

# Influences on proportion of electricity generated by nuclear power around the world

David Toke and Yaojun Li,  
Department of Sociology,  
University of Birmingham

# Data collection

- UN statistical series
- Only countries with population of over 1 million
- Only countries that existed in 1975
- 108 countries in study
- FRG (1975) assumed to be Germany (2002 for electricity output) and same for USSR (1975) and Russia (2002)

# Significant associations with proportion of electricity from nuclear power in 2002 (GLM analysis)

- Communist and former communist countries – 0.000
- Per capita GDP – 0.001
- 1975 Energy dependence – 0.012

# Richest countries and portion of electricity from nuclear

| Country     | Per capita GDP 1988<br>\$000 | Per cent of electricity<br>from nuclear (2002) |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| Switzerland | 28.2                         | 41   |
| Japan       | 23.6                         | 27   |
| Sweden      | 21.5                         | 46   |
| Norway      | 21.3                         | 0  |
| Finland     | 21.3                         | 30   |
| Denmark     | 21.2                         | 0  |
| USA         | 19.5                         | 20   |
| Germany     | 19.5                         | 29   |
| Canada      | 18.8                         | 13   |
| France      | 17.2                         | 78   |
| Austria     | 16.5                         | 0  |
| Australia   | 16.1                         | 0  |

## Per capita GDP and nuclear share of electricity – poorest countries with nuclear power

| Country       | Per capita GDP 000s<br>US\$ 1988 | Per cent Nuclear share<br>of electricity 2002 |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Rep. of Korea | 4.2                              | 35  |
| Argentina     | 2.8                              | 7   |
| India         | 0.29                             | 3   |
| China         | 2.1                              | 1   |
| Mexico        | 2.1                              | 4   |
| Brazil        | 2.3                              | 4   |
| South Africa  | 2.6                              | 5   |
| Pakistan      | 0.41                             | 3   |

|          | 2002 Per cent<br>electricity<br>from nuclear | 1975 Energy<br>independence | 1975 Per<br>capita GDP<br>000s US\$ |
|----------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| USSR     | 0.16   | 1.23                        | 1.9                                 |
| Czech    | 0.34   | 0.76                        | 2.7                                 |
| Bulgaria | 0.47   | 0.37                        | 1.0                                 |
| Romania  | 0.1  | 1.0                         | 1.6                                 |
| Cuba     | 0  | 0.02                        | 1.1                                 |
| China    | 0.01   | 1.03                        | 0.14                                |
| Hungary  | 0.39   | 0.58                        | 1.8                                 |
| Poland   | 0  | 1.1                         | 2.2                                 |

# Conditions necessary for successful nuclear programme

- Coherent, decisive approach at relevant political/industrial levels
- Dedicated funding mechanism
- Increasing national income
- Perceived energy dependence

# Opportunities and challenges for nuclear power

- Opportunities: increasing per capita GDP and continuing fears of energy dependence
- Challenges: electricity market liberalisation and rivalry with renewable energy



# UK generating investment choices – An investor’s perspective – assuming gas supply contracts linked to energy price indices

|                                    | Low energy prices | High energy prices |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Invest in nuclear power station    | Financial loss    | Financial gain     |
| Invest in gas (CCGT) power station | Financial gain    | Financial gain     |