



Sustainable Transformation of Utilities

Enhancing the Utility System Resiliency

Nuclear Power Resiliency

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Nuclear Power : Resilience



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World Nuclear Association

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- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - = UN Organization **175 member states** are its members as of March 2022. Most UN members and the Holy See are members

World Nuclear Association

- = Association of the global nuclear industry. =Membership (World-Wide): 180+ members from 35 countries
- Association members are responsible for virtually all of world uranium mining, conversion, enrichment and fuel fabrication; all reactor vendors; major nuclear engineering, construction, and waste management companies; and most of the world's nuclear generation. Other members provide international services in nuclear transport, law, insurance, brokerage, industry analysis and finance.
- World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).
 = Membership (world-wide) consists of civil nuclear power plant operators



Resilience**



- Resilient infrastructure can anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and/or rapidly recover from a disruptive event Best when all-hazard "disruptive events" include the unenvisioned
- All hazards span naturally occurring events, such as storms or earthquakes, and also include malicious human actions
- A well-designed resilient system will *either maintain maximum practicable functionality, or enable rapid restoration with minimum downtime,* regardless of whether or not that particular event or scenario had been anticipated in the design and planning phase
 - **(Jeff Dagle Electricity Infrastructure Resilience Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)



Performance



- High Availability & Capacity Factors
- Av capacity factor 80% + world-wide: Very high availability factors
- Kaiga 1 NPP in India worked continuously for 962 days setting a world record

(Current record: - 1,110 days by Darlington NPP in Canada)

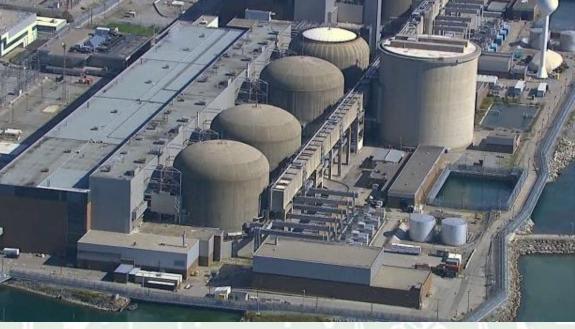
• Conservative design, use of assured quality equipment and procedures make this possible













Economics



- High upfront costs USD/MWe, but long life of 60-80 years, gives stable revenue
- Competitive at 3-10% discount rates
- Low fuel costs, so many years' worth can be stocked (more resilient to supply disruptions & logistics issues)
- Resource Adequacy Less volatile market or chances of supply disruption.
- For every €1 invested, the nuclear industry indirectly contributes €4 in GDP, and every direct job creates 3.2 jobs in the EU as a whole
- Included in EU Taxonomy as a transition technology



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OECD electricity generating cost projections for year 2020 on – 3% discount rate, ¢/kWh				OECD electricity generating cost projections for 2020 on – 10% discount rate, ¢/kWh			
country	nuclear	coal	Gas CCGT	country	nuclear	coal	Gas CCGT
France	45.3	-		France	96.9	-	
Japan	61.2	87.6	87.6	Japan	112.1	111.3	97.1
Korea	39.4	69.8	83.0 - 91.0	Korea	67.2	81.0	90.2 - 00.4
Slovakia	57.6	2.1		Slovakia	146.1	-	-
USA	43.9	75.1 - 116.2	59.6	USA	98.6	100.2 - 174.9	80.2
China	49.9	70.6	81.5	China	82.1	78.5	86.3
Russia	27.4	-	-	Russia	56.6	- 40	-
India	48.2	64.7 - 94.6		India	83.9	76.0 - 105.5	
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International Monetary Fund (IMF) found nuclear energy investment spending has a large economic output multiplier effect.

FOUNDING PARTNERS

EEE



Horizon	Nuclear Energy Investments Multiplier	Renewable Energy Investments Multiplier	Fossil Fuel Energy Investments Multiplier	
Impact	4.11	1.19	0.65	
1 Year	3.97	1.20	0.64	
2 Years	3.88	1.19	0.62	
3 Years	3.83	1.17	0.59	
4 Years	3.80	1.14	0.55	
5 Years	3.78	1.11	0.52	

Source: IMF Working Paper, 2021, Building Back Better: How Big Are Green Spending Multipliers? by Nicoletta Batini, Mario Di Serio, Matteo Fragetta, Giovanni Melina, and Anthony Waldron





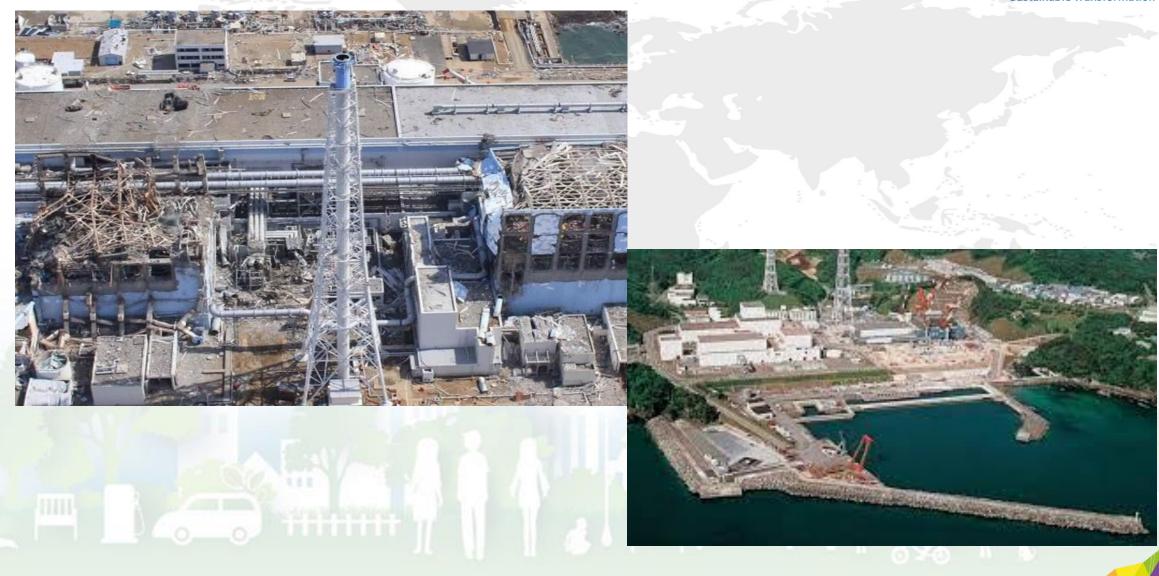


Environmental Resilience

- Onagawa @ 160 km from Fukushima survived a higher earthquake & similar tsunami.
- Nuclear Power Plants have continued to supply power even under unusually severe weather conditions (Moral: More effective sharing of Industry-wide Best Practices can avert many incidents)









ENVIRONMENT





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Climate Change	On a life-cycle basis-median value of 12g CO ₂ equivalent/kWh has been estimated for nuclear – similar to wind, and lower than all types of solar
Ecosystem Protection	Acidification and eutrophication lowest of all generation technologies
Land use	Lowest: A large two-unit nuclear power plant can provide electricity for 4-5 million people from a generating footprint of just 2 square Km.
Water Use	At the higher end (comparable to oil)
Waste	Uranium- high energy density-less fuel reqd- less waste & is fully contained
HUMAN HEALTH	
Air Pollution	Causes virtually no air pollution
	Many applications of nuclear technology in the service of human health
Radiation	Only technology that measures and accounts for radioactive emissions
ECONOMICS	
Resource adequacy,	Uranium- only use power production – small amount needed. Widely distributed
Resource efficiency	Lowest material requirement
Affordability	Cost-competitive (LCOE). Improves markedly when system costs/externalities accounted for.

Impact of nuclear in comparison with other generation technologies



Thank you





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for your patience

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