

Safe and Green Energy for Mediterranean Countries: Areva Perspectives

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AREVA supplies solutions for power generation with less carbon



▶ World leader in nuclear power

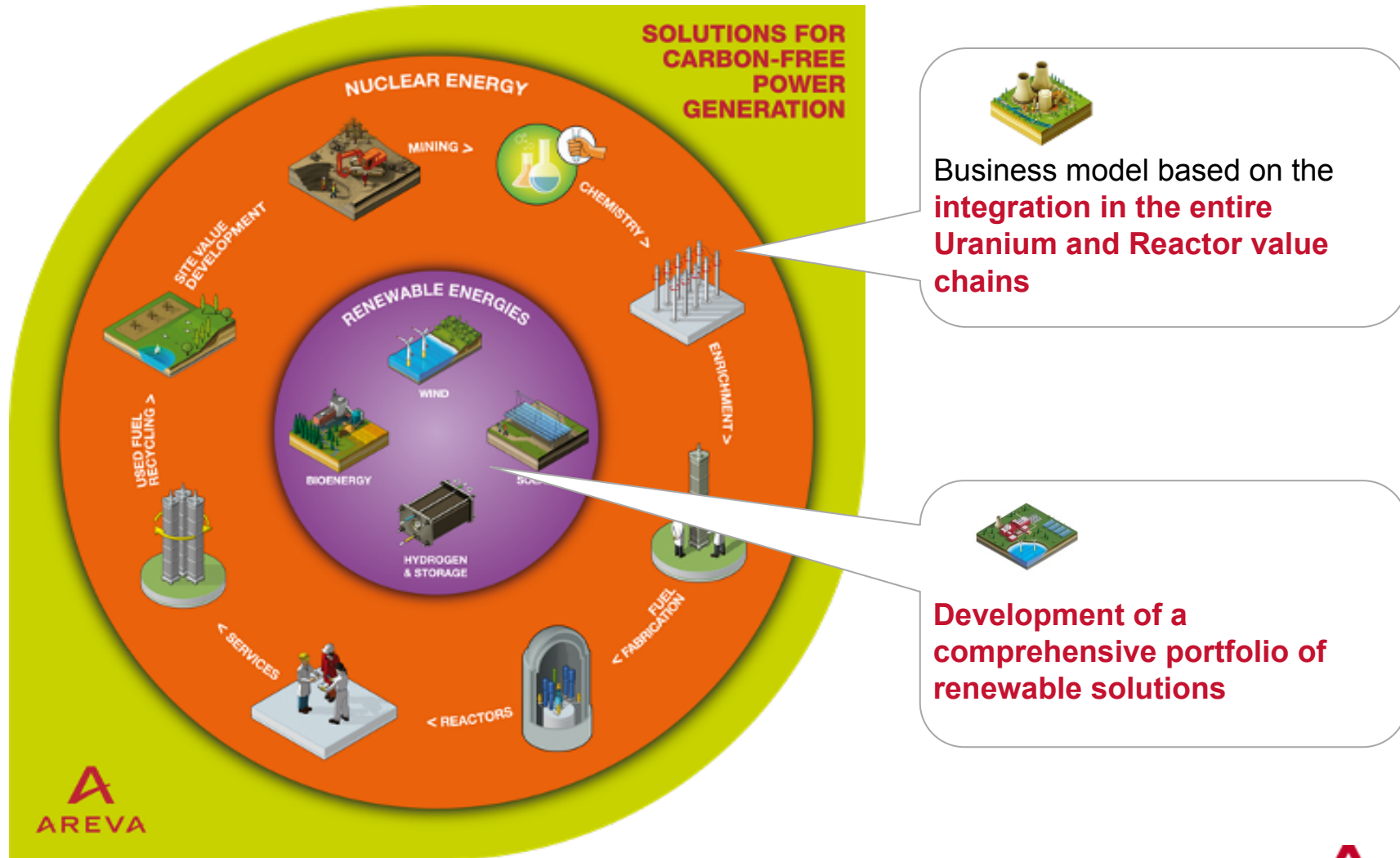
- ◆ A unique integrated model, from uranium mining to reactor design and related services to used nuclear fuel recycling

▶ A major player in renewable energies

- ◆ A portfolio of diversified technologies: offshore wind, concentrated solar power, bioenergies, hydrogen and energy storage

**Nuclear and renewables:
contributing synergistically to a
reliable, economical and low-carbon
energy mix**

AREVA offers a wide range of low-CO₂ power generation solutions



Agenda

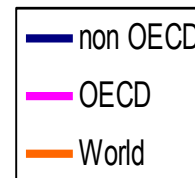
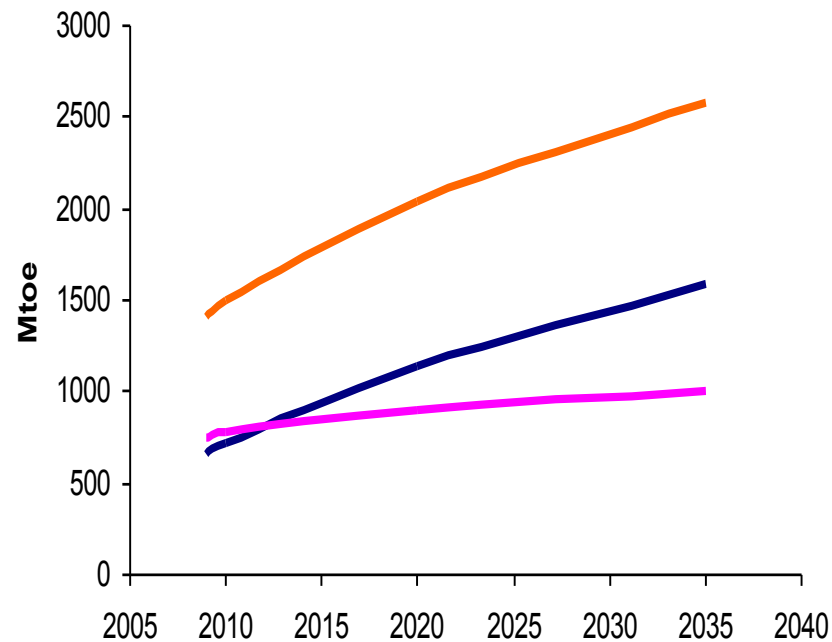


▶ **Vision on the energy mix**

▶ **Prerequisites for a nuclear solution**

▶ **AREVA technologies**

Energy market: continued strong growth



Electricity demand	Energy demand	Per year
3.6%	1.9%	non OECD
1.1%	0.3%	OECD
2.4%	1.3%	World



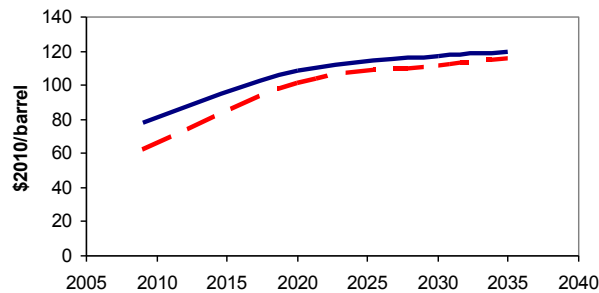
Energy and Electricity demand are projected to increase drastically over the period 2012-35

Source: World Energy Outlook (dec. 2011)

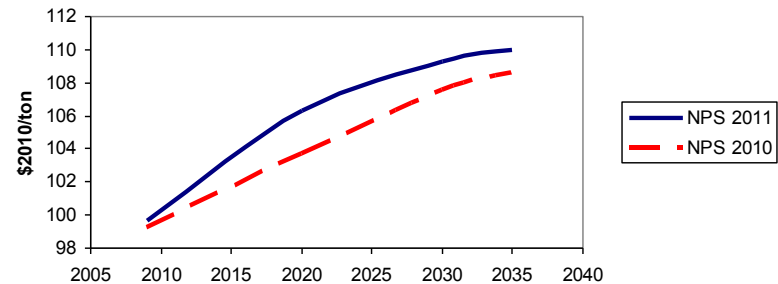
Fossil fuel growth limited by price increases



Oil Import Price

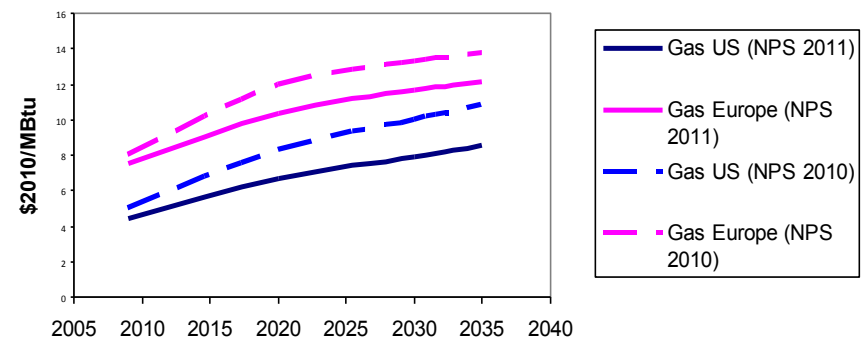


Coal import price



“ Fossil fuel prices are expected to rise steadily, reflecting increasing energy demand & ever more constraining environmental pressure

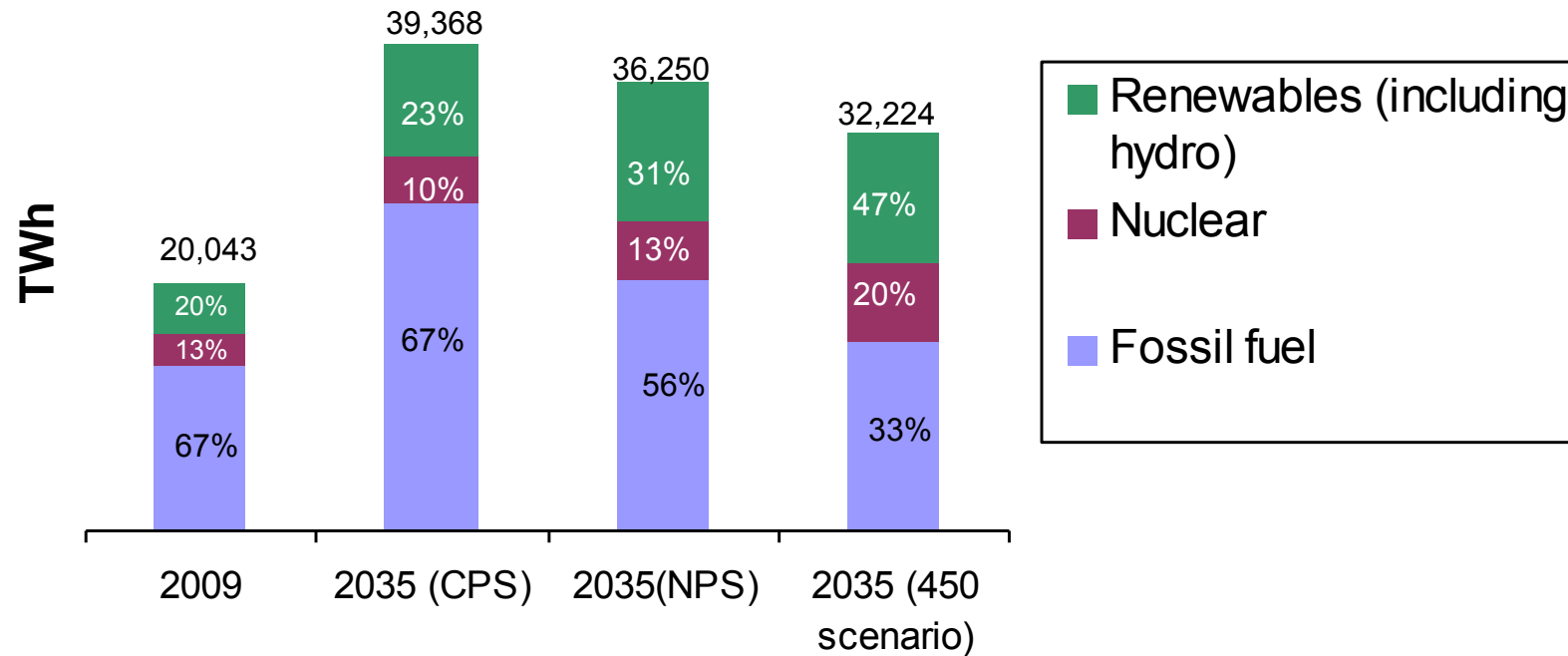
Gas Prices assumptions in the NPS



Source: World Energy Outlook (dec. 2011)



World electricity generation mix in 2035



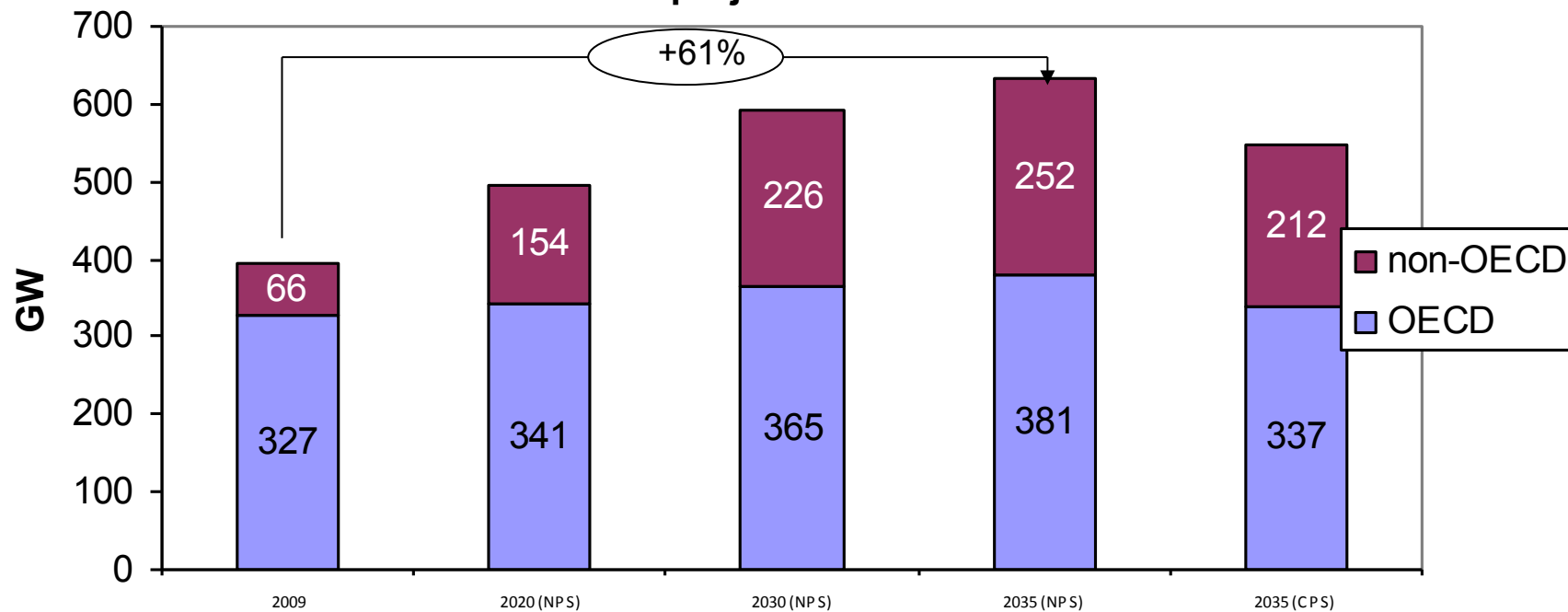
“ Nuclear power is projected to represent between 10% to 20% of power generation by 2035

Source: World Energy Outlook (dec. 2011)

Nuclear capacity increase



nuclear capacity evolution in the NPS and CPS compared to 2010 projections

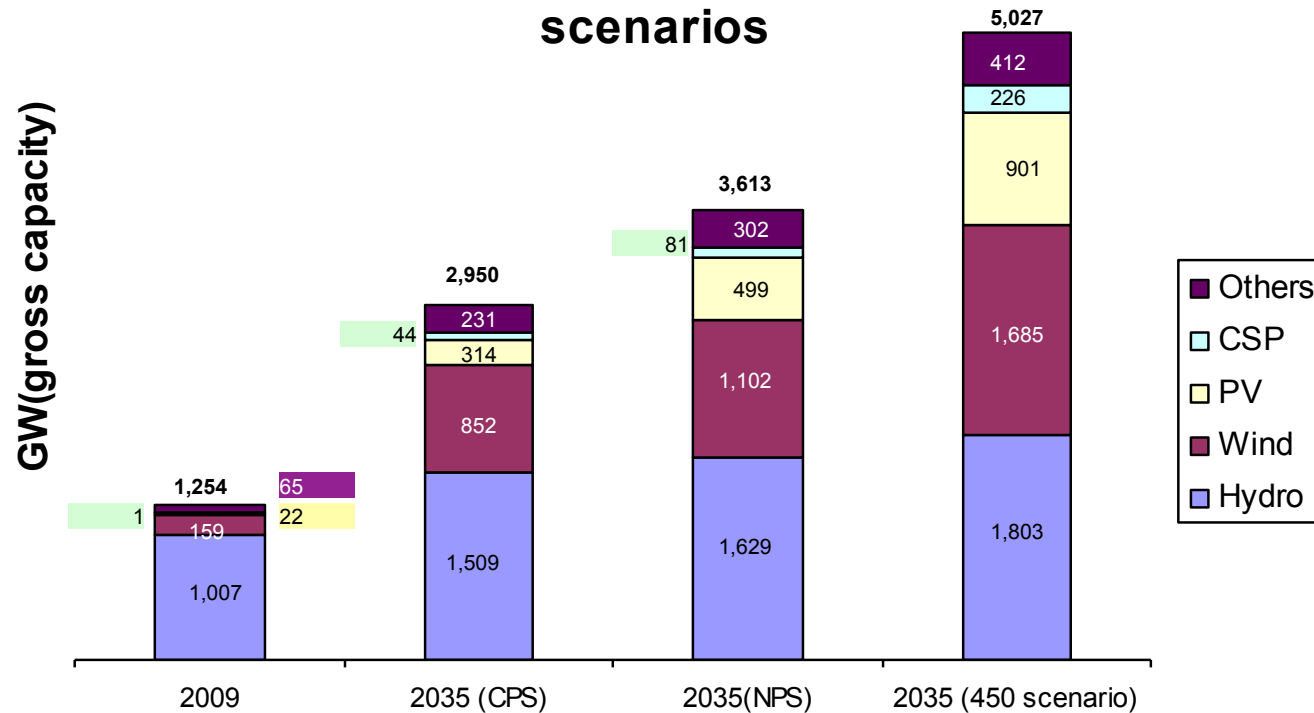


Source: World Energy Outlook (dec. 2011)

Accelerated growth in renewable energies



Renewables Capacity breakdown in 2035 by scenarios



“ By 2035, the share of renewables in the generation mix will increase from 20% to today to 31% in the NPS and 47% in the 450 scenario.

Source: World Energy Outlook (dec. 2011)

Agenda



▶ **Vision on the energy mix**

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Important Preliminary Remarks



Not all « newcomers » to nuclear energy are alike :

- ▶ **Demography, geography, financial resources, degree of Industrialization, maturity of regulatory framework do differ**
- ▶ **Some countries have started the Process for many years, others are true newcomers**

The steps described hereafter can have overlaps

1. Before the decision



Preliminary studies are necessary:

- ▶ **Forecast of future energy/electricity needs**
- ▶ **Forecast of electric grid development**
- ▶ **Preliminary survey of potential sites (seismicity, cooling water availability, population density, grid, etc.)**
- ▶ **General infrastructure survey (industrial capability, trained human resources availability, public acceptance...)**

Help is available : IAEA, AFNI, Consulting firms

2. Necessary Conditions (1/2)



In advance of constructing first nuclear reactors, countries must establish:

- ▶ **Training of specialists** (basic scientific + nuclear engineering disciplines: reactor physics, thermal hydraulics, radiation protection, I&C, safety analysis, nuclear law...). First abroad and then in national universities, private engineers but also public regulators.
- ▶ **Radiation Protection Authority** (usually exists but often must be reinforced)
- ▶ **Legal Framework** (safety, security, radiation protection, materials accounting & safeguards, waste management, public information, authorization process...)

2. Necessary Conditions(2/2)



- ▶ **Nuclear safety authority** : competent, independent from operators, with teeth + technical support organism (possibly external)
- ▶ **International commitments** (NPT, safeguards agreement, additional protocol, conventions...)
- ▶ **A nuclear research center**

Help available

Areva competency building offer - Overview



- ▶ **Level A Courses: Introduction and Popularization of NPP Technologies**
 - ◆ Overview Nuclear Fuel Cycle (1 Day)
 - ◆ Basics of Nuclear Safety within GEN III+ Reactors (1 Day)
 - ◆ Overview of GEN III+ Reactors (1 Day)
 - ◆ Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) Basics (1 Day)
 - ◆ Plant Life Cycle - Modern Tools used in Design, Construction and Commissioning of GEN III NPP Plants - Module A (3 h)
 - ◆ Plant Life Cycle - Construction and Commissioning of GEN III Reactors in 100 Pictures Module B (3 h)

- ▶ **Level B Courses: Specific Technology Courses for Bachelor Level**
 - ◆ Basics of GEN II PWR, BWR (5 Days)
 - ◆ Short Introduction to GEN III+ PWR (5 Days)
 - ◆ Short Introduction to GEN III+ BWR (5 Days)

- ▶ **Level C Courses: Courses dedicated to professionals taking into account subjects of interest at Master and PhD Level, Postdoctoral Studies**
 - ◆ Core Physics and Nuclear Operation Practice (3 Days)
 - ◆ Digital Instrumentation and Control Systems in NPP (5 Days)
 - ◆ Thermodynamics and Thermohydraulics in a Pressurized Water Reactor (5 Days)
 - ◆ Advanced Design Features of GEN III+ NPP (10 Days)
 - ◆ Codes and their application on GEN III+ NPP (duration determined by topics to be covered)
 - ◆ Know How Knowledge from an Experimental Test Facility of PWR Primary Circuit (duration determined by topics to be covered)
 - ◆ PWR Nuclear Instrumentation (2 Days)
 - ◆ Severe Accident Management (1 Day)

- ▶ **LEVEL X: Courses by request**

3. Implementation Studies



To be carried out in parallel, by the Operator :

- ▶ **Site selection and qualification (environmental impact Assessment). The more thorough, the lesser risk of delay during construction**
- ▶ **Grid reassessment (and often upgrading) : this may determine the Unit size of the NPP**
- ▶ **Selection of a reactor type & size**
- ▶ **Financing scheme for NPP & Fuel (equity, Loans, long term contracts, State guarantee if any)**
- ▶ **Evaluation of the potential for « localization » (notably civil works, heavy equipments...)**

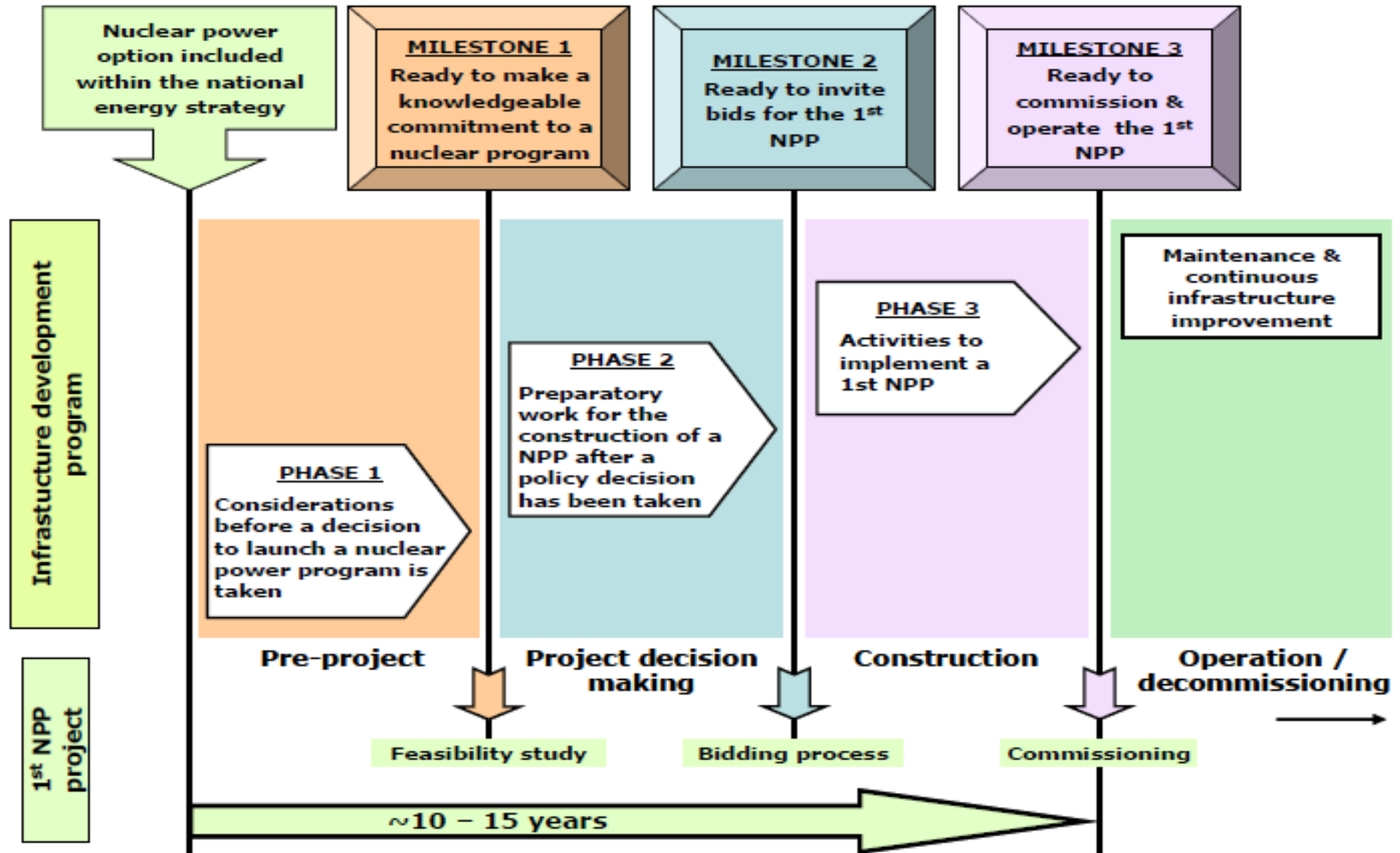
4. Plant Construction



Construction can begin only after authorization from the Safety & Licensing Authority

- ▶ **In Industrialized countries, construction time would range from 4 to 7 years (notably according to plant size)**
- ▶ **Local conditions may increase this duration**
- ▶ **After completion of construction, a series of « cold » and « hot » tests, then criticality, rise to power, connection to the grid (~30% nominal) and full power operation (6 months to one year)**
- ▶ **Industrial operation (as defined contractually)**

Infrastructure Development Program





It's a marathon: plan and prepare well and start early !



Agenda



- ▶ **Vision on the energy mix**
- ▶ **Prerequisites for a nuclear solution**
- ▶ **AREVA technologies**

EPR™ and ATMEA1: designed to meet the most demanding safety standards



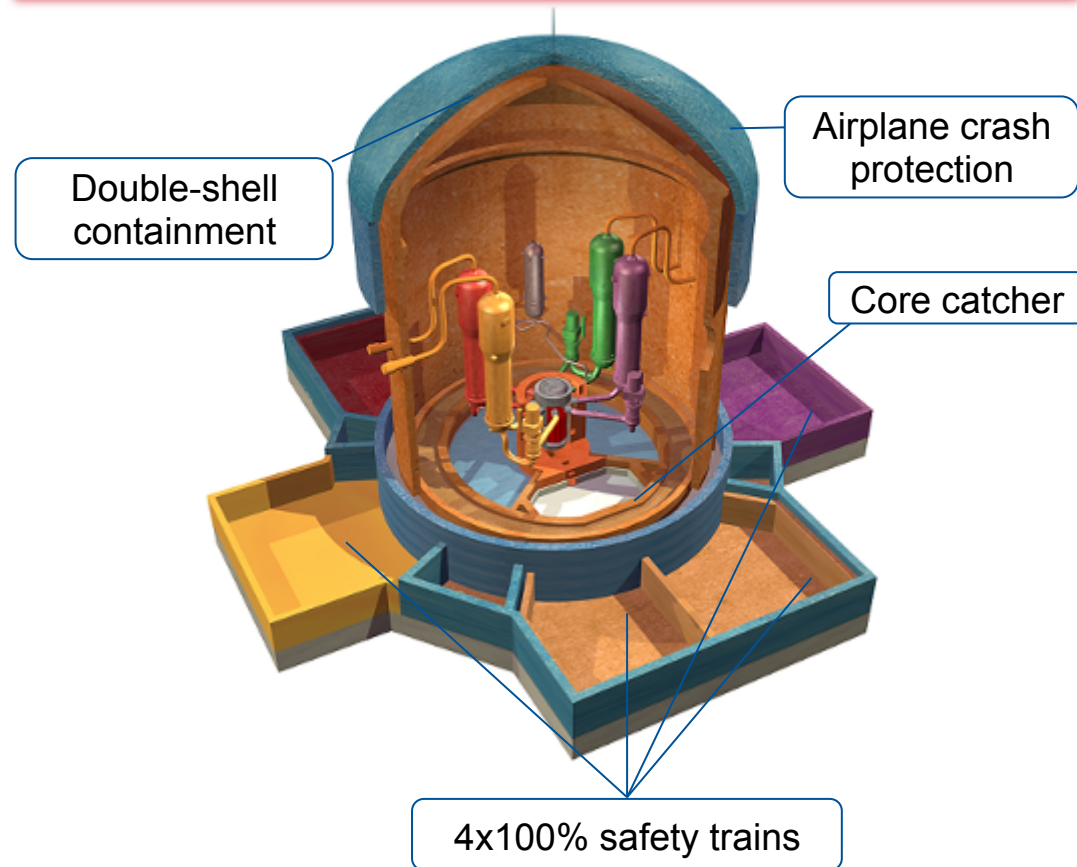
Ability to withstand exceptional accidents and natural events

Ability to withstand an airplane crash

Reducing the risk of a serious accident with core melt

No impact on local populations near the site in the event of a serious accident

EPR™ example – Main safety features



Assessment of safety authorities on EPR™ design and new build



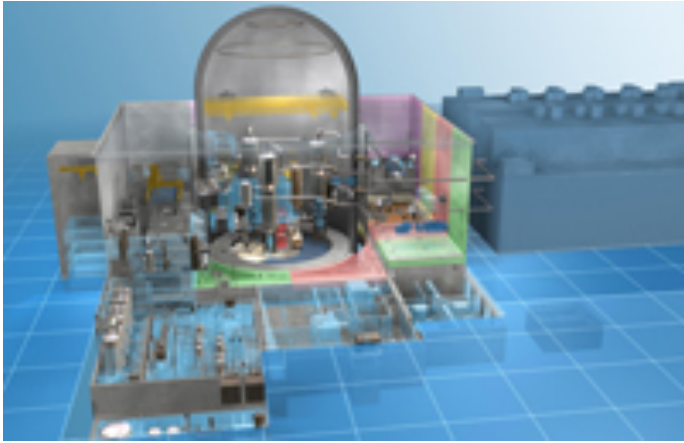
- 
France  ▶ ***“the enhanced design ensures **already an improved robustness**”***
- 
Finland  ▶ ***STUK report on OL3, Dec 2011: “External events are comprehensively taken into account in the design [of the EPR reactor] and the **adequacy of the design has been demonstrated**”***
- 
UK  ▶ **Interim Design Acceptance Confirmation for UK EPR issued on Dec. 14, and final design acceptance now December 2012**



EPR™



- ▶ **The most advanced New Generation Reactor**
- ▶ **Four EPR reactors are already under construction**
 - ◆ **Olkiluoto, Finland (1)**
 - ◆ **Flamanville, France (1)**
 - ◆ **Taishan, China (2)**
- ▶ **Licensing or pre-licensing underway in**
 - ◆ **United States**
 - ◆ **United Kingdom**
 - ◆ **India**



ATMEA1



- ▶ **Mid-sized PWR with Generation III+ safety features, well suited to medium power grids.**
- ▶ **Designed using innovative, proven nuclear technologies from AREVA and MHI, ATMEA's parent companies.**
- ▶ **Short-listed by JAEC (Jordan Atomic Energy Commission) in May, 2012 – *"..well fitting Jordan energy needs and requirements, both in technical and economical terms, and is ensuring the highest possible safety levels to the Jordan public."***

A unique offshore wind offer Significant Track-record



- ▶ **The most powerful offshore turbine currently in operation (5 MW)**
- ▶ **A wind turbine designed specifically for harsh sea conditions with a light weight structure**
- ▶ **A leading European player in offshore wind:**
 - ◆ **EU grant for Alpha Ventus project**
 - ◆ **EIB loan for Borkum West II**
 - ◆ **AREVA will build 100 turbines of 5 MW each for St Briec wind farm**

AREVA Concentrated Solar: an innovative technology



Working principles of AREVA Solar's technology

Receivers: contains tubes filled with water. Concentrated sunlight boils the water, generating superheated steam.



Reflectors: focus the sun's heat onto an elevated receiver

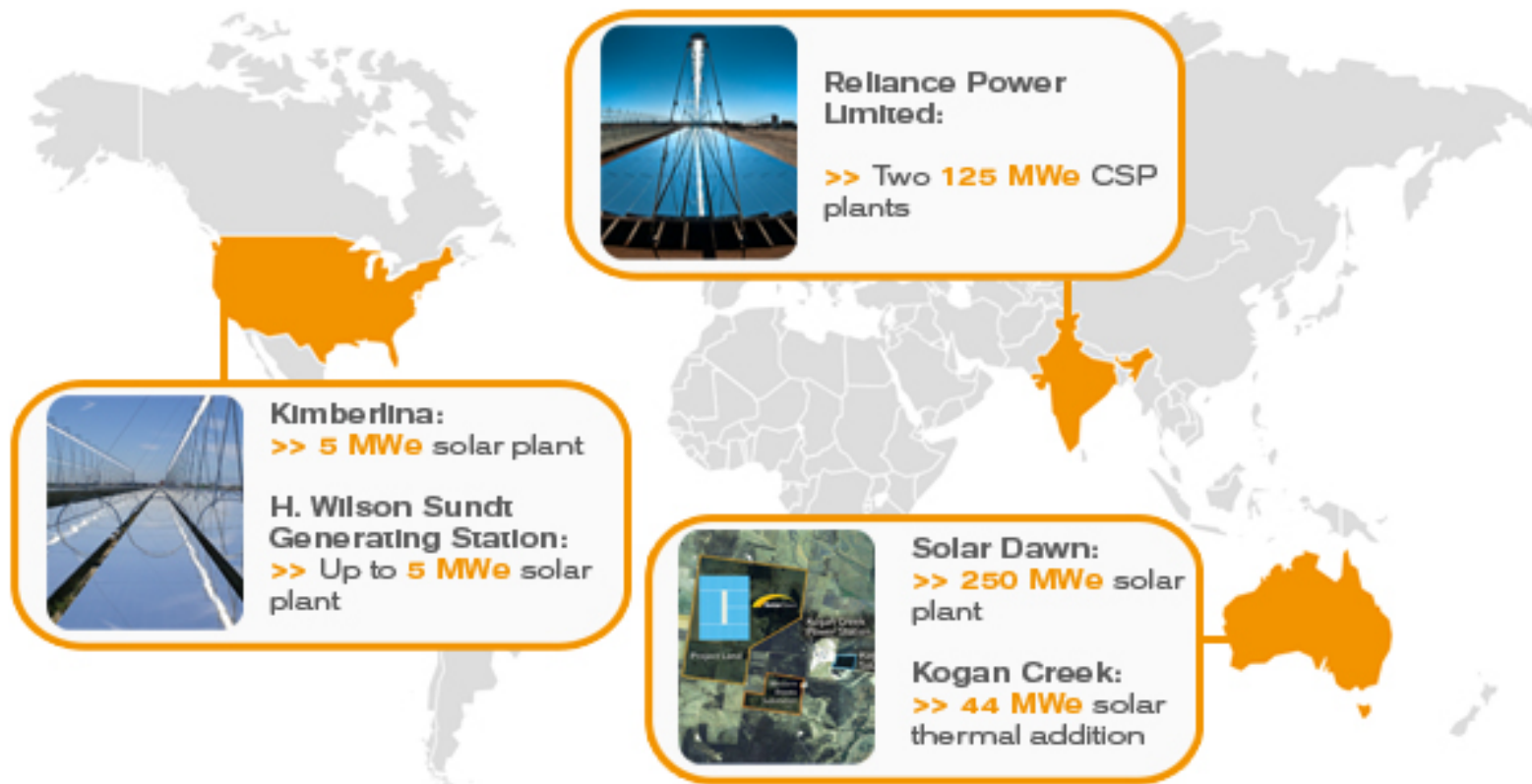


An array of optically shaped reflector mirrors concentrate up to 50 “suns” of energy on a set of thermal receiver tubes to create high pressure steam

► Projects in Australia and US:

- ◆ **CS Energy (Queensland, Australia) – solar booster for Kogan Creek 750 MW coal-fired power station. Solar Dawn will combine AREVA Solar steam generators with a gas boiler back-up system, boosting plant output by 45 MW (and avoiding 35 Mt of GHG emissions/year)**
- ◆ **Tucson Electric & Power (Arizona, US) – solar booster (5 MW) for TEP coal-fired power plant. Enough power to service 600 homes, with no additional GHG emissions.**

Other CSP projects



A low footprint



► Benefits of efficient land use:

- ◆ Lower natural habitat mitigation costs
- ◆ Less time-intensive permitting process as a result of smaller footprint
- ◆ Lower land and grading costs
- ◆ Lower ongoing operation and maintenance costs
- ◆ Easier access to contiguous, flat land (requires a grade less than 3%)
- ◆ Easier to site at existing power plant and industrial sites

AREVA's CLFR Technology: Low Land Use



Conclusion



▶ AREVA

- ◆ provides safe solutions for green energy production for the short, mid and long term
- ◆ Provides insights, experience, and technical expertise in a range of low CO2 electricity generation technologies
- ◆ Shares its knowledge (training and education) and accompanies countries during the knowledge and competency development phases

▶ Nuclear power and renewables are complimentary

- ◆ Both needed to fight climate change
- ◆ Both will grow in emerging countries
- ◆ We may help you to choose what will be the best solution for your country and for our future

