

## Tales From the Emerging World

# The Nuclear Revival



MACRO INSIGHT | EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY TEAM | 2023

As the world gears up to tackle global warming, renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and hydro power are at the forefront of solutions offered to avert a climate catastrophe. Yet a case needs to be made to include nuclear power in the mix of tools to fight climate change. Given the challenges in quickly expanding renewable energy sources like solar, and increased geopolitical concerns around energy independence, policy makers are finally waking up to the promise of nuclear power.

French president Emmanuel Macron recently announced a €1 billion package of funding in support of small nuclear reactors and pledged to construct 14 new generation reactors.<sup>1,2</sup> Newly elected South Korean President Yoon Sukyeol is aiming for nuclear to account for 30% of total power generation, a reversal in policy from the previous president.<sup>3</sup> Japan, home to the 2011 Fukushima nuclear accident, recently restarted nuclear capacity.<sup>4</sup> China intends to build more nuclear reactors over the next 15 years — 150 in total — more than the rest of the world combined has built over the last 35 years.<sup>5</sup>

Yet, a rebranding of this “elemental” power is needed to overcome legacy perceptions. Nuclear is carbon free, more reliable than other renewables, and possesses a strong safety track record, on par with solar and wind energy. Nuclear energy produces zero direct carbon or GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions. In fact, nuclear has lower GHG emissions than solar and wind when including indirect emissions over its lifecycle. Over the past 50 years, nuclear power has reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by more than 60 gigatons, which is almost two years’

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<sup>1</sup> The New York Times, February 10, 2022, Alderman, L., *France announces major nuclear power buildup*

<sup>2</sup> Reuters, November 9, 2021, Kar-Gupta, Sudip, *Macron says France will build new nuclear energy reactors*

<sup>3</sup> Bloomberg.com, March 9, 2022, Lee, H., *South Korea's Pro-Nuclear President-Elect Boosts Atomic Stocks*

<sup>4</sup> Reuters, October 5, 2021, Obayashi, Y., *Japan Eyes Renewables, nuclear restart in race for 2030 climate goal*

<sup>5</sup> Bloomberg.com, November 2, 2021, Murtaugh, D., *China's Climate Goals Hinge on a \$440 Billion Nuclear Buildout*

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worth of global emissions.<sup>6</sup> Nuclear has a proven track record for historic decarbonization: three of the five fastest declines in the carbon intensity of energy occurred in countries that embraced nuclear power (Display 1).

The global energy system requires redundancy and reliability that is hard to achieve with renewables alone. Solar, wind and hydro depend on weather conditions and seasonal cycles that limit consistent use. While battery technology is improving, wind and solar are not reliable “baseload” energy sources.

Nuclear power is currently the only carbon-free energy source that can reliably deliver electricity, day or night, 24/7, to critical service providers like hospitals or data centers, more so than any other energy sources including solar, wind and natural gas.<sup>7</sup>

Arguably the biggest misconception about nuclear power is safety. High-

profile accidents like Chernobyl and Fukushima have amplified longstanding fears around nuclear. Yet deaths resulting from nuclear energy are 99% lower than deaths from coal and 97% lower than deaths from gas.<sup>8</sup> Radiation exposure from Chernobyl, the worst nuclear accident in history, caused an estimated 4,000 premature deaths, according to the United Nations.<sup>9</sup> While this is an unthinkable tragedy, researchers have estimated that as many as 4.5 million people died in a single year (2019) from exposure to air pollution caused by fossil fuels.<sup>10</sup>

What then explains the general public’s fear of nuclear power? To start, nuclear accidents seem to have been seared into the public consciousness. In nearly every case that a country has shut down nuclear power plants, “dirty” power has replaced carbon-free electricity.<sup>11</sup> Nuclear waste is a serious concern, but

90% of nuclear waste is “low-level” and only 1% radioactive.<sup>12</sup> Three percent of the waste is considered “high-level,” but contrary to popular belief, it is dense and relatively small: by some estimates, the nuclear fuel waste generated in the United States over the past 60 years would “fit on a football field, stacked 20 feet high.”<sup>13</sup>

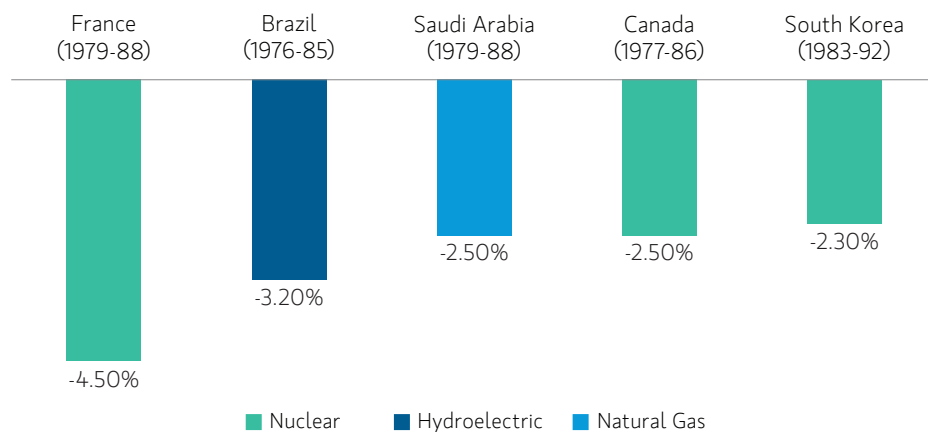
Many experts argue that the high cost of nuclear power plants is a function of decades of bureaucracy and bad policies. It’s hard to imagine but since 1975, with regulatory red tape slowing the licensing process, no new nuclear plant has ever reached operation.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, renewables other than nuclear receive far more generous subsidies and tax breaks. For example, in 2018, nuclear received a mere \$13 million in federal tax incentives per unit of energy produced, while wind received over \$2 billion and solar over \$3.3 billion.<sup>15</sup>

Emerging market countries, including China, South Korea and India, have demonstrated a willingness to embrace nuclear energy (Display 2 - see following page).

China is the world’s new champion for nuclear energy. President Xi Jinping considers nuclear as a key part of the “Made in China 2025” strategy, designed to bolster high-tech industries. China also announced the construction of the world’s first commercial small modular reactor in South China’s Hainan Province. After completion, the reactor will have an annual power generation capacity of 1 billion-kilowatt-hours, meeting the energy demands of 526,000 homes.<sup>16</sup>

## DISPLAY 1 Nuclear Can Drastically Alter a Carbon Footprint

Five fastest declines in energy intensity of carbon



Source: The Breakthrough Institute, December 17, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> International Energy Agency, 2019, *Nuclear Power in a Clean Energy System*

<sup>7</sup> Energy.gov, March 24, 2021, Mueller, M., *Nuclear power is the most reliable energy source and it’s not even close*

<sup>8</sup> Our World in Data, November 28, 2020, Ritchie, H. & Roser, M., *Nuclear energy*

<sup>9</sup> World Health Organization, September 5, 2005, *Chernobyl: The True Scale of the accident*

<sup>10</sup> Our World in Data, November 12, 2019,

Ritchie, H., & Roser, M., *Outdoor Air Pollution*

<sup>11</sup> Foreign Policy, October 8, 2021, Nordhaus, T., *In global energy crisis, anti-nuclear chickens come home to roost*

<sup>12</sup> World Nuclear Association – January 2022, *Radioactive Waste Management / Nuclear Waste Disposal*

<sup>13</sup> The Wall Street Journal, January 11, 2019, Goldstein, J. S., & Qvist, S. A., *Only nuclear energy can save the planet*

<sup>14</sup> Refers to entities whose initial application for a construction permit / operating license was filed with the NRC

<sup>15</sup> Forbes, December 27, 2020, Bryce, R., *Why is solar energy getting 250 times more in federal tax credits than nuclear?*

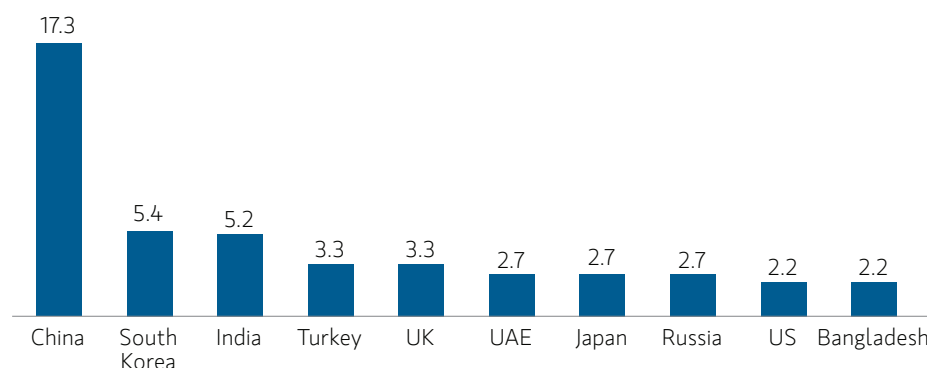
<sup>16</sup> CNNC, July 4, 2021, *World’s first commercial Linglong One onshore small reactor starts construction*

Given the challenges of achieving “net zero” through our current global energy mix, we expect nuclear to become a more favored alternative and play a key role in a coordinated global energy transition. We also believe nuclear power can play a role in helping developing countries achieve energy security without the need to rely on fossil fuels. Several hurdles remain including safety, cost and public support. But just as COVID led to seismic changes in how we work, climate concerns and geopolitical events will revive support for nuclear power: a safe, reliable and carbon-free source of energy.

#### DISPLAY 2

### Emerging Markets Leads New Nuclear Capacity Additions

Total under construction reactor net capacity (in thousands MWe)



Source: “World Nuclear Performance Report 2021”

## Risk Considerations

There is no assurance that a portfolio will achieve its investment objective. Portfolios are subject to market risk, which is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the portfolio will decline and that the value of portfolio shares may therefore be less than what you paid for them. Market values can change daily due to economic and other events (e.g. natural disasters, health crises, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) that affect markets, countries, companies or governments. It is difficult to predict the timing, duration, and potential adverse effects (e.g. portfolio liquidity) of events. Accordingly, you can lose money investing in this portfolio. Please be aware that this portfolio may be subject to certain additional risks. In general, **equities securities**’ values also fluctuate in response to activities specific to a company. Investments in **foreign markets** entail special risks such as currency, political, economic, market and liquidity risks. The risks of investing in **emerging market countries** are greater than the risks generally associated with investments in foreign developed countries. Stocks of **small-capitalization companies** entail special risks, such as limited product lines, markets, and financial resources, and greater market volatility than securities of larger, more-established companies. **Derivative instruments** can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and may have a potentially large negative impact on the Portfolio’s performance. **Illiquid securities** may be more difficult to sell and value than public traded securities (liquidity risk). **Non-diversified portfolios** often invest in a more limited number of issuers. As such, changes in the financial condition or market value of a single issuer may cause greater volatility. **Cryptocurrency (notably, Bitcoin)** operates as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that is used like money. It is not backed by any government. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency may experience very high volatility.

## DEFINITIONS

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country’s borders in a specific time period. It includes all private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and net exports.

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