Driving deeper decarbonization with nuclear energy

The world now, for the first time in history, is meeting the Paris Agreement climate goals of limiting global warming to below 2°C by 2050. Numerous projections show that fossil fuels will need to meet the goal of zero global energy by 2050. If this is or is not the case, this column examines promising nuclear reactors, such as one located in a German power plant, that could be deployed by 2030 to avoid carbon emissions. Since 2017, two new reactors have been constructed in South Korea and are now on line. If all goes well, another six will be operational by 2030. These reactors could help meet the goals of the Paris Agreement by 2050. The new plants could be considered a leap forward in nuclear energy. The challenge is to make it happen.

To achieve the necessary scale, use, and rate of nuclear energy deployment, a new paradigm needs to be conceived. The nuclear industry must be repositioned and transformed in ways that can address the current and future challenges. The current challenges for the nuclear industry are: (1) reducing cost, (2) improving performance, and (3) deploying reactors at the required pace. The new paradigm must focus on the deployment of new reactors and technologies that can meet the scale and pace of emissions reduction required.

To achieve the scale and pace of reductions required, advanced nuclear reactors, such as those envisioned by the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP), must be deployed. Advanced reactors are needed to achieve the scale and pace of emissions reduction required. The GNEP project is an example of how advanced reactors can be deployed. The GNEP project is a partnership between the United States, Japan, and India. The goal of the GNEP project is to deploy advanced reactors in the United States, Japan, and India. The GNEP project is an example of how advanced reactors can be deployed.

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