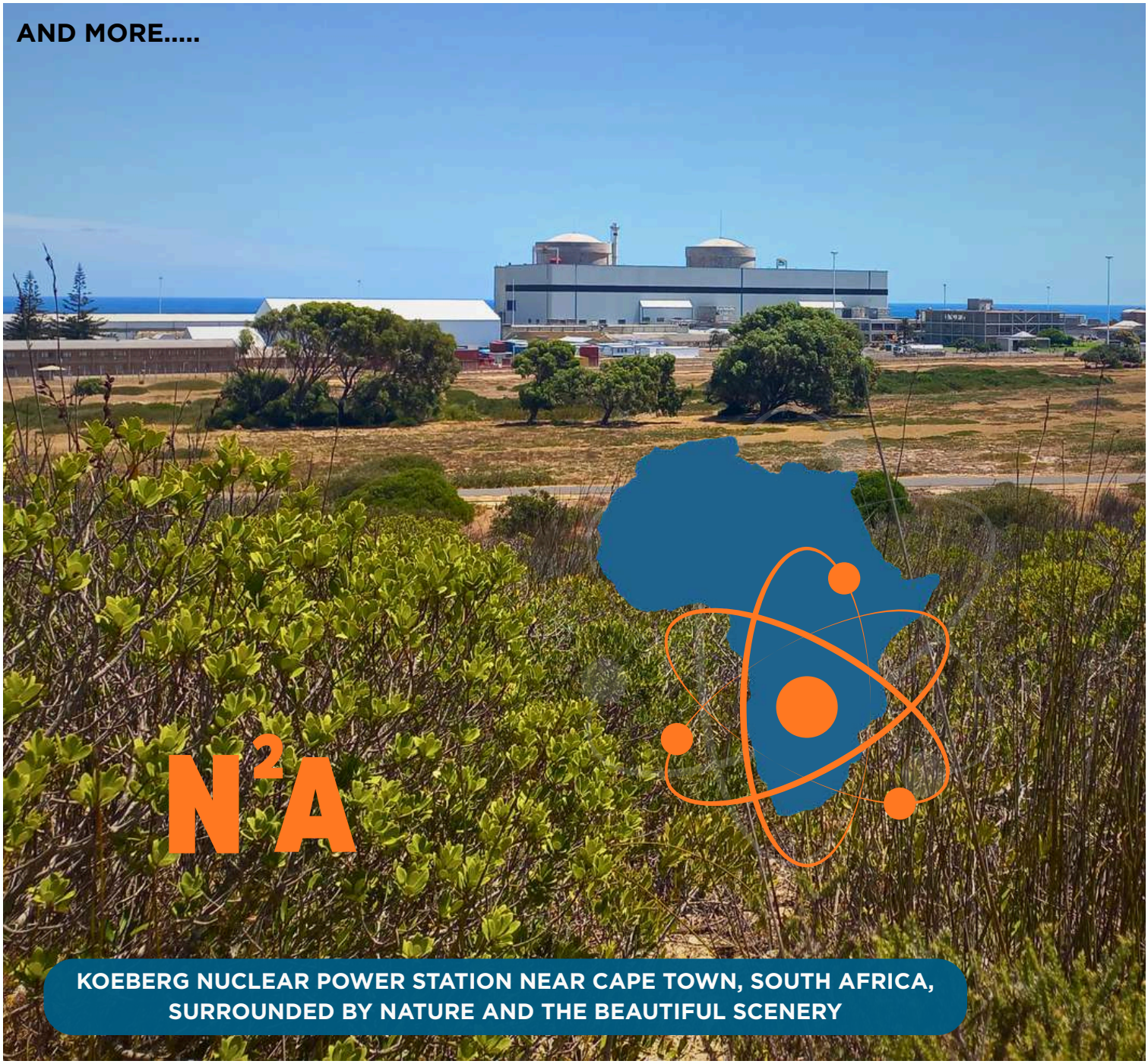
NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

HALEU AND ADVANCED REACTORS: BALANCING INNOVATION AND NON-PROLIFERATION. PROF ANDRÉ BUYS

SHOULD PEBBLE-BED SMRS REPLACE RETIRING COAL CAPACITY? KHENSANI MATSHATA

AND MORE.....



KOEBERG NUCLEAR POWER STATION NEAR CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, SURROUNDED BY NATURE AND THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

OCTOBER 2026 | ISSUE 27/26 WWW.N2A.CO.ZA

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FROM THE EDITOR

Nuclear Power: The Opportunity Is Ours

Nuclear power is gaining momentum around the world, and Africa has every reason to be part of the conversation. As countries search for reliable, affordable electricity, new nuclear technologies are opening doors to exciting opportunities. But turning these opportunities into reality requires more than enthusiasm. It takes knowledge, planning, investment and the determination to make things happen.

In this 27th edition of N²A, we explore the technology, challenges and opportunities shaping our nuclear future, with a particular focus on South Africa's potential.

Prof André Buys introduces us to HALEU, a special nuclear fuel attracting attention as advanced reactors develop. He explores the balance between innovation and nuclear security, reminding us that technological progress must go hand in hand with responsibility.

Closer to home, Khensani Matshata asks whether pebble-bed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) could replace South Africa's retiring coal-fired power stations. With our existing infrastructure, industrial capabilities and growing electricity needs, it is a question worth serious consideration.

Our N²A Editorial Team takes this discussion further with South Africa's Nuclear Future: The Opportunity Is Ours. Drawing on research by Akhona Monwabisi Qabaka from the University of the Witwatersrand, we explore the challenges and opportunities of developing and deploying SMRs in South Africa.

The message is encouraging: we have valuable skills, experience and industrial potential, but success will depend on how effectively we put these strengths to work.

Finally, Dr Kelvin Kemm challenges us to think about something we often take for granted: technology itself. What is technology, why does it matter, and how does it influence the progress and prosperity of society?

Together, these articles remind us that nuclear power is about far more than generating electricity. It is about industrial growth, skills development, innovation and the choices we make today that will shape tomorrow.

At N²A, we believe Africa should not simply watch the world's nuclear future unfold. We have the opportunity to help build it.

Enjoy the read, stay curious, and remember: **the opportunity is ours!**



Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, near Cape Town South Africa.

Heather Veldhuis

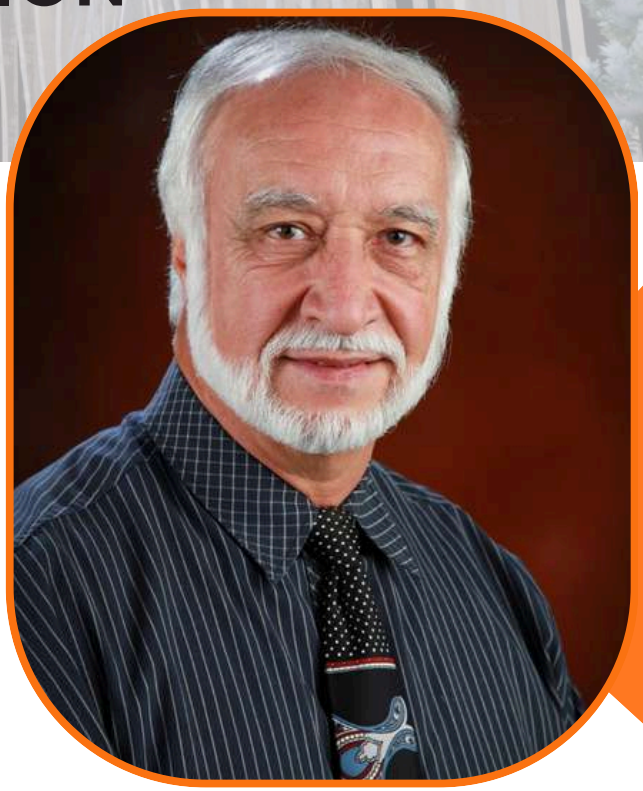
EDITOR
N²A | NUCLEAR
NETWORK AFRICA



From tiny fuel to mighty power,
Nuclear innovation gains strength by the hour.
With safety and science to light the way,
Africa's energy future grows brighter each day!

HALEU AND ADVANCED REACTORS: BALANCING INNOVATION AND NON-PROLIFERATION

PROF ANDRÉ BUYS



As Small Modular Reactors Gain Momentum, New Questions Emerge About Nuclear Fuel Security

As the global nuclear industry accelerates the development of advanced reactors and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), attention is increasingly focusing on an issue that until recently attracted little public discussion: the proliferation implications of High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium (HALEU).

HALEU, generally defined as uranium enriched to between 5% and 20% uranium-235, is expected to play a crucial role in many advanced reactor designs. Several next-generation SMRs, microreactors, high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, and other innovative concepts require HALEU to achieve longer fuel lifetimes, higher fuel utilisation, and improved economic performance.

For South Africa, a country with a proud legacy of innovation through the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) programme, the growing international demand for advanced reactor fuels could eventually create opportunities in reactor technology, fuel manufacture, and associated services. However, the growing interest in HALEU has also triggered an important international debate concerning safeguards and non-proliferation.

The Science Article that Sparked a Global Debate

The issue gained prominence in June 2024 when Science magazine published an article entitled The Weapons Potential of High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium. The authors argued that uranium enriched below the traditional 20% threshold could potentially be used to manufacture a practical nuclear explosive device, provided sufficient quantities were available and advanced design techniques were employed.

Prof André Buys is a Nuclear Engineer and was the former head of the Nuclear Engineering Subdivision of South Africa's NECSA. He then became General Manager: Planning, of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor), and in 1998 he joined the University of Pretoria as a professor at the Graduate School of Technology Management. He is currently (since February 2023) a member of the Scientific Advisory Group of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

The article challenged a long-standing assumption within the international safeguards regime: that uranium enriched below 20% uranium-235 is fundamentally different from highly enriched uranium (HEU), which is generally regarded as directly weapons-usable.

The publication immediately generated extensive discussion among reactor developers, safeguards specialists, nuclear engineers, and policy experts. Some welcomed the article as an important reminder that technological developments can alter long-established assumptions. Others criticised the analysis for focusing on theoretical possibilities while understating the substantial engineering and operational difficulties involved. CONTINUED ON PG 05

CONT.... FROM PG 4

Practical Reality Versus Theoretical Possibility
Most experts agree that the practical use of HALEU in a nuclear explosive would be vastly more difficult than the use of highly enriched uranium.

As enrichment levels decrease, the critical mass required for a nuclear explosive increases dramatically. Any device based on HALEU would likely be large, heavy, and unsuitable for use as a modern military warhead. Nevertheless, critics of the current safeguards approach point out that a crude, but potentially damaging terrorist device cannot simply be dismissed from consideration.

The key question is therefore not whether HALEU is equivalent to weapons-grade uranium. Clearly it is not.

Rather, the question is whether the anticipated large-scale production, transport, storage, and international trade of HALEU warrants additional safeguards measures that were not previously considered necessary for low-enriched uranium.

Recognising these concerns, the debate has now expanded beyond academia. Government agencies, industry organisations, and international non-proliferation experts are examining the issue with increasing seriousness.

Technology May Provide Part of the Answer
Interestingly, many of the same advanced reactor technologies that require HALEU may also offer new safeguards advantages.

One example is the increasing use of TRISO fuel. Developed originally for high-temperature reactor applications, TRISO particles consist of fuel kernels surrounded by multiple protective ceramic coatings. The resulting fuel is exceptionally robust, capable of withstanding very high temperatures and severe accident conditions.

Equally important from a weapons safeguards perspective is that TRISO fuel is considerably more difficult to reprocess than conventional reactor fuels, complicating attempts to recover fissile material for illicit purposes.

Advanced reactor developers are also investigating innovative fuel-management strategies.



A TRISO Fuel Ball fabricated in Pretoria, South Africa. Half a dozen of these balls will supply all the electricity for a family of four for ten years.



Some concepts utilise sealed reactor cores, or cartridge-based fuel systems, which are replaced as complete units, rather than being periodically refuelled through the handling of individual fuel assemblies. Such approaches could simplify safeguards implementation through the use of tamper-indicating seals, surveillance systems, and continuous monitoring.

In addition, many advanced reactors are designed for high fuel burnup and extended operating cycles. The longer fuel remains in the reactor, the more difficult it becomes to utilise any plutonium generated during operation, for weapons purposes.

CONTINUED ON PG 06

CONT.... FROM PG 5

Implications for South Africa

For South Africa's nuclear community, the debate deserves careful attention.

International demand for advanced reactors is increasing rapidly. China's Linglong One project, expected to become the world's first commercial land-based modular pressurised-water reactor, illustrates the determination of several countries to establish leadership positions in this emerging market. Similar programmes are underway in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

If advanced reactors achieve widespread commercial success, HALEU is likely to become an important strategic commodity. It is therefore essential that industry, regulators, policymakers, and safeguards specialists engage constructively in discussions about how best to ensure secure and responsible fuel-cycle management.

Looking Ahead

The growing debate over HALEU should not be interpreted as an argument against advanced reactors. On the contrary, advanced nuclear technologies will play an increasingly important role in decarbonisation, energy security, and sustainable economic development.

What the discussion demonstrates is that innovation and safeguards must evolve together.

The challenge for the international nuclear community is not to choose between advanced reactors and non-proliferation. It is to ensure that both objectives are pursued simultaneously. Doing so will strengthen public confidence, support international cooperation, and help ensure that the next generation of nuclear technology continues to serve exclusively peaceful purposes.



The Sable Design of the HTMR-100 Small Modular Reactor, designed in Pretoria.

This complex was developed for a customer who asked for ten reactors, laid out in a linear fashion, to facilitate construction on the slopes of a mountain which experiences snow conditions in winter.

Designed by architects JKDA

The Sable Design of the HTMR-100 was designed to blend into the environment of a mountain setting.

It also has to withstand snow conditions at an altitude of over 2 000 m.



AFRICA'S NUCLEAR POWER LANDSCAPE.



TOP HIGHLIGHTS OCTOBER 2026

South Africa Takes Major Step Towards Producing Next Generation Uranium

Necsa and Quantum Leap Energy signed a joint venture agreement to develop HALEU production at Pelindaba, potentially supplying HALEU for next-generation nuclear reactors worldwide.

Ethiopia Reveals Ambitious Plans to Build Two Large Nuclear Power Reactors

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed outlined plans for two 1 200 MW reactors, highlighting nuclear energy's potential to strengthen electricity security, industrial development and national economic growth.

Namibia Moves Closer to Nuclear Power With Appointment of Nuclear Commissioner

Namibia appointed its first Nuclear Commissioner and established a coordinating committee to advance nuclear planning, building on its substantial uranium resources and long-term energy ambitions. The new Nuclear Commissioner is Mr John Titus.

Togo Strengthens Nuclear Ambitions Through New Cooperation Agreement With Russia

Togo signed an agreement with Rosatom to explore nuclear power projects, workforce training and non-electric applications, opening opportunities for reliable electricity and industrial development.

Rwanda Advances Small Modular Reactor Ambitions With Nuclear Financing Roadmap

Rwanda's Nuclear Industrial Localisation Roadmap outlines financing approaches for its planned first SMR, targeting the early 2030s while supporting local skills and industrial development.

SHOULD PEBBLE-BED SMRS REPLACE RETIRING COAL CAPACITY?

KHENSANI MATSHATA



Khensani B Matshata is an entrepreneur with business interests in Energy, ICT and Mining in Africa. She is an advocate and champion of nuclear baseload power for energy security. Khensani is currently studying a law degree with the objective of specialising in Energy and Mining.

South Africa should reconsider whether converting retiring Eskom coal stations to gas is the right long-term answer—and examine whether the next phase of its nuclear programme could provide a more strategic source of firm power.

South Africa is approaching a critical point in its electricity transition. Electricity utility Eskom expects significant coal capacity to retire from around 2030, with approximately 27 GW potentially shutting down between 2030 and 2042. The 2025 Integrated Resource Plan consequently places considerable emphasis on new firm capacity, including 6 GW of gas by 2030.

Gas can provide valuable flexibility and balancing, for renewable generation. But before committing to a large gas-to-power fleet, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy should assess its full economic and strategic implications. The relevant system includes not only turbines, but also LNG terminals, shipping, storage, regasification, pipelines, maintenance, fuel costs, and foreign-exchange exposure.

That exposure is significant. The International Energy Agency reported in 2026 that disruption around the Strait of Hormuz temporarily removed almost 20% of global LNG supply, causing substantial price volatility and altering the medium-term outlook for gas markets. South Africa must therefore ask whether replacing coal with imported gas would simply exchange one energy dependency for another.

Equipment availability presents a further constraint. Major gas-turbine manufacturers face substantial order backlogs, with lead times extending towards 2030 as global electricity demand rises. A strategy, justified partly by gas's rapid deployment, could therefore depend on equipment that is itself increasingly difficult to secure.

Nuclear alternative

A nuclear alternative deserves serious consideration. South Africa should investigate whether helium-cooled pebble-bed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) could contribute to replacing post-2030 coal capacity. This is not an assumption that SMRs are already cost-competitive or commercially proven at the required scale. The 2025 IRP recognizes that they still require demonstration of economic viability and scalability, while also identifying successful demonstration as a potential driver of industrialization.

Rather than waiting for coal plants to retire before choosing replacements, South Africa could use the period from 2030 onwards to establish a structured SMR development and demonstration programme, subject to independent economic and safety assessments.

Koeberg provides an important foundation. South Africa already possesses something many countries entering advanced nuclear power do not: decades of operating experience.

CONTINUED ON PG 09

CONT.... FROM PG 08

Koeberg remains the country's anchor nuclear asset. In March 2026, Eskom reported that Koeberg Unit 2 had completed 365 consecutive days of operation with a 99.4% Energy Availability Factor, following its major upgrade. Eskom described the achievement as, demonstrating the strength of South Africa's nuclear skills base.

That ecosystem includes; operators, engineers, technicians, regulators, researchers, universities and specialised industrial capabilities, developed over decades.

South Africa also has historical experience with pebble-bed reactor technology, through the former Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) programme. The lesson should be to not repeat that programme unchanged, but to retain its intellectual capital, learn from its commercial and financing challenges, and evaluate current SMR technologies against current economics.

The analysis should calculate risk-adjusted electricity costs over several decades, rather than compare the overnight cost of a gas turbine with that of a nuclear reactor.

Nuclear could provide firm electricity, while gas, batteries, pumped storage and demand-side resources provide flexibility. This portfolio would also reduce South Africa's exposure to imported LNG. A strategic opportunity for South Africa presents itself.

South Africa can build substantial gas-to-power infrastructure and accept long-term exposure to global LNG markets, or use the post-2030 transition to determine whether its nuclear capabilities can support a new generation of Small Modular Reactors.

The 2025 IRP already anticipates new nuclear build from 2036 and identifies the potential industrial significance of SMRs, if their cost competitiveness and scalability are demonstrated.



Think ahead

The appropriate policy is therefore to neither declare gas nor SMRs as the automatic answer. It is to test the alternatives rigorously before committing billions of rands to long-lived infrastructure.

Koeberg demonstrates that South Africa has valuable nuclear capability. LNG-market volatility demonstrates that imported gas carries geopolitical and price risks. Turbine backlogs demonstrate that equipment supply cannot be assumed.

The Ministry of Electricity and Energy should consequently place Gas-to-Power versus SMR economics at the centre of the post-2030 Eskom fleet-retirement discussion.

CONTINUED ON PG 10

CONT.... FROM PG 09

South Africa's objective should be clear: use gas where its flexibility is economically justified, while determining whether advanced nuclear can provide the secure, predictable and scalable firm power required to underpin the country's next industrial era.

The retirement of Eskom's coal fleet should not merely mark the end of an era. It could become the starting point for a new South African energy architecture—one combining flexible generation and a modern nuclear programme built on the country's existing expertise.





Advanced industrial capability is critical for SMR fabrication. Here we see three technicians fitting a shaft into a large industrial fan. This has to be done with extreme precision. When that fan is spinning very fast it carries a huge amount of energy, and so absolutely no wobble or misalignment can be allowed.



A Small Modular Reactor complex consisting of 10 reactors. These are South African HTMR-100 reactors.
This complex was designed for Lesotho. The brief was that the reactors had to be in a linear layout, to be able to place the complex on the side of a mountain. In addition, they had to be able to withstand snow in the mountains.



WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY? AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

DR KELVIN KEMM



Dr Kelvin Kemm is a distinguished nuclear physicist, strategist and former Chairman of NECSA. He is currently Chairman of Stratek Holdings, a nuclear technology and consulting company. Internationally recognised, he advocates nuclear innovation, energy security, economic growth and sustainable industrial development across Africa.

We hear the word technology almost every day. Politicians discuss it, television presenters explain it, and environmental campaigners confidently tell us which technology we should be using.

Solar technology is better than nuclear technology, we are told. Or perhaps wind turbines and giant batteries are the obvious solution to our electricity problems. Obvious? Really?

Before spending billions on these supposedly obvious solutions, perhaps we should first establish what technology actually means.

Ask six university professors to define technology and you may well receive six different answers.
Yet technology is one of the most important wealth-creating mechanisms in any modern economy. For Africa, understanding and applying technology correctly is essential to industrial growth and economic independence.



The Technology Triangle

Technology is not simply science. Nor is it merely sophisticated machinery.

I use what I call the Technology Triangle, consisting of three essential elements: Science, Economics and Rules. Let us consider a simple example.

Imagine a homeowner whose garden wheelbarrow is rusting. He asks his scientist neighbour for a solution. The scientist recommends gold-plating the wheelbarrow. Scientifically, this is an excellent answer. Gold resists corrosion beautifully.



Unfortunately, the homeowner cannot afford it. The scientist suggests silver-plating. Still too expensive. Eventually, they settle on painting the wheelbarrow.

Not quite as scientifically impressive, perhaps, but considerably more practical! CONTINUED ON PG 12

CONT.... FROM PG 11

Now suppose the paint contains chemicals prohibited by safety regulations. Suddenly, the solution is no longer acceptable.

This illustrates the Technology Triangle.
Science: Does it work according to the laws of nature?
Economics: Can we afford it, and does it make financial sense?
Rules: Does it satisfy the laws, regulations and requirements of society?

All three must work together.
Technology, therefore, is science that makes economic sense within the bounds of the rules.

Technology Is More Than Machinery
People frequently associate technology with computers, nuclear reactors, satellites and other sophisticated equipment. But technology also includes processes.

Henry Ford demonstrated this when he introduced the moving motor car production line. Instead of workers carrying tools from vehicle to vehicle, the vehicles moved past stationary workers.
The underlying science had not changed. The manufacturing process had. Production increased dramatically, costs fell, and profitability improved. That was technological advancement.

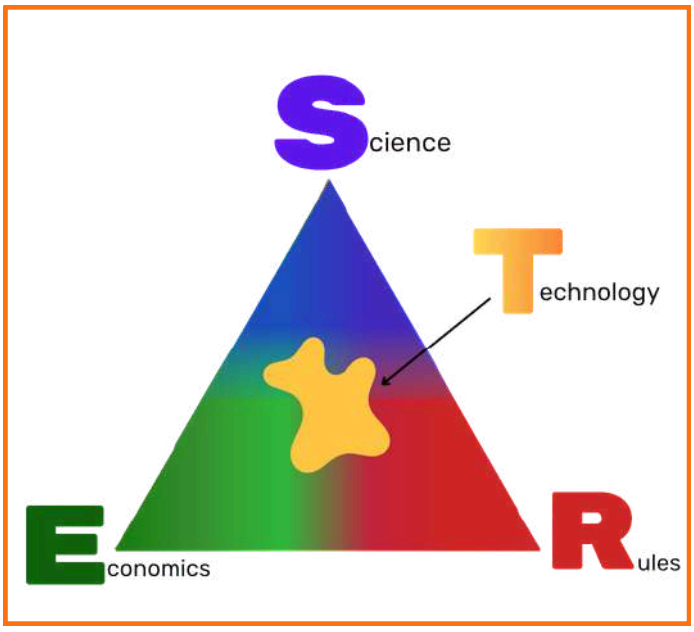
A delivery company finding a more efficient route is also improving its technology. So is a factory developing a better production method.

Technology is therefore not something confined to scientists wearing laboratory coats.
It belongs in the boardroom.

What Does This Mean for Africa?
Developing countries sometimes make the mistake of viewing advanced technology as something produced elsewhere, which they must purchase and import. This attitude can become a serious obstacle to development.

Africa has scientists, engineers, manufacturers and entrepreneurs capable of developing sophisticated technological systems. The challenge is bringing the scientific, economic and regulatory elements together.

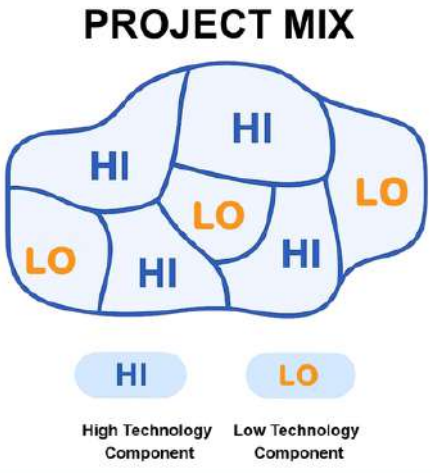
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Consider nuclear energy.
A nuclear reactor may be scientifically excellent, but successful implementation also requires financing, manufacturing capability, licensing, skilled personnel and public acceptance.

The same applies to any energy technology.
A solar panel producing electricity on a sunny afternoon does not automatically demonstrate that a complete solar-based electricity system can reliably and economically supply an industrial economy.
Similarly, demonstrating a nuclear reaction is not the same as delivering a commercially operating nuclear power station.

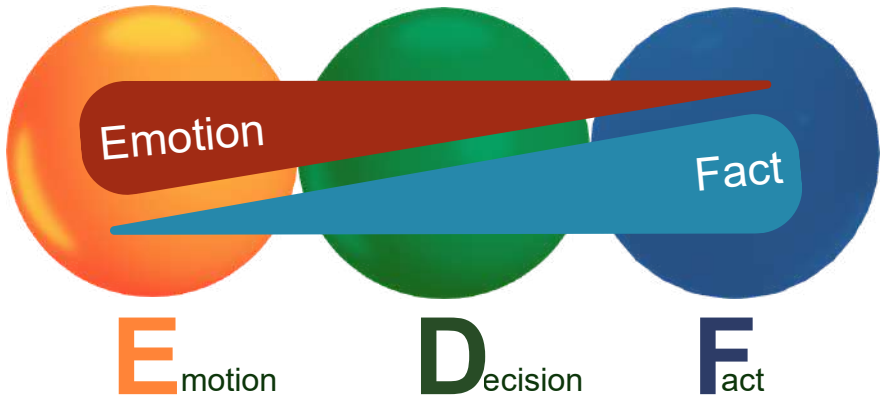
We must evaluate complete systems, not attractive individual components.



Great projects combine high and low technology, choosing what works best, not what looks sophisticated.

CONT.... FROM PG 12

Fact | Emotion Balance



Facts, Emotion and Decisions
Another challenge is public perception.
A dramatic television story can create enormous public concern, even when the scientific evidence does not support the fear.

Scientists frequently respond with pages of technical information that the public neither understands nor wishes to read.

Neither approach produces good decisions.
We need scientific facts communicated in ways that ordinary people can understand and relate to.
This is particularly important in nuclear energy, where public perception can strongly influence national policy.

The Final Question
Technology decisions should never be made simply because something sounds modern, fashionable or environmentally attractive.

Nor should complex national decisions be based on what somebody confidently declares to be common sense.

We need scientists, engineers, economists, business leaders and policymakers working together.
For Africa, the objective should not be merely to acquire technology, but to develop, manufacture and successfully apply it.

That is how nations build industries, create wealth and secure their futures.

The real question is not whether a technology sounds impressive. It is whether it works, makes economic sense and serves society.

That is technology.



SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR FUTURE: THE OPPORTUNITY IS OURS

N²A | NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

This commentary is based on the 2026 research paper, "Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities in Development and Deployment of Small Modular Reactors in South Africa", by Akhona Monwabisi Qabaka, submitted to the University of the Witwatersrand for a Master of Management in Energy Leadership.

South Africa has the scientists, engineers and nuclear experience to develop its own small nuclear reactors. So why are we not already building them? According to research by Akhona Monwabisi Qabaka, the answer has surprisingly little to do with nuclear science.

The real challenges involve money, government policy, manufacturing, regulations and public confidence. His research, drawing on interviews with ten senior nuclear industry specialists and international project comparisons, examines what South Africa must do to turn its nuclear knowledge into a successful industry. And the findings offer both a warning and an opportunity.

We have been here before

South Africa invested more than R9 billion in its Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) programme before it was discontinued in 2010. It was not discontinued for technical reasons but rather from a combination of factors such as; the 2008 Wall street crash, the World Cup soccer being in South Africa, and an early change of South Africa's president.

The technology showed considerable promise, but scientific achievement alone could not keep the project alive.

Qabaka's research highlights an important lesson: developing an impressive technology is not the same as building a successful business around it. The country must learn from this experience rather than repeat it.

Editor's note: This article is an independent synopsis and commentary on Qabaka's research. It highlights the main findings in everyday language and is not a reproduction of the full paper or a statement written or endorsed by the researcher.

From science laboratory to factory floor

One opportunity identified in the research is the South African-developed HTMR-100, a small modular nuclear reactor.

Unlike enormous conventional nuclear power stations, Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) are designed to be smaller, with components manufactured in factories and assembled at their destinations.

Think of the difference between building every motor vehicle individually and producing thousands using a standard manufacturing process.

The more vehicles manufactured, the more efficient production becomes. The same principle could apply to nuclear reactors. However, Qabaka warns that these savings are not automatic. The first reactor can be extremely expensive. Manufacturers must build enough units to reduce costs through experience, repetition and improved processes.

South Africa therefore needs more than excellent engineers. It needs a reliable manufacturing industry.

CONTINUED ON PG 15

Rules must keep up with technology

Nuclear safety is essential. Nobody disputes that. However, the research identifies a challenge: many nuclear regulations were developed for large, traditional reactors.

Newer designs, including the HTMR-100, have different cooling methods and safety features. Qabaka suggests that regulations should recognise these differences without compromising safety. He compares this approach to aircraft certification, where an approved design can be manufactured repeatedly while individual installations still meet specific customer requirements. Clear SMR regulations could reduce delays, encourage investment and help developers plan with greater confidence.

Electricity is only part of the opportunity

Perhaps one of the most interesting findings concerns how we measure the value of nuclear power. Electricity prices matter, but are they the whole story? Qabaka argues that South Africa should consider what he calls the African Specification.

A reactor such as the HTMR-100 could potentially provide electricity, industrial heat and energy for desalination, which turns seawater into usable freshwater. Imagine a mining operation receiving dependable electricity and industrial heat, from one installation. Or a water-stressed community benefiting from a nearby desalination project. These possibilities could create value beyond electricity sales alone. Of course, the research also acknowledges that financing the first reactors remains a major challenge. Investors need convincing evidence that projects will be commercially viable.

Nuclear power needs public confidence

There is another essential ingredient: people. Qabaka argues that the nuclear industry cannot simply develop technology behind closed doors and expect public support afterwards. Communities need information, opportunities to ask questions and meaningful involvement from the beginning. Nuclear power must become something South Africans understand and can participate in, rather than something decided exclusively by scientists, politicians and investors. Trust cannot be manufactured in a factory

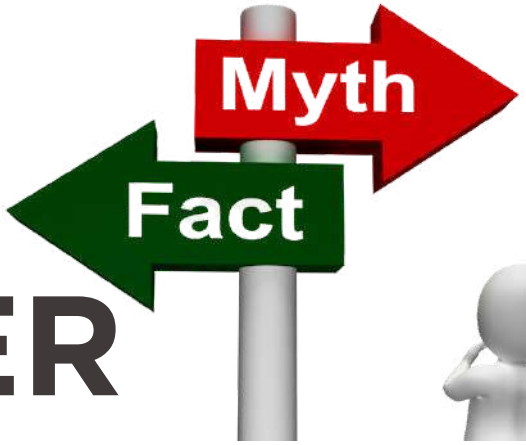
Turning potential into progress

Qabaka brings these findings together through three connected requirements: Science, Economy and Rules. ***All three must work together.*** South Africa has considerable scientific expertise. The challenge is creating the financial, manufacturing and regulatory conditions that allow that expertise to become commercially successful.

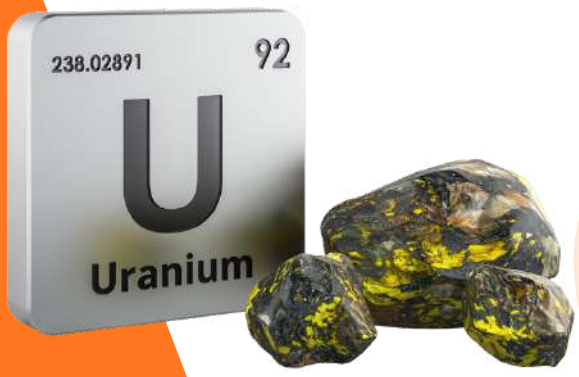
The HTMR-100 represents an opportunity to apply these lessons, but success is not guaranteed. The research leaves us with an important message. South Africa does not simply need to prove that it can design a nuclear reactor. It needs to prove that it can build, finance, regulate and sustain a nuclear industry. That is where the real opportunity lies.

Research acknowledgement: Akhona Monwabisi Qabaka (2026), Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities in Development and Deployment of Small Modular Reactors in South Africa, Wits Business School, University of the Witwatersrand. This N²A editorial adaptation summarises selected findings and provides commentary for a general readership. The original research should be consulted for its full analysis, evidence, recommendations and limitations.





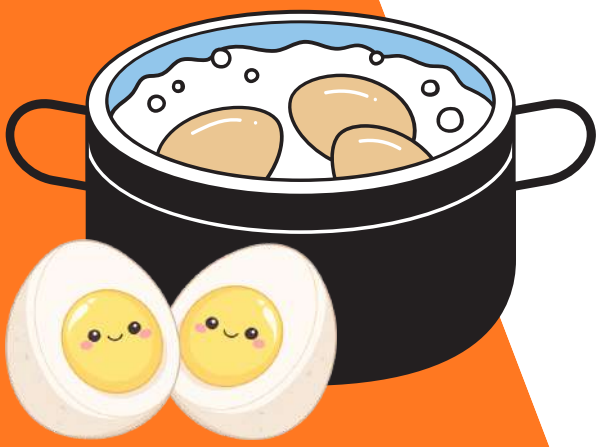
MYTH BUSTER



MYTH:
HALEU fuel is highly enriched uranium. Surely we're making nuclear bombs now!

FACT:
HALEU contains between 5% and 20% uranium-235, well below typical weapons-grade enrichment levels. It still requires strict security.

N²A VERDICT
A kitchen knife and a sword both contain steel. Perhaps we should ban sandwiches?

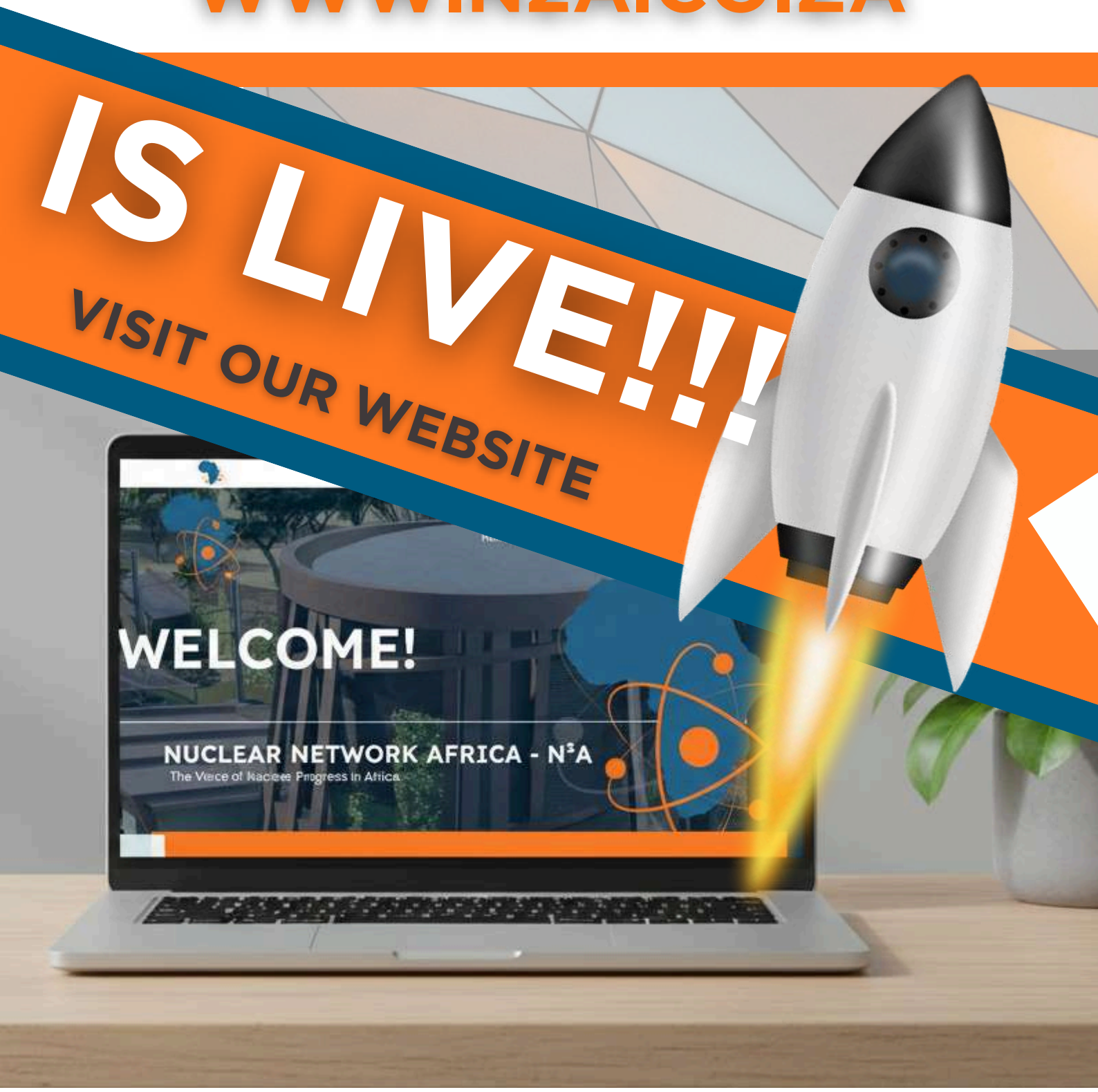


MYTH:
The more complicated the technology, the more advanced the civilisation.

FACT:
Good technology solves the problem at hand. Complexity does not automatically mean better performance.

N²A VERDICT
Using artificial intelligence to boil an egg doesn't make breakfast smarter..

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BECOME PART OF THE NUCLEAR CONVERSATION
DON'T BE LEFT OUT!

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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Submit your article or topic for consideration in our next N²A edition.

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