# The Global Nuclear Energy Partnership

From Vision to Reality April 2008



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and

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## **Challenges Facing Global Energy Needs**

- ➤ Electricity demand is expected to increase 40% in the U.S. by 2030 and nearly 100% globally over the same period.
- Nuclear power produces nearly 20 percent of total U.S. electricity output—this 20 percent share represents 70 percent of all non-carbon emitting electricity production.
- And in the United States, 19 utility companies are currently projected to build thirty-three new reactors. When completed, these new nuclear power plants will provide over 43 GWe of electricity, enough to power 30 million homes."
- ➤ Worldwide, 34 new nuclear power plants are under construction, totaling 28 GWs of new nuclear power, with construction taking place in every major region in the world.
- ➤ Projections anticipate 55 total countries will operate 630 reactors totaling approximately 630 GWe by 2030.
- ➤ Potentially, a total of 86 countries could have nuclear reactors by 2050.



## **Key GNEP Principles**

- **Expand nuclear power** to help meet growing energy demand in a safe and sustainable manner.
- Establish international supply frameworks to enhance **reliable**, **cost-effective fuel supplies** to the world market while reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation by creating a viable alternative to acquisition of sensitive fuel cycle technologies.
- ➤ Develop, demonstrate, and in due course deploy advanced fast reactors that consume transuranic elements from recycled spent fuel.
- Develop and demonstrate, inter alia, advanced technologies for recycling spent nuclear fuel with a long term goal of ceasing separation of plutonium and eventually eliminating stocks of separated civilian plutonium.
- ➤ Promote the development of advanced, more proliferation resistant nuclear power reactors appropriate for the power grids of developing countries and regions.
- ➤ In cooperation with the IAEA, **continue to develop enhanced nuclear safeguards** and ensure nuclear energy systems are used only for peaceful purposes.



## THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP:

### A COMBINED MULTILARAL AND BILATERAL APPROACH

#### **GNEP MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIP**

• Serves as the overall mechanism for carrying out GNEP activities with the full breadth of GNEP Partners in a manner that seeks the harmonization of civil nuclear energy policies and the collective efforts of like-minded countries to work towards realizing the GNEP vision (e.g., reliable nuclear fuel services; support for safe, secure and responsible nuclear infrastructure development; development of safe, secure and more proliferation-resistant grid appropriate reactors).

#### **GNEP BILATERAL ACTIVITIES**

• Serves as vehicles to carry out more tailored cooperation with specific countries, such as advanced fuel cycle cooperation. Examples: US-Russia; US-Japan; US-China; US-Australia.



# GNEP INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: FOUR KEY ENGAGEMENT AREAS

### **■**POLICY

Partnership Development

#### ■ TECHNICAL

- Advanced fuel cycle technologies
- Grid appropriate reactors

#### ■ FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

- Assured Fuel Services
- Fuel Banks
- Fuel Centers

#### ■ INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

- For candidate reactor countries
- Grid appropriate reactors, regulatory, expertise, financial



# GNEP Partners, Candidate Partners and Observers

#### **GNEP Partners**

- 1. Australia
- 2. Bulgaria
- 3. Canada
- 4. China
- 5. France
- 6. Ghana
- 7. Hungary
- 8. Italy
- 9. Japan
- 10. Jordan
- 11. Kazakhstan
- 12. Lithuania
- 13. Poland
- 14. Republic of Korea
- 15. Romania
- 16. Russia
- 17. Senegal
- 18. Slovenia
- 19. Ukraine
- 20. United States
- 21. United Kindgom

#### **GNEP Observers**

- 1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- 2. Generation IV
  International Forum (GIF)
- 3. Euratom

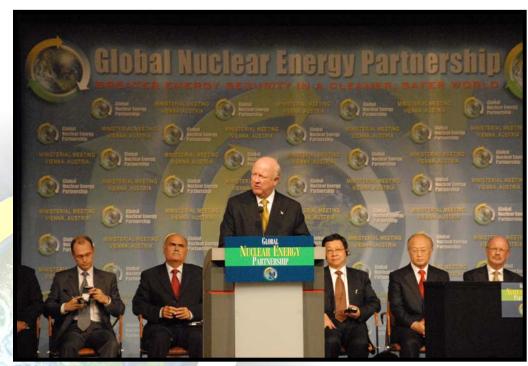
#### **Candidate Partner and Observer**

#### **Countries**

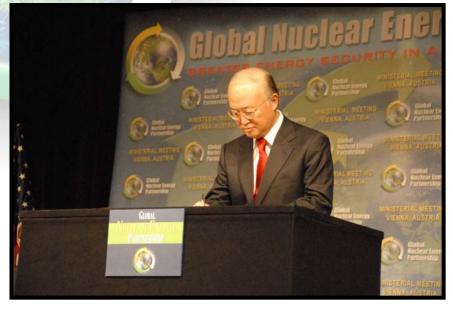
- 1. Argentina
- 2. Belgium
- 3. Brazil
- 4. Czech
- 5. Egypt
- 6. Finland
- 7. Germany
- 8. Libya
- 9. Mexico
- 10. Morocco
- 11. Netherlands
- 12. Slovakia
- 13. South Africa
- 14. Spain
- 15. Sweden
- 16. Switzerland
- 17. Turkey



## SEPTEMBER 16, 2007, GNEP MINISTERIAL MEETING









## OPENING REMARKS OF THE SEPTEMBER 16 GNEP MINISTERIAL



## GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP Structure

PARTNERS AND OBSERVERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Participants: Ministerial Level Officials or Designees

## **GNEP PARTNERS AND OBSERVERS STEERING GROUP**

Participants: Partner and Observer Representatives

Chair:

US

Vice Chairs: Fi

France

China

Japan

Working Group to address infrastructure development

Working Group to address reliable fuel services

Others as Designated by the Steering Group to Advance Statement of Principles Objectives



## THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP:

#### PROGRESS MADE TO DATE BY THE PARTNERS

- ➤ GNEP Structure Established. Executive Committee, Steering Group, Working Groups.
- ➤ GNEP Steering Group Action Plan. Serves as an overarching framework document that describes objectives, scope, activities and next steps.
- Two Expert-Based Working Groups Established. Reliable Nuclear Fuel Services and Nuclear Infrastructure Development.
- > Terms of References (Charters). Formally Adopted by Partners for the Working Groups.
- > Steering Group Leadership Established. US as Chair, China, France and Japan as Vice Chairs.
- ➤ First Steering Group Held December 11 13, 2007, at the IAEA in Vienna. Second scheduled for May in Jordan.
- ➤ First Working Group Meetings Held in March, 2008 Infrastructure Development WG held in Vienna, Austria, and the Reliable Nuclear Fuel Services WG held in Wilmington, NC.
- ➤ Critical Next Step: Working Groups identify specific areas for the Partnership to apply its collective attention and resources to support the realization of GNEP.



## U.S. GNEP Bilateral and Trilateral Activities

- US-Russia Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation (Dec 2006)
- US-Japan Civil Nuclear Energy Action Plan (April 2007)
- US-China Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation Plan (Sept 2007)
- US-Australia Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation (Sept 2007)
- US-France Civil Nuclear Energy Action Plan (Under Negotiation)

## **Others Cooperation Touching Upon GNEP**

- Generation IV International Forum (GIF)
- International Energy Research Initiative Projects (I-NERI)
- Trilateral Sodium Fast Reactor Cooperation with France and Japan
- MOUs with Jordan and Italy



# **GNEP INTERNATIONAL POLICY ENGAGEMENT: Partnership Development and Policy Harmonization**

- ➤ GNEP's Multinational Partnership Now Formally Established
  - GNEP Statement of Principles
- > Bilateral Engagement and Other Multilateral Cooperation
  - Civil Nuclear Energy Action Plans
  - Memoranda of Understands
- > Other Governmental Fora

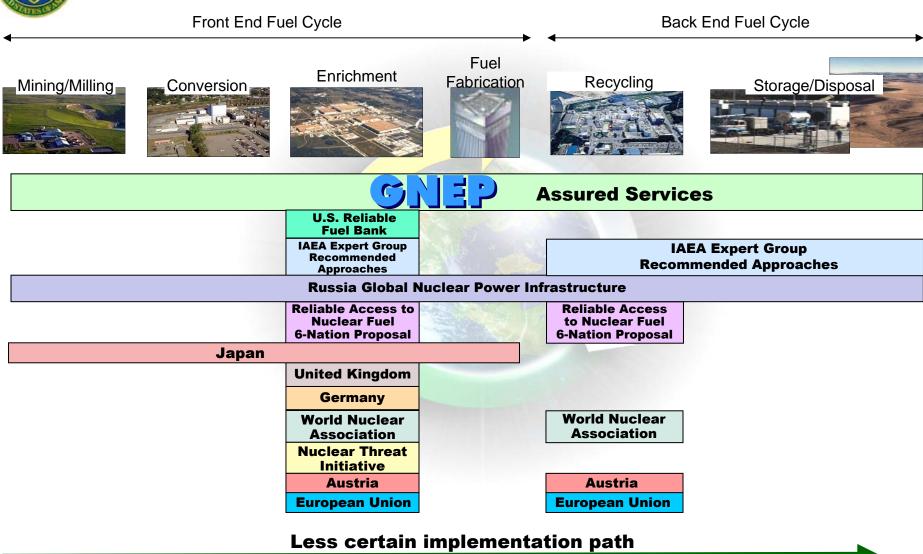


## **Reliable Nuclear Fuel Supply**

- > GNEP Reliable Nuclear Fuel Services Working Group, Inaugural Meeting Held in Wilmington, N.C.
  - WG will address front and back end. Report will be prepared by May to identify key mechanisms and key barriers to an enhanced global reliable fuel supply and a complete global fuel services framework.
- ➤ US presented an assured fuel supply as a cornerstone of GNEP to over 100 nations at an IAEA Special Event in September 2006.
- ➤ US and 5 other supplier nations proposed the reliable fuel supply initiative at the IAEA.
- > US declared an international nuclear fuel reserve to support the reliable fuel supply in event of disruptions
- **➤ US appropriated \$50M for an international fuel bank with the IAEA**
- > Other cradle-to-grave fuel service concepts being examined, including an International Advanced Recycle Reactor and an International Fuel Center



## **Global Nuclear Fuel Assurance Proposals**





## **Infrastructure Development**

- ➤ GNEP Infrastructure Development Working Group, Inaugural Meeting March 2008
  - > WG will submit initial report in May. Will identify key needs of countries considering nuclear for the first time or considering expansion. Will also identify key barriers.
- **➤** Close Cooperation with the IAEA
  - > Milestones Document
  - > Infrastructure Workshops sponsored by "Friends of Nuclear Energy" for those countries considering nuclear energy for the first time
  - Key take-aways: (1) a standard criteria is needed; (2) financing essential;
     (3) strong involvement and support from experienced nuclear countries needed.
- > U.S. will continue to sponsor additional infrastructure workshops and related activities, including areas such as financing and safety
- > Direct bilateral support, consistent with multilateral efforts, with candidate reactor countries where appropriate to support near-term deployment of LWRs



# **Next Steps and Conclusion**

- > GNEP International Partnership
  - Further Expand Partnership
  - Further develop structure and mechanisms for Partnership
  - Identify specific areas for the Partners to focus its attention; identify the necessary resources; and initiate activities.
- > International Technology Development (eg, GIF, trilateral arrangements)
- > Enhance Engagement Multilateral Organizations (eg, IAEA) and Industry
- ➤ Enhance Bilateral Cooperation with Advanced Fuel Cycle, Fuel Supplier, Reactor and Candidate Reactor Countries

### FOR MORE INFORMATION ON GNEP:

- www.gneppartnership.org
- www.gnep.energy.gov