

INSC Workshop

02-22 Meeting, 2022-11-16 Phoenix AZ, USA

Europe

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Founding Partner Nuclear-21



Nuclear is the #1 low-carbon source in the EU



104 Nuclear reactors in operation in the EU





1 million jobs

€ 100 billion/year



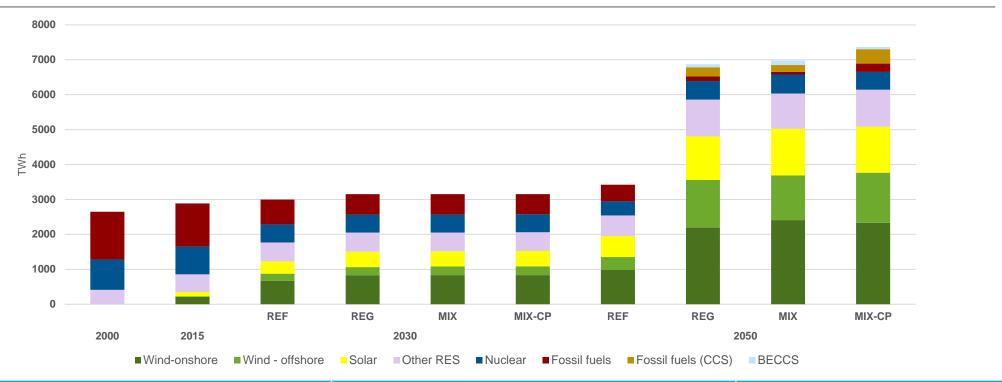


25% of the electricity production

Source: Nuclear Europe



Gross electricity generation in the EU

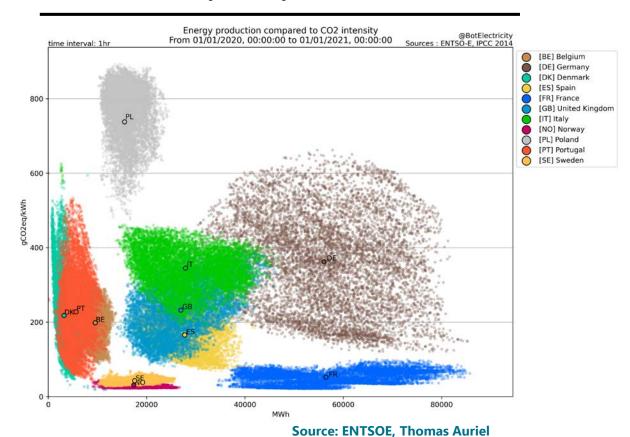


	2030				2050			
Scenario	REF	REG	MIX	MIX-CP	REF	REG	MIX	MIX-CP
Gross electricity generation by nuclear (TWh)	519	512	515	513	404	532	545	511
Share of nuclear electricity production	17.3%	16.2%	16.3%	16.3%	11.8%	7.7%	7.8%	6.9%
Nuclear installed capacity (GW)	93.9				55	≈ 50	≈ 60	≈ 70
Capacity factor (%)	44	40	41	41	40	37	31	23
FORATOM WWW.TOratom.org Toratom@toratom.org								

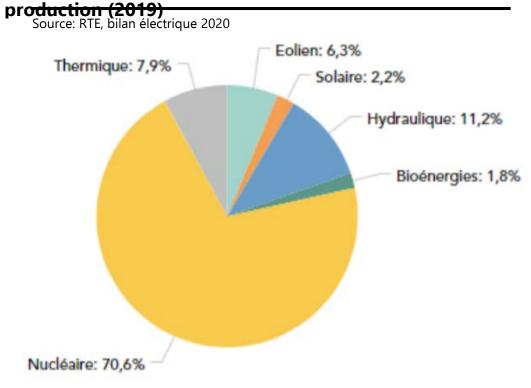
Source: Impact Assessment of the revised Renewable Energy Directive - SWD(2021) 621 final

France, Sweden & Switzerland have already decarbonized their electricity thanks to nuclear and renewables

EU C02 emissions by country- 2020



France: low-carbon sources are more than 90%+ of



France: Scénarios RTE BP 2050: System Costs make the difference

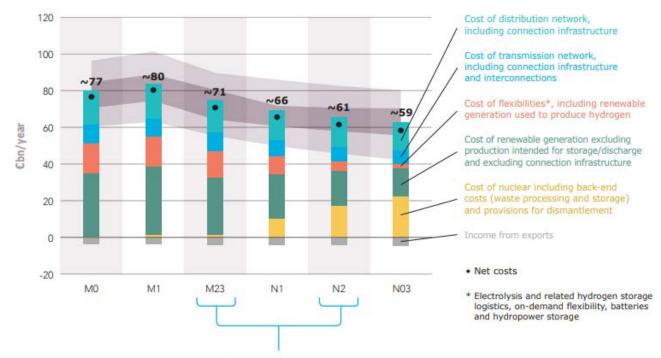




Key finding 6

Full costs (production + transmission + flexibility) in France per scenario (based on the baseline consumption trajectory) in 2060, for central scenario and variants

Annualised full costs of scenarios in 2060



Trend in the difference between annualised full costs of the scenarios with different variants (Cbn/yr)

Différence between N2 & M23 (baseline): 10Bn€year

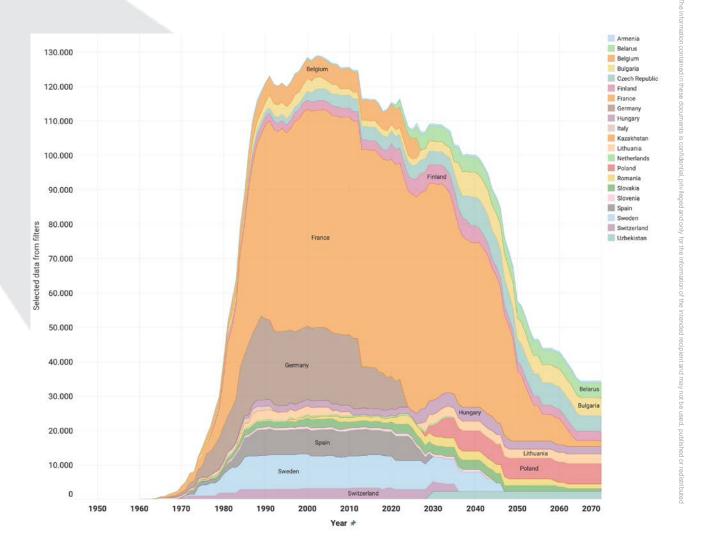
Total Investment: €750-1000Bn over 30 years

Projected increase of electricty cost: 15%

Source: RTE FE2050



20 0 2040

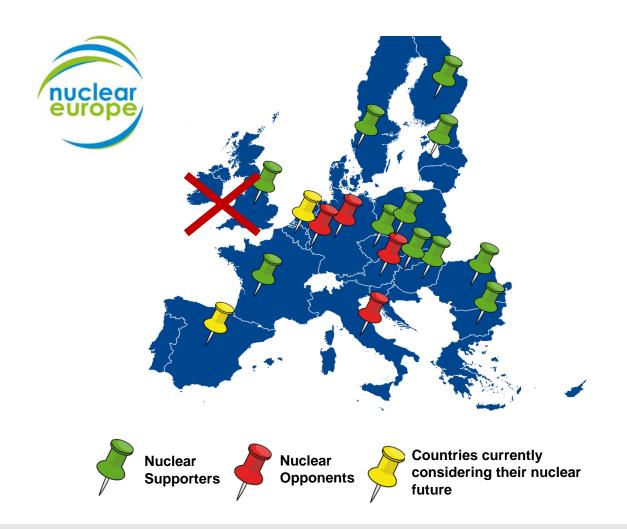






A new interest in nuclear energy & a new balance of power





13 (out of 27) countries plan to invest in or continue using nuclear energy:

- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Croatia
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Hungary

- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Sweden

3 units under construction and close to commissioning.5 projects for building 6 more units are underway7 countries have plans to build about 20 additional units

No single licensing process!!



The conversation around nuclear energy in the EU has shifted





EU Energy Commissioner Kadri Simson Prag, Nov 15 Source: WNN

- ✓ REPowerEU (May 2022): security of energy supply
- ✓ Priority is renewables, but will need be complemented
 with a stable baseload electricity production
- ✓ Modelling studies: about 15% share of nuclear by 2030-50
- √To maintain nuclear generation capacity at today's levels:
- 350-450 Bn€in new build to replace retiring units
 - 45-50 Bn€ for LTO
- √ Financing essential: 1st step is inclusion in the EU taxonomy
- ✓ EU SMR partnership



- 1951 CECA; 1957 Euratom Treaty: a promotional energy Treaty as a « project » to implement the vision of the European Communities... a model...
- 1987 The Single Act: assembling all three Treaties and Communities under one Framework focused on open liberalised market policies... towards the **electricity market**...
- Kyoto Protocol Signed1997/EiF2005 EU target GHG minus 8% vs 1990 for 2012
- 2005 EU Emission Trading Scheme **ETS**... towards a **carbon market**...
- 2007 Lisbon Treaty: energy policy becomes a shared EU/MS competence but each MS keeps the right to choose its energy mix (Art 194 TFEU)
- 2007: Launch of SET Plan and SNETP; Creation of ENEF among a number of Energy Fora...
- 2010 Climate and Energy Package:
 EU Energy Strategy for a « competitive, sustainable, secure » energy
 3x20 targets: 20% GHG reduction vs 1990, 20% RES, 20% EE in 2020
 Binding at EU level and translated into national binding targets for all MS

- 2011 Energy Roadmap 2050: 80-95% GHG reduction in 2050 vs 1990
 - « NOTED » by Council (Presidency no full consensus)
 - « Adopted » by EP
 - 7 Scenarios mixing EE, RES, Nuclear, and CCS reduction of global energy consumption but increased electricity demand **ENER D analysis made for PINC: nuclear 140 GW in 2050**...
- Preparation/Adoption Budget 2014-2020 the Fukushima effect on Euratom FP H2020...
- 2014 Start Juncker Commission « La Commission de la dernière chance »... Financial Crisis GR PO ES reshuffle the priorities...
- 2014 EU Energy Strategy 2030 + EU Energy Security Strategy (recurring gas crisis) 40% GHG reduction binding EU and MS, 27% RES + 27% EE binding EU not MS: Governance Mechanism
 - + 10% Interconnexions helping security of supply of electricity and grid stability...

- 2015 « <u>Energy Union</u> » Package Security of Supply, Energy Market Integration, Energy Efficiency, Emissions Reduction, Research and Innovation (reinforce SET Plan)
- End 2015 COP Paris Agreement: Max + 2°C target + 1.5°C in 2100
- 2017 Publication Euratom **PINC: 100 GWe nuclear in 2050** (based on MS plans)
- 2018 « A Clean Planet for All »... « CLEAN »

New roadmap scenarios 2050:

Comm Canete(Energy): **RES will be the backbone of the EU electricity mix with nuclear... 80% and 15%.... (this last figure in line with PINC)**

Therefore 2030: 40% GHG Reduction, 32% RES and 32% EE, 15% Interconnexion National Energy and Climate Plans NECPs (EE, RES, GHG, Interconnect, R&I) to be finalised and reviewed by EC for 2020

• 2019 EC Proposal « <u>EU Green Deal</u> »... « GREEN »: very wide embracing all policies of EU: « Carbon Neutrality » for 2050

- 2019 von der Leyen Commission «A more geopolitical EU »
- 2019 « EU Green Deal » (resp: EC VP Frans Timmermans)
 Carbon Neutrality in 2050 : Council but Poland / Adoption EP
- 2019 EC Budget Proposal 2021-2027: 1000 Billion Euros
- Financing mechanisms and tools (EC VP V Dombrovskis)
 ex: InvestEU (post Juncker Plan), Modernisation and Innovation Fund (post NER300),
 Structural and Regional Funds, Just Transition Fund, Research Framework Programme, EIB
 Lending Policy,... nuclear most of the time excluded...
- « Taxonomy <u>Sustainable</u> Financing «: TEG... Adoption by Council and EP... nuclear left oustide initially (mainly because HLW mgmt « not demonstrated »)... ref to potential role for «energy transition »...

17 September 2020 State of the Union Speech vdL at the EP :

2030 Climate Target Plan:

- EC Communication Stepping up Europe's 2030 Climate Ambition
- Based on Accompanying Impact Assessment and EU-wide Assessment of the NECPs
- Draft European Climate Law with target of at least minus 55% GHG emission by 2030 (vs 1990): is realistic and feasible but requiring investment boost: green recovery post COVID...

30% of the overall Budget to be climate-relevant (noting an estimation of needed investment for 2021-2030: Annually 350 billion more than previous decade – 180 billion)

Announcing numerous Implementation Actions (Directives and Regulations): By June 2021: EU ETS, Effort Sharing Reg, Land Use Reg, EE Dir, RES Dir, CO2 cars/vans Reg Later: Energy Buildings Reg, Ecolabel Dir, legislation to roll out TEN-E TEN-T, Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Dir, Reg on Governance Energy Union and Climate Action...

... 2020... 2021...

 Increased financing means (Covid impact): Budget + Next Generation EU (Recovery Package 750 billion)

Proposal by the EC under discussion by Council and EP (on equal footing) Total order of 1.8 trillion...

Nuclear still excluded from a number of financing tools... ia Green Bonds...

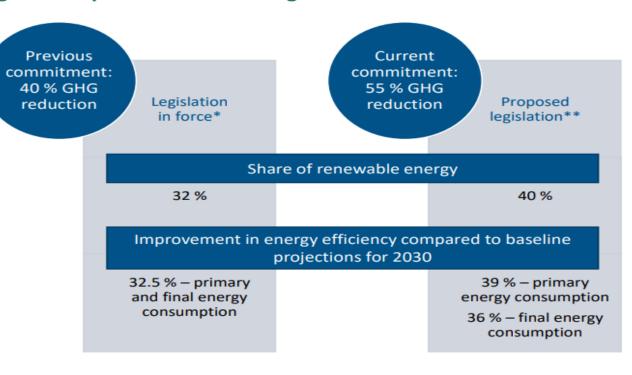
- **Taxonomy**: Implementation by EC through Delegated Acts helped by a Sustainable Finance Platform (Commitology) + Dedicated review of nuclear sustainability by the JRC and other environmental experts (Art 31 and DG SANTE radiation protection perspective...)
- EU Energy System Integration Strategy + Hydrogen Strategy for a Climate neutral Europe (creation of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance)

Where are we today ???

- EU Green Deal ? FIT FOR 55 Package...
- Taxonomy for Sustainable Financing... 1st DA approved end 2021 and Complementary DA for nuclear and gas – for the transition – to be approved ???
- Gas crisis supply and prices REPowerEU
- Hydrogen ???

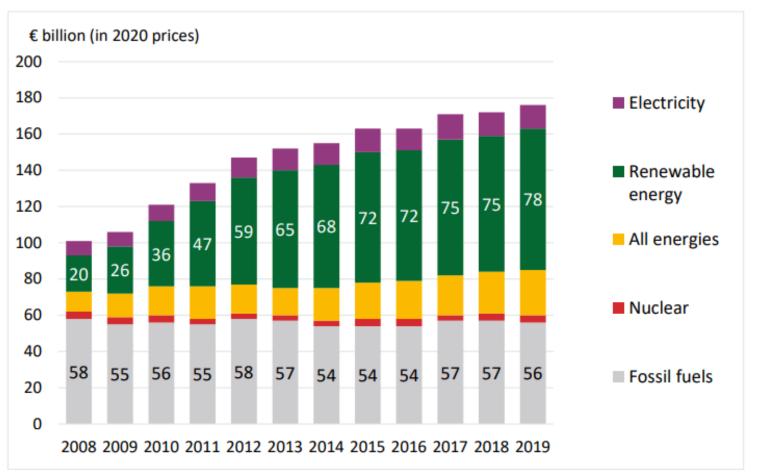
EU Green Deal

Figure 2 – Updates to climate targets



2022

Figure 10 – Energy subsidies by category between 2008 and 2019

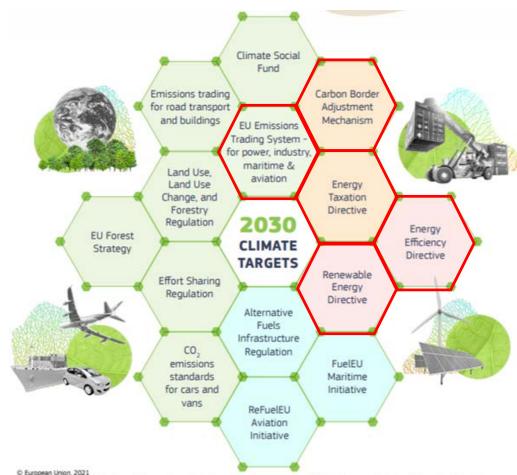


Source: ECA based on the Study on energy subsidies and other government interventions in the European Union, October 2021.





Fit for 55 package



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Renewable Energy Directive review

- Validity of guarantee of origin of renewables energy
- Renewable/Clean hydrogen production forecast

Energy Efficiency Directive review

- Following the issue of the Primary Energy Factor (PEF) for nuclear (more details can be found in <u>FORATOM's reaction to the "Clean Energy for All Europeans" package</u> – April 2017)

EU-ETS

- Any measure that will lead to increasing the carbon price is welcome
- Stability of the price is also needed

Revision of the Energy Taxation Directive

- Guarantee affordable access to low-carbon energy for the competitiveness of the European industry and for all European citizens

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

- Potential opportunity for the non-EU FORATOM members

REPowerEU

1. Urgent Actions on prices

- Keep retail energy prices in check
- Guidance for temporary tax measures on windfall profits
- State Aid measures
- Market actions to improve elec market design

2. Refilling gas storage for next winter

- Legislation on mininum gas storage
- Coordination gas refilling operation
- Investigation into behavior by operators (Gazprom)

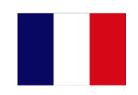
3. RepowerEU to cut dependance on Russian gas

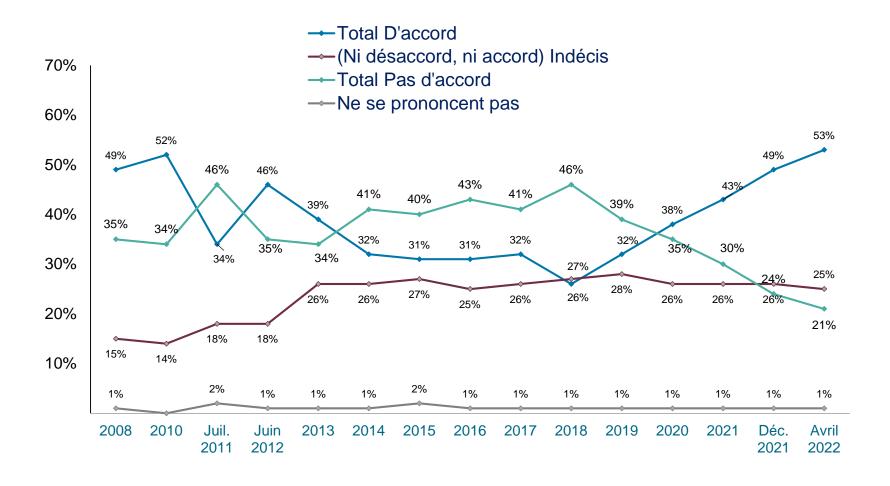
- More renewables (solar, windpower, reduce time for permitting)
- More heat pumps and energy savings
- Diversify gas supplies
- Decarbonise industry by electrification and renewable hydrogen for processes
- Doubling biomethane
- Create an Hydrogen Accelerator

EU Green Deal: myths or realities: Hydrogen?

- Why Hydrogen now? Recurring « spike » or real opportunity for a low carbon future?
- Hydrogen is a noble product, expensive to produce (cheaper methane reforming (CO2!) vs expensive electrolysis) and not so easy to handle/transport - presently used as feed for industrial chemical processes
- Some visions/ideas on the table for the future:
 Feed for additional industrial uses: ia steel making, synth fuels...
 - Fuel for transportation: synth fuels, EV fuel cells, « hydrogen » motors (also NH3)...
 - P2P: Green Hydrogen = Renewable Hydrogen storing intermittent electricity
 - CCUS: CO2 + Hydrogen = CH4
- Public sector support and financing commitments: initiated by DE, followed by FR, strong push at EU level (ia Next Generation EU – post covid Recovery Package) – intense lobbying for subidies...
- Strong coalition between the RESi (going hydrogen to justify high deployment of RESi by reducing curtailment through selling excess low value electricity, and by providing storage of electricity) and the gas sector (greening gas, ensuring usage of gas infrastructures, providing backup power for RESi)... towards an Hydrogen Market... another Energy Vector Market...!
- Risk and Opportunity for nuclear energy...

Public opinion on nuclear in France: recovery (source: EDF, CSA)

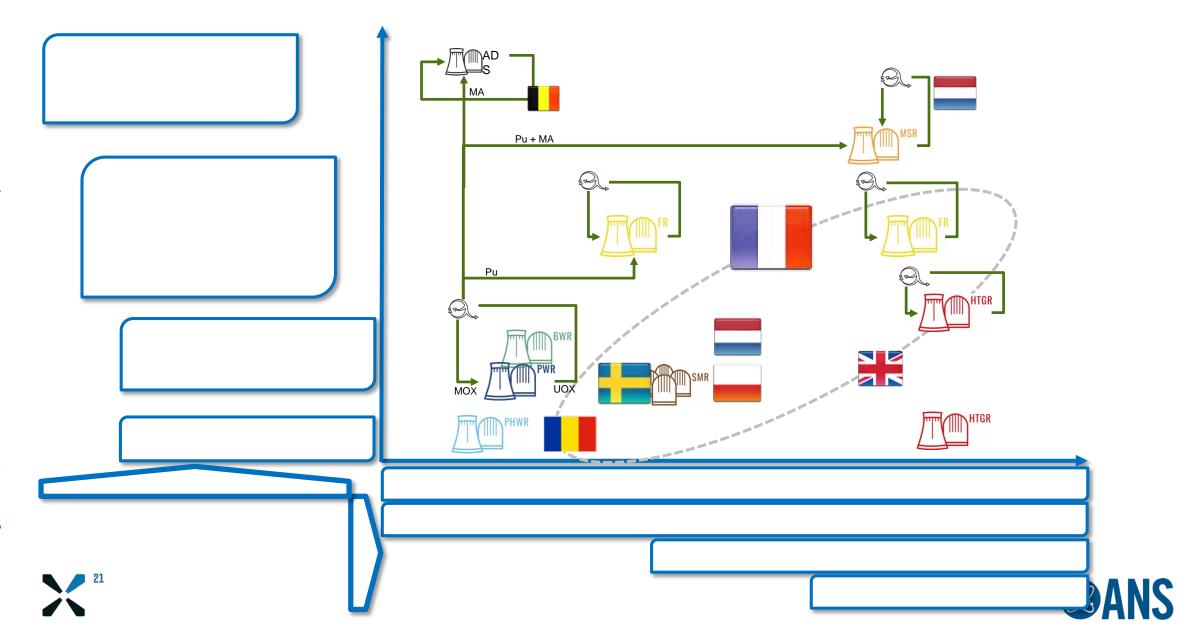


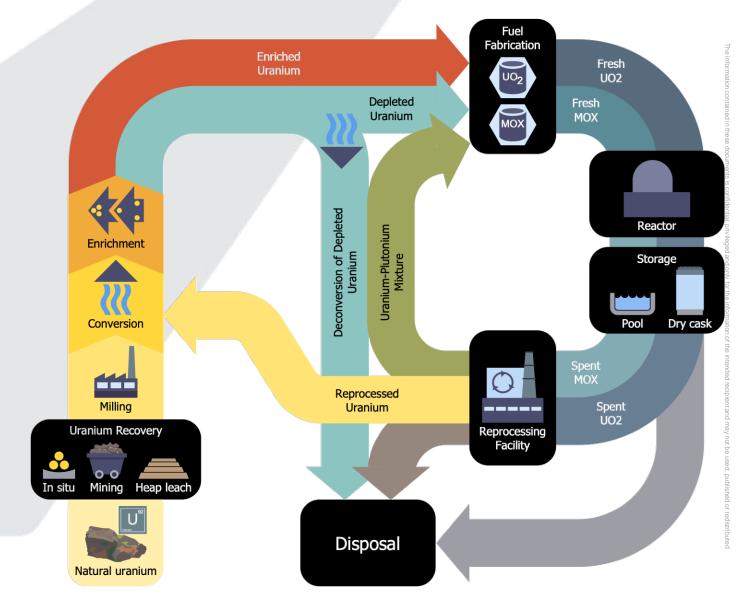














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Sweden Canada NWMO established in 2002 APM process selected 2007 Preliminary investigations volunteer sites Ongoing onvestigations at two "finalist" sites **USA** License application for YMP in 2008 YMP halted ~2050???

To Site Selection

Preparing Implementation

Granitic Rock

Belgium

France

- Early siting since 1970s
- License application 2011
- Östhammer agreed to host (2020)
- Awaiting government decree for construction

Argillaceous rock

Argillaceous rock

GDR feasibility 2005

License application 2021

URF operational since 1980

to pursue site selection

Awaiting government decision

Program act to launch in 1991

Finland

- · Gneiss host rock
- Initial siting survey since 1990s
- **Encapsulation plant construction** 2019 - 2023
- ONKALO GDF construction started in Dec 2016
- Expected Operation 2025 ... 2120

Netherlands

- Long-term funding
- Centralized storage
- Site selection by 2050

Croatia & Slovenia

- Shared GDF by late 21st century
 - Siting to start by 2055

Russian Federation

- Krasnoyarsk investigations since 1990s
- Yeniseiskiy site selected
- Decision to pursue GDF by

S. Korea

Committee to reconsider SNF plan (2019/2021)

China

- Site investogations since
- **DGR Construction by 2050**

Operational duration 120 yrs **Switzerland**

South-Africa

 Siting process governed by sectoral plan

Developing governance

framework by 2030

Site selection by 2050

- **Iterative Selection**
- Preparing selection of site suitable for license application

Ukraine

- New siting process to start in 2022
- DGR operational in 2070

India

- Site for hard rock selected
- Search fro argilliaceous rock ongoing

Pakistan

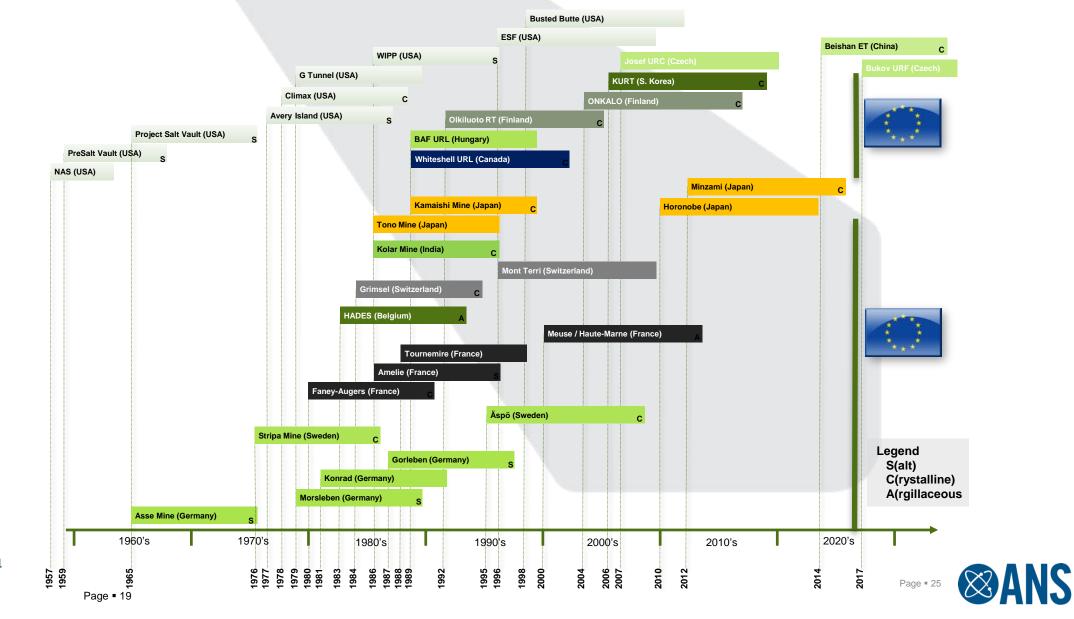
Early siting considerations

Argentina

- Program relaunched in 1999
- Desktop and pilot studies by 2022







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