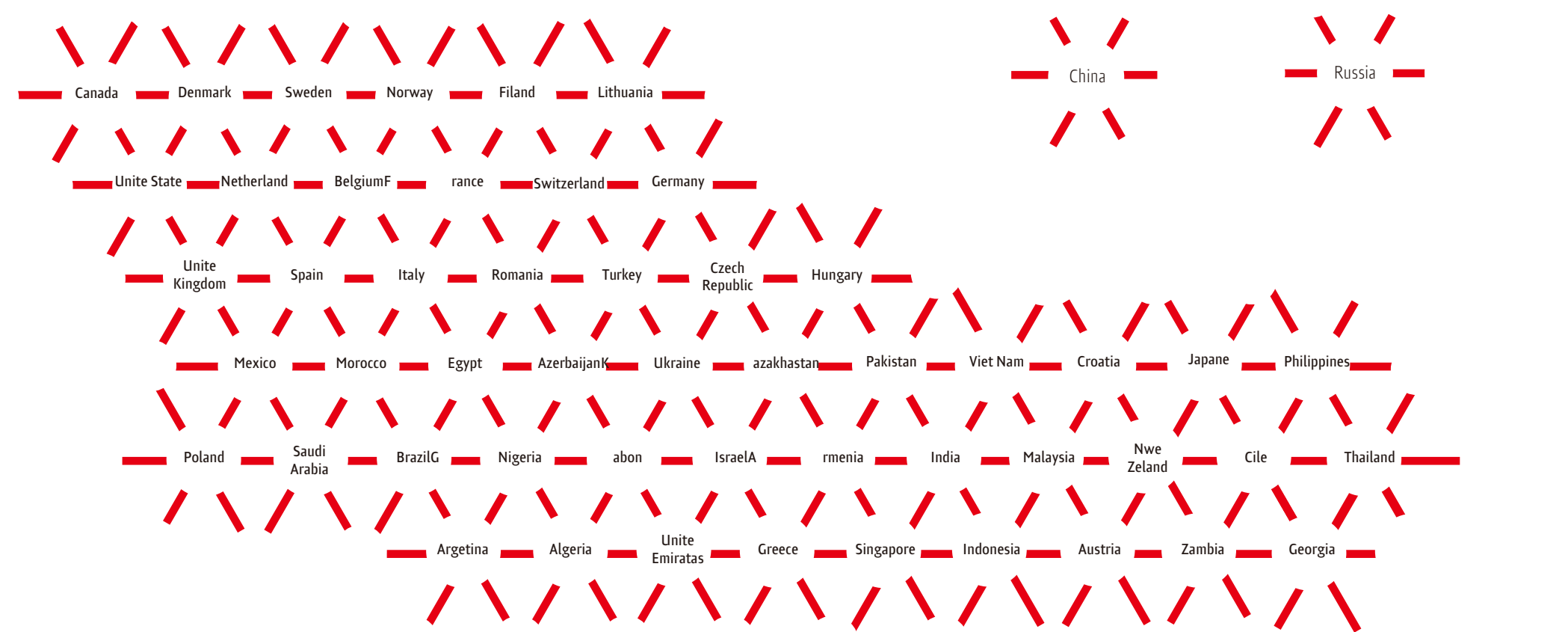


Fallout from the Nuclear Security Summit

The Nuclear Security Summit involved over 50 countries. But the two countries on everyone's mind were China and Russia. China, because they have started on the world's largest nuclear build-up in 50 years. And Russia, because they decided not to attend at all.



Goals has to deal nuclear summit

Nuclear terrorism one of the main challenges that the modern world deve deal.



Global reduction of nuclear arms



Reduction of stockpiles of nuclear materials



Greater security against nuclear plants

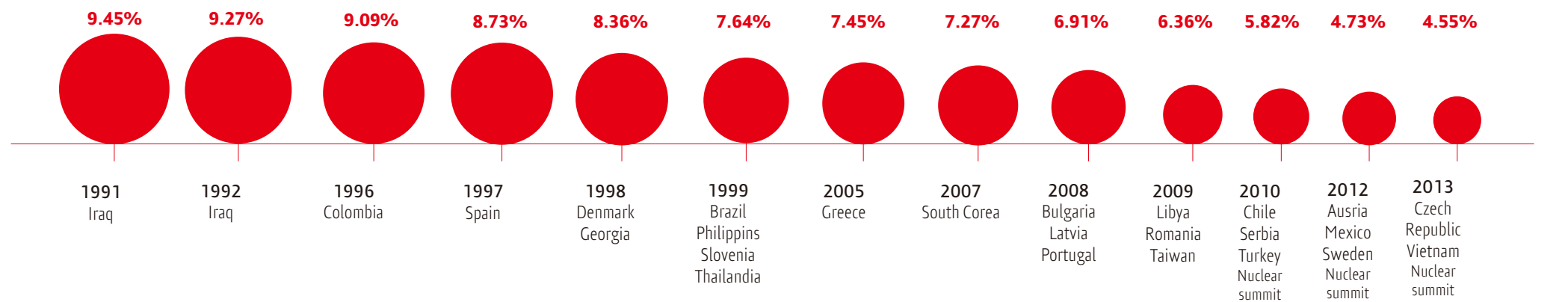


Fight against international nuclear smuggling

History of states eliminating weapons-usable nuclear materials

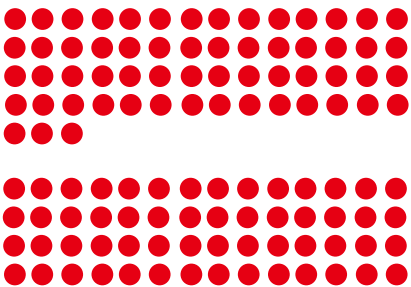
Efforts to eliminate all weapons-usable nuclear material began in 1992 when the United Nations Special Commission removed all HEU from Iraq after the Gulf

War. This chart was updated in March 2016, when Switzerland removed its remaining weapons-usable nuclear materials.



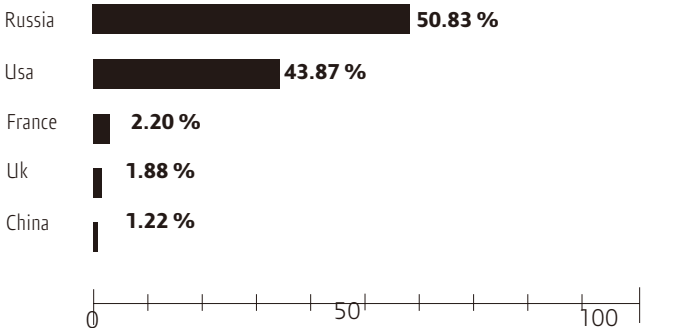
World nuclear weapon stockpile

Nine countries in the world possess a total of 15,695 nuclear weapons. The United States and Russia account for 93 percent of them. Since their peak in the mid-1980's, global arsenals have shrunk by over two-thirds.



Fissile material stocks

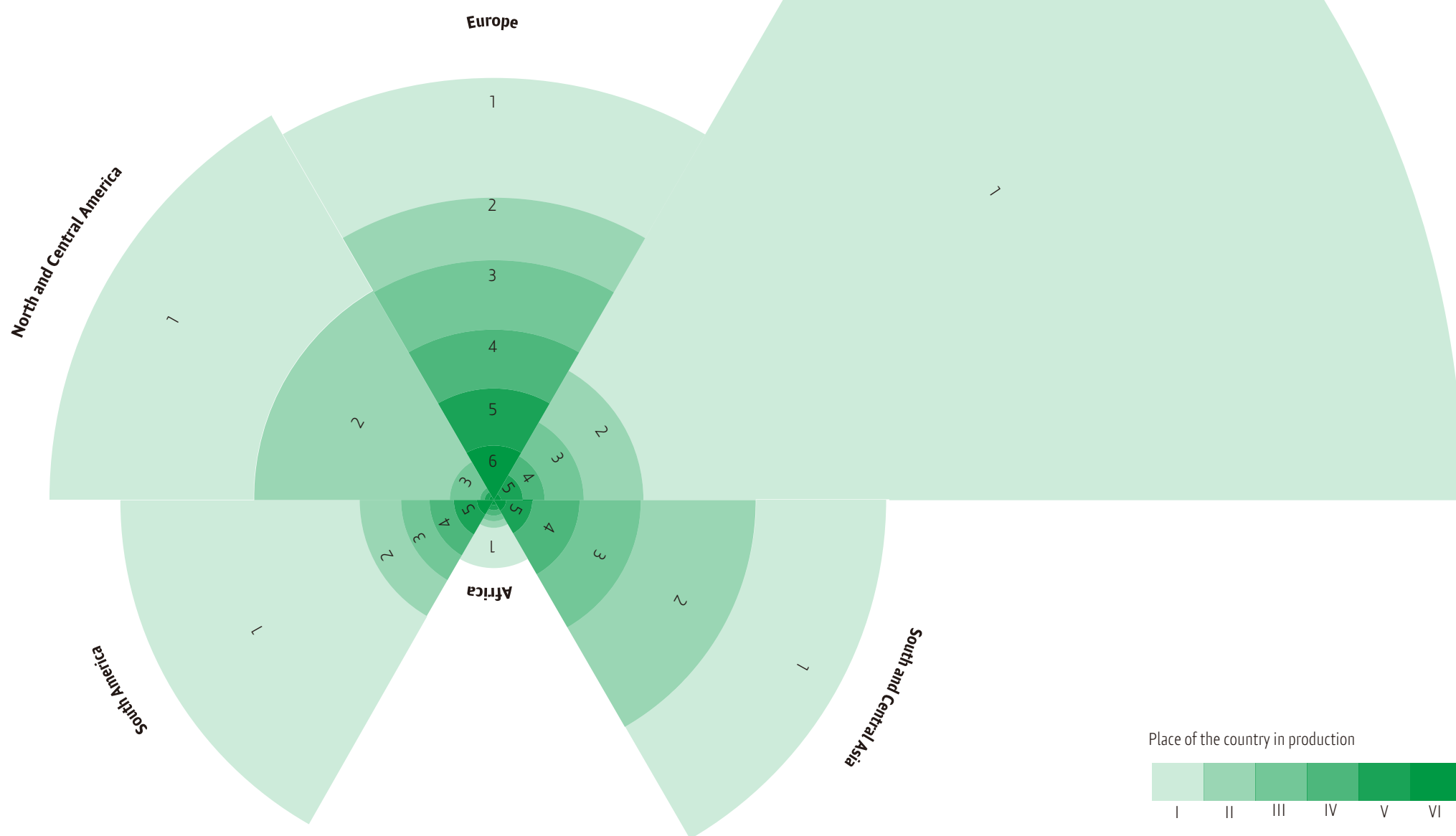
The global inventory of highly enriched uranium (HEU) is estimated to be about 1370 ± 125 tonnes as of the end of 2014. The global stockpile of separated plutonium as of the end of 2014 is estimated as 506 ± 10 tonnes, of which about 272 tonnes is the material in civilian custod.



## 2015 hydropower world installation by continent and country

Hydroelectricity is the term referring to electricity generated by hydropower; the production of electrical power through the use of the gravitational force of falling or flowing water. It is the most widely used form of renewable energy, accounting for

16 percent of global electricity generation, 3,427 terawatt-hours of electricity production in 2010 and is expected to increase about 3.1% each year for the next 25 years.



## North and Central America

Total 178,388 MW

1. United States 79,270 MW
2. Canada 77,558 MW
3. Mexico 12,410 MW
4. Costa Rica 1,750 MW
5. Panama 1,622 MW
6. Guatemala 991 MW

## Europe

Total 166,054 MW

1. Norway 28,718 MW
2. France 18,382 MW
3. Sweden 16,315 MW
4. Italy 14,325 MW
5. Switzerland 13,790 MW
6. Spain 13,293 MW

## East Asia and Pacific

Total 383,127 MW

1. China 299,250 MW
2. Japan 22,262 MW
3. Vietnam 14,181 MW
4. Australia 8,050 MW
5. Indonesia 5,258 MW
6. New Zealand 5,254 MW

### South and Central Asia

Total 155,731 MW

1. Russia 49,218 MW
2. India 44,799 MW
3. Turkey 23,661 MW
4. Iran 10,156 MW
5. Pakistan 17,264 MW
6. Tajikistan 4,843 MW

## Africa

Total 27,029 MW

1. Congo 17,558 MW
2. Egypt 2,800 MW
3. Sudan 2,250 MW
4. Mozambique 2,178 MW
5. Ethiopia 2,178 MW
6. Nigeria 2,004 MW

## South America

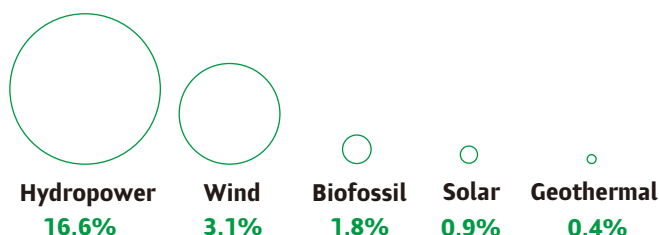
Total 147,860 MW

1. Brazil 89,306 MW
2. Venezuela 15,136 MW
3. Colombia 10,793 MW
4. Argentina 9,079 MW
5. Paraguay 8,810 MW
6. Chile 6.358 MW

## Renewables energys share

In 2015 green energies represent the 22.8% of total global energy production of energy.

Hydropower produce the 16.6% of the world energy. It is the mayor source of green energy.



### Proportions of 2050 projection for hydropower energy

### Legend

● Installed capacity

- Capacity with the under construction projects

- 2050 projections for hydropower energy

