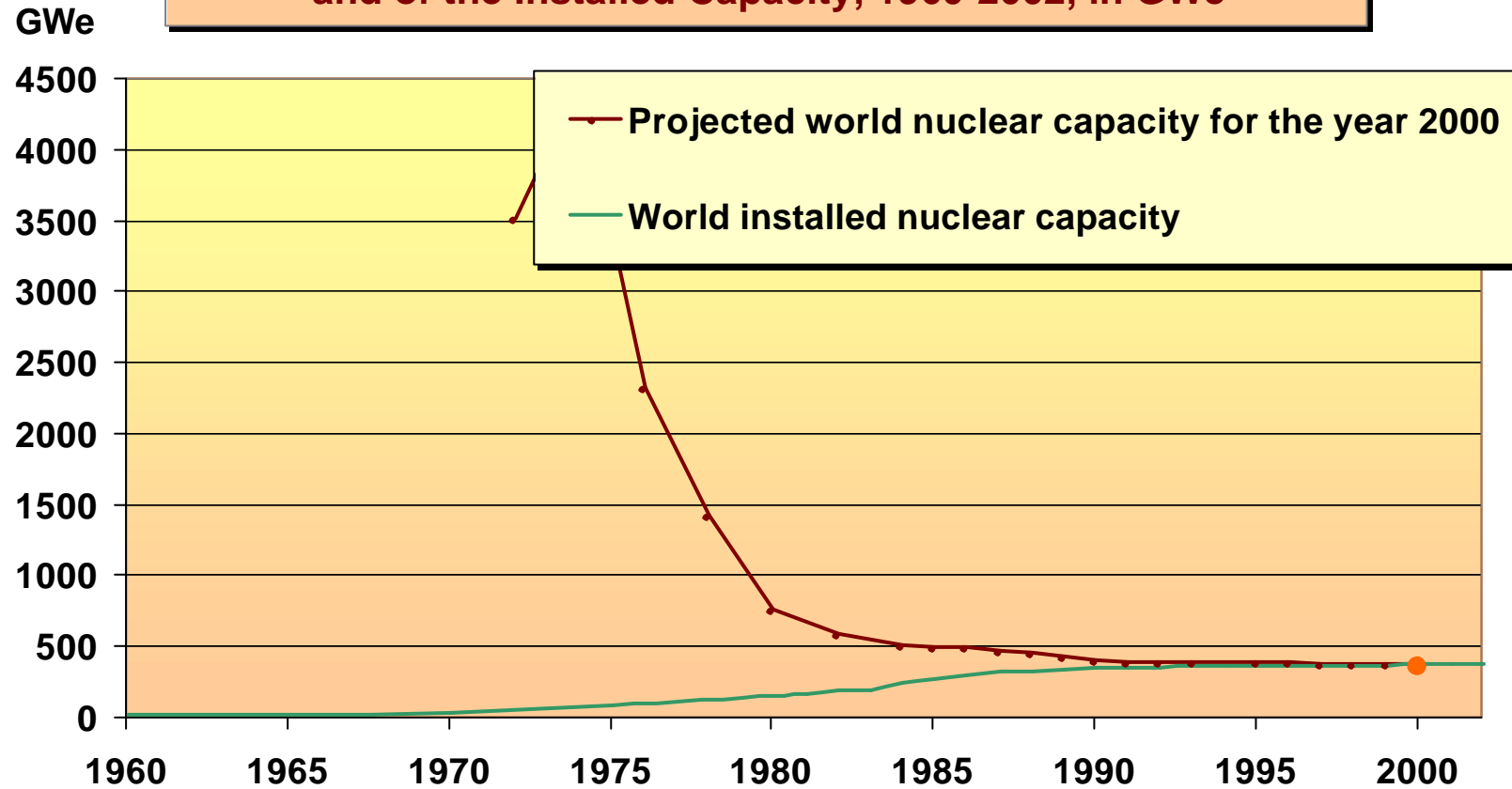


Evolution of the Projected World Nuclear Capacity for the Year 2000 and of the Installed Capacity, 1960-2002, in GWe



Source: IAEA, Annual Reports, Reference Data Series 1, Nuclear Power: Status and Trends, 1972-1986;
CEA, Les centrales nucléaires dans le monde, 1983-2002

NUC ÉNERGIE NUCLÉAIRE

NUCLEAR ENERGY

MON Monde

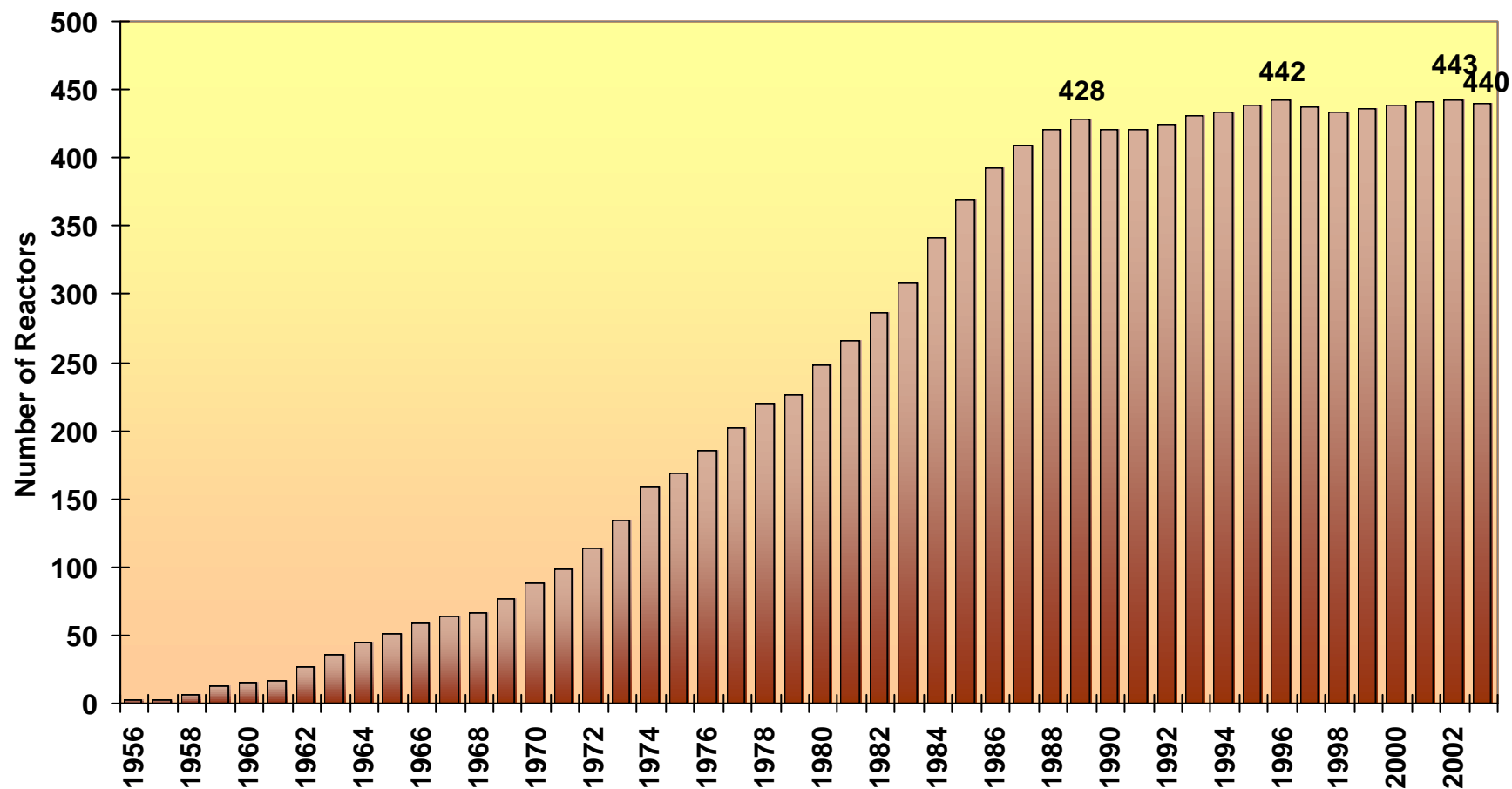
World

[NUC.MON.2.G.StartShut.F](#) Réacteurs mis en service et arrêtés dans le monde de 1956 à 1956-2003 [Graphe](#)

[NUC.MON.2.G.StartShut.E](#) Reactors in The World Startup and Shutdown from 1956 to 2003 1956-2003 [Graph](#)

MAJ:	2003/4/1	Français	English
Type:	Histogramme par année		
Source:	PRIS, ATOMWIRTSCHAFT, Doc. WISE-Paris, IAEA 1996-2004		
Création:			Oct-02
Modification:	XC - MAJ	Apr-03	Apr-03

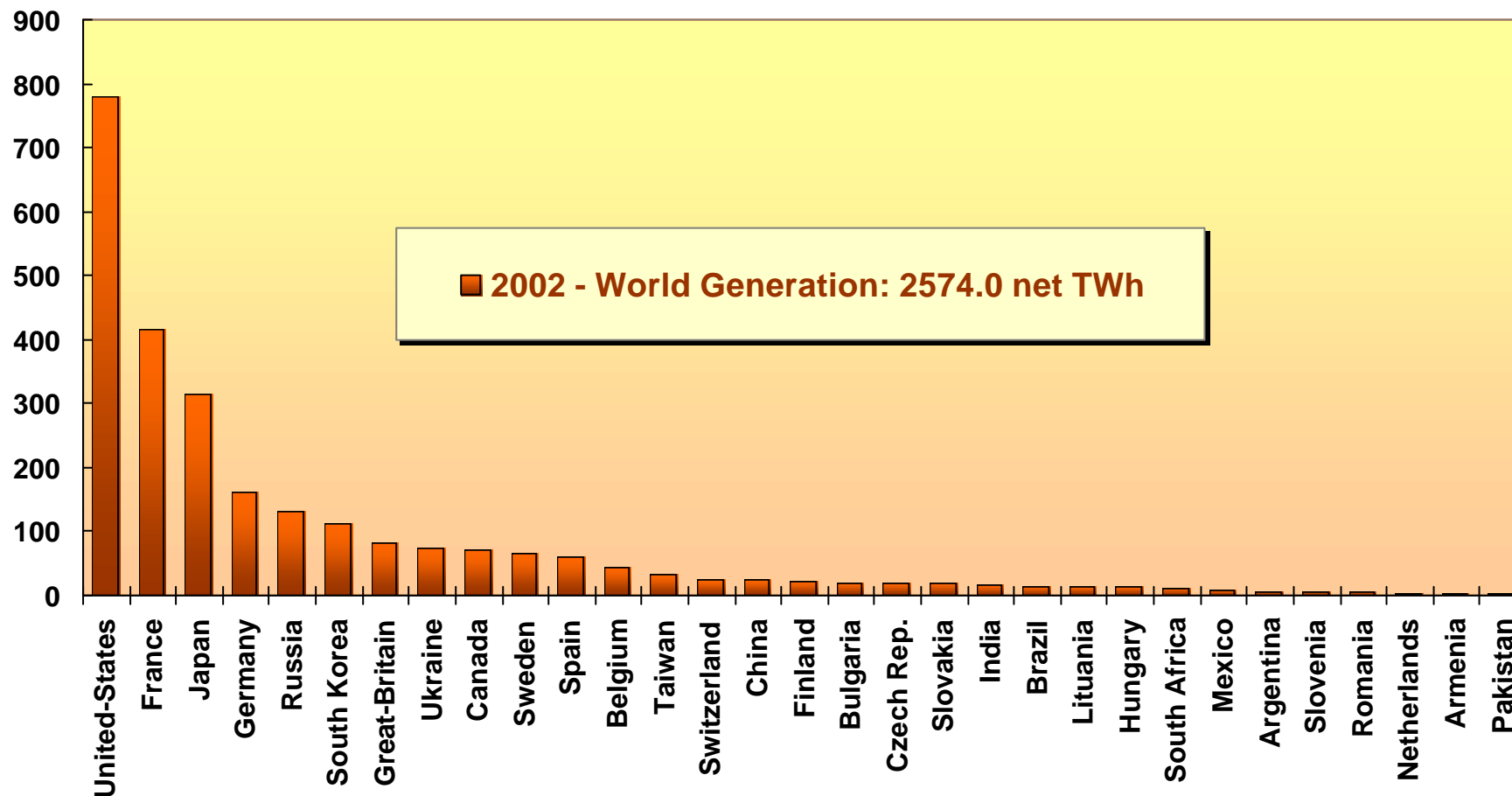
Reactors in Operation in the World
from 1956 to 2003



Source: PRIS, CEA 1998, ATOMWIRTSCHAFT, IAEA 2004

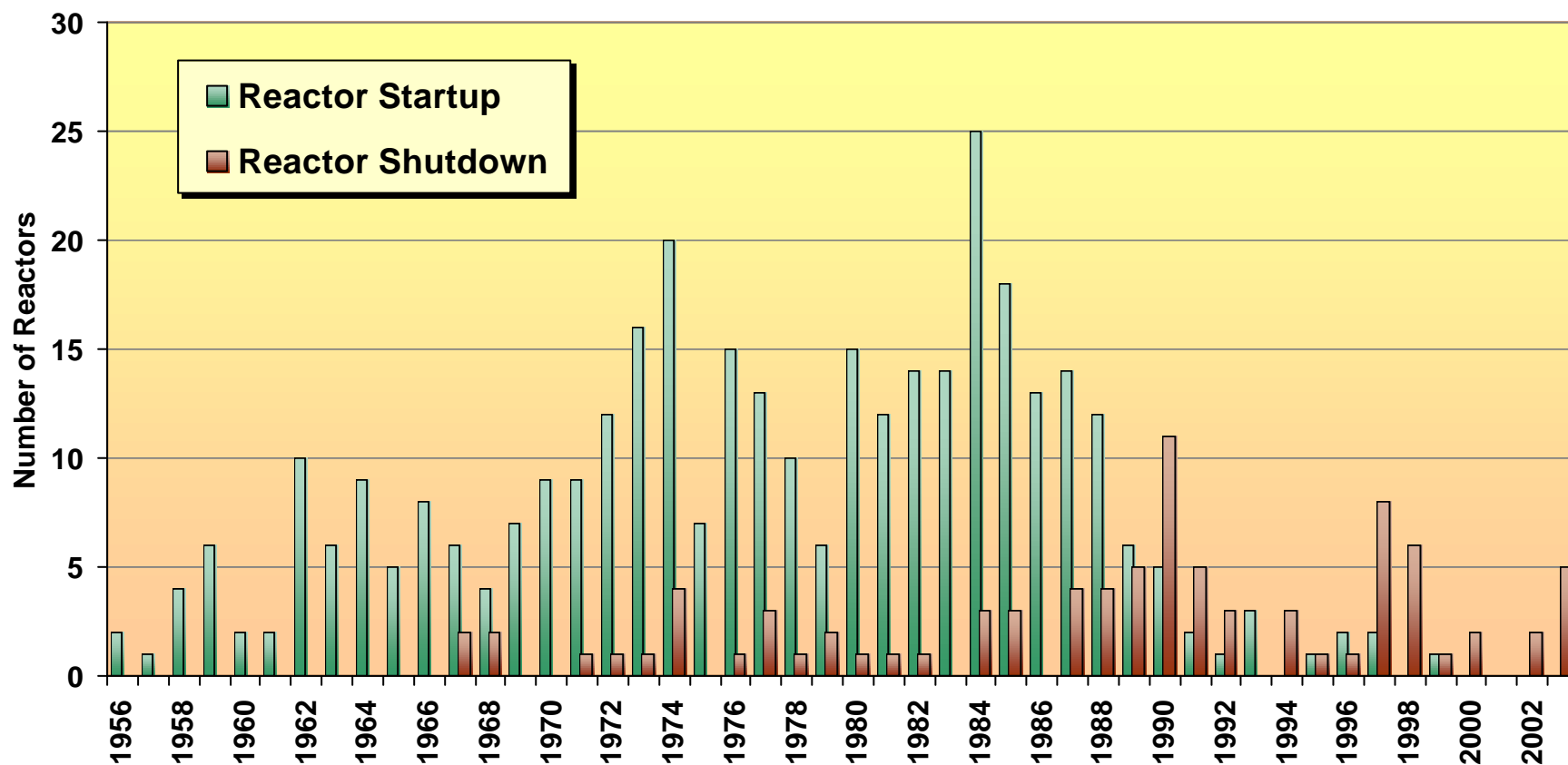
**Generation of Nuclear Electricity in the World
in 2002 (net TWh)**

TWh



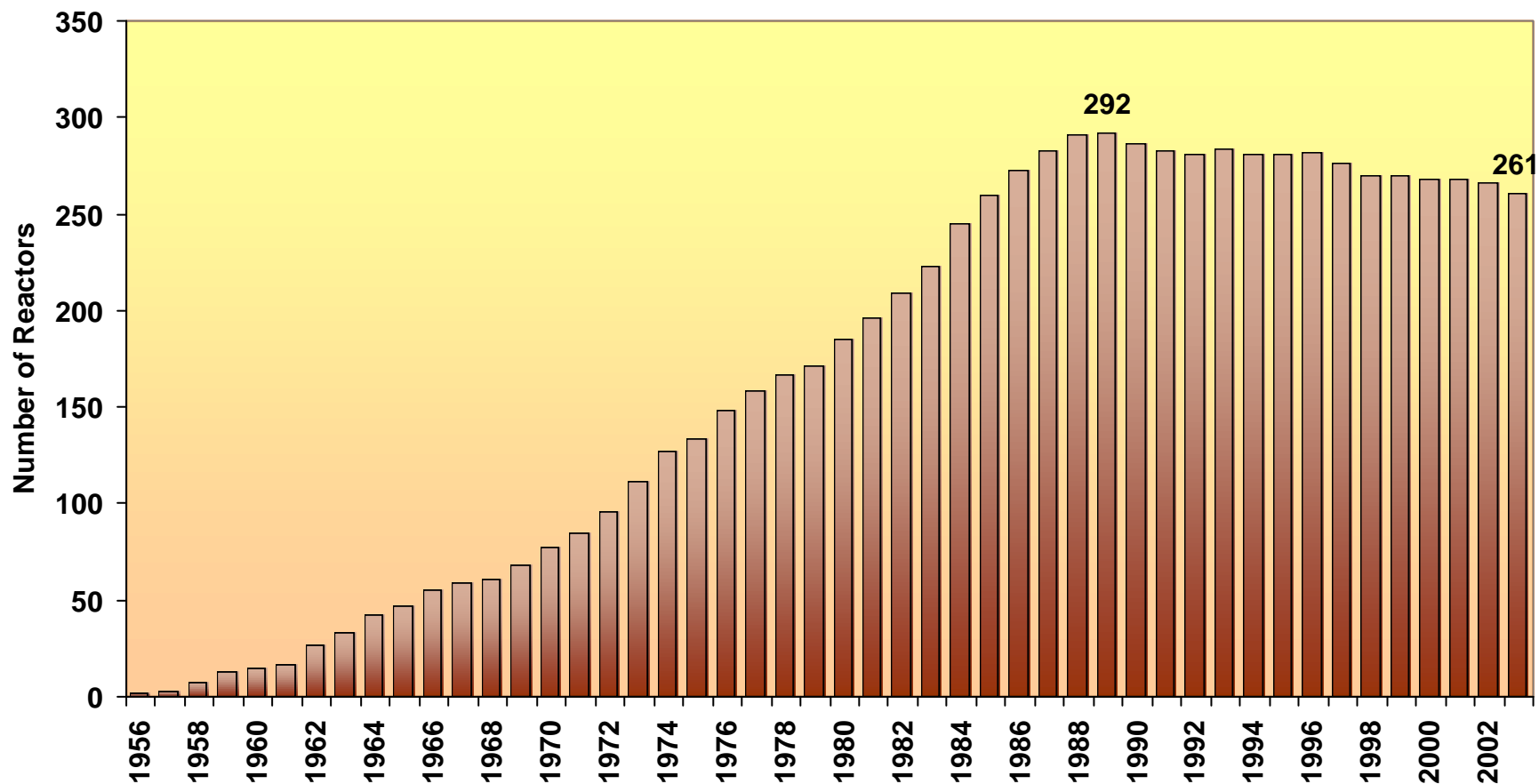
Source: IAEA/PRIS 2003

Western Europe & North America Reactors Startup and Shutdown
from 1956 to 2003



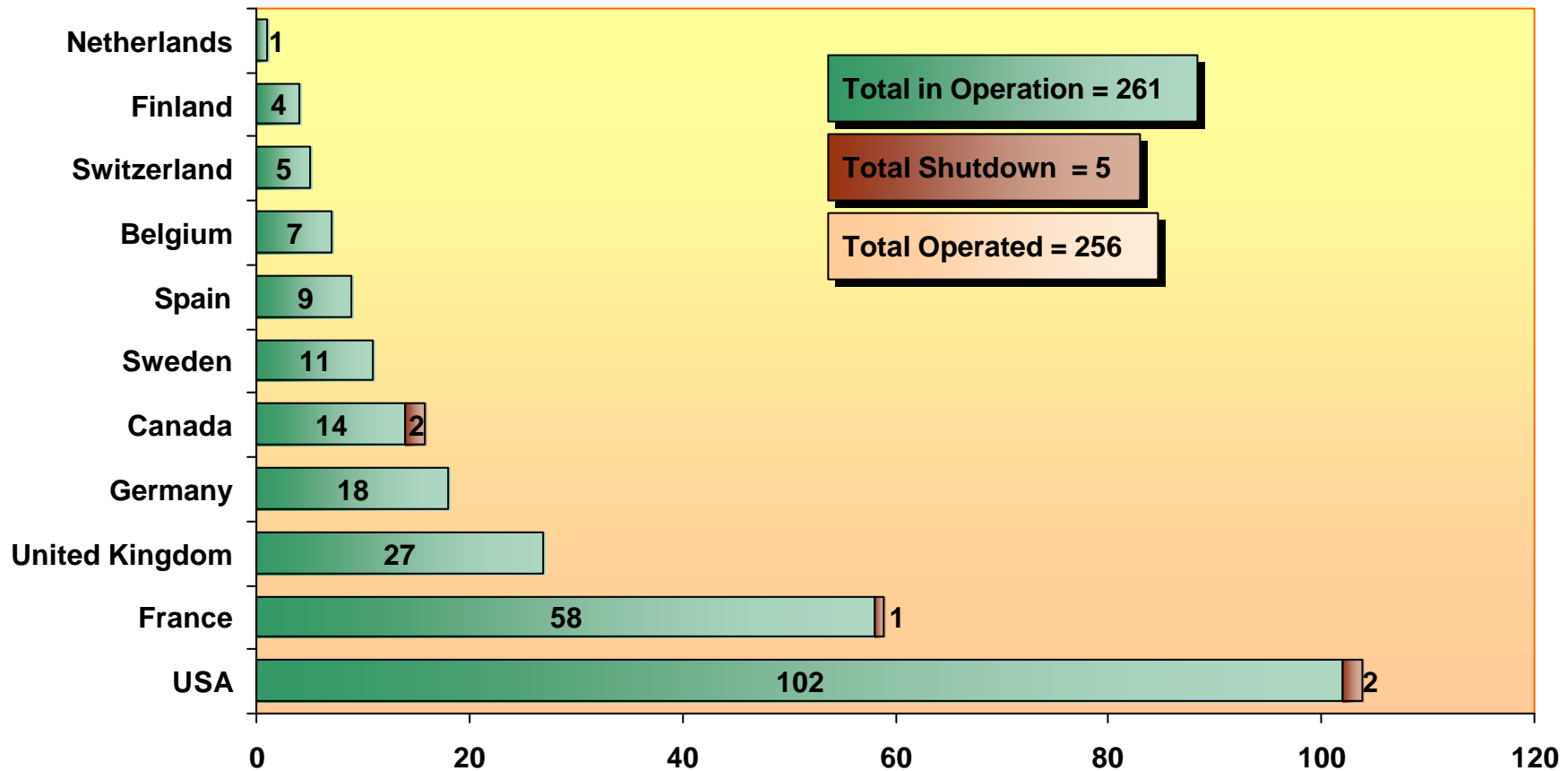
Source: PRIS, ATOMWIRTSCHAFT, Doc. WISE-Paris, IAEA 1996-2004

**Western Europe and North America
Nuclear Reactors in Operation from 1956 to 2003**



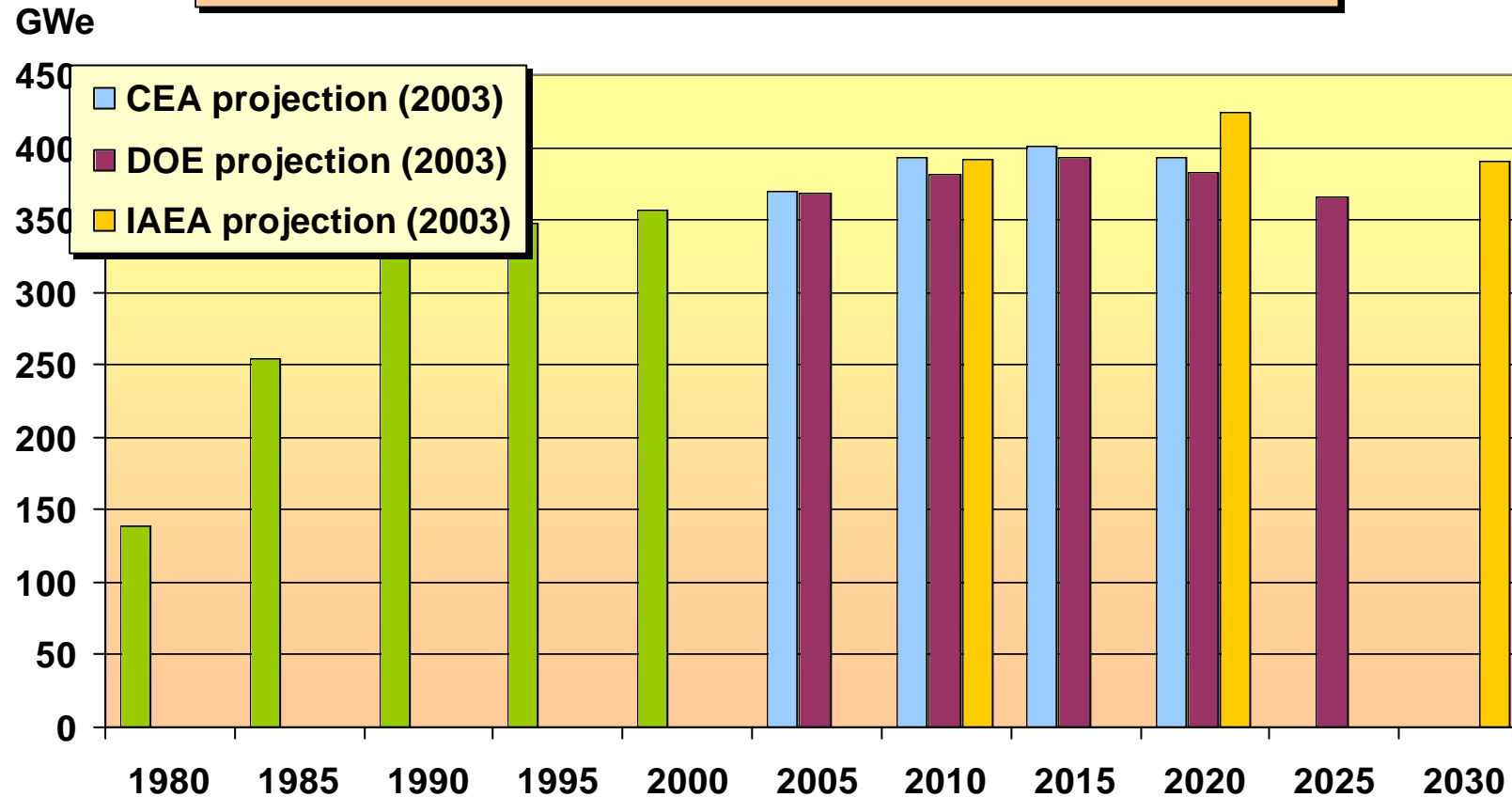
Source: PRIS, CEA 1998, ATOMWIRTSCHAFT, IAEA 2004

Operation of Nuclear Reactors in Western Europe and North America as of the end of 2003



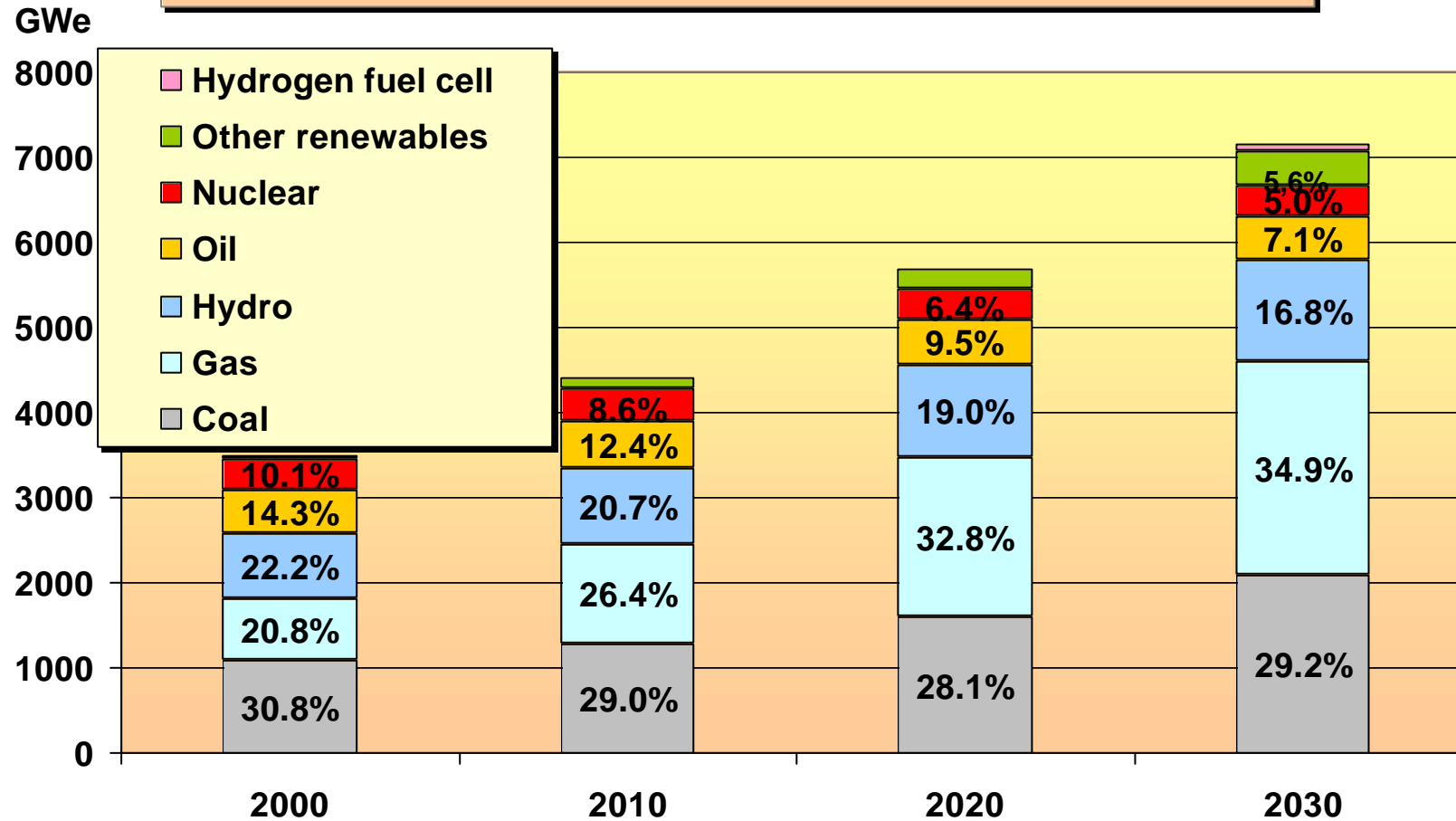
Source: IAEA 2004

**Projections of the World Nuclear Capacity 2005-2030
According to the CEA, US/DOE and IAEA, in GWe**



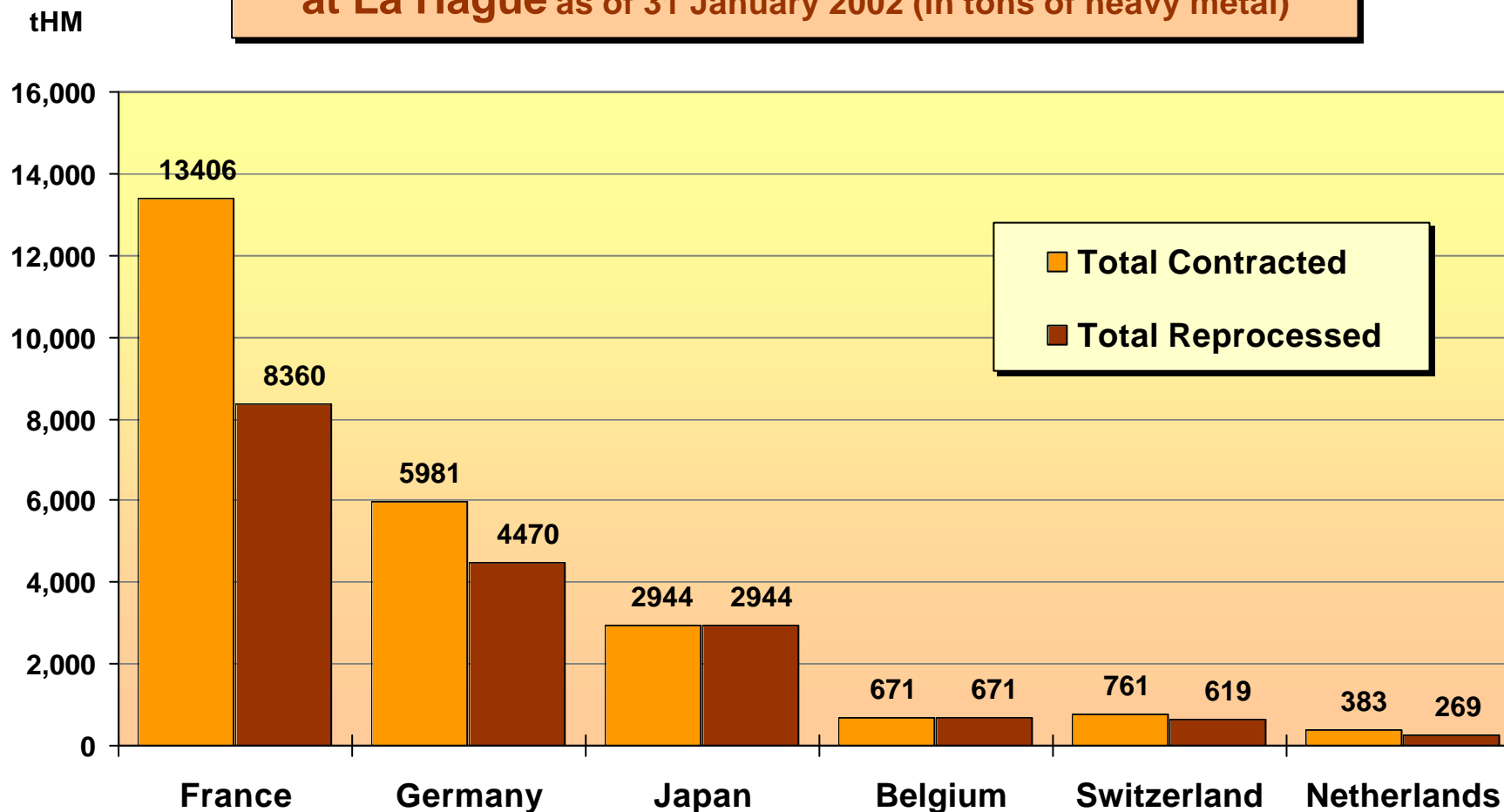
Source: AIEA, Reference Data Series 1, 2003;
CEA, Les centrales nucléaires dans le monde, 1983-2003;
DOE, International Energy Outlook 2003

Projection of the World Electricity Generating Capacity by Energy Source, 2000-2030 (in GWe)



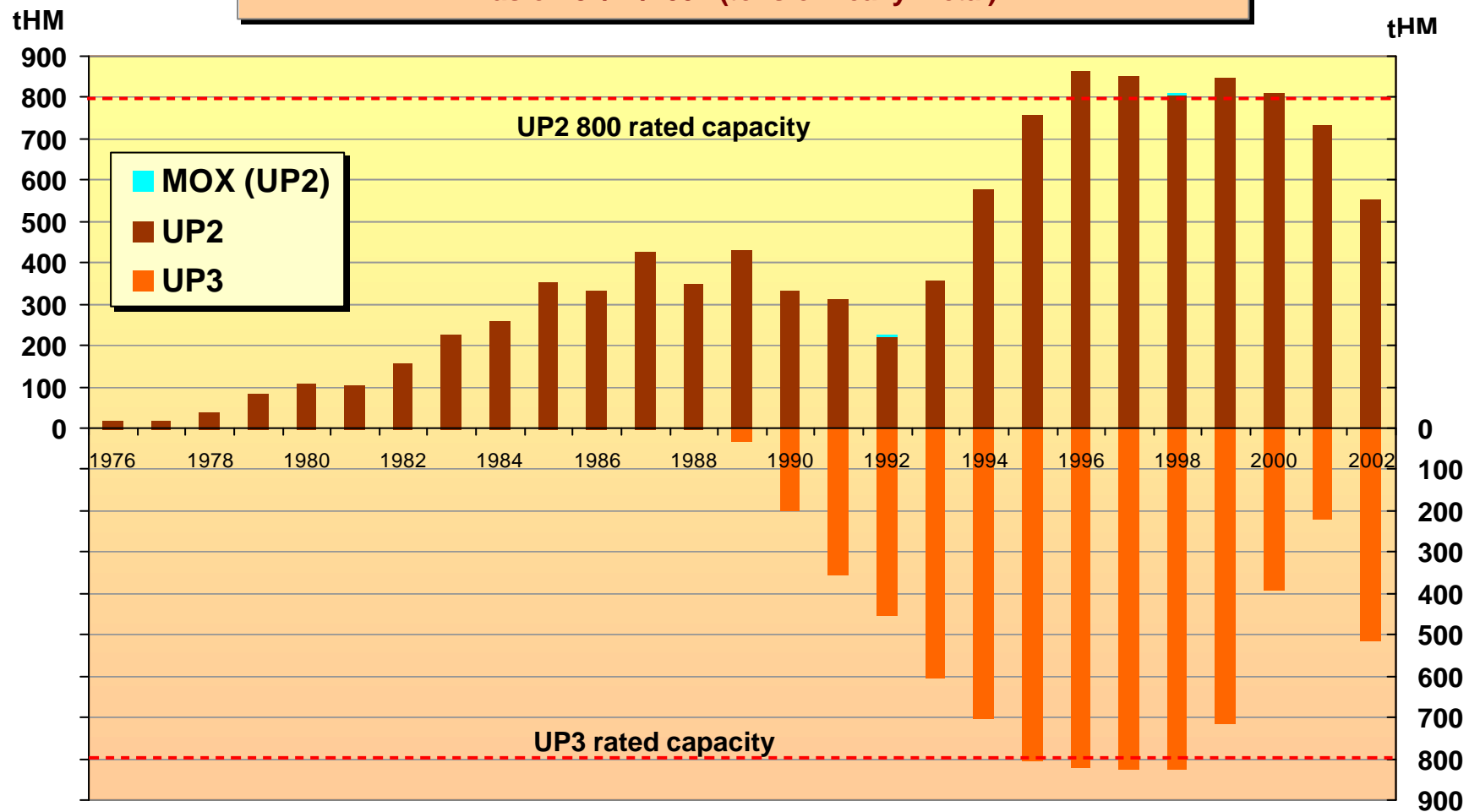
Source : IEA, World Energy Investment Outlook, 2003

Status of the Contracted and Reprocessed Spent Fuel at La Hague as of 31 January 2002 (in tons of heavy metal)



Source: Commission Spéciale et Permanente d'Information, bulletin n°10, avril 2002

**Annually Reprocessed LWR Spent Fuel at La Hague Plants
as of 31/12/2002 (tons of heavy metal)**



Source: COGEMA 2002, DGSNR 2003

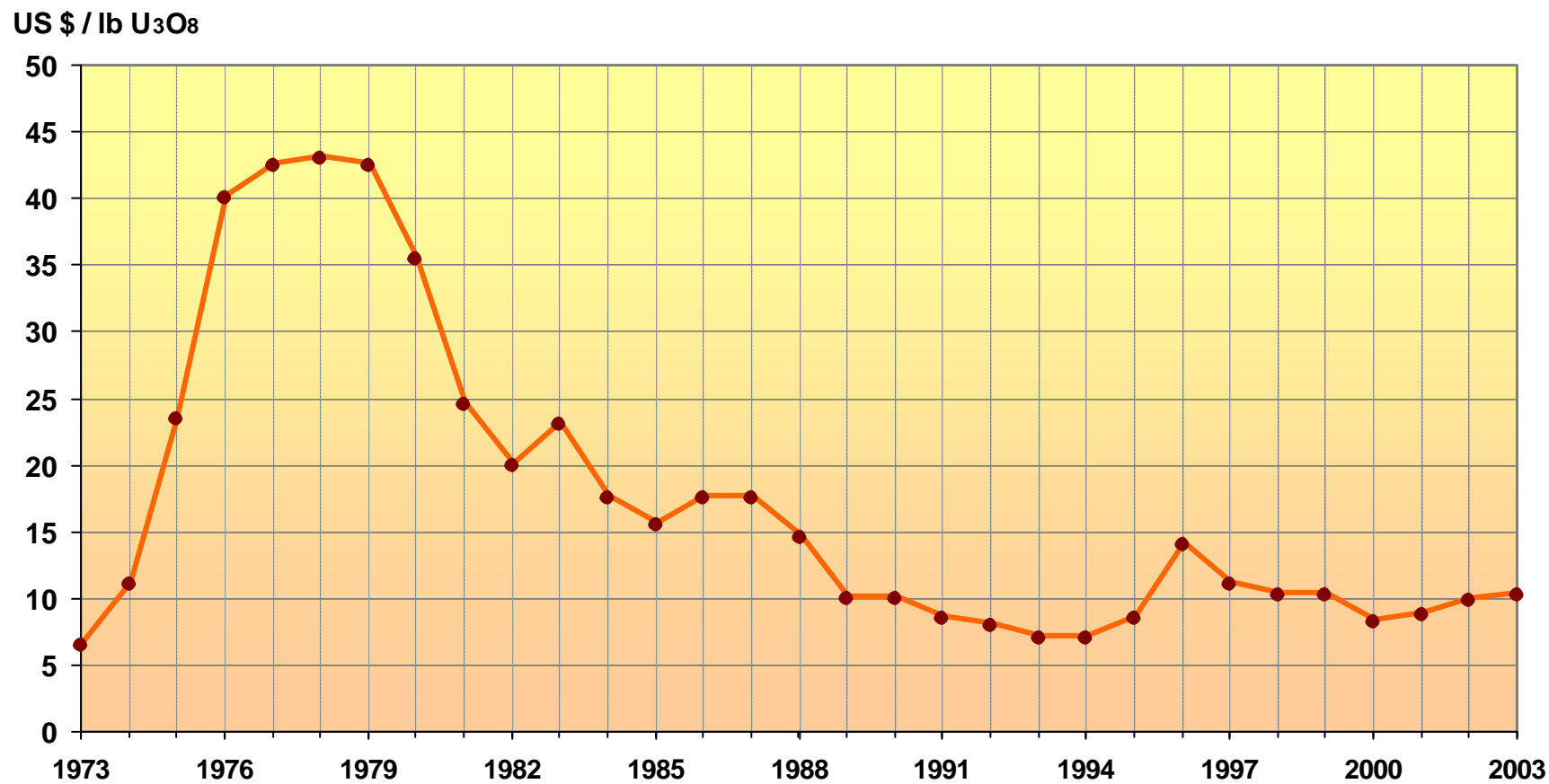
**Storage of French and Foreign Fuels
in La Hague Storage Ponds
as of 1st June 2003 (in tHM and % of total)**

	France	Germany	Belgium	Switzerland	Netherlands	Australia
Spent Light Water Reactor Fuel	6987.0 87.5%	376.0 4.7%	0.0 0.0%	56.0 0.7%	17.0 0.2%	
Spent Re-Enriched Uranium Fuel	74.0 0.9%	1.0 0.01%				
Spent Mixed Oxide Fuel	321.0 4.0%	52.0 0.7%				
Spent Material Testing Reactor Fuel	0.5 0.01%		0.3 < 0,01%			0.2 < 0,01%
Fresh Mixed Oxide Fuel*	87.0 1.1%	11.0 0.1%				

* for Fresh Mixed Oxide Fuel, figures as of 31 December 2001, COGEMA doesn't publish them since this date.

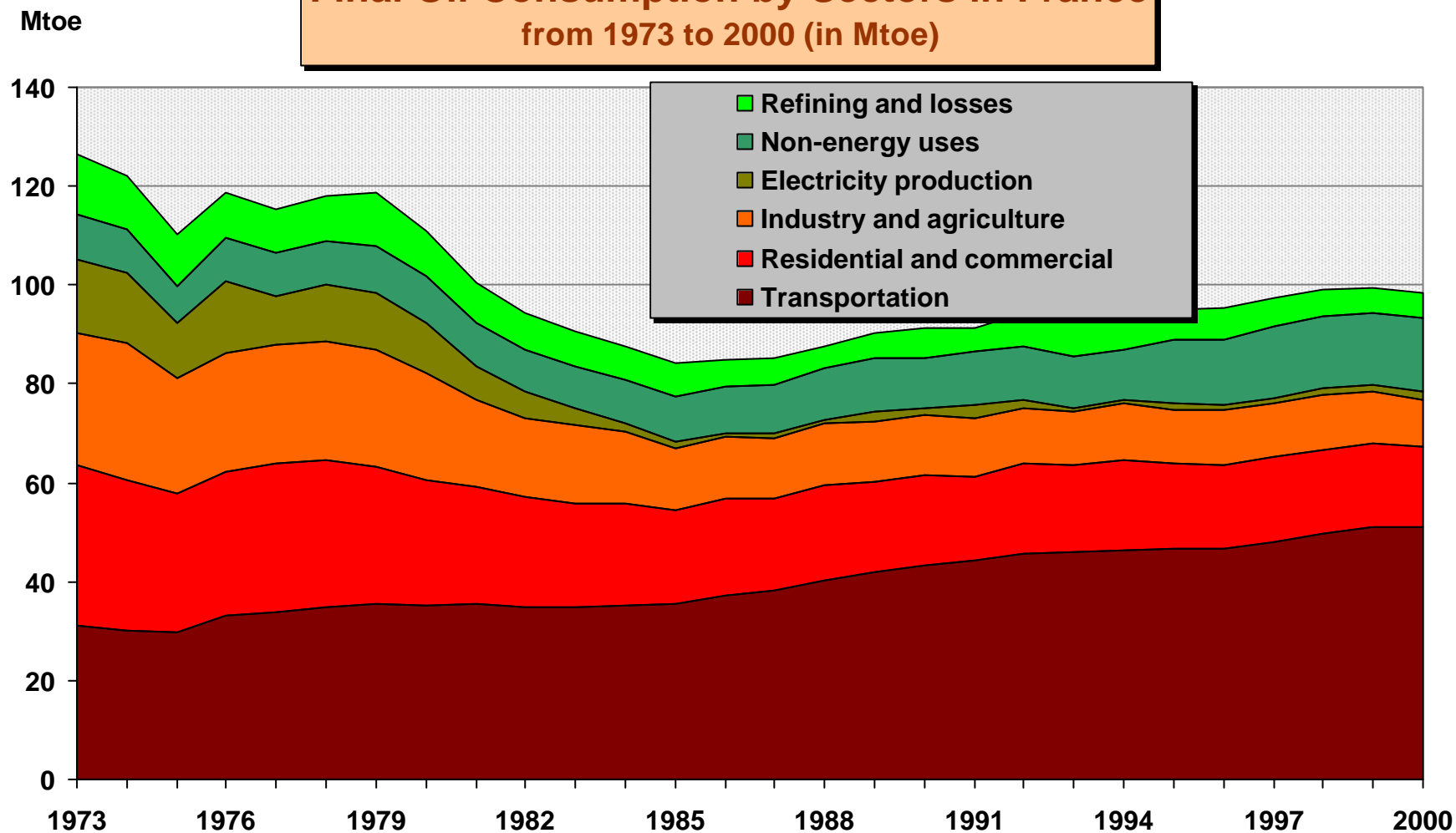
Source: COGEMA Web

Uranium World Market
Spot Price 1973-Feb 2003 (US \$ /lb U₃O₈)



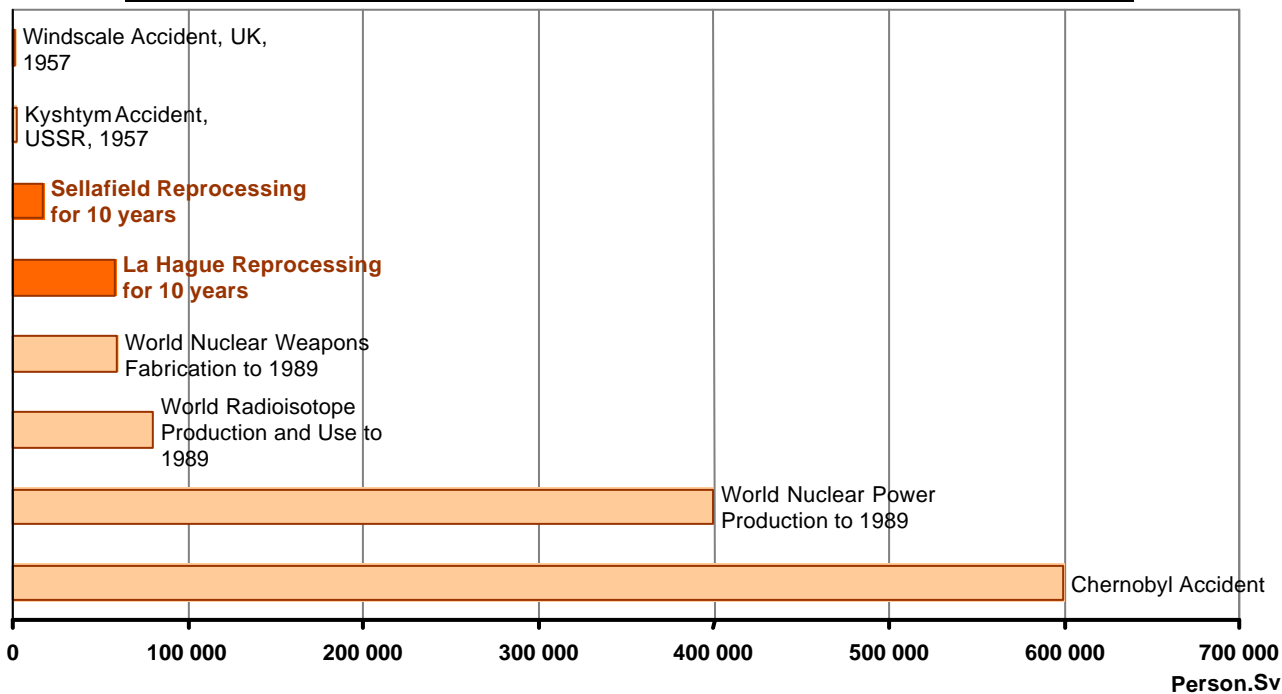
Source: COGEMA (1998) ; Nuclear Fuel (1998-2000) ; Ux Company (web, 2003)

Final Oil Consumption by Sectors in France
from 1973 to 2000 (in Mtoe)



Source: Observatoire de l'Énergie, 1992 ; DGEMP, 1998-2001

**Global Collective Doses Induced by Anthropogenic Radiation Sources
in Person.Sievert**



Source: WISE-Paris, "Possible Toxic Effects From the Nuclear Reprocessing Plants at Sellafield (UK) and Cap La Hague (France)", EP/STOA, 10/2001

The collective dose stemming from the radioactive discharges to the environment from Sellafield and La Hague correspond to a large scale nuclear accident of the level of the Kyshtym nuclear waste explosion or the Windscale fire, both in 1957, every year or to about 1/7 of the impact of the Chernobyl disaster over a 10-year period of operation.

Did you know that...

- FEPCO Nov 03: 18.9 trillion yen over 40 years = 320 t of plutonium
- 60,000 yen / g of plutonium
= 40 x the price of gold (1,500 yen/g)

Did you know that...

the French and British owners of plutonium have allocated a zero value in their official accounts to their several-dozen-tons of plutonium stocks?

For 28 years, until 1972,
YOKOI Shoichi lived in the forests of
Guam and did not realize
that World War II had finished
a generation earlier.

Today, 28 years after negotiating
the first reprocessing contracts,
it is about time that the plutonium industry
gets out of the jungle
and lives up to the reality
of the 21st Century.