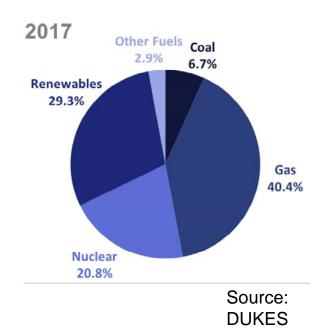


## **UK Current Nuclear Landscape**

- Powering homes and businesses for over 60 years
- 20% of the UK's electricity needs
- 40% of UK low-carbon electricity
- Low-carbon, secure and reliable base-load power
- Steady public/cross party support

## Shares of electricity generation by fuel







### **Future of UK Energy**

- Net Zero means "more of everything" (including CCUS for Gas)
- Need to meet much higher electricity demand as we decarbonise energy, transport and heat
- Need to go "beyond the grid" into industrial process and hydrogen production/use
- VfM important will be a system wide cost (not just cheapest component)





## **UK Clean Growth Strategy**

# Not just about decarbonisation – also about economic growth

#### Some key policies to enable:

- Acceleration of clean growth develop world leading Green Finance capabilities.
- Accelerating the shift to low carbon transport.
- Rolling out low carbon heating phase out the installation of high carbon fossil fuel heating in new and existing homes.
- = Delivering clean, smart, flexible, reliable power.



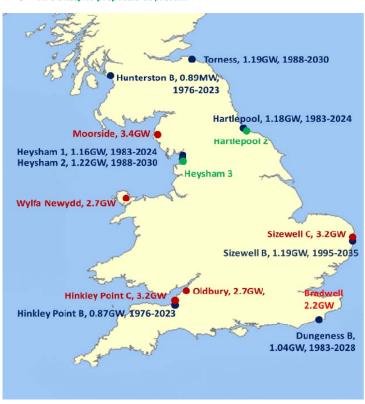




## Why Nuclear?

- Currently provides around 40% of UK's low carbon electricity
- Reliable baseload power complements the growing renewable portfolio
- UK Nuclear sector is an economic powerhouse currently equivalent in scale to the aerospace manufacturing industry
- Provides highly-skilled, long-term employment for 87,000 people and is a driver of regional growth
- Can do more than electricity generation

- Sites currently generating
  NPS sites with development proposed
- NPS Sites, no proposals at present

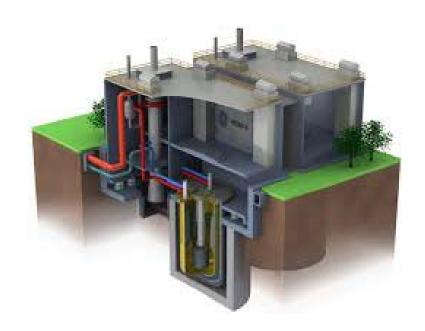






## Potential applications of nuclear

- a) Low cost power
- b) Flexible power
- c) Process heat
- d) Hydrogen production
- e) District heating
- f) Medical isotopes
- g) Recycling
- h) Seawater desalination







#### **Future demand?**

- Nuclear is a key part of the UK energy strategy going forward
- Nuclear contribution is reducing both in absolute terms and as a % as reactors retire and demand grows
- Electricity demand expected to at least double
- New nuclear and gas combined with CCUS will be required to provide a baseload





### **Principles for New Nuclear: Sustainability**

- Nuclear has an important, complementary role to play in the UK's energy future as we transition to a low carbon economy
- Public acceptability
- Emphasis on value for money for consumers and taxpayers 30% cost reduction in new build by 2030
- Sustainable funding mechanisms are key
  - The Government looking at alternative funding models to finance large-scale new nuclear projects to reduce the costs of capital and therefore costs to consumers.
    - Consulting on the Regulated Asset Base (RAB) model as a sustainable funding model that can attract significant investment for new nuclear projects.





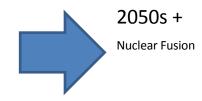
## Sector development

1950s - Present

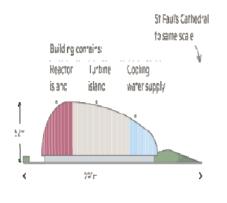
1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation nuclear reactors



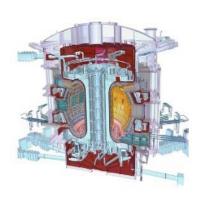
















### **Nuclear Pipeline 1#**

Large Scale – existing technology

- Hinkley Point C
- Sizewell C
- Bradwell B

### **Nuclear Pipeline 2#**

- Wylfa?
- Moorside?
- Oldbury
- Hartlepool
- Heysham

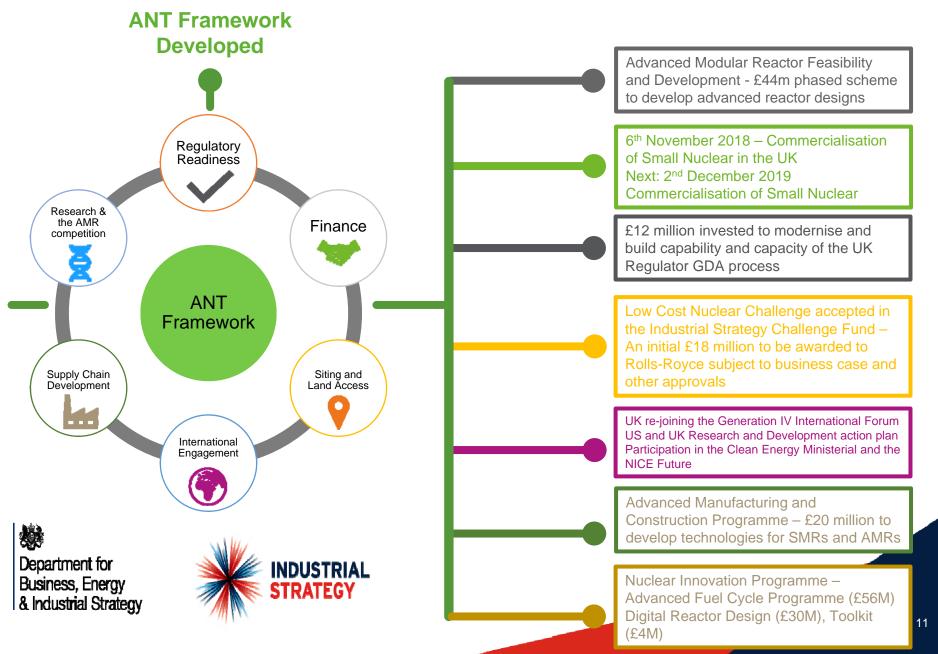




## **Nuclear Pipeline 3#??**

- Trawsfynydd?
- Sellafield?
- NDA land?
- MoD land?
- Coal power stations?
- Industrial sites?

#### **The Advanced Nuclear Policy Framework**



# Thank you for listening

Daniel.mathers@beis.gov.uk



