

Nuclear Energy Development in the World, Facts and Fiction

Andrej Stritar

Past-President



European Nuclear Society

andrej.stritar@gov.si



Nuclear Energy Development in the World, Facts and Fiction

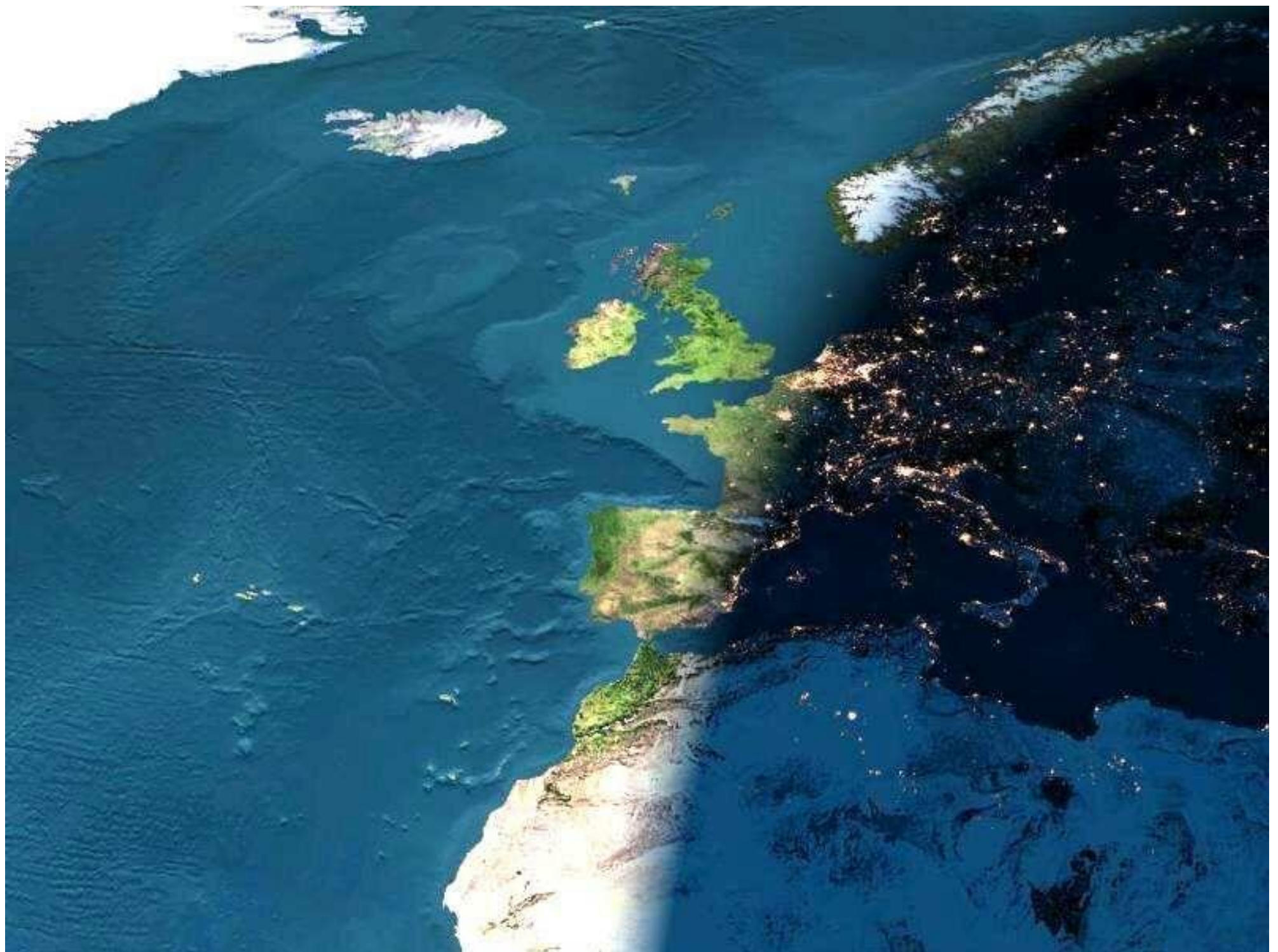
Andrej Stritar

Director

Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration

andrej.stritar@gov.si







Where are these lights
coming from?





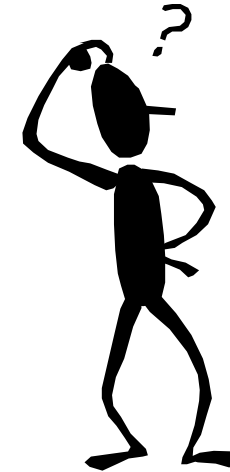
Primary energy consumption

Fuel	EU	World
Oil	45,2%	37,5%
Gas	24,7%	24,3%
Coal	15,3%	25,5%
Hydro	0,4%	6,3%
Nuclear	14,4%	6,5%



Fact and Fiction about Nuclear Energy

Let's play a quiz!

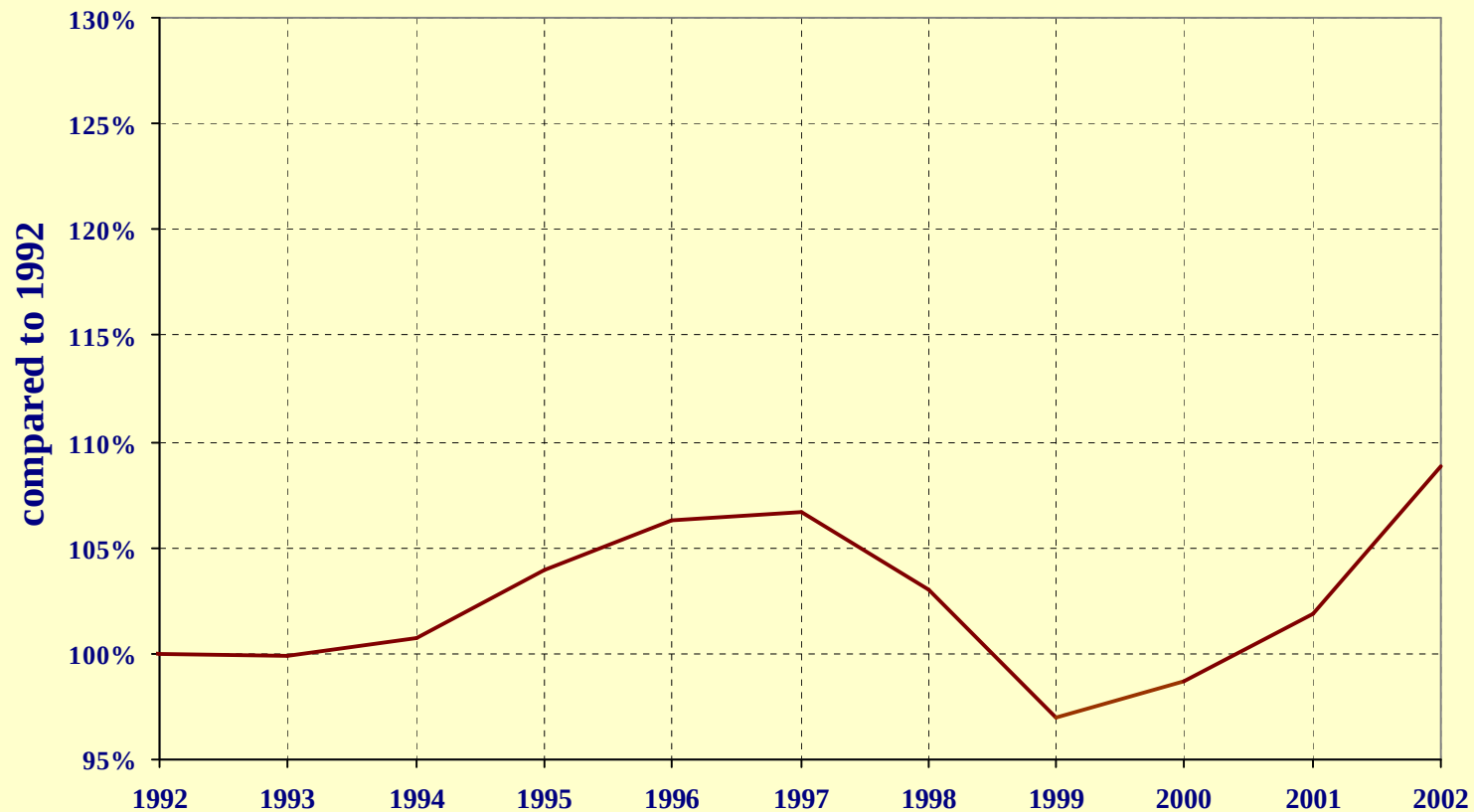


What would you say about nuclear industry?

A. blooming	B. growing
C. stagnating	D. decaying



World primary energy consumption growth 1992-2002



What would you say about this industry?

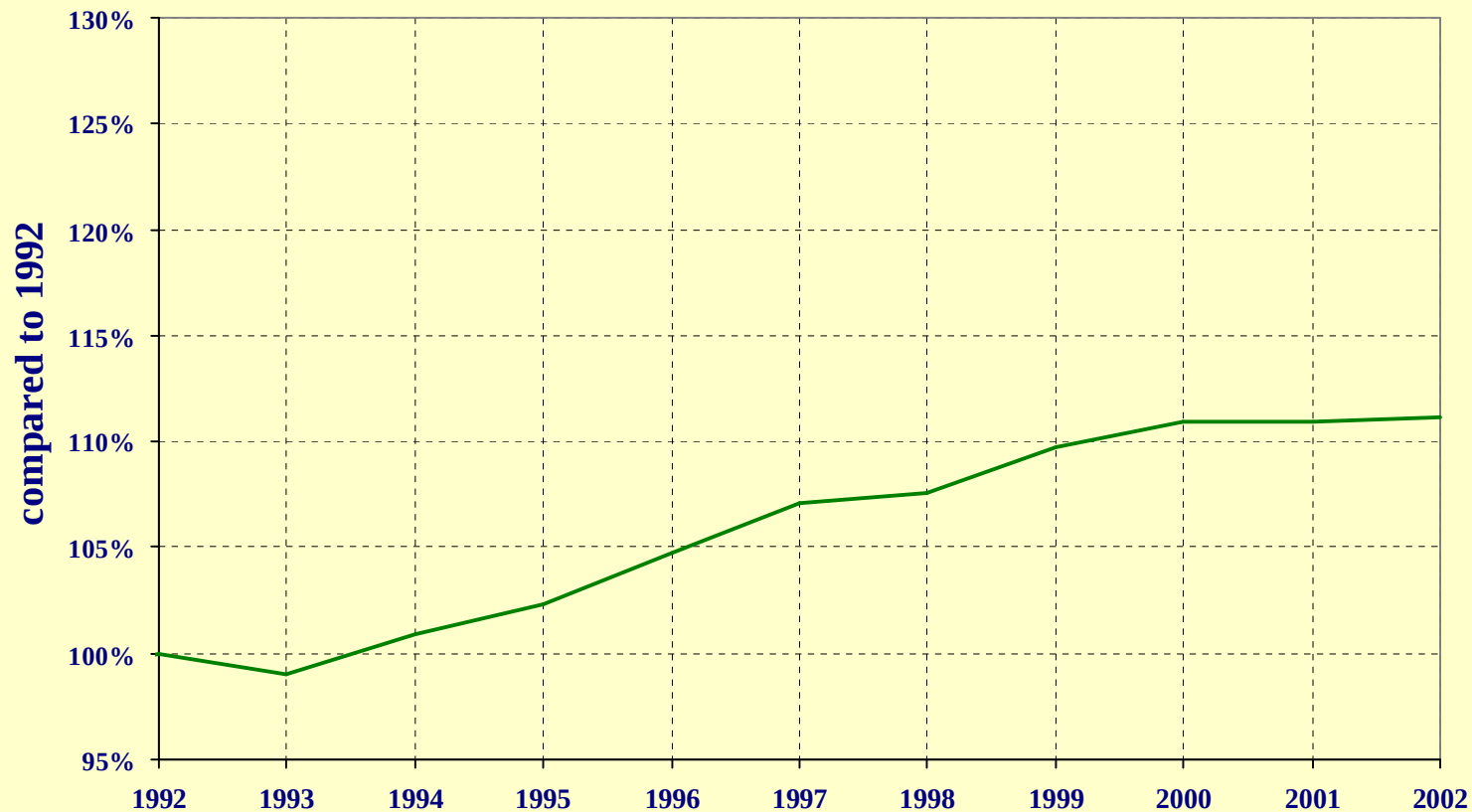
A. blooming

B. growing

C. stagnating

D. decaying

World primary energy consumption growth 1992-2002



What would you say about this industry?

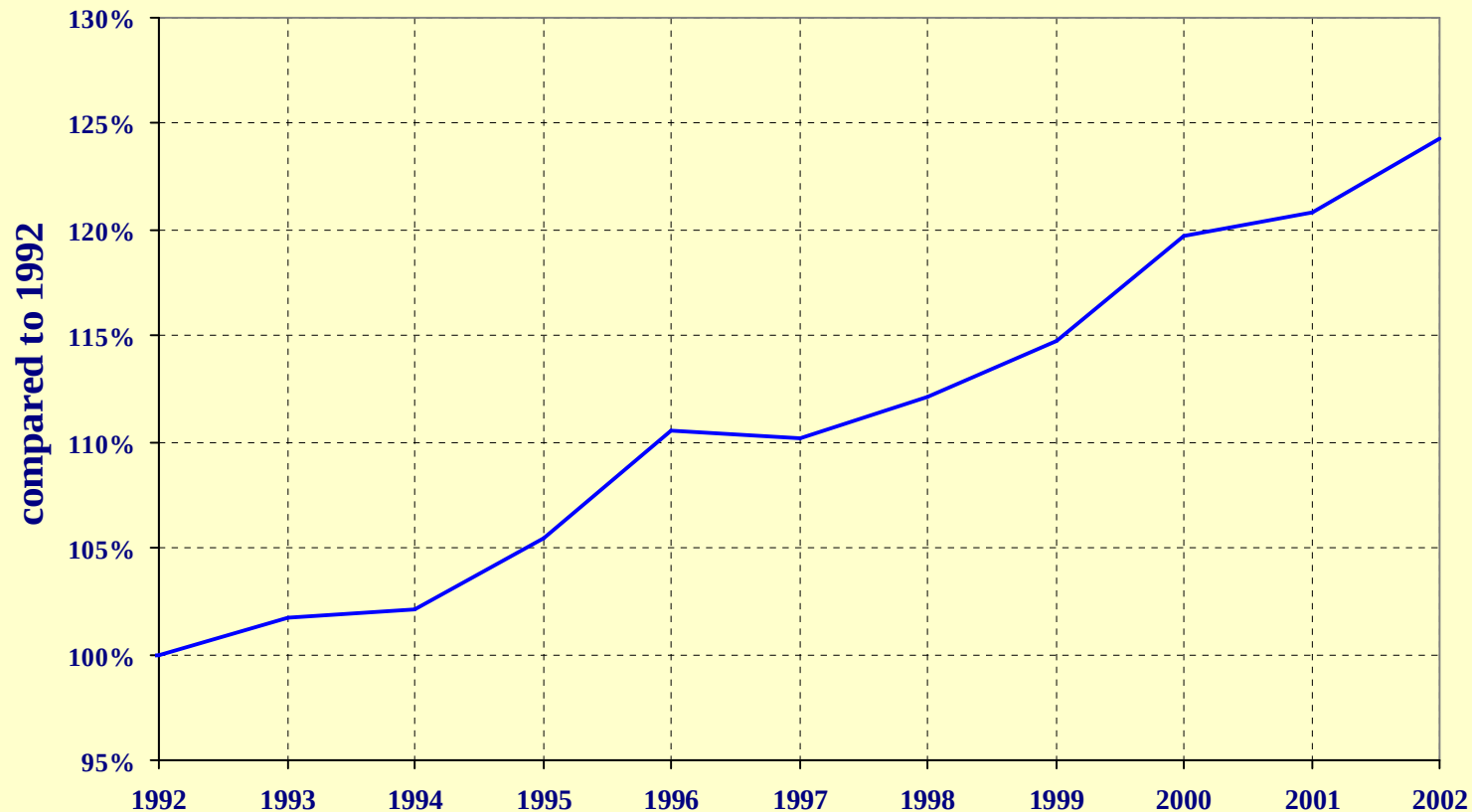
A. blooming

B. growing

C. stagnating

D. decaying

World primary energy consumption growth 1992-2002



What would you say about this industry?

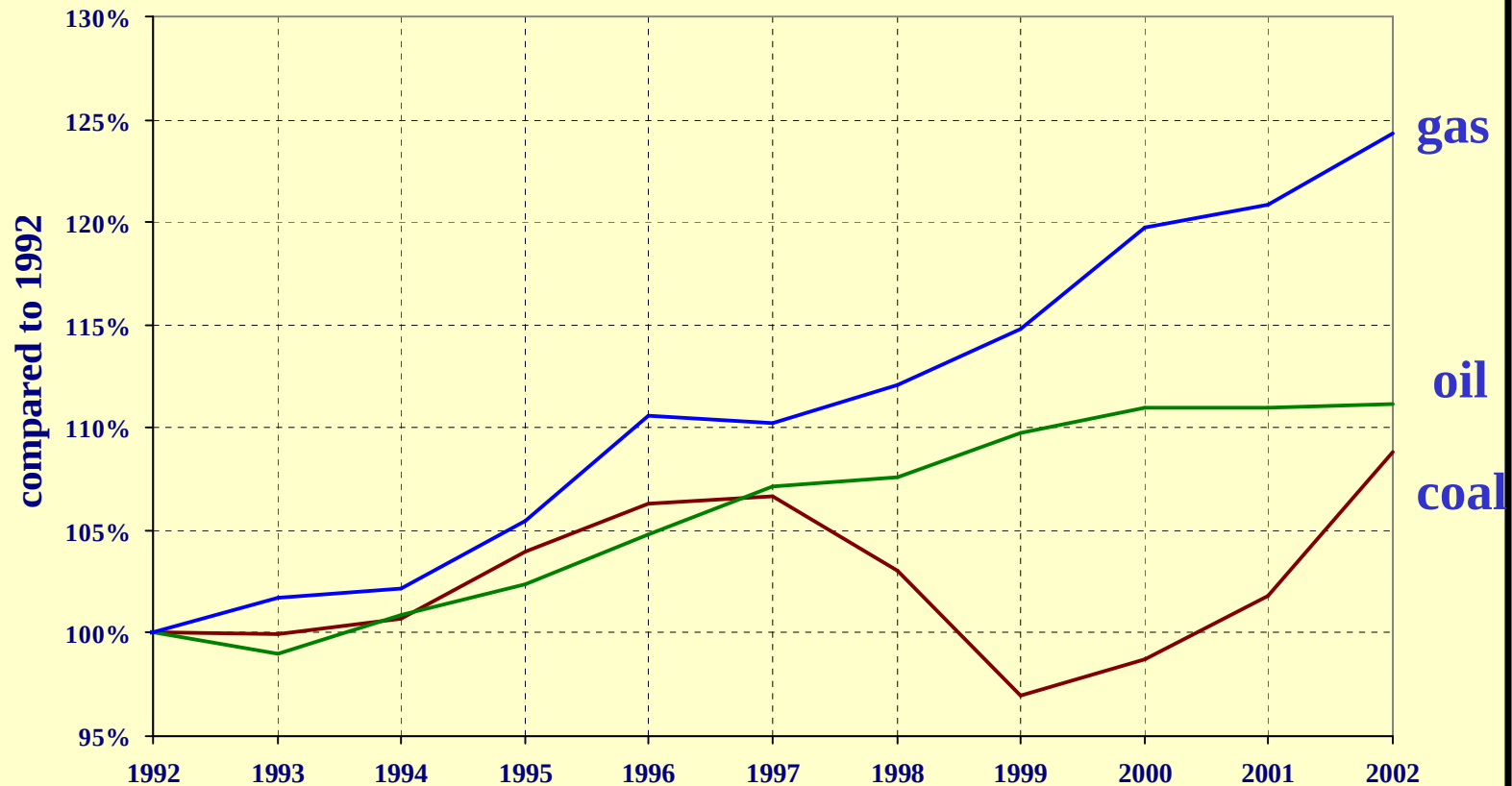
A. blooming

B. growing

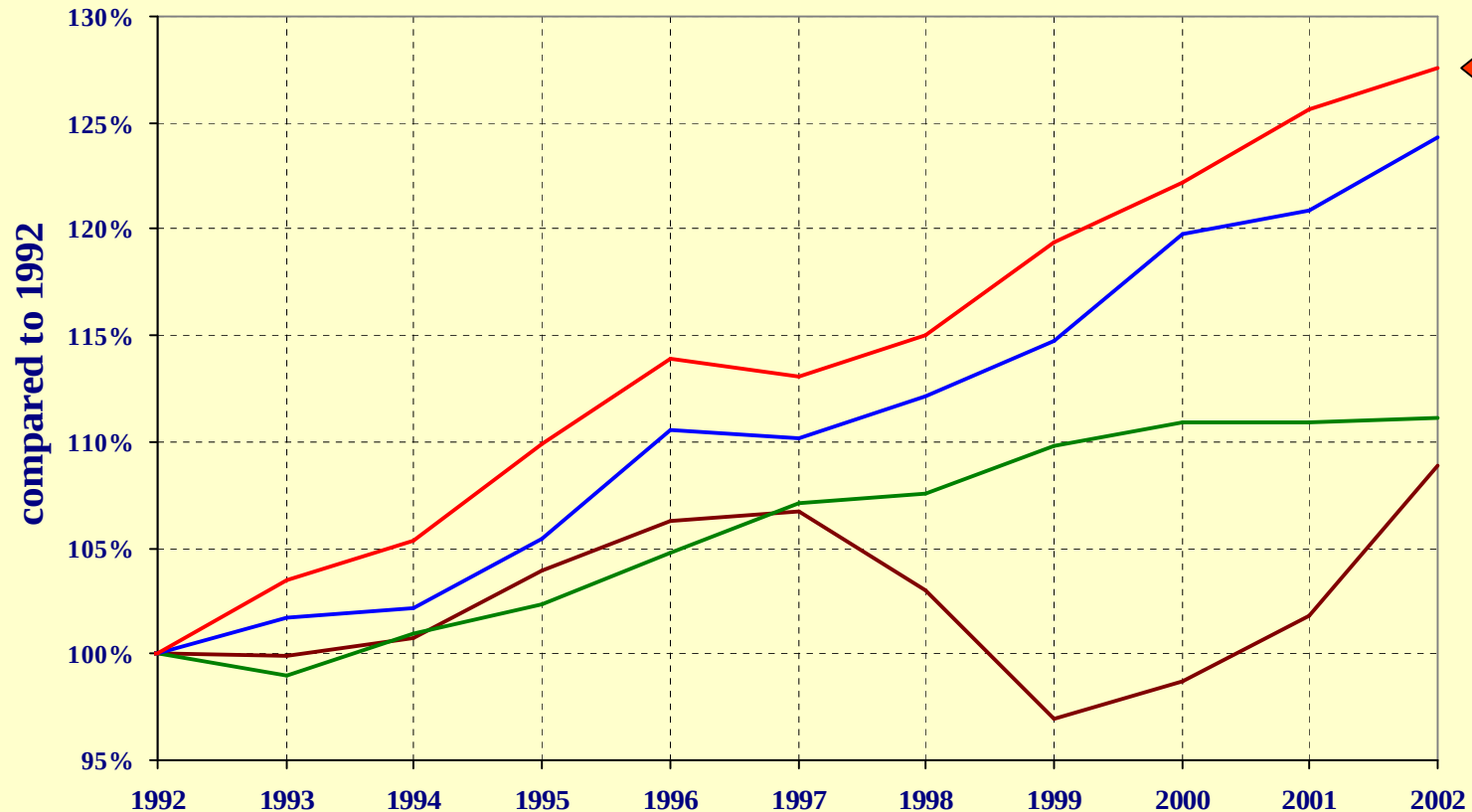
C. stagnating

D. decaying

World primary energy consumption growth 1992-2002



World primary energy consumption growth 1992-2002



So, what do we say about **nuclear**?

EN

What would you say about nuclear industry?

A. blooming	B. growing
C. stagnating	D. decaying

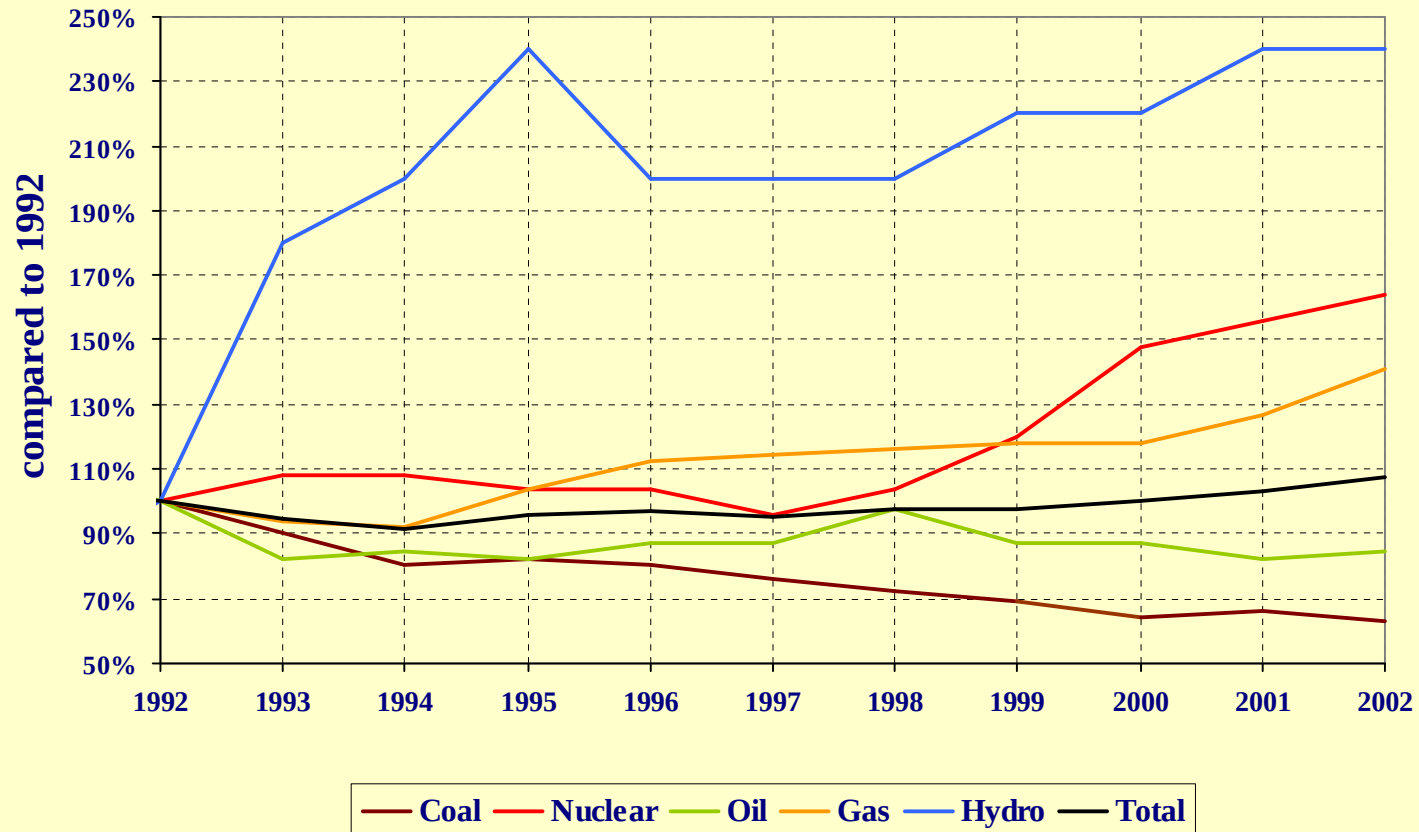


What would you say about nuclear industry?

A. blooming	B. growing
C. stagnating	D. decaying

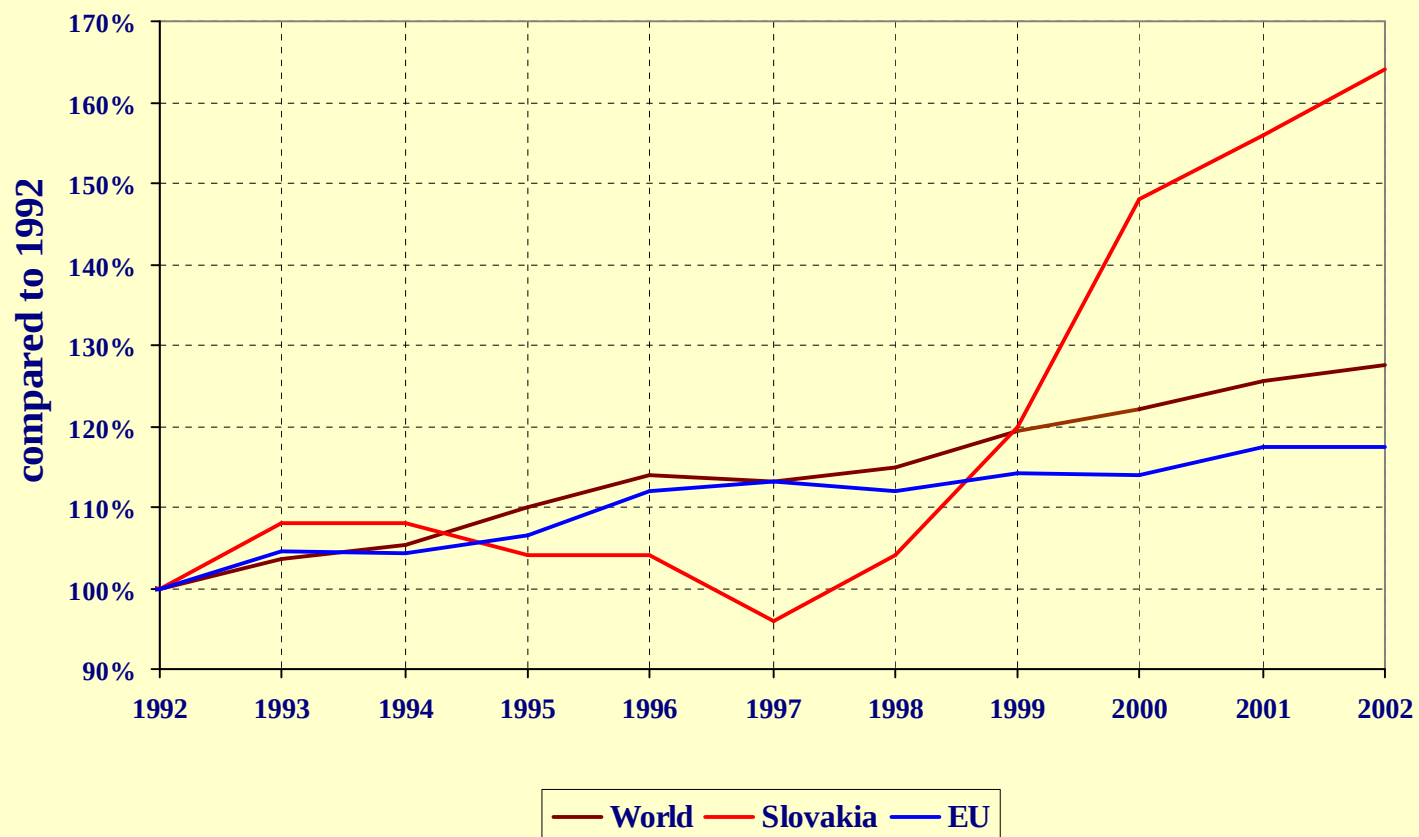


Primary energy consumption growth - Slovakia 1992-2002

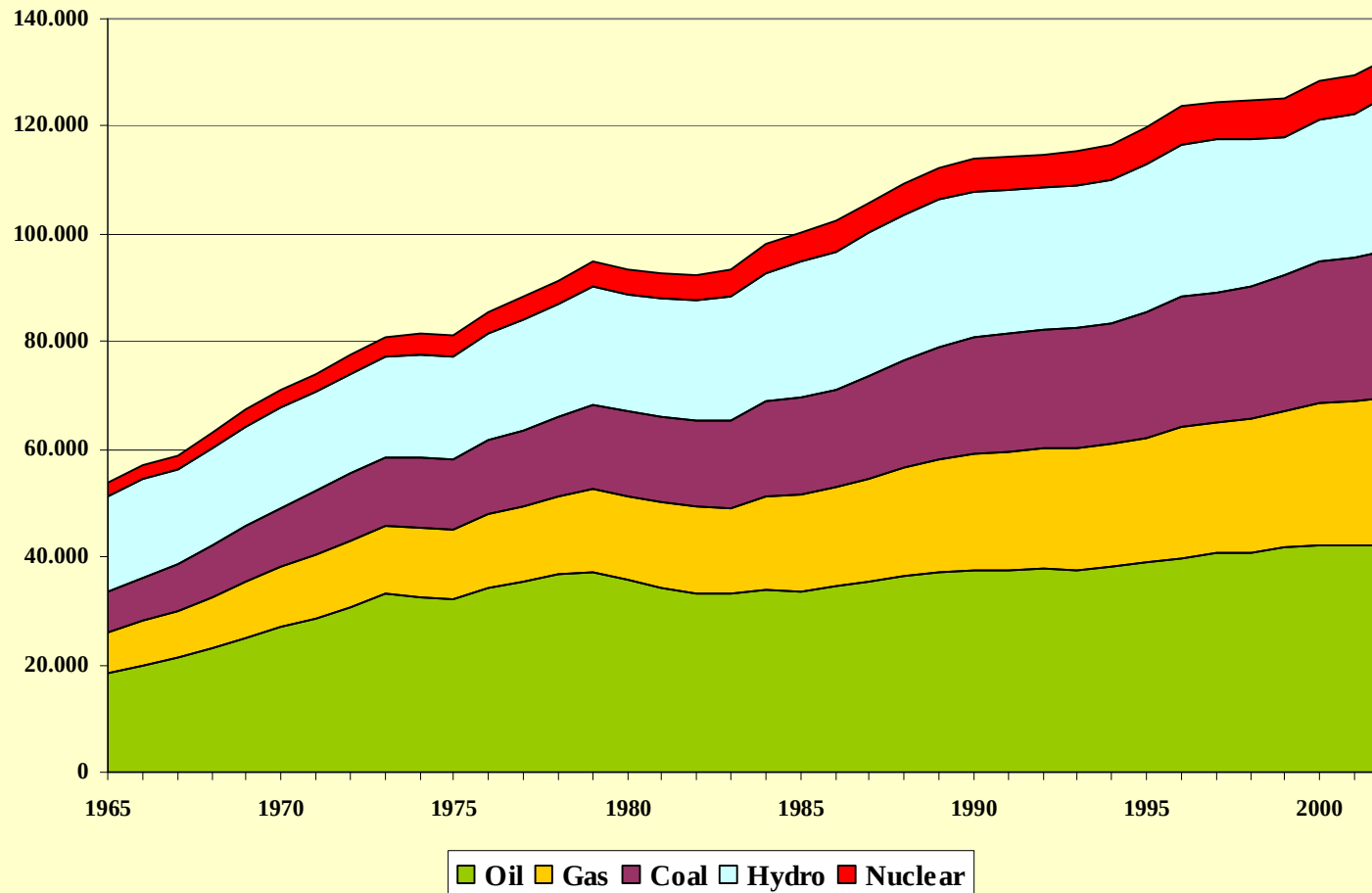


ENP

Nuclear energy consumption growth - Slovakia, EU, World 1992-2002

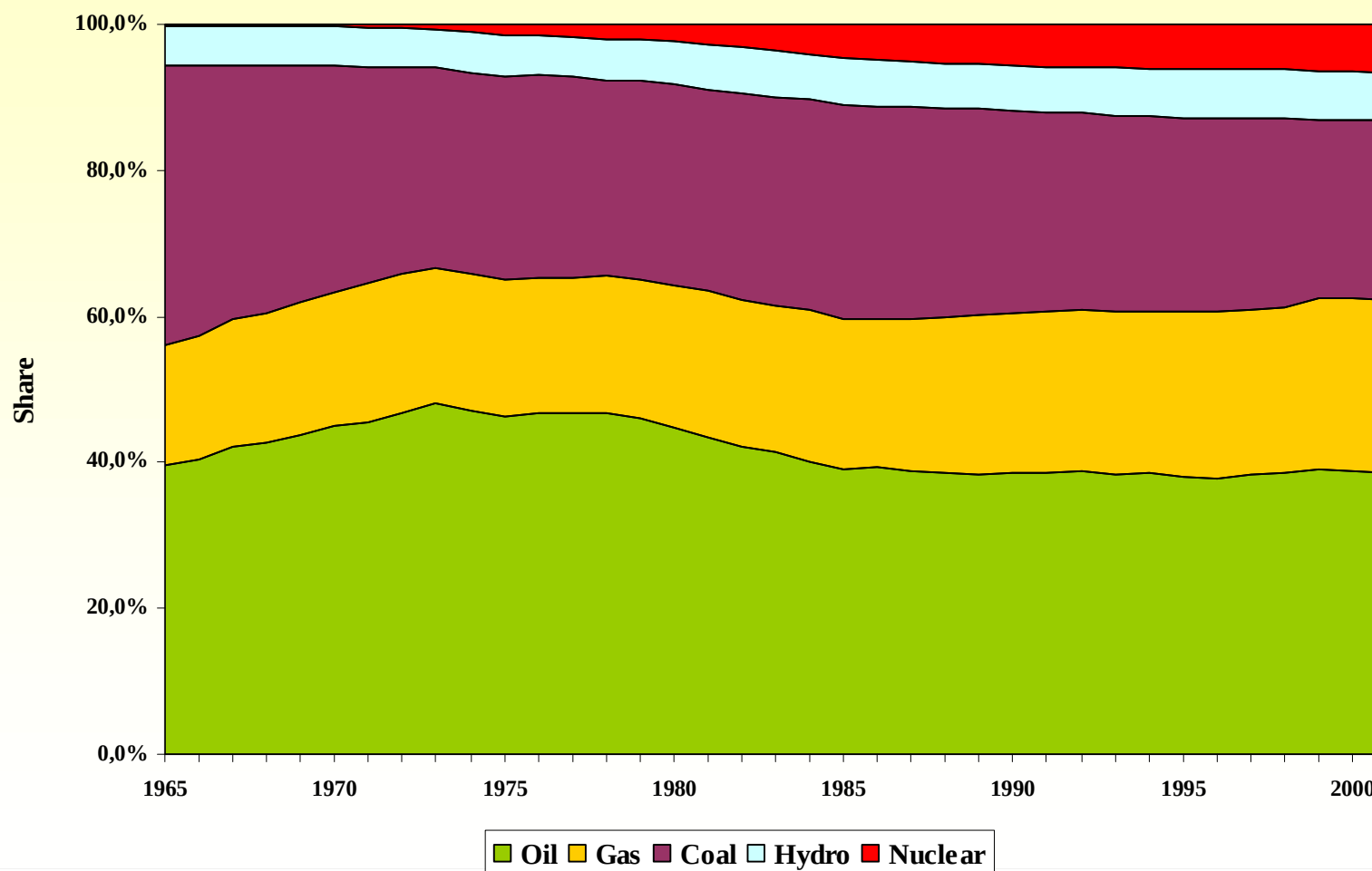


World primary energy consumption growth



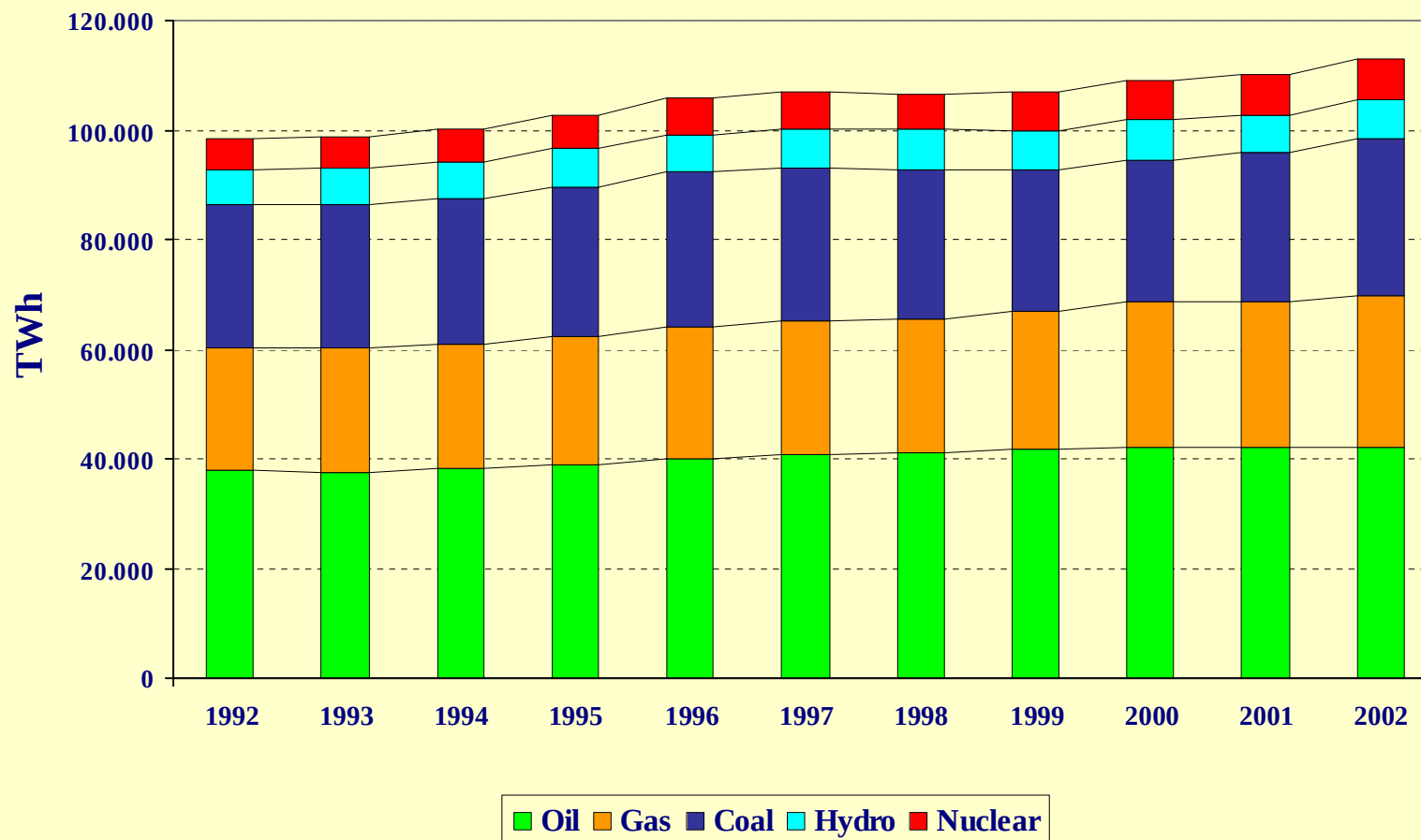
- Nuclear is representing 6.49% of World primary energy consumption.
- Ten years ago it was only 5.84%.

World primary energy shares



ENP

World primary energy consumption growth 1992-2002



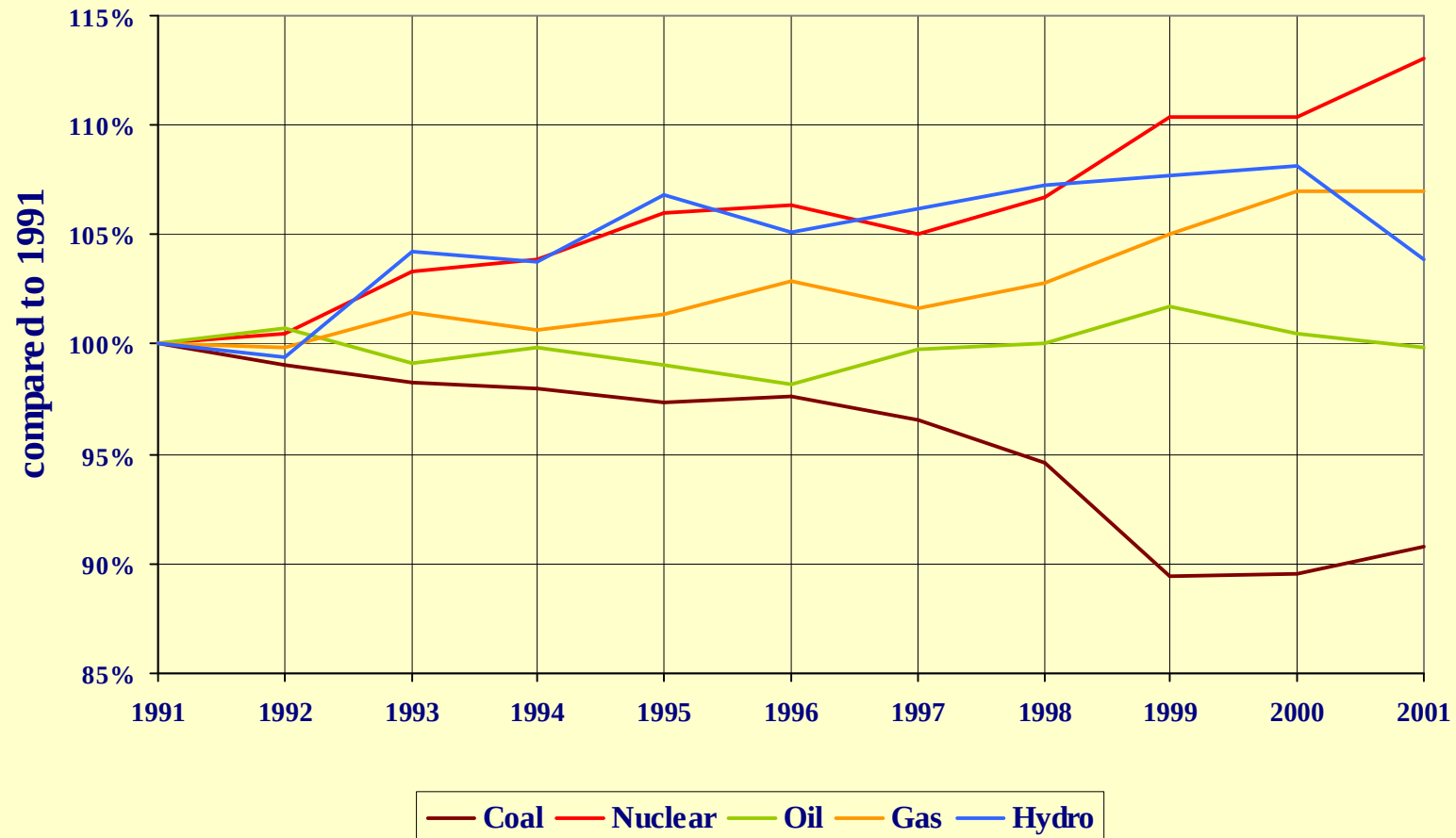
ENP

New nuclear developments

- Life extensions in USA
- Early site permits in USA
- New unit in Finland (by 2009)
- Plans in France (by 2012)

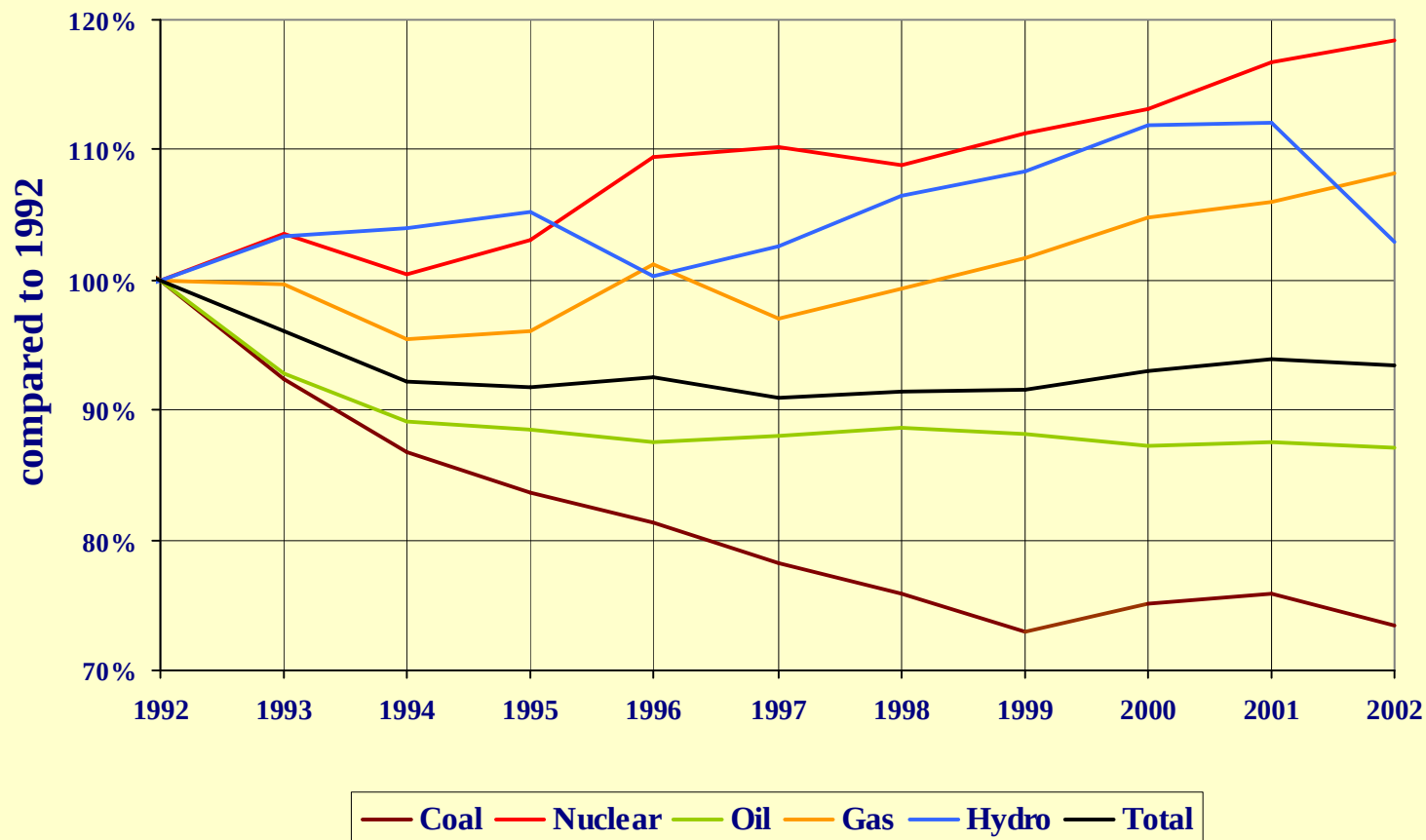


Share in primary energy consumption - World



- Nuclear Energy share in primary energy consumption is increasing the fastest.

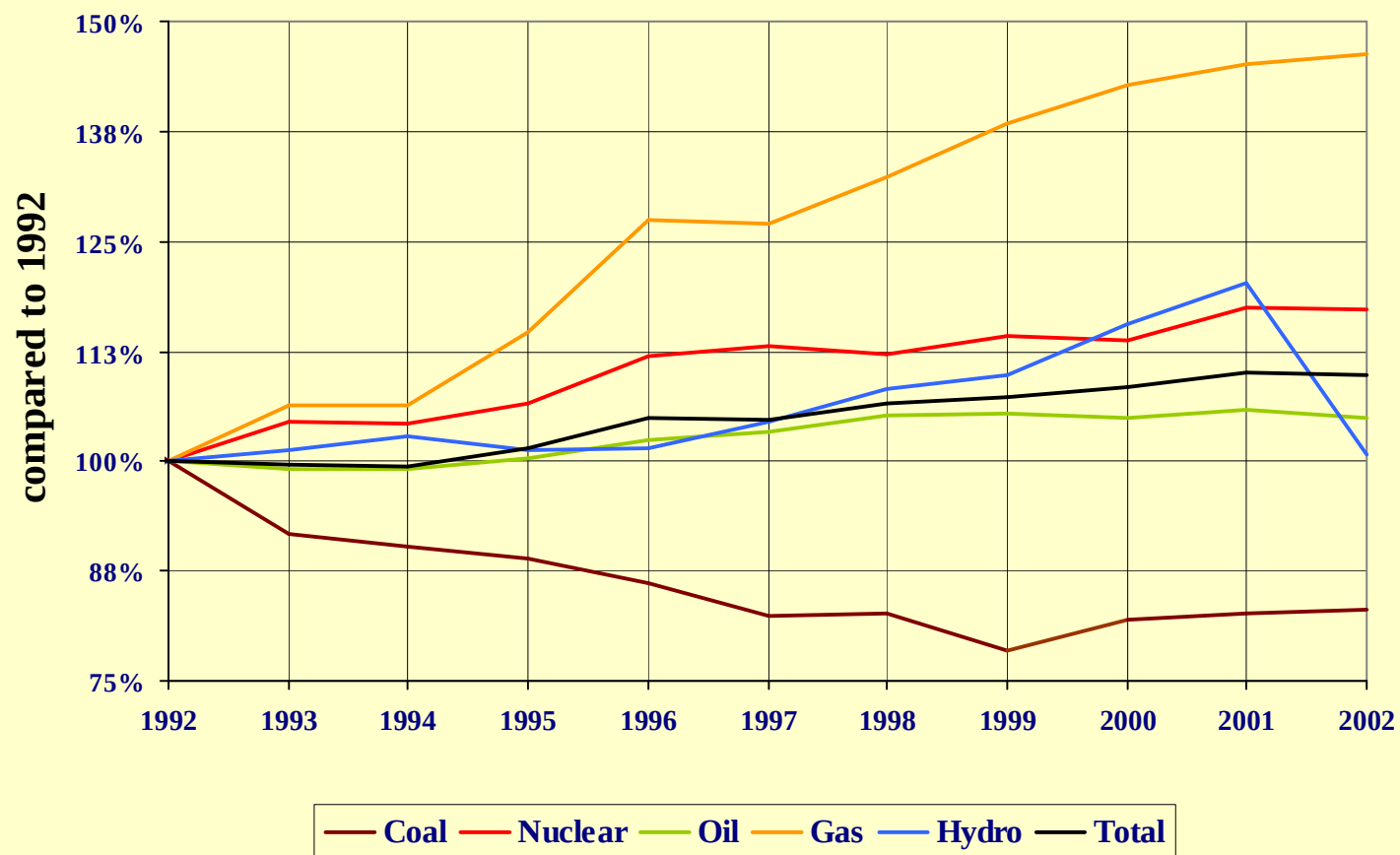
Primary energy consumption growth - Europe & Former Soviet Union 1992-2002



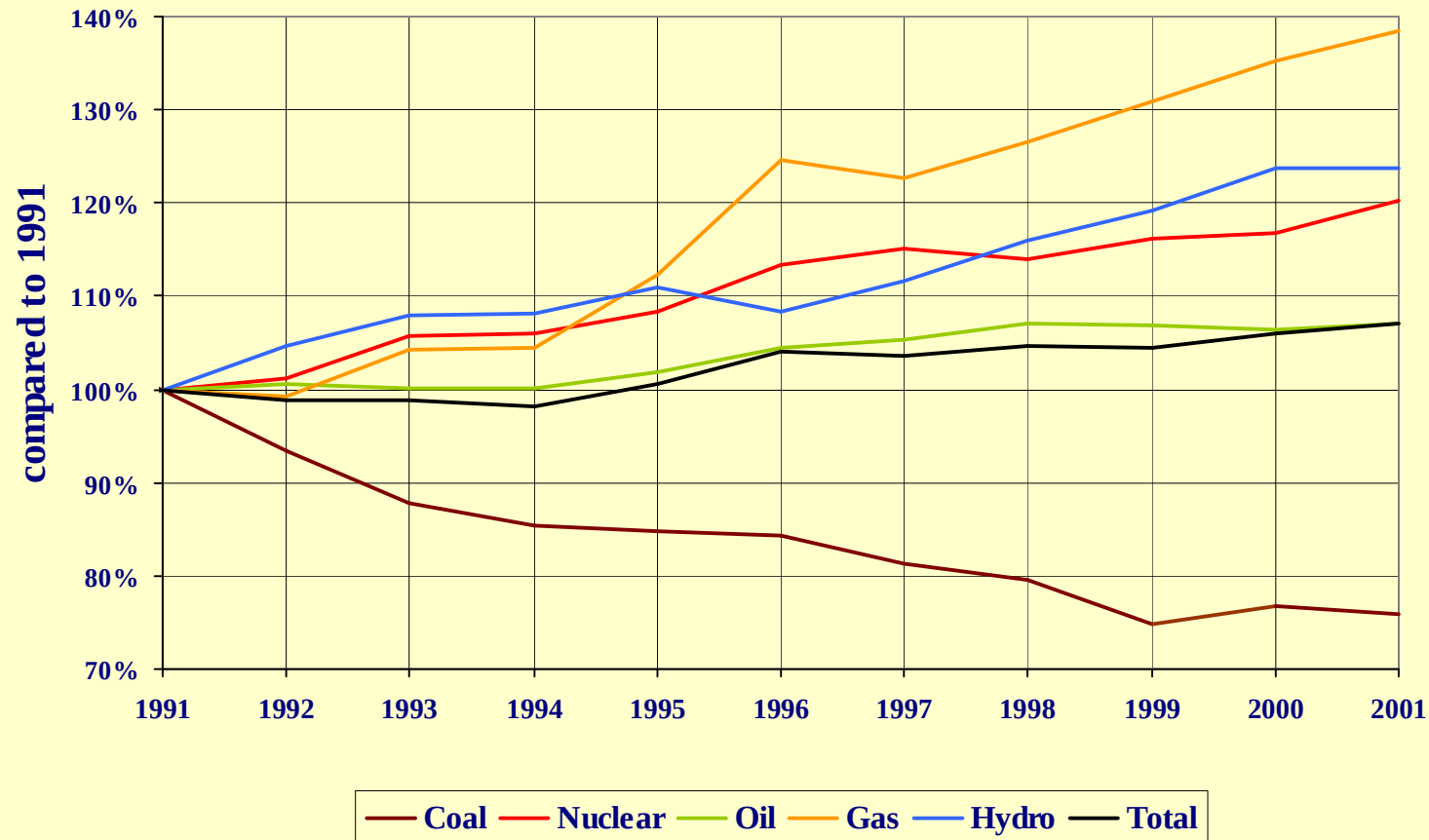
- In the region nuclear is fastest growing.

EN

Primary energy consumption growth - EU 1992-2002



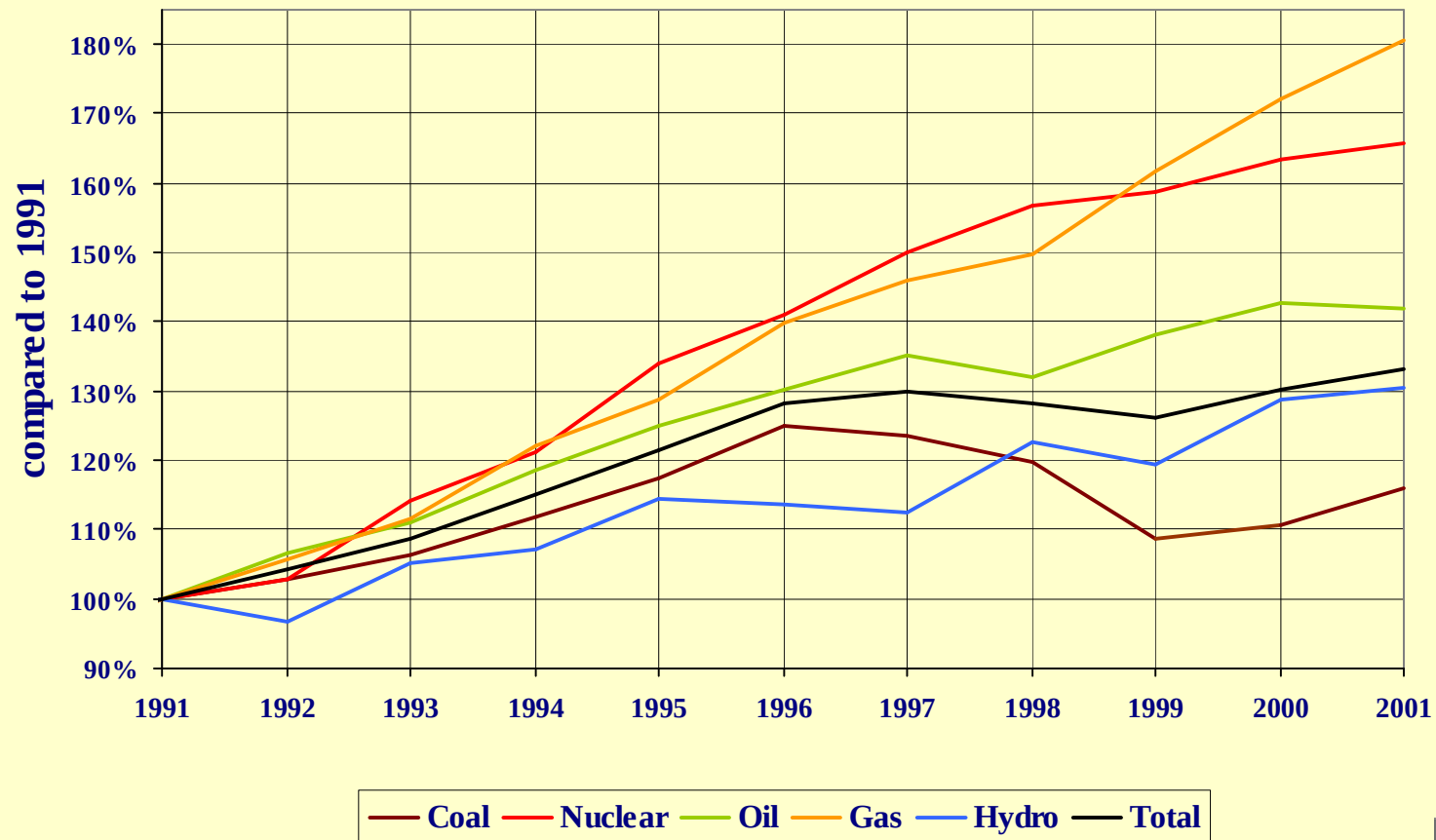
Primary energy consumption growth - North America 1991-2001



- In North America nuclear grew for 2.32% in 2001!

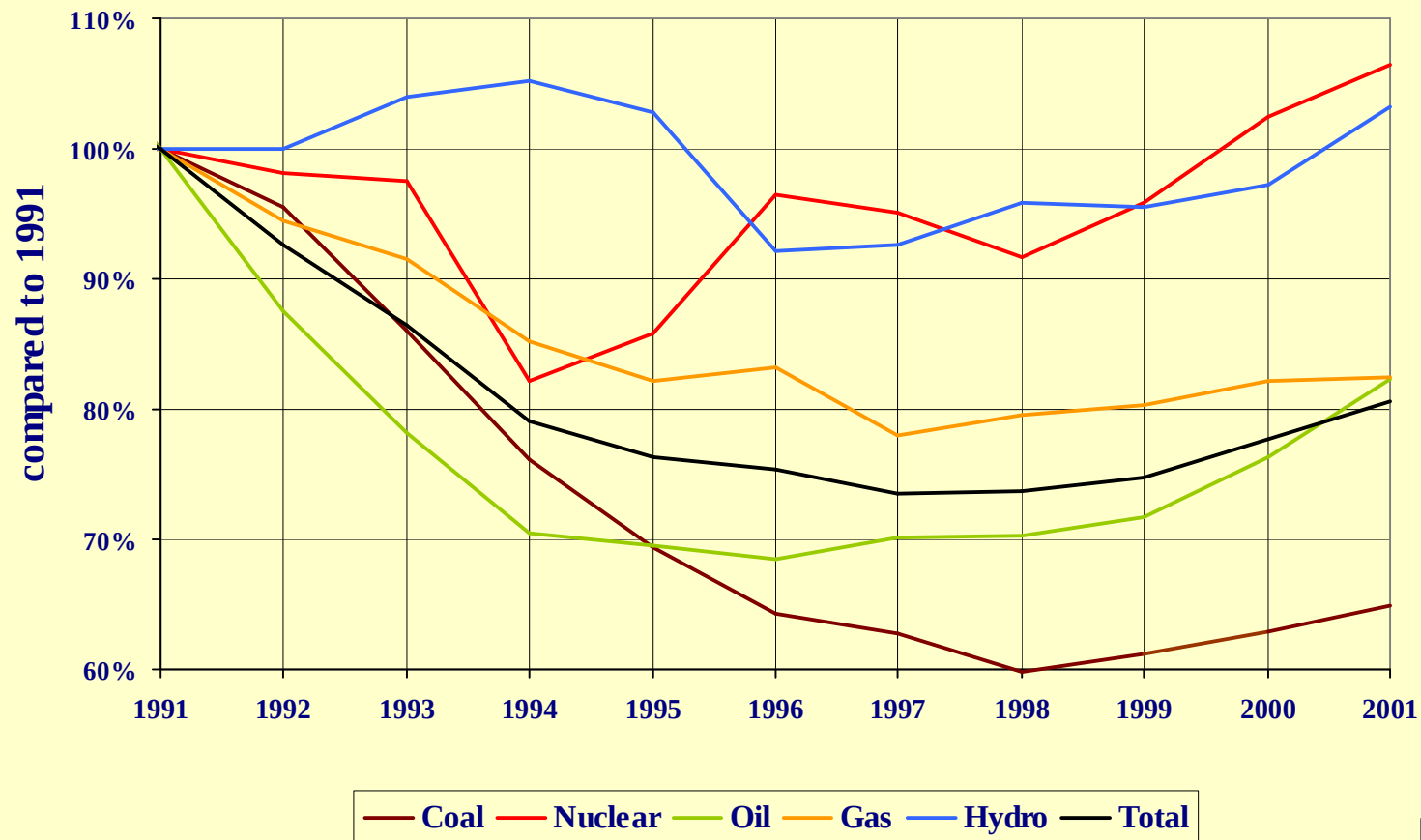


Primary energy consumption growth - Asia & Pacific 1991-2001



ENP

Primary energy consumption growth - Former SU 1991-2001

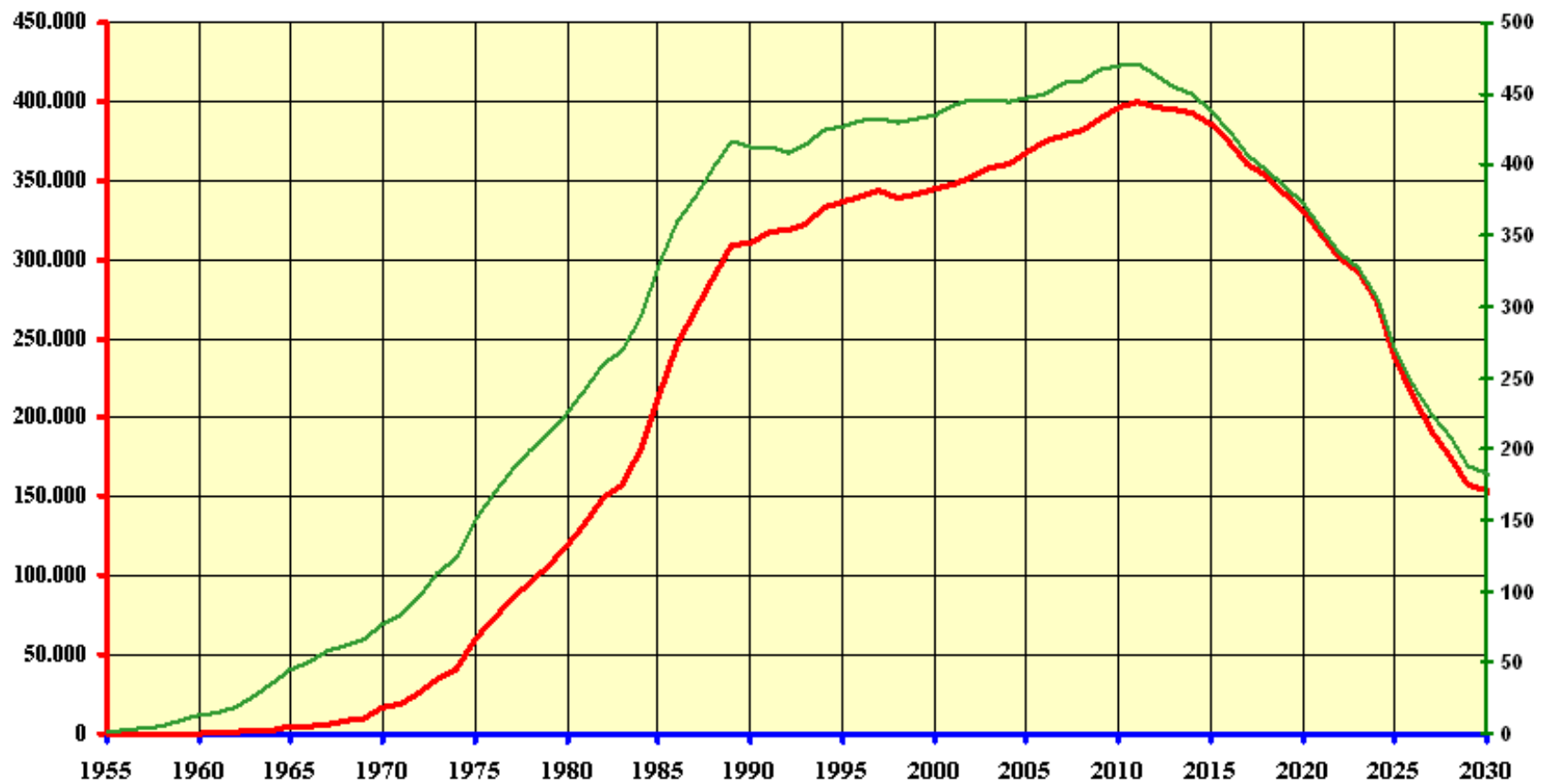


- Nuclear was first to reach the level before 1990!

EN

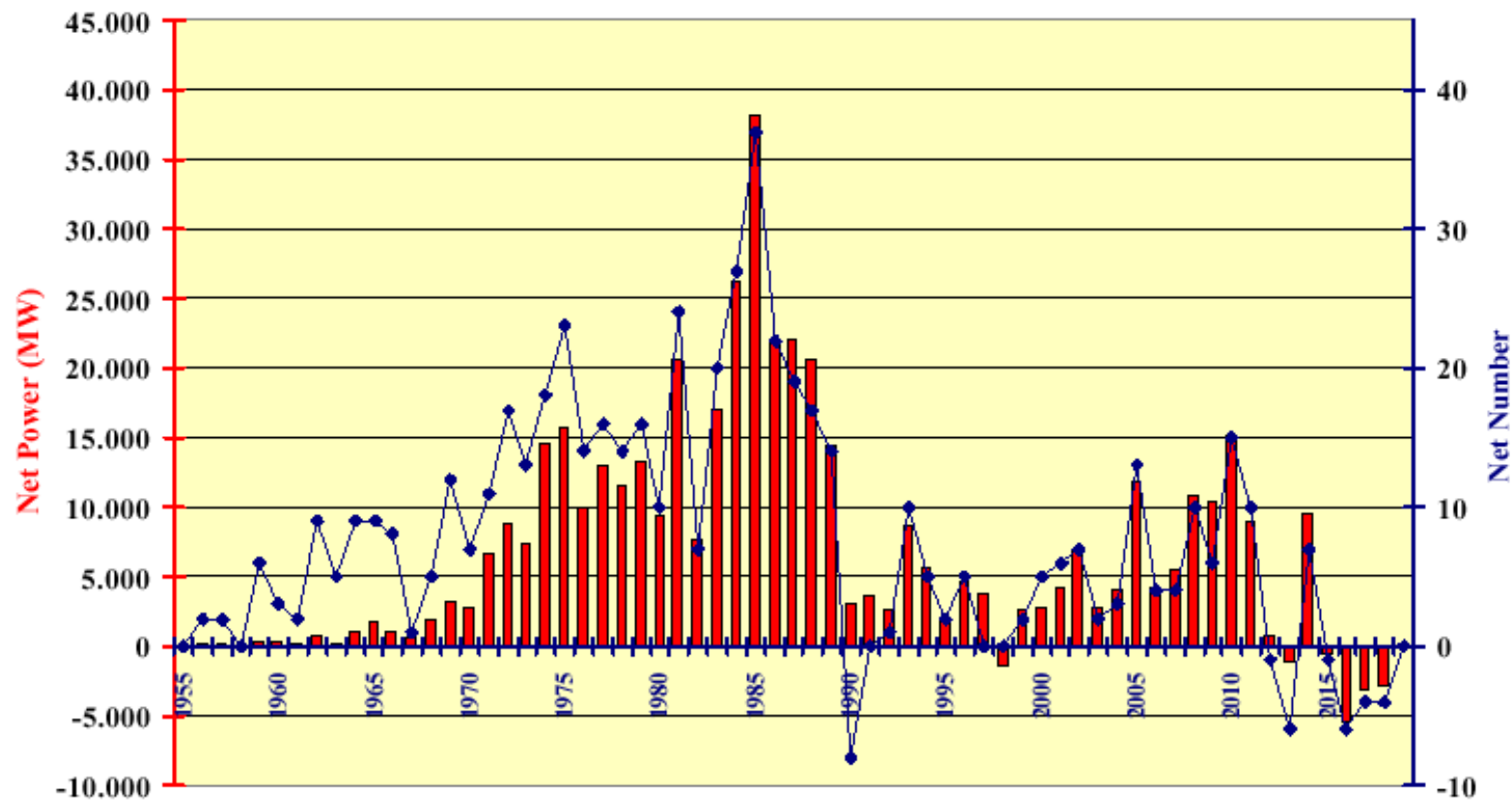
Past and Future

Power and Number of Operating Reactors - World



Effective change in installed power

Net Power and Number of started Power Reactors - World



Power (number) of started minus power (number) of shutdown nuclear power plants in a year



Summary of countries with nuclear power programmes

Nuclear Training Centre
Ljubljana, Slovenia

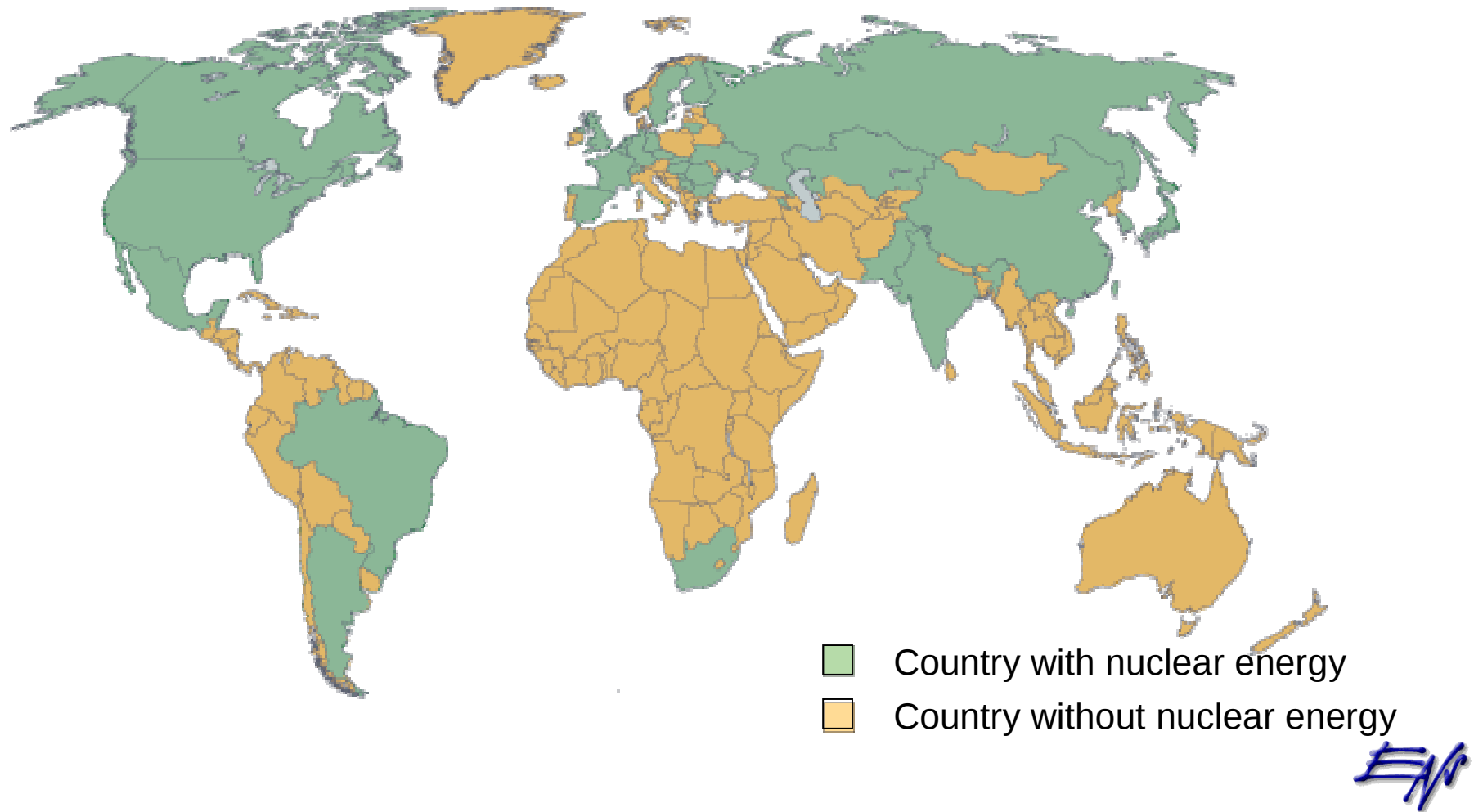


		<i>Operating</i>		<i>Production 2001 TWh</i>		<i>Share of total production</i>		<i>Shut Down</i>		<i>Under Construction</i>		<i>Firmly Planned</i>		<i>Vaguely Planned</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>					<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>
1	ARGENTINA	2	935	7,10	8,30%			-		-		-		-	
2	ARMENIA	1	376	1,90	34,80%			1	376	-		-		1	1.000
3	BELGIUM	7	5.712	44,10	58,20%			1	11	-		-		1	1.000
4	BRAZIL	2	1.855	14,30	4,10%			-		-		-		-	
5	BULGARIA	4	2.722	19,60	44,60%			2	816	-		-		2	1.906
6	CANADA	20	13.601	77,49	13,00%			5	2.016	-		-		-	
7	CHINA	8	6.017	16,68	1,13%			-		4	2.620	26	22.165	-	
8	CZECH R.	5	2.560	14,80	20,00%			-		1	912	-		-	
9	FINLAND	4	2.310	22,50	30,00%			-		1	1.600	-		-	
10	FRANCE	59	63.293	401,30	76,19%			12	3.719	-		-		6	8.780
11	GERMANY	18	20.432	171,30				18	5.605	-		-		-	
12	HUNGARY	4	1.731	14,13	39,10%			-		-		-		2	1.400
13	INDIA	14	2.446	19,19	3,76%			-		9	4.712	6	2.160	3	2.000
14	IRAN	0		0,00				-		2	1.900	-		2	870
15	ITALY	0		0,00				3	1.163	-		-		-	
16	JAPAN	54	44.394					2	172	4	5.062	11	14.654	16	18.958
17	KAZAHSTAN	0						1	70	-		-		8	5.190
18	KOREA, SOUTH	18	14.890	112,00	39,30%			-		2	2.000	4	4.360	6	6.260
19	LITHUANIA	2	2.370	11,40	77,60%			-		-		-		2	880
20	MEXICO	2	1.308	8,70	4,60%			-		-		-		-	
21	NETHERLANDS	1	452					1	55	-		-		-	
22	PAKISTAN	2	425	1,98	29,00%			-		-		-		2	900
23	ROMANIA	1	650					-		1	650	-		-	

		<i>Operating</i>		<i>Production 2001 TWh</i>	<i>Share of total production</i>	<i>Shut Down</i>		<i>Under Construction</i>		<i>Firmly Planned</i>		<i>Vaguely Planned</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>			<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>MW</i>
24	RUSSIA	30	20.739	134,90	15,40%	5	786	6	5.125	15	9.580	3	1.260
25	S.AFRICA	2	1.842			-		-		1	110	-	
26	SLOVAK R	6	2.408	17,10	53,40%	1	110	-		-		-	
27	SLOVENIA	1	676	5,00	39,00%	-		-		-		-	
28	SPAIN	9	7.460	63,60	27,00%	1	480	-		-		-	
29	SWEDEN	11	9.401	69,20	44,00%	2	610	-		-		-	
30	SWITZERLAND	5	2.985	25,30		1	9	-		-		-	
31	TAIWAN, CHINA	6	4.885	35,00	21,60%	-		1	1.350	-		2	2.200
32	UKRAINE	13	11.358	76,20	50,40%	4	3.317	2	1.950	-		2	1.200
33	UNITED KINGDOM	27	11.992			18	2.254	-		-		-	
34	USA	104	95.622	767,30		24	9.107	-		1	0	-	
Grand Total		442	357.847	2.152		102	30.676	33	27.881	64	53.029	58	53.804

Nuclear power is utilised in countries where 2/3 of world population live.

New build of nuclear in countries with half the world population.



NUCLEAR ENERGY - NEW GROWTH

Concerns over:

- i Energy resource availability
- i Climate change
- i Air quality
- i Energy security
- i Competitive price

Point to important role for nuclear power



Challenges facing nuclear

Public, political and commercial acceptance

Radioactive waste management

Maintenance of safety record



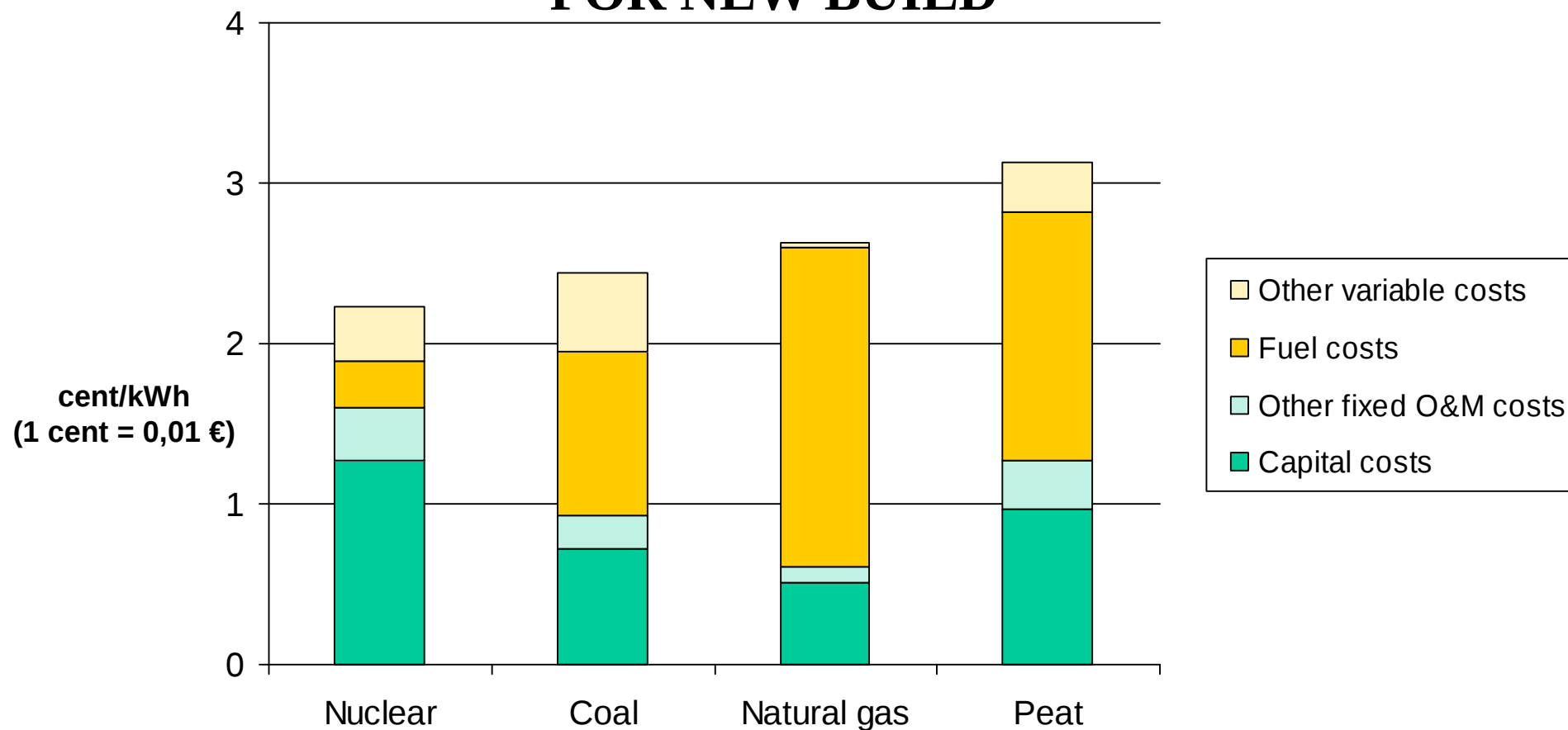
SUSTAINABILITY

- Economically
- Environmentally
- Socially



ALTERNATIVE BASELOAD GENERATION COSTS

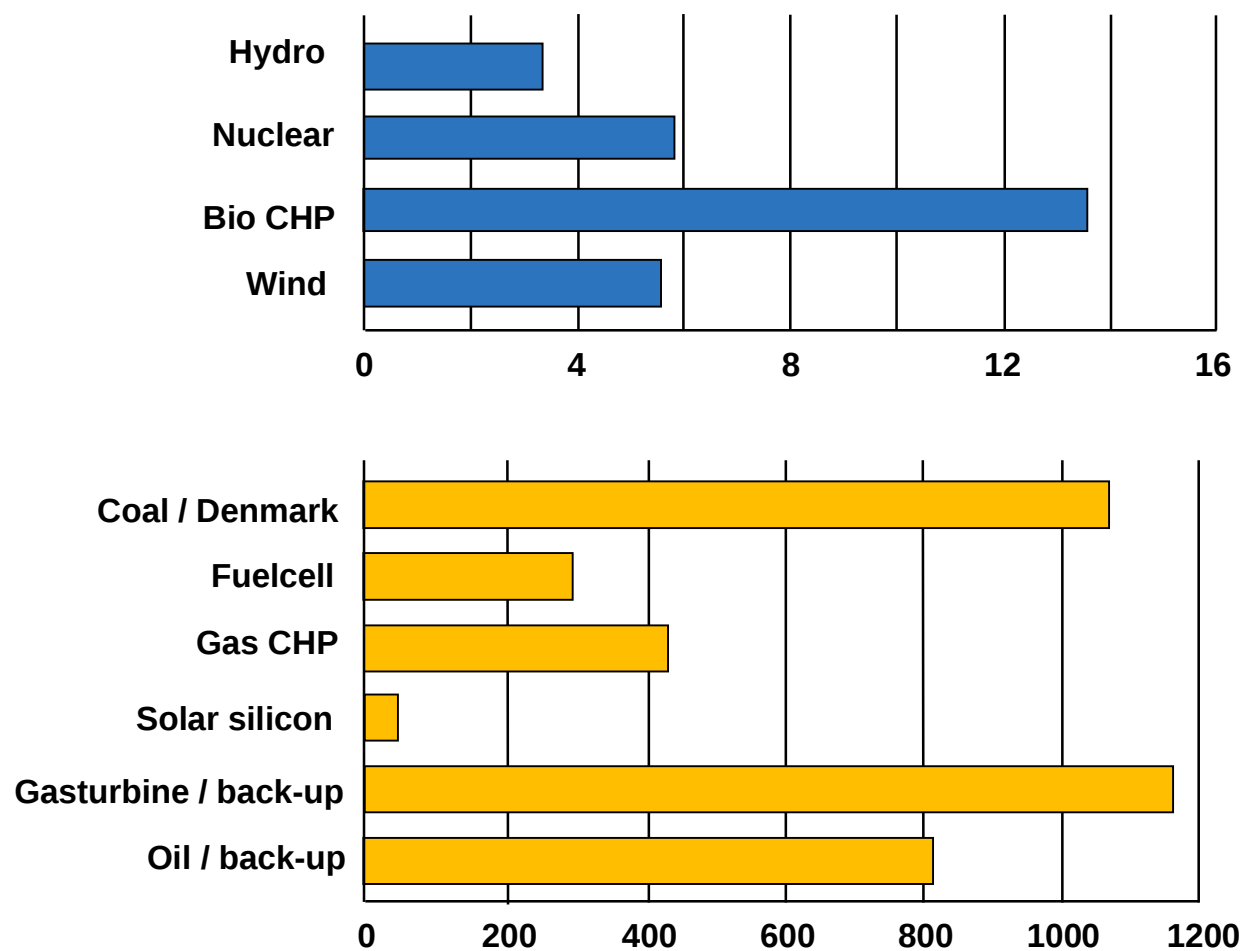
FOR NEW BUILD



Source: Lappeenranta Univ. of Technology
(Paper in Uranium Institute 30.8.-1.9.2000)

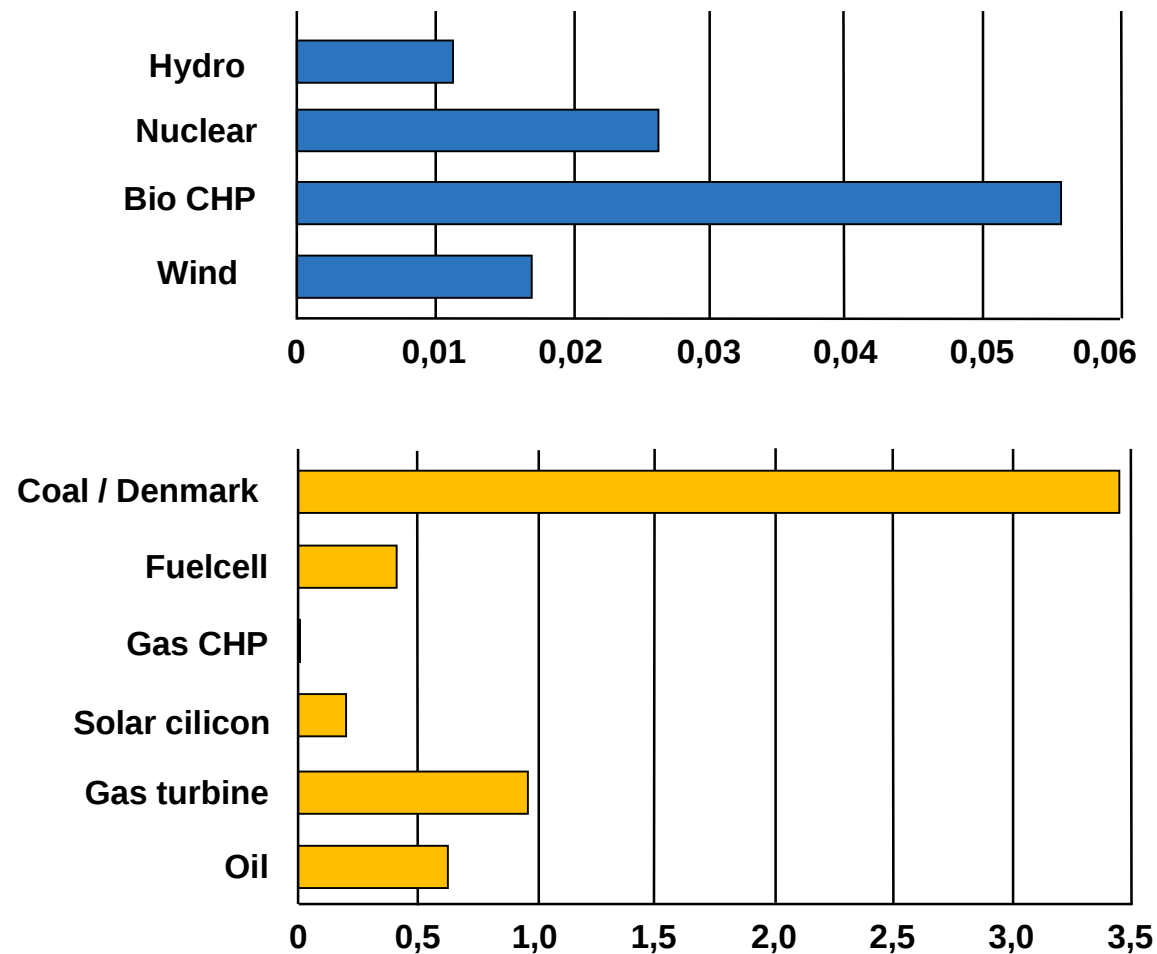


Emissions of carbon dioxide



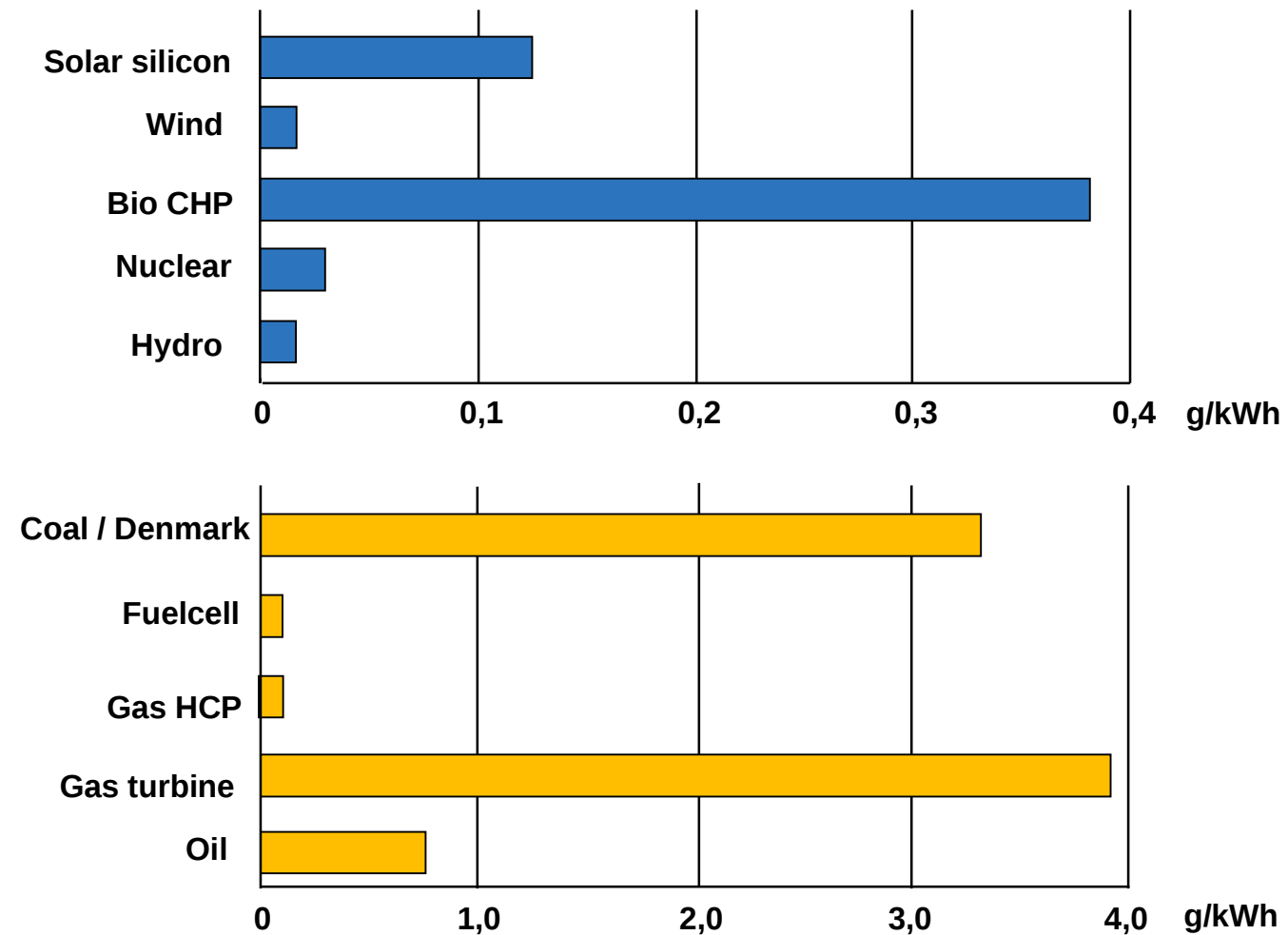
Source: Vattenfall Life Cycle Analysis of electricity delivered to households.

Emissions of sulphur dioxide



Source: Vattenfall Life Cycle Analysis of electricity delivered to households

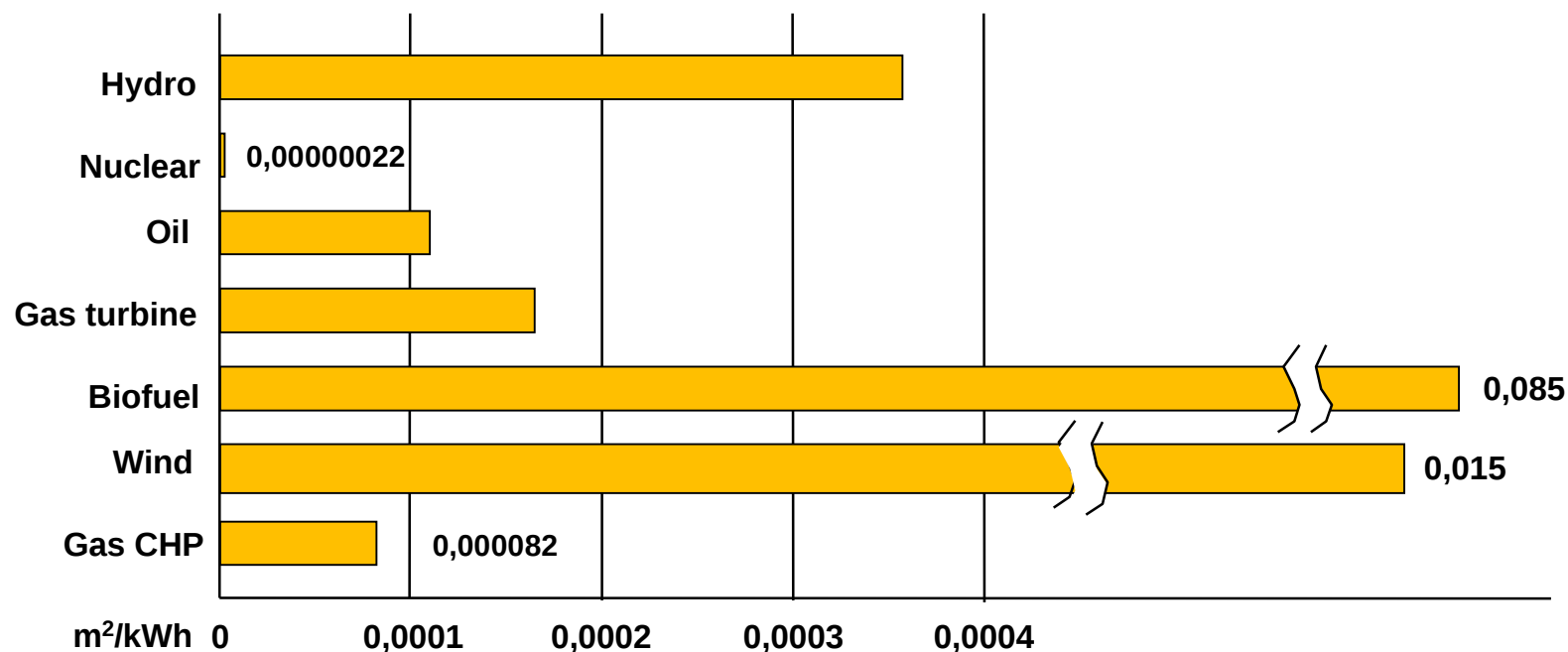
Emissions of nitrogen oxides



Source: Vattenfall Life Cycle Analysis of electricity delivered to households



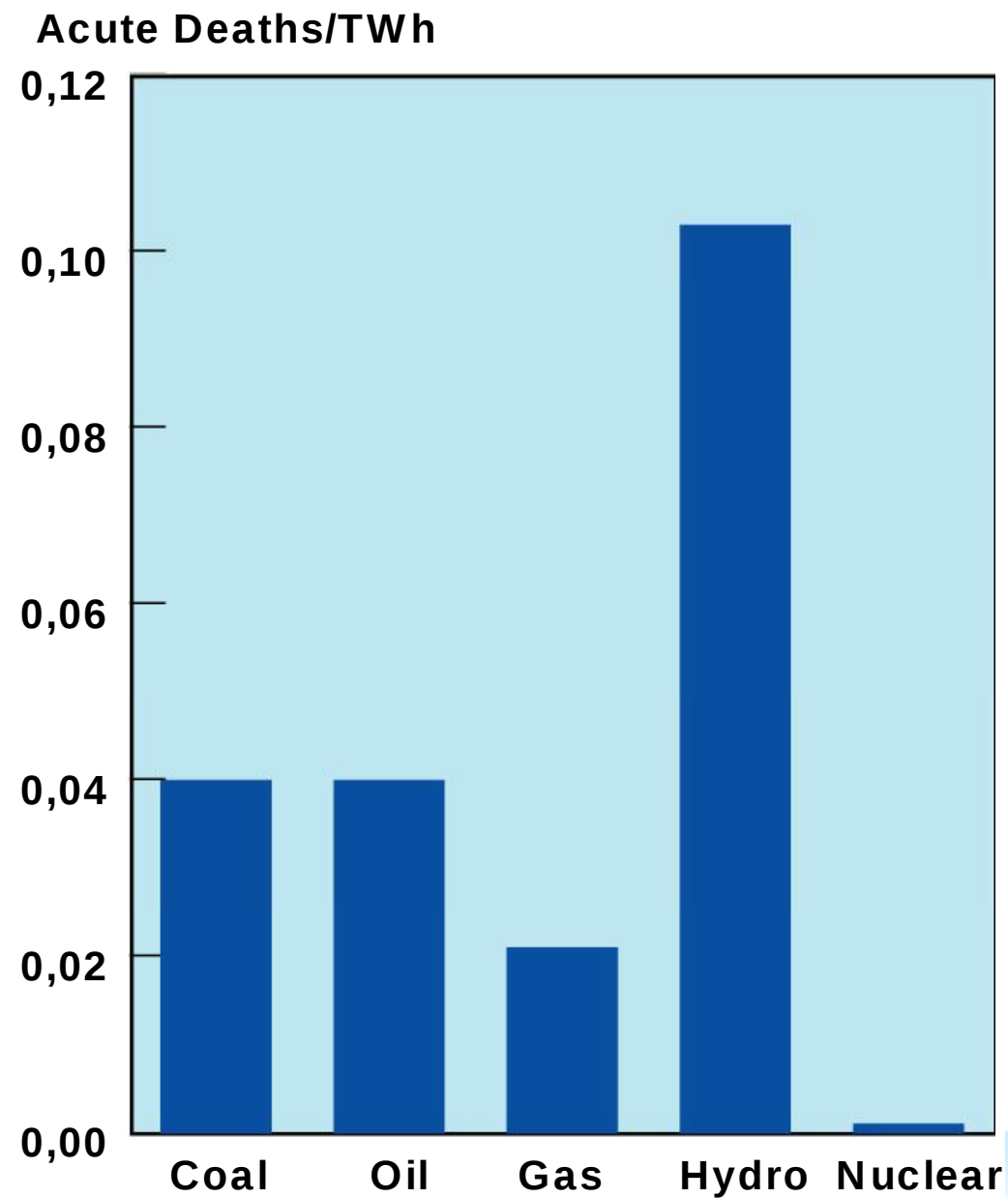
Use of land for different types of energy



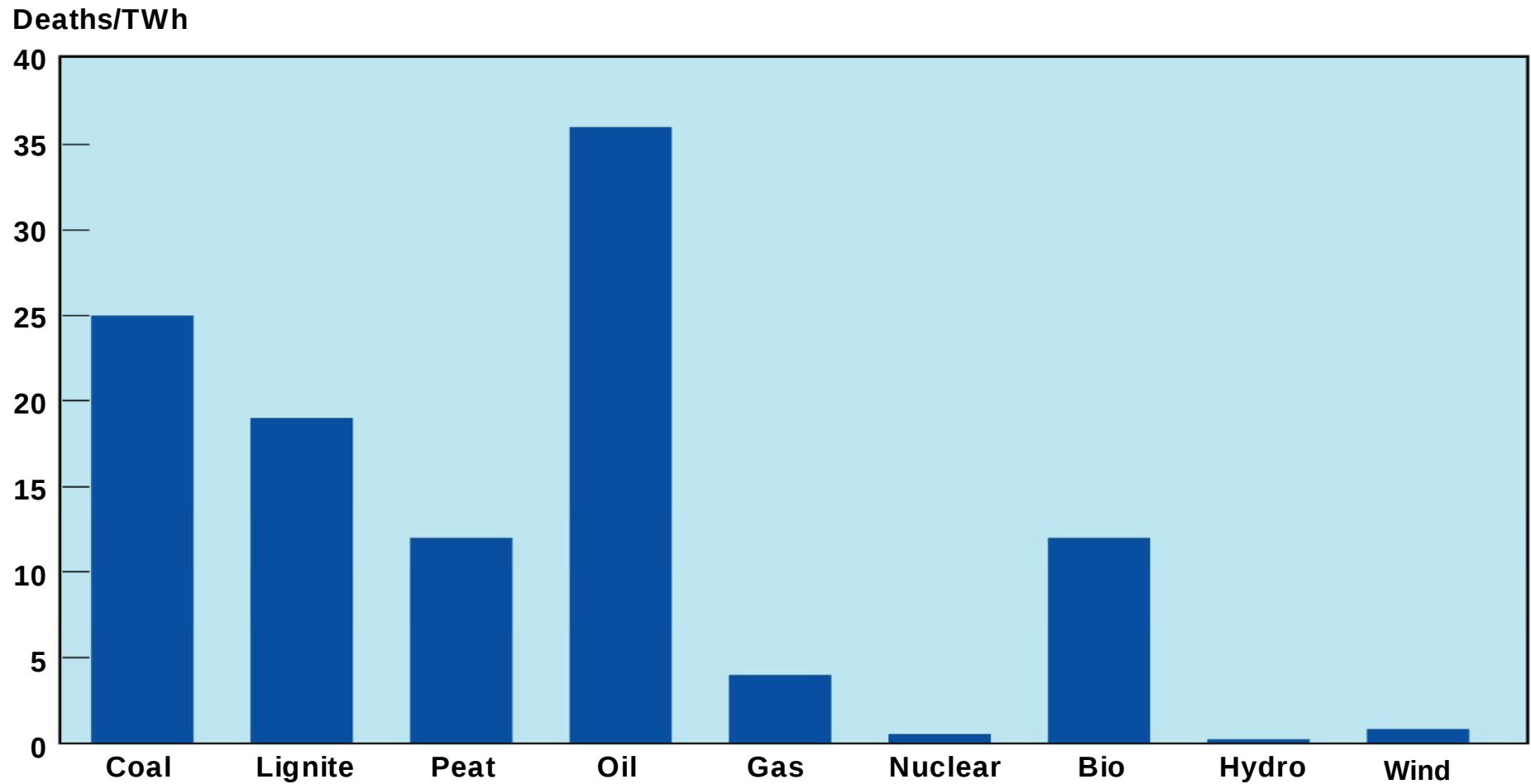
Source: Vattenfall Life Cycle Analysis of electricity delivered to households



30 Years Historic Global Data



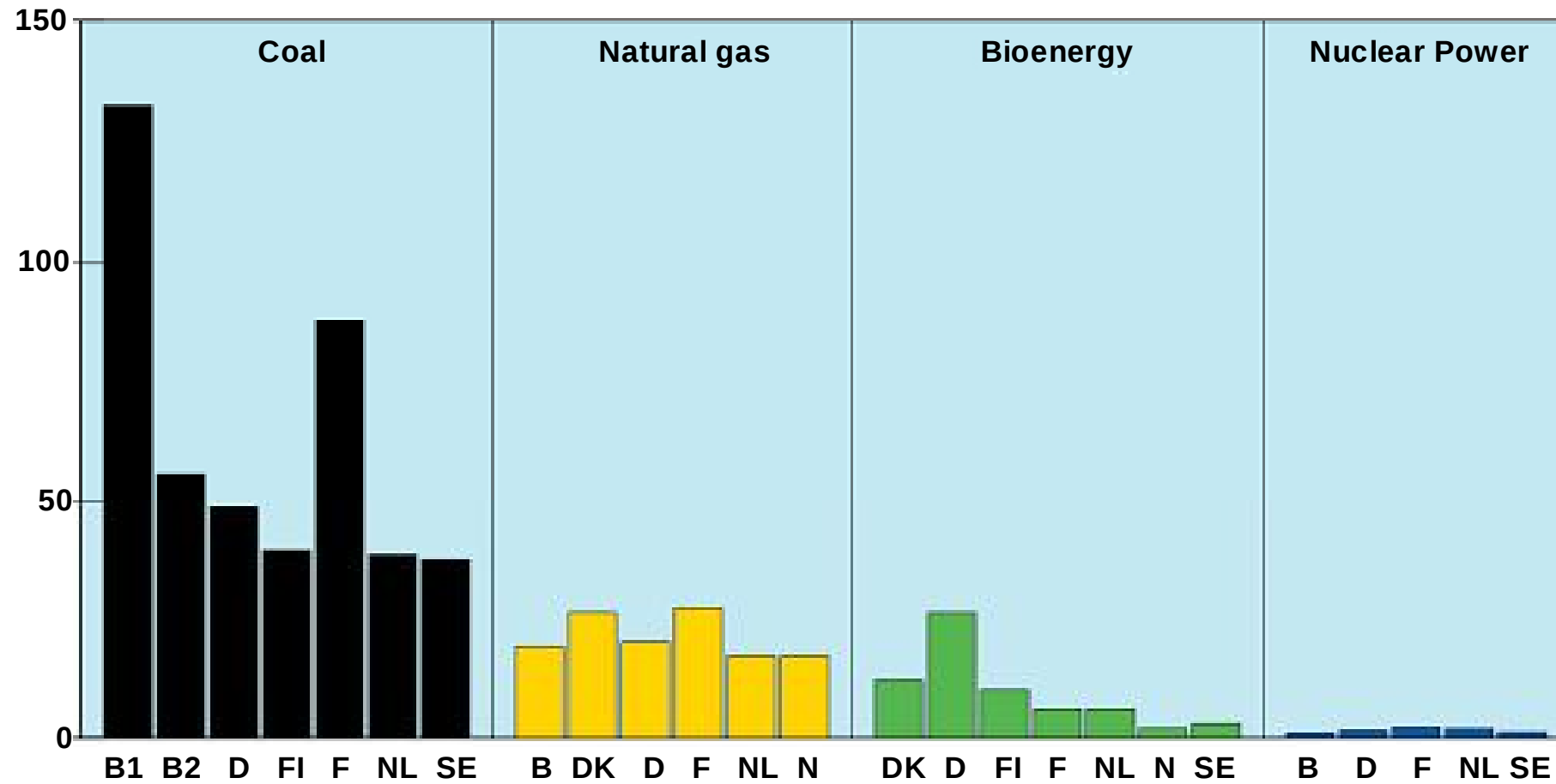
European Union: estimated (acute + late) deaths with existing systems



EN

External Cost

cent/kWh 1 cent = 0,01 €



What nuclear offers...

- Greater stability and predictability
- Costs higher initially, but more predictable in the long term
- Fuel prices stable, with only marginal influence on total costs.

...nuclear offers bulk power at stable and reasonable prices.



A nuclear new-build scenario

- Predicted increases in demand
- Need to replace older capacity
- Pressure to meet environmental targets
- High gas prices
- Need to lower import dependency



European Institutions should

- recognise nuclear's current benefits and its great potential
- avoid discrimination against specific energy options
- keep all available options open



Nuclear industry actions

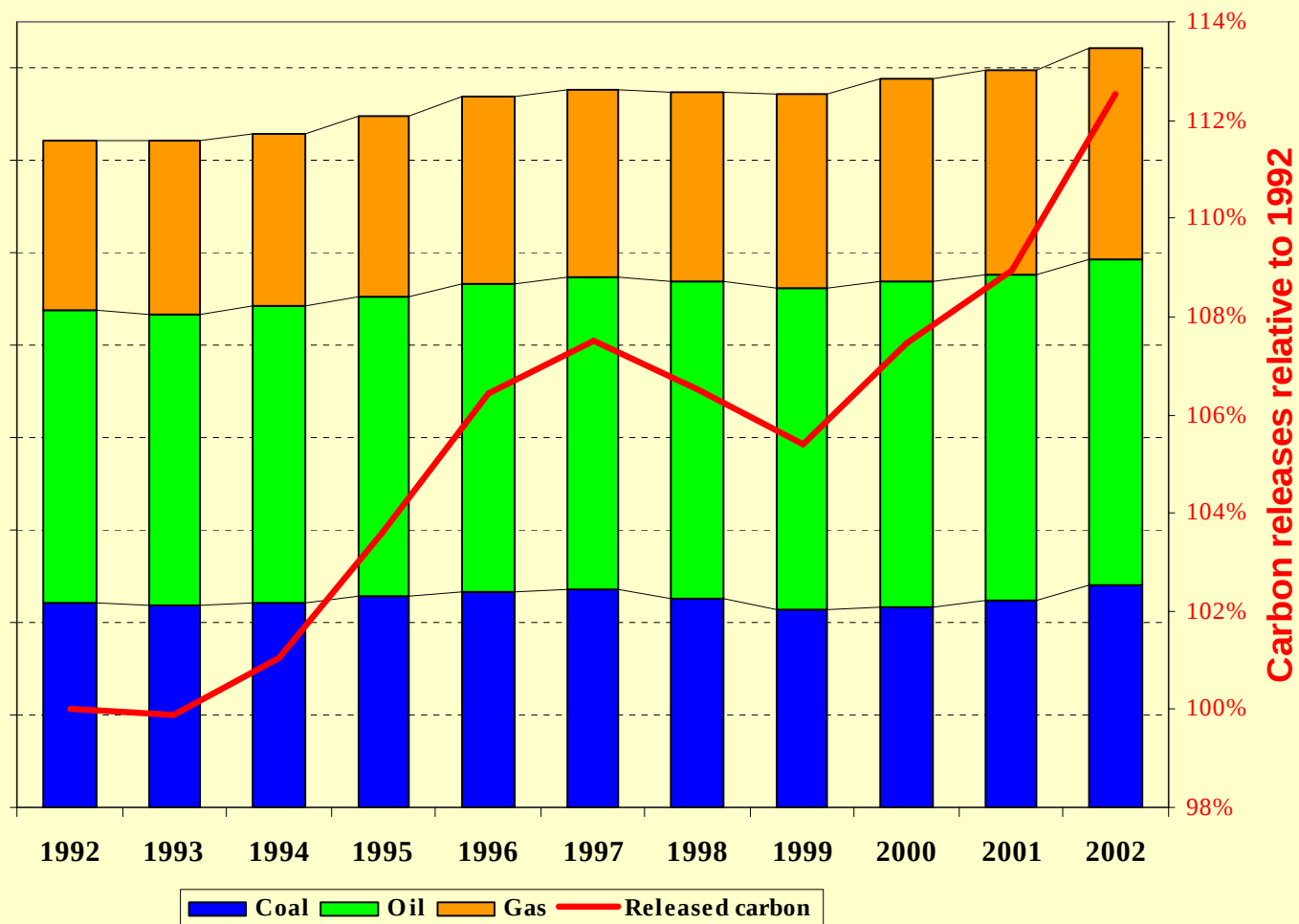
- Continued high safety performance
- Lower new-build investment costs
- Shorter construction times
- Deployment of new-generation reactors, backed by streamlined licensing procedures.



Greenhouse, Geography and Nuclear Future

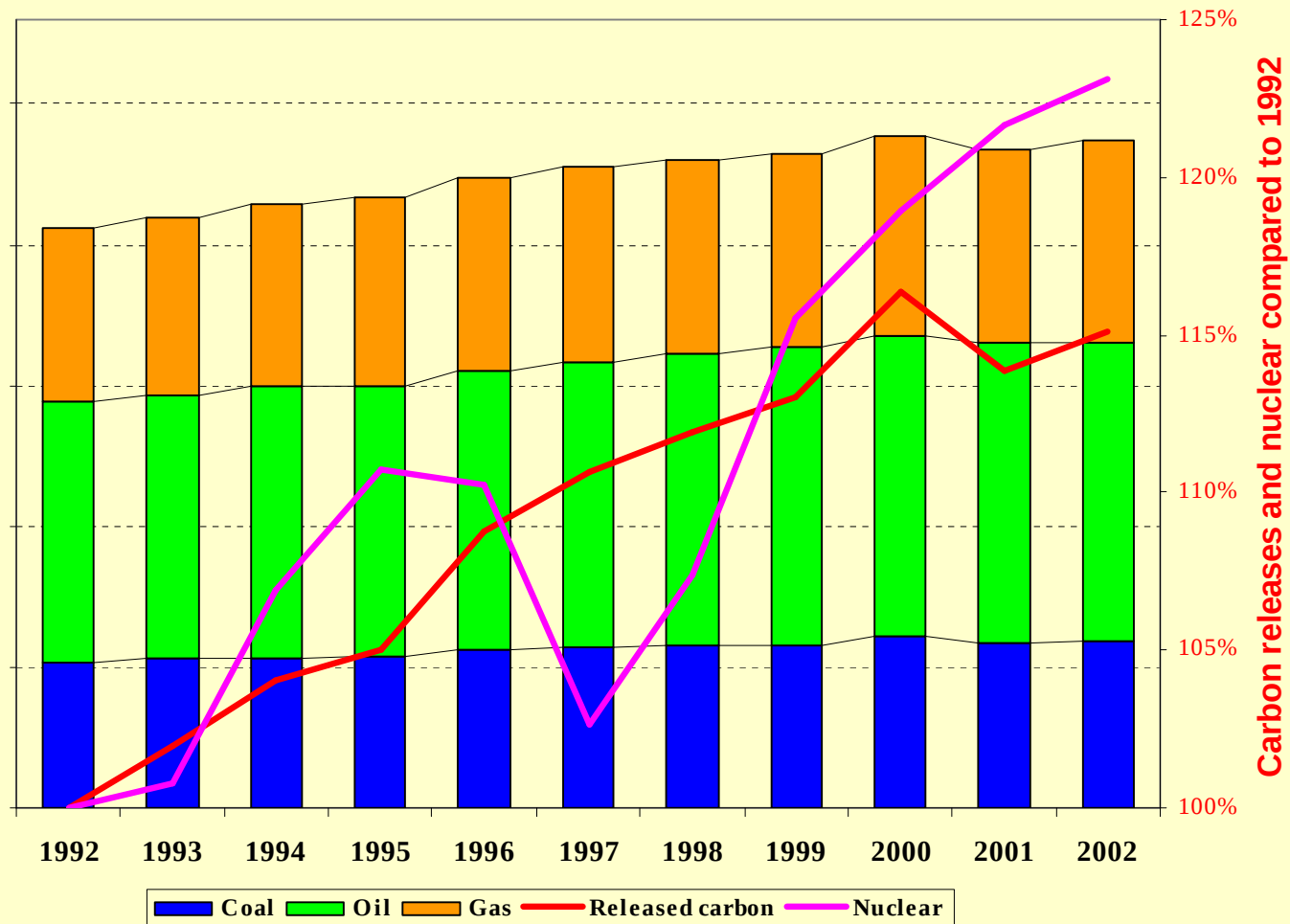


World: Change in fossile fuels use and carbon releases



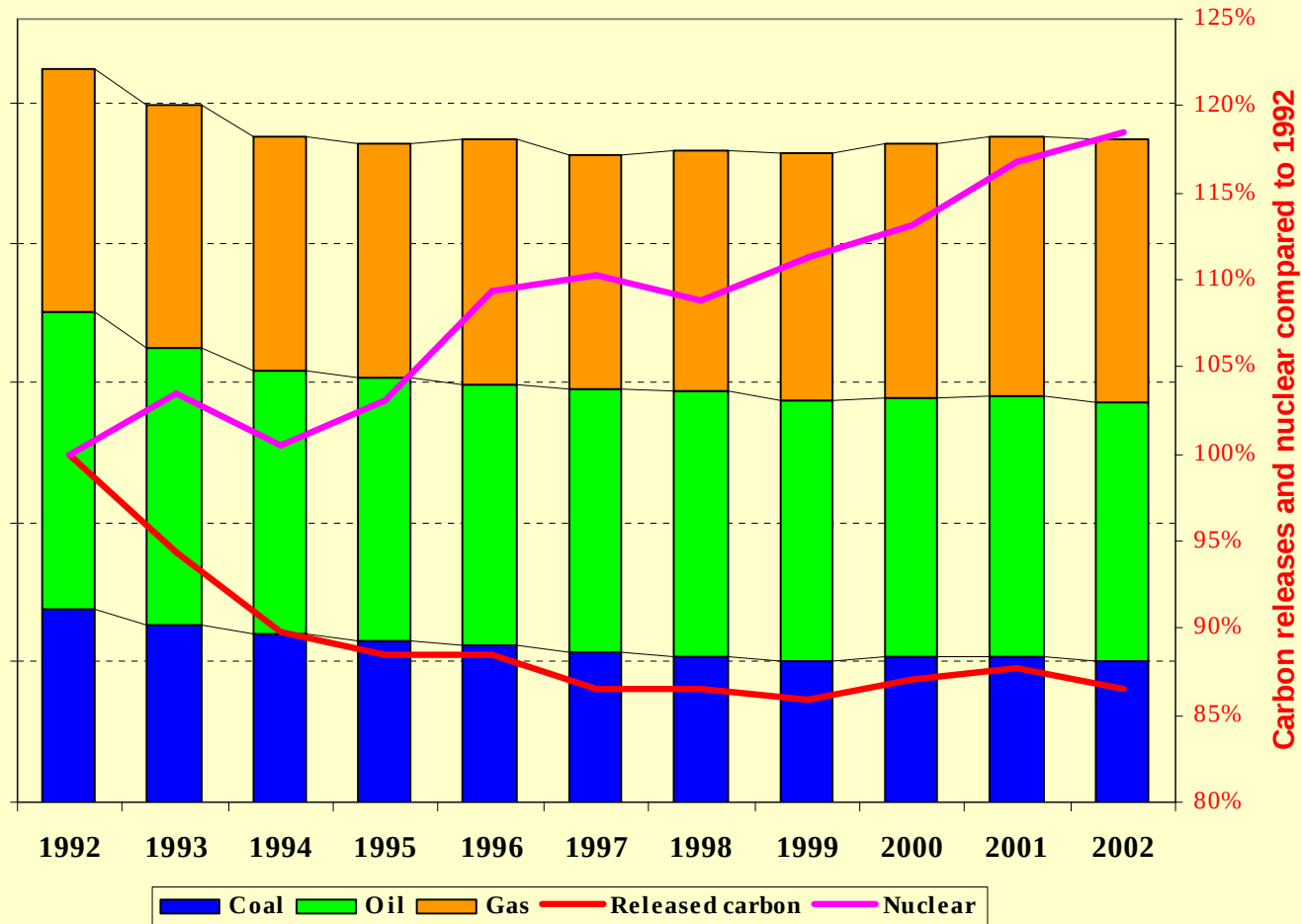
ENP

North America: Change in fossile fuels use, carbon releases and nuclear energy use



ENP

Europe & Euroasia: Change in fossile fuels use, carbon releases and nuclear energy use



ENP

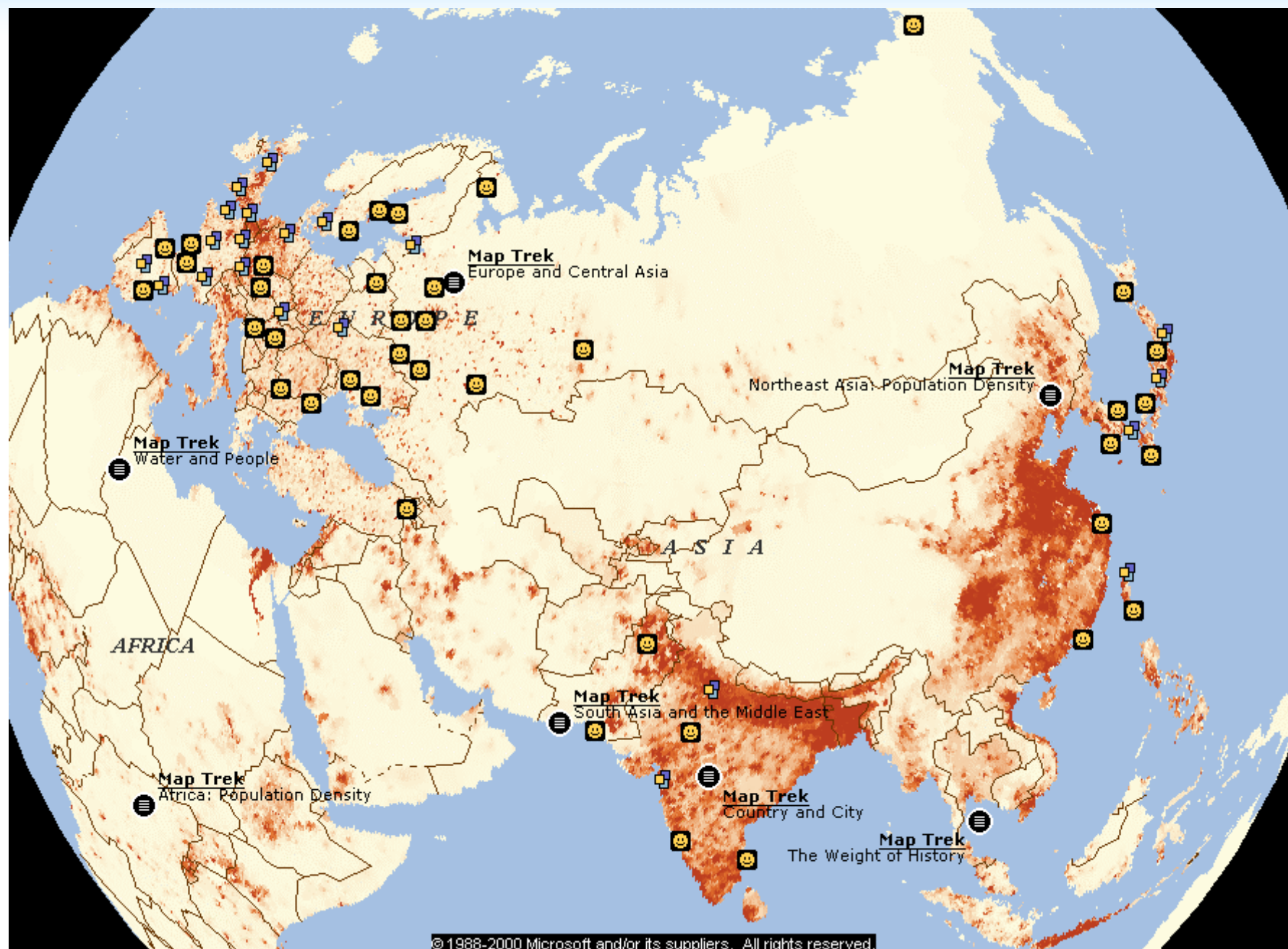
Is this World a fair place?



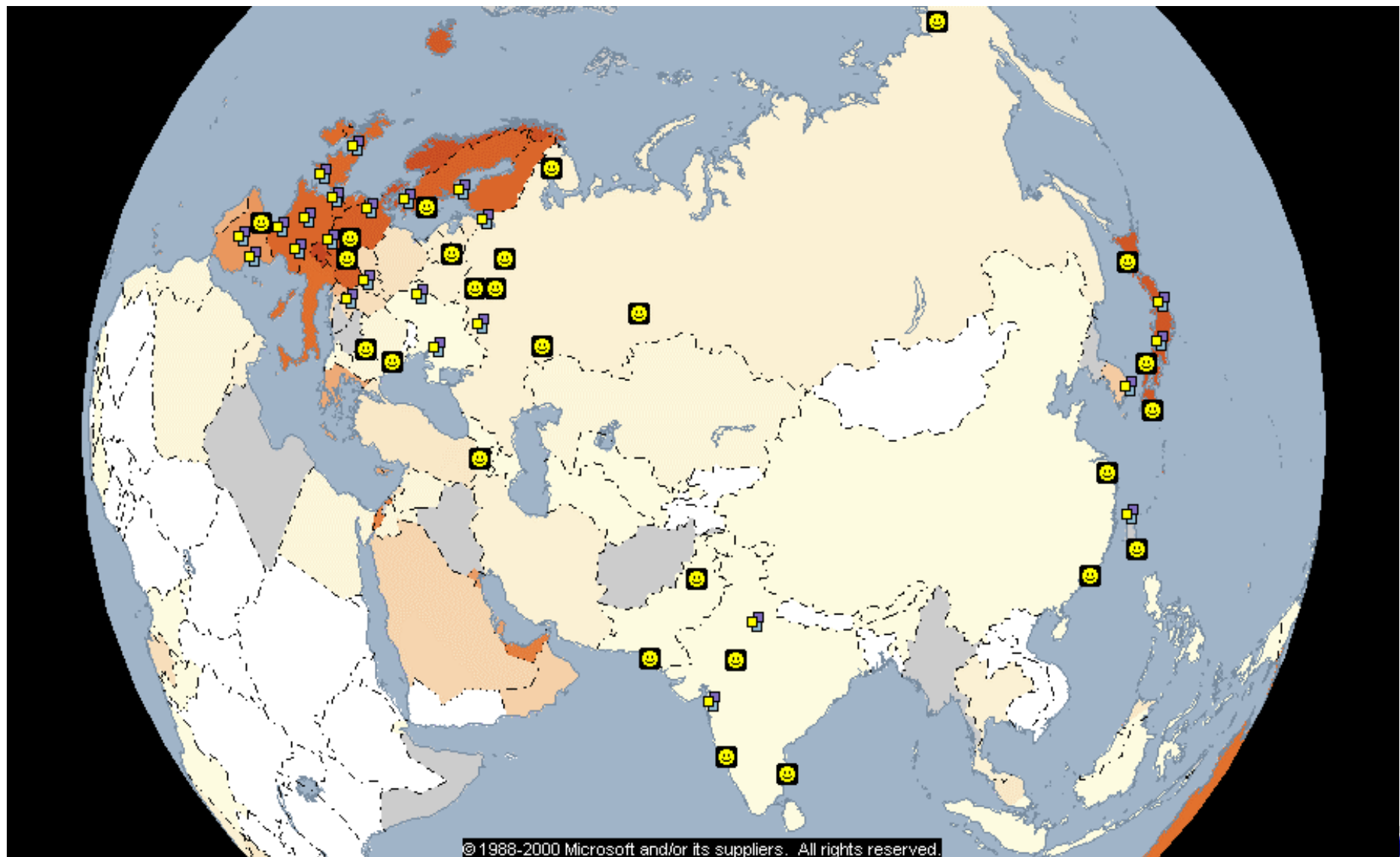




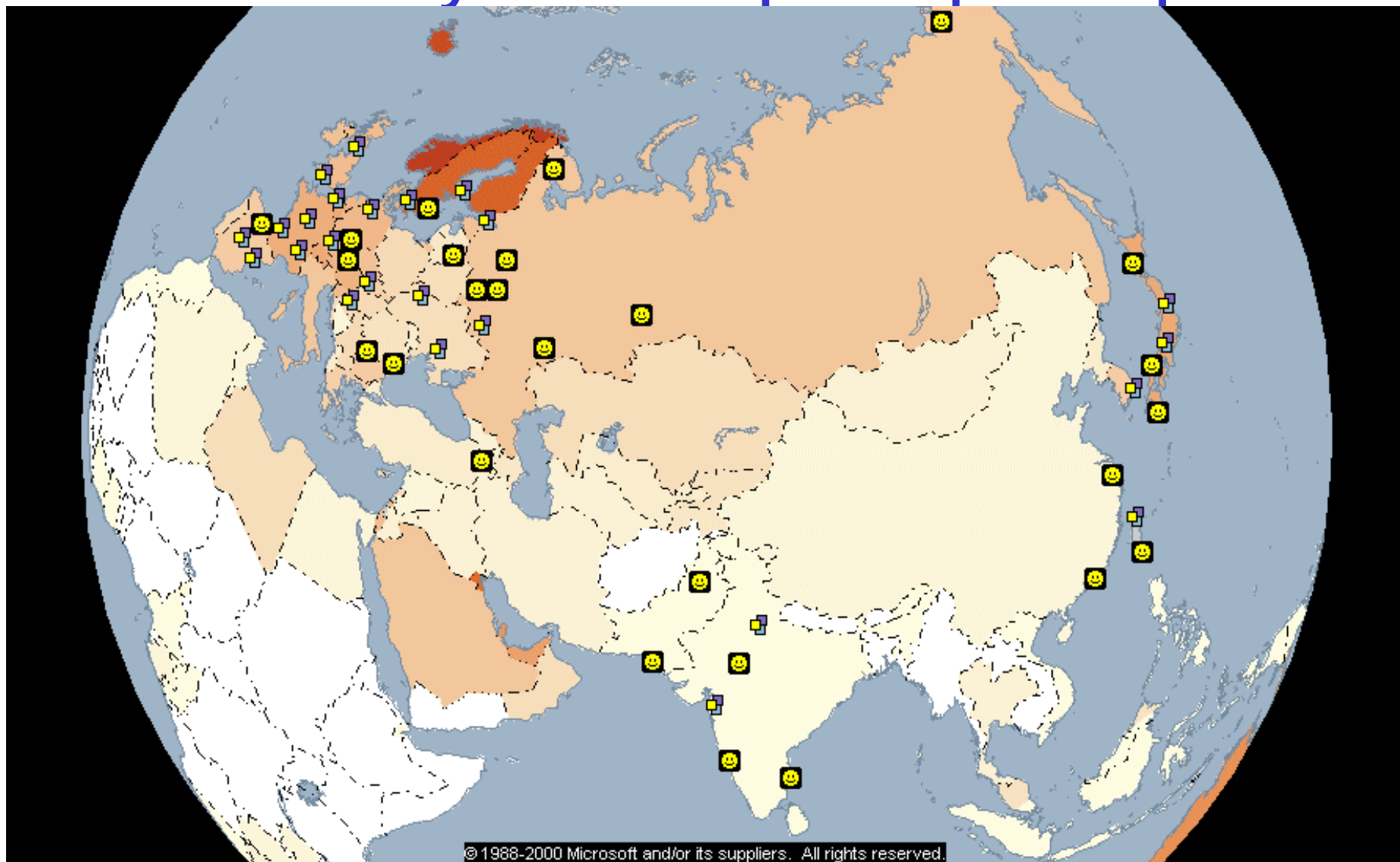




GDP per capita



Electricity consumption per capita





Calcutta

423 kWh per capita



25,000 kWh per capita

60 times more!



This World will be fair...

...once everybody is given the same
opportunity,

which includes

electrical power.

10, 20, fifty times more electricity than
today!





...and we want to do it **sustainable**,
without damaging the environment!