

Reaching European Green Deal objectives – role for nuclear

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What does nuclear contribute to Europe's economy?







106

NUCLEAR REACTORS
IN OPERATION IN THE EU

100

€ BILLION/YEAR

1.1 million

JOBS

26%

EU ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION



European Green Deal

Topics followed by FORATOM

list updated depending on the identified impact on nuclear

Climate ambitions

- EU Climate Law
- 2030 Climate Target Plan
- Review of relevant legislative measures Energy Efficiency Directive review

Clean, affordable and secure energy

- Assessment of the final National Energy and Climate Plans
- Strategy for smart sector integration
- Hydrogen strategy

Industrial strategy for a clean and circular economy

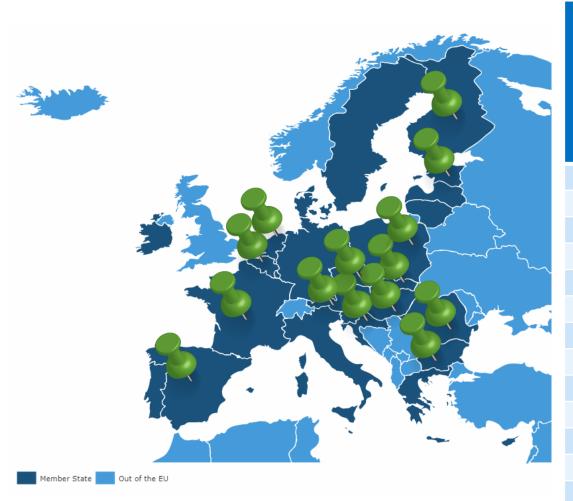
- EU Industrial strategy
- Circular economy

Mainstreaming sustainability in all EU policies





National Energy & Climate Plans



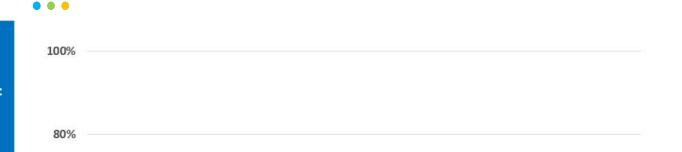
16 EU Member States with nuclear in their NECPs (existing reactors, R&I or new build plans)

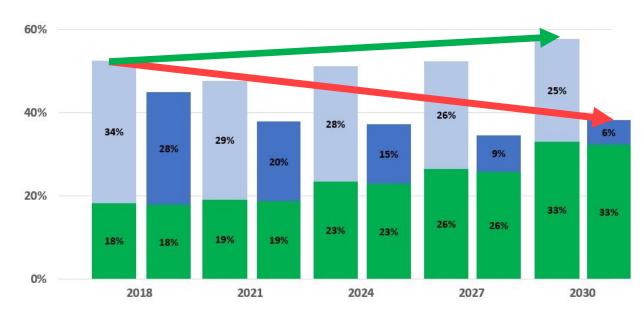
	Nuclear Discussed positively to meet part of 2030 plans (LTO, NB or R&I)	Ongoing Nuclear Operations or NB mentioned	Nuclear to improve energy security (LTO and/or NB)	Nuclear to increase flexibility of energy systems	Nuclear R&I (inc SMRs, adv. reactors, innovation, L TO or SET Plan Action 10)	
Belgium	✓				✓	
Bulgaria	✓	✓	~	✓	~	
Croatia	✓	✓	✓			
Czechia	✓	~	~	✓	✓	
Estonia	✓				~	
Finland	✓	✓	~	~	~	
France	✓	~	~	~	~	
Hungary	✓	~	~	~	~	
Lithuania					~	
Netherland	✓	~	~	~	✓	
Poland	✓		✓	~	~	
Romania	✓	~	~	~	~	
Slovakia	✓	✓	~	✓	~	
Slovenia	✓	~	~	~	~	
Spain	~	~	~	~	~	
Sweden	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Role for Nuclear in decarbonisation

To achieve the intermediate decarbonisation targets in the transition towards 2050, the role of nuclear power plants will be crucial

- ✓ If the EU were to invest in maintaining a fully operational nuclear fleet over, then 58% of its electricity would come from low-carbon sources by 2030.
- ▼ The decrease in the share of low-carbon capacity resulting from not investing in nuclear LTO, will increase emissions in the medium term.
- ✓ In the longer run with 15% nuclear generation foreseen in 2050, most of the existing fleet will have to be renewed.





FORATOM calculation on the share of low-carbon electricity generation with () and without () LTO and renewables ()



Role for nuclear energy







Nuclear power plants can **produce low-carbon hydrogen in a variety of methods** that would reduce the GHG emissions.

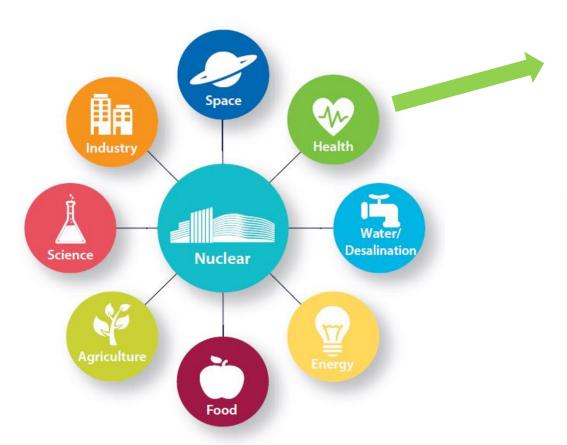
Nuclear energy is a source of process heat for various industrial applications.

In FORATOM's view:

- ✓ In Europe, the low-carbon hydrogen production through electrolysis using nuclear power might be **the** most economical way to achieve the hydrogen productivity levels foreseen by the EU strategy
- ✓ It is essential that the EU adopt a **technology-neutral approach** based on the impact of each technology on the CO2 emission reduction targets for both power and heat production.
- ✓ EU should include the many applications which nuclear technologies are able to work in synergy with sector coupling such as district heating and industrial process heat.

FORATOM on non-power applications of nuclear

Nuclear: More than just power



As highlighted in an open letter signed by the European nuclear industry's leaders in mid-2020, plays an indispensable role in the medical sector – through diagnostic and therapeutic applications, to detecting and curing cancer, nuclear technology supports Europe's Beating Cancer Plan.



WHAT WE ARE CALLING FOR

- Ensuring a stable, coherent and consistent policy environment which encourages investment in new build
- Working with regulators to harmonise the regulatory frameworks (eg "one-stop-shops")
- Supporting sector coupling for all low-carbon technologies
- Developing a strategic vision for nuclear, including ambitious R&D projects and develop / improve high level competences
- Recognising the strategic importance of maintaining EU independence in the fields of energy, medicine and technological development