

РЕКЛАМНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ НАУЧНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ,  
ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ФИРМ И ФИРМ-ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙADVERTISING MATTERS OF INVESTMENT  
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### Изменения климата в Арктике: риски и последствия

В ТАСС (г. Санкт-Петербург) состоится пресс-конференция, посвященная Всемирному дню метеорологии.

О влиянии глобального потепления на природные процессы, происходящие в Арктической зоне, исследованиях полярных циклонов и локальном экологическом мониторинге расскажут ведущий научный сотрудник Главной геофизической обсерватории им. А.И. Воейкова Росгидромета **Андрей Киселёв**, проректор по научной работе и взаимодействию с государственными органами и филиалами Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета **Иван Мушкет**, профессор кафедры метеорологических прогнозов Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, д.м.н. **Сергей Смышляев**, ведущий научный сотрудник лаборатории спутниковой океанографии Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, д-р физ.-мат. наук **Елизавета Заболотских**.

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### Asia needs nuclear energy to supply clean and reliable electricity

21 March 2018

“Asia needs nuclear energy to meet its economic, energy and environmental goals” according to Agneta Rising, Director General of World Nuclear Association, who was speaking at the Sustainable Energy Technology Asia 2018 conference in Bangkok, Thailand.

Nuclear energy is growing rapidly in Asia. Over the last five years nuclear generation in Asia increased by 35%.

Asia is a focus of new nuclear build, with 40 of the 56 reactors under construction globally being built in Asian countries. New countries are planning to start using nuclear generation, with construction of Bangladesh’s first reactor underway and preparations progressing in countries such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

#### South East Asia

However, plans for nuclear energy are still in the development phase in South East Asia.

South East Asia has become reliant on fossil fuels for electricity supplies, with coal-fired generation increasing dramatically, quadrupling since 2000. Electricity demand has risen sharply in the region and is expected to double over the next 20 years.

“Countries in South East Asia can be part of a global clean energy future by committing to use nuclear energy. This will help reduce pollution, improve air quality and deliver better public health”, said Agneta Rising.

Rising told the conference that international vendors and supply chain companies are ready to work with businesses in the region to bring investment and help develop a highly skilled workforce. To enable this, governments need to establish clear energy policies and develop nuclear energy infrastructure, training and education.

“Nuclear energy will provide a clean and reliable 24/7 supply of electricity at a competitive price”, Rising added.

**World Nuclear Association** is the international organisation that represents the global nuclear industry. Its mission is to promote a wider understanding of nuclear energy among key international influencers by producing authoritative information, developing common industry positions, and contributing to the energy debate, as well as to pave the way for expanding nuclear business.

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**Toward the tipping point: new research provides  
 a reality check on the outlook for renewable energy**

Technology Radar 2018 “Renewable Energy” report – launched today by Lloyd’s Register – analyses the sizeable renewable energy impacts in the next five (5) years and beyond. It provides answers from leading industry experts on their optimism, concerns and investment outlook on tomorrow’s energy mix.

If there were doubts that renewable energy sources could ever compete effectively with oil, natural gas and coal in power generation, developments in the past two years should have dispelled them! But, what will it take for renewable energy to become the primary form of energy consumed?

The Lloyd’s Register 2018 Technology Radar – Renewable Energy study, published today, asks the question: when will renewable energy become the dominant source of energy? Furthermore, the study examines which technologies are likely to have the greatest impact in different countries, and what are the key drivers and inhibitors for success.

The research sought the insights and opinions of leaders across the sector, as well as a survey of 800 professionals and experts around the world. The survey included respondents from organisations across the renewables value chain, including traditional energy companies with renewable energy assets or activities.

Respondents were asked to give their perspective on the challenges that need to be overcome for renewables to be the primary form of energy consumed, the rate of growth in their country and to rate a number of technologies and developments in terms of their potential impact, the amount of time it would take for these technologies to hit the market, and how likely they are to be adopted once they do. Respondents were also asked to reflect on the pace and success of innovation in their sector – and what they see as the major drivers and blockers post 2018.

**Key findings include:**

Respondents expect grid parity for solar to be achieved first in China (2022), followed by Spain and UAE in 2024, and by Australia and the US in 2025. For wind power generation, grid parity is expected in Germany and UK by 2024, USA and Denmark in 2025, and in Sweden by 2033.

Although a minority of respondents (10%) believe that renewables have already overtaken fossil fuels in their country, or will do so in the next two years, 58% believe that this milestone will not be reached until after 2025.

Renewable economics are unquestionably improving, but 62% of respondents say that high development costs remain the primary argument against pursuing renewables in their country. However, the cost of building solar capacity for utility-scale generation has more than halved in the past 10 years, which has helped to fuel the rapid expansion of solar capacity worldwide since 2014.

More than 45% of the surveyed executives (including 55% of those based in Europe) say that resistance to on-shore wind turbines in their countries is too strong to enable significant growth from this source.

An overwhelming 71% agree that technology advances will do more in the next five (5) years to improve the economic case for renewables than policy or regulatory changes. There is an expectation for advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), demand response management (DRM) systems, networked sensors and accuracy of asset monitoring data to have a beneficial impact on operational performance. However, 36% identify policy inconsistency as an inhibiting factor.

37% of respondents indicate the slow development of storage technologies as the most important factor inhibiting the growth of renewables in the energy mix. Utilities need to be able to call on energy producers for additional power whenever it is required, whether for load balancing or meeting surges. Green hydrogen provides an alternative form of storage to electrochemical batteries as hydrogen fuel cells can store power for considerably longer.

42% of respondents agree that reaching grid parity will not be enough to cause a sustained increase in investment in renewables. Subsidies are critical to support developments in most markets.

“Our latest Technology Radar – Renewable Energy research reflects the most current and forward-looking attitudes, actions, and investment behaviours in both global and local renewable energy markets. These trends are striving to shape tomorrow’s sustainable energy mix and are framing a clear end in sight for a big transformational shift in

