The Nuclear Energy Agency: *Opportunities for Cooperation and Progress*

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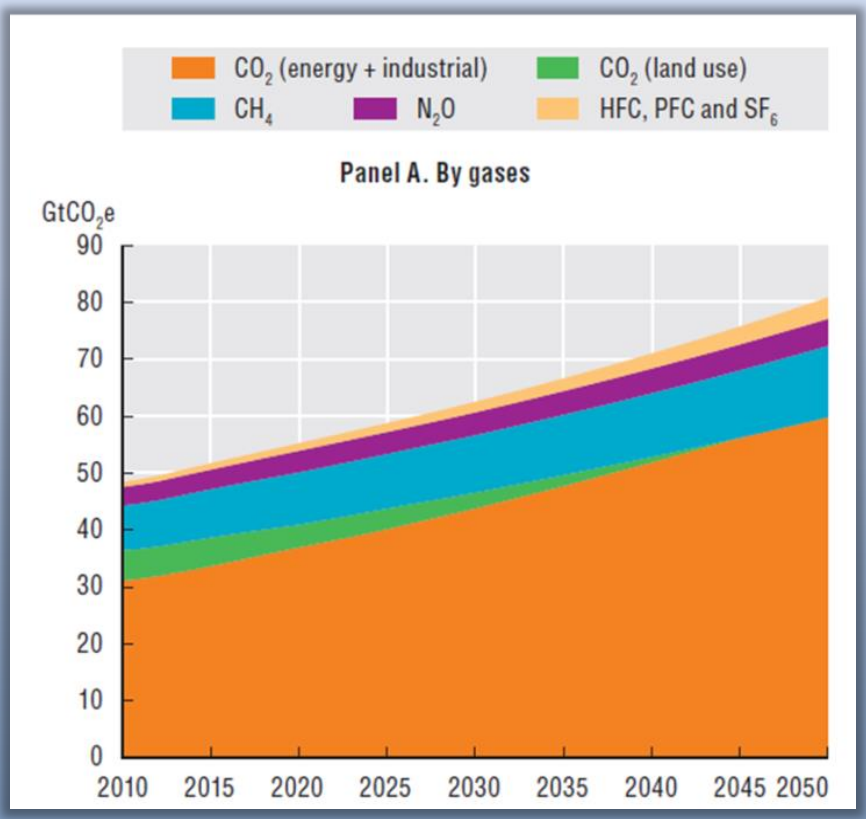
COP 21 – Negotiations are Underway

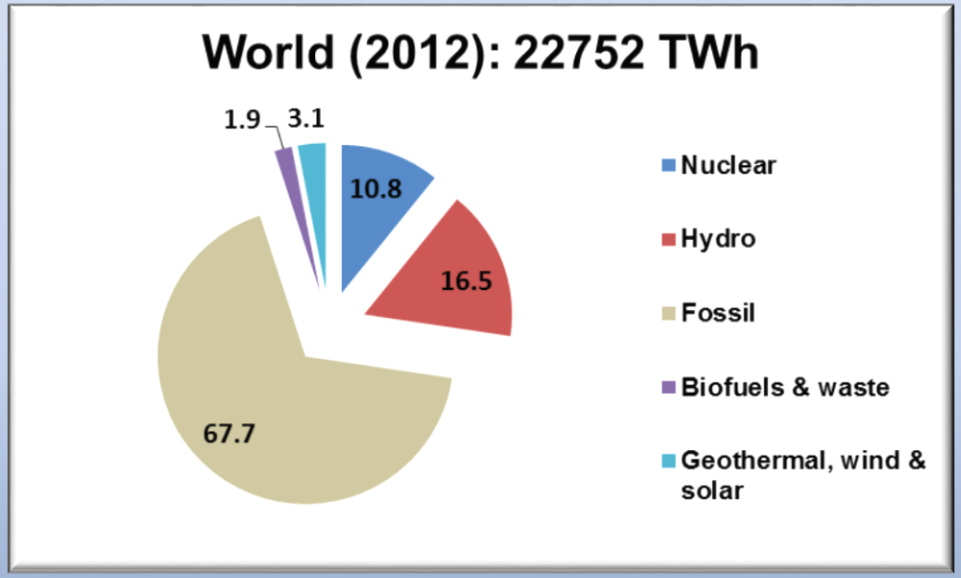
- UN-sponsored meeting began last week – a total of 40,000 attendees are expected.
- Countries plan to negotiate an agreement intended to limit global temperature increases to below 2°C from pre-industrial levels by reducing global CO_2 emissions by 50% from 1990 levels.
- Under the status quo (see right), global CO_2 emissions will steadily rise, possibly leading to a 6°C rise in global temperatures.

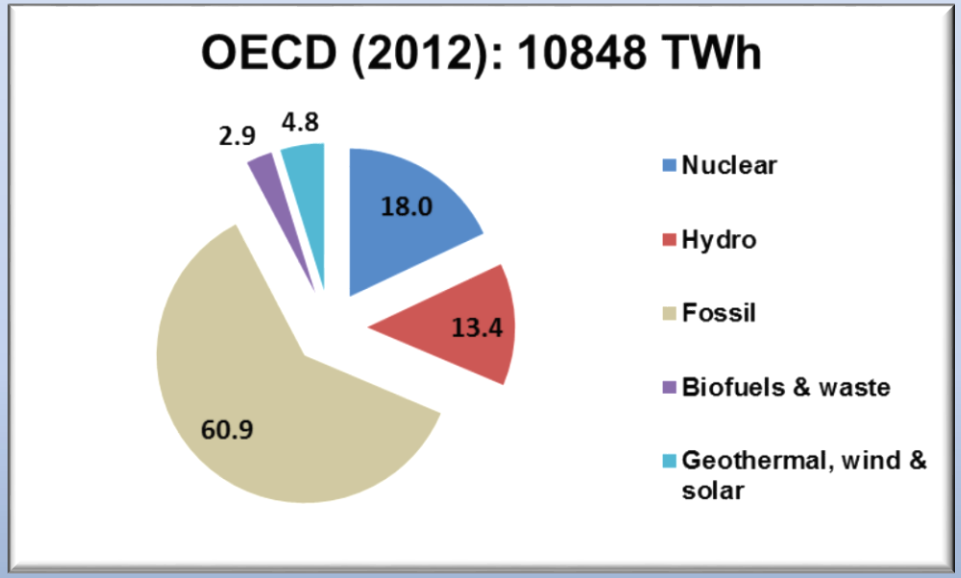
GHG emissions – baseline scenario:



Source: OECD Environmental Outlook 2050

Electricity Today: *Still A Carbon Society*

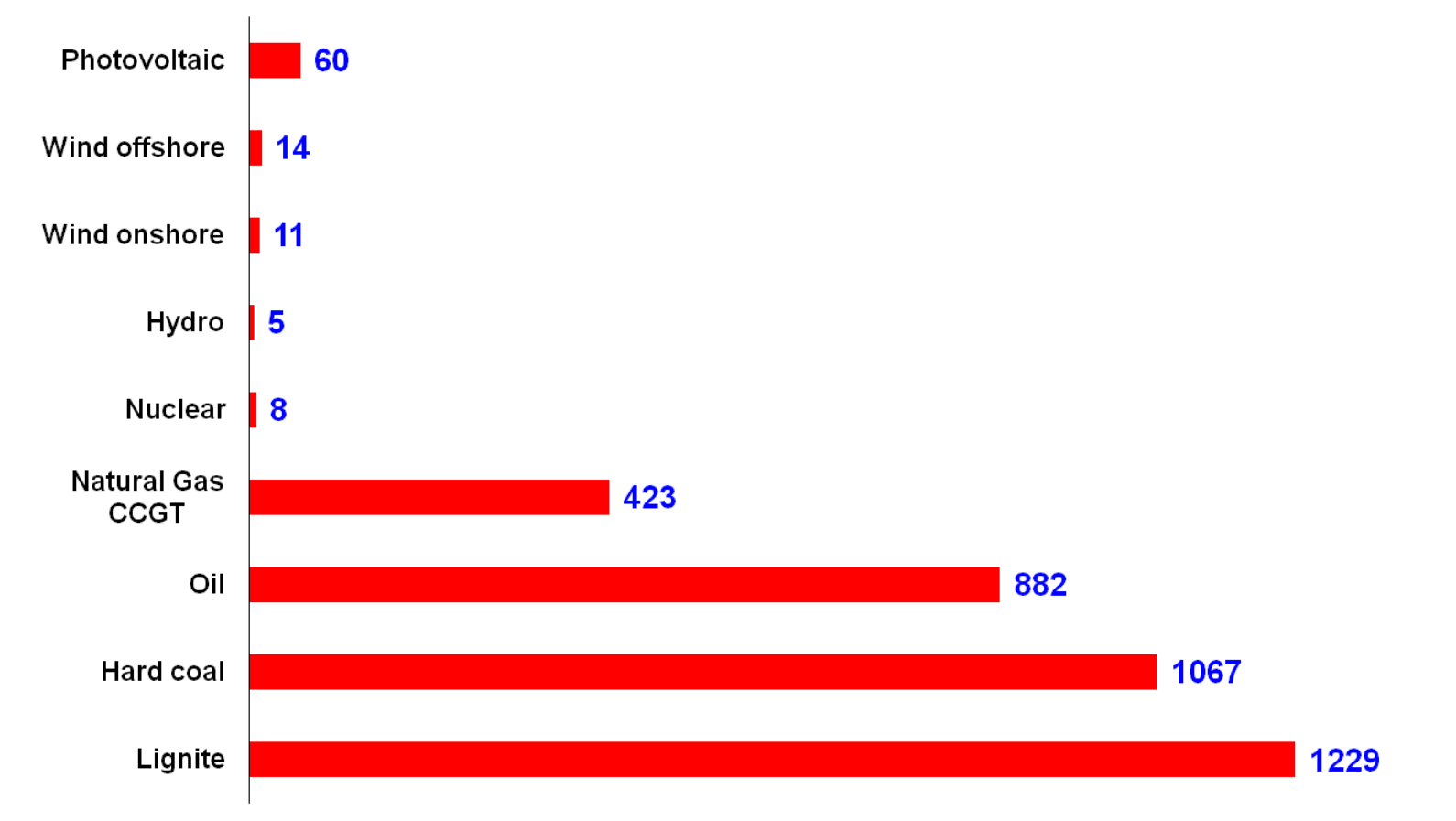




Electricity Generation by Source (%), World and OECD

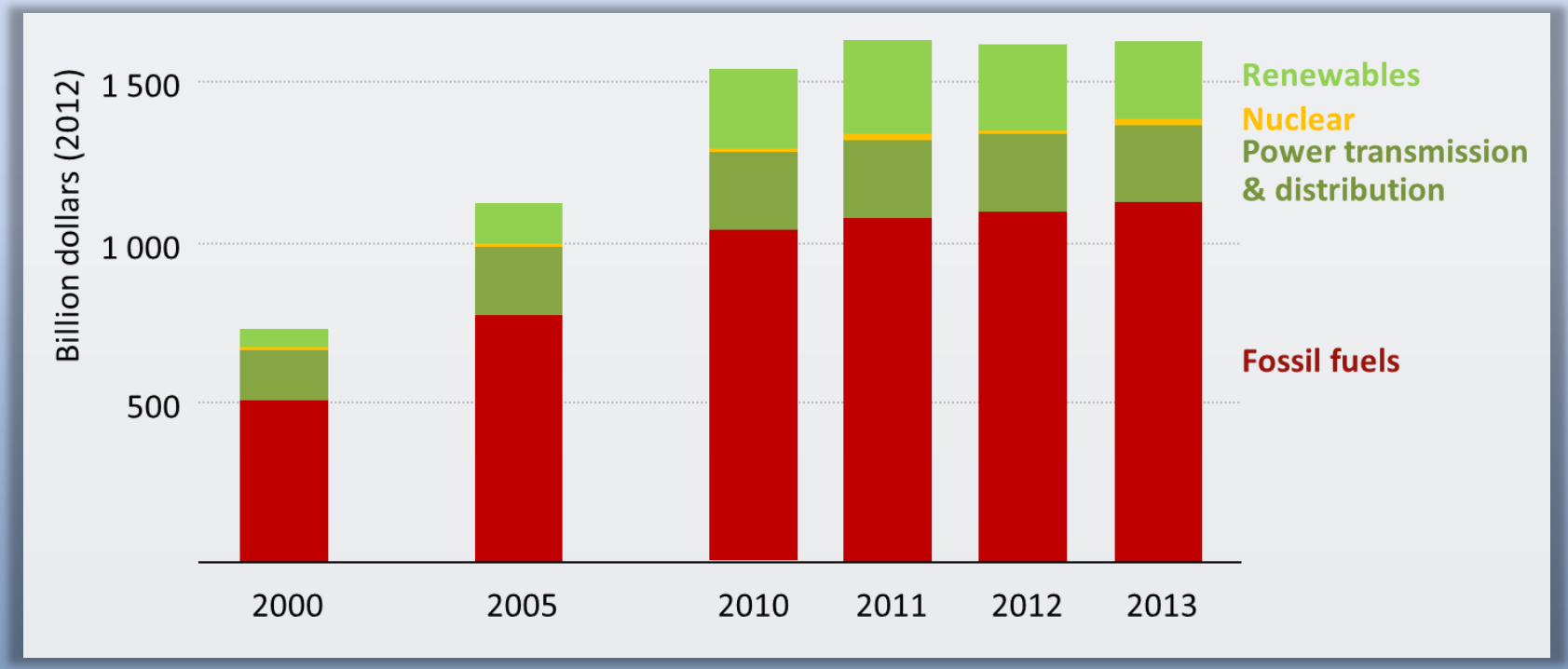
- Nuclear is the largest source of low carbon electricity in OECD countries
- Nuclear is the 2nd largest low carbon power source globally (after hydro)
- 2/3 of global electric power production today is based on fossil fuel

Average GHG Emissions from Electricity Chains in Europe (g CO_2 eq./kWh)



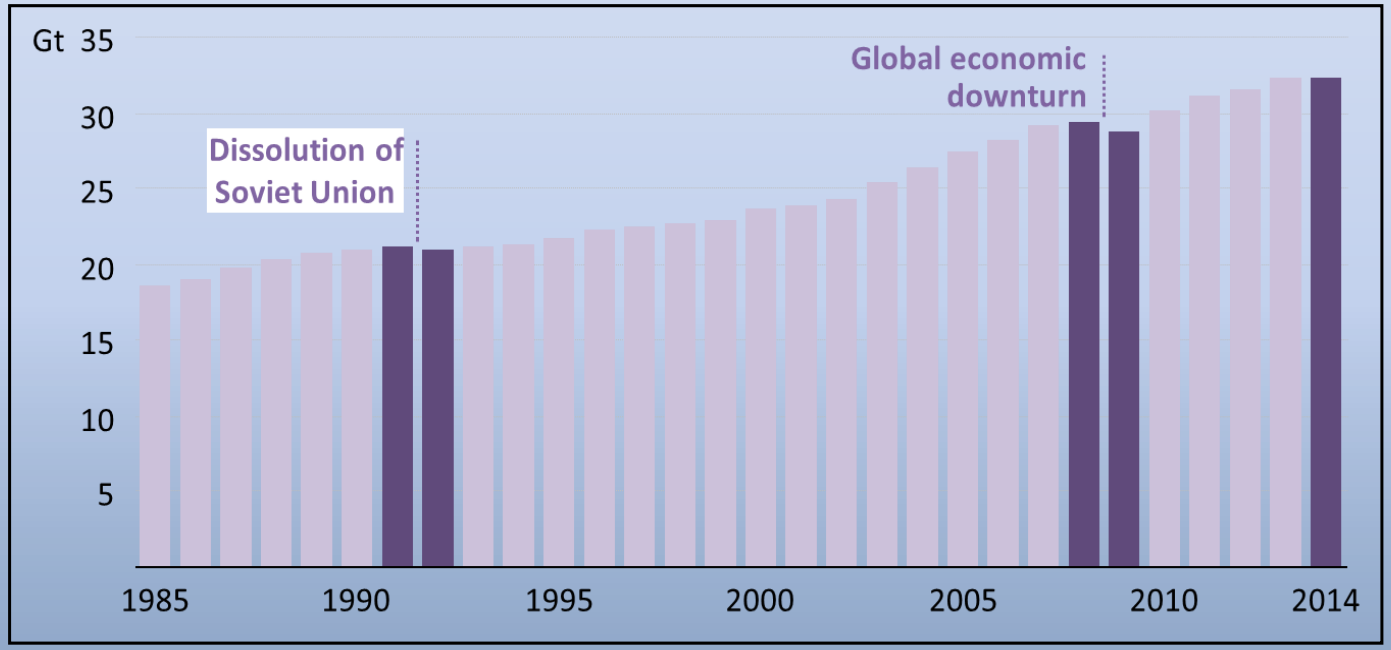
Source: NEA 2007

Investment in Energy Supply: *Dominated by Fossil Fuels*



Source: IEA (2014), *World Energy Investment Outlook*, International Energy Agency, OECD/IEA, Paris.

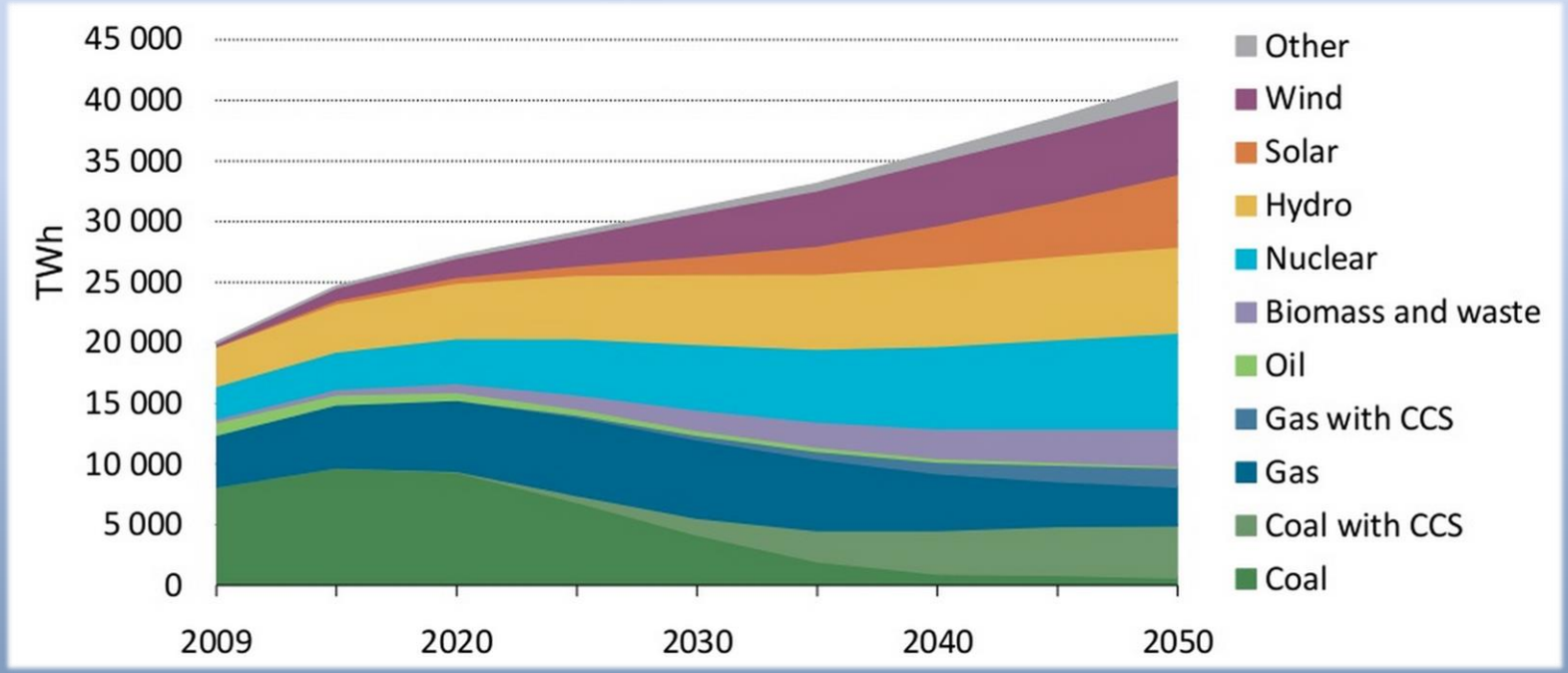
Considerations of Carbon:
It's all about energy production



Source: IEA

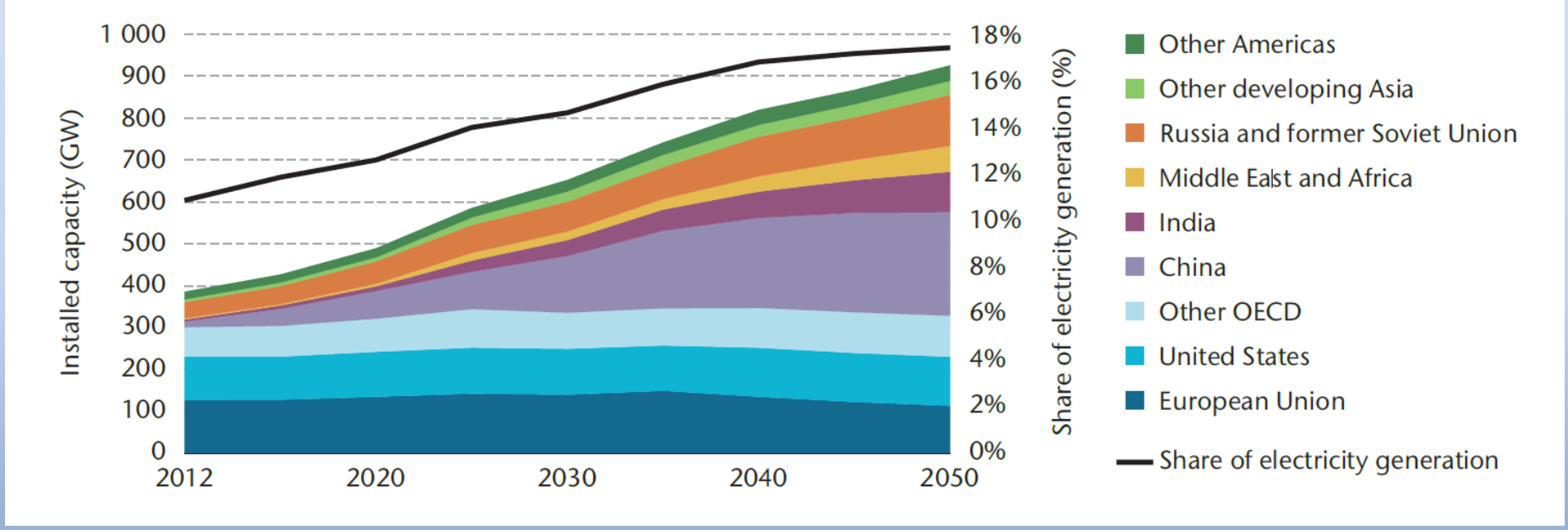
- Energy use is responsible for about 70% of total, global GHG emissions.
- CO_2 constitutes 90% of total energy-related emissions.
- In the energy sector, CO_2 is *exclusively* generated by fossil fuels.

IEA 2°C Scenario:
Nuclear is Required to Provide the Largest Contribution to Global Electricity in 2050



Source: IEA

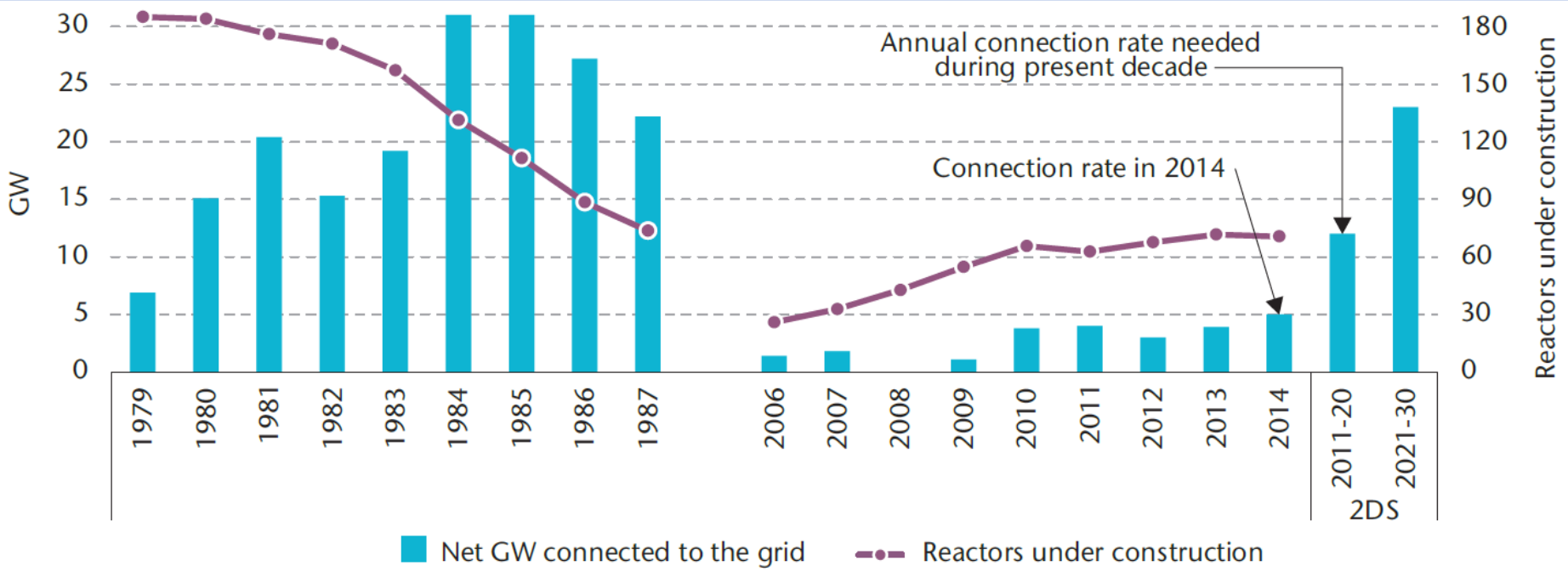
Global Nuclear Capacity in the 2°C Scenario



(All capacities are gross capacities)

- 930 GW by 2050 (up from 390 GW today) – an additional 500 reactors
- Nuclear's share of global electricity rises to 17% (up from 11% today)
- A formidable challenge – increase current capacity by 2.3X in 35 years
- Meanwhile, many current reactors will retire and would be replaced

Nuclear Capacity Additions



- **In 2014, 3 construction starts, 5 GW connected**
- **Need more than 12 GW/year to meet target**
- **Nuclear is <u>not on track</u> to fulfil its role in the 2°C Scenario**

The NEA: A Forum for Cooperation

- Founded in 1958
- 31 member countries
- 7 standing technical committees
- 75 working parties and expert groups
- 21 international joint projects

NEA Member Countries

The NEA's current membership consists of 31 countries in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. Together they account for approximately 85% of the world's installed nuclear capacity.

Major NEA Separately Funded Activities

21 Major Joint Projects

(Involving countries from within and beyond NEA membership)

- **Nuclear safety research** and experimental data (thermal-hydraulics, fuel behaviour, severe accidents)
- **Nuclear safety databases** (fire, common-cause failures)
- **Nuclear science** (thermodynamics of advanced fuels)
- **Radioactive waste management** (thermochemical database)
- **Radiological protection** (occupational exposure)

Secretariat-Serviced Organisations

- **Generation IV International Forum (GIF)** with the goal to improve sustainability (including effective fuel utilisation and minimisation of waste), economics, safety and reliability, proliferation resistance and physical protection.
- **Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP)** initiative by national safety authorities to leverage their resources and knowledge for new reactor design reviews.
- **International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC)** forum for international discussion on wide array of nuclear topics involving both developed and emerging economies.

Improving Human Factors is Crucial

- ✓ Organisational decision making.
- ✓ Safety culture of the plant staff and the regulator.
- ✓ Training to ensure that operators are well-prepared for a wide range of possible challenges.
- ✓ Openness and transparency.
- ✓ Stakeholder involvement.

→ The NEA created a **Division of Human Aspects of Nuclear Safety** to deal with these vital issues.

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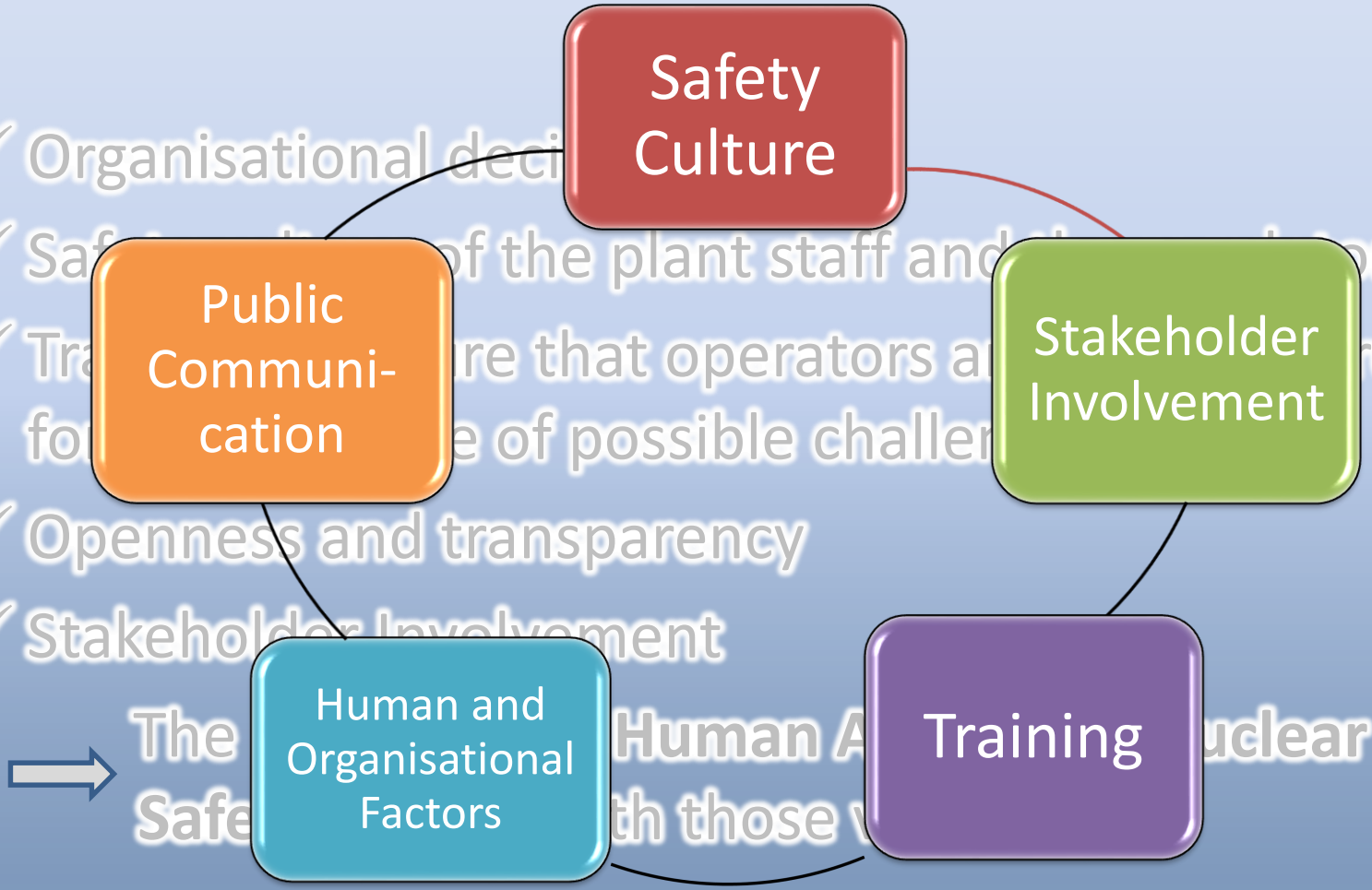

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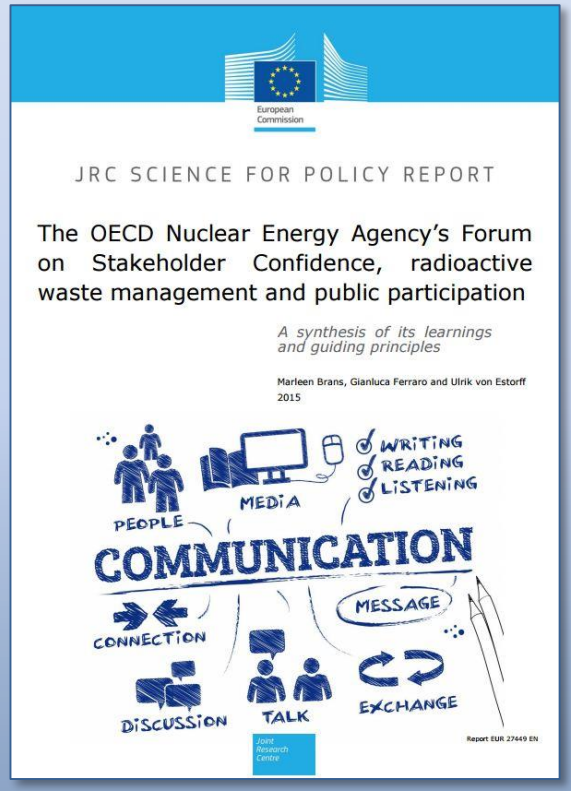
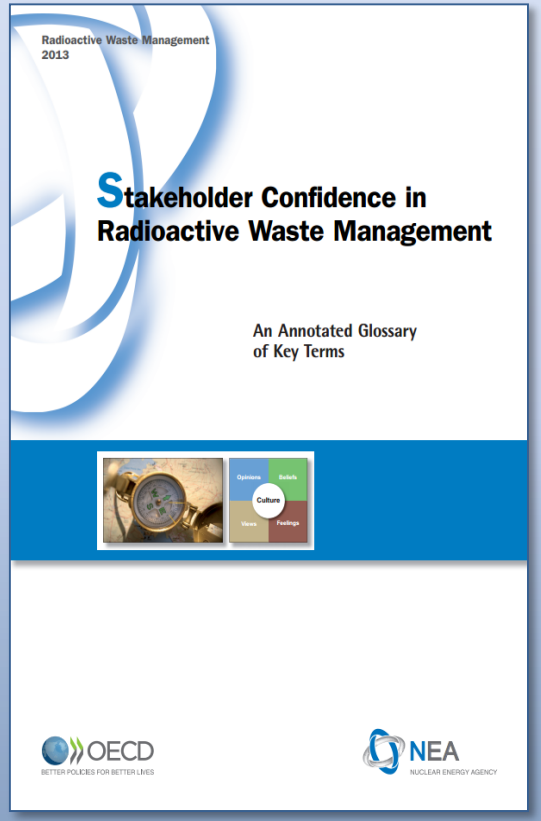
The Human A uclear Safe th those

Forum on Stakeholder Confidence



The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency's Forum on Stakeholder Confidence, radioactive waste management and public participation. A synthesis of its learnings and guiding principles (2015)



Stakeholder Confidence in Radioactive Waste Management: An Annotated Glossary of Key Terms (2013)

Legal Education/Publication Programmes

Legal Education Programmes:

- International School of Nuclear Law (ISNL)—Established in 2001 in co-operation with the University of Montpellier (France). ISNL is a two-week summer programme designed to provide students and young professionals with a comprehensive understanding of all nuclear law fields and an overview of nuclear technology and policy issues.

- International Nuclear Law Essentials (INLE)—Established in 2010, the INLE is a five-day intensive programme held in Paris in February for mid-career professionals working in the nuclear field (not specifically lawyers). Provides a comprehensive understanding of the various interrelated legal issues relating to the safe, efficient and secure use of nuclear energy.

Major Legal On-line Publications:

- Nuclear Law Bulletin (NLB)—Published twice a year in English and French.
- OECD/NEA country reports on regulatory and institutional framework for nuclear activities

Thank you for your attention

More information @ www.oecd-nea.org

All NEA reports are available for download free of charge.

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