



International Nuclear Energy Symposium

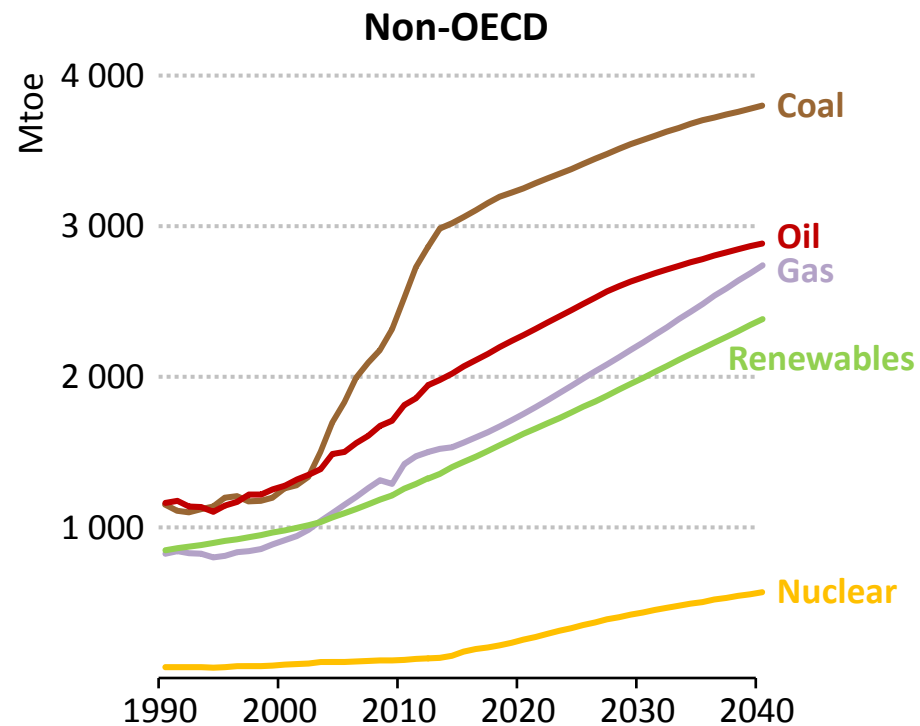
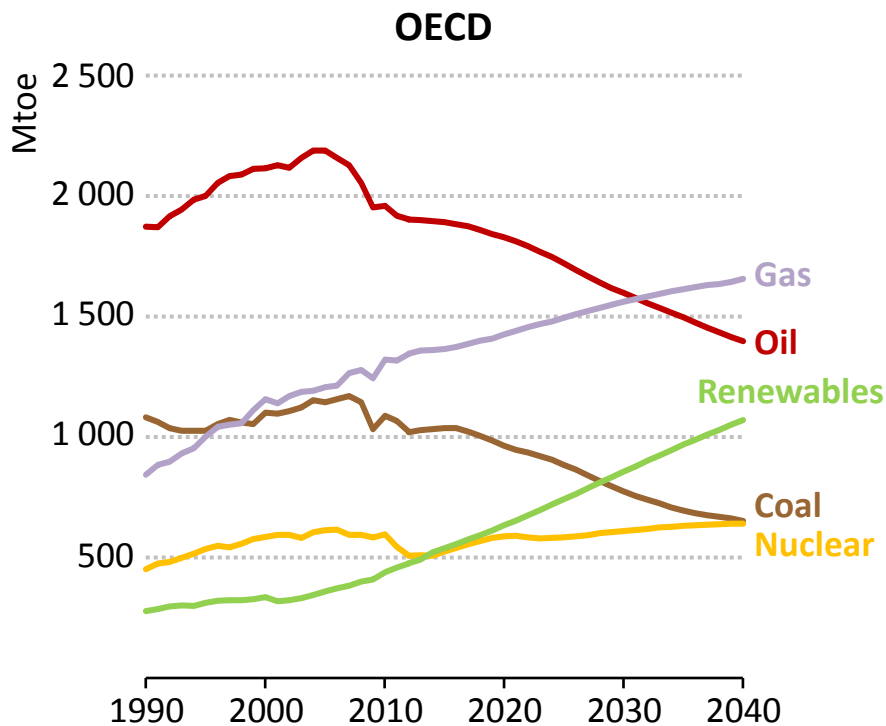
Cecilia Tam
Deputy Vice-President
APEREC



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Changing dynamics of global demand

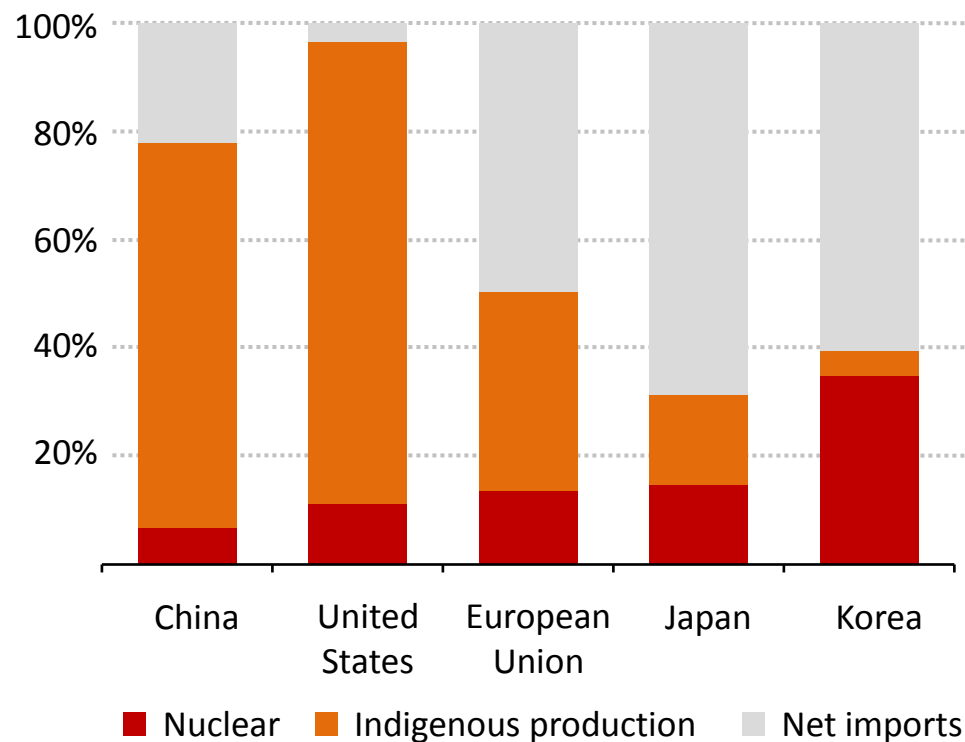
Energy demand by fuel



A flat demand in OECD disguise a fast changing energy mix, while developing countries thirst for all energy sources keeps increasing

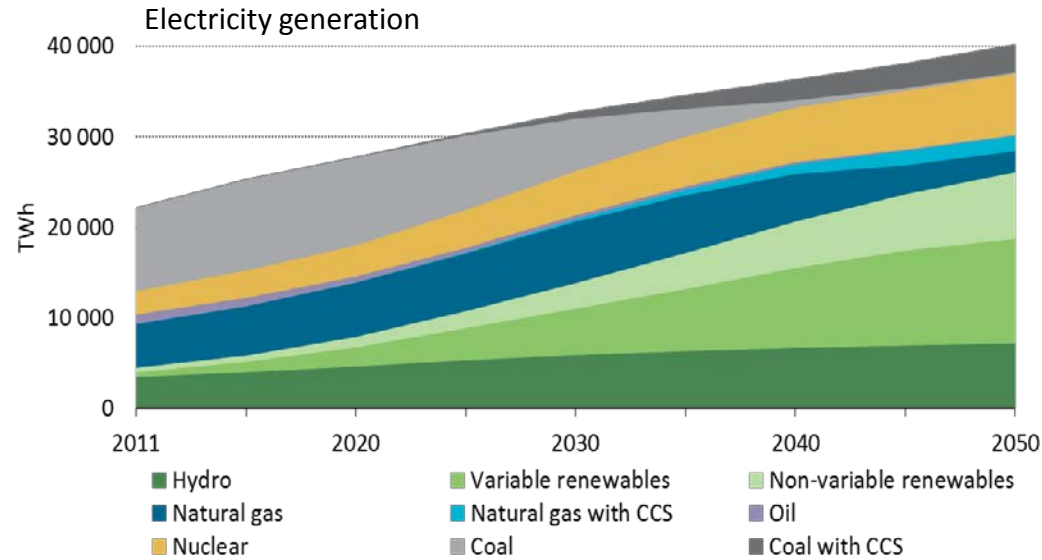
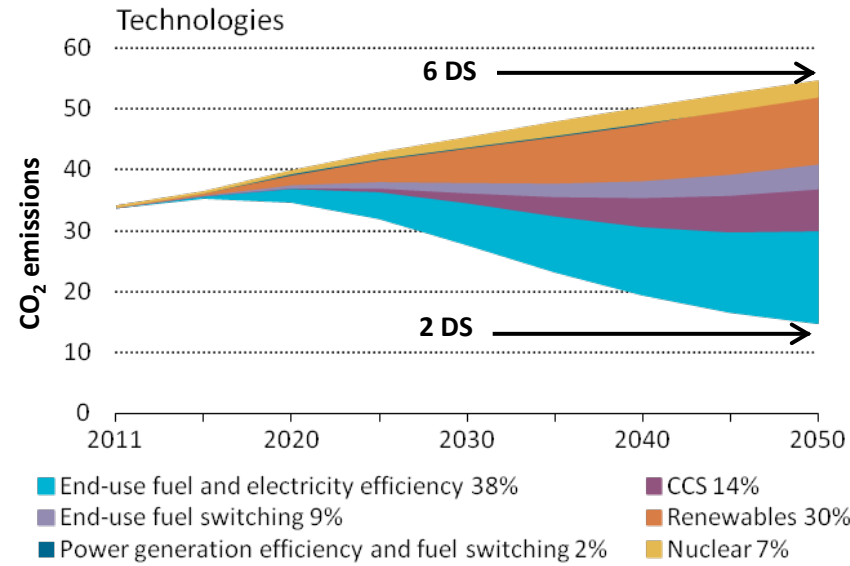
Nuclear power & energy security

Share of energy demand met by domestic sources and nuclear power in 2040 in the NPS



Nuclear power cuts dependence on foreign fuel supplies & lowers import bills for some countries

Decarbonising electricity generation

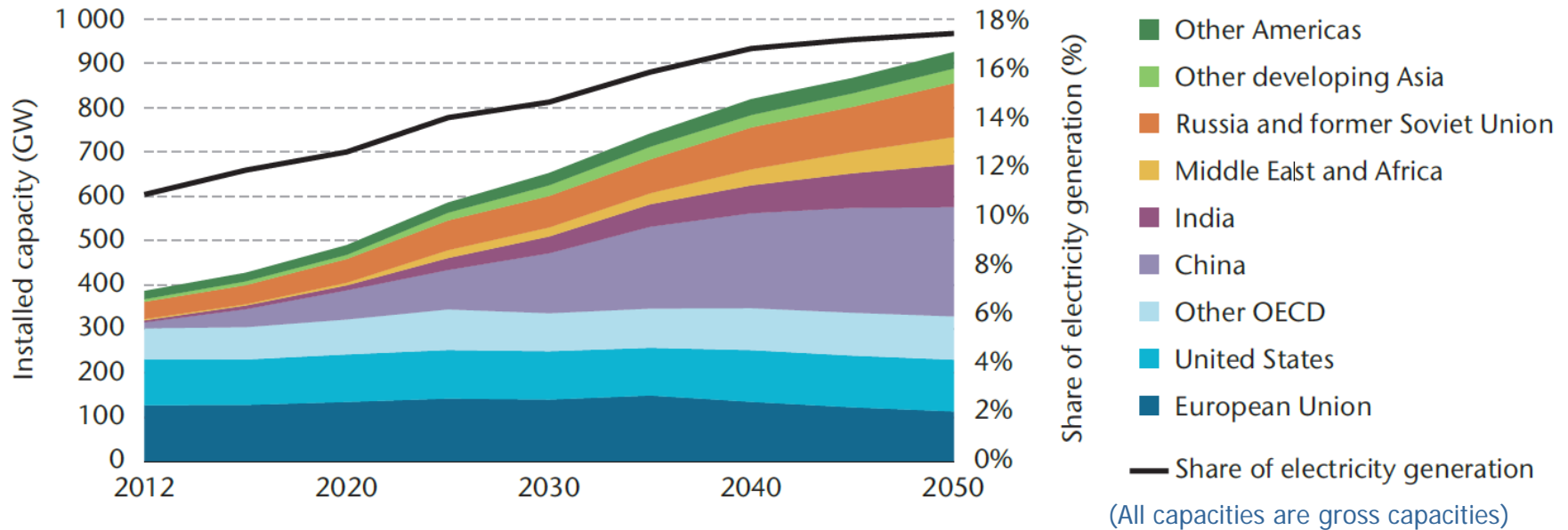


Source: Energy Technology Perspectives 2014

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ■ Generation today: | ■ Generation 2DS 2050: |
| ● Fossil fuels: 68% | ● Fossil fuels: 65% |
| ● Nuclear: 12% | ● Nuclear: 17% |
| ● Renewables: 20% | ● Renewables: 28% |

- 6° C Scenario – business-as-usual; no adoption of new energy and climate policies
- 2° C Scenario - energy-related CO₂-emissions halved by 2050 through CO₂-price and strong policies

Nuclear in the 2°C Scenario (2DS)



- 930 GW by 2050 (down from 1200 GW)
- 17% share electricity (down from 24%)
- But still a formidable challenge (multiply current capacity by 2.3 in 35 years)

Nuclear in APEC

Nuclear country with new build plans	Nuclear country with no plans for new build	New nuclear country
China	Canada	Indonesia – plans but not yet committed
Korea	Japan	Malaysia – studying feasibility
Russia	Mexico	Thailand – plans but not yet committed
Chinese Taipei		Vietnam – preparing for construction
United States		

- *Currently 250 GW of nuclear in APEC, just under 2/3rds of global installed capacity*
- *Energy security, environment and affordability are key drivers for new nuclear countries*
- *High Nuclear Case to be developed for 6th edition of the APEC Energy Demand & Supply Outlook*



Thank you

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