

Competitive advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy

in the EU low carbon economy and a global energy security context

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Situation today:

Increasing CO² emission

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Global warming

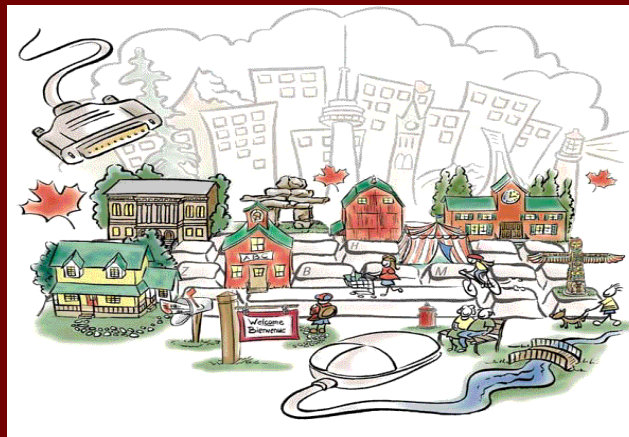
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Global problem

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We need a common solution

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Current key topics in the EU:

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT and R&D POLICY

Objectives:

- balanced energy mix guaranteeing a secure energy supply for EU
- increasing efficiency of power plants with clean use of fossil fuels

Focus:

- European energy and climate packages
- SET-plan

Nuclear energy – what does it mean for Europe?

- major role in the fight against climate change
- one of the largest and cheapest low-carbon energy sources in Europe
- less vulnerable to changes in the cost of primary fuel source, reduces import requirements
- Delivers energy to customers at competitive and affordable prices
- individual Member States decide on its use
- Commission gives priority to nuclear safety and security, decommissioning and waste management

Nuclear energy – what does it mean for Europe?

- CLEAN
 - no CO² emission
- EFFICIENT
 - cost effective energy supply
- FLEXIBLE
 - high controllability and flexibility
- HIGH SECURITY OF SUPPLY
 - no critical import dependency, enough uranium resources



Characteristics of new built

- Extensive *period of planning and construction*
- Large units with *high investment*
- In general, *joint ventures* needed
- *Increased know-how and resources* are needed from manufacturers, service industry, licensing authorities, external experts and investors

Nuclear investments and the changed climate

- Issues surrounding nuclear technology:
 - Limits of *uranium supply*
 - *Finance*
 - Maintaining and improving *safety* performance standards
 - *Technology* and *workforce*
 - *Used fuel* disposal and management
 - *Non-proliferation* and physical security

Key issues

Resource management

- Financial resource management
- Natural resource management
- Knowledge management



Long time return investment is an issue

- Last pick for energy investment: in 60s
- Average age of POWERPLANTS in Europe: 37 years old, PIPELINES aren't much better
- INVESTORS had better sectors to move in
- Obtaining the necessary funding through *guaranteeing safety, security and political support*
 - focus on the role of nuclear energy in the low carbon future
 - focus on storage facilities for used fuel on the long run



Answer of European decision-makers

guaranteeing reliable and predictable political climate:

- *Third Energy Package*
- *Climate Package*

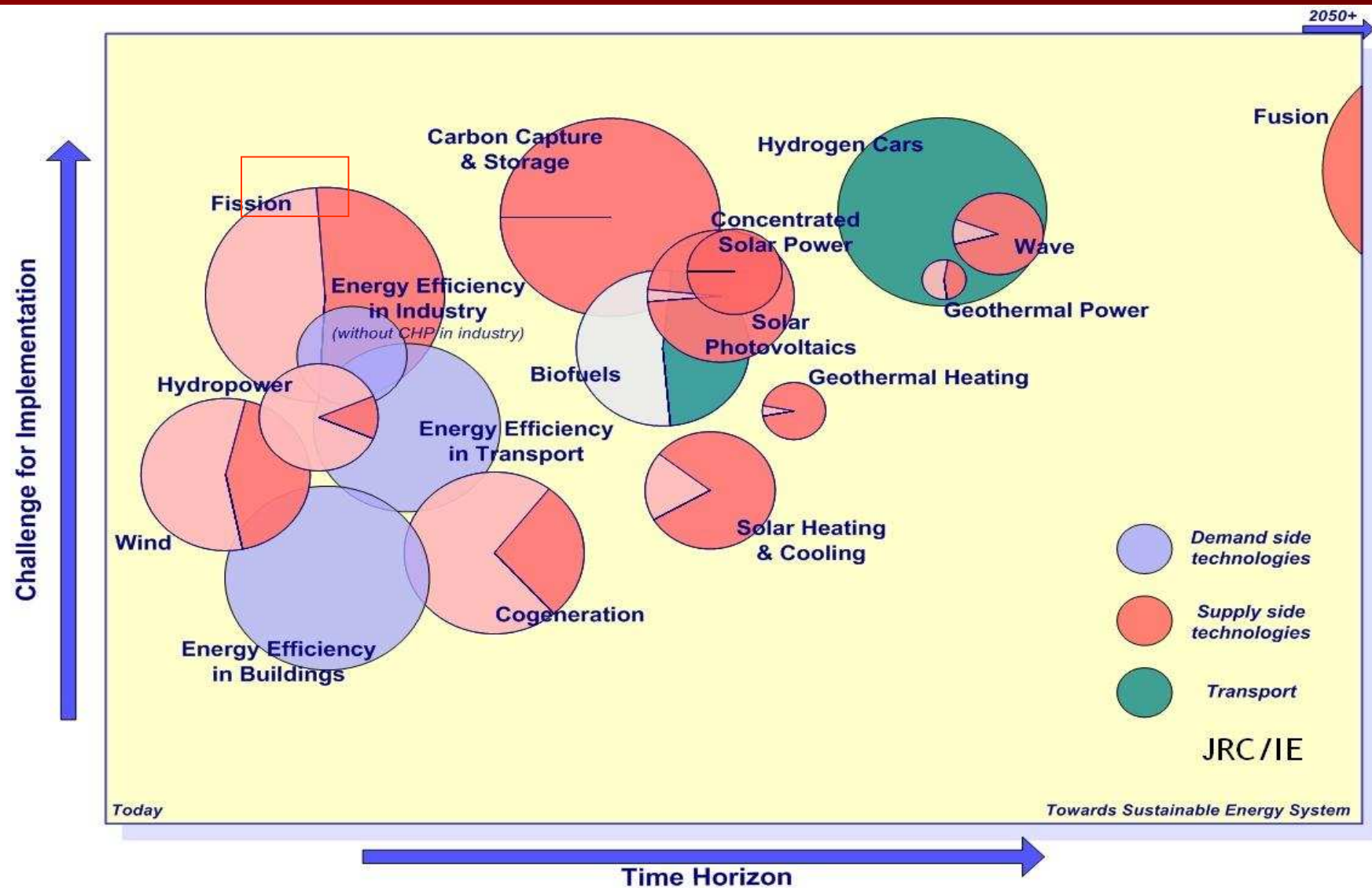


SUPPLY INDUSTRIES are bottle-necks

- Uranium from politically stable countries
 - Australia, Canada and Kazakhstan are among the largest producers
- Cost of uranium is very low in the total cost of power generation
- Used fuel management: SET plan

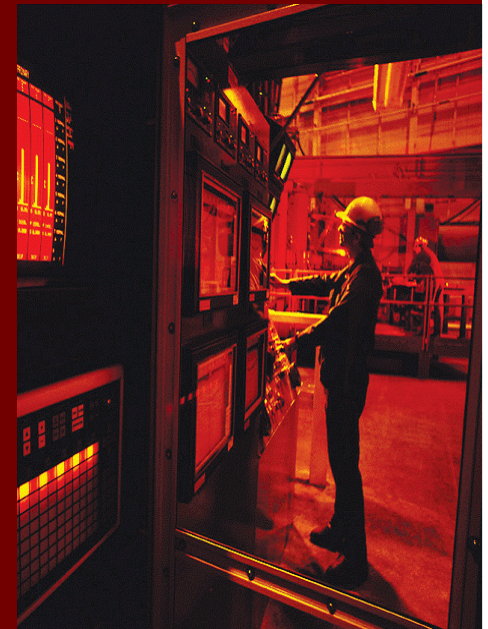
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Supporting nuclear research: SET-plan

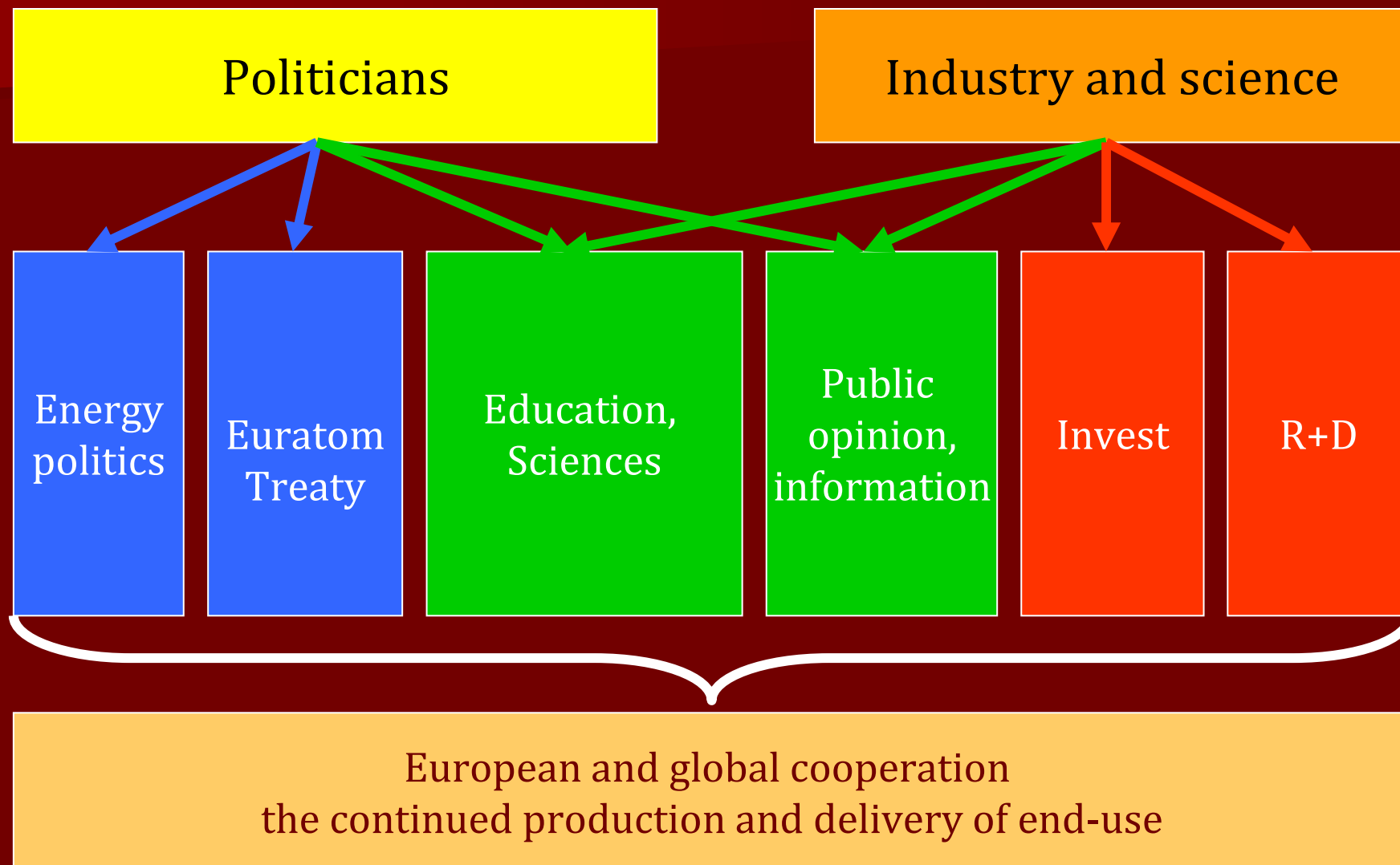


HUMAN RESOURCES are bottle-necks:

- **Skilled workforce**
 - Training of skilled craft workers
 - Engineers and operators
- **Digital turnover**
 - Enhanced safety and risk management
 - Advanced technology
 - Emphasis on qualified engineers and technicians
- **Cyber security**
 - Feature to provide improved security



How to achieve this?



If you are serious about doing something about climate change you can not ignore nuclear energy!

Nuclear energy needs public tolerance and political support!

High time for cooperation, solutions,
investment and responsible thinking

Many thanks for your attention!

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