

**Date and Time:** Friday, May 13, 2022 2:21:00 PM EDT

**Job Number:** 171063944

**Documents (100)**

1. [*Nuclear energy, post- Fukushima*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D0-MB41-DYX4-01CW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

2. [*Japan & the nuclear energy dilemma*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DH-SPX1-DXJ6-R04F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

3. [*Nuclear Energy Annual Deals Analysis 2011*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52GS-1CG1-F0K1-N2S1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

4. [*Pawlak on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DJ-T901-JCM9-P1SC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

5. [*Pawlak on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DS-SD21-F03C-D4YN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

6. [*Nuclear energy's future*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FW-6JJ1-JBHJ-N33D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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7. [*Top 10 nuclear energy producers*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CW-7T61-F03R-N452-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

8. [*3 Plays in Nuclear Energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:528X-0FG1-F03D-62GH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

9. [*Nuclear energy is here to stay*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52MG-S5X1-DYX4-0261-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

10. [*Nuclear energy is here to stay*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52KW-4YG1-DYX4-03K5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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11. [*Future of nuclear energy uncertain*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:585S-CX51-JB6S-F52S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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12. [*Asean: Rethinking nuclear energy use*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52GM-D141-DYTP-P0H5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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13. [*Reportlinker Adds Nuclear Energy Annual Deals Analysis 2011*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52BT-RJH1-JDTX-73J9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

14. [*Asean: Rethinking nuclear energy use*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52GX-BFN1-JCBN-032K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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15. [*Chile , US sign nuclear energy accord*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DR-93C1-JBV1-X0VT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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16. [*Reportlinker Adds Nuclear Energy Renaissance*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52K0-R3K1-JDTX-73BY-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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17. [*Nuclear energy isn't needed*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FF-H681-JC85-N2K1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

18. [*France restates faith in nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52G7-3CB1-DY91-H315-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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19. [*Nuclear energy lobbyists scramble on Capitol Hill*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJD1-DY60-M412-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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20. [*Germany halts nuclear energy plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DH-9XR1-JCM0-62WP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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21. [*Huhne pleads caution on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DS-HG51-F0K1-N20J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

22. [*Huhne pleads caution on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DK-J811-JD3Y-Y19P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

23. [*Nuclear Energy Annual Deals Analysis 2011 “ new report released*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5296-NFY1-JCMN-Y3G2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

24. [*Govt to Push on With Nuclear Energy Plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52F6-KDY1-F19D-C3XV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

25. [*UAE , Australia discuss cooperation on peaceful nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CY-8351-JDJN-61R4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

26. [*Nuclear energy isn't worth the risk*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FF-KB61-DYRW-R213-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

27. [*Anthony Pietrangelo, Nuclear Energy Institute*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CS-C7R1-DY2S-C4XR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

28. [*Anthony Pietrangelo, Nuclear Energy Institute*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CS-C7R1-DY2S-C4XS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

29. [*Cautions about nuclear energy in China, France*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BRW1-DYN6-W2V8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

30. [*Australia doesn't need nuclear energy: PM*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DC41-DY93-M1NP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

31. [*Cautions about nuclear energy in China, France*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BS91-DY2M-44F5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

32. [*Nuclear Energy Renaissance new report released*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52JV-J331-JCMN-Y1J0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

33. [*Nuclear energy still an option*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CM-Y4T1-JCBG-S378-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

34. [*Nuclear energy still an option*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CM-Y941-JCBG-S3W4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

35. [*Turkish president against giving up nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DK-96Y1-JBHP-60H6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

36. [*Turkish president against giving up nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DK-96X1-JBHP-649X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

37. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5784-V1T1-JB2N-K3FS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

38. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:578J-SNG1-JB2N-K1MB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

39. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:578S-PVT1-JB2N-K3XX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

40. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:577G-XG41-JB2N-K1SB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

41. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:578B-T311-JB2N-K136-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

42. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:577P-VF61-DXHR-904B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

43. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:576F-2541-DXHR-92VG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

44. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:576W-12K1-JB2N-K44X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

45. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:577X-VSH1-DXHR-90NG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

46. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:570P-XGR1-JB2N-K24B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

47. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5790-PND1-DXHR-942B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

48. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5778-X1H1-DXHR-94TG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

49. [*Tide turns against nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5773-0DP1-JB2N-K0M2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

50. [*SANDIA SEEDS CULTURE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY SAFETY AND SECURITY*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52X1-V811-DYTH-G2B5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

51. [*Nuclear Energy Enjoys 70 Percent Support Among Americans, New Polling Shows*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:527W-FPV1-JC11-12TV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

52. [*Association Crisis Communication Kudos: Nuclear Energy Institute*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DC-4GC1-F03R-N2S6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

53. [*NUCLEAR ENERGY ENJOYS 70 PERCENT SUPPORT AMONG AMERICANS, NEW POLLING SHOWS*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:527P-GG61-DYTH-G45G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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54. [*Whitby-Oshawa election candidates talk nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52JT-WCF1-F197-517C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

55. [*Energy Govt to Push on With Nuclear Energy Plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52F6-K991-DYR8-355R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

56. [*Estonian parties agree to continue preparations to develop nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FF-MC41-JC8S-C1SG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

57. [*Poland stresses safety in developing nuclear energy development*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CHX1-DY91-H2C5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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58. [*One Stock Added to WNA Nuclear Energy Index in Quarterly Rebalancing*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52C7-P9V1-JDTX-71TF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

59. [*Poland stresses safety in developing nuclear energy development*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BRJ1-JBTY-T362-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

60. [*Putin sees nuclear energy as necessary for global balance*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D4-5J51-JC8S-C550-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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61. [*Nuclear energy to shift its accents*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52BW-3371-F03F-D17T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

62. [*Nuclear Energy Technology to Shift by 5.2%*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FT-52N1-DYR7-T1Y2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

63. [*Nuclear energy here - an open option*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52J5-1781-JDKC-R0JC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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64. [*Ukraine cannot do without nuclear energy - Azarov*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FC-6NJ1-DYS4-D4FJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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65. [*EU statistics should include "cost" of nuclear energy, Italy says*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52KD-N451-F02M-8129-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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66. [*Ukraine cannot do without nuclear energy - Azarov*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FC-6NJ1-DYS4-D4FV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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67. [*Italian government to continue with nuclear energy plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D5-0CM1-DYRV-30XG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

68. [*Panel suspends work on revising nuclear energy guidelines*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52JF-1D31-JCF4-62XG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

69. [*Chile , U.S. sign agreement on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DR-93B1-JBTY-T1YP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

70. [*Chile , U.S. sign agreement on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DY-8821-JBTY-T33H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

71. [*Chile , U.S. sign agreement on nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DP-MVP1-JBHP-63P5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

72. [*Poland will go ahead with nuclear energy development*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D4-VYR1-JCM9-P0GG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

73. [*Nuclear energy isn't dead, Moscow says*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52G1-4721-F053-C0GH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

74. [*Nuclear energy still the best alternative*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52HK-93P1-DYRW-R3S5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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75. [*News Analysis: EU rethinks nuclear energy policy after Japanese accident*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BRJ1-JBTY-T43Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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76. [*Estonian ministry ready to release draft nuclear energy act for consultations*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52F6-18C1-JC8S-C504-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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77. [*News Analysis: EU rethinks nuclear energy policy after Japanese accident*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DH-9XJ1-DY91-H3DX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

78. [*White House Standing Firm on Nuclear Energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5BBT-5NB1-DYY9-J0FV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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79. [*Nuclear Energy - The Way Forward?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52G6-XVJ1-JD39-X0XX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

81. [*EU statistics should include "cost" of nuclear energy, Italy says*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52K8-0SF1-DY0R-X2GM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

82. [*Nuclear energy to develop despite recent events in Japan - Rosatom*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DD11-DYS4-D3VP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

83. [*NY TIMES OPED -- NUCLEAR ENERGY ISN'T NEEDED*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FK-2011-JCBF-S0SB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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84. [*Nuclear energy to develop despite recent events in Japan - Rosatom*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DD11-DYS4-D3S2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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85. [*Nuclear energy to develop despite recent events in Japan - Rosatom*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DD11-DYS4-D3S8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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86. [*Nuclear Energy: Prospects for Pakistan*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:53Y1-NS61-DY8G-X43F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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87. [*Chile , France Sign Nuclear Energy Co-Operation Agreement*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52RR-RN81-DYTG-94TW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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88. [*Nuclear energy is essential*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D5-8CM1-JCC9-V094-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

89. [*Kuwait hosts workshop on nuclear energy in GCC*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52Y8-GNM1-JDJN-619J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

90. [*Venezuela suspends nuclear energy program*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJ71-DY93-M41R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

91. [*NUCLEAR - Nuclear energy under the microscope*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5BS8-PBY1-F11P-X4RD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

92. [*German neighbours call on Poland to resign from nuclear energy plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D4-VYR1-JCM9-P0H1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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93. [*Japan disaster necessitates reconsideration of nuclear energy projects - environmentalists*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJT1-JC92-P39X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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94. [*Head of Rosatom says Russia has no future without nuclear energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52GR-FG41-JC8S-C2VX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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95. [*Greenpeace , Ontario nurses urge Liberals to rethink nuclear energy plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52DB-NG91-DYTJ-125H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

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96. [*Japan disaster necessitates reconsideration of nuclear energy projects - environmentalists*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJT1-JC92-P39J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

97. [*India discusses nuclear energy with Japan*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52KN-DBT1-F12F-F17V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

98. [*THE DOE'S NUCLEAR ENERGY BUDGET REQUEST IS $20 MILLION LESS*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52FS-WJ61-DYRW-V32M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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99. [*German neighbours call on Poland to resign from nuclear energy plans*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:52CY-CKP1-JBHP-63JB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |

100. [*UAE university signs agreement to develop Gulf Nuclear Energy Institute*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:527W-JN41-JC8S-C0NT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** nuclear energy

**Search Type:** Natural Language

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| News | Timeline: Feb 11, 2011 to Apr 11, 2011 |



[***Nuclear energy, post-Fukushima***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D0-MB41-DYX4-01CW-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Business Times Singapore

March 16, 2011 Wednesday

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**Section:** VIEWS AND OPINIONS; Editorial

**Length:** 478 words

**Body**

AS Japan deals with a ***nuclear*** crisis triggered by a devastating earthquake and tsunami, the future of ***nuclear energy*** around the world suddenly appears bleak.

The crisis at the Fukushima ***nuclear*** complex has highlighted the safety risks associated with operating ***nuclear*** plants and has already prompted governments and lobbyists around the world to question the wisdom of reliance on ***nuclear energy***. The initial reaction by governments has been to adopt a precautionary stance. Germany, for instance, has decided to suspend its unpopular decision taken last year to extend the life of its ***nuclear*** reactors. The Swiss are reviewing their ***nuclear energy*** plans. Anti-***nuclear*** rumbles have begun in India too.

While events in Japan paint a grim picture, countries should resist the temptation to jettison the idea of tapping ***nuclear energy*** per se. A decline in ***nuclear energy*** production would raise the prices of fossil fuels, which are already elevated. The alternatives to these traditional sources of ***energy*** - such as renewable ***energy*** and LNG - are unlikely to be able to replace the shortfall created by a decline in ***nuclear energy*** anytime soon.

It would thus be simply impractical for countries to eliminate or even reduce ***nuclear***-generated power from their ***energy*** portfolios even if they want to diversify their sources of ***energy*** in the long run.

More constructive would be for them to use the Japanese incident as a learning experience to improve the design and construction of their current and future ***nuclear*** reactors. The International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency (IAEA) should also review the international safeguard regime in light of what has happened in Japan.

The Chernobyl ***nuclear*** disaster in 1986 provided a valuable, albeit painful, lesson for the ***nuclear*** industry. It led to new international conventions and major improvements in ***nuclear*** safety. For instance, the containment shell, a thick armour around the reactor, the absence of which led to the devastation in Chernobyl, is now a standard feature. It has been instrumental in containing the fallout in Fukushima thus far.

Scientists suggest that the trigger for the Fukushima crisis was the failure of the back-up generators in cooling the reactors, as they too were damaged by the tsunami. Clearly, more efficient and disaster-proof cooling systems would have to be devised, among other things, to mitigate future risks associated with ***nuclear energy***. And here, it is important for Japan to share with other countries the lessons it learns from its experience; technical cooperation is a vital part of ***nuclear*** safety, which is a cross-border issue.

In the years since past ***nuclear*** accidents - in Pennsylvania in 1979 and Chernobyl in 1986 - ***nuclear energy*** has become progressively safer, with hardly any significant accidents having occurred. The chances are that post-Fukushima, ***nuclear energy*** will be safer still.

**Load-Date:** March 15, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Japan & the nuclear energy dilemma***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DH-SPX1-DXJ6-R04F-00000-00&context=1516831)

Mail Today

March 18, 2011 Friday

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**Length:** 345 words

**Byline:** By Mail Today Bureau in New Delhi

**Body**

THE INCREASINGLY real ***nuclear*** radiation fears in Japan following the ravaging of the country by a killer tsunami have made ***nuclear*** power seem like a bad idea all over again.

Alarm bells have been jangling across the globe - from the US, which has still not been able to put behind the memory of the Three Mile Island accident, to China, which has been forced to review its ***nuclear*** power generation plan, to Europe, where debates are raging for and against the use of ***nuclear energy***.

The horrors of Chernobyl are being dug out of the forgotten recesses of history, and in India, where the passage of the ***Nuclear Energy*** Bill was contested fiercely in Parliament, safety concerns are back on the frontburner.

No confluence of visionary ideas could have ignored these widespread fears, and unsurprisingly, the Conclave programme was tweaked on Wednesday night to accommodate a very relevant discussion on the merits of ***nuclear energy***.

The Japanese ambassador, Akitaka Saiki, and A. Gopalakrishnan, former chairman of the Atomic ***Energy*** Regulatory Board, will dissect ' The dilemma of ***nuclear energy***' in a session that will be chaired by Raj Chengappa, a writer on ***nuclear*** issues and editor- in- chief of The Tribune.

Saiki's appearance at the session will come on Friday, a day after PM Manmohan Singh's visit to the Japanese embassy to offer condolences to those who lost their loved ones and homes in the tsunami. " The people of India share in the sorrow and grief of the people of Japan," the PM wrote in the condolence book kept at the embassy.

Gopalakrishnan's extensive experience in the area - he was also chairman of the 15- nation committee that drafted the International Convention on ***Nuclear*** Safety - will help the session focus on critical issues such as: Can ***nuclear energy*** ever be safe? Does the benefit of ***nuclear energy*** outweigh the risks? Will there be a renewed ' ***nuclear*** race', with proponents of safe ***nuclear energy*** ardently advertising its benefits over ' dirty' fossil fuel- fed production of electricity? This is one session the world will watch very closely.

**Load-Date:** March 18, 2011

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[***Nuclear Energy Annual Deals Analysis 2011***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52GS-1CG1-F0K1-N2S1-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

March 28, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 258 words

**Body**

March 28, 2011

Summary

GlobalData's "***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011" report is an essential source of data and trend analysis on the mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and financings in the alternative ***energy*** market. The report provides detailed information on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), equity/debt offerings, private equity and venture capital (PE/VC) and partnership transactions recorded in the ***nuclear energy*** industry in 2010. The report provides detailed comparative data on the number of deals and their value in the past five years, categorized into deal types, segments and geographies. Additionally, the report discloses information on the top PE/VC and advisory firms in the ***nuclear energy*** industry.

GlobalData derived the data presented in this report from proprietary in-house ***Nuclear Energy*** eTrack deals database and primary and secondary research.

Scope

- Analyze market trends for the ***nuclear energy*** market in the global arena

- Review of deal trends in uranium mining & processing, equipment and services, and power generation markets

- Analysis of M&A, Equity/Debt Offerings, Private Equity, Venture Financing and Partnerships in the ***nuclear energy*** industry

- Summary of ***nuclear energy*** deals globally in the last five years

- Information on top deals happened in the ***nuclear energy*** industry

- Geographies covered include

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[***Pawlak on nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DJ-T901-JCM9-P1SC-00000-00&context=1516831)

PAP News Wire

March 17, 2011 Thursday

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**Section:** POLITICS

**Length:** 251 words

**Dateline:** Warsaw, March 17

**Body**

Decisions on future development of ***nuclear energy*** (in Poland) must not be made under the impact of a single development, said Deputy PM and Economy Minister Waldemar Pawlak referring to problems in Japan with ***nuclear*** power reactors.

***Nuclear energy*** in Poland will be but one element of the general ***energy*** policy and will never be a dominating element, Pawlak added.

Appearing at a joint press conference with the visiting Romanian economy minister Ion Ariton, Pawlak also referred to a recent statement by EU Commissioner Guenther Oettinger who alleged that the Japanese authorities had lost control of the whole situation. Pawlak said Oettinger's remarks were dictated by emotions and pointed to the fact that only 4 out 50 Japanese reactors faced problems.

"We have offered to deliver potassium iodide and if Japan's government asks for it we will supply the substance from our strategic reserves," Pawlak declared.

Ion Ariton said his country did not change its plans calling for adding two more reactors to the Black Water ***nuclear*** power station. He said his Thursday talks with Pawlak concerned ***nuclear energy*** cooperation, among other things.

Romania has two relatively modern PHWR/Candu reactors and plans to build two more.

Ariton came to Warsaw to attend the Polish-Romanian Economic Forum held Thursday. He said bilateral trade reached EUR 2.5 bn last year thus returning to pre-crisis levels. Over 600 Polish firms were registered in Romania last year and their combined investments were worth EUR 115 m.

**Load-Date:** March 18, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Pawlak on nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DS-SD21-F03C-D4YN-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Load-Date:** March 19, 2011

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[***Nuclear energy's future***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FW-6JJ1-JBHJ-N33D-00000-00&context=1516831)

My Republica

March 21, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 1203 words

**Dateline:** Nepal

**Body**

Nepal, March 21 -- Japan is facing the consequences of triple whammy. First, the nine-Richter earthquake off her coast killed thousands of people and flattened towns and villages. Secondly, the monstrous tsunami caused by the quake swept out large swaths of the coastal areas. Thirdly, these two together damaged the Fukushima Daiichi ***Nuclear*** Power Station, particularly its cooling system, seriously increasing radiation level in the 30 km radius and causing radiation plume to waft all the way to the western United States.

Japanese officials have been struggling to keep the pools, where spent fuel rods are stored, cool by dropping seawater and reactivating the cooling system, so far without success. If they fail to achieve their objective, the reactors and the spent fuel rods stored in the power station would begin to meltdown, raising the radiation to catastrophic levels that would have horrendous health consequences not just for Japan, but also for several countries around her. Frightened by this, the Japanese are leaving the worst affected areas, foreign embassies are moving from Tokyo to Osaka, and foreigners are leaving Japan in droves.

Resilient, organized and courageous, the Japanese people have been admirably coping with the triple disaster. There is no doubt that they would come out on the other side of this unfortunate tragedy as a stronger and more vibrant nation by kick-starting their stagnant economy and rebuilding their lives. But the debate the Fukushima ***nuclear*** disaster has triggered is going to stay with us for many years to come, as the pro- and anti-***nuclear*** lobbies battle over the future of ***nuclear energy***.

The battle has already started. Writing in the Daily Telegraph, Lord Hutton, the former ***energy*** secretary, said the United Kingdom needed to continue tapping ***nuclear energy*** while strengthening safety measures further. But others have not been so sanguine about ***nuclear energy***. Ed Crooks and Sylvia Pfeifer wrote in the Financial Times that ***nuclear energy*** has become too hot to handle after the Fukushima disaster. Anne Applebaum, writing in the Washington Post, said if Japan, known for their commitment to safety and quality, could not build safe ***nuclear*** stations, then no other country could.

In the wake of the Fukushima disaster, Germany has shut down seven out of 17 ***nuclear*** plants for three months for safety checks. Switzerland has suspended approval of three new ***nuclear*** plants. China has imposed a temporary moratorium on new ***nuclear*** facilities.

In the wake of the Fukushima disaster, Germany has shut down seven out of 17 ***nuclear*** plants for three months for safety checks. Switzerland has suspended approval of three new ***nuclear*** plants. China has imposed a temporary moratorium on new ***nuclear*** facilities. Governments in the United Kingdom, which has plans to build 11 reactors in next 15 years, and France, whose 77 percent electricity comes from ***nuclear*** plants, are deeply worried about the public backlash. These countries are hoping that the dark clouds over ***nuclear energy*** would pass.

Indeed. The world has been there, seen that and moved on. The Three Miles Island ***nuclear*** disaster in the USA and Chernobyl ***nuclear*** disaster in Ukraine generated public disapproval for ***nuclear energy*** for a while. But as soon as the ugly vividness of those catastrophes faded from public memory, governments trying to increase ***energy*** self-reliance resorted to building ***nuclear*** power plants again. I am sure they would seek to follow the trodden path after the public uproar against ***nuclear energy*** subsides in next several years.

Although it sounds heartless to say every disaster offers unexpected benefits, it is true. Several Japanese commentators have said the earthquake and the Fukushima disaster have brought out the best in the Japanese people. They are hoping that, as Japan begins its rebuilding efforts, the economy long in a state of stagnation is likely to stir into action and begin to grow again at a respectable rate. I am sure the Fukushima disaster would also encourage the world, at least for a while, to invest more in the renewable sources of ***energy*** - such as hydropower.

This is where countries with enormous hydropower potential can contribute to a cleaner and safer world. Hydropower is not immune from natural disasters, but it is the best source of ***energy***. Unlike other renewable sources, hydropower can supply huge amounts of ***energy*** in a reliable manner. It is cleaner and more environment-friendly than fossil fuels - oil, coal, etc. And it is much safer than ***nuclear energy*** that is associated with terrible radiation, from reactors and spent fuel rods, which causes incurable diseases like cancer and physical deformities for generations.

Because of this, nations that can do so have both obligation and opportunity to develop hydropower. They have an obligation to produce and supply as much clean and renewable ***energy*** as possible for the benefit of humanity and mother earth. And they have the opportunity to produce electricity and nudge their economies to a higher plane by selling it. These countries should not shy away from their obligation to the world and opportunity for themselves. They should act before the world forgets the hurt caused to its conscience by the Fukushima disaster.

Nepal is in a position to help the world and herself by tapping her enormous hydropower potential. Out of 84,000 MW potential, half of it is supposed to be already feasible to exploit. Some experts believe that Nepal's actual potential is much higher than this. And new technologies and methods of production now available, the capacity could be enhanced by many folds. Nepal could turn the Fukushima disaster into her moment for growth and transformation.

After the Bolshevik revolution, the Soviet Union decided to electrify the country within a decade. She achieved that goal despite the inept state control of the economy, lack of private initiative, and hostility from the West. There is no reason as to why Nepal should not be able to produce 15/20 thousand MW hydropower in next 10 years under a crash program by working with the domestic and foreign private sectors and bilateral and multilateral development partners, all willing to lend their helping hand. The only thing lacking is political will and honesty.

Monopsonic market for export is a major deterrent to large investment in hydropower, but Nepal can worry about export after she has met the domestic demand and removed the outrageous 14-hour a day load shedding. As endeavors to meet the domestic demand begin to bear fruit, she can and should work to deepen the existing export market and exploring new ones by negotiating with her neighbors and building power transmission lines to Bangladesh through the chicken neck.

Nepal must make a big push for hydropower development before the world resumes its love affair with ***nuclear energy*** in a few years. By doing so, she will help the world as well as herself.

Writer is former ambassador to the UN & the UK and can be reached at [*murarisharma@gmail.com*](mailto:murarisharma@gmail.com) Published by HT Syndication with permission from Republica. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*htsyndication@hindustantimes.com*](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Top 10 nuclear energy producers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CW-7T61-F03R-N452-00000-00&context=1516831)

International Business Times News

March 14, 2011 Monday 10:02 AM EST

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Newstex Web Blogs

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**Length:** 322 words

**Body**

Mar. 14, 2011 ([*International Business Times News*](http://www.ibtimes.com) delivered by Newstex) --

Threat of a possible meltdown at Fukushima Daiichi ***nuclear*** plant in Japan has placed the roadmap of ***nuclear*** power as a source of ***energy*** on the back foot.

A 9.0-magnitude temblor which hit Japan on Friday has exposed the residents to a possible exposure to radiation following blasts which occurred in the Fukushima Daiichi ***nuclear*** plant. Some 200,000 people have been evacuated from the plant's vicinity. The plant has been hit by two explosions with its No. 3 reactor exploding on Monday. The first explosion was reported on Saturday.

European ***Energy*** Commissioner Guenther Oettinger said on Monday the Japanese crisis has brought the safety of ***nuclear*** reactors back into focus. "If we take it seriously and say the incident has changed the world -- and much that we as an industrial society have regarded as safe and manageable is now in question -- then we can't exclude anything," he said, responding to a question on the possibility of closing down some of Germany's older ***nuclear*** plants, according to Reuters.

The meltdown scare resulted in 60,000 people pouring out on the streets of Stuttgart Germany, protesting Germany's plan to extend the lives of 10 ***nuclear*** plants.

A ***nuclear energy*** roadmap issued by the International ***Energy*** Agency targets increasing the global installed ***nuclear*** capacity to reach 1,200 GW by 2050 with annual electricity production of nearly 10,000 TWh. However, the current crisis has exposed the caveat in ***nuclear energy*** and its security with a call for the major proponents of ***nuclear energy*** to review their positions.

Here is a list of top 10 producers of ***nuclear energy*** based on 2008 data:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | % of ***nuclear*** in total of domestic electricity produced |
| France | 77.1 |
| Ukraine | 46.7 |
| Sweden | 42.6 |
| Korea | 34.0 |
| Japan | 24.0 |
| Germany | 23.5 |
| US | 19.3 |
| Russia | 15.7 |
| Canada | 14.4 |
| China | 2.0 |

Source: International ***Energy*** Agency ([*www.iea.org*](http://www.iea.org))

Newstex ID: IBTX-7212-101686636

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[***3 Plays in Nuclear Energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:528X-0FG1-F03D-62GH-00000-00&context=1516831)

TheStreet.com

February 28, 2011 Monday 12:34 PM EST

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**Section:** NEWS & ANALYSIS; Street Picks

**Length:** 618 words

**Byline:** Wyatt Investment Research, Guest Contributor

Wyatt Investment Research, founded in 2001 as a publisher of newsletters, offers independent investment research of financial markets, stocks, bonds, ETFs and mutual funds to about 250,000 individual investors. The company is led by founder Ian Wyatt, who serves as publisher and chief investment strategist.

**Body**

The following commentary comes from an independent investor or market observer as part of TheStreet's guest contributor program, which is separate from the company's news coverage.NEW YORK ([*TheStreet*](http://www.thestreet.com)) - Middle East turmoil recently pushed up the price of crude oil, as I   [*wrote*](http://www.smallcapinvestor.com/article/why-unrest-in-libya-could-be-a-boon-to-europes-natural-gas-market/22955) in Friday's edition of Small Cap Investor Daily.It is also a stark reminder that the world remains addicted to fossil fuels. In the years ahead, you'll hear about a growing roster of countries turning to ***nuclear energy*** to meet their electricity generating needs. A pound of uranium, proponents of ***nuclear energy*** argue, can generate as much ***energy*** as 20,000 pounds of coal -- while reducing harmful emissions.Over the next 20 years worldwide use of ***nuclear energy*** is expected to nearly double. For example, the World ***Nuclear*** Association says   [*in its report*](http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf63.html) that China has 13 ***nuclear*** power reactors in operation already, with 25 more under construction.Americans are becoming more receptive to ***nuclear energy*** as the benefits over fossil fuel power become more apparent. A February   [*survey*](http://www.nei.org/newsandevents/newsreleases/nuclear-energy-enjoys-70-percent-support-among-americans-new-polling-shows/) sponsored by the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute found that more than 70 percent of Americans favor the use of ***nuclear energy*** as a source of U.S. electricity.

Certainly this group is not entirely unbiased, but the results are still noteworthy. Right now, about 20 percent of the U.S. electricity grid is lit up by ***nuclear*** power, with the remainder mostly reliant on fossil fuels.The surge in ***nuclear*** power demand is likely to be a boon for investors who buy the right stocks in the sector. In fact, 100 percent, or even 1,000 percent, gains over the next several years are not beyond the realm of expectations. To give you a head start investing in this space I'll take a quick look at a few small-cap companies that have the potential to become bigger players in the ***nuclear energy*** space. \*\*\*In December I [*wrote*](http://www.smallcapinvestor.com/article/prospecting-for-huge-returns-in-uranium-stocks/22689) about **Uranium *Energy***(UEC:NYSE) and the company's plans for south Texas. The stock has been bouncing around since then, without a clear resumption of the upward trend that pushed it above $5 in November, 2010. Uranium ***Energy***'s main projects are the Goliad and Palangana projects in Texas. Analysts project the company could be profitable on a normalized basis, excluding one-time charges and other non-reoccurring events, in 2011 and on a GAAP basis in 2012. **Uranerz *Energy***(URZ:NYSE) is beginning to show promise. The stock finished 2010 with a 210 percent return. It's based in Canada, but its exploration territory is centered in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming, an area that's been producing uranium for more than 50 years. The company closed 2010 by completing $20 million in financing, and opened 2011 with a permit from the state of Wyoming to mine its Nichols Ranch Uranium project, which holds an estimated 5.5 million pounds of uranium. Now it awaits final ***Nuclear*** Regulatory Commission approval, with production expected in early 2012.Uranerz ***Energy*** uses in-situ recovery (ISR) mining that injects groundwater to bring deposits up for processing, theoretically a minimally intrusive, low-cost extraction method.The stock is up 26 percent so far this year. If you prefer a broader investment to gain access to uranium mining, there's a new exchange-traded fund available, the **Global X Uranium ETF**(URA:NYSE). Launched last November, this ETF tracks the Solactive Global Uranium Index. It has $209 million in net assets allocated to 24 holdings, including 3.2 percent in Uranerz. Since its debut, its price has risen 20 percent. These are just a few suggestions, as always make sure to complete your own due diligence before buying shares in any company or ETF.Until Tomorrow, Ian Wyatt, editor of SmallCapInvestor.comDisclosure: none.

**Load-Date:** March 1, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy is here to stay***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52MG-S5X1-DYX4-0261-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Business Times Singapore

April 8, 2011 Friday

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**Section:** VIEWS AND OPINIONS; Editorial

**Length:** 477 words

**Body**

TO SAY that recent events in Fukushima, Japan have dented confidence in ***nuclear energy*** would be an understatement. The reactions around the world have ranged from extreme concern to near-panic as Japan - the only country ever to suffer the horrific consequences of a ***nuclear*** attack - continues to struggle to contain the radioactive fallout from its reactors, almost a month after the devastating earthquake and tsunami which have left a trail of death and destruction in the northeast of the country.

Radiation is being carried through the atmosphere and by ocean currents to as far as the West Coast of North America and getting into the global food chain. Such developments are leading countries to take a serious second look at ***nuclear energy***, which once promised a way to reduce dependence on environmentally destructive fossil fuels.

China has shelved the construction of new ***nuclear*** reactors, while some developed Western nations which were eager to reduce their dependence on oil and coal are reviewing their ***nuclear energy*** plans and plants. In Germany, the ruling Christian Democrats have lost an important state election over the ***nuclear*** issue, while closer to home, South-east Asian states with ambitious long-term plans to tap ***nuclear*** power are re-thinking their positions.

Conflicting and confusing news about Japan's containment efforts has simply added to the concern about ***nuclear energy*** which currently provides some 12 per cent of the world's ***energy*** needs.

The industry's proponents argue that quakes and tsunamis aside, ***nuclear energy*** is the cleanest source - with zero emissions - and the best choice for a world grappling with the impact of greenhouse gases on the environment and climate. ***Nuclear energy*** also offers the best input-output ratio amongst all ***energy*** sources: a small quantity of ***nuclear*** fuel produces large amounts of ***energy***. Unlike other ***energy*** sources, ***nuclear*** plants can be located virtually anywhere - although the wisdom of locating them near earthquake and tsunami-prone areas is obviously being questioned.

Besides the environmental, economic and political fallout from Japan, detractors point to the high cost of building plants and the difficulty in managing their dangerous radioactive waste. There is also the issue of the catastrophic clean-up costs should something go wrong, as has happened three times in as many decades.

The bottomline is that there is no easy answer on how best to tap clean ***energy***. We know that dependence on fossil fuels cannot go on forever. But the development of other environmentally 'clean' fuel sources has reached nowhere near the scale needed for widespread commercial use. The nearest thing to clean ***energy*** now is natural gas, but this is not an inexhaustible resource either.

Like it or not, ***nuclear energy*** is here to stay. The only question is, how do we make it more safe and foolproof.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy is here to stay***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52KW-4YG1-DYX4-03K5-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Business Times Singapore

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**Load-Date:** April 12, 2011

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[***Future of nuclear energy uncertain***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:585S-CX51-JB6S-F52S-00000-00&context=1516831)

FierceEnergy

April 5, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 276 words

**Byline:** Barbara Vergetis Lundin

**Body**

In an [*EnergyBiz blog*](http://www.energyblogs.com/rosenberg/index.cfm/2011/1/13/nuclear-is-the-answer) on January 13th, 2011, Nicholas M. Donofrio, a senior fellow at the   [*Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation*](http://www.kauffman.org/), was quoted as saying that the United States will be able to assert its technological leadership by developing the next generation of safe, reliable ***nuclear*** power plants.

However, a German deputy environment minister has taken a no-nonsense stance on ***nuclear energy*** after Japan's ***nuclear*** crisis. He has said that the German government will be phasing out all ***nuclear*** power in the country prior to 2020, meaning the potential for millions in lost profits for major European utilities. If a ***nuclear*** power phase out were to happen, eight plants would be shut down by the end of this year alone without the possibility of reopening. The "Ethics Commission for a Secure ***Energy*** Supply" still needs to review the German proposal before it can be fully implemented.

Europeans from seven countries (France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Great Britain, and the Ukraine) support reduced financing of ***nuclear energy***, according to a survey conducted by [*Benenson Strategy Group*](http://www.bsgco.com/) together with   [*First International Resources*](http://www.first-intl.com/) and released yesterday.

So what is the future of ***nuclear energy*** here at home? I have no doubt that America is up for the technology challenge that is ***energy*** as Donofrio asserts; however, I stop short of claiming ***nuclear*** as the end all be all of the future because of two key factors - safety and reliability. That being said, ***nuclear*** cannot be ruled out; it is an important part of our ***energy*** portfolio, but its implementation requires safer ***nuclear*** designs and strong oversight.

For more:

- see this [*blog post*](http://www.energyblogs.com/rosenberg/index.cfm/2011/1/13/nuclear-is-the-answer)

- see this [*article*](http://www.boston.com/business/articles/2011/04/04/germany_net_energy_importer_after_nuclear_closure/)

**Load-Date:** April 29, 2013

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[***Asean: Rethinking nuclear energy use***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52GM-D141-DYTP-P0H5-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Nation (Thailand)

March 28, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 894 words

**Byline:** The Nation

**Body**

Before the current crisis in Japan, there is a growing consensus, in particular Asean, that the ***nuclear*** power is the way to go for the cleaner and greener ***energy*** option. To use fossil fuels, renewable ***energy*** resources and other alternatives can be costly and greatly impact on climate changes. At this juncture, so the conventional wisdom is, it is important that Asean needs to devise a policy with diverse ***energy*** portfolio but with a ***nuclear energy*** option. Other countries such as Singapore, Malaysia including Cambodia have followed this path.

Despite this realization, Asean has been slow in putting together common protocols and standards regarding the civilian ***nuclear*** use. In 2010, Asean agreed that the ***Nuclear Energy*** Cooperation Sub Sector Network would serve as the key body to assist the Asean members in their civilian ***nuclear energy*** cooperation but there has been little progress since then. This enertia has a long history.

In 1971 after Asean adopted the doctrine of Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (Zopfan) to protect itself from all possibilities of external interventions, the grouping's senior officials begun to work on a no-nuke treaty, known as Southeast Asian ***Nuclear*** Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ), right away. Asean was a late comer. At the time, Latin America and Africa had already established a ***nuclear*** weapons free zone as part of their efforts to promote world peace and security.

Over two decades of political uncertainties in the region, the SEANWFZ treaty was finally ready for the Asean leaders' signatures in 1995 during the fifth Asean summit in Bangkok. There was one major concern at that time--the US attitude towards the treaty. The incident of 1984 between the US and New Zealand was still fresh in the mind of Asean leaders, who did not want to strain their relations with the US. Wellington refused to allow the American aircraft carriers with ***nuclear*** weapons to enter its maritime territory. It took more than a decade to heal the broken friendship.

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Thailand aside, Asean must get its act together on a common region-wide ***nuclear*** power plan in which all stakeholders in the Asean community of 600 million peoples get involved.

**Load-Date:** March 27, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Reportlinker Adds Nuclear Energy Annual Deals Analysis 2011***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52BT-RJH1-JDTX-73J9-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire

March 9, 2011 Wednesday 11:45 AM EST

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**Length:** 483 words

**Dateline:** NEW YORK, March 9, 2011

**Body**

NEW YORK, March 9, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- Reportlinker.com announces that a new market research report is available in its catalogue:

***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011

[*http://www.reportlinker.com/p0183459/****Nuclear-Energy****-Annual-Deals-Analysis-2011.html*](http://www.reportlinker.com/p0183459/Nuclear-Energy-Annual-Deals-Analysis-2011.html)

***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011

Summary

GlobalData's "***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011" report is an essential source of data and trend analysis on the mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and financings in the alternative ***energy*** market. The report provides detailed information on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), equity/debt offerings, private equity and venture capital (PE/VC) and partnership transactions recorded in the ***nuclear energy*** industry in 2010. The report provides detailed comparative data on the number of deals and their value in the past five years, categorized into deal types, segments and geographies. Additionally, the report discloses information on the top PE/VC and advisory firms in the ***nuclear energy*** industry.

GlobalData derived the data presented in this report from proprietary in-house ***Nuclear Energy*** eTrack deals database and primary and secondary research.

Scope

- Analyze market trends for the ***nuclear energy*** market in the global arena

- Review of deal trends in uranium mining & processing, equipment and services, and power generation markets

- Analysis of M&A, Equity/Debt Offerings, Private Equity, Venture Financing and Partnerships in the ***nuclear energy*** industry

- Summary of ***nuclear energy*** deals globally in the last five years

- Information on top deals happened in the ***nuclear energy*** industry

- Geographies covered include - North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, South & Central America, and Middle East & Africa

- League Tables of financial advisors in M&A and equity/debt offerings. This includes key advisors such as Morgan Stanley, Credit Suisse, and Goldman Sachs

Reasons to buy

- Enhance your decision making capability in a more rapid and time sensitive manner

- Find out the major deal performing segments for investments in your industry

- Evaluate type of companies divesting / acquiring and ways to raise capital in the market

- Do deals with an understanding of how competitors are financed, and the mergers and partnerships that have shaped the ***nuclear energy*** market

- Identify major private equity/venture capital firms that are providing finance in the ***nuclear energy*** market

- Identify growth segments and opportunities in each region within the industry

- Look for key financial advisors where you are planning to raise capital from the market or for acquisitions within the industry

- Identify top deals makers in the ***nuclear energy*** market

To order this report:

: ***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011

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**Load-Date:** March 10, 2011

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[***Asean: Rethinking nuclear energy use***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52GX-BFN1-JCBN-032K-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Nation (Thailand)

March 28, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 894 words

**Byline:** The Nation

**Body**

Before the current crisis in Japan, there is a growing consensus, in particular Asean, that the ***nuclear*** power is the way to go for the cleaner and greener ***energy*** option. To use fossil fuels, renewable ***energy*** resources and other alternatives can be costly and greatly impact on climate changes. At this juncture, so the conventional wisdom is, it is important that Asean needs to devise a policy with diverse ***energy*** portfolio but with a ***nuclear energy*** option. Other countries such as Singapore, Malaysia including Cambodia have followed this path.

Despite this realization, Asean has been slow in putting together common protocols and standards regarding the civilian ***nuclear*** use. In 2010, Asean agreed that the ***Nuclear Energy*** Cooperation Sub Sector Network would serve as the key body to assist the Asean members in their civilian ***nuclear energy*** cooperation but there has been little progress since then. This enertia has a long history.

In 1971 after Asean adopted the doctrine of Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (Zopfan) to protect itself from all possibilities of external interventions, the grouping's senior officials begun to work on a no-nuke treaty, known as Southeast Asian ***Nuclear*** Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ), right away. Asean was a late comer. At the time, Latin America and Africa had already established a ***nuclear*** weapons free zone as part of their efforts to promote world peace and security.

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Thailand aside, Asean must get its act together on a common region-wide ***nuclear*** power plan in which all stakeholders in the Asean community of 600 million peoples get involved.

**Load-Date:** March 29, 2011

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[***Chile, US sign nuclear energy accord***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DR-93C1-JBV1-X0VT-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

March 18, 2011 Friday 5:49 PM GMT

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**Length:** 297 words

**Dateline:** SANTIAGO, March 18 2011

**Body**

Chile and the United States signed a ***nuclear energy*** agreement on Friday despite Japan's huge atomic crisis, Chilean lawmakers' shrinking support for ***nuclear*** power and protests by environmental groups.

The memorandum of understanding on the use of peaceful ***nuclear energy*** was signed by Chilean Foreign Minister Alfredo Moreno and US ambassador Alejandro Wolff, two days before US President Barack Obama makes his first official visit to the South American nation.

Moreno said "Chile wants a greater understanding of ***nuclear energy***, especially after what happened in Japan," where a 9.0-magnitude earthquake and subsequent tsunami rocked a ***nuclear*** power plant, triggering the most serious ***nuclear*** crisis since Chernobyl and fears of a large radiation leak.

Like Japan, Chile lies on the Pacific Ring of Fire, a horseshoe-shaped region that is prone to severe earthquakes. Just last year Chile suffered its own monster 8.8 quake and accompanying tsunami which killed more than 500 people.

Opposition lawmakers and environmental groups like Greenpeace rejected the atomic agreement as too risky for a country with such dramatic seismic activity.

But Chilean authorities stressed that no ***nuclear*** plants were planned.

"Chile is not able to have ***nuclear energy*** and what has happened in Japan has done nothing but reinforce that position," Moreno said.

***Energy*** Minister Laurence Golborne, insisted that ratification of the agreement "is not a step to install a ***nuclear*** plant in Chile."

Chile is a net importer of fuel and has explored various opportunities to expand its ***energy*** reserves.

The country has two small experimental ***nuclear*** reactors, used for medicinal and technological applications. It has a formal commitment not to make any decision in the next 10 years about building a ***nuclear*** plant.

**Load-Date:** March 19, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Reportlinker Adds Nuclear Energy Renaissance***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52K0-R3K1-JDTX-73BY-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire

April 7, 2011 Thursday 7:06 AM EST

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**Length:** 1010 words

**Dateline:** NEW YORK, April 7, 2011

**Body**

NEW YORK, April 7, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- Reportlinker.com announces that a new market research report is available in its catalogue:

***Nuclear Energy*** Renaissance

[*http://www.reportlinker.com/p0471092/****Nuclear-Energy****-Renaissance.html*](http://www.reportlinker.com/p0471092/Nuclear-Energy-Renaissance.html)

Please note: This is a Preliminary Abstract.

The ***nuclear energy*** technology (NET) market re-emerging, and in fact has been aptly named by some as the ***Nuclear*** Technology Renaissance. Interest is being fueled by a number of supporting factors, such as a general improvement of public perception regarding ***nuclear*** technologies, and a global need for more reliable, less costly ***energy*** sources. The number and technological development of ***nuclear*** power plants is increasing worldwide. Under the NET umbrella, some of the more common ***nuclear*** reactor types used today for electricity generation include pressurized water reactors (PWRs), boiling water reactors (BWRs), fast breeder reactors (FBRs), heavy water reactors (HWRs) and light water reactors (LWRs).

In 2010 the world market for NET neared $200 billion, up significantly from the year before. Steady growth is expected to continue at least through the year 2020. The NET market segments including PWRs and BWRs currently account for close to half [Shelley, this needs further research] of all ***nuclear*** reactors; this share is expected to see a slight decrease by 2020 as other technologies are improved and as new technologies come to fruition. The United States staked a near 28% claim of total NET market share in 2010; however, the nation is expected to lose some of its dominance to a handful of other countries by 2020, which are either increasing their ***nuclear*** capabilities or undertaking ***nuclear*** endeavors for the first time.

Many factors, including aging electricity infrastructures, increases in terrorist activities, higher fossil fuel costs and increases in electricity demand have left many nations with a desire to increase their levels of ***energy*** security. Electricity produced from ***nuclear*** power plants offer a secure and reliable source of electricity as they operate independently, do not rely on fossil fuels, provide a constant stream of electricity and are cost-effective - once installed. New technologies are also emerging for small modular ***nuclear*** reactors, which may be ideal for military bases - offering increased security for military personnel.

In the past, deriving electricity from ***nuclear*** power plants has been highly controversial, due in part to the large amounts of ***nuclear*** waste produced. Many environmental organizations such as Greenpeace have been strongly against any ***nuclear*** undertakings. New technological innovations, such as those to prolong the life of uranium or to recycle the radioactive element, have significantly helped to reduce the amount of waste produced through ***nuclear*** electricity generation. Over the past two decades, public perception has been slowly shifting, although has only recently noticeably bent in favor of ***nuclear*** technology development.

Growth in the NET market has been significantly hampered by the highly volatile and controversial aspects associated with ***nuclear*** warfare. This has been an especially large hurdle for some countries that have not cooperated with international agreements or have not readily divulged information regarding their ***nuclear*** operations. Many countries are now promising to abstain from ***nuclear*** weapons development, while others are forming alliances for the exchange of ***nuclear*** technologies - sometimes under intense international disapproval. Countries, such as the United Arab Emirates and North Africa, which previously did not have access to ***nuclear*** technologies, are planning to install ***nuclear*** reactors and many countries already taking advantage of ***nuclear*** technologies will be increasing their ***nuclear*** capacities.

The World's ***Nuclear Energy*** Technology Renaissance: A Market Analysis contains comprehensive historical data (2006-2010) and forecast data (2011-2020). This report identifies key trends and factors (such as the regulatory scene, new technologies, employment opportunities and economic drivers and challenges), which affect the size and direction of NET market growth around the world. Profiles of 20 major - or simply interesting - companies involved in the NET market are also included.

Report Methodology

The information contained in The World's ***Nuclear Energy*** Technology Renaissance: A Market Analysis has been gathered from trade associations; business, science and law journals; company literature and websites; interviews with more than ten key individuals, research services and institutes around the world; and is based on data from government agencies, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of ***Energy***, the ***Energy*** Information Administration and the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency.

How You Will Benefit From This Report<br

The World's ***Nuclear Energy*** Technology Renaissance: A Market Analysis details significant trends, technologies and market numbers for a clear overview of the complex microgrid market.

This report will help:

Managers identify market opportunities and develop solid implementation plans for NET activities.Research and development professionals stay on top of competitor initiatives, and understand the developments and obstacles within the NET market.Business development executives work within the dynamics of the market and identify possible partnerships.Information and research center librarians access vital information.Policy makers and government officials understand the dynamics and scope of the market they are working to affect. Advertising agencies working with clients involved in the NET industry to help design appropriate messages and images. Investors and stakeholders gain a well-rounded view of the NET market, including its strengths, weaknesses and likely future direction.

To order this report:

: ***Nuclear Energy*** Renaissance

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[***Nuclear energy isn't needed***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FF-H681-JC85-N2K1-00000-00&context=1516831)

The International Herald Tribune

March 23, 2011 Wednesday

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**Section:** EDIT; Pg. 7

**Length:** 802 words

**Byline:** BY KUMI NAIDOO

**Body**

**ABSTRACT**

'Fuel-free' sources of ***energy*** do not generate international conflicts, they do not run dry and they do not spill.

**FULL TEXT**

Twelve days are not nearly enough to comprehend the magnitude of the catastrophes that hit Japan starting March 11. From the children who lost parents in the crush of the earthquake, to those whose loved ones are still missing after the tsunami, to the scores of workers risking their health by heroically attempting to stabilize the Fukushima ***nuclear*** complex - there is no end to the tragic stories.

Yet in addition to the grief and empathy I feel for the Japanese people, I am beginning to develop another emotion, and that is anger. As we anxiously await every bit of news about the developments at Fukushima, hoping that radiation leaks and discharges will be brought to an end, that the risk of further catastrophe will be averted, and that the Japanese people will have one less nightmare to cope with, governments across the world continue to promote further investment in ***nuclear*** power. Just last week, for example, the government of my home country of South Africa announced that it was adding 9,600 megawatts of ***nuclear energy*** to its new ***energy*** plan.

There are two dangerous assumptions currently parading themselves as fact in the midst of the ongoing ***nuclear*** crisis. The first is that ***nuclear energy*** is safe. The second is that ***nuclear energy*** is an essential element of a low carbon future, that it is needed to prevent catastrophic climate change. Both are false.

***Nuclear*** technology will always be vulnerable to human error, natural disaster, design failure or terrorist attack. What we are seeing at Fukushima right now are failures of the systems. The reactors themselves withstood the earthquake and tsunami, but then the vital cooling systems failed. When the back-up power systems also failed, the reactors overheated, eventually causing the spread of radiation. This is only one example of what can go wrong.

***Nuclear*** power is inherently unsafe and the list of possible illnesses stemming from exposure to the accompanying radiation is horrifying: genetic mutations, birth defects, cancer, leukemia and disorders of the reproductive, immune, cardiovascular and endocrine systems.

While we have all heard of Chernobyl and Three Mile Island, the ***nuclear*** industry would have us believe these are but isolated events in an otherwise unblemished history. Not so. Over 800 other significant events have been officially reported to the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency - Mayak, Tokaimura, Bohunice, Forsmark to name just a few.

The argument that ***nuclear energy*** is a necessary component of a carbon-free future is also false.

Greenpeace and the European Renewable ***Energy*** Council have put together a study called ''***Energy*** [R]evolution,'' which clearly shows that a clean ***energy*** pathway is cheaper, healthier and delivers faster results for the climate than any other option. This plan calls for the phase-out of existing reactors around the world and a moratorium on construction of new commercial ***nuclear*** reactors.

Furthermore, an ***energy*** scenario recently produced by the conservative International ***Energy*** Agency highlights the fact that ***nuclear*** power is not necessary for lowering greenhouse gas emissions. It shows that even if existing ***nuclear*** power capacity could be quadrupled by 2050, the proportion of ***energy*** that it provided would still be below 10 percent globally. This would reduce carbon dioxide emissions by less than 4 percent. The same amount of money, invested in clean, renewable ***energy*** sources such as wind and solar could have a much greater impact on lowering global warming.

***Nuclear energy*** is an expensive and deadly distraction from the real solutions. ''Fuel-free'' sources of ***energy*** do not generate international conflicts (as I write I cannot help but think of Libya), they do not ''run dry'' and they do not spill. There are initial financial investments to be made, but in time the price of renewables will decline as technological advances and market competition drive the costs down. Furthermore, implemented wisely, a green, ***nuclear*** and fossil-free future will create a host of safe, new jobs.

As international organizations like Greenpeace join Japan's Citizens ***Nuclear*** Information Center in an appeal to the Japanese government for improved evacuation plans and other protective measures for people still within the 30-kilometer exclusion zone; as the issue of food and water contamination continues to grow in Asia; as iodine tablets continue to sell out around the globe and people in places as far away from Japan as Los Angeles are on high alert for ''radioactive plumes'' - it is imperative that as citizens of the world we continue to voice our opposition to further investment in ***nuclear energy***. We need a truly clean ***energy*** revolution now.

**Notes**

is executive director of Greenpeace International.

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2011

**End of Document**



[***France restates faith in nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52G7-3CB1-DY91-H315-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 24, 2011 Thursday 2:42 AM EST

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**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Political

**Length:** 269 words

**Dateline:** PARIS March 24

**Body**

French President Nicolas Sarkozy restated France's support for ***nuclear energy*** development on Thursday, according to a statement issued by the Elysee Palace.

The French president made the remarks during a meeting with representatives of science academies from Group of 20 and Group of Eight member countries, his office said in the statement.

"The President restated the choice made by France in favor of ***nuclear energy***," which can not only ensure France's ***energy*** independence and also can contribute to reducing the emission of greenhouse gases, the statement said.

The world's second largest ***nuclear*** generator, behind the United States, has made it clear that France won't suspend its ***nuclear*** ***energy*** developmenet even after the crisis in Japan has sparked concerns in the industry.

Welcoming a Japanese delegation at the Elysee Palace, Sarkozy stressed the need for dialogue between policy makers and researchers as people wondered about the risks in ***nuclear*** power industry, the statement said.

Running 58 ***nuclear*** reactors across the country, the French Electricity Company (EDF) said the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant recorded faults and incidents before the current earthquake-triggered crisis, and reemphasised the safety measures of French ***nuclear*** facilities. The French ***nuclear*** authority has ordered full-scale checks on safety measures of its reactors in the wake of the Fukushima crisis.

A 9.0 magnitude earthquake and ensuing tsunami on March 11 destroyed the Fukushima plant's power systems, shutting down its cooling systems and raising fears of a meltdown.

**Load-Date:** March 26, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy lobbyists scramble on Capitol Hill***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJD1-DY60-M412-00000-00&context=1516831)

CNN.com

March 15, 2011 Tuesday 9:54 AM EST

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**Section:** POLITICS

**Length:** 724 words

**Byline:** By Dana Bash, CNN Senior Congressional Correspondent

**Dateline:** Washington

**Body**

Lobbyists for the ***nuclear energy*** industry rushed to Capitol Hill this week to try to reassure members of Congress and their aides, who are deeply concerned about the ***nuclear*** crisis in Japan and what it could mean for ***nuclear energy*** in the U.S.

As he walked the halls of Congress, going from meeting to meeting, Alex Flint, a top lobbyist for the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute, told CNN that the industry's immediate goal was to give worried lawmakers as much information as possible.

"We're trying to make sure people understand exactly what's occurring -- understand the context under which they're going to be making decisions in the future about the way in which the Congress wants to treat ***nuclear energy***," said.

Flint is careful not to sound like he's trying to pressure Congress at such a sensitive time, but there is no question that he and other industry representatives are working to prevent support for ***nuclear*** power from unraveling on Capitol Hill.

Flint's first afternoon stop was a meeting he helped arrange with Senate ***Energy*** and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Jeff Bingaman, a supporter of ***nuclear energy***, for aides to all senators and Senate committees.

In a sign of the intense interest, about 150 Senate aides showed up for the briefing to hear from representatives of the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute, the industry's lobbying arm, and Exelon, the owner of the largest group of U.S. ***nuclear*** power plants.

Later, they repeated the briefing for aides to the House ***Energy*** and Commerce Committee and the House Appropriations Committee.

Bipartisan support for ***nuclear*** power has been growing in recent years, as lawmakers look for alternative ***energy*** sources.

The crisis in Japan threatens to reverse strides the ***nuclear*** industry was making in getting financial and policy support from Congress for new ***nuclear*** power plants.

During the closed-door question-and-answer session, industry representatives handed out an 11-page information packet that was clearly designed to quell concerns.

"Given the safety record in this country ... we believe that public support for ***nuclear*** power should not decline dramatically," the industry-prepared packet says.

Despite the push, already senators who have long championed ***nuclear energy*** in the U.S. are voicing concern.

Sen. Joe Lieberman, I-Connecticut, said he believed it was best to "slow things down" with regard to the permitting process for new ***nuclear*** power plants in the U.S., until more information is known about the situation in Japan.

Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, said she hoped ***nuclear energy*** in the U.S. was not in jeopardy, but she wasn't so sure.

"We're all watching the situation in Japan with a great deal of concern about what Mother Nature has wrought, not only to the country of Japan, but perhaps just how ***nuclear*** [***energy***] is viewed in the world," she said as she raced to her own meeting about the crisis.

Flint is pushing hard to keep congressional supporters from turning their backs on ***nuclear*** power.

"We have a lot of support from politicians in both parties right now. They all have questions -- they've been watching the news," he said. "Whether they're changing their mind, whether there are issues we need to address, this is a two-way conversation."

As Flint moved from congressional meeting to meeting, word came that top Democrats called for an investigation of the safety of U.S. ***nuclear*** power plants.

Without missing a beat, Flint said that was to be expected and insisted the industry would welcome a safety investigation.

To be sure, Flint is getting help from powerful lawmakers who are not wavering.

"I would hope leaders here would not try to take advantage of an opportunity to demagogue an issue and appeal to the worst, appeal to the fears in people," said Sen. Jon Kyl, R-Arizona.

By the end of the day, Flint and other leading representatives of the ***nuclear*** industry had met with hundreds of people on Capitol Hill, mostly congressional aides.

It helps that Flint used to be the staff director of the Senate ***Energy*** and Natural Resources Committee.

He says that gives him a better understanding of how Congress works. It also gets his phone calls returned and gets him in the door as he begins what he says will be a long process of persuading lawmakers not to give up on ***nuclear energy*** in the U.S., as they and their constituents watch the horrific images coming from Japan.

**Load-Date:** March 17, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Germany halts nuclear energy plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DH-9XR1-JCM0-62WP-00000-00&context=1516831)

ABC Premium News (Australia)

March 18, 2011 Friday 11:43 AM AEST

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**Length:** 246 words

**Byline:** correspondent Rachael Brown and staff

**Body**

Germany says it will speed up efforts to abandon ***nuclear energy*** in the wake of the Japanese crisis.

Japanese military helicopters and fire trucks are pouring water on the overheating ***nuclear*** facility, trying to cool the stricken Fukushima plant as eastern Japan reels from more aftershocks.

As the crisis unfolded German chancellor Angela Merkel decided to rethink extending the life of the country's 17 ***nuclear*** power plants.

She has suspended that decision for three months and has temporarily shut down Germany's seven oldest reactors.

Ms Merkel says the Japanese disaster means it can no longer be business as usual, telling parliament the goal is to reach the age of renewable ***energy*** as soon as possible.

But she has been heckled by the opposition and the ***nuclear*** industry for her abrupt change of stance on atomic ***energy***.

Ms Merkel says "when, in Japan, the apparently impossible becomes possible, then the situation changes".

Several other European nations, from Finland to Switzerland, have turned more sceptical about ***nuclear energy*** after last week's earthquake and tsunami crippled the Fukushima plant in the world's worst ***nuclear*** accident since the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.

In Italy the government called for time to reflect, apparently softening plans ahead of a planned June referendum on reintroducing ***nuclear*** power.

A week after the magnitude-9 earthquake and 10-metre tsunami, the official death toll stands at more than 5,600, with more than 9,500 people missing.

- **ABC/wires**

**Load-Date:** March 18, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Huhne pleads caution on nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DS-HG51-F0K1-N20J-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

March 19, 2011 Saturday

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**Length:** 485 words

**Body**

March 18, 2011

***Energy*** Secretary, Chris Huhne, reiterated safety must be a top priority and that it was important that the "full facts" were at the Government's disposal before making any decisions on the new ***nuclear energy*** programme. He set up the timetable for a review into ***nuclear*** safety in the UK, with an interim report to be published in mid-May and a final report before September.

The UK ***nuclear energy*** review has been ordered because of several explosions and radiation leaks at the Fukushima Daiichi plant in Japan, when the ***nuclear*** reactors' cooling systems failed following the devastating earthquake that struck the northeast coast of the country last week. Workers at the plant have been battling for days now to bring the crisis under control, but have so far failed. Fears are now growing about the effects of the radiation leaks on the wider population.

Huhne said "The tragic events in Japan are still unfolding. We should not rush to judgment. It is important that we have the full facts at our disposal. I have asked the Chief ***Nuclear*** Inspector for a full report so that the implications for the UK are clear."

The ***Energy*** Secretary's comments were made as Government ministers met with representatives of the ***nuclear energy*** industry in London. They follow the decision by the German Government this week to shut down eight ***nuclear*** power plants that began operating before 1980 for at least three months, in order to carry out safety checks. It also suspended a decision taken in the autumn to prolong the working life of all 17 of the country's ***nuclear*** facilities beyond 2021.

In addition to that, Chancellor Angela Merkel yesterday said that she could make a swifter than anticipated move away from ***nuclear*** power, by focusing its ***energy*** policy on ramping up renewable ***energy***.

Merkel yesterday defended the decision, telling the German parliament that ***nuclear energy*** should be regarded as a bridging technology that will only be used while the country builds up sufficient renewable ***energy*** capacity. However, Merkel fell short to say whether the government would restart any of the closed plants after the three-month moratorium period.

Rumours abound that German utilities are considering launching legal proceedings following the shutdown of the eight ***nuclear*** plants, although none have yet confirmed or denied the speculation. Envido is the UK's leading provider of ***energy***, low-carbon and sustainability solutions for private and public sector organisations.

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M2 PressWIRE

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[***Nuclear Energy Annual Deals Analysis 2011 “ new report released***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5296-NFY1-JCMN-Y3G2-00000-00&context=1516831)

CompaniesandMarkets.com

March 2, 2011 Wednesday 3:55 PM EST

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Newstex Web Blogs

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**Length:** 649 words

**Body**

Mar. 2, 2011 ([*CompaniesandMarkets.com*](http://www.CompaniesandMarkets.com) delivered by Newstex) --

***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011 - ***Nuclear energy*** investments in the Asia-Pacific market registered a decrease in the number of deals and deal value, reporting 127 deals worth $12.2 billion in 2010, as compared to 149 deals worth $21.7 billion in 2009. However, we expect that Asia Pacific will establish a strong presence in the ***nuclear energy*** market with its ambitious target of change in ***energy*** mix. Many reactors/plants projects are at an advanced stage in the region and many companies are eyeing prospective uranium exploration mining and processing properties/companies to secure fuel supply, particularly in Australia, which is all set to boost the transactions in the region.

European ***nuclear energy*** market registered a significant decrease in the number of deals and deal value, reporting 44 deals worth $30.5 billion in 2010, as compared to 101 deals worth $95.1 billion in 2009. The availability of credit, the wait and watch approach of investors and fears of Greek style debt crisis in the region affected the overall investments in the European region.

The North American region recorded a 62% decrease in the number of deals, reporting 260 deals in 2010, as compared to 686 deals in 2009. The decrease in the number of deals was primarily in the ***nuclear*** power generation segment, which recorded merely 47 deals in 2010, as compared to 470 deals in 2009, largely hampered by debt offering deals. Furthermore, deal value decreased 24% from $45.4 billion in 2009 to $34.5 billion in 2010."

Summary

The "***Nuclear Energy*** Annual Deals Analysis 2011" report is an essential source of data and trend analysis on the mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and financings in the alternative ***energy*** market. The report provides detailed information on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), equity/debt offerings, private equity and venture capital (PE/VC) and partnership transactions recorded in the ***nuclear energy*** industry in 2010. The report provides detailed comparative data on the number of deals and their value in the past five years, categorized into deal types, segments and geographies. Additionally, the report discloses information on the top PE/VC and advisory firms in the ***nuclear energy*** industry.

Scope

- Analyze market trends for the ***nuclear energy*** market in the global arena

- Review of deal trends in uranium mining & processing, equipment and services, and power generation markets

- Analysis of M&A, Equity/Debt Offerings, Private Equity, Venture Financing and Partnerships in the ***nuclear energy*** industry

- Summary of ***nuclear energy*** deals globally in the last five years

- Information on top deals happened in the ***nuclear energy*** industry

- Geographies covered include “ North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, South & Central America, and Middle East & Africa

- League Tables of financial advisors in M&A and equity/debt offerings. This includes key advisors such as Morgan Stanley (NYSE:MS) , Credit Suisse, and Goldman Sachs (NYSE:GS)

Reasons to buy

- Enhance your decision making capability in a more rapid and time sensitive manner

- Find out the major deal performing segments for investments in your industry

- Evaluate type of companies divesting / acquiring and ways to raise capital in the market

- Do deals with an understanding of how competitors are financed, and the mergers and partnerships that have shaped the ***nuclear energy*** market

- Identify major private equity/venture capital firms that are providing finance in the ***nuclear energy*** market

- Identify growth segments and opportunities in each region within the industry

- Look for key financial advisors where you are planning to raise capital from the market or for acquisitions within the industry

- Identify top deals makers in the ***nuclear energy*** market

Report Title: [*http://www.companiesandmarkets.com/r.ashx?id=9EUUO5CG4524773*](http://www.companiesandmarkets.com/r.ashx?id=9EUUO5CG4524773)

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[***Govt to Push on With Nuclear Energy Plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52F6-KDY1-F19D-C3XV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Nairobi Star (Nairobi)

March 18, 2011 Friday

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**Length:** 396 words

**Byline:** James Waithaka

**Body**

The ***nuclear*** electricity development project committee has said it will carry on with plans to develop capacity for ***nuclear energy*** generation as one of the key strategies to meet rising demand for electricity in the country.

The project committee, led by former ***energy*** minister Ochilo Ayacko said yesterday that ***nuclear*** power will be a key source for low-cost ***energy*** besides geothermal as Kenya moves to become a middle-income economy by 2030.

Ayacko said the committee has received numerous concerns expressed in relation to the Japan event where the Fukushima Daiichi ***nuclear*** plant is under threat following an 8.9-magnitude earthquake which triggered a Tsunami, creating safety fears over ***nuclear*** power plants.

He allayed fears that ***nuclear energy*** generation poses any imminent dangers to the Kenyan population, adding the committee is currently concentrating on developing capacity to ensure all precautionary measures are observed as per the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency (IAEA)."There are certain risk elements that need to be discounted first before we are cleared to put up a ***nuclear*** power plant, and we need to ratify and domesticate international conventions on ***nuclear energy***," said Ayacko."We will also need an adequate human resource base of trained ***nuclear*** engineers, physicists and plant operators by the time we mature to the level of having a ***nuclear*** plant."

The ***nuclear energy*** committee is tasked with drawing a roadmap on ***nuclear*** development. Ayacko said the country will also require a regulatory authority or inspectorate to license firms venturing into ***nuclear energy*** to ensure they uphold international standards on safety.

In mid-last year, the National Economic and Social Council (NESC) recommended that the country embarks on a programme to start generating ***nuclear energy*** by 2020 to meet growing demand for electricity.

Demand for electricity is projected to rise significantly to about 15,000MW by 2030 according to Ayacko, and Kenya is likely to have a ***nuclear*** plant in 10-15 years which is the lead time within which the committee hopes to have carried out the ground work. Ayacko said it would cost about $3.5 billion (approximately Sh280 billion) to put up 1,000MW capacity ***nuclear*** power plant.

The country relies on the hydro sources for about 65 per cent of electricity supply, usually turning to expensive thermal power during times of drought.

**Load-Date:** March 21, 2011

**End of Document**



[***UAE, Australia discuss cooperation on peaceful nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CY-8351-JDJN-61R4-00000-00&context=1516831)

Emirates News Agency (WAM)

March 9, 2011 Wednesday

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**Length:** 302 words

**Body**

Abu Dhabi, 9 March 2011 /WAM/ - Foreign Minister H.H. Sheikh Abdullah

bin Zayed Al Nahyan met here yesterday with his Australian

counterpart Kevin Rudd on the sidelines of the 118th GCC Ministerial

Council meeting.

They discussed ways to enhance bilateral relations to fulfill

aspirations of the two friendly peoples.

The two sides said they already started talks on an agreement for

bilateral cooperation on peaceful ***nuclear energy***.

"A cooperation agreement between the UAE and Australia will certainly

provide an opportunity to build synergies between government and

commercial organisations in the two countries," Sheikh Abdullah

said.

"Initiating talks on the agreement is a significant step that

reflects strong relations between the two countries and is aligned

with the UAE policy for development of a peaceful ***nuclear energy***

programme in partnership with the governments and firms of

responsible nations, as well as with the assistance of appropriate

expert organizations," he added.

Sheikh Abdullah also said that the UAE was looking forward to its

potential cooperation with Australia on ***nuclear energy*** in a way that

will strengthen relations between the two countries.

The UAE had already signed ***nuclear energy*** cooperation agreements with

the governments of France, South Korea, the United States and the

United Kingdom in line with the Policy of the United Arab Emirates

on the Evaluation and Potential Development of Peaceful ***Nuclear***

***Energy***, approved in 2008.

The Policy has endorsed a host of principles, including commitment to

complete operational transparency, to the highest standards of

non-proliferation, to working directly with the IAEA and conforming

to its standards of evaluation, and with governments and firms of

responsible nations and expert organizations.

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**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy isn't worth the risk***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FF-KB61-DYRW-R213-00000-00&context=1516831)

South China Morning Post

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Section:** YOUNGPOST; Star letter; Pg. 10

**Length:** 336 words

**Body**

I was shocked by the news about the explosions at ***nuclear*** reactors in Japan. I started to be concerned about the leakage of radiation and began to doubt the safety of ***nuclear energy***. Those who support using it as a source of electricity claim ***nuclear energy*** is much cleaner than other types of ***energy***. They also say ***nuclear energy*** will not run out, unlike other ***energy*** sources. But some people say it is very dangerous.

I don't support the use of ***nuclear energy*** because of the risk of radiation. It can cause severe damage to people and the environment. There were similar accidents before. All those accidents caused serious damage. I think we should not rely too much on ***nuclear*** power. Perhaps it is time we saved ***energy*** instead, so that we would not need to depend on new ***energy*** resources. Prevention is the best thing to do. We should take action now to conserve ***energy***.

Kevin Lee, Ju Ching Chu Secondary School (Kwai Chung)

From the Editor

Thank you for your letter, Kevin. It is indeed scary to think of a ***nuclear*** disaster, and it's not unusual for many people to believe that ***nuclear*** power is not a good idea. But let us put this in perspective.

So far the worst ***nuclear*** disaster ever was the meltdown of the Chernobyl reactor in Ukraine. As a direct result of that disaster, more than 50 people died, and a further 4,000 are believed to have died of cancer as a result of exposure to radiation. That is a terrifying thought.

Now let us think about this. The United States Environmental Protection Agency says every year 17,000 Americans die from air pollution-related causes. Chernobyl happened in 1986. Since then thousands of Hongkongers have died of air pollution-related diseases. Researchers at the University of Hong Kong say up to 1,200 additional deaths in the city each year result from air pollution, an ongoing threat.

The ***nuclear*** accident in Japan, on the other hand, was the result of almost unprecedented circumstances - a massive earthquake followed by a large tsunami.

Susan, Editor

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2011

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[***Anthony Pietrangelo, Nuclear Energy Institute***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CS-C7R1-DY2S-C4XR-00000-00&context=1516831)

Bloomberg: TV BLOOMBERG TV 7:48 AM EST

March 14, 2011 Monday

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**Section:** NEWS, DOMESTIC

**Length:** 909 words

**Byline:** Deirdre Bolton, Peter Cook

**Guests:** Anthony Pietrangelo

**Highlight:** Anthony Pietrangelo, Chief ***Nuclear*** Officer, ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute, Talks About Japan At Bloomberg Tv

**Body**

(This is not a legal transcript. Bloomberg LP cannot guarantee its accuracy.)

ANTHONY PIETRANGELO, CHIEF ***NUCLEAR*** OFFICER, ***NUCLEAR ENERGY*** INSTITUTE, TALKS ABOUT JAPAN AT BLOOMBERG TV

MARCH 14, 2011

SPEAKERS: DEIRDRE BOLTON, BLOOMBERG NEWS ANCHOR

PETER COOK, BLOOMBERG NEWS CHIEF WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

ANTHONY PIETRANGELO, CHIEF ***NUCLEAR*** OFFICER, ***NUCLEAR ENERGY*** INSTITUTE

07:48

DEIRDRE BOLTON, BLOOMBERG NEWS ANCHOR: Enthusiasm for U.S. ***nuclear*** renaissance may be waning. And there is still a risk of a meltdown in Japan.

In today's "Cook's Corner," our Chief Washington Correspondent, Peter Cook, is with one of the ***nuclear*** industry's top officials.

Peter?

PETER COOK, BLOOMBERG NEWS CHIEF WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT: Deirdre, thanks very much. I'm joined here in Washington by Tony Pietrangelo.

He's the Chief ***Nuclear*** Officer at the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute, the industry's main trade group here in D.C. He's also a 30-year veteran of the ***nuclear*** power business, previously worked at Westinghouse.

Thanks for the time. Appreciate you joining us.

ANTHONY PIETRANGELO, CHIEF ***NUCLEAR*** OFFICER, ***NUCLEAR ENERGY*** INSTITUTE: A pleasure to be here. Thank you.

COOK: Let me ask you, first of all, about Japan - what you see of the situation there. What's the danger level right now? Are we looking at their version of three-mile island or something worse?

PIETRANGELO: The Japanese are doing what they have to do to maintain those cores cool and the Dai-Ichi units one, two and three. They're using seawater to cool off the fuel rods, steaming into the containment.

So they've actually weathered the storm very well. They got hit with an 8.9 magnitude earthquake. And I think the structural integrity of the plant is still very strong.

But it was kind of a one-two punch. Everything worked fine until the tsunami hit. That knocked out their AC power that they used to run the normal cooling systems.

That has not been restored yet. So the principal focus is keeping the core cooled. And I think their secondary focus is trying to get their AC power back to those cooling (ph) systems (ph).

COOK: So we're far from removed from the most critical point. There is still great danger ahead.

PIETRANGELO: Well, there's risk, yes. But their primary containment on all three of those Dai-Ichi units is still intact, OK. The cores are still being cooled.

You've got the fuel-cladding. You've got the reactor vessel. You've got the containment. The evacuation has been done days ago.

So from a public health and safety output, the Japanese have done everything they can to protect their citizens there. And they've (ph) absolutely done the right thing.

COOK: What about the impact here on the U.S. ***nuclear*** industry? A lot of people have been making a lot of the ***nuclear*** renaissance here in the United States, finally gaining traction with the support of the Obama administration.

Is that now all at risk now?

PIETRANGELO: It's premature to start drawing conclusions about the future of our industry. We've got a very good safety record. We've got 20 percent of the electricity generation in the U.S.

Our plans are designed for earthquakes, for tsunamis, for station blackouts, much like they have in Japan right now at those units. They're very robust.

We have our severe accident management guidelines in place already.

COOK: But you've got lawmakers calling for a freeze on new permits right now.

PIETRANGELO: Well, we're going to learn the lessons from Japan. And even if these events could occur here, which are highly unlikely, we'll be even better prepared to deal with the kinds of things they're dealing with in Japan right now.

COOK: But you've got Congressman Ed Markey saying, look at these seismic areas. You could have an earthquake here in the United States. What about the California plants (ph)?

PIETRANGELO: We're designed for those earthquakes. We look at the most severe potential earthquake that sites can have. We're designed to withstand that.

In fact, again, the Japanese design took that earthquake and was at least as great as their design basis for that. And again, based on all reports, the structural integrity of the safety-related components is still intact.

So from an earthquake standpoint, we're designed for the flooding. We're designed for station blackout. We can handle the events.

COOK: Do you satisfy the Obama administration's still with you?

PIETRANGELO: We are.

COOK: All right. Tony, going to leave it there. Tony Pietrangelo, from the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute. Thanks very much for the time. Deirdre, Erik, we'll send it back to you in New York.

BOLTON: Peter, thank you so much. Peter Cook joining us from Washington D.C.

07:52

\*\*\*END OF TRANSCRIPT\*\*\*

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[***Anthony Pietrangelo, Nuclear Energy Institute***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CS-C7R1-DY2S-C4XS-00000-00&context=1516831)

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PIETRANGELO: We are.

COOK: All right. Tony, going to leave it there. Tony Pietrangelo, from the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute. Thanks very much for the time. Deirdre, Erik, we'll send it back to you in New York.

BOLTON: Peter, thank you so much. Peter Cook joining us from Washington D.C.

07:52

\*\*\*END OF TRANSCRIPT\*\*\*

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[***Cautions about nuclear energy in China, France***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BRW1-DYN6-W2V8-00000-00&context=1516831)

Associated Press Financial Wire

March 16, 2011 Wednesday 5:13 PM GMT

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**Section:** BUSINESS NEWS

**Length:** 914 words

**Byline:** By ANGELA CHARLTON, Associated Press

**Dateline:** PARIS

**Body**

Japan's ***nuclear*** crisis reverberated in atomic power-friendly countries Wednesday, with China saying it would hold off on approving new ***nuclear*** plants and French lawmakers questioning top ***energy*** executives about the safety of their reactors.

Some governments have put their ***nuclear*** future on hold, at least for now, as concerns grow even among pro-***nuclear*** governments about reactor safety around the world. Japanese emergency workers are desperately struggling to cool overheating reactors after a series of explosions at a ***nuclear*** plant crippled after last week's earthquake and tsunami.

China's Cabinet said Wednesday the government will suspend approvals for ***nuclear*** power stations to allow for a revision in safety standards. The State Council said in a statement following a meeting Wednesday that it has ordered the relevant departments to conduct safety checks at existing plants and at those that are under construction.

The move will allow China's communist leaders to allay any concerns among the public about the safety of ***nuclear*** power without derailing plans to double ***nuclear energy***'s share of national power generation to high single digits by 2020.

A top Chinese official said earlier this week that Japan's problems would not deter China from expanding ***nuclear*** power generation.

China has 13 ***nuclear*** power plants in use now and plans to add potentially hundreds more. Beijing has been focusing on clean ***energy*** generation, including solar, hydropower, wind and ***nuclear***, to reduce the country's reliance on coal.

In France, the heads of both houses of parliament ordered a legislative investigation into "the future of the French ***nuclear*** industry."

An emergency meeting scheduled Wednesday in the lower house of parliament was to include the chiefs of ***nuclear*** reactor builder Areva and Electricite de France, the world's biggest operator of ***nuclear*** plants.

France was among the few countries to continue developing ***nuclear*** power after Chernobyl. It is more dependent on ***nuclear energy*** than any other country and its companies market ***nuclear*** technology around the world, including to China, Japan and the United States.

European Union ***energy*** officials agreed Tuesday to apply stress tests on plants across the 27-nation bloc and Germany moved to switch off seven aging reactors.

Sweden, which like Germany scrapped plans to phase out ***nuclear*** power quickly in recent years, said it would stick to its current ***nuclear*** policy.

Swedish Environment Minister Andreas Carlgren told The Associated Press that "domestic political issues" were behind the decision to temporarily take old plants offline in Germany, which holds regional elections this weekend.

"For us, the situation is different and we want long-term decisions when it comes to ***energy*** policy," Carlgren said.

In Spain, Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero told reporters that studies have been commissioned to determine how vulnerable his country's six ***nuclear*** plants are to earthquakes or flooding.

Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez said the Japanese catastrophe has prompted him to call off plans he announced last year to develop ***nuclear energy***.

"It's something extremely risky and dangerous for the whole world because despite the great technology and advances that Japan has, look at what is happening with some ***nuclear*** reactors," Chavez said.

And in Chile, which suffered its own devastating earthquake and tsunami last year, the government was scrambling to preserve a ***nuclear energy*** accord that was supposed to be the highlight of President Barack Obama's visit to the country next week. Officials said the still-secret accord focuses on training, not construction of what would be the country's first ***nuclear energy*** reactors, but some lawmakers want Chile to discard the option altogether.

It took many countries a generation after the accidents at Chernobyl in then-Soviet Ukraine and Three Mile Island in the United States to get over worries about ***nuclear*** safety. In recent years governments around the world especially in developing countries with rapidly growing ***energy*** demand have again embraced the power of the atom.

Boosters say ***nuclear energy*** is an alternative to polluting fossil fuels, amid concerns about global warming and volatile oil prices. Critics have maintained that ***nuclear*** plants always pose safety risks and governments have yet to find a good solution to storing ***nuclear*** waste.

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The Indonesian reactors will be built on the island of Bangka, near Sumatra, the heavily populated island where a 2004 earthquake caused the massive tsunami that killed 230,000 people in a dozen nations.

In the Philippines, however, Japan's ***nuclear*** crisis has prompted President Benigno Aquino III to prioritize the development of non-***nuclear*** sources of ***energy***, spokesman Edwin Lacierda said.

In Washington on Tuesday, President Barack Obama defended the use of ***nuclear energy***. The president told Pittsburgh television station KDKA that all ***energy*** sources have their downsides but that the U.S. which gets 20 percent of its electricity from ***nuclear*** power needs to look at the full array of them.

Associated Press writers Gillian Wong in Beijing, Daniel Woolls in Madrid and John Heilprin in Geneva contributed to this report.

**Load-Date:** March 17, 2011

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[***Australia doesn't need nuclear energy: PM***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DC41-DY93-M1NP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

March 14, 2011 Monday 12:09 PM GMT

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**Length:** 243 words

**Dateline:** SYDNEY, March 14 2011

**Body**

Australia does not need ***nuclear energy***, Prime Minister Julia Gillard said Monday, as Japan struggled to cope with feared meltdowns at atomic reactors following a huge earthquake.

Gillard said her ruling Labor Party was traditionally opposed to the idea of using ***nuclear*** power to satisfy the vast country's electricity needs.

"The Labor position is entirely clear, we don't think we need ***nuclear energy***," Gillard said in answer to a question on a public television show. "We don't seek the development of a ***nuclear*** industry in this country."

Australia boasts many sources of alternative ***energy*** that made ***nuclear*** power unnecessary, she said.

"We are a country with abundant solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, you name it, we have got renewable sources of ***energy***, so we don't think ***nuclear energy*** is right for this country," she said.

The debate over whether Australia should embrace ***nuclear*** power was reignited when the cooling systems of three reactors failed at a plant in northeastern Japan after Friday's 8.9 magnitude quake, leading to fears of a meltdown.

The situation in Japan was "pretty grim", Gillard said, adding that most people were concerned over the plight of Japanese affected by the triple-whammy quake, tsunami and ***nuclear*** accident -- not the ***nuclear*** power debate.

"It's a tough situation, but having said that the Japanese have had ***nuclear*** power for a long time, they've got great experts and great engineers. Everything that can be done is being done."

**Load-Date:** March 15, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Cautions about nuclear energy in China, France***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BS91-DY2M-44F5-00000-00&context=1516831)

Associated Press Online

March 16, 2011 Wednesday 5:13 PM GMT

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**Section:** INTERNATIONAL NEWS

**Length:** 914 words

**Byline:** By ANGELA CHARLTON, Associated Press

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[***Nuclear Energy Renaissance new report released***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52JV-J331-JCMN-Y1J0-00000-00&context=1516831)

CompaniesandMarkets.com

April 7, 2011 Thursday 10:04 AM EST

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Newstex Web Blogs

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**Length:** 1030 words

**Body**

Apr. 7, 2011 (CompaniesandMarkets.com delivered by Newstex) --

This is a pre-publication report, which will be published on the 1st May 2011.

Purchasing this report before the publication date will entitle you two free publications:

¢ ***Nuclear Energy*** Technologies Worldwide: Components and Manufacturing

¢ World Response to Japan ***Nuclear*** Disaster (White paper)

Once the updated report is ready it will automatically be sent to you.

***Nuclear Energy*** Renaissance - The ***nuclear energy*** technology (NET) market re-emerging, and in fact has been aptly named by some as the ***Nuclear*** Technology Renaissance. Interest is being fueled by a number of supporting factors, such as a general improvement of public perception regarding ***nuclear*** technologies, and a global need for more reliable, less costly ***energy*** sources. The number and technological development of ***nuclear*** power plants is increasing worldwide. Under the NET umbrella, some of the more common ***nuclear*** reactor types used today for electricity generation include pressurized water reactors (PWRs), boiling water reactors (BWRs), fast breeder reactors (FBRs), heavy water reactors (HWRs) and light water reactors (LWRs).

In 2010 the world market for NET neared $200 billion, up significantly from the year before. Steady growth is expected to continue at least through the year 2020. The NET market segments including PWRs and BWRs currently account for close to half [Shelley, this needs further research] of all ***nuclear*** reactors; this share is expected to see a slight decrease by 2020 as other technologies are improved and as new technologies come to fruition. The United States staked a near 28% claim of total NET market share in 2010; however, the nation is expected to lose some of its dominance to a handful of other countries by 2020, which are either increasing their ***nuclear*** capabilities or undertaking ***nuclear*** endeavors for the first time.

Many factors, including aging electricity infrastructures, increases in terrorist activities, higher fossil fuel costs and increases in electricity demand have left many nations with a desire to increase their levels of ***energy*** security. Electricity produced from ***nuclear*** power plants offer a secure and reliable source of electricity as they operate independently, do not rely on fossil fuels, provide a constant stream of electricity and are cost-effective - once installed. New technologies are also emerging for small modular ***nuclear*** reactors, which may be ideal for military bases - offering increased security for military personnel.

In the past, deriving electricity from ***nuclear*** power plants has been highly controversial, due in part to the large amounts of ***nuclear*** waste produced. Many environmental organizations such as Greenpeace have been strongly against any ***nuclear*** undertakings. New technological innovations, such as those to prolong the life of uranium or to recycle the radioactive element, have significantly helped to reduce the amount of waste produced through ***nuclear*** electricity generation. Over the past two decades, public perception has been slowly shifting, although has only recently noticeably bent in favor of ***nuclear*** technology development.

Growth in the NET market has been significantly hampered by the highly volatile and controversial aspects associated with ***nuclear*** warfare. This has been an especially large hurdle for some countries that have not cooperated with international agreements or have not readily divulged information regarding their ***nuclear*** operations. Many countries are now promising to abstain from ***nuclear*** weapons development, while others are forming alliances for the exchange of ***nuclear*** technologies - sometimes under intense international disapproval. Countries, such as the United Arab Emirates and North Africa, which previously did not have access to ***nuclear*** technologies, are planning to install ***nuclear*** reactors and many countries already taking advantage of ***nuclear*** technologies will be increasing their ***nuclear*** capacities.

Report Scope

The World's ***Nuclear Energy*** Technology Renaissance: A Market Analysis contains comprehensive historical data (2006-2010) and forecast data (2011-2020). This report identifies key trends and factors (such as the regulatory scene, new technologies, employment opportunities and economic drivers and challenges), which affect the size and direction of NET market growth around the world. Profiles of 20 major - or simply interesting - companies involved in the NET market are also included.

Report Methodology

The information contained in The World's ***Nuclear Energy*** Technology Renaissance: A Market Analysis has been gathered from trade associations; business, science and law journals; company literature and websites; interviews with more than ten key individuals, research services and institutes around the world; and is based on data from government agencies, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of ***Energy***, the ***Energy*** Information Administration and the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency.

How You Will Benefit From This Report

The World's ***Nuclear Energy*** Technology Renaissance: A Market Analysis details significant trends, technologies and market numbers for a clear overview of the complex microgrid market.

This report will help:

- Managers identify market opportunities and develop solid implementation plans for NET activities.

- Research and development professionals stay on top of competitor initiatives, and understand the developments and obstacles within the NET market.

- Business development executives work within the dynamics of the market and identify possible partnerships.

- Information and research center librarians access vital information.

- Policy makers and government officials understand the dynamics and scope of the market they are working to affect.

- Advertising agencies working with clients involved in the NET industry to help design appropriate messages and images.

- Investors and stakeholders gain a well-rounded view of the NET market, including its strengths, weaknesses and likely future direction.

Report Title: [*http://www.companiesandmarkets.com/r.ashx?id=54X3VxWc1549093*](http://www.companiesandmarkets.com/r.ashx?id=54X3VxWc1549093)

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[***Nuclear energy still an option***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CM-Y4T1-JCBG-S378-00000-00&context=1516831)

BusinessWorld

March 14, 2011 Monday

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**Section:** Pg. S1/1

**Length:** 520 words

**Byline:** Emilia Narni J. David

**Body**

THE ***NUCLEAR energy*** option will continue to be considered by the government, officials yesterday said, with lessons from a disaster in Japan to be incorporated into any policy decision.

An explosion on Saturday at a unit of the quake-hit Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant north of Tokyo has raised meltdown fears and highlighted the dangers of atomic ***energy***. A second unit at the plant is experiencing problems and neighboring nations are now watching wind directions if fallout becomes a problem.

The Philippines built a plant during the Marcos dictatorship but the facility was never commissioned due to safety concerns. Proponents, however, want the Bataan ***Nuclear*** Power Plant (BNPP) rehabilitated and the ***Energy*** department, during the Arroyo administration, said it was not averse to the idea if safety was assured.

There is currently no policy calling for the use of atomic power, ***Energy*** Undersecretary Josefina P. Asirit yesterday stressed even as she said the disaster in Japan would not stop an ongoing technical study.

"We will of course take what happened in Japan into consideration," Ms. Asirit said in a telephone interview. "We will not stop our technical study because we want to be kept abreast of the technological innovations."

The Philippines, along with other Southeast Asian nations, is conducting a study the use of ***nuclear energy*** as a power source given oil price volatility. Several companies have asked about the possibility of building ***nuclear energy*** facilities in the country. The government also still has to decide on what to do with the BNPP, which reportedly will cost $1 billion to rehabilitate.

Science and Technology Secretary Mario G. Montejo told BusinessWorld it was still too early to discuss the local use of ***nuclear*** power in the context of the Japanese quake.

"We have to understand that even seismologists in Japan were surprised by the earthquake" Mr. Montejo said.

***Energy*** Secretary Jose Rene D. Almendras, for his part, said in a text message, "the biggest issue for us has always been seismic considerations so the Japan earthquake will definitely tip the safe scale."

Senators yesterday called for caution, noting that the Philippines is disaster-prone.

The ***nuclear*** incident in Japan, Sen. Loren B. Legarda said in a radio interview, is a "major argument against" reviving the BNPP, which is located near an earthquake fault line and the Mt. Pinatubo volcano.

Senate President Juan Ponce Enrile said, "We should wait first and study this before we go back to discussions on the Bataan ***Nuclear*** Power Plant."

Sen. Miriam P. Defensor Santiago has filed Senate Bill 2729 calling for a validation process that would either result in the revival or scrapping of the BNPP.

The Philippine ***Nuclear*** Research Institute, meanwhile, said it was "closely monitoring the situation in Fukushima."

It said a Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan would be issued in case a meltdown does occur and fallout becomes a threat to the Philippines. Part of the plan includes buying and distributing potassium iodide tablets to block the thyroid gland from absorbing radioactive iodine, a fallout component.

**Load-Date:** March 13, 2011

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[***Turkish president against giving up nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DK-96Y1-JBHP-60H6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Trend Oil & Gas - Azerbaijan

March 18, 2011 Friday 4:19 PM GMT +4

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**Section:** ***ENERGY*** NEWS

**Length:** 264 words

**Body**

Azerbaijan, Baku, March 18 /Trend/

Turkish President Abdullah Gul said that Turkey's suddenly giving up ***nuclear energy*** was wrong, Anadolu News Agency reported.

Commenting on the debates against building ***nuclear*** power plants (in Turkey) following the earthquake in Japan, Gul told reporters on Friday that Turkey was dependent on foreign countries in ***energy***.

"It is obvious that alternative ***energy*** resources will meet the need of Turkey. It is wrong to suddenly give up ***nuclear energy*** for Turkey," he added.

On March 11, a powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 8.9 hit Japan's north-east coast. The quake's epicentre is thought to have been 20 km below the ocean off Miyagi prefecture. It shook buildings in the capital Tokyo, some 300 km away. The quake unleashed a 4-meter tsunami that swept boats, cars, buildings and tons of debris miles inland. Officials think death toll will exceed 10,000 in Japan. Meanwhile, radiation spread from the four stricken reactors of the Fukushima Dai-ichi ***nuclear*** plant along Japan's northeastern coast.

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"We will take all necessary precautions while building the ***nuclear*** power plant. However, there could be incidents beyond the control of human beings. We will build the ***nuclear*** power plant based on our brain power and experiences. The process for ***nuclear energy*** in Turkey continues within our calendar", Erdogan said.

**Load-Date:** March 24, 2011

**End of Document**



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Trend Daily Economic News

March 18, 2011 Friday 4:19 PM GMT +4

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**Load-Date:** March 19, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5784-V1T1-JB2N-K3FS-00000-00&context=1516831)

defenceWeb

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

**Byline:** Reuters

**Highlight:** As the ***nuclear*** threat in Japan steps up a gear, global politicians have pre-empted a wave of anti-atomic feeling from their public and spoken out against ***nuclear*** reactors, which threatens its future as a viable alternative to oil.

**Body**

As Japan has found out with devastating consequences when things go wrong with atomic ***energy*** the effect is both devastating and immediate. Unlike carbon fuels, which have a lagged detrimental effect on the atmosphere, a ***nuclear*** accident doesn't get worse in increments - once radioactive material is released into the atmosphere the damage to the surrounding areas is done.

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**Load-Date:** December 12, 2012

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:578J-SNG1-JB2N-K1MB-00000-00&context=1516831)

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March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

**Byline:** Reuters

**Highlight:** As the ***nuclear*** threat in Japan steps up a gear, global politicians have pre-empted a wave of anti-atomic feeling from their public and spoken out against ***nuclear*** reactors, which threatens its future as a viable alternative to oil.

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:578S-PVT1-JB2N-K3XX-00000-00&context=1516831)

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:577G-XG41-JB2N-K1SB-00000-00&context=1516831)

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:578B-T311-JB2N-K136-00000-00&context=1516831)

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March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:577P-VF61-DXHR-904B-00000-00&context=1516831)

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:576F-2541-DXHR-92VG-00000-00&context=1516831)

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March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

**Byline:** Reuters

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:576W-12K1-JB2N-K44X-00000-00&context=1516831)

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March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:577X-VSH1-DXHR-90NG-00000-00&context=1516831)

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March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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Whereas emerging market central banks were unhappy to hike rates and allow their currencies to appreciate when commodity price gains were blamed on the Fed's QE2 programme, they may be more willing to tighten policy in response to this crisis as the shift away from ***nuclear*** to carbon-based fuel could prove to be a permanent shift depending on how things pan out at the Fukushima Dai-ichi plant.

This move also impacts stock investors. Tepco - the utilities company that runs the damaged Japanese plant - was downgraded this week and the cost to insure its debt spiked. Utility companies tend to provide a good income stream for investors, revenues are fairly predictable and they tend to have government support. ***Nuclear*** stocks outside of Japan have held up fairly well throughout the crisis, but their future resilience depends heavily on the outcome of the crisis. If it deepens then ***nuclear*** utility companies may find it hard to attract investors going forward.

The situation in Japan is changeable, and if it doesn't stabilise in the coming days and weeks then ***nuclear energy*** may be shelved for good. This would have serious implications for investors and for the environment.

**Load-Date:** November 8, 2012

**End of Document**



[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5790-PND1-DXHR-942B-00000-00&context=1516831)

defenceWeb

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

**Byline:** Reuters

**Highlight:** As the ***nuclear*** threat in Japan steps up a gear, global politicians have pre-empted a wave of anti-atomic feeling from their public and spoken out against ***nuclear*** reactors, which threatens its future as a viable alternative to oil.

**Body**

As Japan has found out with devastating consequences when things go wrong with atomic ***energy*** the effect is both devastating and immediate. Unlike carbon fuels, which have a lagged detrimental effect on the atmosphere, a ***nuclear*** accident doesn't get worse in increments - once radioactive material is released into the atmosphere the damage to the surrounding areas is done.

In contrast carbon-based fuels are more of an incipient threat. Increased rates of asthma, holes in the ozone layer and deterioration in air quality take many years take of oil-burning to come about, which makes it hard to pinpoint who the real culprit actually is. But if a radioactive cloud suddenly appears you know exactly where it has come from, Reuter reports.

The outlook for ***nuclear energy*** is not good at this juncture. The relative infrequency with which ***nuclear*** disasters happen (there have only been three notable accidents in the past decade including the events in Northern Japan) seems to only increase their negative impact on public opinion. In contrast, individual oil companies can have multiple spillages over the same time frame and demand for crude will continue to rise.

For a world addicted to electricity, finding clean ***energy*** sources is vital. ***Nuclear*** is extremely clean and when it functions without a problem it causes very little damage to the environment. While oil usage may be tapering off in the developed world, it's the emerging market powerhouses that are gulping down ever increasing amounts of "black gold".

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**Load-Date:** December 16, 2012

**End of Document**



[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5778-X1H1-DXHR-94TG-00000-00&context=1516831)

defenceWeb

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

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**Load-Date:** December 8, 2012

**End of Document**



[***Tide turns against nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5773-0DP1-JB2N-K0M2-00000-00&context=1516831)

defenceWeb

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** December 7, 2012

**End of Document**



[***SANDIA SEEDS CULTURE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY SAFETY AND SECURITY***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52X1-V811-DYTH-G2B5-00000-00&context=1516831)

States News Service

March 7, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 815 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** ALBUQUERQUE, NM

**Body**

The following information was released by Sandia National Laboratories:

The growing interest among Middle Eastern nations in establishing ***nuclear*** power programs prompted a Sandia National Laboratories team to conceive and lead development of a new institute that will seed and cultivate a regional culture of responsible ***nuclear energy*** management.

The Gulf ***Nuclear Energy*** Infrastructure Institute (GNEII), the product of three years of planning and negotiations, opened in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, welcoming its inaugural class of Emirati ***nuclear*** professionals for a 12-week pilot.

GNEII (pronounced "genie") underscores the nonproliferation elements of Sandia's mission, which include helping train targeted professionals worldwide on the safe and secure handling of materials that are, or could ultimately become, a threat to U.S. national security or the safety of U.S. citizens. Through the institute, Sandia seeks to introduce safety and security concepts and practices so that nations with emerging ***nuclear energy*** economies can prevent terrorists from obtaining dangerous materials and operate their ***nuclear*** plants safely. Governments in other parts of the world have expressed interest in GNEII-like institutes and the program will become a model for other regional programs.

"Interest in ***nuclear energy*** programs is growing worldwide and not every society is prepared to support them," said Adam Williams, a Sandia engineer who led the GNEII program. "Those of us with the knowledge, who understand the safety, safeguards and security that ***nuclear energy*** programs require, have a responsibility to help local professionals adequately prepare for what they're building. Our national security depends on it."

In addition to Sandia, the institute's operational sponsors include Abu Dhabi's Khalifa University of Science, Technology and Research and the ***Nuclear*** Security Science and Policy Institute at Texas AandM University. Representatives from each of the three signaled the official opening of the institute with the signing of operational documents. The National ***Nuclear*** Security Administration's Office of Nonproliferation and International Security and the Department of State's Office of Partnership for ***Nuclear*** Security and Khalifa University provided the financial backing.

Building GNEII from the ground up required strong partnerships. Sandia worked with Texas AandM University, a leader in ***nuclear*** science and security education, to develop the core curriculum, which will be taught by instructors from Sandia and the university. In addition, Sandia worked with Khalifa University to build an operations structure in which all three partners could share in the management for the first five years, after which the university will take over the program.

Local participation by the regional partners was a key element of the project. During the earliest discussions, Sandia planners decided that local professionals eventually would take over the institute, and provide financial and political support. They also required that the institute would be open to professionals from throughout the region, regardless of its final location. These criteria were met.

The institute aims to educate policymakers, government officials and ***energy*** program executives through a curriculum emphasizing broad concepts in ***nuclear energy*** safety, safeguards and security; it does not attempt to train plant operators. The institute initially is open to professionals from three Emirati organizations, but will expand next year to include professionals from the six Gulf Cooperation Council countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

The core program will cover ***nuclear energy*** basics - such as systems thinking, basic ***nuclear*** physics, the ***nuclear*** fuel cycle, nonproliferation, power plant operations, radiological materials management, ***nuclear energy*** safety, safeguards and security - followed by an independent research project that will provide graduates with a professional certificate from Khalifa University.

"***Nuclear energy*** programs are complex and there are many steps to establishing a responsible ***nuclear*** program," Williams said. "Among the local ranks in the Middle East, few understood all facets. Our goal is to provide a solid start for a comprehensive, complete and coherent introduction to a responsible ***nuclear energy*** program so the idea of a 'Middle Eastern ***nuclear energy*** program' won't keep people up at night."

Sandia National Laboratories is a multiprogram laboratory operated and managed by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of ***Energy***'s National ***Nuclear*** Security Administration. With main facilities in Albuquerque, N.M., and Livermore, Calif., Sandia has major RandD responsibilities in national security, ***energy*** and environmental technologies, and economic competitiveness.

**Load-Date:** May 20, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear Energy Enjoys 70 Percent Support Among Americans, New Polling Shows***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:527W-FPV1-JC11-12TV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Targeted News Service

February 23, 2011 Wednesday 12:37 AM EST

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**Length:** 671 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

**Body**

The ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute issued the following news release:

Public support for ***nuclear energy*** remains near record levels, with solid majorities believing ***nuclear energy*** will and should play a prominent role in the nation's ***energy*** future, according to a new public opinion survey.

For the second consecutive year, more than 70 percent of Americans said they favor the use of ***nuclear energy*** as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States. Seventy-one percent of those surveyed expressed support, with 26 opposed. Those "strongly favoring" ***nuclear energy*** outnumber those "strongly opposed" by a three-to-one margin, 31 percent to nine percent, according to the telephone survey of 1,000 adults conducted Feb. 10-13 by Bisconti Research Inc./GfK Roper.

The survey ([*http://www.nei.org/resourcesandstats/documentlibrary/newplants/reports/february-2011-public-opinion-memo*](http://www.nei.org/resourcesandstats/documentlibrary/newplants/reports/february-2011-public-opinion-memo)) was sponsored by the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute and has a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The latest findings confirming strong public support for ***nuclear energy*** comes as the Obama administration and members of Congress are advocating the technology's inclusion in a clean-***energy*** portfolio to fuel economic growth and create jobs in a more environmentally friendly manner.

Eighty-nine percent of Americans agree that, "We should take advantage of all low-carbon ***energy*** sources, including ***nuclear***, hydro, and renewable ***energy***, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions." Only 10 percent disagree.

Seventy-nine percent of those surveyed agreed that, "To jump-start investment and maintain U.S. competitiveness, the federal government should provide guarantees backing loans for building solar, wind, advanced-design ***nuclear*** power plants or other ***energy*** technology that reduces greenhouse gases." Nineteen percent do not agree.

"The growing support for ***nuclear energy*** in recent years may be due to greater public awareness of key benefits of the technology," said Ann Bisconti, president of Bisconti Research Inc. "And for the second consecutive year, the president prominently referenced ***nuclear energy*** in his State of the Union speech."

Last March, a record 74 percent of respondents surveyed by Bisconti Research/GfK Roper said they favor the use of ***nuclear energy***.

In the latest survey, when Americans were asked how important they think ***nuclear energy*** will be in meeting the nation's electricity needs in the years ahead, 84 percent say "important," while 11 percent say "not important." Sixty-six percent of respondents agree that, "We should definitely build more ***nuclear*** power plants in the future," while 30 percent disagree.

The extent of Americans' awareness of ***nuclear energy***'s key benefits is borne out in the survey data. Eighty-four percent of respondents associate ***nuclear energy*** "a lot" or "a little" with reliable electricity; 79 percent associate ***nuclear energy*** with affordable electricity; 79 percent associate ***nuclear energy*** with economic growth and job creation; and 77 percent associate ***nuclear energy*** and clean air.

"It's clear that information about ***nuclear energy*** in the media is reaching substantial numbers of the public," Bisconti said. "And the public's view of ***nuclear*** power plant safety has transformed over the past decades. This research shows 67 percent of Americans viewing ***nuclear*** plants as safe, compared with 35 percent in 1984."

The Obama administration is seeking to increase the amount available from federal loan guarantees to build new ***nuclear*** plants in recognition that ***nuclear energy*** is a proven, reliable, carbon-free source of electricity. ***Nuclear*** power plants operating in 31 states provide 20 percent of all U.S. electricity, and 70 percent of the electricity that comes from low-carbon sources.

Surveys conducted by Bisconti Research show a significant change in the public's view of ***nuclear energy*** over time. Favorability has climbed to 71 percent today from 49 percent in 1983.

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**Load-Date:** February 24, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Association Crisis Communication Kudos: Nuclear Energy Institute***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DC-4GC1-F03R-N2S6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Diary of a Reluctant Blogger

March 17, 2011 Thursday 9:00 AM EST

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**Length:** 414 words

**Byline:** Maggie McGary

**Body**

Mar. 17, 2011 ([*Socialfishing*](http://www.socialfish.org/blog) delivered by Newstex) --

My first job out of college was“by sheer chance“at an association. The U.S. Council For ***Energy*** Awareness, to be exact¦which has since changed its name to the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute (NEI). I got the job through an employment agency, and knew not one thing about either associations or ***nuclear energy***, but it was a job and I took it. I stayed there for I think two or three years, working in media (OOTC:IMDC) relations.

Fast forward to today and the horrible disasters in Japan and the subsequent ***nuclear*** reactor disasters, and I cant help but think back to my early association days and wonder how things have changed since then in terms of media relations. So out of curiosity I visited [*NEIs website*](http://www.nei.org/) and was so impressed with the way theyre addressing this crisis via both social media and traditional channels that I wanted to give them some props in my monthly guest spot here on SocialFishing.

What are they doing thats so great? Well, for one thing, theyre doing SOMETHING rather than hiding from the barrage of criticism the ***nuclear energy*** industry is currently under as a result of this crisis. Right on their homepage is a prominent link:

[*Information on the Japanese Earthquake and Reactors in That Region*](http://nei.cachefly.net/newsandevents/information-on-the-japanese-earthquake-and-reactors-in-that-region)

That link takes you to their news and events page, which has a bunch of resources and information, including a map of Japans ***nuclear energy*** reactors, a link to their radiation answers site, and even a link to donate to Japans relief efforts, which takes you to a page with a more than a dozen individual fundraising organizations dedicated to the cause. There is also a curated list of links to current news articles about the earthquake and reactor situations, as well as links to two different Twitter feeds“an overall   [*NEI one*](http://twitter.com/#!/N_E_I) and a dedicated œ   [*NEI Media*](http://) one.

I especially like the way their media relations manager is using Twitter“the account is œNEI Media but the name on the account is his. While the account doesnt have as many followers as the organizational one, theyre obviously doing something right because theyve gotten some great coverage in mainstream media outlets like   [*NPR*](http://www.npr.org/2011/03/15/134571483/Three-Mile-Island-Accident-Different-From-Fukushima-Daiichi) and a Q&A with one of their executive directors on the   [*Washington Post*](http://live.washingtonpost.com/nuclear-crisis-in-japan.html).

I cant say I envy them the task of serving as a resource about a very emotionally-charged issue, but I will say that Im impressed at the way theyre doing it.

Newstex ID: DIRB-0001-101791151

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[***NUCLEAR ENERGY ENJOYS 70 PERCENT SUPPORT AMONG AMERICANS, NEW POLLING SHOWS***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:527P-GG61-DYTH-G45G-00000-00&context=1516831)

States News Service

February 23, 2011 Wednesday

Copyright 2011 States News Service

**Length:** 643 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** Washington

**Body**

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For the second consecutive year, more than 70 percent of Americans said they favor the use of ***nuclear energy*** as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States. Seventy-one percent of those surveyed expressed support, with 26 opposed. Those "strongly favoring" ***nuclear energy*** outnumber those "strongly opposed" by a three-to-one margin, 31 percent to nine percent, according to the telephone survey of 1,000 adults conducted Feb. 10-13 by Bisconti Research Inc./GfK Roper.

The survey was sponsored by the ***Nuclear Energy*** Institute and has a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points.

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**Load-Date:** February 23, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Whitby-Oshawa election candidates talk nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52JT-WCF1-F197-517C-00000-00&context=1516831)

Whitby This Week

April 6, 2011 Wednesday

Final Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 1

**Length:** 459 words

**Byline:** Parvaneh Pessian, ppessian@durhamregion.com

**Body**

WHITBY -- Between potential health risks and anticipated job opportunities, Whitby-Oshawa's federal election candidates have plenty to say about ***nuclear energy*** in Durham Region.

The Canadian ***Nuclear*** Safety Commission panel is currently holding hearings in Clarington on Ontario Power Generation's plans to construct up to four new ***nuclear*** power reactors in Darlington.

The issue has sparked debate among members of the community, including current and prospective politicians, about the future of ***energy*** in Durham.

"I don't think (more ***nuclear energy*** creation) is the reality of the future and I don't believe that's what our young people want to see in their lives," says New Democratic Party candidate Trish McAuliffe.

"The New Democrats believe investing in green technology not only creates the research and development opportunities for young people today to get involved but it also creates the jobs of the future, again working toward a greener plan for the future."

Ms. McAuliffe also touched on the possibly adverse environmental effects linked to ***nuclear*** power plants in Durham, pointing to recent events in Japan.

But Liberal candidate for Whitby-Oshawa, Trevor Bardens, says he believes the ***nuclear*** reactors already in place are "perfectly safe," shifting his focus onto increased employment.

"This is something that we're in dire need of in Durham Region," he says.

"Anything that's going to create some jobs, as long as it's safe and practical, I think it's good for Durham's economy."

When it comes to economic benefits, Green Party candidate Rebecca Harrison insists ***nuclear energy*** is not cost-effective and that the future should be dominated by renewable ***energy*** sources.

"We feel that Europe and the U.S. now have already invested heavily in renewable technology so not only solar and wind, but ***energy***-efficiency technologies as well, and those countries are seeing the reward in the form of domestic job creation," she says.

"On a local level, Whitby is uniquely positioned with our unused industrial land down by the lake to take those jobs on, to take those companies on and create the domestic jobs."

With both the Darlington and Pickering ***nuclear*** generating stations currently in existence, ***nuclear energy*** already plays a significant role in Durham's economy and will likely continue that way, says Conservative Party candidate and incumbent Jim Flaherty.

"There are a lot of very well paying jobs associated with the ***nuclear*** production industry here in Durham and there's been an excellent safety record at Pickering and Darlington," he says.

"The key thing here is, of course, the safety issue and we have to go through all of the approval processes, including the federal approval processes for any further development to be done at Darlington."

**Load-Date:** April 7, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Energy; Govt to Push on With Nuclear Energy Plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52F6-K991-DYR8-355R-00000-00&context=1516831)

Africa News

March 18, 2011 Friday

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**Length:** 396 words

**Byline:** Nairobi Star (Nairobi)

**Body**

The ***nuclear*** electricity development project committee has said it will carry on with plans to develop capacity for ***nuclear energy*** generation as one of the key strategies to meet rising demand for electricity in the country.

The project committee, led by former ***energy*** minister Ochilo Ayacko said yesterday that ***nuclear*** power will be a key source for low-cost ***energy*** besides geothermal as Kenya moves to become a middle-income economy by 2030.

Ayacko said the committee has received numerous concerns expressed in relation to the Japan event where the Fukushima Daiichi ***nuclear*** plant is under threat following an 8.9-magnitude earthquake which triggered a Tsunami, creating safety fears over ***nuclear*** power plants.

He allayed fears that ***nuclear energy*** generation poses any imminent dangers to the Kenyan population, adding the committee is currently concentrating on developing capacity to ensure all precautionary measures are observed as per the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency (IAEA)."There are certain risk elements that need to be discounted first before we are cleared to put up a ***nuclear*** power plant, and we need to ratify and domesticate international conventions on ***nuclear energy***," said Ayacko."We will also need an adequate human resource base of trained ***nuclear*** engineers, physicists and plant operators by the time we mature to the level of having a ***nuclear*** plant."

The ***nuclear energy*** committee is tasked with drawing a roadmap on ***nuclear*** development. Ayacko said the country will also require a regulatory authority or inspectorate to license firms venturing into ***nuclear energy*** to ensure they uphold international standards on safety.

In mid-last year, the National Economic and Social Council (NESC) recommended that the country embarks on a programme to start generating ***nuclear energy*** by 2020 to meet growing demand for electricity.

Demand for electricity is projected to rise significantly to about 15,000MW by 2030 according to Ayacko, and Kenya is likely to have a ***nuclear*** plant in 10-15 years which is the lead time within which the committee hopes to have carried out the ground work. Ayacko said it would cost about $3.5 billion (approximately Sh280 billion) to put up 1,000MW capacity ***nuclear*** power plant.

The country relies on the hydro sources for about 65 per cent of electricity supply, usually turning to expensive thermal power during times of drought.

**Load-Date:** March 21, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Estonian parties agree to continue preparations to develop nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FF-MC41-JC8S-C1SG-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Europe - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 670 words

**Body**

Text of report by private Estonian newspaper Postimees, part of the Eesti Meedia group,

[Report by Andrus Karnau: "Coalition To Stake on ***Nuclear Energy***"]

Despite the accident in Japan, the Reform Party and the IRL agreed [at coalition talks] yesterday to continue surveys in order to establish whether it is feasible to build a ***nuclear*** power plant in Estonia.

Economic Affairs Minister Juhan Parts, representing the Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (IRL) at the coalition talks said that the parties had agreed to build at least a third-generation reactor. Up to now, it was not clear whether the draft ***Nuclear Energy*** Act to be presented to the new parliament lineup allows cheaper second-generation reactors, which are generally considered to be less safe.

Parts confirmed that the draft ***Nuclear Energy*** Act, waiting for its moment in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, will be presented to the parliament. The said draft was prepared in the Ministry of Economic Affairs last year, and it will establish requirements for ***nuclear*** power plants and [radioactive] waste management, as well as a decisionmaking process for the construction of a ***nuclear*** power plant, and relevant safety regulations.

Neighboring Countries Have Similar Plans

Juhan Parts noted that the state would continue with the surveys to find a suitable location for the potential ***nuclear*** power plant, and with other analyses to establish whether building the plant in Estonia was feasible.

An expert whom Postimees consulted yesterday said that the catastrophe in Japan would make all democratic countries question the development of ***nuclear energy***. Poland, Sweden, Finland, Russia and Lithuania are the countries in the vicinity of Estonia with plans to build new ***nuclear*** power plants.

"It would be appropriate to say that the discussions about the ***nuclear energy*** issue have reached a stage where we cannot talk about speeding up or slowing down the process," Parts noted. "We are at the preparatory stage of developing ***nuclear energy***, and the accident in Japan showed the importance of the preparatory work."

In his view, Estonia could not rule out the possibility of developing ***nuclear energy*** in a long-term strategy for securing the ***energy*** supply. "We must have an understanding of ***nuclear energy***, and the effect that the tragedy in Japan will have on it," Parts noted. "Yet, at the moment, we are a long way from making a decision to invest in ***nuclear energy***."

Kaja Kallas, representing the Reform Party at the ongoing coalition talks, said that the parties had agreed to continue studies on whether and where it was feasible to build a ***nuclear*** power plant. "Under the changing circumstances, ensuring ***energy*** security and supply reliability are among the most complicated responsibilities of the government," she pointed out.

All Parliamentary Parties in Favor

The expert whom Postimees consulted noted that the effect that the tragedy in Japan's Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant would have on ***nuclear energy*** would only be clear after the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency analyzed the steps leading to the accident. The information received from Japan is contradictory and has gaps; the most important thing is for the Japanese to get the situation under control.

All four parties represented in the new parliament lineup have so far supported the idea of developing ***nuclear energy***. Building a ***nuclear*** power plant was even an electoral promise made by the Reform Party.

The management of [national power company] Eesti Energia has currently refrained from commenting on ***nuclear energy*** issues in any manner. Yet, the national power company suggested that the ***nuclear*** power plant be built on Suur-Pakri [island on northwest coast near the town of Paldiski]. Reporting on the results of an initial geological survey, the company declared the island suitable for building a ***nuclear*** power plant.

German Chancellor Andrea Merkel announced yesterday that seven reactors built before 1980 would be closed down for inspection.

Source: Postimees, Tallinn, in Estonian 16 Mar 11

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Poland stresses safety in developing nuclear energy development***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CHX1-DY91-H2C5-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 15, 2011 Tuesday 2:25 PM EST

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**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Political

**Length:** 247 words

**Dateline:** WARSAW March 15

**Body**

Safety will be the most important factor in government plans concerning any future ***nuclear*** power stations, Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk said Tuesday after meeting visiting EU President Herman Van Rompuy in Warsaw.

"It is absolutely most important in our work from the very beginning that we guarantee the highest safety standards of any possible (***nuclear***) installations in Poland," Tusk said. "***Energy*** and ***energy*** diversification are very important things but obviously the safety of citizens will be the most important factor," Tusk said at a joint press conference with Van Rompuy.

"Like the whole world we will attentively monitor the developments under way in Japan," Tusk also said. "We will have enough time to make a thorough analysis of the Japanese experience since our decisions (on ***nuclear energy***) are a matter of years rather than days or weeks."

Meanwhile, the Polish news agency PAP quoted a senior government official as saying that Poland is determined to implement its ***nuclear energy*** development program despite recent news coming from Japan.

Hanna Trojanowska, the government commissioner for ***nuclear*** ***energy***, said Poland will listen to opinions originating in France and Germany as well as in countries such as Sweden and Finland which keep on developing their atomic power program.

A tender for the supply of reactors for the first Polish ***nuclear*** power station is scheduled for the latter half of this year, she said.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***One Stock Added to WNA Nuclear Energy Index in Quarterly Rebalancing***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52C7-P9V1-JDTX-71TF-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire

March 10, 2011 Thursday 3:00 AM EST

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**Length:** 208 words

**Dateline:** NEW YORK, March 10, 2011

**Body**

NEW YORK, March 10, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- The WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index(SM) (TICKER: WNAI) will add one constituent, effective 6:00 PM (EST) Sunday, March 20, 2011, changing the number of index components to 66. The change results from the quarterly rebalancing of the index.

The addition to WNAI is:

IHI Corporation (TICKER: 7013 JP)

A complete list of constituents and weights will be posted on the WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index(SM) website ([*http://wna.snetglobalindexes.com/about\_the\_indexes.php*](http://wna.snetglobalindexes.com/about_the_indexes.php)) as of the effective date.

The WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index(SM) is a capitalization-weighted, float-adjusted index of the most prominent ***nuclear energy*** stocks in the world. To be included in the WNAI index, stocks must pass multiple screens, including for capitalization, float, exchange listing, share price and turnover.

Detailed information, including constituent data, rules and price information, on the WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index(SM) is available at [*www.wnanuclearenergyindex.com*](http://www.wnanuclearenergyindex.com). Data is also available through most vendors of financial data.

Index: WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index(SM) (USD) TICKER: WNAI

Index: WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index(SM) (EUR) TICKER: WNAIE

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| --- |
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SOURCE WNA ***Nuclear Energy*** Index

CONTACT:Joseph LaCorte, CFA, WNA Global Indexes, LLC, +1-646-467-7927

[*http://www.prnewswire.com*](http://www.prnewswire.com)

**Load-Date:** March 12, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Poland stresses safety in developing nuclear energy development***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BRJ1-JBTY-T362-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 15, 2011 Tuesday 1:16 AM EST

Copyright 2011 Xinhua News Agency

**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Political

**Length:** 247 words

**Dateline:** WARSAW March 15

**Body**

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"Like the whole world we will attentively monitor the developments under way in Japan," Tusk also said. "We will have enough time to make a thorough analysis of the Japanese experience since our decisions (on ***nuclear energy***) are a matter of years rather than days or weeks."

Meanwhile, the Polish news agency PAP quoted a senior government official as saying that Poland is determined to implement its ***nuclear energy*** development program despite recent news coming from Japan.

Hanna Trojanowska, the government commissioner for ***nuclear*** ***energy***, said Poland will listen to opinions originating in France and Germany as well as in countries such as Sweden and Finland which keep on developing their atomic power program.

A tender for the supply of reactors for the first Polish ***nuclear*** power station is scheduled for the latter half of this year, she said.

**Load-Date:** March 17, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Putin sees nuclear energy as necessary for global balance***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D4-5J51-JC8S-C550-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

March 16, 2011 Wednesday

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**Length:** 212 words

**Body**

***Nuclear energy*** is needed for ensuring a global ***energy*** balance, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin has said. He was speaking at a news conference in Minsk on 15 March, as reported by Russian news agency Interfax.

Putin said: "At present, I presume that one cannot possibly speak of a global ***energy*** balance without ***nuclear energy*** ." He went on to say: "***Nuclear energy*** can only develop if it is completely safe. Is this possible under present-day conditions? I think it is."

At present, ***nuclear*** power stations are being fitted with advanced systems that can function without external sources of ***energy*** and human participation in eliminating any damages, he said in remarks quoted in another Interfax report, adding that Russia was building such power stations on its territory, and would build such a plant in Belarus. "***Nuclear energy*** itself will of course develop," he added.

Russia and Belarus may sign a loan contract worth 6bn dollars before the end of the month for the construction of a ***nuclear*** power station, Putin was quoted as saying in another report. Russia may lend another 4bn dollars to India for the construction of such a plant, he said, as quoted in a separate report.

Sources: Interfax news agency, Moscow, in Russian 2107, 2111, 2113 and 2117 gmt 15 Mar 11

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy to shift its accents***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52BW-3371-F03F-D17T-00000-00&context=1516831)

SKRIN Market & Corporate News

March 10, 2011 Thursday 3:30 PM GMT

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**Length:** 499 words

**Body**

The ***nuclear energy*** area in the world will be subjected to serious changes in the near future. At present, high capacity power plants are dominating on the ***nuclear energy*** market. However, medium and small capacity projects are highly sought across the world owing to the fact that high power plants are very expensive and are not suitable for all.

Many companies in the world have energetically started developing such projects, says the director of the Innovative ***Energy*** Institute, Vyacheslav Kuznetsov.

"The International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency is registering medium and small capacity ***nuclear*** projects. The register has over 50 projects from all leading companies in the world and many countries, including those that are not technically highly advanced, which believe that they also can make a contribution to the development of ***nuclear energy***. The construction of large ***nuclear*** power plants is a big task also from the investment and financial standpoint because large sums of money have to be frozen for decades. This needs large infrastructures, and these stations are meant for large countries with developed networks," Vyacheslav Kuznetsov said.

Meanwhile, medium and small capacity power plants generate a larger share of electricity in the world. These are 200-400 megawatt power plants that use coal, gas or heavy fuel. Experts believe there is a need to introduce ***nuclear*** power plants of these capacities by taking into account environmental and economic factors. It’s well-known that the traditional thermal power plants contribute greatly to global warming by emitting greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

The Americans have offered 200 megawatt medium-capacity reactors developed by Westinghouse to the developing countries. The medium and small capacity ***nuclear*** power plants presented by Russia are based on ***nuclear*** power plants installed on ships. Russia has gained significant experience in this area. There is a need to adjust these projects for power generation, of course. For one, after the re-equipment of a KLT-40 reactor developed for icebreakers with additional safety systems for general civilian use, it is transformed into a floating ***nuclear*** power plant, "Academician Lomonosov". This is the only such power plant in the world. Its capacity is 70 megawatt. It can be delivered to any place by sea. This station can also be used to distil water.

Russia has also developed a 300 megawatt ***nuclear*** reactor, which is among the highly sought power plants. This is a combination of technology of making stationary reactors with that of ***nuclear*** power utilities for icebreakers.

According to the IAEA forecasts, the demand for electricity will grow by 50 percent by 2030. By that time, up to 25 countries will commission their first ***nuclear*** power plants, including those with medium and small capacity generators. This means competition on the market of relevant projects will grow. Most likely, besides Russia and the U.S. other countries will be involved in this. / Voice of Russia

**Load-Date:** March 10, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear Energy Technology to Shift by 5.2%***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FT-52N1-DYR7-T1Y2-00000-00&context=1516831)

Marketwire

March 23, 2011 Wednesday 11:57 AM GMT

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**Length:** 392 words

**Dateline:** NEW YORK, NY; Mar 23, 2011

**Body**

Investors in ***nuclear energy*** who stay in the game will profit by others' decisions to lay low, according to ***energy*** market research publisher SBI ***Energy***. Some countries have planned slow-down measures in ***nuclear energy*** use, while others plan to forge ahead. SBI ***Energy*** forecasts a more competitive ***nuclear*** landscape as a result of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan, damaging reactors and spurring countrywide evacuation.

In the aftermath of the accident at the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant, SBI ***Energy*** estimates the future growth of the ***nuclear energy*** technology (NET) market will be dampened, totaling at least 17.2% less than originally projected in 2020. Small modular reactors may garner even more attention, as they prove to be disaster friendly. However, despite the plant failure at Fukushima, ***nuclear*** will continue to be relied on as an ***energy*** resource throughout the world.

Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) will survive as the leading reactor type used in ***nuclear*** facilities. Newer BWRs, technically called Advanced Boiling Water Reactors (ABWR), feature far more evolved safety technologies and other features built into the design.

"The dip shown in the graph over 2013-2015 is due to a large number of BWR closures in comparison to BWR start-ups," explains Nana Lapham, ***nuclear*** analyst for SBI ***Energy***.

Before the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant accident, Japan was the third largest producer of ***nuclear*** power. Although the country may retain its third place positioning, it will likely be holding on to a smaller slice of the total NET pie. Originally the country was projected to claim 11.7% of the entire market in 2020. In light of recent events, this number is likely to be reduced to about 9.4%.

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Image Available: [*http://www2.marketwire.com/mw/frame\_mw?attachid=1554481*](http://www2.marketwire.com/mw/frame_mw?attachid=1554481)

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SOURCE: SBI

**Load-Date:** March 24, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy here - an open option***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52J5-1781-JDKC-R0JC-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Observer (Sri Lanka)

April 3, 2011 Sunday

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**Length:** 288 words

**Dateline:** Sri Lanka

**Body**

Sri Lanka, April 3 -- Power and ***Energy*** Minister Patali Champika Ranawaka said that the plan to use ***nuclear energy*** to generate power by 2025 was still an open option in Sri Lanka.

He said it would be unwise to abandon the proposal completely following the mishap in Fukushima as safer technology may be evolved by 2025.

"There will be safer technology to deal with ***nuclear*** power by then or the whole world would decide to shut down all ***nuclear*** plants," he said adding that the country should be ready to meet its growing demand keeping in mind that fossil fuel would be exhausted one day.

"Even with ***nuclear*** power, large hydro and thermal power, there would be a shortfall in meeting the demand by 2050. The projections are that there will be a 10 terawatt shortfall by 2050." According to the Minister, the country's maximum power consumption stands at 13.6 terawatts at present. It has been estimated that by 2050 this would rise to 30 terawatts. Sri Lanka must generate another 16 terawatts to meet this demand.

"I will be the happiest man if we can meet our demand without the use of ***nuclear energy***. The ***nuclear*** fission using uranium is a very hi-tech operation and highly dangerous in the event of accidents as was seen in Fukushima."

"Everyone knows its limitations, but we have to study this and have it as an option. "

The Minister said that even today the country cannot claim to be 100 percent safe from the ***nuclear*** threat since India has 17 reactors in its territory and some of them are very close to Sri Lanka. Published by HT Syndication with permission from Sunday Observer (Sri Lanka). For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*htsyndication@hindustantimes.com*](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** April 4, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Ukraine cannot do without nuclear energy - Azarov***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FC-6NJ1-DYS4-D4FJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

Russia & CIS Energy Newswire

March 21, 2011 Monday 6:40 PM MSK

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**Length:** 228 words

**Dateline:** KYIV. March 21

**Body**

**Ukraine cannot do without *nuclear energy* - Azarov**

Ukraine will be adjusting its long-term ***energy*** strategy in light of events in Japan, but will not cease the development of its ***nuclear*** power sector, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said.

"The ***energy*** strategy, of course, needs adjustment, even if only because all countries will be drawing conclusions from the technological catastrophe in Japan and reacting to the risks that have been revealed," Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said in an interview with the Austrian paper Der Standard, his press service told Interfax.

"In any case, we will be looking for a sensible balance between the use of ***nuclear energy***, which today meets half the needs of economic development, and the ecological balance, which of course is an important component of the quality of life," Azarov said.

The rules governing safety and the operation of Ukraine's ***nuclear*** power plants have been toughened and are under strict control, the prime minister said.

The country has this year substantially increased spending on ***energy***-savings and efficiency, as well as on the use of alternative ***energy*** sources, Azarov said.

Ukraine has four ***nuclear*** power plants, which have a combined 15 generating units outfitted with water-moderated reactors and overall installed generating capacity of 13.835 gWt.

Cf

(Our editorial staff can be reached at [*eng.editors@interfax.ru*](mailto:eng.editors@interfax.ru))

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2011

**End of Document**



[***EU statistics should include "cost" of nuclear energy, Italy says***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52KD-N451-F02M-8129-00000-00&context=1516831)

Deutsche Presse-Agentur

April 9, 2011 Saturday 11:32 AM EST

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**Section:** FINANCE

**Length:** 268 words

**Dateline:** Godollo, Hungary

**Body**

DPA FINANCE EU Economy ***Nuclear*** EU statistics should include "cost" of ***nuclear energy***, Italy says Godollo, Hungary

European Union public debt estimates

should also take into account the implicit "cost" of ***nuclear energy***,

Italian Economy Minister Giulio Tremonti said Saturday.

Tremonti said he was pushing the idea in the wake of last

month's Fukushima ***nuclear*** disaster in Japan, which has had an

economic impact worldwide.

"It's an issue that after Japan has to be considered and

measured," he said in Godollo, Hungary, after an informal meeting

with EU counterparts.

***Nuclear energy*** "has a cost that sooner or later has to be paid

back with interest," Tremonti argued.

"Just like we say that we should calculate and estimate the debt

stemming from pensions, we should calculate the debt stemming from

***nuclear*** ... there are several cases where (the cost of)

decommissioning is not sufficiently accounted for," he said.

If adopted, such a statistical revision would seriously worsen

debt figures for France - the EU's largest ***nuclear energy*** producer -

and the other 13 countries in the bloc that use the technology.

At the same time, it would make Italy's public debt figures -

currently the second-highest in the bloc - comparatively lower.

Italy banned ***nuclear energy*** in the wake of the 1986 Chernobyl

***nuclear*** disaster. Tremonti's centre-right government had planned to

re-introduce it, but that policy was frozen following the incident in

Fukushima.

Tremonti said had "not yet" illustrated his plan to EU colleagues,

indicating it would be presented first to the European Parliament in

Brussels.

  Apr 0911 1132 GMT

**Load-Date:** April 10, 2011

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[***Ukraine cannot do without nuclear energy - Azarov***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FC-6NJ1-DYS4-D4FV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Russia & CIS Business and Financial Newswire

March 21, 2011 Monday 6:40 PM MSK

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**Length:** 228 words

**Dateline:** KYIV. March 21

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Cf

(Our editorial staff can be reached at [*eng.editors@interfax.ru*](mailto:eng.editors@interfax.ru))

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2011

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[***Italian government to continue with nuclear energy plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D5-0CM1-DYRV-30XG-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Europe - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

March 16, 2011 Wednesday

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**Length:** 517 words

**Body**

Text of report by Italian popular privately-owned financial newspaper Il Sole-24 Ore website, on 15 March

[Report signed 'F.Re:' "Italian Government Determined To Go Forward with ***Nuclear Energy***"]

Rome -No problem for those opposed to ***nuclear energy***. In fact, fresh ammunition for their ranks has come in from the Japanese disaster, along with fresh blood for the referendum that has already been launched, and which is scheduled for sometime between spring and summer. In addition, there are also quite a few "pro-nuclearists" who are having second thoughts. No change in plans, say Development Minister Paolo Romani and Environmental Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo, with the aim still being that of building, by the end of the legislature's natural expiry date (2013), the first atomic power station of the programme that, within the next 20 years, is to "rebalance" an Italy that is currently "cooking" only with gas (methane gas). The aim is to strike a more balanced mix: 25 per cent ***nuclear***, 25 per cent renewable fuels (as moreover called for by EU rulings), limiting the use of hydrocarbons to half of electricity output.

"Our position does not change," said Prestigiacomo in Brussels during the EU Environmental Council meeting, which was largely monopolized by the events in Japan. "There has been no underestimation of things, nor must there be any speculation: in fact, the tsunami effect was barely over when in Italy the anti-nuclearists were already exploiting the catastrophe for domestic purposes," charged Prestigiacomo. There will be sufficient guarantees, she said. No ***nuclear*** power plants will be built in seismic areas, and those that are to be built will be state-of-the-art, at the very top in terms of active and passive security.

However, even those who favour ***nuclear energy*** are beginning to have their doubts. Even Giorgio La Malfa, a politician who has always championed ***nuclear energy***, is now calling for a "pause, until there is total clarity as to all possible risks." PDL [People for Freedom Party] member Fabio Rampelli (who, to tell the truth, has never been keen on ***nuclear energy***) is even calling on the prime minister's party to "let everyone choose freely" come referendum time.

However, there is no real problem, as the ***nuclear*** programme [even if slowly] will go forward. ENEL [Italy's national electrical ***energy*** supplier] has formed an alliance with its French counterpart [EDF], albeit still with few people, and even fewer offices. TERNA [Italian ***energy*** transmission grid operator], the company that is supposed to adapt the electricity grid, has just drafted a multi-year plan that as yet does not include specific grid plans. The security agency was supposed to have been operational a year ago. In fact, those in charge have just be appointed, with Umberto Veronesi [Italy's ***Nuclear*** Safety Agency chief] having been designated as their chairman, who said: "As yet we do not have a headquarters, and meanwhile the five of us meet in a coffee shop." Which is like saying: At times, delays can be helpful.

Source: Il Sole-24 Ore website, Milan, in Italian 15 Mar 11

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Panel suspends work on revising nuclear energy guidelines***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52JF-1D31-JCF4-62XG-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Daily Yomiuri(Tokyo)

April 6, 2011 Wednesday

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**Section:** Pg. 1

**Length:** 436 words

**Byline:** Yomiuri

**Body**

The government's ***nuclear energy*** commission announced Tuesday it would suspend its work to revise the nation's ***nuclear energy*** platform in the wake of accidents at the Fukushima No. 1 and No. 2 ***nuclear*** power plants.

The nation's policy of promoting ***nuclear*** power generation is facing a major shift, and the entire ***energy*** policy will likely be changed significantly.

The Japan Atomic ***Energy*** Commission of the Cabinet Office has been working on revising the current Framework for ***Nuclear Energy*** Policy, which was compiled in October 2005.

This is the first time work to revise the ***nuclear*** power promotion framework has been suspended. The policy stipulates the nation's long-term plans for ***nuclear energy***.

The current framework calls ***nuclear*** power generation "a key source of electricity" and "important as a measure against global warming and as a contributor to a stable ***energy*** supply in Japan."

After the Tuesday meeting of the commission, the first since the Great East Japan Earthquake, the panel released a report on its views on the ***nuclear*** plant accidents.

The panel said the crisis has shaken confidence in the safety of ***nuclear*** power at home and abroad.

Japan should work urgently to bring the crisis at the Fukushima No. 1 plant under control by tapping foreign and domestic expertise, the report said.

The panel said work on revising the framework would be suspended indefinitely.

Unlike the No. 1 plant, all four reactors at the Fukushima No. 2 ***nuclear*** power plant were safely halted by March 15 after their cooling functions were lost due to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.

The current framework stipulates the current level of ***nuclear*** power generation--30 percent to 40 percent of total domestic electricity generation--should be maintained or increased even after 2030.

The guidelines are usually revised every 10 years, but the current work began last year based on the Basic ***Energy*** Plan approved by the Cabinet in June. The revisions were to reflect changes in the international situation, including global warming countermeasures and the rise in crude oil prices.

Suspension of the revisions, the 11th since 1956, indicates a fundamental review of the nation's atomic ***energy*** policy is in the works.

"***Nuclear*** policy can't ignore public opinion. In the wake of such serious accidents, it's appropriate to suspend revisions [to the framework]," said Yoichi Fujiie, professor emeritus at Tokyo Institute of Technology. Fujiie is a former chairman of the commission.

"By understanding the information about the current accidents, the program guidelines should provide reflections and lessons [for the future]," he said.

**Load-Date:** April 5, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Chile, U.S. sign agreement on nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DR-93B1-JBTY-T1YP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 18, 2011 Friday 5:25 PM EST

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**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Political

**Length:** 312 words

**Dateline:** SANTIAGO March 18

**Body**

Chile and the United States on Friday signed an agreement to exchange experience and training in the field of ***nuclear energy*** to be used for peaceful means.

"We aspire to have technology and science to allow us to compete at a different level. To train our workers and as a country with technology, and with the development of science, the United States is an unsurpassable partner," Chilean Foreign Minister Alfredo Moreno said after singing the agreement with U.S. ambassador to Chile Alejandro Wolff.

***Energy*** Minister Laurence Golborne said that the use of ***nuclear*** ***energy*** to generate electric ***energy*** had been rejected by Chile's current President Sebastian Pinera "long time ago."

Colborne said the agreement is an advance in the field of training and knowledge of the Chilean scientists as "one more step " towards the establishment of a ***nuclear*** plant in the country. He stressed, however, that Chile "does not have a program to build or develop ***nuclear*** plants" at this moment, he said.

These kinds of agreements establish a system of exchange of information and facilitate the possibility for Chileans to be trained abroad.

Moreno, meanwhile, said Chile has two centers of ***nuclear*** investigation and therefore need better trained personnel with specialized knowledge in the field. "These things point to the positive way of learning for later, if at another time, if other governments, wants to make a decision he or she could have all the available elements," he added.

The signature of the "memorandum of understanding and cooperation on the use of ***nuclear energy*** with peaceful means" is opposed by the opposition.

The Chilean government said this is just preliminary research, and not a precedent to establish ***nuclear*** centrals, other officials said.

Chile has similar agreements with Argentina and France.

**Load-Date:** March 19, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Chile, U.S. sign agreement on nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DY-8821-JBTY-T33H-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 18, 2011 Friday 1:16 AM EST

Copyright 2011 Xinhua News Agency

**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Political

**Length:** 312 words

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**Load-Date:** March 20, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Chile, U.S. sign agreement on nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DP-MVP1-JBHP-63P5-00000-00&context=1516831)

Trend Daily News (Azerbaijan)

March 19, 2011 Saturday 1:38 AM GMT +4

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**Section:** OTHER COUNTRIES

**Length:** 307 words

**Body**

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**Load-Date:** March 19, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Poland will go ahead with nuclear energy development***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D4-VYR1-JCM9-P0GG-00000-00&context=1516831)

PAP News Wire

March 15, 2011 Tuesday

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**Section:** POLITICS

**Length:** 313 words

**Dateline:** Warsaw, March 15

**Body**

Safety will be the most important factor in government plans concerning any future ***nuclear*** power stations, PM Donald Tusk declared Tuesday after meeting EU President Herman Van Rompuy in Warsaw Tuesday.

"It is absolutely most important in our work from the very beginning that we guarantee the highest safety standards of any possible (***nuclear***) installations in Poland," he said. "***Energy*** and ***energy*** diversification are very important things but obviously the safety of citizens will be the most important factor," Tusk said at a joint press conference with Van Rompuy.

"Like the whole world we will attentively monitor the developments under way in Japan," Tusk also said. "We will have enough time to make a thorough analysis of the Japanese experience since our decisions (on ***nuclear energy***) are a matter of years rather than days or weeks."

Poland is determined to implement its ***nuclear energy*** development programme despite recent news coming from Japan, according to government commissioner in charge of ***nuclear energy*** Hanna Trojanowska.

She took part in the meeting of EU ***energy*** ministers and heads of ***nuclear*** safety agencies held in Brussels Tuesday in connection with the situation in Japan.

Poland will listen to opinions originating in France and Germany as well as in countries such as Sweden and Finland which keep on developing their atomic power programmes, the minister told Polish newsmen in Brussels. A tender for the supplier of reactors for the first Polish ***nuclear*** power station is scheduled for the latter half of this year, she reiterated.

It was "too early to draw conclusions from the Japanese lesson," she told foreign newsmen later.

The prime minister of the German land government of Brandenburg, Matthias Platzek, and Berlin city officials voiced hopes that Poland would reconsider its ***nuclear*** power station construction plans in view of the Japanese situation.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy isn't dead, Moscow says***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52G1-4721-F053-C0GH-00000-00&context=1516831)

UPI Energy

March 24, 2011 Thursday 8:34 AM EST

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**Length:** 240 words

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON, March 24

**Body**

A decision by Washington and Moscow to pursue a joint effort in uranium enrichment for ***nuclear*** power bodes well for the ***energy*** source, a ***nuclear*** official said.

The international community is re-examining policies in the ***nuclear*** power sector after the March 11 earthquake and tsunami in Japan sparked safety concerns. Radiation levels are reportedly increasing in Japanese water and food supplies and U.S. companies announced recently they were scaling down ambitions for new ***nuclear*** power plants.

Russian state-run ***nuclear*** company Rosatom said, however, that it was working through a joint venture in the United States to enrich uranium.

Sergei Kiriyenko, the head of the Russian ***nuclear*** company, was quoted by Russia's state-run news agency RIA Novosti as saying concrete plans in the United States were still a ways away but the move suggested a bright future for ***nuclear energy***.

"When two states, leaders of the global ***nuclear*** market, sign a long-term deal in such a situation, this gives a certain answer about the future development of the global ***nuclear energy*** sector," he said.

Rosatom subsidiary Techsnabexport signed a 10-year supply contract for low enriched uranium with USEC Inc. in Maryland

"The new contract will provide USEC with continued access to Russian enriched uranium, which currently constitutes about one-half of USEC's supply source," the American company said in a statement.

Work outlined in the contract starts in 2013.

**Load-Date:** March 25, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy still the best alternative***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52HK-93P1-DYRW-R3S5-00000-00&context=1516831)

South China Morning Post

April 1, 2011 Friday

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**Section:** NEWS; Editorial; Pg. 12

**Length:** 599 words

**Body**

When tsunami alerts were raised across the whole Pacific Ocean, there was no doubting that the March 11 earthquake on the northeastern coast of Japan would be a natural disaster with global impact. Even in those early moments, the ripple effects were expected to stretch across all corners of the globe. As it turned out, only the Japanese coast felt the full effect of a tsunami, but there is no questioning that this has been a disaster which continues to affect us all. There have been greater earthquakes, and larger tsunamis, but none having such an impact on a globalised world with different communities so reliant on each other to perform particular tasks during manufacture of goods, export and provision of foods and supply of ***energy***. It is likely that traces of radioactivity will enter the global ecological system, albeit at harmless levels, while the global economy will also have to adjust following the infrastructure and logistical damage to Japan. The ongoing ***nuclear*** crisis from the tsunami has even affected German politics, with recent state elections resulting in significant victories for The Greens who have benefited from anti-***nuclear*** sentiment. Following those results, German Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel concluded: "Japan means we cannot simply stick to business as usual."

Quite sensibly, governments and academics now all have to pause and review past assumptions. For communities which inhabit areas prone to natural disaster, it is a reminder that the unimaginable is not the impossible and disaster-prevention methods must be updated. Japan was perhaps the best equipped to deal with tsunamis - the word having derived from the Japanese language - and yet even their technological advances could do nothing in the face of an uncompromising 14-metre-high wave.

Another pressing debate now being revisited is the question about the role of ***nuclear energy***. The ongoing crisis at Fukushima has caused every society to ask whether their own governments would be able to cope with a similar crisis on their doorstep. It is no longer enough to have a contingency plan. There must be several layers of contingency planning, each assuming an even worse scenario than before. Backup teams must be supported by more backup teams. Alternative cooling methods must also be supported by more alternatives. The absence of such multilayered contingency planning at the Fukushima reactor has led to a crisis which continually gives rise to new problems.

In light of this, Beijing has since welcomed questions about plans to significantly enhance ***nuclear*** capacity by 2020. With an average of 11 supervisors to each reactor, compared to 40 supervisors in other countries, China is already playing catch-up in terms of training enough experts to ensure maintaining safety. If China cannot be sure of having the expertise to match the growth, then its plans should be reviewed. However, ***nuclear energy*** need not be scrapped just yet, but merely reorganised. Planning priorities must now be centred on safety, not growth. For so long as we continue to lead lives dependent on ***energy***, ***nuclear*** reactors still provide the cleanest, most efficient source of ***energy***. The alternative, especially from a huge developing country, would be the burning of fossil fuels which would cause even greater long-term havoc with health and our planet. And as we have all seen and perhaps even felt, our planet is simultaneously fragile and violent, and needs to be protected from further environmental harm. Abandoning ***nuclear energy*** altogether would mean that both we and the planet will continue to suffer.

**Load-Date:** April 1, 2011

**End of Document**



[***News Analysis: EU rethinks nuclear energy policy after Japanese accident***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D9-BRJ1-JBTY-T43Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 16, 2011 Wednesday 10:40 PM EST

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**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Science & Technology

**Length:** 731 words

**Dateline:** BRUSSELS March 16

**Body**

Despite its negligible impact on the environment of Europe, the disaster at ***nuclear*** power plants in Japan has prompted European Union (EU) countries to rethink their ***nuclear energy*** policy.

Amid growing anti-***nuclear*** sentiment among its population, the EU's heavyweight Germany set the pace in the wind of change by suspending the plan adopted last year to extend the life of its ***nuclear*** power plants on Monday.

Berlin also decided on Tuesday to temporarily close seven ***nuclear*** power plants that went online before 1980, becoming the first European country to do so in the wake of the disaster in Japan.

In response to the disaster, ***energy*** ministers and ***nuclear*** experts of the 27 EU member states held an extraordinary meeting in Brussels on Tuesday to overview contingency plans and safety measures in place in Europe.

They agreed to carry out stress tests on the 143 ***nuclear*** power plants located in 14 EU countries, including risk assessments of possible damage by earthquakes, tsunami, terrorist attacks and power fallout, etc.

More radically, EU ***Energy*** Commissioner Guenther Oettinger, who chaired the meeting, raised the prospect of a ***nuclear***-free future for Europe, an issue destined to be controversial.

"We must also raise the question if we in Europe, in the foreseeable future, can secure our ***energy*** needs without ***nuclear*** ***energy***," Oettinger told Germany's ARD television.

The Germany's EU commissioner said the policy shift in his home country would have EU-wide consequences.

"When a large member state like Germany reexamines atomic ***energy*** this can have consequences at the European level," said Oettinger. "We must coordinate what is important for us at a European level."

***Nuclear energy*** accounts for approximately 15 percent of the EU's total ***energy*** consumption and one third of the EU's electricity needs. However, the ***energy*** policies of EU countries vary significantly.

Among the 27 EU member states, fourteen have operating reactors that produce ***nuclear energy***. With 58 and 19 ***nuclear*** power plants on its soil respectively, France and Britain are the leading supporters of ***nuclear energy***. They maintain ***nuclear*** can be a reliable source of ***energy*** to reduce the EU's dependence on oil and gas imports from Russia and help cut greenhouse gas emissions.

But countries like Austria are strongly opposed to the use of ***nuclear energy*** for fear of its safety.

Mindful of the Chernobyl disaster in 1986, a larger share of Europeans are skeptical of building more ***nuclear*** power plants. An official survey published in 2007 showed 39 percent of EU citizens preferred to reduce the share of ***nuclear energy*** in the overall ***energy*** mix, while 34 percent would like to keep it at the present level and 14 percent would like to increase its share.

There is no doubt that Japan's ***nuclear*** disaster, though far from the European continent, would strengthen the anti-***nuclear*** bloc in the EU, as signaled by Germany's policy change.

Italy, which has no ***nuclear*** power plants now but has embarked on an ambitious ***nuclear*** program, said Japan's ***nuclear*** disaster was causing "great concern", and Rome would be careful in choosing the sites for new ***nuclear*** power plants.

Span and Portugal had publicly called for a gradual phase-out of ***nuclear energy*** in Europe, echoing the position of environmentalists.

Greenpeace issued a stark warning on Tuesday that Europe cannot rule out the same kind of ***nuclear*** disaster Japan is experiencing.

"A clear lesson from Japan is that the last thing you need when trying to cope with a natural disaster is a ***nuclear*** crisis. It is important for Europeans to realize that you do not need a big earthquake to cause a ***nuclear*** catastrophe," Greenpeace EU ***nuclear*** expert Jan Haverkamp said.

"It is time we moved away from dangerous and expensive ***nuclear*** and truly embraced renewable power," he said.

Britain and France, however, asked for "calm".

"What's happening in Japan is undoubtedly a very serious ***nuclear*** accident," French Environment Minister Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet said. "But we must not get carried away in the EU."

The European Commission, which has little say on the ***nuclear*** ***energy*** policy of member states, insisted on its traditional ***nuclear***-neutral position, leaving EU governments to decide on their own choices.

**Load-Date:** March 17, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Estonian ministry ready to release draft nuclear energy act for consultations***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52F6-18C1-JC8S-C504-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Europe - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

March 20, 2011 Sunday

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**Length:** 322 words

**Body**

Text of report by Lithuanian news website Delfi on 14 March

[Report by Vahur Koorits: "***Nuclear Energy*** Act Essentially Ready"]

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has drafted the ***Nuclear Energy*** Act, which is to be released for consultations as soon as the new government takes office.

Rasmus Ruuda from the public relations department of the ministry said that the law had in essence been drafted, and was ready to be released for comments. "The law will establish requirements for ***nuclear*** power plants and [radioactive] waste management, as well as a decisionmaking process for the construction of a ***nuclear*** power plant, and safety regulations," Ruuda explained.

Economic Affairs Minister Juhan Parts said that ***nuclear energy*** was a topic under discussion at the current coalition talks. The minister explained that Estonia's strategic objective is to diversify its ***energy*** portfolio, and ***nuclear energy*** is an option to be seriously considered.

Juhan Parts sees three alternatives for Estonia to develop ***nuclear energy***: to buy a stake in Lithuanian or Finnish ***nuclear*** power plants, or build a plant in Estonia.

Parts said that events in Japan must be very carefully analysed and learned from, although decisions made too hastily or driven by emotions should be avoided.

He admitted that the public opinion regarding the development of ***nuclear energy*** was important, and it would certainly be taken into account.

Ruuda noted that Estonia was mostly thinking about developing ***nuclear energy*** in order to increase its ***energy*** production capacity considering growing consumption. "At the moment, most of the electricity consumed in Estonia is generated from oil shale but we must find alternative ***energy*** sources because oil shale should rather be used for producing shale oil. We must also keep in mind that oil shale is a non-renewable source of ***energy***, and a big source of carbon dioxide," Ruuda said.

Source: Delfi website, Tallinn, in Estonian 14 Mar 11

**Load-Date:** March 21, 2011

**End of Document**



[***News Analysis: EU rethinks nuclear energy policy after Japanese accident***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DH-9XJ1-DY91-H3DX-00000-00&context=1516831)

Xinhua General News Service

March 16, 2011 Wednesday 1:19 AM EST

Copyright 2011 Xinhua News Agency

**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Science & Technology

**Length:** 731 words

**Dateline:** BRUSSELS March 16

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**Load-Date:** March 18, 2011

**End of Document**



[***White House Standing Firm on Nuclear Energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5BBT-5NB1-DYY9-J0FV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Atlantic Online

March 15, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 258 words

**Byline:** Joshua Green

**Body**

One notable thing about the early reaction in Washington to the Japanese ***nuclear*** disaster is that the tenor from both parties has been cautious rather than alarmed. Before the tsunami, ***nuclear energy*** appeared to be one of the rare areas in which some sort of bipartisan action had seemed possible. In his FY 2012 budget, President Obama [*requested*](http://thehill.com/blogs/e2-wire/677-e2-wire/143861-obama-budget-request-calls-for-major-investments-in-nuclear-energy) $36 billion in government-backed loan guarantees, as a way of jump-starting the ***nuclear*** industry.

Despite the unfolding horror in Japan, that commitment doesn't seem to have changed--at least not yet. The latest and clearest sign of White House steadfastness in support of ***nuclear energy*** came this morning from ***Energy*** Secretary Steven Chu, who told a House Appropriations Subcommittee (will add link to transcript when it's available): The American people should have full confidence that the United States has rigorous safety regulations in place to ensure that our ***nuclear*** power is generated safely and responsibly. Information is still coming in about the events unfolding in Japan, but the administration is committed to learning from Japan's experience as we work to continue to strengthen America's ***nuclear*** industry...To meet our ***energy*** needs, the administration believes we must rely on a diverse set of ***energy*** sources including renewables like wind and solar, natural gas, clean coal and ***nuclear*** power.We look forward to a continued dialogue with Congress on moving that agenda forward.

In terms of tone, that's quite different than the initial response after the BP oil disaster in the Gulf.

**Load-Date:** March 3, 2014

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear Energy - The Way Forward?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52G6-XVJ1-JD39-X0XX-00000-00&context=1516831)

News Shopper

March 25, 2011 Friday

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**Section:** YOUR SAY SCHOOLS

**Length:** 212 words

**Body**

The reductions in Carbon emissions made by switching to ***nuclear*** power are not only easily achievable but seem most effective at counter-acting the green house effect. Whilst fifty years worth of Uranium can be extracted from a single source to provide a long-term supply of ***energy***, the world, collectively, only has fifty to sixty years worth of non-renewable resources such as coal. Additionally, the use of ***nuclear energy*** reduces a country's foreign ***energy*** dependency and hence, the prospects of being a self-sufficient nation may seem appealing.

Many believe branding ***nuclear*** power dangerous because of Chernobyl is a flagrant misinterpretation of its prospects. However, would the Japanese population worst struck by the effects of contamination accept this view? To give a number to the amount of people holding ***nuclear*** power against the Japanese Government is simply impossible. Families nearest to the Fukushima plant have been evacuated but fears of contamination to water supplies in Tokyo -a city some 120 miles away from the power station- have provoked unease in Japan. Whilst governments consider financial and economic benefits of ***nuclear*** power, they must also consider the sociological impact any natural disaster, which affects the plant's design, could have.

**Load-Date:** March 25, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Make nuclear energy regulator independent, says Jairam Ramesh***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DM-GTV1-JB3N-T41K-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Economic Times

March 19, 2011 Saturday

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**Section:** POLITICS/NATION

**Length:** 479 words

**Byline:** Urmi A Goswami

**Body**

NEW DELHI: Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh is of the view that an independent regulator may help address the concerns about ***nuclear energy***. At present, the regulatory agency, the Atomic ***Energy*** Regulatory Board, reports to the department of atomic ***energy***. The chairman of the AERB reports to the secretary of the department of atomic ***energy***.

"Given the huge expansion that is being planned in ***nuclear energy***, it may be time to consider the option of an independent regulator keeping in mind strategic issues and defence," Ramesh said. This, however, is an idea that the government will have to consider.

The minister believes that by making the AERB independent would help address the public concern about ***nuclear*** power and the safety of the reactors. "An independent regulator like the ***Nuclear*** Regulatory Commission in the US would enhance public confidence in the ***nuclear energy*** as an option."

"***Nuclear energy*** contributes to 3% of our electricity supply and it's slated to grow to 6% by 2020 and to about 13% by 2030. Given this huge expansion, it is certainly legitimate to consider making the AERB independent. This is an issue that must be addressed, but as I said, that there are strategic considerations which must be kept in mind," Ramesh stressed.

The minister makes a case for an independent regulator by citing the case of the Commissioner for Railway Safety. This office is under the administrative control of the Ministry Of Civil Aviation. Efforts to bring it under the control of the railways ministry by successive ministers have failed as the governments have recognised the need for ensuring that independence for the Commissioner for Railway Safety.

The environment minister was among those who objected to housing the proposed Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India in the department of biotechnology. Ramesh had cited conflict of interest, and the government after initial resistance, agreed to a halfway measure by housing it in the department of science and technology. The other option is to place the regulator under the Cabinet Secretariat as in the case of the National Authority, Chemical Weapons Convention.

The idea of making the AERB an independent regulator is not new. It was suggested some 15 years ago as well. However, Ramesh said at that time there was no traction for the idea within government. "We had a very small programme, then," he said, but with the separation of civil ***nuclear*** establishments, it could well be possible to consider making the regulator independent.

Ramesh made it clear that while measures to ensure safety and to address public concerns must be taken there was no question of hitting the "rewind button" on the ***nuclear*** programme. Instead he suggested that the country could "pause a little" to look at the "state of preparedness" of the atomic plants to deal with emergencies.

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[***EU statistics should include "cost" of nuclear energy, Italy says***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52K8-0SF1-DY0R-X2GM-00000-00&context=1516831)

Trend Daily News (Azerbaijan)

April 9, 2011 Saturday 4:44 PM GMT +4

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**Section:** ***NUCLEAR*** PROGRAM

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**Body**

European Union public debt estimates should also take into account the implicit "cost" of ***nuclear energy***, Italian Economy Minister Giulio Tremonti said , reported [*DPA*](http://dpa.com) on Saturday.

Tremonti said he was pushing the idea in the wake of last month's Fukushima ***nuclear*** disaster in Japan, which has had an economic impact worldwide.

"It's an issue that after Japan has to be considered and measured," he said in Godollo, Hungary, after an informal meeting with EU counterparts.

***Nuclear energy*** "has a cost that sooner or later has to be paid back with interest," Tremonti argued.

"Just like we say that we should calculate and estimate the debt stemming from pensions, we should calculate the debt stemming from ***nuclear*** ... there are several cases where (the cost of) decommissioning is not sufficiently accounted for," he said.

If adopted, such a statistical revision would seriously worsen debt figures for France - the EU's largest ***nuclear energy*** producer - and the other 13 countries in the bloc that use the technology.

At the same time, it would make Italy's public debt figures - currently the second-highest in the bloc - comparatively lower.

Italy banned ***nuclear energy*** in the wake of the 1986 Chernobyl ***nuclear*** disaster. Tremonti's centre-right government had planned to re-introduce it, but that policy was frozen following the incident in Fukushima.

Tremonti said had "not yet" illustrated his plan to EU colleagues, indicating it would be presented first to the European Parliament in Brussels.

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[***Nuclear energy to develop despite recent events in Japan - Rosatom***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DD11-DYS4-D3VP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Kazakhstan General Newswire

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He said that events of such magnitude will force people to reconsider the conditions for developing ***nuclear energy***.

"We are certain that the development of ***nuclear energy*** is unavoidable and hasn't disappeared," Lokshin said, adding that ***nuclear*** enterprises will have to prove their safety capacity in this type of ***energy*** production.

He cited the situation in India at the Kudankulam NNP which was experienced an earthquake and tsunamis. The NPP's site, which Russia is developing, has not undergone any damage. "The probability [of a ***nuclear*** threat] is so insignificant that it can be disregarded," Lokshin said.

Lokshin said that 44 reactors are continuing to operate in Japan as usual.

He added that third-generation reactors are currently being developed with a higher level of safety. For instance, the third-generation reactor can operate for 72 hours after an electricity shutdown unlike the N1 reactor at Fukushima, which can operate for 24 hours without electricity.

'The safety capacity [of new generation turbines] is much higher," he added.

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[***NY TIMES OPED -- NUCLEAR ENERGY ISN'T NEEDED***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FK-2011-JCBF-S0SB-00000-00&context=1516831)

States News Service

March 22, 2011 Tuesday

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**Byline:** States News Service

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The following information was released by Greenpeace:

Blogpost by Kumi Naidoo

Excerpt from an OpEd in the New York Times from Greenpeace International's Excecutive Director, Kumi Naidoo.

Twelve days are not nearly enough to comprehend the magnitude of the catastrophes that hit Japan starting March 11. From the children who lost parents in the crush of the earthquake, to those whose loved ones are still missing after the tsunami, to the scores of workers risking their health by heroically attempting to stabilize the Fukushima ***nuclear*** complexthere is no end to the tragic stories.

Yet in addition to the grief and empathy I feel for the Japanese people, I am beginning to develop another emotion, and that is anger. As we anxiously await every bit of news about the developments at Fukushima, hoping that radiation leaks and discharges will be brought to an end, that the risk of further catastrophe will be averted, and that the Japanese people will have one less nightmare to cope with, governments across the world continue to promote further investment in ***nuclear*** power. Just last week, for example, the government of my home country of South Africa announced that it was adding 9,600 megawatts of ***nuclear energy*** to its new ***energy*** plan.

There are two dangerous assumptions currently parading themselves as fact in the midst of the ongoing ***nuclear*** crisis. The first is that ***nuclear energy*** is safe. The second is that ***nuclear energy*** is an essential element of a low carbon future, that it is needed to prevent catastrophic climate change. Both are false.

***Nuclear*** technology will always be vulnerable to human error, natural disaster, design failure or terrorist attack. What we are seeing at Fukushima right now are failures of the systems. The reactors themselves withstood the earthquake and tsunami, but then the vital cooling systems failed. When the back-up power systems also failed, the reactors overheated, eventually causing the spread of radiation. This is only one example of what can go wrong.

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[***Nuclear energy to develop despite recent events in Japan - Rosatom***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CW-DD11-DYS4-D3S2-00000-00&context=1516831)

Russia & CIS Energy Newswire

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[***Nuclear Energy: Prospects for Pakistan***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:53Y1-NS61-DY8G-X43F-00000-00&context=1516831)

Strategic Studies

March 31, 2011 Thursday

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Introduction

The term "***energy***," means "the ability to do work." To achieve this "ability" mankind has explored a wide variety of ***energy*** sources, broadly categorized as renewable and non-renewable sources. In the twenty-first century the worldwide demand for ***energy*** is growing rapidly and known reserves of fossil fuel are quickly dying out. Renewable resources have not been utilized to their full extent due to economic and technological constraints. This scarcity of ***energy*** resources is affecting social development and economic growth around the globe. Furthermore scarce ***energy*** resources, their rising prices, insufficient supply , unequal distribution and increasing demand has become a threat to human security and survival as it is leading the mankind towards crisis. This can even result in violent conflicts, as control over ***energy*** resources has become a major policy of super powers of the world, e.g. invasion of Iraq.

Since the end of twentieth century the magnitude of environmental threats has increased tremendously;1 and "environmental security" concerns have occupied a centre stage in all decisions made for the future of ***energy*** security. The above mentioned arguments have raised many questions regarding the nature of sources of ***energy*** which would be available to mankind in future. Therefore, the following attributes are expected from the future sources of ***energy***. The sources should be reliable, sustainable, environment friendly and cost effective. They should be relatively safe from market turmoil. They should be easily accessible to all rich and poor, and countries and regions for an equal growth. Among available resources of ***energy*** ***nuclear energy*** is one of the cleanest and efficient source, and has the potential to become a dominant source of future ***energy***.

Although there are problems and concerns related to its dual-use; its proliferation for weapons development; its transportation, safety, and storage, but ***nuclear energy*** sector is and will continue to play a prominent role in future.

Global Overview of ***Nuclear Energy***

According to a recent estimate by International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency (IAEA) there are currently 442 ***nuclear*** reactors operating around the world and the US is leading with 104 ***nuclear*** reactors. France comes second with 58 ***nuclear*** reactors and Japan is third with 54 ***nuclear*** reactors.2

Source: Power Reactor Information System (PRIS), IAEA, Access date, January 20, 2011, [*http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/*](http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/)

These 442 ***nuclear*** reactors are contributing around 14% of total world's ***energy*** requirement by producing around 374,914 MWe. Around 5 ***nuclear*** reactors (4 in Canada and 1 in Japan) with a total capacity of 2776 MW are facing long term shutdown, therefore they are not counted in this total.3

As far as ***nuclear*** share of electricity generation is concerned, according to 2009 estimates, Lithuania contributed 76.23%, France contributed 75.17% and Pakistan contributed 2.74% in their respective national grids through ***nuclear energy***.4

According to the IAEA estimate around 65 ***nuclear*** reactors are under construction around the world. After completion these reactors would add another 62862 MWe to the total world ***energy*** requirements.5

Figure below clearly show that China is leading with 27 reactors. In India there are 5 ***nuclear*** reactors under construction where as in Pakistan there is only 1 reactor under construction.

Source: Power Reactor Information System (PRIS), IAEA, Access date, January 20, 2011, [*http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/*](http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/)

***Nuclear*** Reactors Under Construction

Country No. of Units Total MW(e)

ARGENTINA 1 692

BRAZIL 1 1245

BULGARIA 2 1906

CHINA 27 27230

FINLAND 1 1600

FRANCE 1 1600

INDIA 5 3564

IRAN 1 915

JAPAN 2 2650

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF 5 5560

PAKISTAN 1 300

RUSSIAN FEDERATION 11 9153

SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2 782

UKRAINE 2 1900

US 1 1165

Total: 65 62862

Future Scenario: ***Energy*** Demand and Role of ***Nuclear*** Power

According to the World ***Energy*** Outlook 2010, in the current scenario, where no change in government policy is assumed, world primary ***energy*** demand is projected to increase by 1.4% per year from 2008-2035 increasing up to 18,048 million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe).6 In the New Policies Scenario, which takes account of both existing policies and declared intentions, ***energy*** demand is projected to increase by 1.2% per year, reaching 16,748 Mtoe, an increase of 4,500 Mtoe, or 36%. The World ***Energy*** Outlook 2010 has projected a more environment friendly scenario for the growth of ***energy*** demand where states will stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at 450 ppm CO2 equivalents.

According to this 450 scenario, world ***energy*** demand still increases, but by a much reduced 22% or an average of 0.7% per year, reaching 14,920 Mtoe.

Fossil fuels remain the dominant ***energy*** sources in 2035 in all three scenarios, though their share of the overall primary fuel mix varies markedly, from 62% in the 450 Scenario to 79% in the Current Policies Scenario, compared with 74% in the New Policies Scenario and 81% in 2008. The shares of renewable and ***nuclear*** power are correspondingly highest in the 450 Scenario and lowest in the Current Policies Scenario.7

It is estimated that in 2009 1.4 billion people - over 20% of the global population - did not have access to electricity. Despite this rising demand in global ***energy***, it is projected that 1.2 billion people would still lack access to electricity in 2030.8 Majority of these people reside in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asian region. It's estimated that, at present, over a billion people in the industrialized countries use some 60% of the world's commercial ***energy*** supply, while 5 billion people living in the developing countries consume the remaining.

It is clear that ***nuclear*** power can play a prominent role to meet the growing demand of ***energy***. The term "***nuclear*** renaissance" has become a catchphrase worldwide. Especially in developing regions, ***energy*** security through ***nuclear*** power has now become a main national policy objective. In Asia the growth of ***nuclear*** power industry is tremendous.

China and India have developed quite fast in the ***nuclear*** power industry, and there is a possibility that these two countries will outpace other countries in the next two decades. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia is set to lead the way followed by Vietnam, Thailand and potentially the Philippines and Malaysia. In Africa, a continent more vulnerable to climate change and ***energy*** shortage, several African nations, including Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Namibia, and Nigeria, are seriously considering making use of ***nuclear*** power. Supporters of ***nuclear energy*** in Africa consider this option as a "silver bullet," which they believe would enhance their economic growth and would help them reduce poverty. In the Middle East Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE are pursuing ***nuclear*** power.

More recently the United Arab Emirates (UAE) accepted a bid by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to supply 1400 MW (e) of ***nuclear*** power by 2020.9 Pakistan has also given a high priority to ***nuclear energy*** and set a goal of 8800 MW through ***nuclear*** power by year 2030.

***Energy*** Crisis in Pakistan

Like many other developing countries Pakistan is also facing acute ***energy*** shortages. In fact the current ***energy*** crisis is the worst in history which is affecting the growth in almost all sectors of its economy and all segments of society. The worsening of this crisis may be attributed to the following factors;

Declining hydro power potential and failure to construct new ones.

Depleting natural gas reserves and failure to explore new ones.

Rising tariffs of fuel, gas and electricity Failure to utilize existing installed generation capacity Poor performance of power sector.

Failure on the part of governments to implement proper power reform policy.

Heavy dependence on imported oil.

Uncertainty in oil prices Circular debt.

Overloaded infrastructure and Transmission distribution losses. Low foreign investment due to poor law and order situation. Expenditures on "War on terrorism."

Corruption and issues of governance to install and manage new power plants.

Weak economic growth.

Growth in population with a corresponding growth in ***energy*** demand. Delays in installing new generation capacity in the country.

Natural disasters causing damage to power infrastructure.

An increase in population and growth in economy is resulting in huge ***energy*** demands while on the other side supply of ***energy*** resources is limited. Currently Pakistan is facing around 4000-5000 MW of power shortage. This growing demand of electricity is resulting in power cuts which are not only affecting industrial growth, but also causing anger and frustration among the masses. Domestic oil production is very low and as a result, the country is relying on imported oil, the prices of which fluctuate every now and then. The current ***energy*** crisis is a major hurdle in achieving ideals of self reliance, economic development and fewer imports.

Pakistan ***Energy*** Profile

Although Pakistan has abandoned renewable and non-renewable resources of ***energy***, but due to economic and technological constraints they have not been explored and utilized to its full extent. As shown in the maps, Pakistan has plentiful resources of hydrocarbons and non- hydrocarbons.10

The total installed electricity generation capacity in Pakistan during 2009-10 was 21,593 MW.11 The table and charts give a detailed breakdown of the total installed generation by source in the country. Out of this total installed capacity, 462 (2.14%) MW comes from ***nuclear***, 6555 (30.36%) MW comes through hydel resources and the rest 14577 (67.50%) MW is thermal capacity.12 According to National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) Industry report 2010, during the fiscal year 2009-10 the total ***energy*** generated in the country was 99450 GWh of which the share of thermal electricity generation was 68228 GWh (68.61%), while that of hydel power and ***nuclear*** power plants was 28555 GWh (28.71%) and 2667 GWh (2.68%) respectively.13 The increasing share of thermal electricity generation has increased the financial burden particularly in foreign exchange. The share of private sector has also increased as compared to the public sector.

Given out by National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) and Karachi Electric Supply Company (KESC) system, following figures shows the demand supply gap in the electricity for 2009/10

According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-10, as a result of demand supply gap, the share of per capita availability of primary ***energy*** supply is decreasing in the country. It was decreased by -2.27% and in 2009-10E it further decreased to -3.09%.14 According to the 2010 ***energy*** development index (EDI) Pakistan ranks at 38th position, which despite ***energy*** shortages is the highest in South Asia.15

Even the pojected demand and supply of electricity consumption represensts a very dark furtre with regard to the growth and development of the country. According to NEPRA, the current year will face a electricity deficit of around 3777 MW (both NTDC system and KESC) and even the year 2014 would be faced with a total shortfall of aorund 4000 MW. However the situation in 2015 would be different with a surplus of around 3000 MW both in NTDC and KESC system.16

Pakistan ***Nuclear Energy*** Profile

Pakistan's interest in ***nuclear energy*** dates back to 1956 when Pakistan Atomic ***Energy*** Commission (PAEC) was established to promote peaceful use of ***nuclear energy*** in the country.17 Currently, there are two ***nuclear*** plants operating under the IAEA safeguards, one ***nuclear*** reactor is under construction and several reactors are proposed to be constructed in the country.

1. The Karachi ***Nuclear*** Power Plant (KANUPP) is one of the oldest single unit Canada Deuterium Uranium (CANDU) Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) with a gross capacity of 137 MW, and is owned and operated by PAEC. KANUUP started it operation in 1972, and after the completion of its 30 years design life,18 the Pakistan ***Nuclear*** Regulatory Authority (PNRA) extended the operational life of this plant at reduced capacity.19 Over the years the safety records of KANUPP have been extremely satisfactory as average personal radiation exposures, and release of radioactive material are well within the prescribed international limits and standards.20

2. Chashma ***Nuclear*** Power Plant-1 (CHASNUPP-1) is a Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) with a gross capacity of 325 MW (net output of 300 MW) and with a life span of 40 years.21 The construction of CHASNUPP-1 started in 1992 with the help of China National ***Nuclear*** Cooperation (CNNC). The CHASNUPP is owned and operated by PAEC, Safety and security was the most important consideration during its design and construction and it became operational in September 2000.22 The PNRA regulates the plant by ensuring quality and safety of its operation.

3. Chashma ***Nuclear*** Power Plant-2 (CHASNUPP-2); In December 2005, Pakistan-China collaboration undertook the construction of PWR CHASNUPP-2 with a net capacity of 300MW. It is reported to cost PKR 51.46 billion (US $ 860 million, with $350 million of this financed by China). A safeguard agreement with the IAEA was signed in 2006 and grid connection is expected in 2011.23

Although the total share of ***nuclear energy*** is very small, but it proves that Pakistan has over 38 years of safe operational experience in the field of ***nuclear*** power generation. The total installed capacity of ***nuclear*** power plants, as on June 30, 2010, in the country was 462 MW as against the total installed electricity generation capacity of 21593 MW, which constitutes a share of ***nuclear*** power plant to the total installed generation capacity as 2.14%.24 The electricity generated through ***nuclear*** power plant was increased by 79.48% during 2009-10. The share of electricity generated through ***nuclear*** power plants in the country, during 2009-10, was recorded as 2667 GWh (2.68%) as against 1486 GWh (1.57%) in the preceding year.25

To meet the future ***energy*** needs in 2007 Pakistan government under its "Pakistan in the 21st Century: Vision 2030" outlined an ***Energy*** Security Plan and set a target of 162,000 MW power generation by 2030. This includes a target of 8800 MW through ***nuclear*** power and PAEC has been assigned this task.26 The Government of Pakistan has been requesting ***nuclear*** capable courtiers to cooperate with Pakistan to meet its ***energy*** demands. Especially after the Indo-US ***nuclear*** deal, Pakistan accelerated its efforts to secure agreements on ***nuclear energy*** cooperation. However, the only success story is Pak-China ***nuclear*** cooperation. On June 8, 2010, Pakistan and China signed a contract to build two more ***nuclear*** reactors Chashma-3, and Chashma-4 with a total capacity of 650MW, which will become operational by 2017-18.27 Strong objections were raised by ***Nuclear*** Supplier Group (NSG), the US and other western countries over this agreement.

In November 2010 PAEC is reported to have signed a construction agreement with CNNC for a fifth ***nuclear*** power reactor which may revive the prospects of a 1000 MW class ***nuclear*** reactor provided that China has an exportable model by 2013 as planned. To be in pace with mandate, the PAEC Chairman, Dr. Ansar Parvez, stated Pakistan will built 10 ***nuclear*** reactors by 2030 to resolve the ***energy*** crisis in Pakistan.28

Challenges and Prospects

***Nuclear*** power is directly linked to human security in two ways. On one hand it is an efficient and clean source of ***energy*** while on the other, risks associated with its diversion for weapons, safety and security, transportation, storage and waste management are perceived cause of concern for the mankind and global environment. The current milieu presents the following challenges and prospects for Pakistan.

***Nuclear*** Proliferation: Since the tragic events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki the international community has created international oversight agencies, concluded treaties and protocols, established ***Nuclear*** Weapons Free Zones (NWFZs), export control regimes and developed a renewed interest in global disarmament under "Global Zero" concept. Overall these efforts are focused to stop the spread of ***nuclear*** weapons technology, ***nuclear*** arms control and disarmament and to promote peaceful use of ***nuclear*** power. Despite these efforts ***nuclear*** proliferation concerns are still there which are blocking the way of peaceful use of ***nuclear*** power due to its dual-use nature.

Since Pakistan acquired ***nuclear*** weapons to deter India, therefore owing to its security concerns, it could not become a part of certain discriminatory measures of the international non-proliferation regime. As far as safety and security of Pakistan's civilian ***nuclear*** programme is concerned, it is largely regulated under the IAEA safeguards and mechanisms. While on the other hand Pakistan ***nuclear*** weapons programme is operated indigenously, and it is out of the domain of the IAEA safeguards systems. As a result, the past ***nuclear*** proliferation activities by Pakistani scientists, during the 80s and 90s, through ***nuclear*** black market, were due to the flaws in the previous oversight system. However, in 2000, with the establishment of the National Command Authority (NCA) and Strategic Plan Division (SPD), the management of ***nuclear*** weapons assets became an "institutionalized capability," with a reassurance that everything is under strict control.29

In 2004 Pakistan consolidated most of the previous regulation in a single legislation, "Export Control on Goods, Technologies, Material, and Equipment related to ***Nuclear*** and Biological Weapons and their Delivery Means, 2004."30 The 2004 Export Control Act was established to strengthen controls on the export, re-export, trans-shipment and transit of goods and technologies, material and equipment related to ***nuclear*** and biological weapons and missiles capable of delivering such weapons. The Act maintains a control list which is consistent with the ***Nuclear*** Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Australia Group. Exporters are required to maintain detailed inventories and records and to notify the relevant authority if they are aware of or in suspicion that goods or technology are intended to be used for weaponisation. Offenders face tough penalties, which include imprisonment of up to 14 years, a fine of up to five million rupees, and the seizure of all assets and property.31

The Act also led to the creation of a Strategic Export Control Division (SECDIV) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to formulate and enforce rules and regulations for the implementation of export controls in accordance with the Export Control Act 2004 and also act as a licensing body. Over these years Pakistan strengthened its ***nuclear*** oversight system according to the international standards and any future possibility of ***nuclear*** proliferation is very remote. Pakistan has also offered to provide ***nuclear*** fuel cycle services under the IAEA safeguards to ensure the international community that Pakistan is a responsible ***nuclear*** state.

Safety and Security: Despite the incidents of Chernobyl and Three Mile Island, the safety and security system of ***nuclear*** power plants around the world have been working effectively. It is also clear that accidents in ***nuclear*** power plants have caused less causalities as compared to other industry related accidents. In order to prevent accidents, the international community has renewed its focus on the need for strengthening and streamlining safety mechanisms. However, cases of ***nuclear*** theft, smuggling, and information leakage are on the rise even in the advancednuclear weapons states, because of various rogue elements and their vested interests.

After the events of 9/11, western nations, particularly their think tanks and media, started to propagate against the safety and security of Pakistan's ***nuclear*** assets. Some of these concerns include seizure of ***nuclear*** installations by militant extremists, secret cooperation with non- state actors and penetration of rogue elements in the organization etc. Pakistani officials have rejected all these concerns and have taken many initiatives to enhance safety and security of Pakistan ***nuclear*** assets. This was later acknowledged by the international community including US; even India showed confidence on safety and security of Pakistan ***nuclear*** assets.32

Overall, Pakistan has a 38 year record of safe operational experience of its ***nuclear*** reactors. Pakistan is a member of the IAEA, WANO, COG and WNA through which it benefits from their programmes for enhancement of safety and reliability of ***nuclear*** power plants.33 Pakistan is a party to the following conventions:

Convention on Early Notification of a ***Nuclear*** Accident (EIF, 1989) Convention on Assistance in the Case of a ***Nuclear*** Accident or Radiological Emergency (EIF, 1989)

Convention on ***nuclear*** safety (EIF, 1997) Convention on the Physical Protection of ***Nuclear*** Materials (EIF,2000).34

Since 1956, the PAEC is responsible to promote peaceful application of ***nuclear energy*** in the country. The PNRA, which was established in 2001, regulates all aspects of civilian ***nuclear energy*** that includes;

Licenses for import exports

Necessary legislations and regulations

Physical protection of ***nuclear*** installation and ***nuclear*** material.

In 2002 the PNRA streamlined ***nuclear*** disaster management by announcing a host of new measures for protecting "the plant and society from hazards that could be man-made or natural."35 The PNRA has also developed a five-year National Security Action Plan (NSAP) to enhance safety and security of all ***nuclear*** and related facilities. Under the NSAP the PNRA has taken the following initiatives;

Established the safety and security training centers

National Security Emergency

Coordination Centre, launched campaigns to locate and secure orphan sources Provided detection equipment at strategic points to help prevent illicit ***nuclear*** smuggling.36

Safe and secure Transportation and proper waste management are very important issues, since any mismanagement could prove hazardous for mankind and the environment. In Pakistan Transport and Waste Safety Directorate (WSD) at PNRA is responsible for matters related to radioactive waste management and safe transport of radioactive materials.37 According to the PNRA 2009 report, the radiation release to the environment and radiation doses to workers at KANUPP and CHASNUPP-1 plant remain well below regulatory limits.38 The IAEA, in its different inspection missions, has observed that Pakistan has a well developed regulatory authority for regulating radiation safety.39

Technical and Economic constraints;

Without technical and economic assistance Pakistan cannot achieve the desired goal of 8800 MW through ***nuclear energy*** by 2030. In an article published in The News International on January 24, 2011 DR. A. Q. Khan, the father of Pakistan's ***nuclear*** programme, rightly pointed out that to meet 8800 MW target Pakistan would require either 29 nuclar reactors of 300 MW each or ten ***nuclear*** reactors of 900 Mw each.40 This seems impossible given the current economic situation of the country because a 300 MW costs about $1 billion and requires eight to ten years for commissioning. A 900-MW reactor would naturally cost proportionately more and would take the same time.41 Dr. Khan also referred to an earlier statement of the PAEC Chairman, Munir Ahmad Khan, that the PAEC would commission one reactor every year from 1980 onwards until the year 2000, thus producing 20 reactors in total.42

However, due to lack of technical and financial constraints and a regime of sanctions in the 80s and 90s against Pakistan actually hurt this dream. Pakistan only managed to construct two power plants since then. The current situation is no different, as we still face discrimination of the international community. The indo-US ***nuclear*** deal is a classic example of these double standards. And because of this attitude Pakistan faces economic and technological constraints. The only country which is providing Pakistan with ***nuclear*** power reactors is China. It is clear that without the help of international community and support of friendly countries Pakistan cannot fulfill this dream.

Recommendations

Following are some recommendations for a secure and clean future of ***energy*** security through peaceful use of ***nuclear*** technology:

Renewed interest in ***nuclear*** technology will continue to pose safety and security challenges. Active international cooperation is required in this regard.

Although for the last six decades, the international community is working to remove negative elements related to the dual use nature of ***nuclear energy***, but again it is the responsibility of the international community to adopt non-discriminatory measures and to enhance their efforts to take concrete measures to address the genuine proliferation concerns.

Major ***nuclear*** weapons states should fulfill their obligation towards ***nuclear*** disarmament, and they should provide the ***nuclear*** know-how to other states for peaceful purposes without adopting a discriminatory approach.

The role of the IAEA should be enhanced in order to make it an effective platform for sharing of ***nuclear*** expertise.

More economic and technological cooperation is required from developed countries towards the developing ones. They should also fund long-term ***nuclear*** related initiatives for developing countries.

More resources should be allocated to design new and advanced ***nuclear*** reactor and mini reactor designs, and it should be provided to the smaller and developing states on easy long term loans.

The concept like the creation of international fuel bank for secure and continuous supply of reactor fuel should be supported across the board. There is also a need to create regional ***nuclear*** fuel banks under the supervision of the IAEA and developing countries should be provided ***nuclear*** fuel on easy and cheap terms.

Conclusion

These facts and arguments clearly establish ***nuclear*** power is one of clean and efficient sources of ***energy***; and for a developing country like Pakistan, the decision to generate electricity through ***nuclear*** power will continue to play a dominant role. However, without active international cooperation in the fields of non-proliferation, safety and security and technical and economic assistance ***nuclear*** power cannot play a dominating role in international ***energy*** outlook and in a state's national ***energy*** policy.

Notes and References

1 The recent phenomenon of "Climate Change" or "Global Warming" is one of these main threats, which has reached a critical stage and directly affecting mankind. It is widely believed that the process of climate change or global warming is a man-made process. The 1992, United Nations Frame Work Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) directly and indirectly attributes change in climate to human activities. The UNFCC clearly establishes that human activities are substantially increasing atmospheric concentrations of Greenhouse Gases (GHG). This concentration of GHG is mainly caused by the release of Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O) and other related pollutants. The release of such substance is thinking the cloud of GHG, which under the Greenhouse effect warming the Earth's temperature or causing global warming.

As a result of this climate change and global warming, the world has witnessed recent years as the hottest years of the recorded history, reduced snow covers in the both hemispheres, rise in sea level and sinking of low lying costal areas, change in weather patterns, long droughts, melting of glaciers, heat waves, floods, increased cyclones, and food insecurity.

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Malik Qasim Mustafa

Paper prepared for Seminar on "Global Trend in Arms Control and Disarmament: Implications for Pakistan," Additional Presentation on ***Energy*** Related Issues, held at ISSI on February 1, 2011.

The writer is Research Fellow, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad.

It is estimated that in 2009 1.4 billion people - over 20% of the global population - did not have access to electricity. Despite this rising demand in global ***energy***, it is projected that 1.2 billion people would still lack access to electricity in 2030.

In developing regions, ***energy*** security through ***nuclear*** power has now become a main national policy objective.

Currently Pakistan is facing around 4000- 5000 MW of power shortage. This growing demand of electricity is resulting in power cuts which are not only affecting industrial growth, but also causing anger and frustration among the masses.

Since Pakistan acquired ***nuclear*** weapons to deter India, therefore owing to its security concerns, it could not become a part of certain discriminatory measures of the international non-proliferation regime.

Safe and secure Transportation and proper waste management are very important issues, since any mismanagement could prove hazardous for mankind and the environment.

**Load-Date:** October 3, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Chile, France Sign Nuclear Energy Co-Operation Agreement***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52RR-RN81-DYTG-94TW-00000-00&context=1516831)

IHS Global Insight

February 25, 2011

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**Section:** In Brief

**Length:** 378 words

**Byline:** Irenea Renuncio Mateos

**Body**

Chile and France signed an ***energy*** co-operation agreement yesterday (24 February) during the official visit of Chilean ***energy*** and mining minister Laurence Golborne to the French capital, Paris. The two countries have vowed to boost ***nuclear energy*** co-operation within the agreement, which also includes collaboration in the mining sector. The treaty was signed by Golborne and Eric Besson, France's minister of industry, ***energy*** and the digital economy. Besson declared that France will support Chile in its strategy to develop ***nuclear energy***, currently being assessed by Golborne as an option to provide ***energy*** security for Chile in the future. As part of yesterday's agreement, a bilateral business group has been created with the aim of developing strong business ties in the sector. The two countries have decided to put a French entrepreneur (Gerard Mestrallet, CEO of ***energy*** giant GDF Suez) and a Chilean businessman (Guillermo Luksic, CEO of Quinenco, a Chilean business group) at the helm of this unit. The group will work independently but will liaise frequently with both countries' ***energy*** ministries.

**Significance:**Mestrallet declared in January this year that GDF Suez was studying the possibility of building a ***nuclear*** power plant (NPP) in northern Chile, supplying mining companies in the region. The announcement followed comments by Chilean president Sebastian Pinera that no decision on building a plant would be taken during the life of the current government, but that preparations would go ahead for that possible eventuality, including the establishment of a regulatory framework. Public opinion, however, is against this option, which is seen as detrimental to the environment amongst the majority of the Chilean public. The previous Chilean government of Michele Bachelet conducted a feasibility study into ***nuclear*** power in Chile and encouraged greater debate on the topic, but shied away from making a decision. With the new ***energy*** co-operation agreement with France it is clear that the Chilean government is now moving in this direction, something that might come at a high political price as projects progress. Meanwhile, France will be able to expand its investments in Chile, further establishing its expertise in the ***nuclear energy*** sector abroad.

**Load-Date:** April 30, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Nuclear energy is essential***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D5-8CM1-JCC9-V094-00000-00&context=1516831)

Metro (UK)

March 16, 2011 Wednesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FEATURES; Pg. 38

**Length:** 319 words

**Body**

?In reply to Paul Donovan, who says ***nuclear energy*** is 'too dangerous a product to develop in any context' (Metro, Tue), I think it's unbelievable that someone would use the example of a dangerous period for the brave engineers in Japan to further the a political battle to find alternatives to ***nuclear*** power.

As a technology, it is still relatively very new to us and we are still learning to harness the massive amounts of power yielded. We're making enormous gains very safely, most of the time. Coal and gas burning is harming the Earth more than some fallout from our unfortunate ***nuclear*** incidents.

The use of rhetoric, linking Hiroshima and Nagasaki only goes to deepen the image in people's minds that ***nuclear*** bombs and ***nuclear*** power stations are one and the same. They aren't.

Simon Lovatt, West Midlands ?When was the last time we were hit by a earthquake anywhere near the scale of the one in Japan? People such as Paul Donovan should stop using other people's misfortune to push their agenda forward. Rob, Bradford ?The sad truth is in places such as Japan and Britain, there is no alternative viable source of ***energy*** to ***nuclear*** power. Fossil fuels are at the end of their usefulness, solar and wind ***energy*** are not useable in large enough scales and hydroelectric requires a very specific set of circumstances. If we want to maintain our current lifestyles then at the moment, ***nuclear*** is the only option, despite the risks.

In the near future, however, ***nuclear*** fusion, as opposed to the process of fission currently used, should be possible. Once perfected, fusion of hydrogen atoms (obtained from water) will provide many more times as much ***energy*** as uranium - and Britain is at the forefront of this research. Jay Shelton, London SW2 ?While I agree the tragedy in Japan is terrible, geographically Britain does not have the same problems faced by Japan such as the Pacific ring of fire.

M Castaldo, Manchester

**Graphic**

Risky business: Should Britain retain its ***nuclear*** industry, such as the Sellafield reprocessing plant, in light of Japan's disaster? Picture: Kevin Holt

**Load-Date:** March 17, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Kuwait hosts workshop on nuclear energy in GCC***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52Y8-GNM1-JDJN-619J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Kuwait Times

April 4, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 391 words

**Body**

By Nawara Fattahova, Staff Writer

KUWAIT: The Ministry of Electricity and Water (MEW) hosted a regional workshop on managing ***nuclear*** power stations. The event was organized by the Arab Atomic ***Energy*** Agency (AAEA) in cooperation with the International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency (IAEA) at the Movenpick Hotel in the Free Trade Zone. The Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) countries are working on founding a national committee for ***nuclear*** power to assist in producing ***energy*** and desalinating seawater. "It's important to start these programs now because i

t will take a long time to benefit from its results," said Dr Mishan Al-Otaibi, Assisting Undersecretary for Planning and Training at the Ministry of Electricity and Water yesterday.

Holding these workshops is in the interest of GCC countries that may need to depend on ***nuclear energy*** in the future." GCC countries intend to rely completely on renewable and ***nuclear energy*** in the future to avoid depleting any other ***energy*** resources. "There are many joint research projects taking place with other countries on fuel, ***nuclear*** safety and security," he added.

The potential ***nuclear*** projects need 7 - 10 years before they can be realized. "These projects have a long process so we have to start training now. These workshops are important and deserve our attention, especially with all the specialists in the ***nuclear*** field," Al-Otaibi said.

Dr Abdulmajeed Mahjoub, Director General of the AAEA, said that it is in the interest of a number of countries to produce ***nuclear*** power stations to generate electricity and desalinate water, which is a priority in some Arab countries. Arab countries are working on raising the living standard of citizens by using ***nuclear*** power to produce ***energy***, he said.

***Nuclear energy*** is a strategic and essential ***energy*** choice. "***Nuclear*** power is an improved technology that should be used. Many of the developed countries established ***nuclear*** power stations and ***nuclear*** power can be used for many things. ***Nuclear*** technology can be a part of our everyday lives and it can improve the standard of living in the Arab World," Mahjoub said

Gorgy Magola, a representative of IAEA, thinks that it's very important to train specialized staff members to manage these ***nuclear*** power projects because it is an essential part of realizing ***nuclear*** power in the region and avoiding potential problems.

**Load-Date:** May 26, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Venezuela suspends nuclear energy program***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJ71-DY93-M41R-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

March 16, 2011 Wednesday 2:13 AM GMT

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**Length:** 232 words

**Dateline:** CARACAS, March 16 2011

**Body**

Venezuela's President Hugo Chavez said Tuesday he suspended his country's fledgling ***nuclear energy*** program in the wake of the disaster affecting power plants hit in Japan by a massive earthquake and tsunami.

"I have directed (***Energy***) Minister (Rafael) Ramirez to freeze the plans we have been advancing, for preliminary studies of a peaceful Venezuelan ***nuclear*** program," the president said at a public event broadcast on television.

"What has happened in the last hours is extremely risky and dangerous for the whole world, because despite the advanced technology that Japan has, just look at what has been happening with some ***nuclear*** reactors. The magnitude of the ***nuclear*** problem in Japan is not known," Chavez said.

Venezuela 2010 signed an agreement with Russia to begin to build the first ***nuclear*** power plant in the South American country, an agreement which aroused the suspicion of the United States.

Chavez's comments came after a fresh fire broke out at a quake-hit Japanese atomic power plant early Wednesday, compounding Japan's ***nuclear*** crisis.

Engineers have been desperately battling a ***nuclear*** meltdown at the 40-year-old plant since a massive earthquake and tsunami knocked out cooling systems last Friday and fuel rods began overheating.

There have been four explosions and two fires at four of the plant's six reactors and radioactive material has been released into the atmosphere.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***NUCLEAR - Nuclear energy under the microscope***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5BS8-PBY1-F11P-X4RD-00000-00&context=1516831)

FRANCE 24 (English)

March 15, 2011 Tuesday

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**Length:** 964 words

**Byline:** Gaëlle LE ROUX

**Body**

The Japanese earthquake and tsunami has triggered a wave of soul searching in countries that produce ***energy*** at ***nuclear*** power stations. Some countries, and in particular France, are more confident than others.

Germany’s oldest power stations will be provisionally shut down and all other reactors will be subjected to tests following Japan’s ***nuclear*** crisis.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced on Tuesday that the seven power stations built before 1980 would stop be closed provisionally. Germany has already had suspended a decision to maintain production at other ***nuclear*** plants built in the 80s and 90s.

Merkel’s announcement is the biggest signal so far that Japan’s ***nuclear*** crisis has put Europe’s renaissance in atomic ***energy*** production in doubt.

Countries across the world have called for reactors to be subjected to tests, possibly in a bid to reassure consumers who live in the shadows of the growing number of ***nuclear*** power stations worldwide.

Four of the six reactors at the Fukushima plant in north-east Japan overheated and sparked explosions following Friday's massive earthquake and tsunami that disabled cooling systems. One reactor at the Tokai plant 120 km north of Tokyo was automatically shut down following the earthquake.

And while the Japanese authorities insist that the damage at the Fukushima plant “is no Chernobyl”, some 140,000 residents from the surrounding areas have nevertheless been evacuated from their homes.

The situation in Japan remains critical and the outcome is uncertain now that the news that the concrete vessel around the No. 2 reactor at Japan's Fukushima plant, designed to contain radioactive debris, is “no longer sealed.” Levels of radioactivity in Tokyo are currently ten times higher than normal

Germany paves the way

Over the weekend, thousands of protesters in Germany formed a 45-kilometre human chain from Stuttgart to the ageing Neckarwestheim 1 reactor in Baden-Wuerttemberg to demand that the reactor be shut down.

In response, German Chancellor Angela Merkel on Monday announced that the coalition government had suspended a decision to extend the life of the country’s ***nuclear*** power stations, most of which were opened in the 1980s and 1990s.

This was followed by Tuesday’s announcement that Germany’s oldest reactors would be shut down during a three-month moratorium as of March 22. It remains unclear if they will remain closed afterwards, German environment Minister Norbert Rönttgen cautioned.

Europe jittery

Some 150 ***nuclear*** reactors are scattered across Europe. Their future is the focus of a meeting of ***energy*** ministers from EU member states on Tuesday.

EU ***Energy*** Commissioner Guenther Oettinger told Germany’s ARD Television on Tuesday morning: “When a large member state like Germany re-examines atomic ***energy*** this can have consequences at the European level.

“If we in Germany are examining ***nuclear*** plants from the 80s and 90s, we must also raise the question of whether the security check should be done for all atomic plants in Europe.”

On Monday, Austria called for all ***nuclear*** reactors in Europe to undergo stress tests in the event of severe earthquakes. Switzerland said it had suspended plans to renew ***nuclear*** power plants. India has ordered that all its reactors be tested.

France acknowledges Japan’s ‘worst scenario’

France is Europe’s biggest producer of atomic ***energy*** (and second biggest globally after the USA). Some 80% of ***energy*** consumed in the country comes from ***nuclear*** sources.

Unsurprisingly, for a country that relies so heavily on the atomic ***energy*** sector, the reaction to the Japanese dilemma was muted at first. French Environment Minister Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet on Monday called events in Japan “extremely serious” but added that “France should not follow the rest of the EU in overreacting to the situation domestically.”

However, her tone was more alarmist on Tuesday. On her way to an emergency cabinet meeting, Kosciusko-Morizet said Japan was heading for “catastrophe”. She said called the news that the concrete vessel around the reactor was breached “the worst scenario”.

'Surfing a wave in emotion'

In an interview with French daily Le Parisien on Tuesday, Anne Lauvergeon, CEO of French ***nuclear energy*** giant Areva said that while the world was analysing the lessons coming out of Japan, the situation in France posed very different challenges.

“There is no risk in France of a tsunami hitting our power stations nor is there a risk of such powerful earthquakes,” she said.

Responding to calls from environmentalists to halt ***nuclear energy*** production, she replied: “They are surfing a wave of emotion. The reality of ***nuclear energy*** is that it produces no CO2, electricity is 40% cheaper in France than in the rest of Europe.”

The UK also defended its atomic ***energy*** programme. British ***Energy*** Minister Chris Huhne said that plans to build eight new ***nuclear*** power stations in England and Wales would go ahead.

While saying that the British ***energy*** sector would “learn every possible lesson” from the Japanese crisis, he told the BBC that " there is a very big difference in that we’re, frankly, amazingly lucky that we don’t live in a seismically active earthquake zone like Japan."

Safety ‘an illusion’

But for environmentalists campaigning against ***nuclear energy***, the debate has been well and truly opened.

There has been a big sea change in attitudes as a response to Fukushima as powerful as there was to the 1986 Chernobyl disaster, according to Xavier Rabilloud of green movement “Sortir du Nucléaire” (Get out of ***Nuclear***).

“The fact that so many countries have demanded that reactors should undergo stress tests is a clear admission that safety at ***nuclear*** power is an illusion and that no one can guarantee that ***nuclear*** accidents will never happen.”

More videos available on [*http://www.france24.com*](http://www.france24.com) /en

**Load-Date:** March 18, 2014

**End of Document**



[***German neighbours call on Poland to resign from nuclear energy plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D4-VYR1-JCM9-P0H1-00000-00&context=1516831)

PAP News Wire

March 15, 2011 Tuesday

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**Section:** GENERAL

**Length:** 289 words

**Dateline:** Warsaw, March 15

**Body**

Minister-President of German Land Brandenburg, Matthias Platzeck and representatives of Berlin authorities have expressed hope that after the ***nuclear*** catastrophe in Japan the Polish government would reconsider its plans to build the country's first ***nuclear*** power plant.

"I now hope that our Polish neighbours will come to conclusions that correspond with the current situation," German daily Der Tagesspiegel quoted Platzeck as saying.

In a Tuesday interview with RBB radio station, Platzeck said that ***nuclear energy*** is not a suitable for mankind form of electricity production. He expressed hope that this view would also reach Brandenburg's Polish neighbours.

Meanwhile, spokesperson for the Berlin Senate Richard Meng said that "***nuclear energy*** is not an option." "One can only hope that the ***nuclear*** catastrophe in Japan will prompt a change of mind regarding ***nuclear energy***," Meng has told Der Tagesspiegel newspaper. He added that this change of thinking should lead to the departure from ***nuclear energy*** in Germany and the resignation from plans to build ***nuclear*** power plants in Poland.

On Monday, Polish government spokesperson Pawel Gras confirmed that Poland is not verifying its plans linked with the building of Poland's first ***nuclear*** power plant. He assured that security will be one of the main criterion taken into consideration when choosing technology.

Government commissioner for ***nuclear energy*** Hanna Trojanowska said Poland is determined to implement the ***nuclear*** programme.

Trojanowska, speaking in Brussels on Tuesday, added that the implementation of the programme is also important in view of the goals of the EU ***energy*** policy. According to her at this stage renewable sources lack sufficient potential to achieve those goals.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Japan disaster necessitates reconsideration of nuclear energy projects - environmentalists***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJT1-JC92-P39X-00000-00&context=1516831)

Russia & CIS Military Newswire

March 15, 2011 Tuesday 11:54 AM MSK

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**Length:** 300 words

**Dateline:** MOSCOW. March 15

**Body**

**Japan disaster necessitates reconsideration of *nuclear energy* projects - environmentalists**

The Japanese authorities have been downplaying the aftermath of the disaster at the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant, environmental protection activists claim.

"Few will believe that there is no threat of radiation contamination now that the government has ordered the evacuation of over 200,000 people," the Russian environmental protection organization Ecozashchita said in a statement on Tuesday.

"The world is aware that the ***nuclear*** disaster in Japan is the second largest one in human history after Chernobyl. But it is not over yet and may rise to first place in this grim chart," said Ecozashchita co-chairman Vladimir Slivyak.

The environmental protection organization Bellona said in a statement on Tuesday that under the worst-case scenario the bulk of radioactive particles will fall on Japan and the adjacent water area.

Much will depend on the direction and force of the wind, it said. But the Chernobyl ***nuclear*** disaster, which caused a radioactive could to cover almost the entire northern hemisphere, suggests that a large radioactive outbreak from the Japanese ***nuclear*** power plants may reach the continent, including Russian territory, Bellona said.

There are no safe ***nuclear*** reactors, it said. The use of ***nuclear energy*** always involves risks, which the Japanese tragedy has vividly demonstrated, the organization said. Bellona hopes, it said, that the Japanese tragedy will lead to a reconsideration of many of the doubtful ***nuclear*** projects, such as the construction of floating ***nuclear*** power plants.

Hopefully, having gained this bitter experience and assessed all risks, governments will start investing in renewable and clan ***energy*** sources, and give up hazardous ***nuclear energy*** projects, Bellona said.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

**End of Document**



[***Head of Rosatom says Russia has no future without nuclear energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52GR-FG41-JC8S-C2VX-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

March 28, 2011 Monday

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**Length:** 943 words

**Body**

Sergey Kiriyenko, head of Rosatom, the Russian Federal Agency for ***Nuclear Energy***, was interviewed on the "Pozner" interview slot on state-controlled Russian Channel One TV on 27 March. The interviewer was Vladimir Pozner.

The conversation focused on the aftermath of the ***nuclear*** accident in Japan and the future of ***nuclear energy*** in general. According to Kiriyenko, "despite the dramatic events in Japan, the development of ***nuclear energy*** in the world is inevitable".

"Modern reactors are fully protected," he said. Very few human creations can withstand the impact of the force that the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant in Japan experienced, but a modern ***nuclear*** reactor can, he explained.

Aftermath of Fukushima ***nuclear*** accident

Asked for his assessment of Japan's efforts to eliminate the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami, including the accident at the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant, Kiriyenko replied that he had "enormous respect for the courage of Japanese people and their sense of unity as a nation".

"People are doing everything they can, and so far, in my view, they have been doing everything right. They did lose the first 24 hours or the first few days, but now they are doing everything right, and our job today is to help rather than criticize," he said.

"I would like to say a very important thing," Kiriyenko continued. "I realize that, against the background of the tragedy which happened there [in Japan], what I will say may sound strange but my honest assessment is that Fukushima, a 40-year-old station, showed fantastic reliability: it withstood a nine-point - the highest possible - earthquake."

According to Kiriyenko, the main mistake of the Fukushima plant designers was that they did not include in their calculations the simultaneous impact of an earthquake and a tsunami.

Kiriyenko reiterated that radioactivity levels in the Russian Far East were "absolutely safe". As a result of the Chernobyl disaster in 1986, when the Soviet authorities did not tell the truth about the accident, the interviewer said, people do not have much trust in the authorities in this respect. Kiriyenko agreed. According to him, "there is only one way out: to have as much transparency of information as possible".

***Nuclear energy*** vital for national security

Kiriyenko pointed out that ***nuclear energy*** was an issue of national security, noting that "***nuclear energy***, after all, isn't just ***nuclear*** power stations". "***Nuclear energy*** is also connected with the whole ***nuclear*** weapons shield of our country. Let's be realistic, in the 1990s, after the disintegration of the country and total collapse of our economy, we remained among the countries regarded as great powers to a large extent thanks to it," he said.

According to Kiriyenko, if Russia decides to curtail its civilian ***nuclear*** industry, "in 10, 15 or - if we are lucky - 20 years' time we won't have a competitive weapons complex".

"This applies to the ***nuclear*** submarines which ensure a strategic balance at present. This also applies to the future development of space exploration because it is unthinkable without ***nuclear energy*** - in space orbit one needs a powerful source of ***energy*** in a very confined space," he explained.

"I wouldn't say that, looking at the future, ***nuclear energy*** is the best ***energy***. Each ***energy*** has its own advantages and disadvantages... But talking about the ***energy*** of the future - and such ***energy*** will appear, although it is difficult to say now whether it will be thermonuclear or hydrogen ***energy*** - it is absolutely obvious that, in terms of knowledge and specialist skills, the development of this ***energy*** is linked to the development of ***nuclear energy***. There is no other way," Kiriyenko said.

He added that "a country which curtails its ***nuclear energy*** industry today will be dependable on the countries that keep their ***nuclear energy*** industry tomorrow, because one will have to buy technology from those who do not curtail their ***nuclear energy*** industry but develop it".

Default of 1998 is "cross which I will carry for the rest of my life" - Kiriyenko

Kiriyenko was the prime minister when in August 1998 the Russian government defaulted on government bond coupons, which led to the devaluation of the Russian rouble and a major financial crisis. Kiriyenko described the 1998 default as the "cross which I will carry for the rest of my life".

He was appointed prime minister in March 1998 and the default was announced in August of the same year. Kiriyenko said he had not been responsible for the collapse of the Russian economy - "a country's economy cannot be made bankrupt in three months". But, he said, "it was I who took the default decision". But there was no alternative, he added, and he could not have taken any other decision.

"I could sit down with an economist and discuss whether one economic situation or another is inevitable, but I can't explain this to an elderly woman who has lost all her savings, so I have to beg her pardon," Kiriyenko said.

Kiriyenko was appointed prime minister when the situation in the Russian economy was critical and he was made head of Rosatom when the industry was in dire straits. Asked why he had always been used as a crisis manager, he replied: "Perhaps this is my vocation." "Anti-crisis management is something that gives me satisfaction and something I know I can do," Kiriyenko added.

He said he had been a member of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and later one of the leaders of the SPS (Union of Right Forces). Now he has no party affiliation and, according to Kiriyenko, he feels "very comfortable". "Party activity is not my cup of tea," he admitted.

Source: Channel One TV, Moscow, in Russian 1939gmt 27 Mar 11

**Load-Date:** March 28, 2011

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[***Greenpeace, Ontario nurses urge Liberals to rethink nuclear energy plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52DB-NG91-DYTJ-125H-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Canadian Press

March 16, 2011 Wednesday

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**Section:** GENERAL AND NATIONAL NEWS

**Length:** 646 words

**Byline:** ALEXANDRA POSADZKI, CP

**Body**

TORONTO \_ Greenpeace joined forces with Ontario's nurses Wednesday to make an ''urgent appeal'' to the provincial government to delay indefinitely public hearings on building new ***nuclear*** reactors.

Shawn-Patrick Stensil, a ***nuclear*** analyst with Greenpeace, says fears of a ***nuclear*** meltdown in tsunami-ravaged Japan should be enough for Ontario to reconsider the safety of ***nuclear*** power.

''Fukushima is a reminder that where there is ***nuclear*** power, there is a realistic potential for a ***nuclear*** accident with enormous cost to the environment, our economy and our society,'' Stensil told a joint news conference at the Ontario legislature.

Doris Grinspun, executive director of the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario, urged the governing Liberals and the Opposition for ''sober second thought'' on their ***nuclear energy*** plans.

Grinspun cited health risks, high costs and the availability of safer alternative ***energy*** sources.

''***Nuclear*** power is an unforgiving technology,'' Grinspun said. ''Japan reminds us that all ***nuclear*** reactors are vulnerable to the potentially deathly combination of human error, design failure and natural disaster.''

But the Ontario government shows no signs of slowing down its plans to build two new units at Darlington ***nuclear*** station.

And the Progressive Conservatives say that, if elected, they would go ahead with plans to expand ***nuclear energy***.

Progressive Conservative MP Jim Wilson, who served as ***energy*** minister about a decade ago, says there may be additional costs as the province looks to improve safety following the disaster in Japan.

But ***nuclear energy*** would still be more affordable than the alternatives, he said.

''We think it's safe, it's reliable, it's dependable, it's emission free,'' Wilson told reporters Wednesday morning.

''Our system is a safe system. It has provided over 50 per cent of our electricity for the past 30 years, and we have some 70 years of ***nuclear*** leadership and expertise in Canada.''

Ontario's New Democrats oppose ***nuclear*** expansion, and are urging Premier Dalton McGuinty to ''hit the pause button.''

''If China, Germany, Switzerland can come to that conclusion, Ontario can come to the same conclusion,'' said NDP critic Peter Tabuns.

Several countries around the world including China, Germany and Switzerland, have decided to postpone their ***nuclear energy*** plans in response to the Japanese crisis.

Public hearings about the Darlington project are slated to begin Monday.

Meanwhile, a water leak at a ***nuclear*** power plant east of Toronto drew attention Wednesday in light of the debate surrounding ***nuclear energy***.

But officials say the demineralized water that leaked from the Pickering plant Monday night does not pose any significant threats to public health.

During a speech to earlier in the day to the Toronto Board of Trade, Denise Carpenter, CEO of the Canadian ***Nuclear*** Association, defended ***nuclear energy*** and said decision makers should not be motivated by fear.

Carpenter said the plant in Fukushima did not suffer damage from the earthquake, which measured nine on the Richter scale, but from the subsequent tsunami.

''A 40-year-old reactor complex, that was designed to withstand a 7.8 or 7.9 earthquake, actually withstood a much larger quake without significant damage,'' Carpenter said.

The ***nuclear*** plants currently in use in Canada are ''among the most robust designs in the world,'' she added, and have been built to withstand earthquakes, although they are located in areas where major quakes are uncommon.

Despite the recent tragedy, it is unlikely Japan will ditch ***nuclear energy*** and return to burning coal when residents resume their working lives, Carpenter said.

''No more than after 9-11, North Americans decided to stop working in tall office buildings, or to stop travelling by air,'' Carpenter said.

She added that the disaster in Japan will be examined for safety lessons that can be applied in Ontario.

**Load-Date:** March 17, 2011

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[***Japan disaster necessitates reconsideration of nuclear energy projects - environmentalists***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52D3-CJT1-JC92-P39J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Russia & CIS General Newswire

March 15, 2011 Tuesday 11:51 AM MSK

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**Length:** 311 words

**Dateline:** MOSCOW. March 15

**Body**

**Japan disaster necessitates reconsideration of *nuclear energy* projects - environmentalists**

The Japanese authorities have been downplaying the aftermath of the disaster at the Fukushima ***nuclear*** power plant, environmental protection activists claim.

"Few will believe that there is no threat of radiation contamination now that the government has ordered the evacuation of over 200,000 people," the Russian environmental protection organization Ecozashchita said in a statement on Tuesday.

"The world is aware that the ***nuclear*** disaster in Japan is the second largest one in human history after Chernobyl. But it is not over yet and may rise to first place in this grim chart," said Ecozashchita co-chairman Vladimir Slivyak.

The environmental protection organization Bellona said in a statement on Tuesday that under the worst-case scenario the bulk of radioactive particles will fall on Japan and the adjacent water area.

Much will depend on the direction and force of the wind, it said. But the Chernobyl ***nuclear*** disaster, which caused a radioactive could to cover almost the entire northern hemisphere, suggests that a large radioactive outbreak from the Japanese ***nuclear*** power plants may reach the continent, including Russian territory, Bellona said.

There are no safe ***nuclear*** reactors, it said. The use of ***nuclear energy*** always involves risks, which the Japanese tragedy has vividly demonstrated, the organization said. Bellona hopes, it said, that the Japanese tragedy will lead to a reconsideration of many of the doubtful ***nuclear*** projects, such as the construction of floating ***nuclear*** power plants.

Hopefully, having gained this bitter experience and assessed all risks, governments will start investing in renewable and clan ***energy*** sources, and give up hazardous ***nuclear energy*** projects, Bellona said.

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**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

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[***India discusses nuclear energy with Japan***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52KN-DBT1-F12F-F17V-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sarkaritel

April 9, 2011 Saturday

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**Length:** 431 words

**Dateline:** New Delhi

**Body**

New Delhi, April 9 -- India on Friday discussed with Japan, reeling under its worst ***nuclear*** crisis in the past six decades, "various aspects" related to atomic ***energy***, the two sides exchanged views on various aspects related to ***nuclear energy***.

Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao, the first high-level official to visit Japan after last month's twin disaster, also offered India's assistance in "any way required", to which the Japanese side expressed its appreciation for the help provided to it so far.

Rao held discussions with Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Kenichiro Sasae and Deputy Foreign Minister Koro Bessho in Tokyo during which she also conveyed that India had not yet taken a decision on banning Japanese food imports, a release from the Ministry of External Affairs said in New Delhi on Friday.

India will consult Japan prior to taking a decision on the advisory issued by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, she told the Japanese side.

Pointing to the importance of ***nuclear*** power as a clean source of ***energy*** for India's continued growth, the two sides exchanged views on various aspects related to ***nuclear energy***.

"Both sides will continue to discuss the way forward for cooperation in this sphere," the release said.

A magnitude 9.0 earthquake on 11th March devastated northeast Japan and damaged the atomic facility at Fukushima that is presently the centre of the country's worst ***nuclear*** crisis since World War II.

The ***nuclear*** mishaps in Japan raised question about the safety of ***nuclear*** plants in India, forcing government to come out with a report on the issue.

Rao held constructive and useful discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues during which both sides agreed to have Ministerial-level Economic Dialogue apart from initiating an India-Japan-US trilateral dialogue.

"The two sides agreed that the new Ministerial-level Economic Dialogue, announced by the Prime Ministers at their Annual Summit in Tokyo in October 2010, will be led by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. The first meeting of the Dialogue will take place later this year," it said.

It was also agreed to establish an India-Japan-United States trilateral dialogue on regional and global issues of shared interest.

These consultations, agreed to earlier by the US, will be conducted by the Foreign Ministries of the three countries. She also called on Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto. Published by HT Syndication with permission from Sarkaritel. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*htsyndication@hindustantimes.com*](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

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[***THE DOE'S NUCLEAR ENERGY BUDGET REQUEST IS $20 MILLION LESS***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52FS-WJ61-DYRW-V32M-00000-00&context=1516831)

Nuclear News

March 2011

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**Section:** LATE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 17

**Length:** 211 words

**Body**

**THE DOE'S *NUCLEAR ENERGY* BUDGET REQUEST IS $20 MILLION LESS** than the amount appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 2010. The executive branch of the federal government released its proposed budget for FY 2012 on February 14, about a week later than usual. (FY 2011 is being funded at or slightly below FY 2010 levels through continuing resolutions.) The Department of ***Energy*** as a whole is seeking $29.547 billion, up about 11.5 percent from FY 2010, with the largest increases for ***Energy*** Resources (up 28 percent) and the National ***Nuclear*** Security Administration (up 19 percent). Within ***Energy*** Resources, the ***Nuclear Energy*** request is $754 million, down about 2.5 percent from the $774.6 million appropriated in FY 2010. The ***Nuclear*** Power 2010 program is considered to be finished, and the Generation IV ***Nuclear Energy*** Systems funding has been replaced by $67 million for small modular light-water reactor licensing technical support, $97 million for ***nuclear energy*** enabling technologies, and $125 million for reactor concept research, development, and demonstration. The ***Nuclear*** Regulatory Commission has requested $1.038 billion, down 2.7 percent from FY 2010. A more detailed report on the DOE and NRC budget requests will appear in the April issue of ***Nuclear*** *News.*

**Load-Date:** March 23, 2011

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[***German neighbours call on Poland to resign from nuclear energy plans***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:52CY-CKP1-JBHP-63JB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Trend Daily Economic News

March 15, 2011 Tuesday 5:10 PM GMT +4

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**Section:** ***ENERGY*** NEWS

**Length:** 230 words

**Body**

Minister-President of German Land Brandenburg, Matthias Platzeck and representatives of Berlin authorities have expressed hope that after the ***nuclear*** catastrophe in Japan the Polish government would reconsider its plans to build the country's first ***nuclear*** power plant, [*DPA*](http://www.dpa.com) reported.

"I now hope that our Polish neighbours will come to conclusions that correspond with the current situation," German daily Der Tagesspiegel quoted Platzeck as saying.

In a Tuesday interview with RBB radio station, Platzeck said that ***nuclear energy*** is not a suitable for mankind form of electricity production. He expressed hope that this view would also reach Brandenburg's Polish neighbours.

Meanwhile, spokesperson for the Berlin Senate Richard Meng said that "***nuclear energy*** is not an option." "One can only hope that the ***nuclear*** catastrophe in Japan will prompt a change of mind regarding ***nuclear energy***," Meng has told Der Tagesspiegel newspaper. He added that this change of thinking should lead to the departure from ***nuclear energy*** in Germany and the resignation from plans to build ***nuclear*** power plants in Poland.

On Monday, Polish government spokesperson Pawel Gras confirmed that Poland is not verifying its plans linked with the building of Poland's first ***nuclear*** power plant. He assured that security will be one of the main criterion taken into consideration when choosing technology.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2011

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[***UAE university signs agreement to develop Gulf Nuclear Energy Institute***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:527W-JN41-JC8S-C0NT-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

February 24, 2011 Thursday

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**Length:** 444 words

**Body**

Text of report in English by UAE news agency WAM website

["KU Signs MoU to Develop and Operate GNEII" - WAM headline]

University, Sandia National Laboratories and Texas Engineering Experiment Station of Texas A'&'M University System, the UAE will be well placed to achieve excellence in the field of ***Nuclear Energy*** as well as becoming a key regional player." Douglas C. Greene, Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of the Unite States of America, Abu Dhabi, UAE, said; "The Gulf ***Nuclear Energy*** Infrastructure Institute is an excellent example of the diversity of the strong US-UAE partnership and a clear demonstration of President Obama's commitment to pursuing science and technology ties in the Gulf and the Muslim world more broadly." Professor Tod A. Laursen, commenting on the agreement stated, "Khalifa University is delighted to enter into this partnership, we are committed to educating young ***nuclear*** engineers for the new ***nuclear*** power plants planned in the Emirates.

So far, The Federal Authority for ***Nuclear*** Regulation (FANR) and the Emirates ***Nuclear Energy*** Corporation (ENEC) have both provided tremendous support into GNEII's creation. Khalifa University is ready and able to lead and guarantee the Emirati contribution to GNEII's development." Jill Hruby -Vice President, ***Energy***, Non-proliferation, and High Consequence Security, Sandia National Laboratories commenting on the agreement stated, "In response to President Barak Obama's call to introduce centres of scientific excellence' in the Middle East in his June 2009 speech in Cairo, Sandia National Laboratories is excited to have developed GNEII as an innovative, technical hub." As a regionally serving, indigenous capability that will educate the next generation of Middle East ***nuclear*** professionals on ***nuclear energy*** safety, safeguards, security, nonproliferation, and infrastructure development, GNEII is a shining example of the strong partnership developed between Sandia National Laboratories, Khalifa University and Texas A'&'M University." Raymond Juzaitis -Department Head, ***Nuclear*** Engineering, Texas A'&'M University stated, "Texas A'&'M is proud of its core values which has been demonstrated time and again through its history. In that spirit, we are honoured to serve the best interests of the global ***nuclear*** enterprise and its development in this critically important region of the world. GNEII's contribution to the implementation of safe, secure ***nuclear energy*** in the Gulf region will be crucial. Texas A'&'M is proud to partner with Khalifa University and Sandia National laboratories to help make it happen."

Source: WAM news agency website, Abu Dhabi, in English 24 Feb 11

**Load-Date:** February 24, 2011

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