

Nuclear Energy Outlook

Janice DUNN LEE Deputy Director-General OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

> COP 14 Poznan, Poland 4 December 2008

# Why the renewed interest in nuclear energy?



### **Business as usual 2050**

Population up by 50%... Energy demand up by 100%...

Electricity demand up by 150%...



CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of energy consumption must be reduced by a factor of 4

Nuclear power could make a significant contribution

### Nuclear energy's potential role

Figure 3.11: Global nuclear capacity in the NEA high and low scenarios



COP 14, Poznan, Poland, 4 December 2008

# Potential benefits of nuclear power

- Virtually CO<sub>2</sub>-free
- Diverse, politically stable sources of plentiful uranium
- Cost competitive
- Avoids significant health effects

# Managing current and future challenges

- Nuclear Safety
- Radioactive Waste
- Nuclear Proliferation

### 1400 reactors in 2050?



Tomorrow's fast reactors can expand the energy available from uranium by up to 60 times

#### Vast resources of virtually CO<sub>2</sub>-free energy



#### Governments have clear responsibilities to enable nuclear energy's role in future sustainable energy mixes

#### The facts are all here...

- Chapter 1. Current Status
- Chapter 2. Programmes and Government Policies
- Chapter 3. Projections to 2050
- Chapter 4. Environmental Impacts of Energy Use and Power Production
- Chapter 5. Uranium Resources and Security of Supply
- Chapter 6. Providing Electricity at Stable and Affordable Costs
- Chapter 7. Nuclear Safety and Regulation
- Chapter 8. Radioactive Waste Management and Decommissioning
- Chapter 9. Non-proliferation and Security
- Chapter 10. Legal Frameworks
- Chapter 11. Infrastructure: Industrial, Manpower and R&D Capability
- Chapter 12. Stakeholder Engagement
- Chapter 13. Advanced Reactors
- Chapter 14. Advanced Fuel Cycles