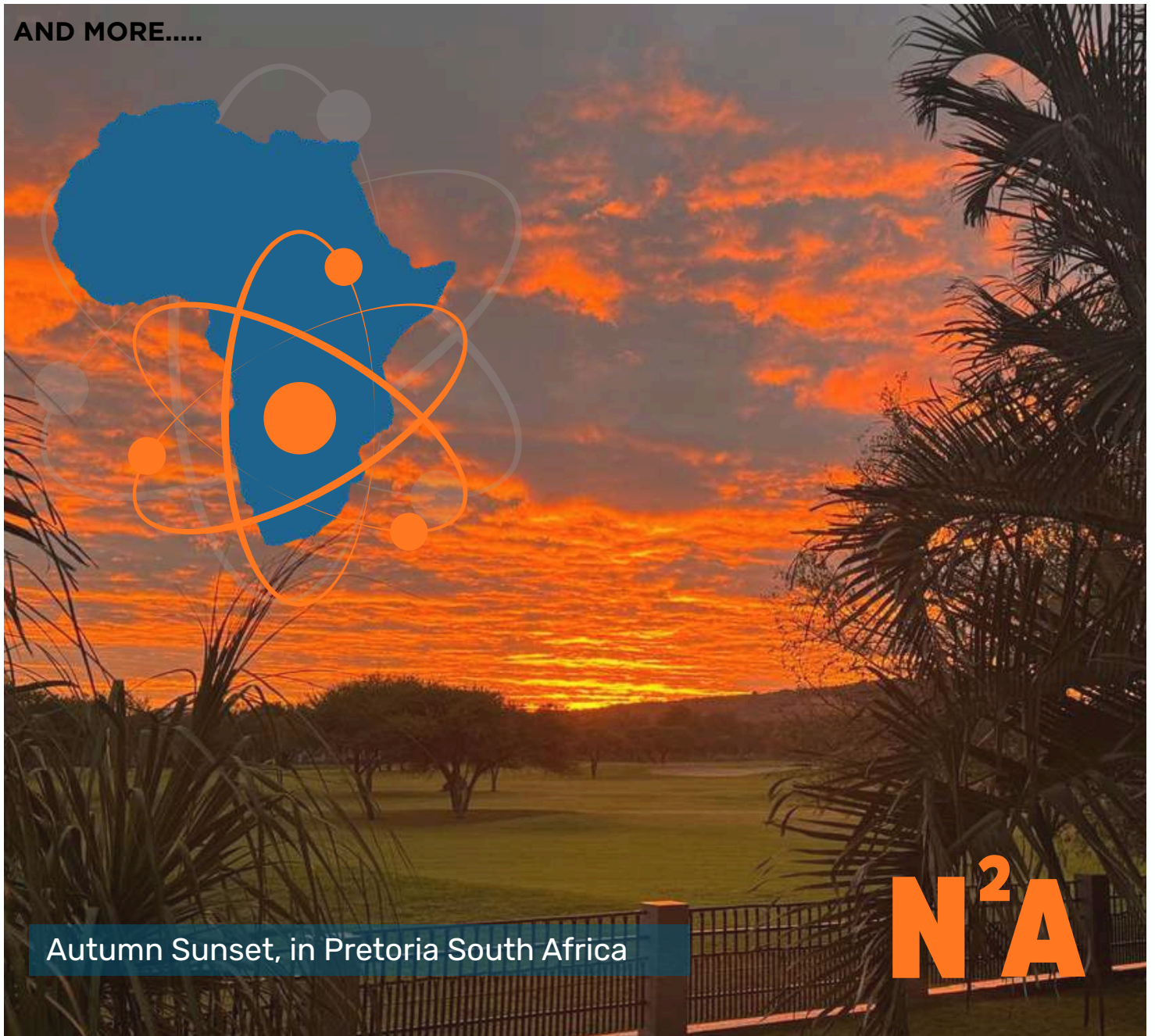
NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

THE GENESIS REVITALISING US SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DUGGAN FLANAKIN

WHEN SOCIETY STOPS THINKING - WHAT NUCLEAR ENERGY REVEALS ABOUT US

AND MORE.....



Autumn Sunset, in Pretoria South Africa

N²A HIGHLIGHTS



**04 THE GENESIS REVITALISING US
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**
DUGGAN FLANAKIN

**07 WHEN SOCIETY STOPS THINKING
WHAT NUCLEAR ENERGY
REVEALS ABOUT US**
HEATHER VELDHUIS

**11 SMALLER SAFETY ZONES,
BIGGER NUCLEAR AMBITIONS**



**12 ORLANDO POWER STATION
COULD BECOME AFRICA'S
NUCLEAR INNOVATION CAPITAL**
FREEMAN BHENGU

**15 TANZANIA'S NUCLEAR SIGNAL -
BUILDING AFRICA'S ENERGY
FUTURE TOGETHER**

FROM THE EDITOR

There is a renewed momentum building around nuclear, and this edition of N²A captures it from every angle.

Across Africa and around the world, nuclear energy is moving beyond theory and into action. It is becoming a practical response to the defining challenges of our time: energy security, industrial growth, climate resilience, and scientific progress. Yet as the technology advances, so too must the way we communicate about it.

This month, we explore that challenge with clarity and conviction. Duggan Flanakin examines the revival of American scientific leadership in “The Genesis: Revitalising US Scientific Research”, highlighting why investment in research remains foundational to nuclear progress. I take a broader societal lens in “When Society Stops Thinking: What Nuclear Energy Reveals About Us”, asking difficult but necessary questions about public discourse, knowledge, and how complex technologies are understood, or misunderstood, in modern society.

Heather Veldhuis

HEATHER VELDHUIS
EDITOR

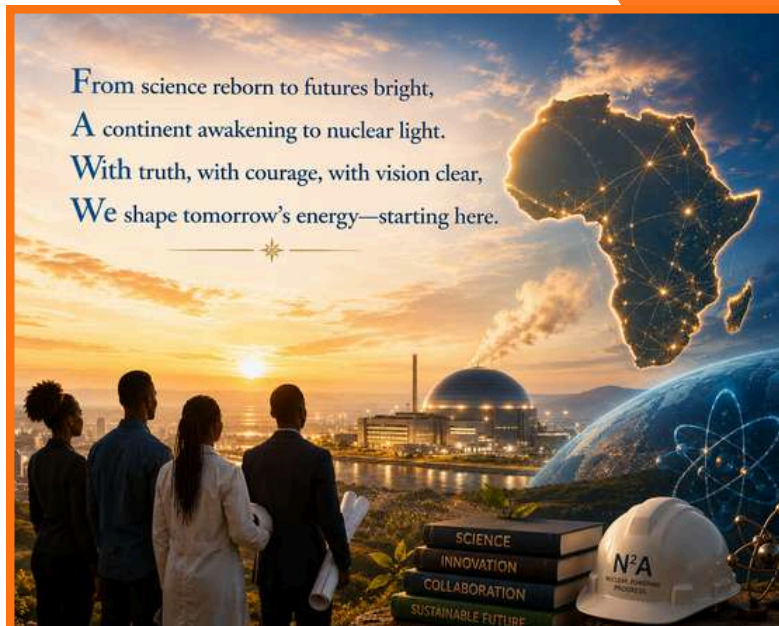


We also look at the policy and regulatory shifts shaping deployment. From evolving approaches in Smaller Safety Zones - Bigger Nuclear Ambitions, to Freeman Bhengu's bold vision: Orlando Power Station Could Become Africa's Nuclear Innovation Capital, this edition reflects a continent increasingly prepared to lead.

That momentum continues with Tanzania's Nuclear Signal: Building Africa's Energy Future Together, a powerful reminder that Africa's nuclear future will be built through regional cooperation, long-term thinking, and confidence in our own capability.

At N²A, we believe nuclear communication matters because policy follows perception, and perception is shaped by truth, evidence, and informed conversation. Our role is not only to report on the industry, but to strengthen the dialogue around it.

The future of nuclear is being written now. Africa has every reason to be part of authoring it.



04 THE GENESIS REVITALISING US SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DUGGAN FLANAKIN

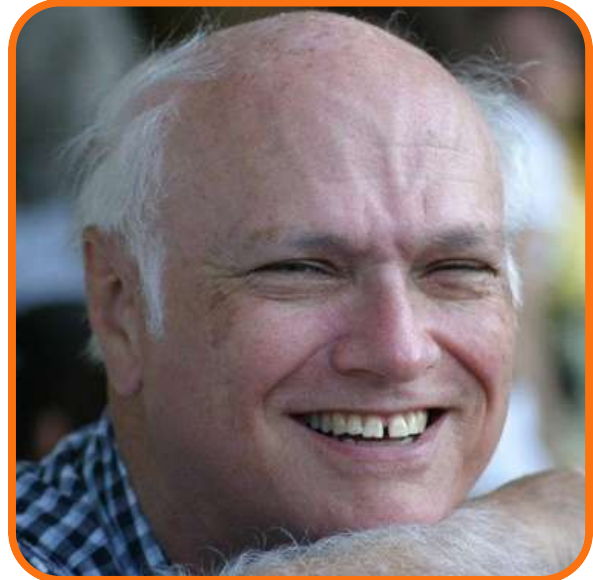
One day after the launch of the Artemis 2 mission to the Moon the US Department of Energy announced the launch of the Genesis Mission – a bold initiative to transform how the US conducts scientific research and engineering. By democratizing access to advanced computing capabilities, the initiative could unlock new levels of scientific discovery and innovation that would benefit the entire country. The White House says the Genesis Mission has the potential to dramatically accelerate breakthroughs in fusion energy, power grid optimization, and materials science. The mission is built on three pillars – a computing platform for accelerating discovery; a portfolio of national challenges to serve as proving grounds; and a university-engagement effort to rethink STEM education.

The mission is led by DOE Under Secretary for Science Dr Dario Gil. Gil says the Genesis Mission “is building something like ‘an internet’ of science. It’s an intelligence layer connecting all the scientific instruments, laboratories, and universities into a seamless ecosystem for discovery.”

To kick off the Genesis Mission, the DOE announced a \$293 million Request For Application (RFA), “The Genesis Mission: Transforming Science and Energy with AI.” The agency invited interdisciplinary teams to leverage novel AI models and frameworks to address 26 national challenges spanning advanced manufacturing, biotechnology, critical materials, nuclear energy, and quantum information science.

The RFA is open to teams from DOE National Laboratories, US industry, and academia. Phase I awards range from \$500,000 to \$750,000 for a 9-month project period. Phase II awards range from \$6 million to \$15 million over a 3-year project period. Phase I applications and Phase II letters of intent are due April 28, and Phase II applications are due May 19. Successful AI models and workflows may be integrated into the American Science Cloud.

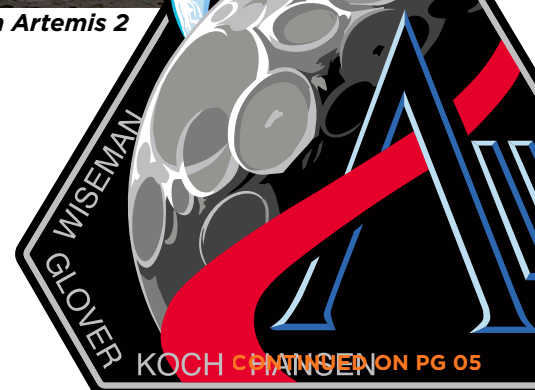
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Duggan Flanakin is a senior policy analyst at the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow (CFACT) based in Washington DC.



Earthrise taken from Artemis 2 moon mission.



CONT.... FROM PG 4

In concert with the mission, the DOE, in collaboration with Idaho National Laboratory (INL), Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), Microsoft, and Everstar, used AI mapping to convert a safety analysis document needed as part of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's licensing process. The team converted the Preliminary Documented Safety Analysis for DOE's National Reactor Innovation Centre's Generic High Temperature Gas Reactor into sections equivalent to an NRC license application. The 208-page final document took just a single day to generate, using the AI tool, whereas previously it took a team of people weeks to complete the same task.

Using these and other AI tools, therefore, has the potential to dramatically lower the cost and shorten the time for nuclear reactor permitting.

This all falls under the label of "Delivering Nuclear Energy That is Faster, Safer, Cheaper Challenge" under the Genesis Mission.

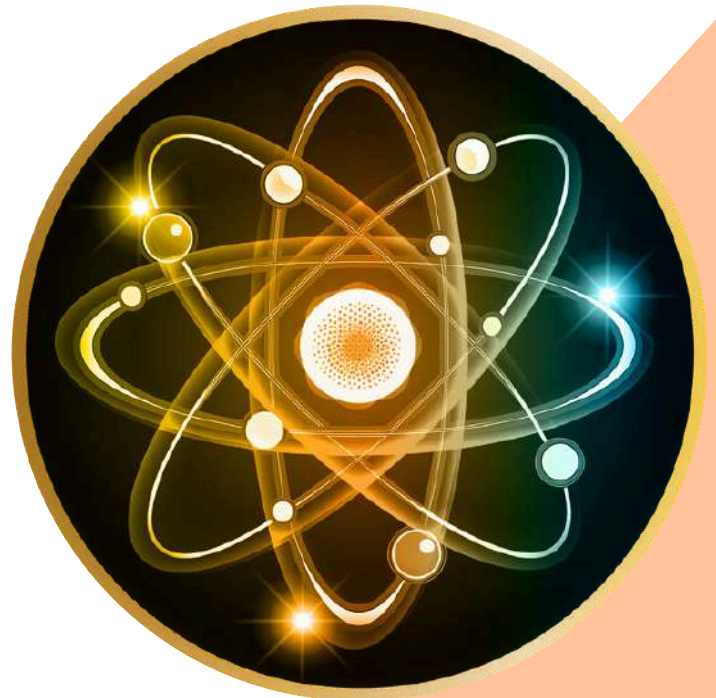
The DOE is using a suite of explainable AI solutions for design, licensing, manufacturing, construction, and operation. Fusion energy is another prime example of how AI can compress timelines. Up until now, developing high-performance computing simulation codes that match real-world observations took weeks or even months. But by training neural networks, researchers can produce AI-based models that issue predictions up to tens of thousands of times faster.

Nuclear-related challenges also include several related to nuclear weapons, nuclear energy research, and the cleanup and restoration of nuclear reactor sites. Other challenges go far beyond nuclear energy and grid security, including re-envisioning advanced manufacturing and industrial productivity, re-imagining the construction and operation of buildings, scaling the biotechnology revolution, and securing America's critical minerals supply.

The Genesis Mission will also address: re-centring microelectronics in America; securing US leadership in data centres; predicting US water for energy; unleashing subsurface energy assets; designing materials with predictable functionality; achieving AI-driven autonomous laboratories; and accelerating materials discovery, production, and qualification for strategic deterrence.

Like the Artemis mission, the Genesis Mission is part of President Trump's grand strategy to restore American dominance and stimulate the US economy through a revival of manufacturing and global leadership across the sciences.

While the Artemis mission has captured global attention, Gil promises astounding results from the Genesis Mission, boasting that "We ain't seen nothing yet!"



AFRICA'S NUCLEAR POWER LANDSCAPE.



TOP HIGHLIGHTS MAY 2026

South Africa Opens Funding Discussions for New Nuclear Build

South Africa's Eskom confirmed it is in exploratory talks with the World Bank, African Development Bank and other partners to finance up to 5,200 MW of new nuclear capacity, marking a major step in advancing the country's next nuclear build programme.

Kigali Hosts the Nuclear Energy Innovation Summit for Africa (NEISA 2026)

Held from 18–21 May in Kigali, Rwanda, NEISA 2026 convened African leaders, regulators, financiers, and nuclear developers to accelerate continental collaboration around nuclear deployment and long-term energy security.

IAEA Phase 1 Nuclear Infrastructure Review Completed By Rwanda

Rwanda announced the successful completion of its IAEA Phase 1 Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review, an important milestone confirming the country's progress toward deploying nuclear power in the early 2030s.

IAEA Strengthens Nuclear Cooperation with Rwanda

During the Kigali summit, Dr Rafael Grossi (Director General of the IAEA) confirmed expanded cooperation between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Rwanda, including support for infrastructure development, regulation, and future SMR deployment.

Nuclear Energy -Tanzania Calls for Greater Regional Cooperation

President Samia Hassan (of Tanzania) used the May summit platform to call for stronger African cooperation on nuclear development, with emphasis on financing, regulation, skills development, and shared regional progress.

African Leaders Position Nuclear as an Industrial Growth Priority

Speeches delivered during NEISA 2026 reinforced nuclear energy as a strategic enabler of industrialisation, digital infrastructure, and economic competitiveness, with growing recognition that reliable baseload power is central to Africa's long-term development agenda.

WHEN SOCIETY STOPS THINKING WHAT NUCLEAR ENERGY REVEALS ABOUT US

HEATHER VELDHUIS

We live in the most informed age in human history.

Never before have we had such immediate access to knowledge. Scientific papers, documentaries, lectures, data, and expert opinion. Almost every answer is available within seconds. And yet, for all this information, wisdom feels increasingly rare. This is the paradox of modern society: we know more but seem to understand less.

A growing number of psychologists and philosophers have pointed to something uncomfortable happening in public culture, an environment where outrage is rewarded over reason, certainty over curiosity, and performance over understanding. The loudest voice often wins, not the wisest one. Complex issues are reduced to slogans. Emotion replaces analysis. And careful thought is dismissed as elitist, suspicious, or unnecessary.

In simple terms, we are beginning to glorify stupidity. Not stupidity as a lack of intelligence. Many intelligent people contribute to it. Rather, stupidity is the refusal to think deeply. The rejection of nuance. The comfort of repeating what feels familiar instead of questioning what is true. And nowhere is this more visible, or more damaging, than in the global conversation around nuclear energy. For decades, nuclear power has carried an emotional weight far larger than its factual one. Public imagination has been shaped by fear, political narratives, selective media coverage, and memories of catastrophe. The word “nuclear” still creates anxiety before it creates inquiry.

Yet when examined seriously, nuclear energy tells a very different story. It is one of the densest energy sources humanity has ever developed. It produces enormous amounts of electricity with no emissions. It offers grid stability that renewables cannot provide. It requires highly disciplined engineering, exceptional safety culture, and some of the most advanced manufacturing on Earth.



Heather Veldhuis holds a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Psychology and Sociology and is Editor of N²A (Nuclear Network Africa) Digital Magazine. Through her work in nuclear training development and communications for Stratek Holdings, she focuses on the human side of nuclear energy, exploring how people perceive, understand, and engage with complex technologies.

It is not reckless technology. It is precision technology. And yet, despite its proven capability, it has repeatedly been delayed, not only by economics or regulation, but by perception. By fear, dressed as certainty. By ideology, dressed as morality. By narratives repeated so often that they became accepted truth without being revisited.

This is the real psychological issue. When societies become uncomfortable with complexity, they begin rejecting solutions that require thought. Nuclear energy requires thought. It demands that we hold multiple truths at once: that risk exists but can be managed; that past failures matter, but do not define the future; that technology can be powerful without being dangerous by nature. That level of thinking is harder than reacting emotionally. And the reaction spreads faster.

Psychologists sometimes describe this as cognitive ease, the human tendency to prefer ideas that feel simple, familiar, and emotionally satisfying over those that are technically difficult or intellectually demanding.

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Our brains conserve effort. We accept what is repeated. We trust what our social group trusts. We fear what we have been taught to fear.

This is normal human behaviour. But when amplified across society, it becomes cultural paralysis. Innovation slows. Good ideas are delayed. Progress becomes trapped behind public misunderstanding. Nuclear energy has paid that price for generations. And the cost is not abstract. It is measured in unstable electricity grids. In continued dependence on coal. In energy poverty. In industrial slowdown. In lost opportunity for developing economies. In communities still waiting for reliable power.

This matters deeply for Africa. Because energy is not merely about electricity. Energy is dignity. It is refrigeration in clinics, lighting in schools, power for factories, water treatment, digital infrastructure, and economic participation. It is independence. Without abundant power, development remains fragile. With it, opportunity multiplies.

That is why the nuclear conversation deserves more than emotional reaction. It deserves maturity. It deserves a society willing to think beyond headlines. To ask harder questions. To tolerate complexity. To distinguish between fear and fact.

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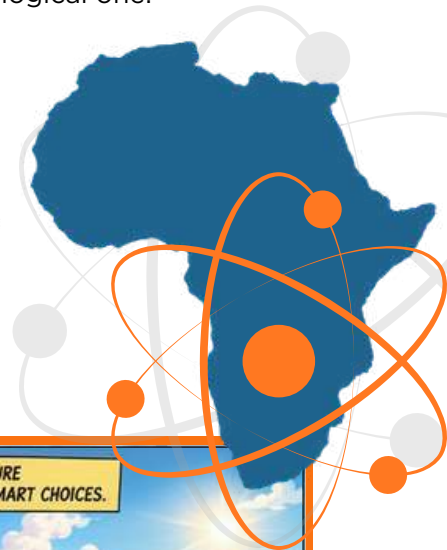


Wisdom has never meant knowing everything. Wisdom means staying open long enough to learn. And perhaps that is what our modern world needs most urgently, not more information, but more intellectual courage. The courage to pause before repeating. The courage to question inherited narratives. The courage to admit when we may have been wrong. The courage to re-evaluate technologies not by how they make us feel, but by what they can actually do.

Nuclear energy may be one of the clearest mirrors of this challenge. Because our response to nuclear power reveals something deeper than our energy policy. It reveals how we think. Or whether we are willing to think at all.

The future will not be built by the loudest voices in the room. It will be built by those with the patience to understand complexity, the discipline to examine evidence, and the wisdom to see beyond fear.

In an age that increasingly rewards noise, wisdom itself may become an act of resistance. And perhaps embracing nuclear energy is not only a technological decision...but a psychological one.



THINK NUCLEAR. POWER TOMORROW.

SMART THINKING. REAL POWER. BETTER FUTURES.

EVERYONE SAYS NUCLEAR IS SCARY OR OLD SCHOOL.

LET'S LOOK PAST THE MYTHS AND SEE THE REAL IMPACT.

HERE'S WHAT NUCLEAR POWER REALLY OFFERS:

- ✓ **RELIABLE 24/7 POWER**
Rain or shine. Day or night.
- ✓ **LOW CARBON**
Huge power, tiny emissions.
- ✓ **SAFE BY DESIGN**
Built with multiple layers of protection.
- ✓ **TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**
Advanced, modern, constantly getting better.
- ✓ **JOBS & OPPORTUNITY**
High-skill jobs. Strong economies. Better lives.

NUCLEAR ISN'T JUST ENERGY. IT'S POSSIBILITY.

IMAGINE A FUTURE POWERED BY SMART CHOICES.

POWER FOR HOMES & COMMUNITIES

ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY & MINING

CLEAN AIR HEALTHIER PLANET

STRONGER ECONOMIES BRIGHTER FUTURES

THE WORLD IS MOVING FORWARD. SO IS AFRICA.

WE HAVE THE TALENT. WE HAVE THE RESOURCES. WE HAVE THE VISION.

NOW LET'S BUILD THE POWER TO MATCH OUR POTENTIAL!

WHAT DOES POSITIVE NUCLEAR THINKING LOOK LIKE?

ASK QUESTIONS.	CHECK THE FACTS.	HAVE BIGGER GOALS.	WORK TOGETHER.
CURIOSITY BUILDS WISDOM.	EVIDENCE BEATS FEAR.	THINK BEYOND TOMORROW.	TOGETHER WE POWER CHANGE.

THE CHOICE IS OURS.

LET'S CHOOSE WISDOM. LET'S CHOOSE NUCLEAR.

SMARTER THINKING TODAY. STRONGER TOMORROW.

★ **NUCLEAR POWER ISN'T JUST PART OF THE SOLUTION. IT'S PART OF OUR FUTURE.** ★

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REMOTE
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AUTOMATION
EMAIL
BACKUPS
WEBSITE
DESIGN
IT
SUPPORT
DOMAIN
HOSTING
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10 From Ambition to Action: Rwanda Aligning Africa's Nuclear Future at the Nuclear Energy Summit in Kigali - Impacting Quotes

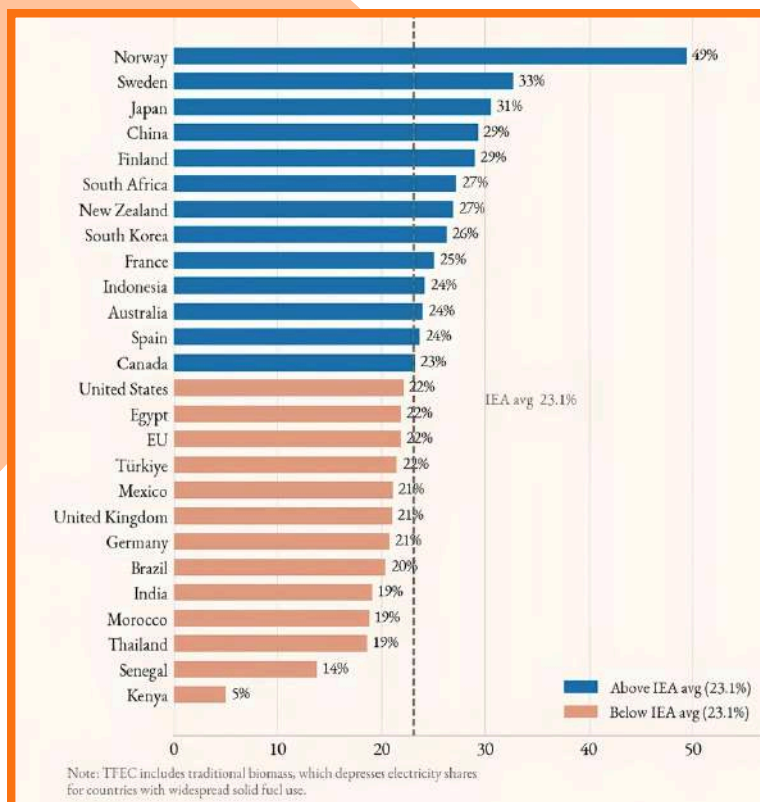
“Africa’s nuclear future will be shaped not by ambition alone, but by alignment—between governments, investors, regulators, and industry,” said Dr Lassina Zerbo, Chairman of the Rwanda Atomic Energy Board. “NEISA 2026 is designed to create that alignment and accelerate the transition from feasibility to implementation.”



“Nuclear energy is not too complex or risky for developing countries.” President Kagame



Proportion of clean energy in the national mix.





SMALLER SAFETY ZONES, BIGGER NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

Reuters reported that India plans to reduce the size of exclusion zones around nuclear power plants in a move aimed at unlocking more land for future reactor development and attracting greater private sector investment into the country's growing nuclear industry.

At present, India requires a buffer zone of about one kilometre around nuclear reactors where no housing or economic activity is allowed. According to Reuters, India's atomic energy regulator, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), and Department of Atomic Energy have now approved an in-principle plan to reduce these zones, as part of wider reforms to support nuclear expansion.

The proposed changes are expected to form part of new rules to be published in the coming months, following India's decision to open parts of its nuclear energy sector to private and foreign companies. The country has set an ambitious target to increase its nuclear generation capacity from around 8 Gigawatts today to 100 Gigawatts by 2047, as part of its long-term clean energy strategy.

Reducing exclusion zones could provide several advantages. It would make better use of available land, especially in densely populated regions where large developments are often constrained by space. Smaller buffer zones could also lower development costs and speed up the expansion of nuclear infrastructure.

The move also signals growing confidence in modern reactor safety systems and advanced nuclear technologies. Around the world, many modern reactor designs are being developed with smaller physical footprints and enhanced passive safety features.

India's decision to encourage participation from private companies is also expected to support innovation, improve project delivery, and strengthen investment in the sector. Supporters believe collaboration between government and industry will play an important role in helping countries scale up clean and reliable nuclear energy for the future.



Sable Design of the South African HTMR-100 Small Modular Reactor. This is a 10-reactor setup that was developed as a result of a request from Lesotho. The request was for the reactors to be in a linear layout, so that it would fit on the side of a mountain, and also it had to be able to withstand snow. The architects are: JKDA Architects of Pretoria.

ORLANDO POWER STATION COULD BECOME AFRICA'S NUCLEAR INNOVATION CAPITAL

FREEMAN BHENGU

For decades, the towering silhouette of the old Orlando Power Station has stood as one of Soweto's most recognisable landmarks. Built in 1942 and expanded to generate 300 megawatts of electricity, the station once powered much of Johannesburg, serving as a vital engine of industrial and urban growth. Though decommissioned in 1998, its iconic cooling towers remain a symbol of Soweto's resilience, ambition, and enduring contribution to South Africa's development.

Today, that historic site presents an extraordinary opportunity: to transform Orlando Power Station from a relic of the coal era into a world-class centre for nuclear education, innovation, and advanced energy development.

A Natural Home for Nuclear Innovation

This vision is no longer theoretical. South Africa is once again emerging as a global leader in advanced nuclear technology through the pioneering work of Stratek Holdings. The company is promoting the further development and deployment of the HTMR-100, an advanced Generation IV High-Temperature Modular Reactor, derived from South Africa's pioneering Pebble Bed Modular Reactor programme.

Unlike traditional nuclear power plants, the HTMR-100 is compact, inherently safe, and ideally suited to South Africa's conditions. It uses helium gas rather than water for cooling, eliminating the need for proximity to oceans, lakes, or major rivers. This makes inland deployment not only possible, but highly practical—an enormous advantage for a site such as Orlando in Soweto.

Each HTMR-100 unit can produce approximately 35 to 40 megawatts of reliable, continuous electricity, while also supplying industrial heat for applications such as hydrogen production, desalination, and advanced manufacturing. Its footprint is remarkably small—roughly the size of a football field—and its modular design allows for phased expansion as demand grows.

Why Orlando Makes Strategic Sense

The Orlando site offers a rare convergence of advantages.



My name is Freeman Bhengu a Soweto activist, looking for a better South Africa. I support local business initiatives and innovations, I advocate for responsible community engagement and participation, I am a fierce supporter of nuclear technology and wish for South Africa to enhance its position in nuclear power.

It is already associated with power generation, possesses existing industrial heritage, and sits at the heart of one of Africa's most dynamic urban communities. Its proximity to the University of Johannesburg makes it especially attractive as a centre for nuclear science, engineering, and technical education.

A partnership between Stratek Holdings, the University of Johannesburg, technical colleges, and government could establish a Nuclear Innovation Hub focused on: nuclear engineering and reactor operations; radiation science and nuclear medicine; advanced manufacturing and materials science; energy systems and grid integration; artisan and technician training. Such an institution would provide Soweto's youth with direct access to one of the world's most sophisticated scientific and engineering sectors, ensuring that the next generation of nuclear physicists, engineers, and innovators can emerge from the township itself. **CONTINUED ON PG 13**



CONT.... FROM PG 12

Lessons from Global Nuclear Success Stories

Around the world, nuclear facilities have become anchors of regional prosperity. Communities surrounding plants such as Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station in the US, Bruce Nuclear Generating Station in Canada, and Barakah Nuclear Energy Plant in the UAE have benefited from long-term investment, highly skilled employment, supplier development, and world-class research ecosystems.

Orlando could replicate this model on an African scale—combining clean energy, advanced education, industrial growth, and community participation.

A Catalyst for Employment and Enterprise

The economic impact would be transformative. A nuclear innovation precinct would generate employment across multiple levels: construction and infrastructure development; reactor operations and maintenance; engineering, security, and administration; research and academic positions; local supplier and contractor opportunities; and small business growth in support services.

Importantly, many of these jobs would be long-term, highly skilled, and well-paying. Nuclear facilities operate for decades, creating sustained economic activity rather than short-lived construction booms. Stratek Holdings itself emphasises that surrounding communities can be trained for both operational and technical roles, ensuring local participation in the sector's growth.

Building a Culture of Energy Responsibility

Perhaps even more significant is the social impact. By connecting Soweto directly to the generation, science, and economics of electricity, the project could foster a new culture of energy responsibility.



Residents would gain a deeper appreciation for: the true cost of generating electricity; the importance of infrastructure protection; efficient and responsible energy use; and the civic duty of paying for services rendered.

When communities understand and participate in the systems that sustain them, accountability naturally strengthens. A Soweto-led energy initiative could become a powerful example of community ownership and responsible citizenship.

A Project by Soweto, for Soweto

This should not merely be a project located in Soweto. It should be a project shaped by Soweto residents, educational institutions, industry leaders, and local government. Community ownership must sit at the heart of its development.

The transformation of Orlando Power Station into a Nuclear Innovation Hub would honour Soweto's industrial past while preparing it for a technological future. It would position Soweto not only as a place of historical significance, but as a centre of scientific excellence and energy leadership.

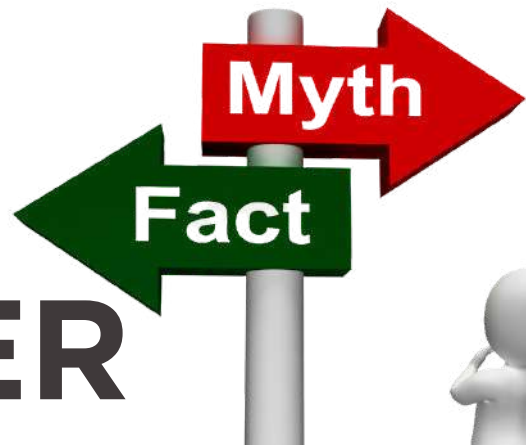
The Future Starts Here

The old Orlando Power Station once powered Johannesburg. In its next chapter, it could power something even greater: knowledge, innovation, opportunity, and national renewal. With the expertise of Stratek Holdings, the academic strength of the University of Johannesburg, and the determination of Soweto's people, Orlando could become Africa's premier nuclear innovation precinct.

From coal to clean nuclear energy.

From industrial heritage to scientific leadership.

From Soweto to the world.



MYTH BUSTER



MYTH:

Too Slow to Matter

"Nuclear takes too long."

FACT:

So do airports.
And dams.
And transmission lines.

**Nobody stands at an airport construction site shouting,
"Too late. Should've built a scooter lane."**

MYTH:

Too Complicated!

"Nuclear sounds complicated."

FACT:

It is.
So is your smartphone. You still trust that every
day, without reading the manual.

**Funny how nobody says, "Sorry, I won't use Wi-Fi until I understand
semiconductors."**



TANZANIA'S NUCLEAR SIGNAL - BUILDING AFRICA'S ENERGY FUTURE TOGETHER

When President Samia Suluhu Hassan addressed the Nuclear Energy Innovation Summit for Africa in Kigali, her message went beyond energy generation. She spoke about what it will actually take to build a nuclear future in Africa.

Her remarks were grounded, strategic, and refreshingly practical. Rather than presenting nuclear as a distant ambition, she framed it as a real opportunity. One that requires preparation, partnership, and long-term commitment.

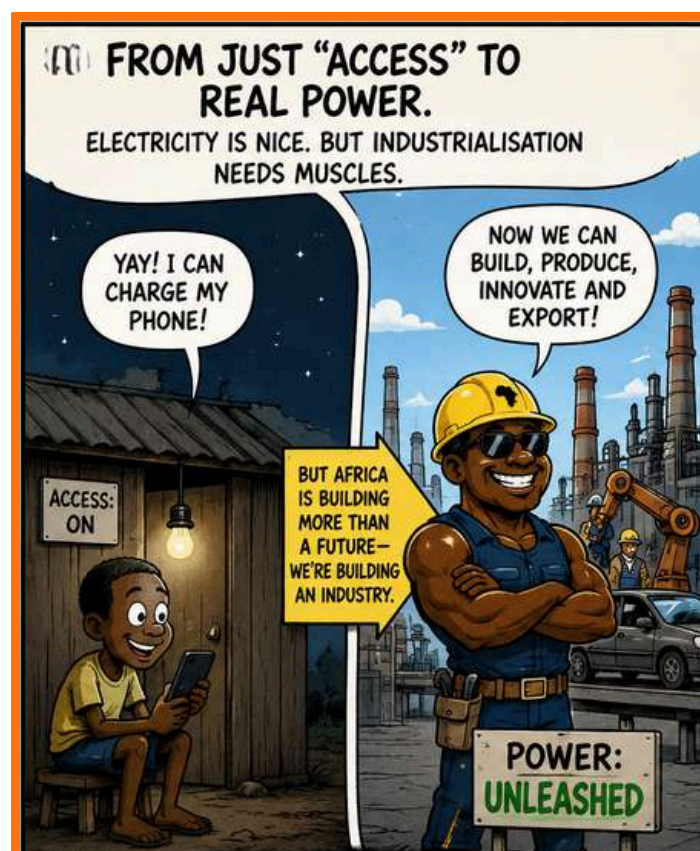
Importantly, President Hassan did not focus only on reactors or megawatts. She focused on the systems needed to make nuclear power possible.

Financing is central

Nuclear projects require major upfront investment, long planning horizons, and confidence from both governments and financial institutions. By raising this directly, President Hassan acknowledged a reality many avoid: Africa's nuclear future will depend not only on technology, but on the ability to unlock capital and create funding models that support large-scale infrastructure over decades.

Regulation responsibility

No nuclear programme can advance without strong institutions, clear policy, independent oversight, and public trust. Regulatory readiness is not a side issue, it is the foundation. By placing emphasis here, Tanzania signals that nuclear development must be built responsibly, transparently, and with the highest standards of governance. **CONTINUED ON PG 16**



CONT.... FROM PG 15

Skills development.

Nuclear energy is ultimately a human-capital industry. Engineers, technicians, regulators, scientists, operators, and educators, every part of the value chain depends on highly skilled people. For Africa, this presents a remarkable opportunity. Investment in nuclear but also an investment in knowledge, advanced training, and a new generation of technical capability across the continent.

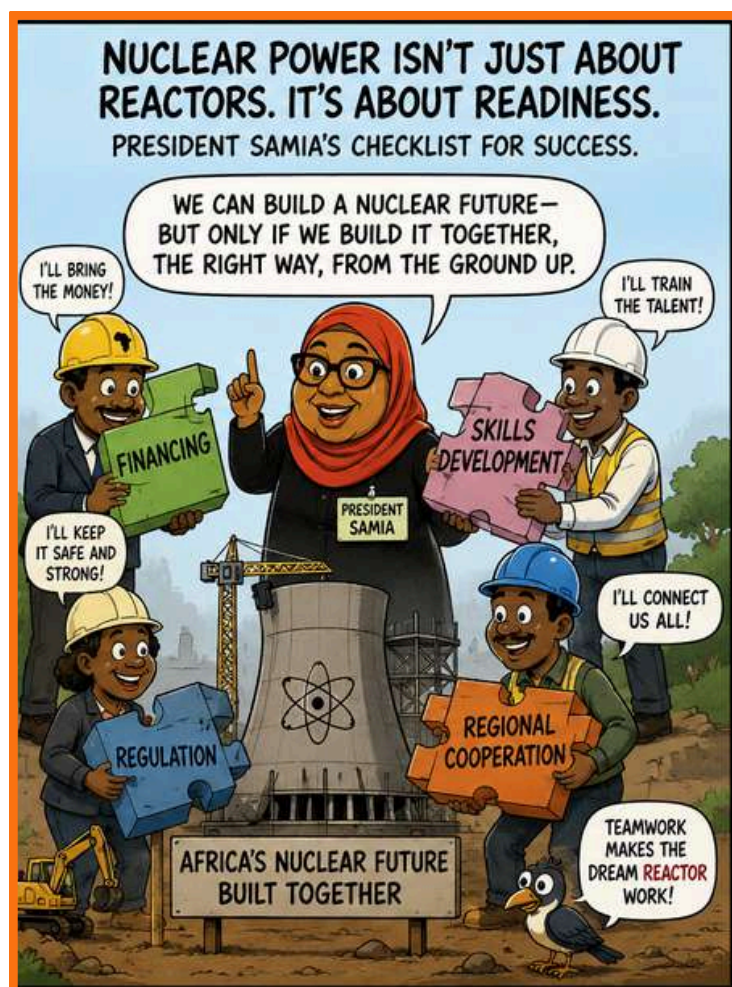
Regional cooperation.

This may be the strongest message of all. Nuclear development in Africa does not need to happen country by country in isolation. Collaboration on regulation, training, research, supply chains, financing, and knowledge-sharing can accelerate progress for everyone.

Africa's energy future will be stronger if it is built collectively.

Tanzania's interest in nuclear is therefore about more than one national programme. It reflects a broader continental shift, one where energy planning becomes long-term industrial planning.

President Hassan's message was clear: Africa must not only discuss the future of energy. It must begin building the financial, regulatory, human, and regional foundations to deliver it.



And increasingly, nuclear is becoming part of that future.



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NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

Any person who has influence and a role to play in representing any Nuclear-Related Developments to advance nuclear power in Africa. or in any international entity, which can contribute to the development of Africa's nuclear energy capability is encouraged to be part of this great journey.

Any company, ranging in capability from a nut and bolt to the most sophisticated piece of equipment, should join the journey now.

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consideration in our next N²A edition.**

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