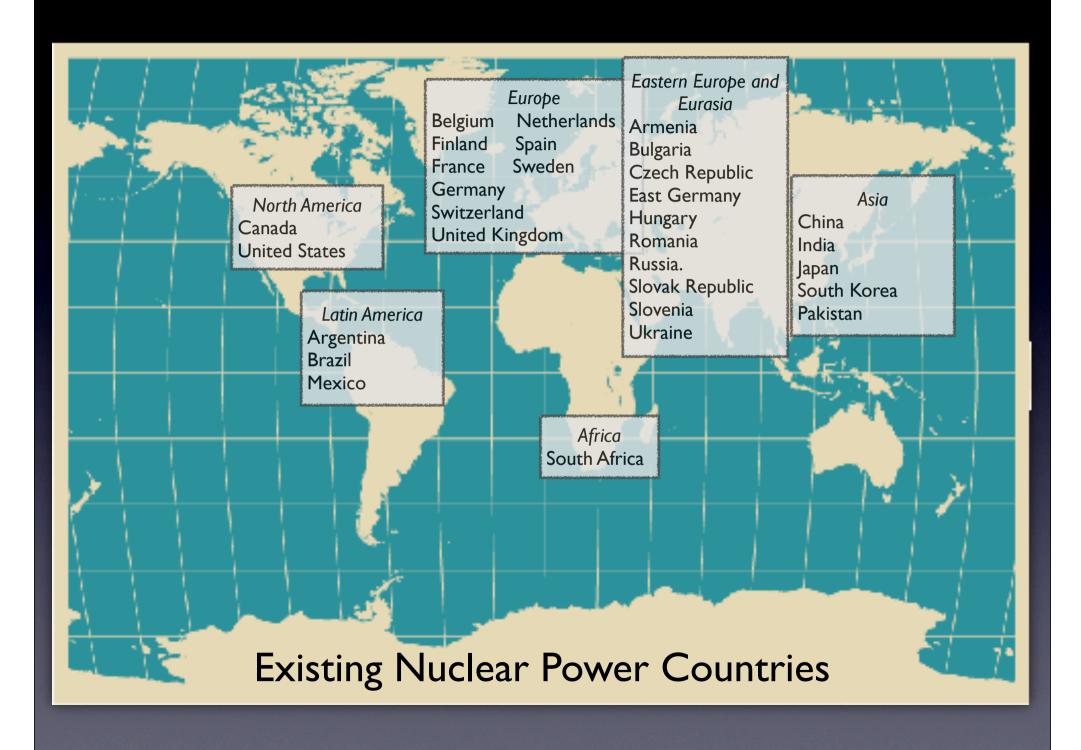


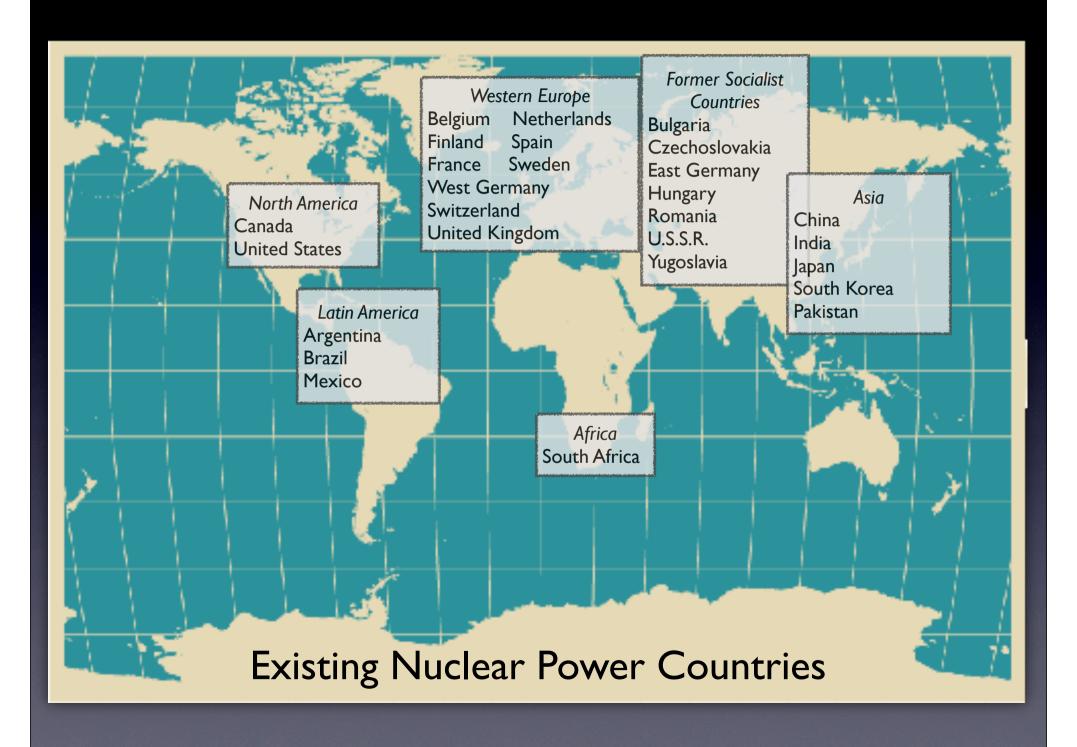
An assessment of capacities, imperatives, and uncertainties for new national nuclear power programs

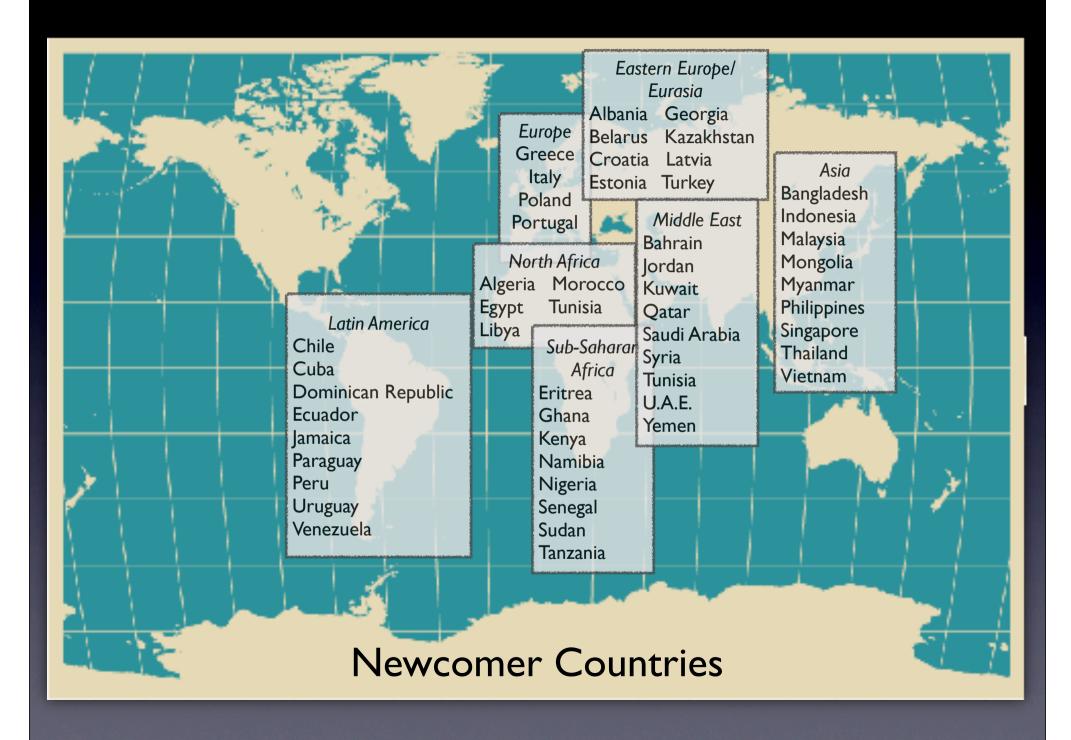


Jessica Jewell







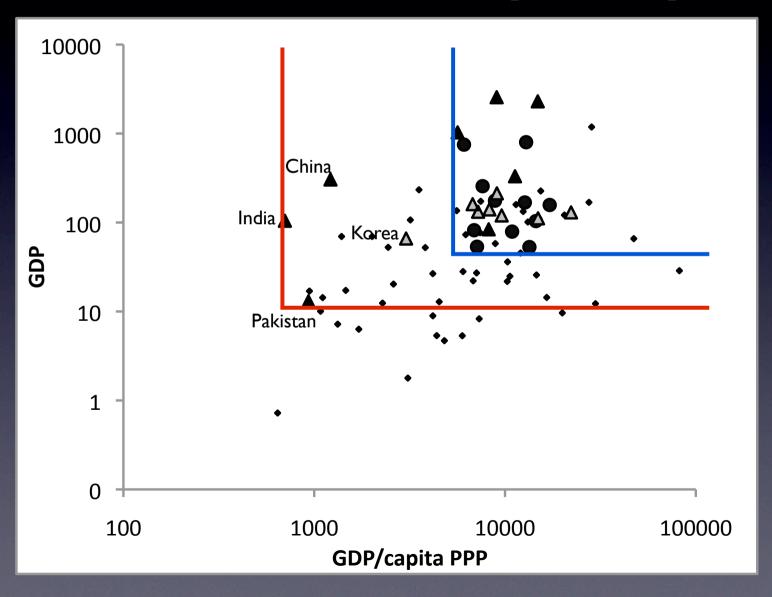


- Which of these countries can implement nuclear power?
- Why are these countries motivated to pursue nuclear power?
- Are there reasons for concern in spreading nuclear energy?

### Measuring Capacity

Newcomer Countries	Benchmark			
Financial				
GDP	Existing NP Country GDP			
GDP/capita	Existing NP Country GDP/capita			
Institutional				
Government Effectiveness	Existing NP Country Current Government Effectiveness			
Technological				
Current and Projected Grid Capacity + Grid Connections	10 GWe grid between now and 15 years			

### Financial Capacity



### Institutional Capacity

Government Effectiveness Rating	Newcomer Countries	All Existing NP Countries	Existing NP Countries with Mixed or Private Ownership	
75-100	12%	60%	97%	
50-75	40%	27%	3%	
25-50	27%	13%	-	
0-25	21%	-	-	

### Technological Capacity

High Prospective Grid > 10			Medium Small grid, but strong grid		Low Unlikely to have a		
Current grid		GWe in <15 years		connections		suitable grid	
Chile	Portugal	Algeria	Eritrea	Belarus	Latvia	Albania	Nigeria
Egypt	Saudi	Bahrain	Libya	Croatia	Morocco	Cuba	Paraguay
Greece	Arabia	Bangladesh	Peru	Estonia	Namibia	Ecuador	Senegal
Indonesia	Singapore	Dominican	Syria	Georgia	Qatar	Ghana	Sudan
Italy	Thailand	Republic		Jordan	Uruguay	Jamaica	Tanzania
Kazakhstan	Turkey					Kenya	Tunisia
Kuwait	U.A.E.					Mongolia	Uganda
Malaysia	Venezuela					Myanmar	Yemen
Philippines	Vietnam						
Poland							

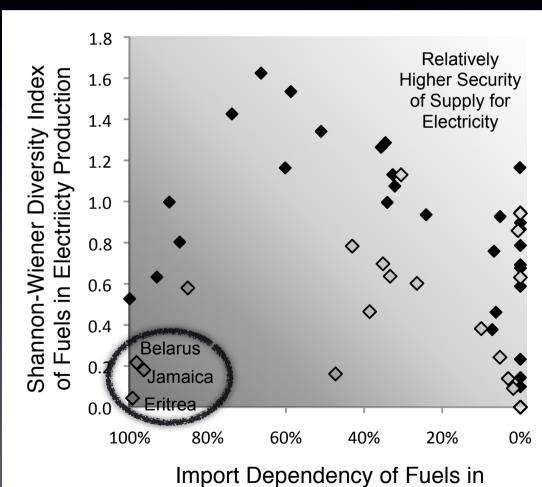
### Measuring Motivation

Newcomer Countries	ntries Benchmark			
Demand				
5-year Electricity Consumption Growth Rate	5-year Growth Rate Before the Construction of first NPP			
Magnitude of Growth Rate	Years to Consume Additional Powe from a Standard 1 GWe NPP			
Energy Security				
Fuel Import Dependency and Diversity of Electricity System				

## Motivation Results: Demand

	Proportional Growth Rate <3% 3%-6% >6%							
> 0		Moderate Demand Imperative						
ame Electricity	\$	Italy Poland	Chile Greece Kazakhstan Malaysia	Philippines Portugal Saudi Arabia Venezuela	Bangladesh Egypt Indonesia Kuwait Libya Nigeria	Syria Thailand Turkey U.A.E. Vietnam		
s to Consume 1 a standard 1	5-10		Algeria Croatia Singapore		Bahrain D.R. Jordan	Morocco Peru Qatar		
on Sar		Low Demand Imperative						
Number of Years to Generation from a	10-25	Belarus	Ecuador Estonia	Latvia Tunisia	Kenya Myanmar Namibia	Senegal Sudan Yemen		
Numk Gene	>25	Albania Jamaica Cuba Paraguay Georgia Tanzania Ghana Uruguay	Moi	ngolia				

# Motivation Results: Security of Supply



**Electricity Production** 

- ♦ Newcomers with a low demand imperative
- Newcomers with a moderate to high demand imperative

## Risks in Nuclear Energy in Newcomers



## Risks in Nuclear Energy in Newcomers

- Historically 4 Countries politically unstable
- Pursued Nuclear Weapons

15% of Existing Weapons
Countries were Unstable

## Risks in Nuclear Energy in Newcomers

15% of Existing Weapons
Countries were Unstable

- 9 of Newcomers already unstable
- 19 of Newcomers very high risk for future instability

Probability of Instability for Most
Unstable Newcomers Countries: 90%

## The Expansion of Nuclear Power...

- 10 Countries likely
- 10 Countries dangerous
- 14 Countries possible w/ international cooperation
- Contextual understanding of nuclear feasibility
- 18 Countries Unsuitable
- What is their rationale?

#### Thank You

Your Questions?