



# On the dramatic changes in the Economics of nuclear power

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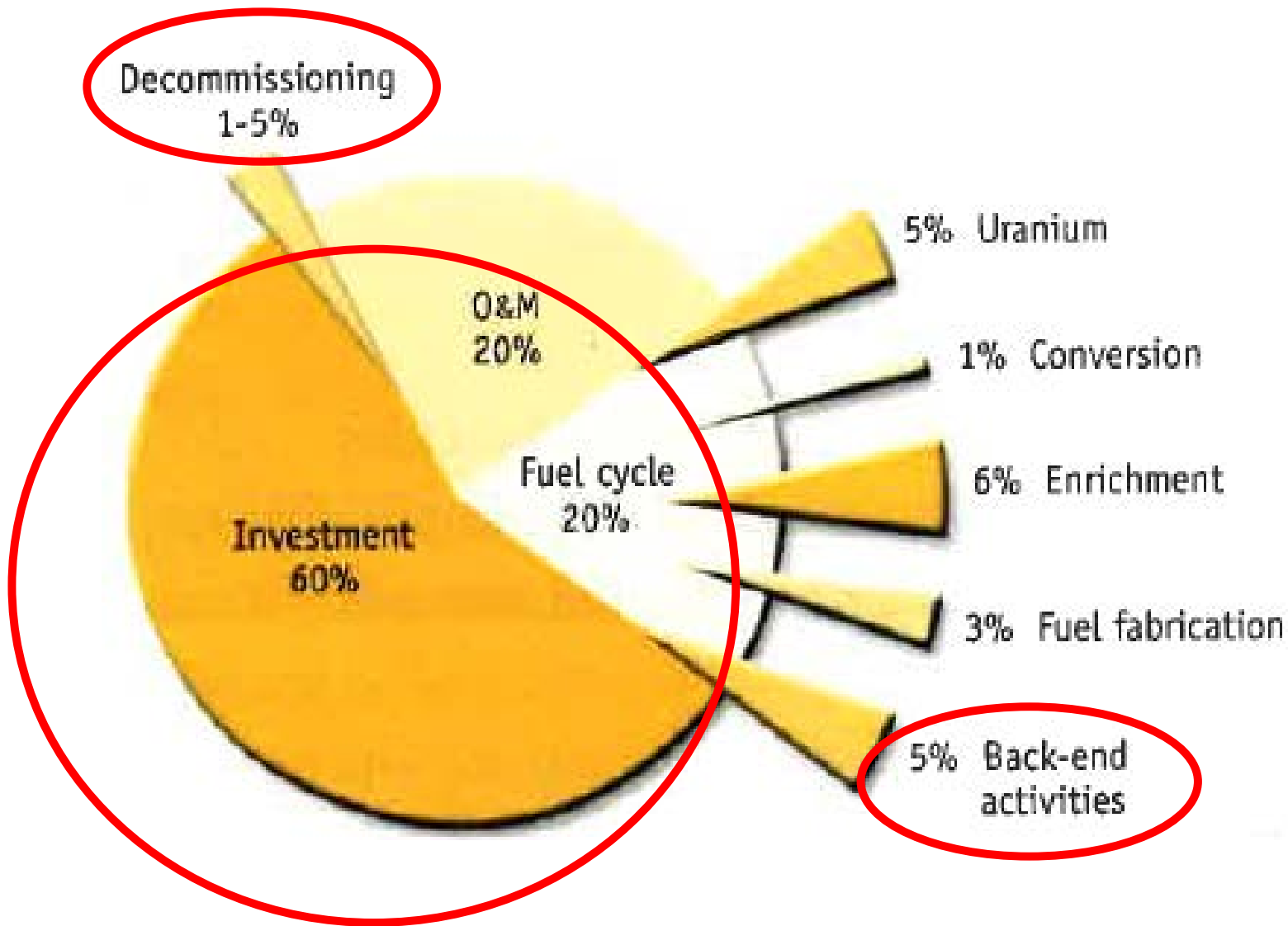
**Salzburg, 1 September 2017**

- 1. Introduction: Motivation**
- 2. Cost structure**
- 3. The economic impact of delays in construction times**
- 4. Historical cost developments**
- 5. Cost developments in Europe**
- 6. Historical costs: The big picture**
- 7. Technological Learning**
- 8. Construction times**
- 9. The alternatives**
- 10. Conclusions**

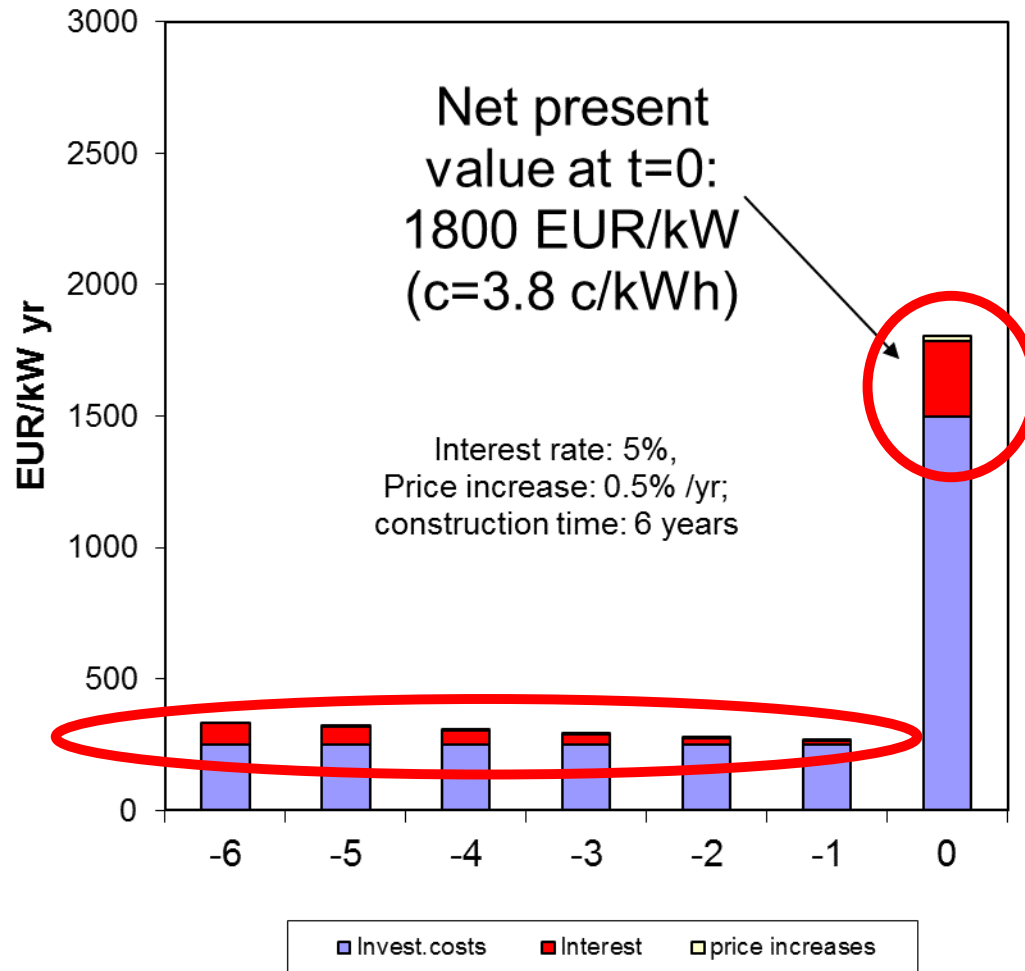
## Motivation:

- 1950s:
  - Atoms for peace →
    - Too cheap to meter

## 2. COST STRUCTURE

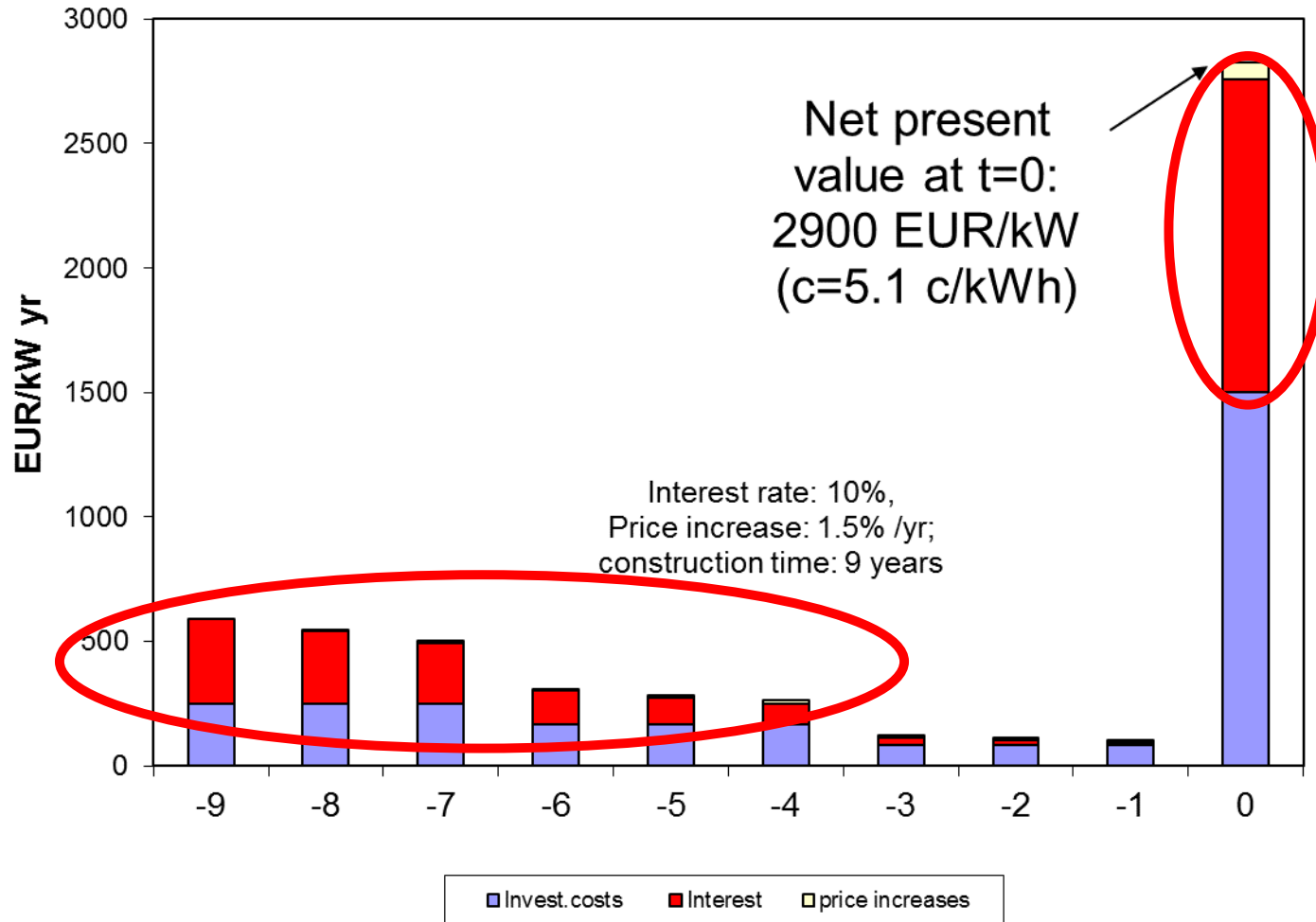


Overnight costs = 1500 EUR/kW:  
favourable case



# Problem of delays

Overnight costs = 1500 EUR/kW: less favourable case

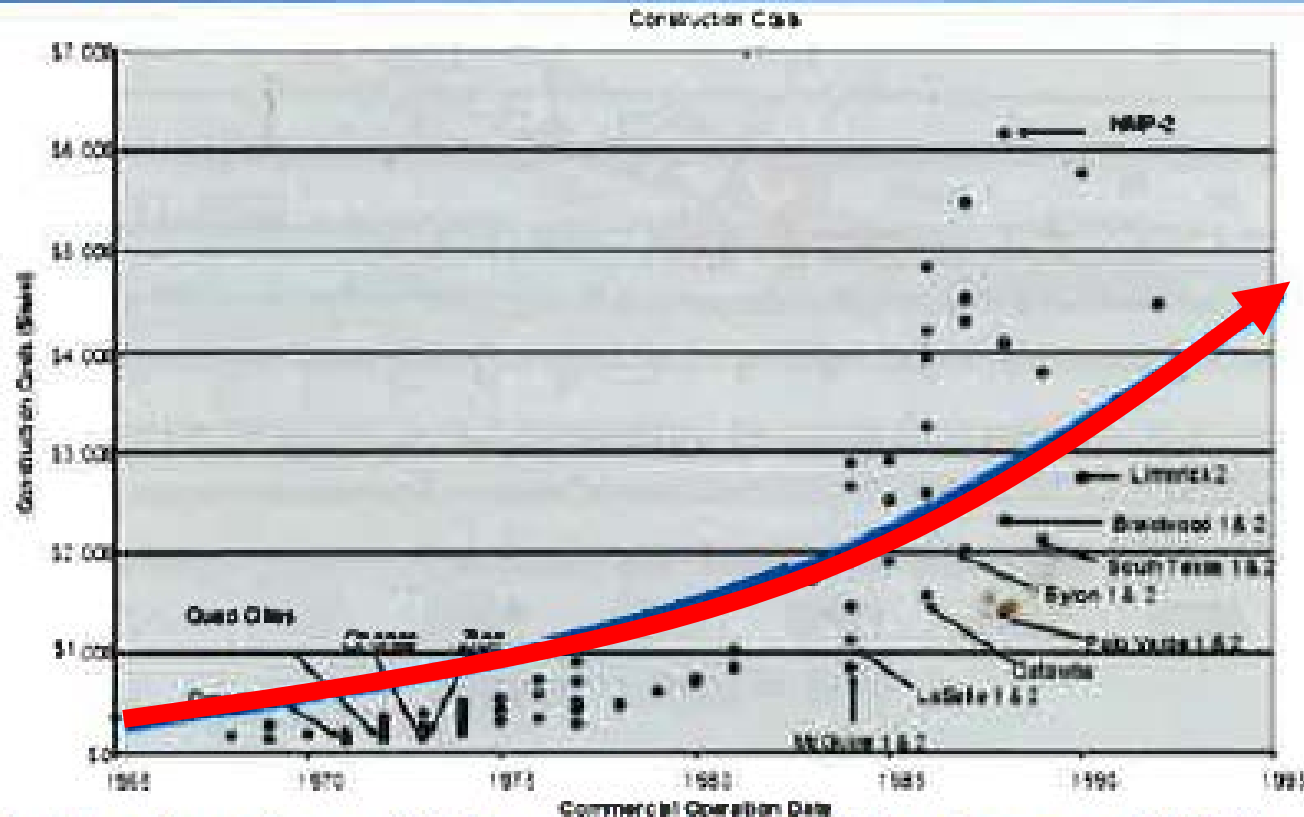


# 4. HISTORICAL COSTS DEVELOPMENTS

# JIM HARDING: U.S. COSTS DEVELOPMENTS



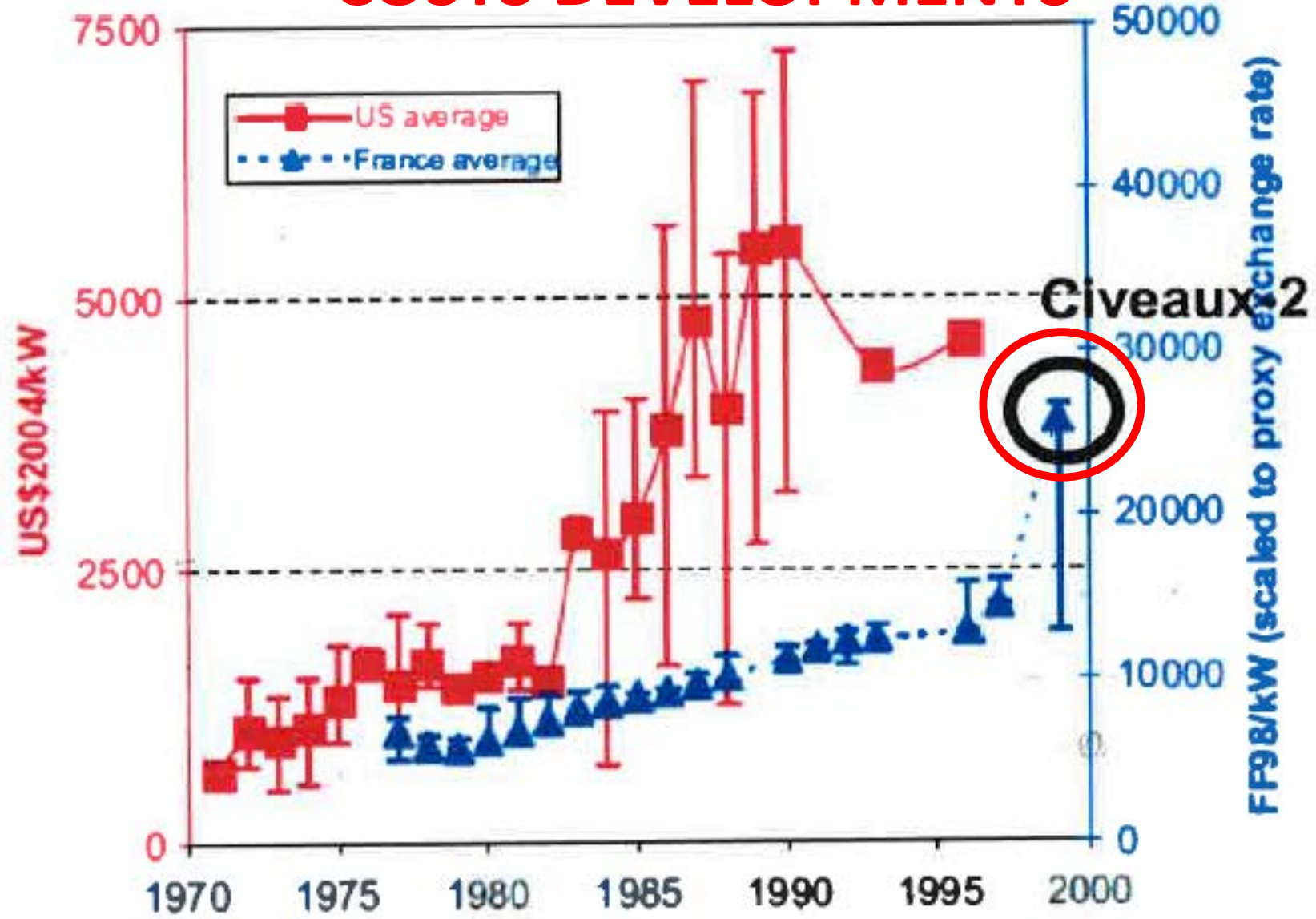
## Background - Industry Experience "Last Time"



Source: Jim Harding: Seven Myths of the Nuclear Renaissance (2007)

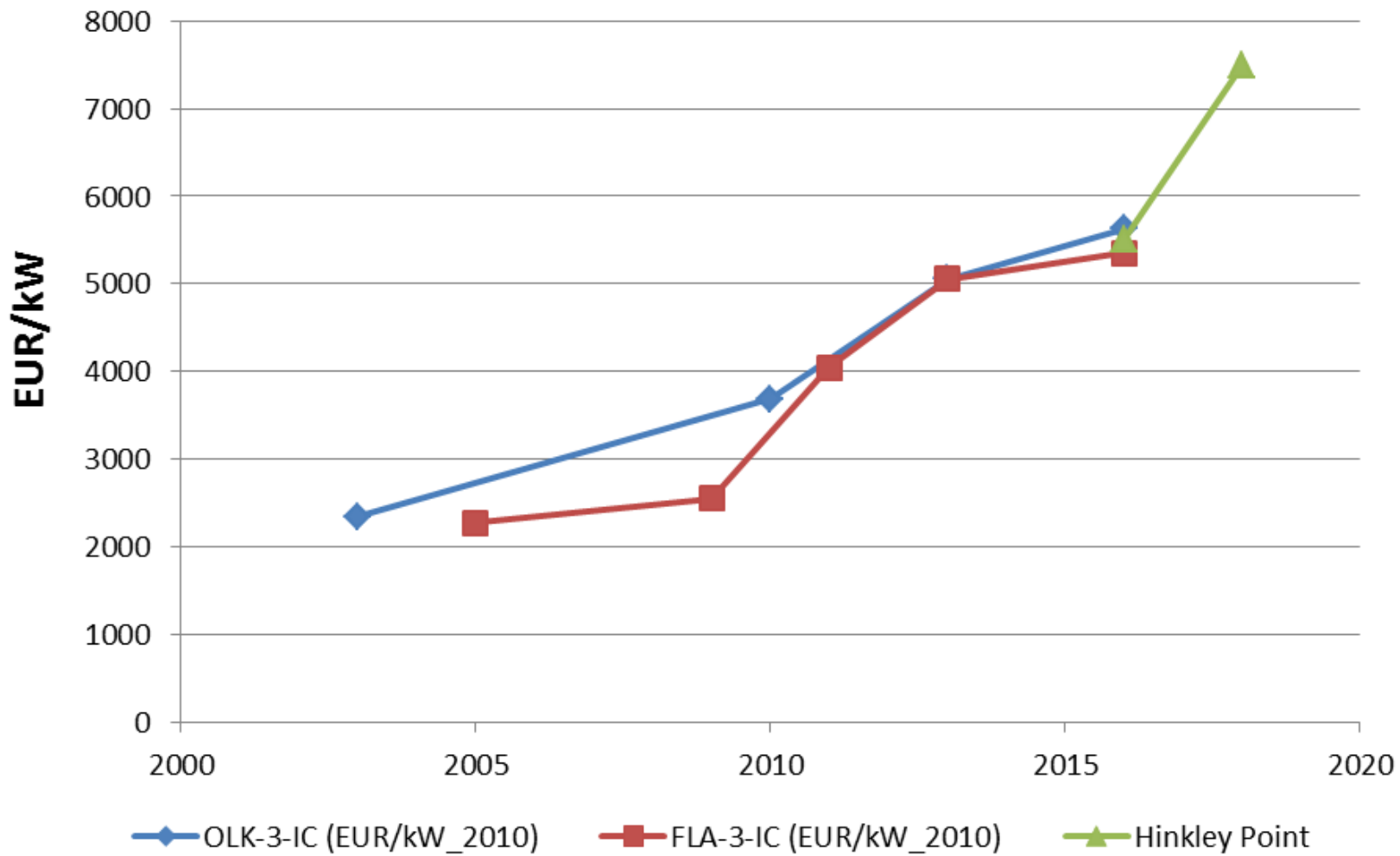


# ARNULF GRUEBLER: U.S. AND FRANCE COSTS DEVELOPMENTS

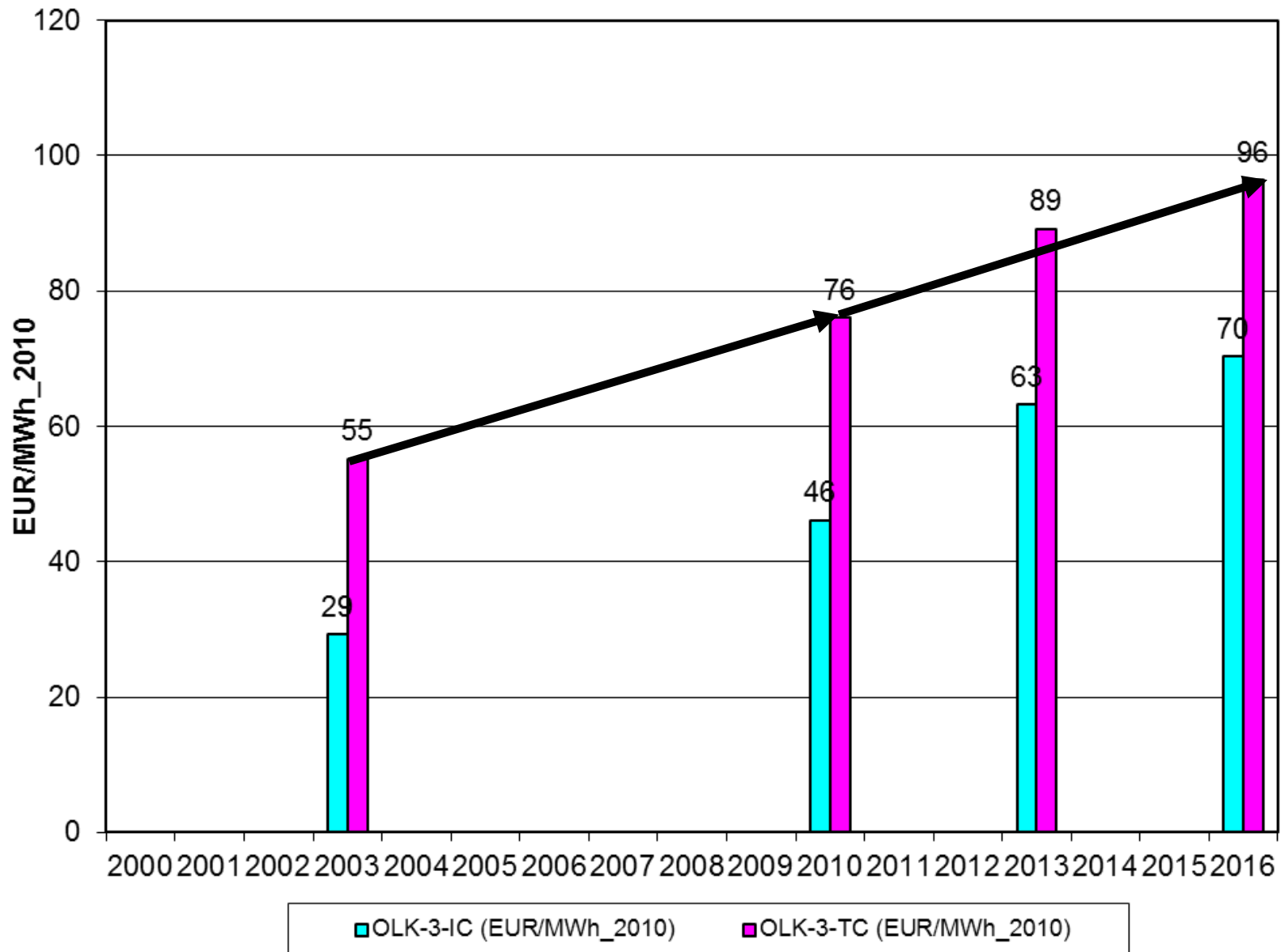


Source: Grubler 2010

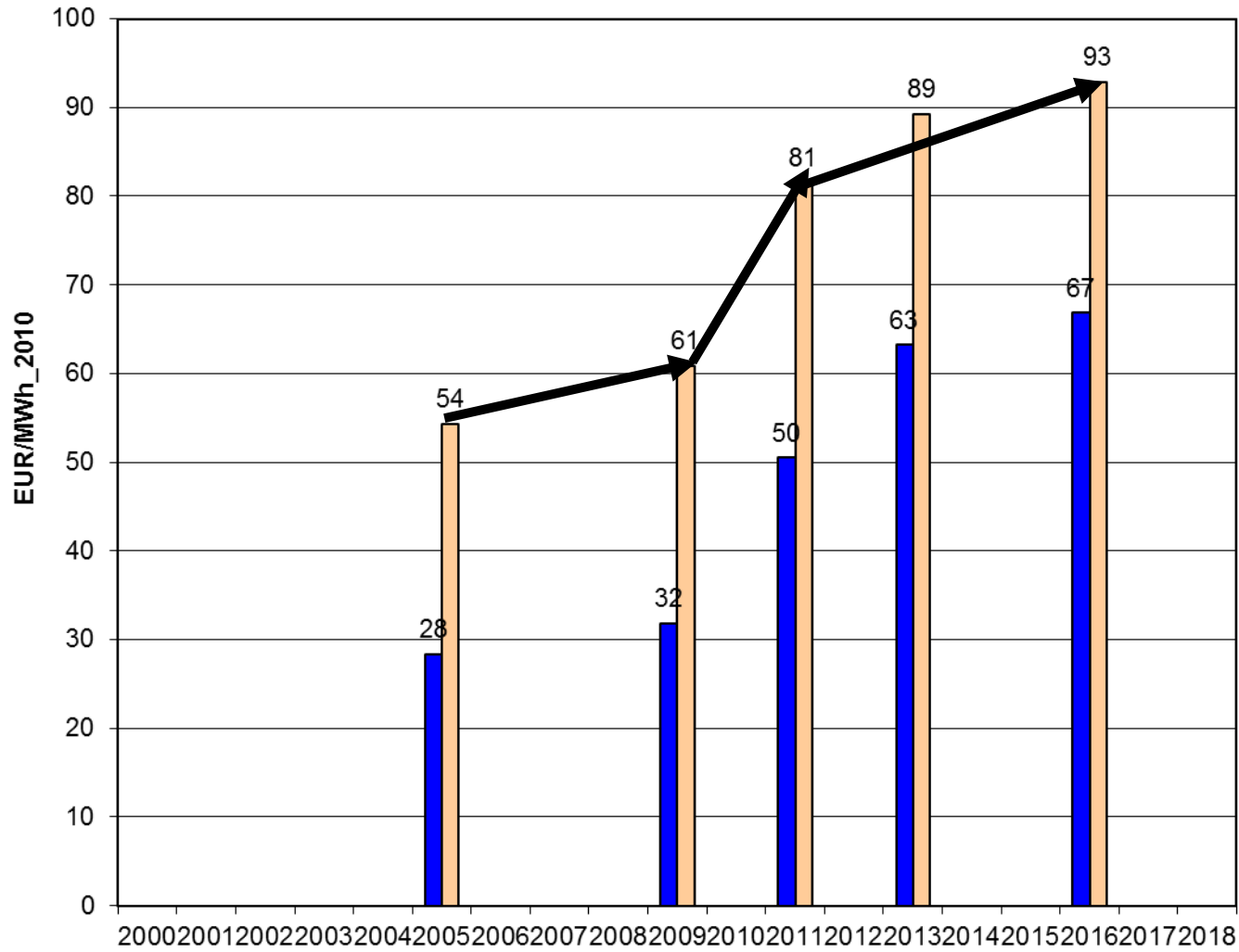
# 5. COST DEVELOPMENT OF OLKILUOTO-3, FLAMANVILLE-3 AND HINKLEY POINT C



# Investment costs and total costs of Olkiluoto per MWh

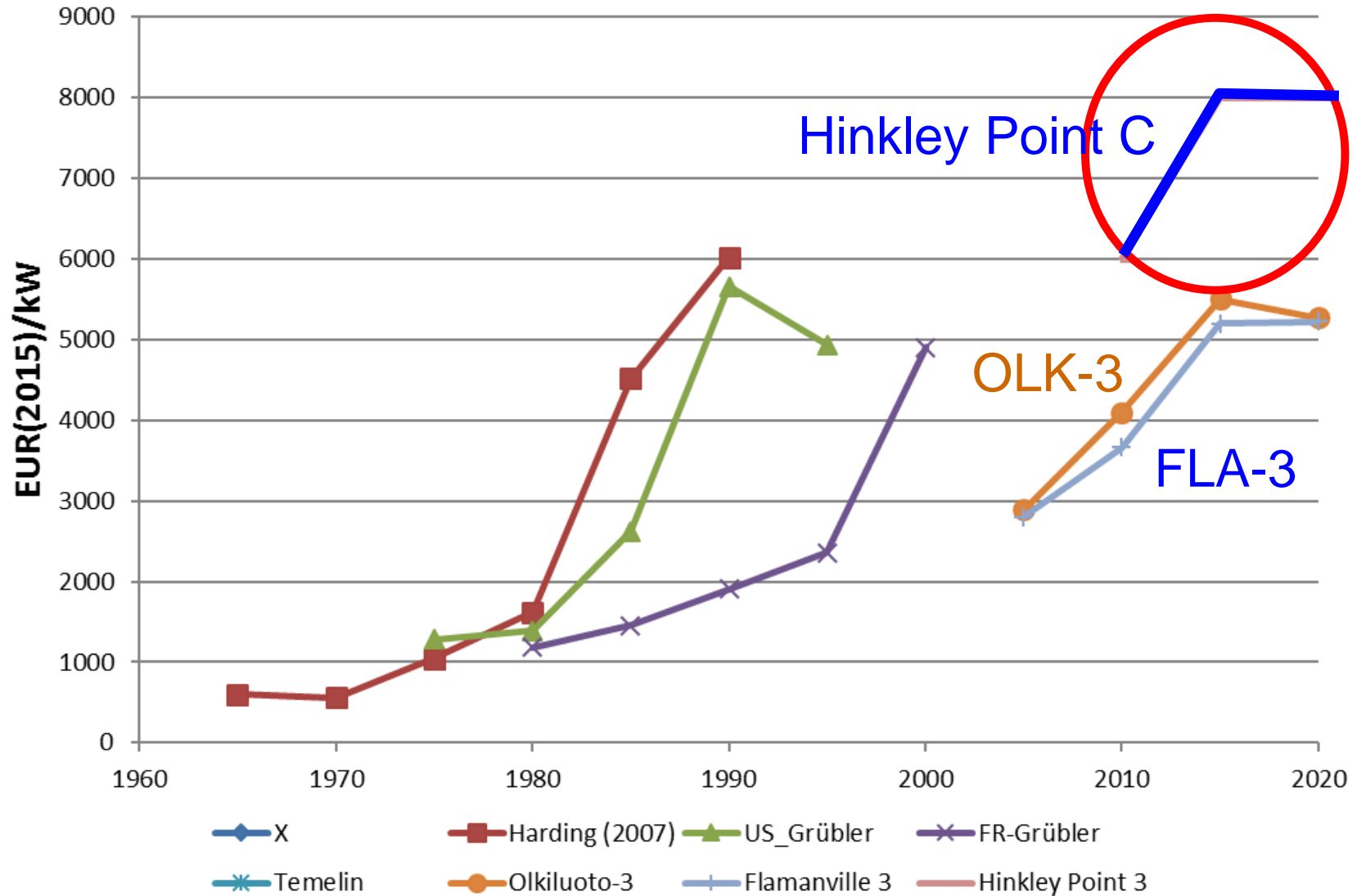


# Investment costs and total costs of Flamanville-3 per MWh



■ FLA-3-IC (EUR/MWh<sub>2010</sub>)    
 ■ FLA-3-TC (EUR/MWh<sub>2010</sub>)

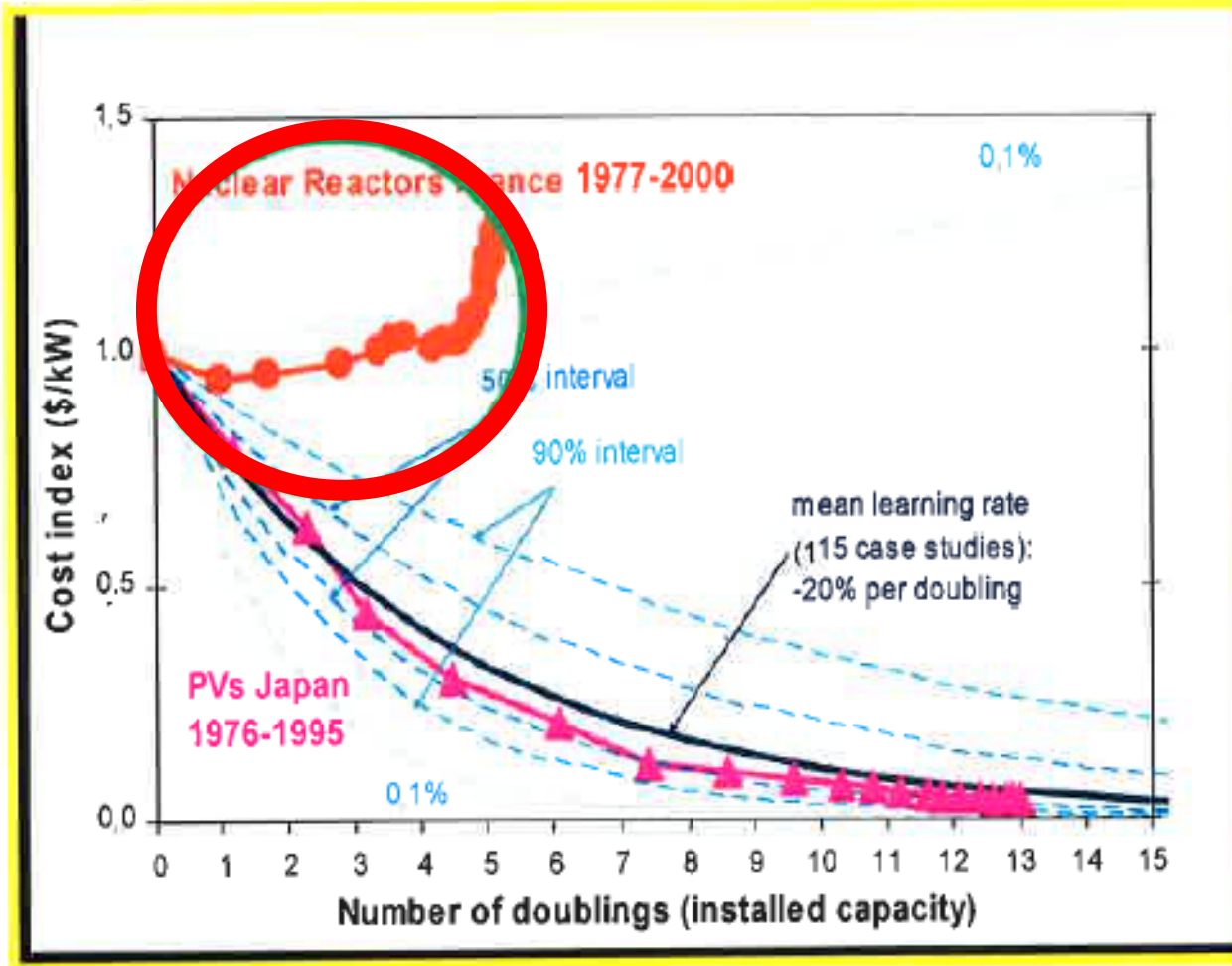
# 6. HISTORICAL COST DEVELOPMENT: THE BIG PICTURE



# Why Hinkley Point is different

# 7. TECHNOLOGICAL LEARNING: WHY NOT FOR NUCLEAR?

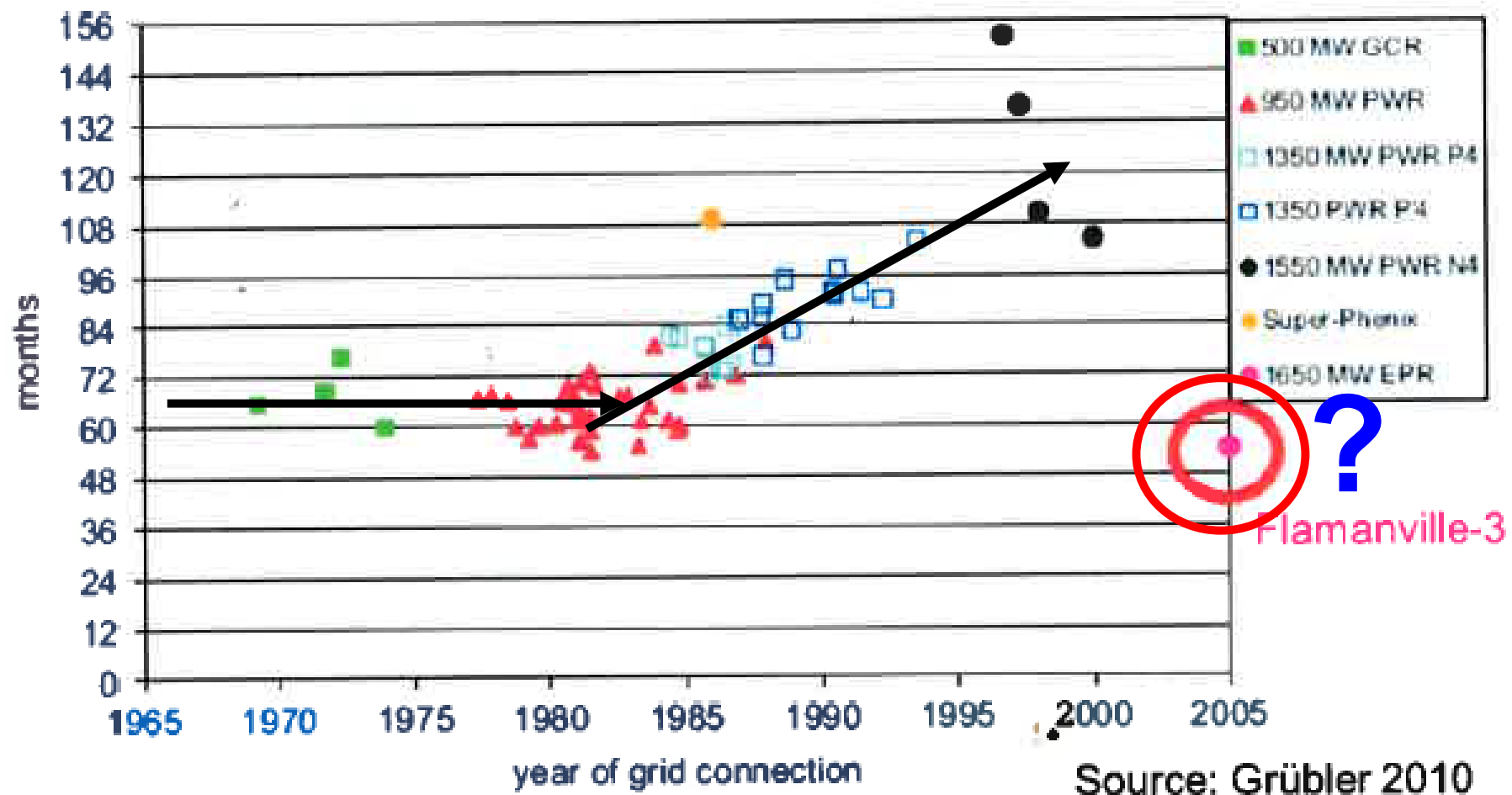
Technological Uncertainties:  
Learning rates (push) and market growth (pull)



Source: Nakicenovic, Schratzenholzer, Grübler various papers



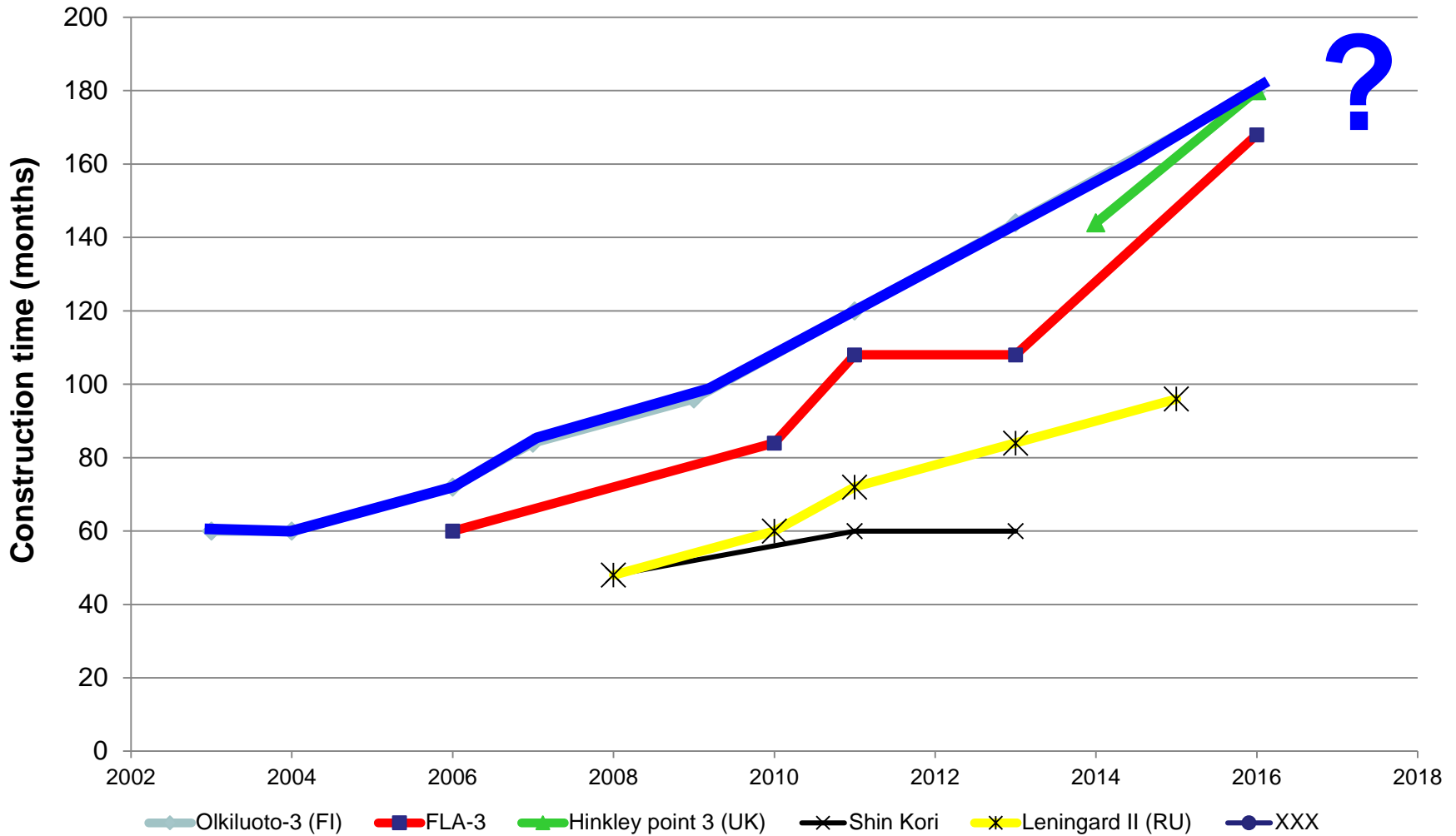
# 8. DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTION TIMES



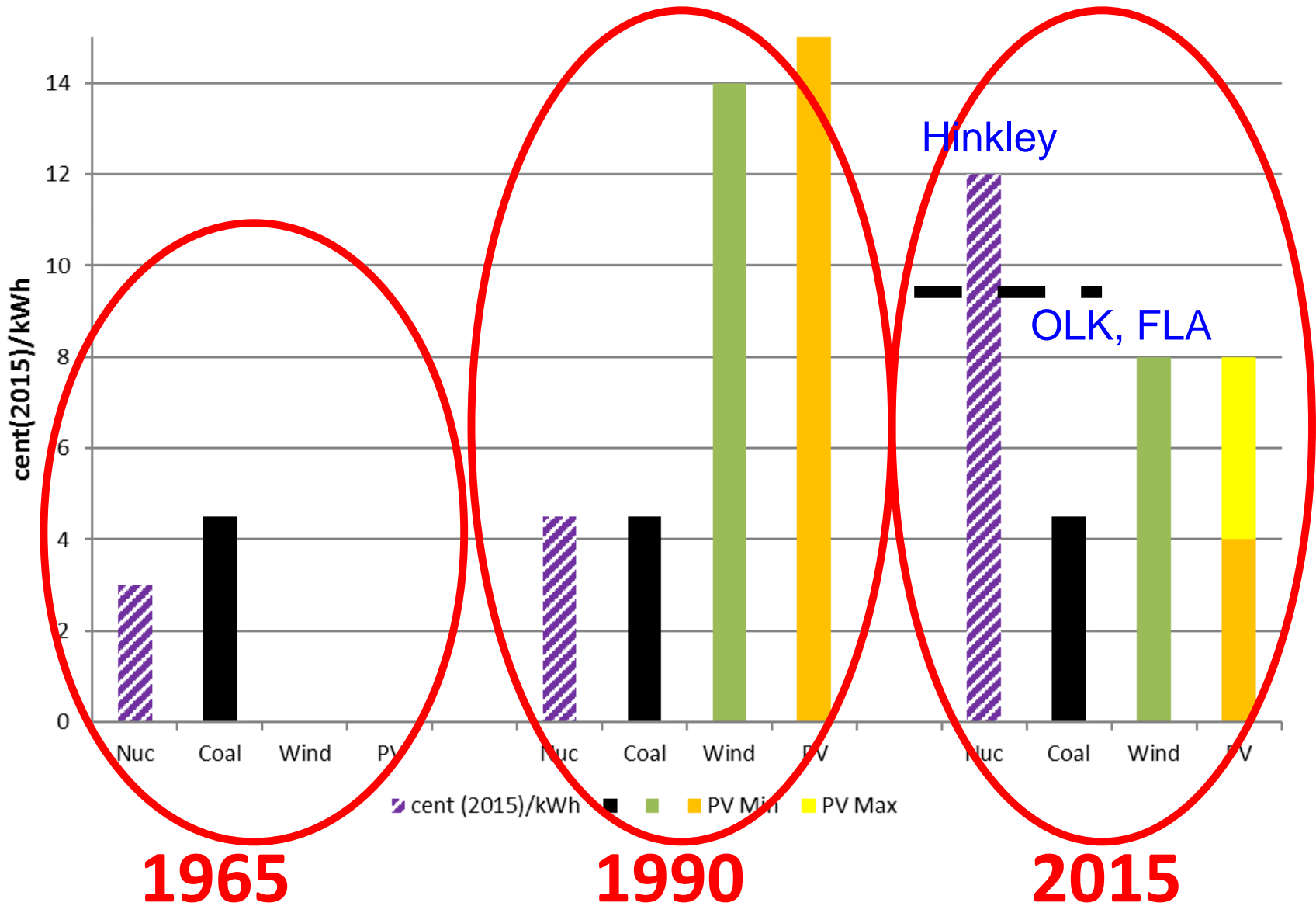
Flamenville-3

Source: Grüber 2010

# Recent dynamics of construction times

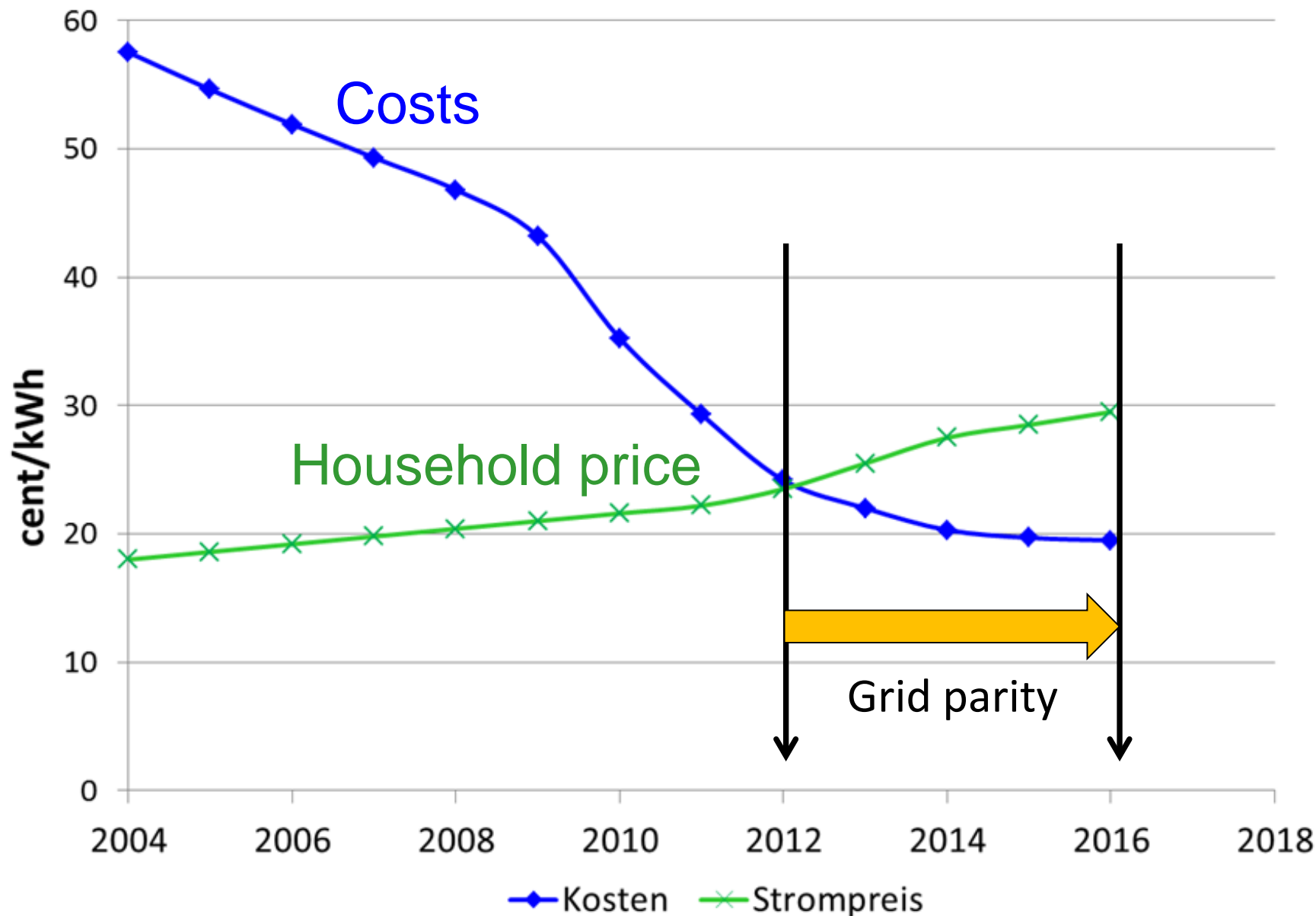


# 8. ECONOMIC COMPARISON OVER TIME



# 9. THE ALTERNATIVES

# Grid parity: PV-costs and household electricity prices



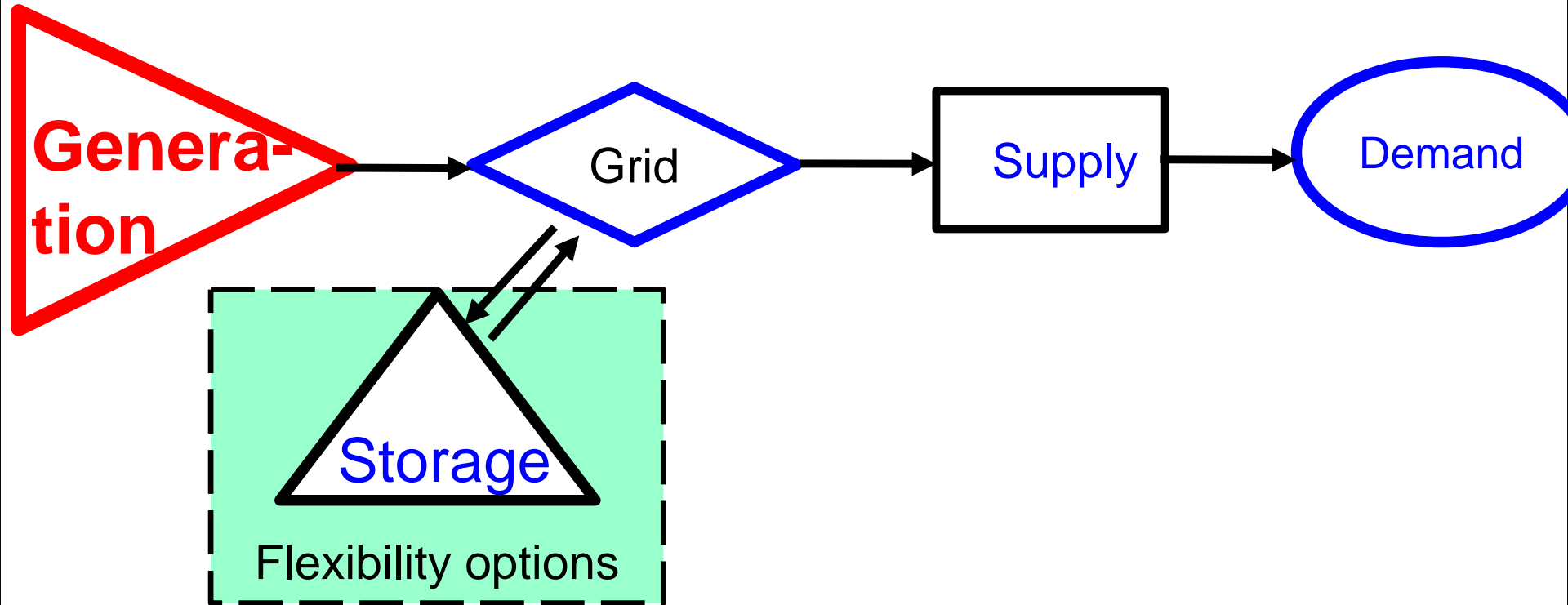
**Tender for wind farms to be constructed between 2021 and 2025:**

Project	MW	ct/kWh
EnBW He Dreiht GmbH	900	0.0
DONG Energy Borkum Riffgrund West II GmbH	240	0.0
Dong Energy Northern Energy OWP West GmbH	240	0.0
Dong Energy Gode Wind 03 GmbH	110	6.0*
<b>Weighted average</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>0.44</b>

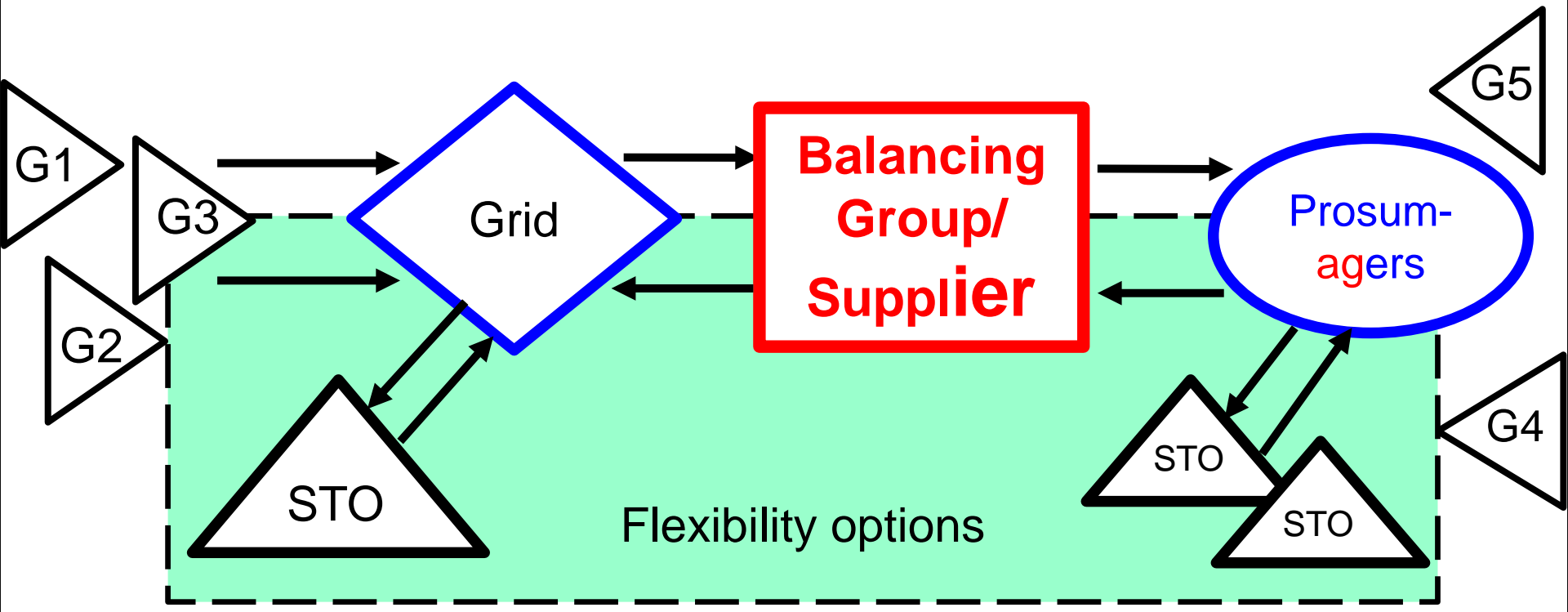
Source: Innogy

## Bets on:

- Increasing electricity prices
- Decreasing technology costs
- Sector coupling works



# New Thinking: Making the electricity system more democratic





- Sustainable electric. system → integration of a broad technology portfolio & demand-side options
- Larger market areas favourable
- Very important: correct price signals (incl. CO<sub>2</sub>)
- most urgent: exhaust full creativity for flexibility of all market participants incl. decentralised PV systems
- Capacity payments: Any CP will distort the system towards more conv. and less RES capacity
- New key player: Balancing group (Supplier), no more the generator
- Phasing out of Subsidies!

- It is **impossible** to find any sound **economic** argument in Europe in favour of nuclear
- Currently, in Europe **nuclear** is the **most expensive option** to generate electricity
- **Military** reason No. 1 world-wide?
- If not, **what** is the reason?