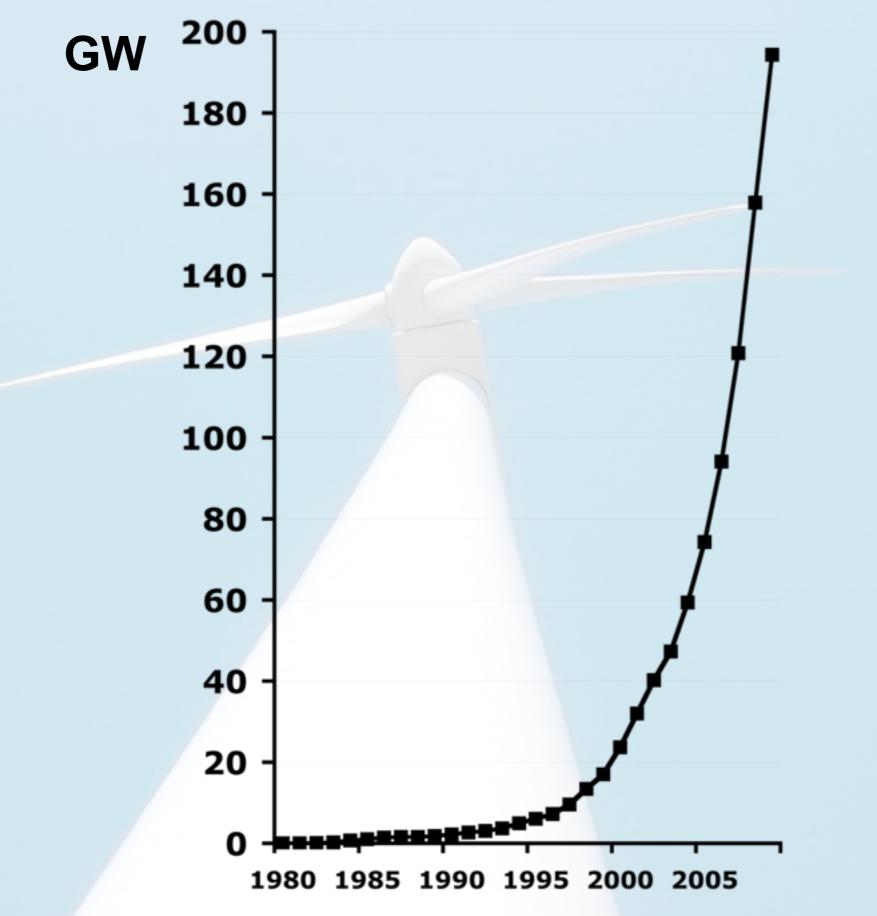


Opportunitites with renewable energy

Tomas Kåberger

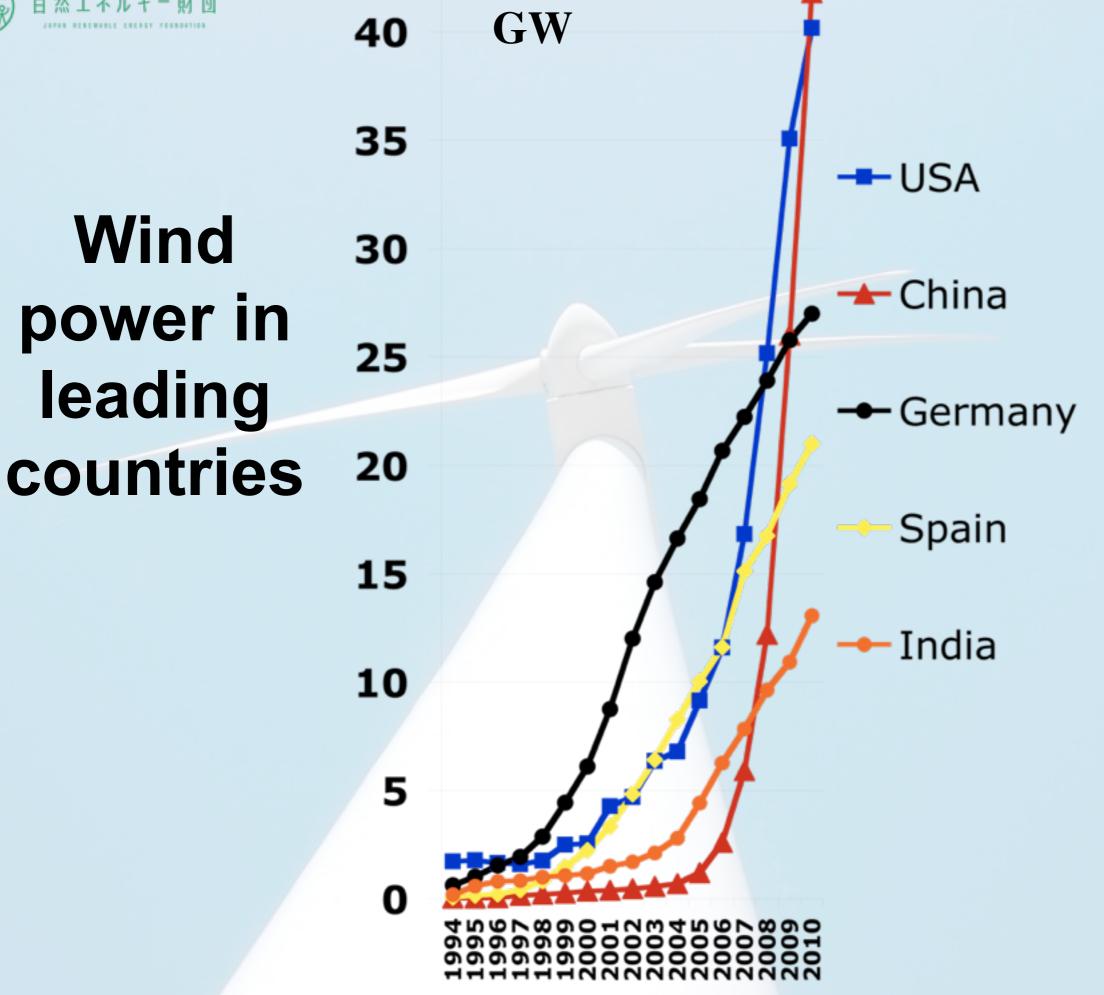


Global Wind power capacity

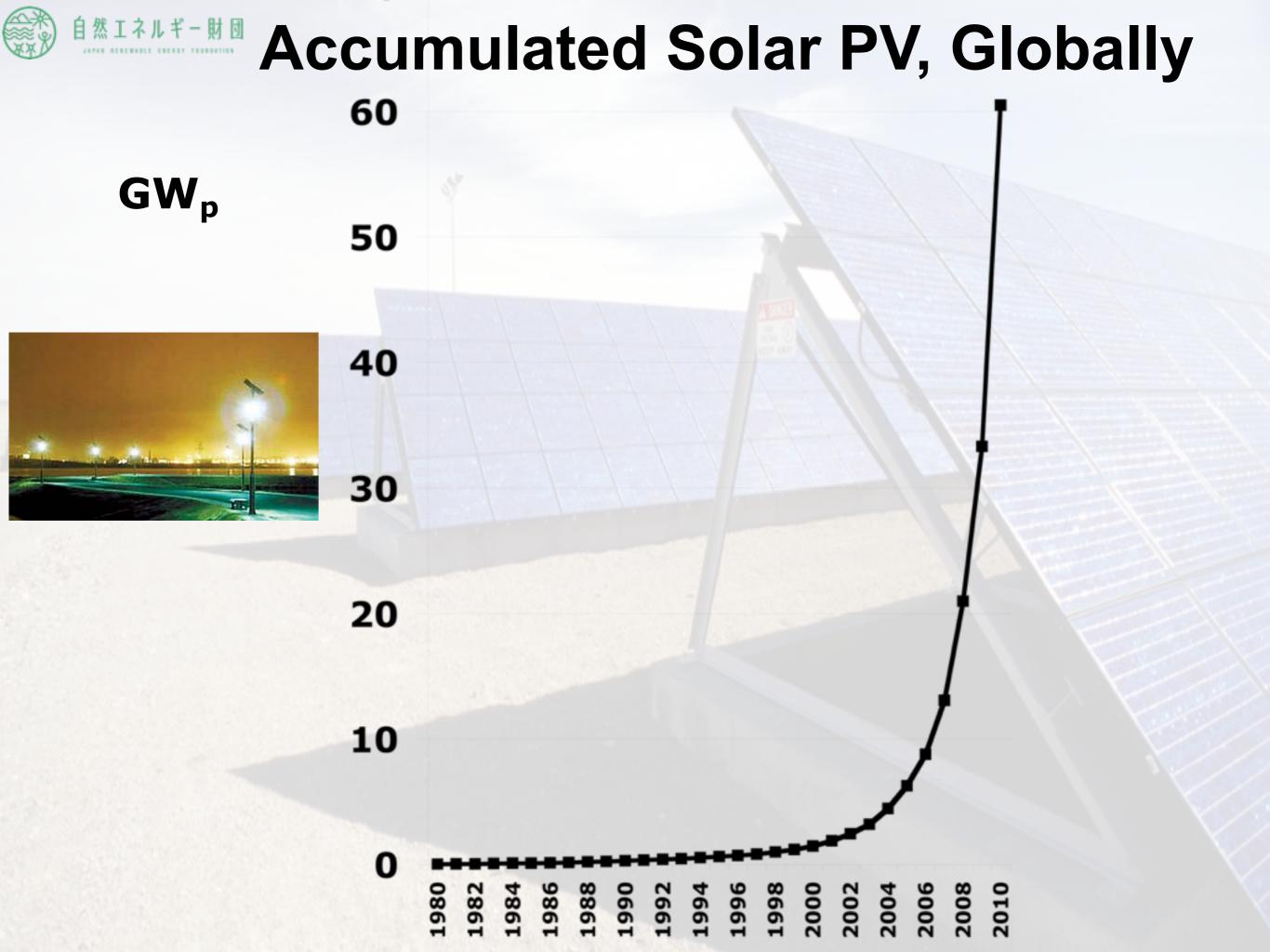


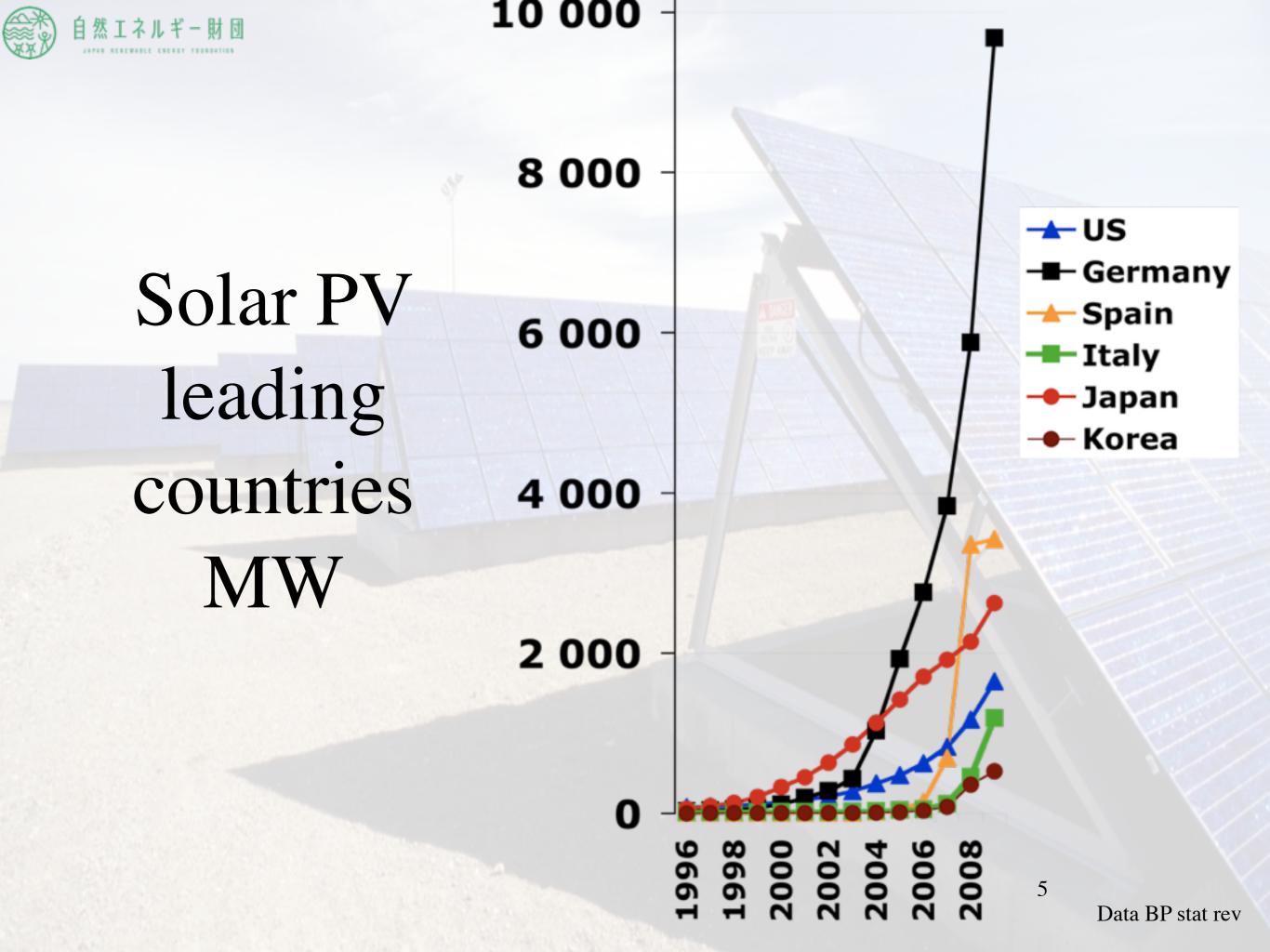
Data from GWEC



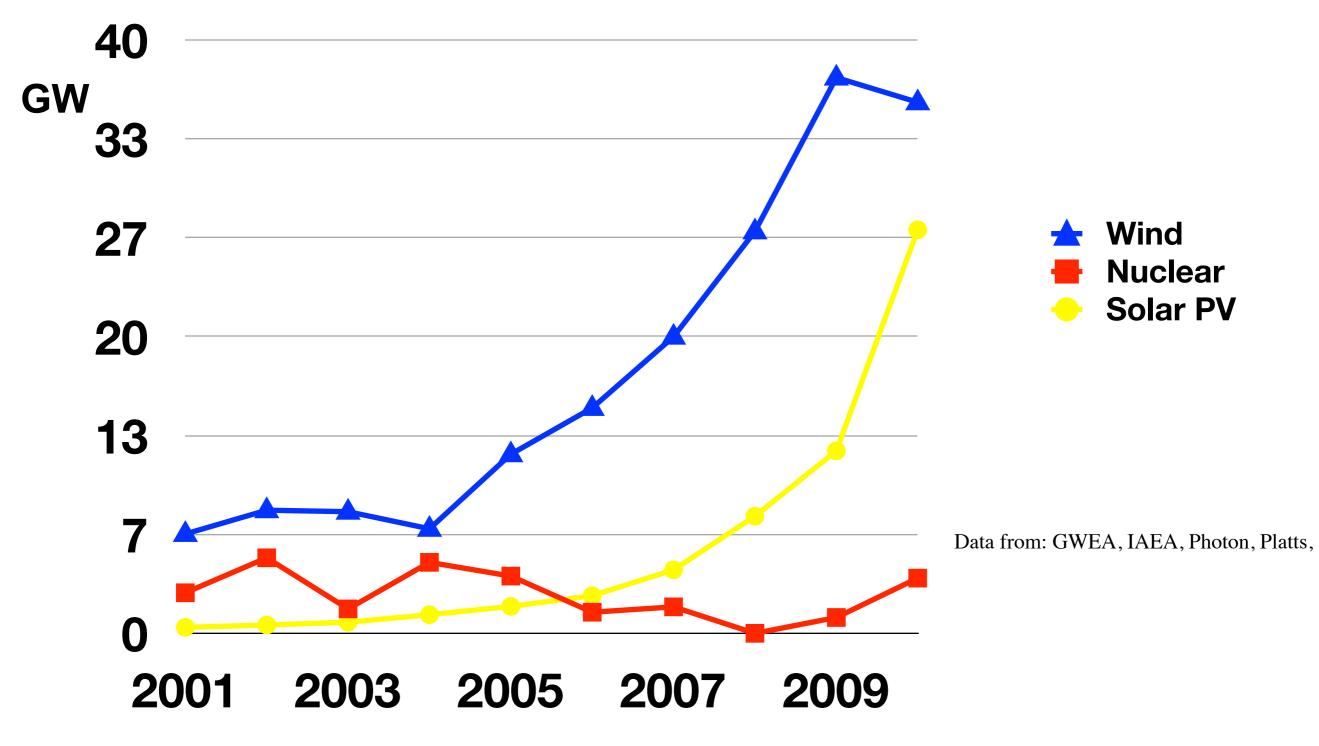


Data from GWEC



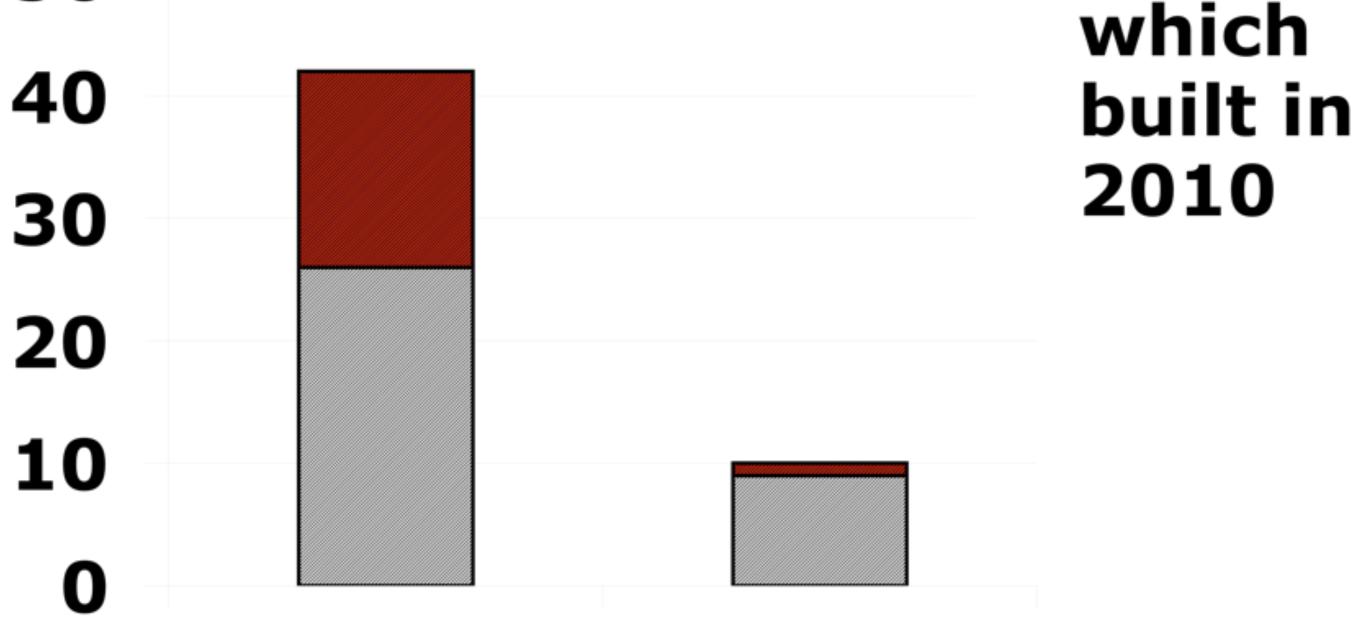


Global capacity increase 2001-2010





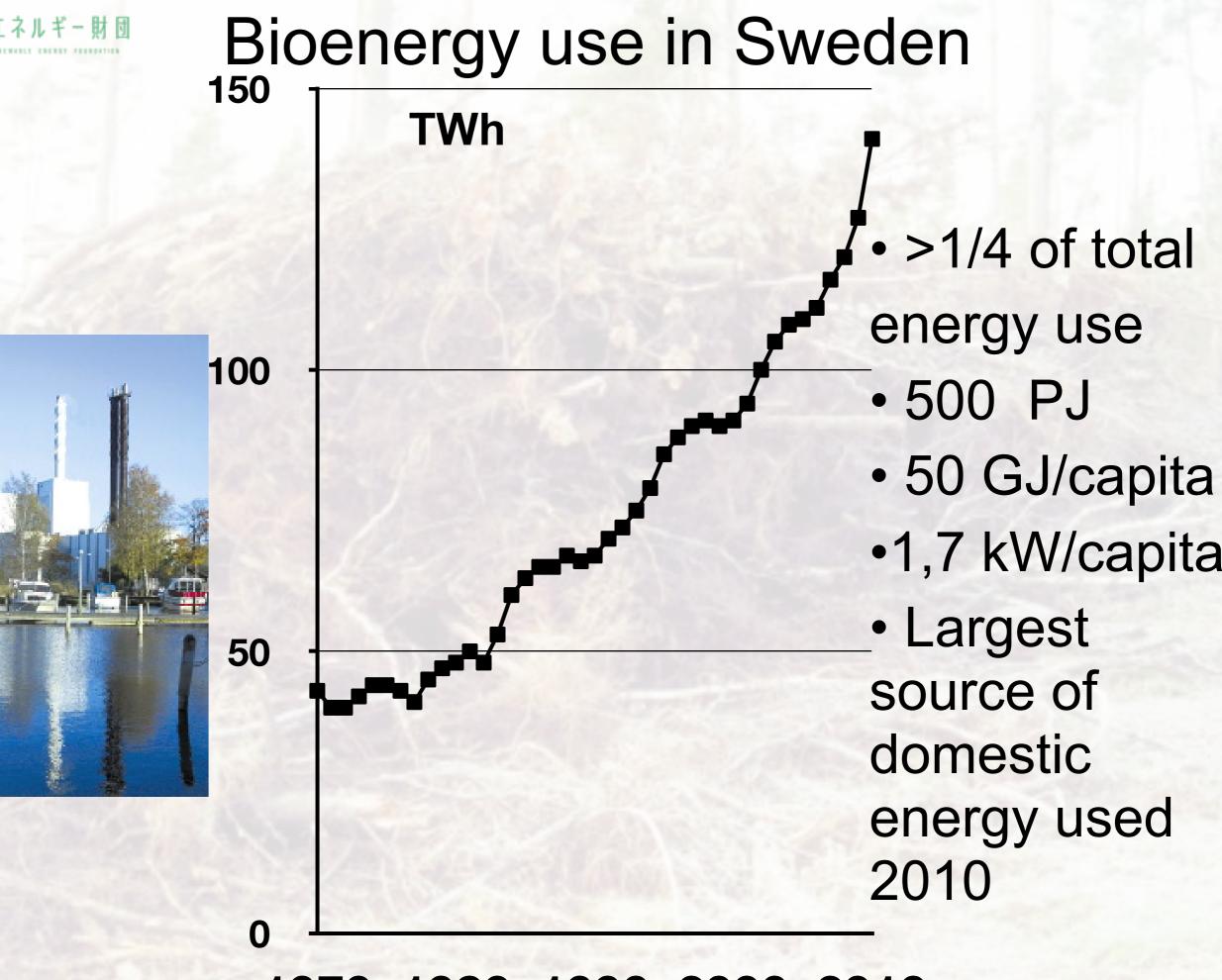
Power production capacity in China 50 GW



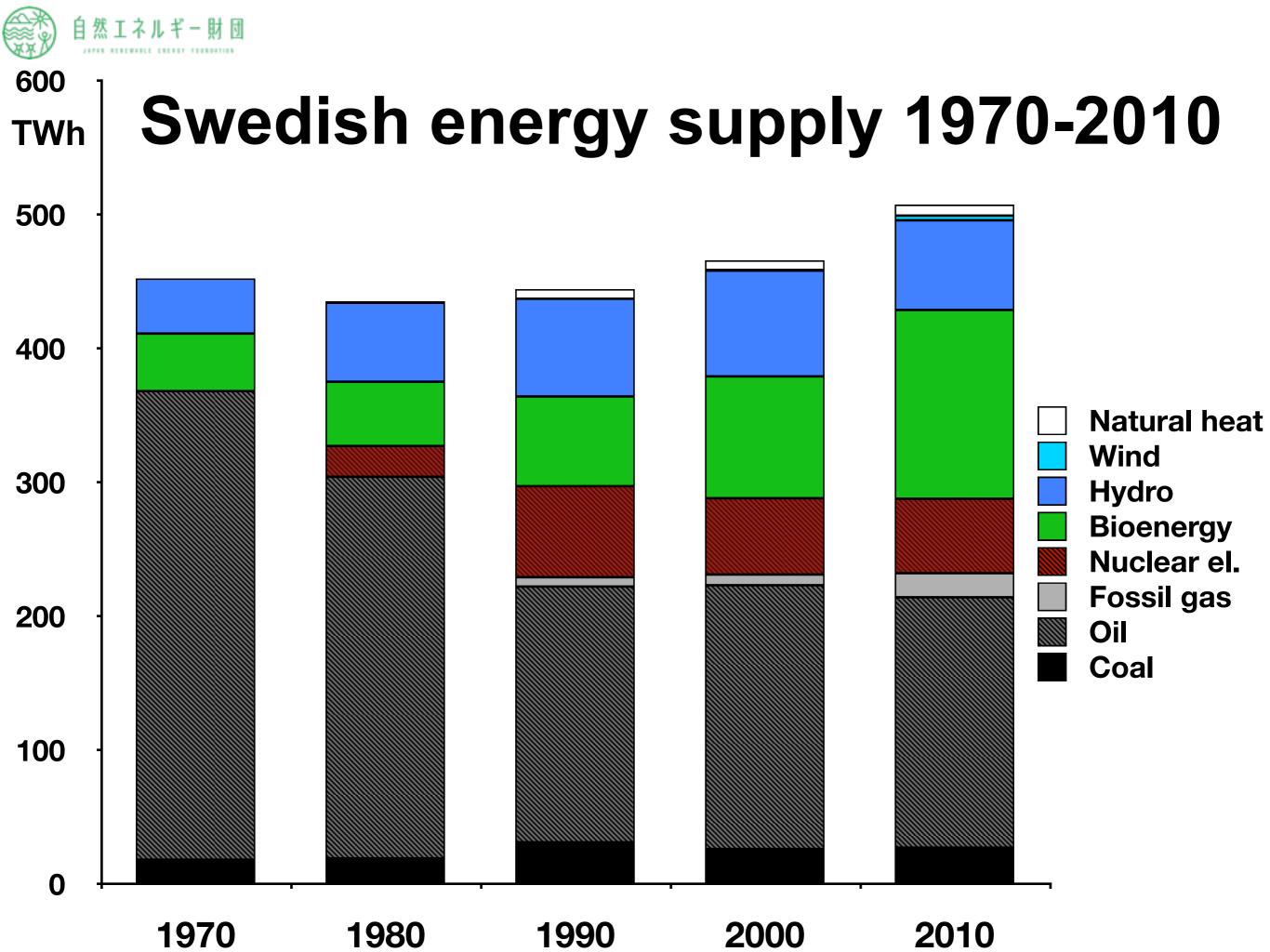
Wind Nuclear

Data från IAEA Pris och GWEC



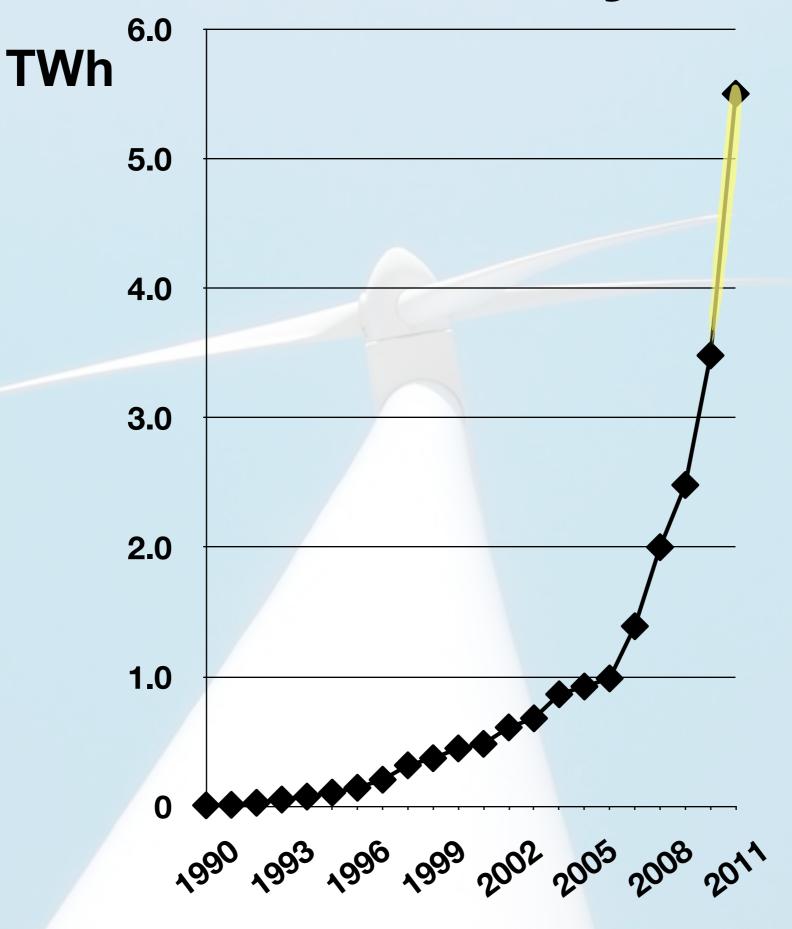


1970 1980 1990 2000 2010





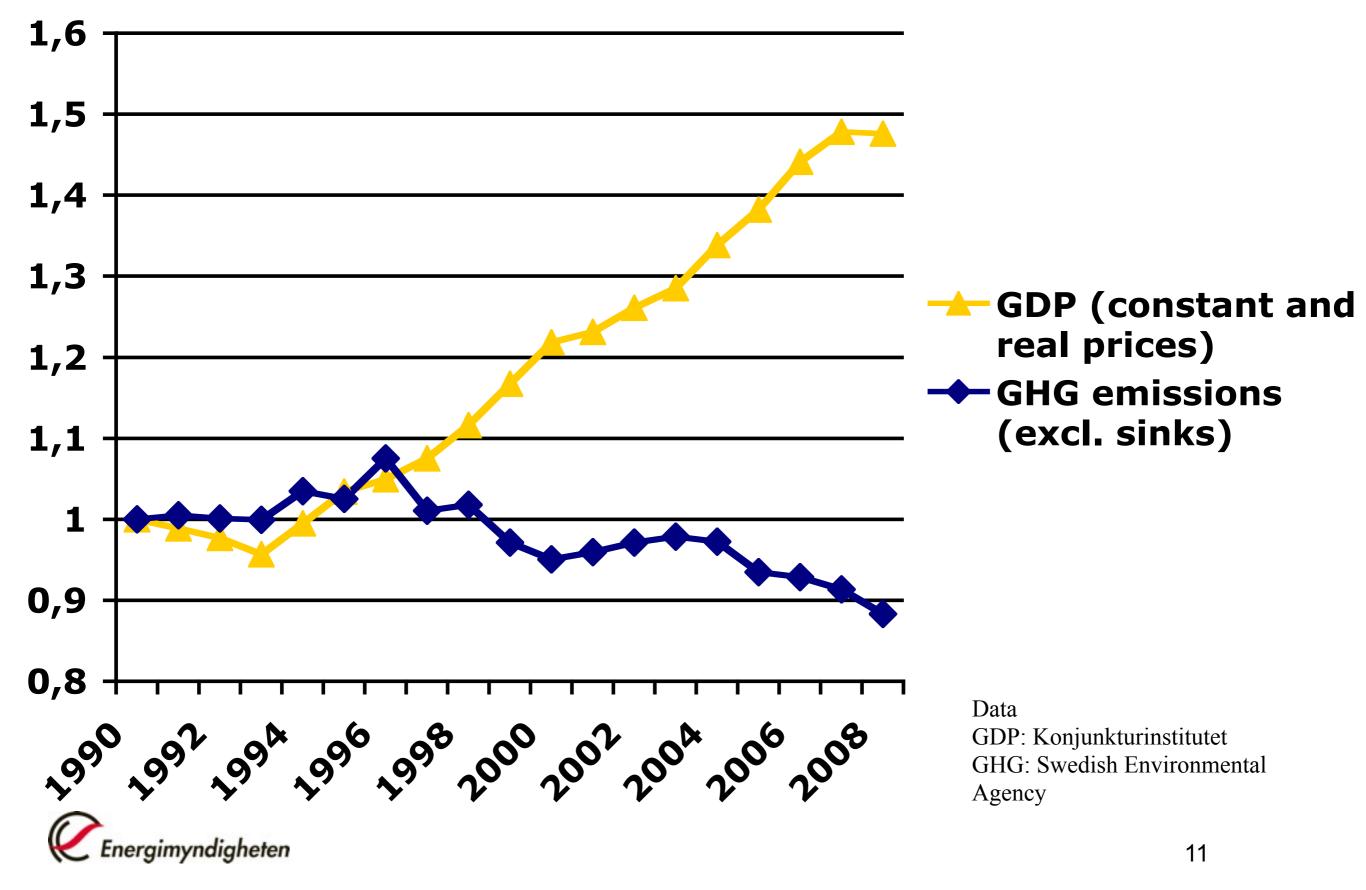
Wind electricity in Sweden



Data from Svensk Energi



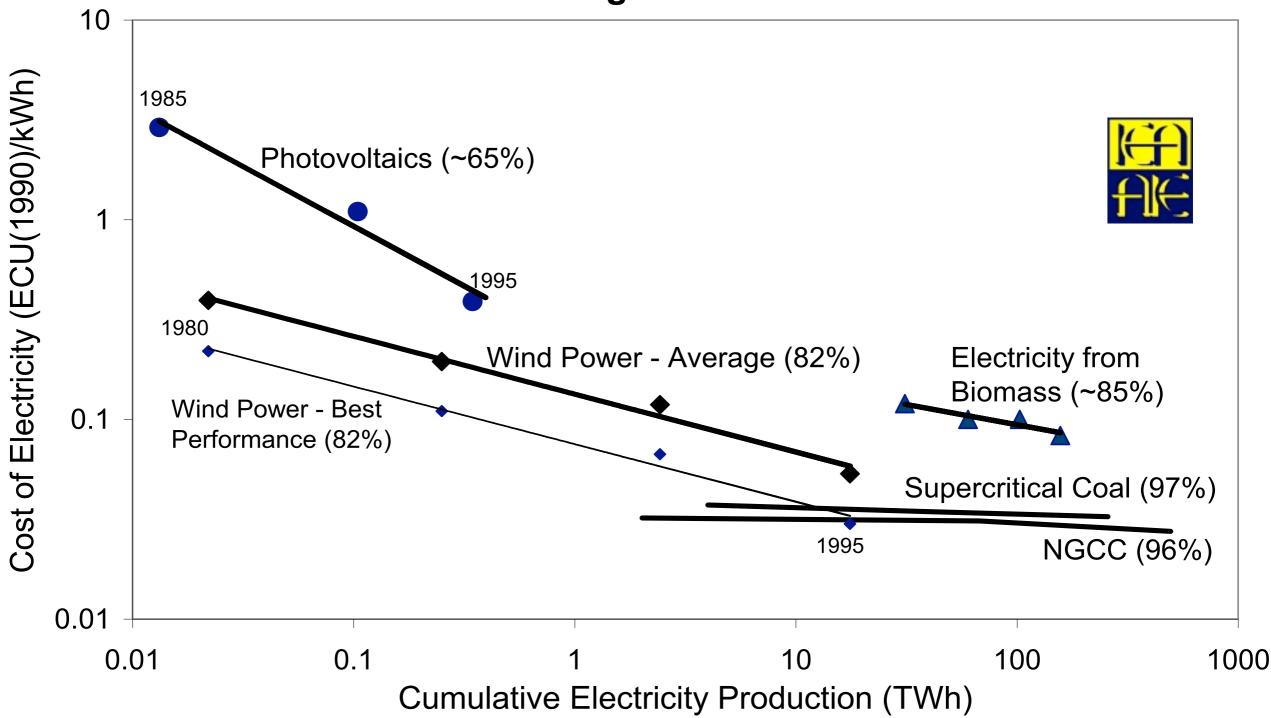
Sweden: GDP and Greenhouse gas emissions

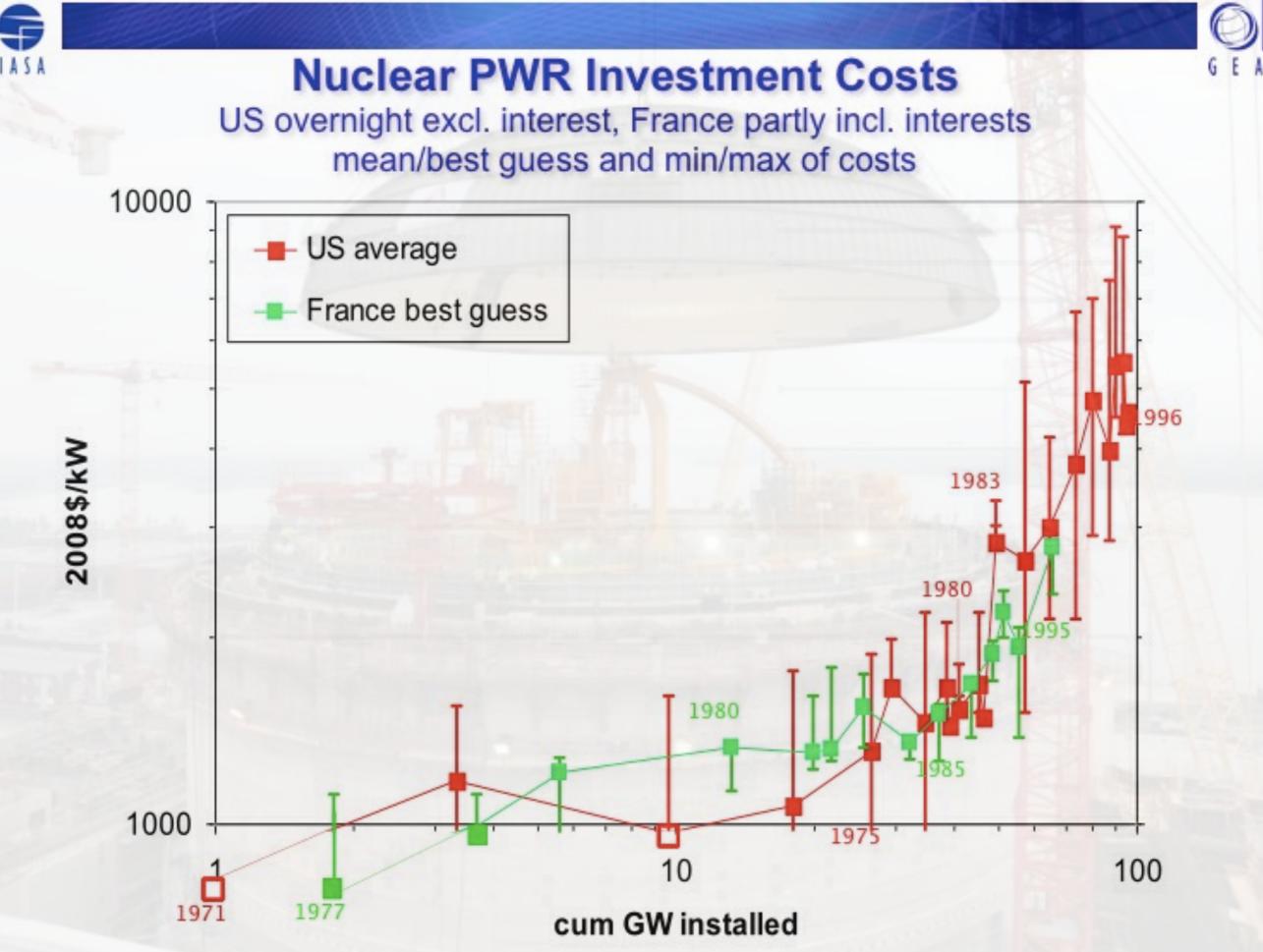




Industrial learning by experience

Electric Technologies in EU 1980-1995





Data: US from Koomey and Hultman 2007, France from Grubler 2009. Diagram from GEA forthcoming

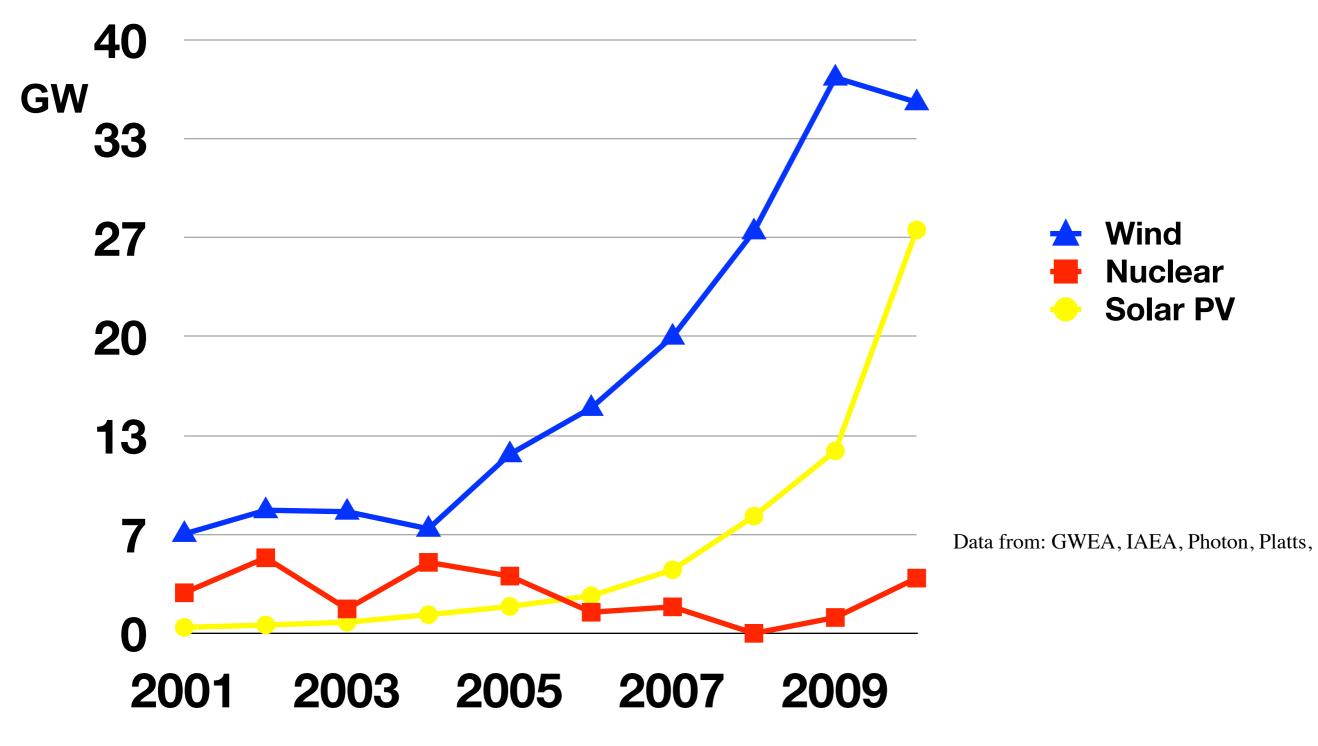


How many reactors will break?

	No Closed reactors	Of which closed after fuel damaged	Share of number	Closed power capacity MW	Of which closed after fuel damage MW	Share of production capacity
In 2010	125	3 (Enrico Fermi-1, Harrisburg, Tjernobyl)	1/50	37,794	1,864	1/20
Today	130	7 (the above + Fukushima Dai- ichi 1-4)	1/20	40,730	4,583	>1/10

There are more than 500 power reactors, with more than 400 GW power capacity, in operation or under construction.

Global capacity increase 2001-2010





Opportunitites with renewable energy

Tomas Kåberger



Explain

- Why wind and solar electricity results in lowers electricity prices
- Why technology supplying industries benefit
- Whe electricity dependent industries benefit
- Why residue utilisation benefits forest- and agriculture sectors



"Getholmen 3"

