

HOW INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION AND NUCLEAR ENERGY SUPPLY AFFECT EACH OTHER.

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TNO innovation
for life

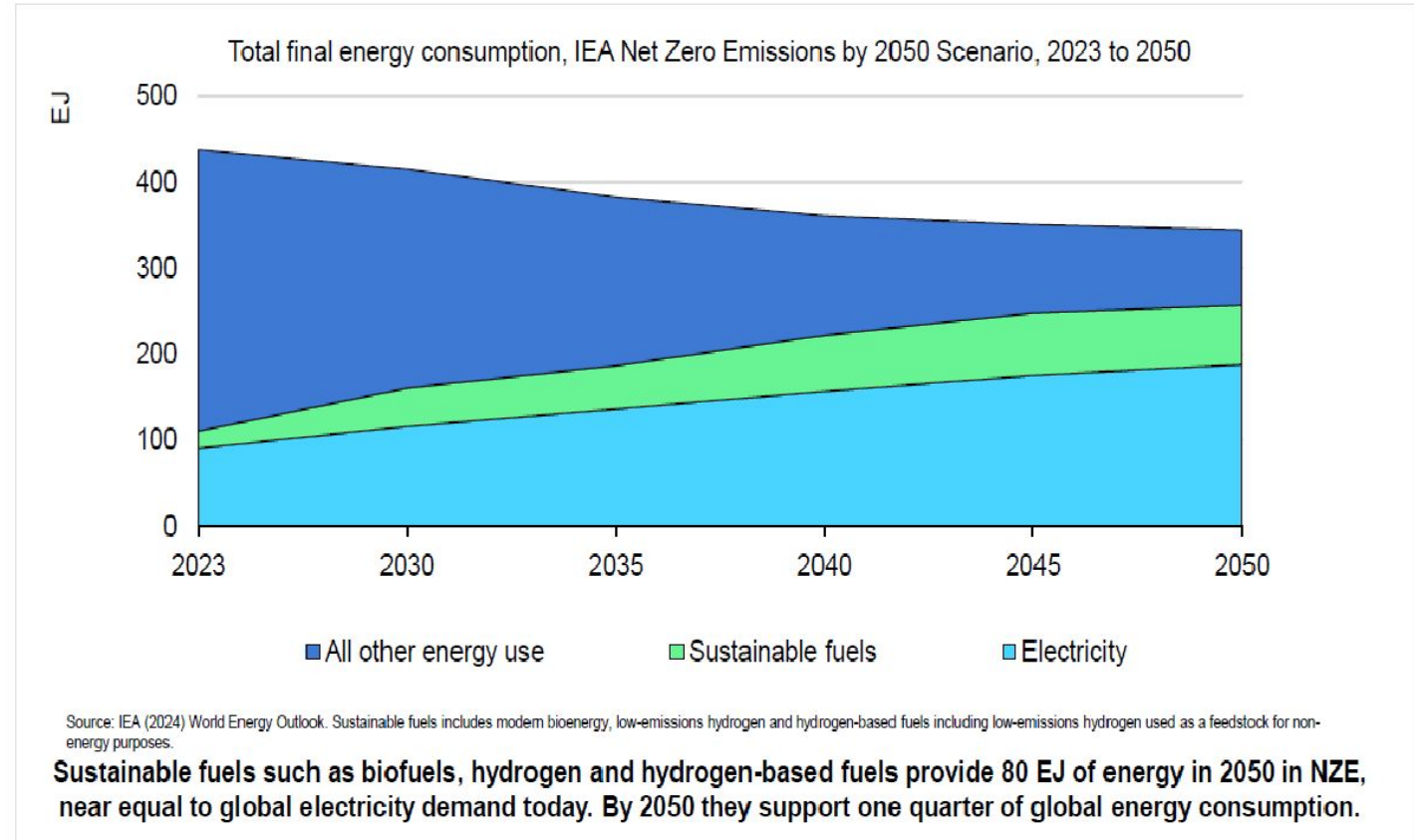


ENERGY TRANSITION IS NOW EVEN MORE FUNDAMENTAL!

- SECURITY OF SUPPLY
- RESILIENCE
- COMPETITIVENESS
- STRATEGIC AUTONOMY
- CLEANTECH AND INNOVATION CONTROLS
- CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT.
- INTERLINKED WITH COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY /CIRCULAR ECONOMY

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHARACTER NOW MORE PROFOUND... & MORE URGENT.

Sustainable fuels play a key role along electrification and energy efficiency measures 



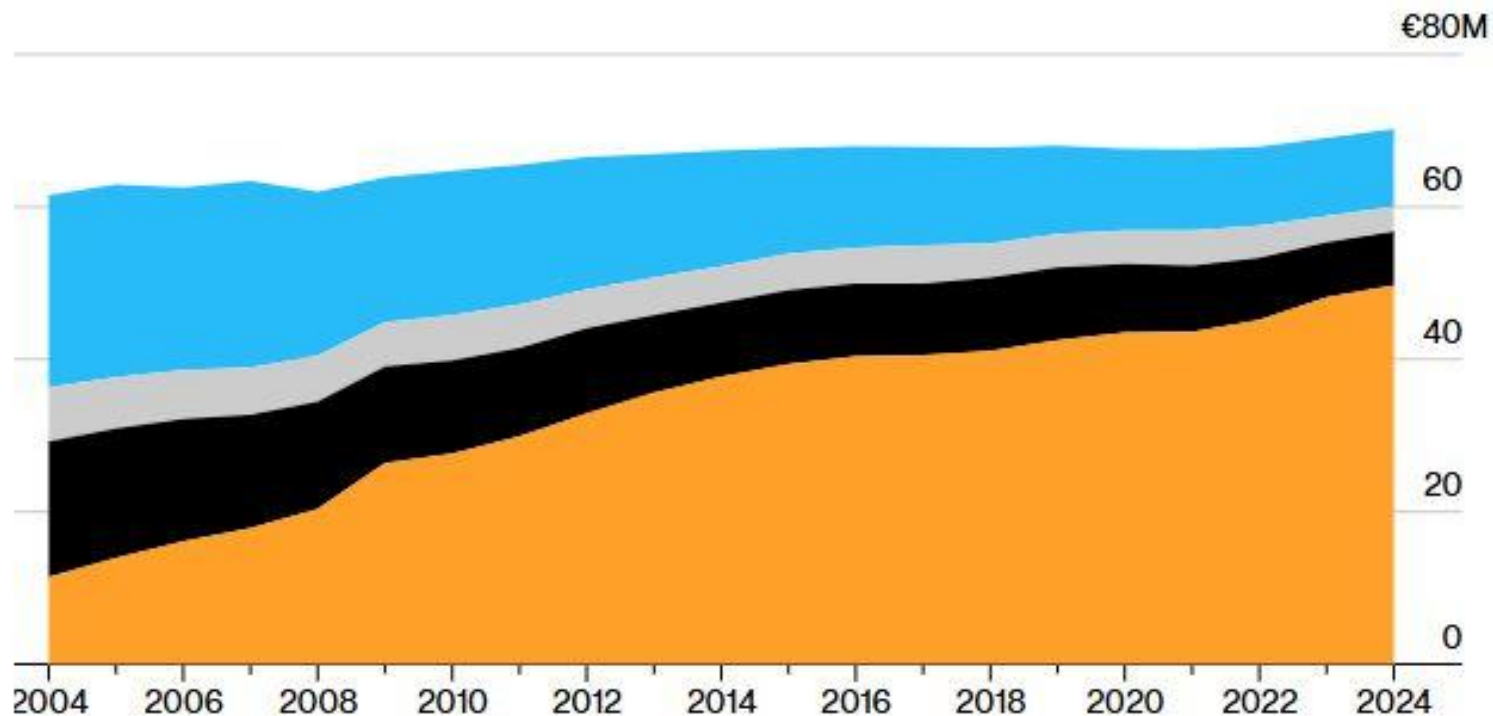
WHERE DOES EUROPEAN INDUSTRY GO?

...AND WHAT WILL BE THE AFFECT OF FUNDAMENTAL POLICY CHANGES IN EUROPE?...

The Center of Gravity Shifts East in Global Chemicals

China now accounts for nearly half of the world's chemical sales

China EU without Germany Germany USA



Source: Cefic

And China also produces over half the worlds' steel...

EUROPE; STAND UP!

- Draghi report: Invest! Strategic independence!
- Letta rapport: Scale up!
- Antwerpen declaration: sustainable & competitive industry
- Single market & competitiveness report
- EC Climate Neutrality report: Future energy system is a systemic change
- EU industrial accelerator act...
 - **Lack of synergies between research and industry**
 - High energy prices
 - Lack of public investments in R&I/cleantech
 - Workforce reskilling
 - Strategic dependencies on third countries



AT THE SAME TIME, EUROPE (EU+UK+ NORWAY+SWITZERLAND):

- 2^e economy globally in PPP (larger than US; in GDP larger than China; which will be old prior to being rich), the largest global trade block and market with the most prosperous economies.
- Includes 7 of the 10 most innovative economies worldwide
- Realising an absolute decoupling between economic growth and GHG emissions.

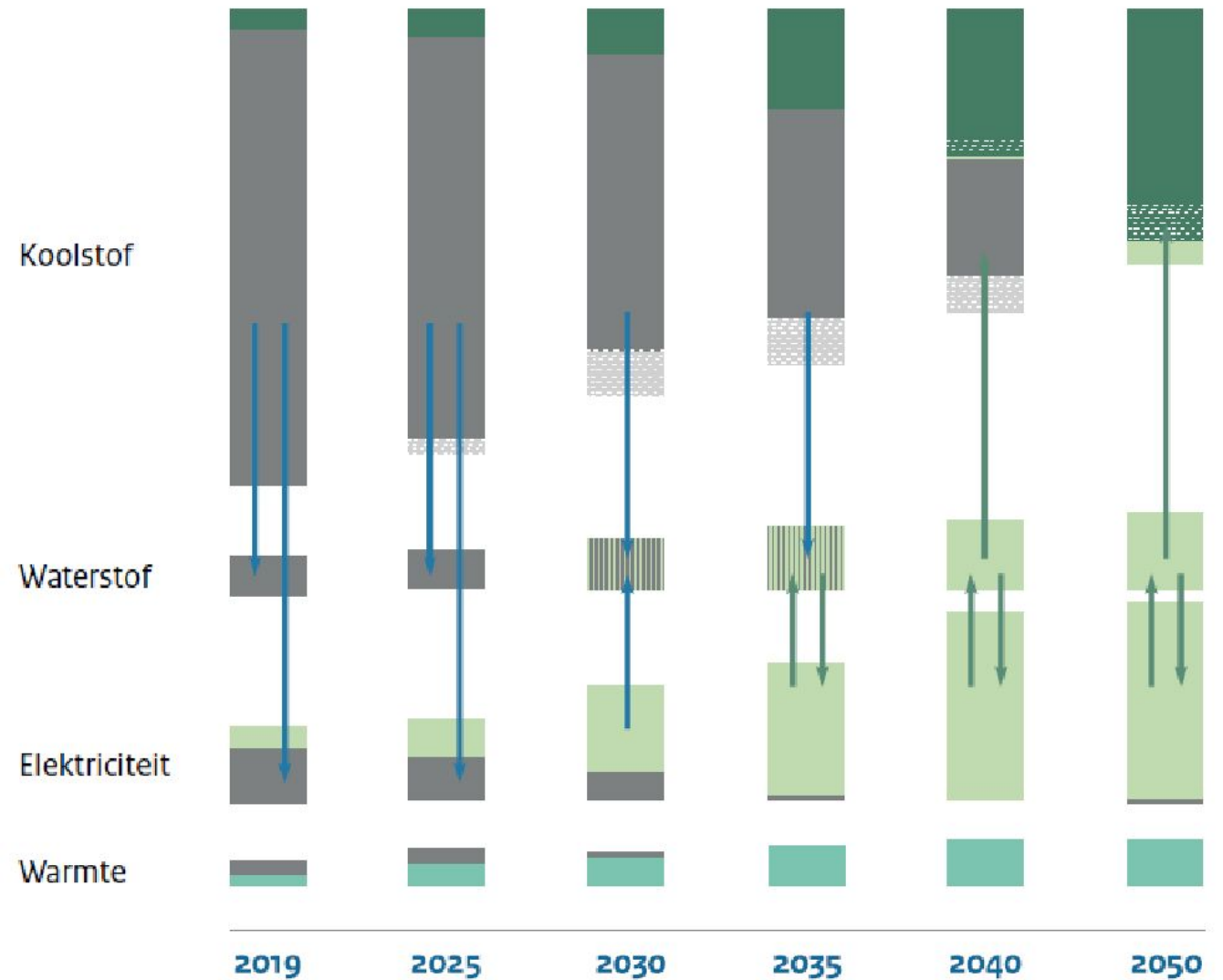
Most Innovative Countries in 2024

The following table includes all of the data we used in consecutive year, **Switzerland** was named the world's most innovative country for the

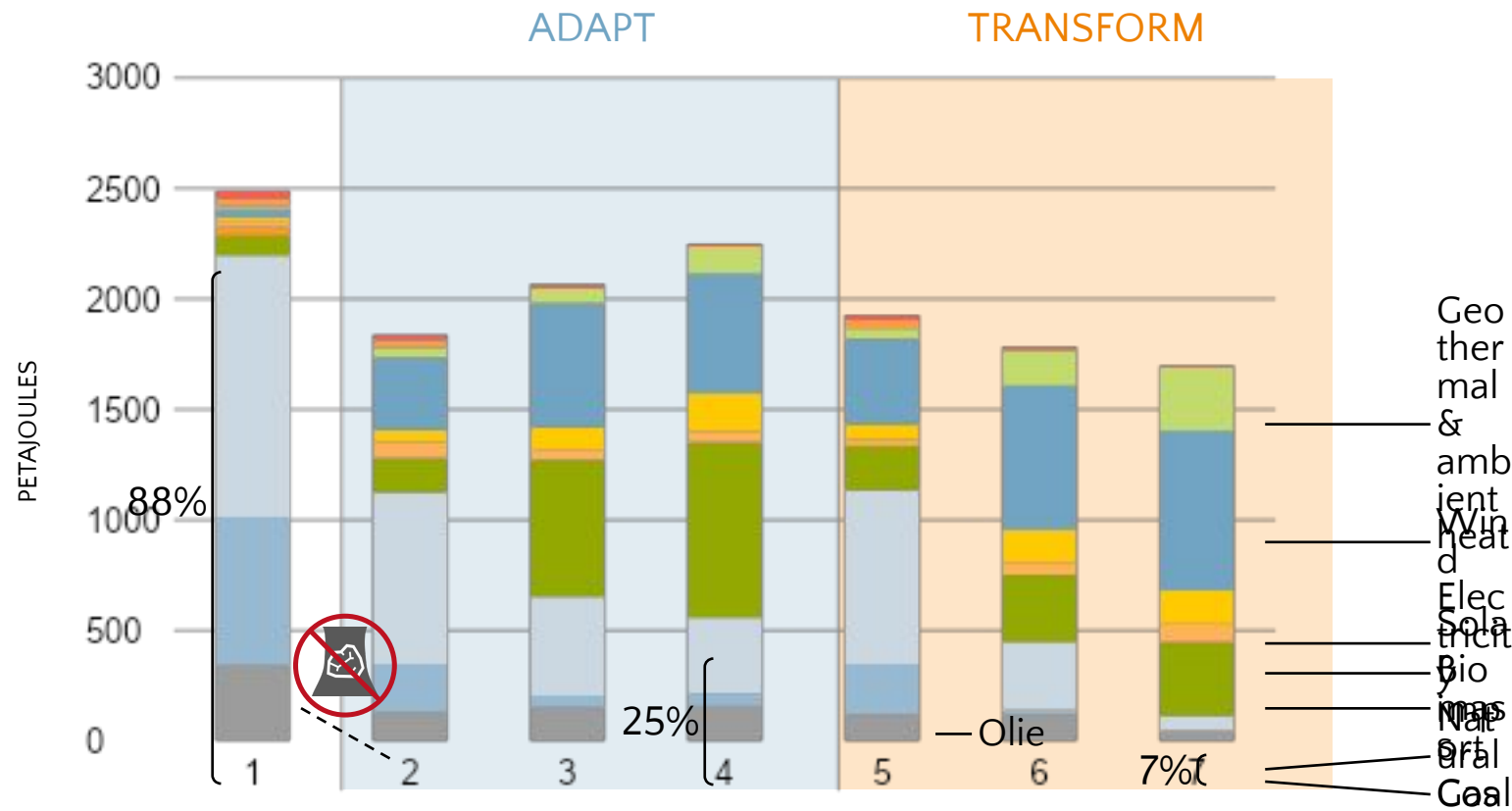
Rank	Name
1	 Switzerland
2	 Sweden
3	 U.S.
4	 Singapore
5	 UK
6	 South Korea
7	 Finland
8	 Netherlands
9	 Germany
10	 Denmark
11	 China
12	 France
13	 Japan
14	 Canada
15	 Israel
16	 Estonia
17	 Austria
18	 Hong Kong
19	 Ireland
20	 Luxembourg

Nationaal Plan Energiesysteem 2050 (1.0)

[EZK, 2023]



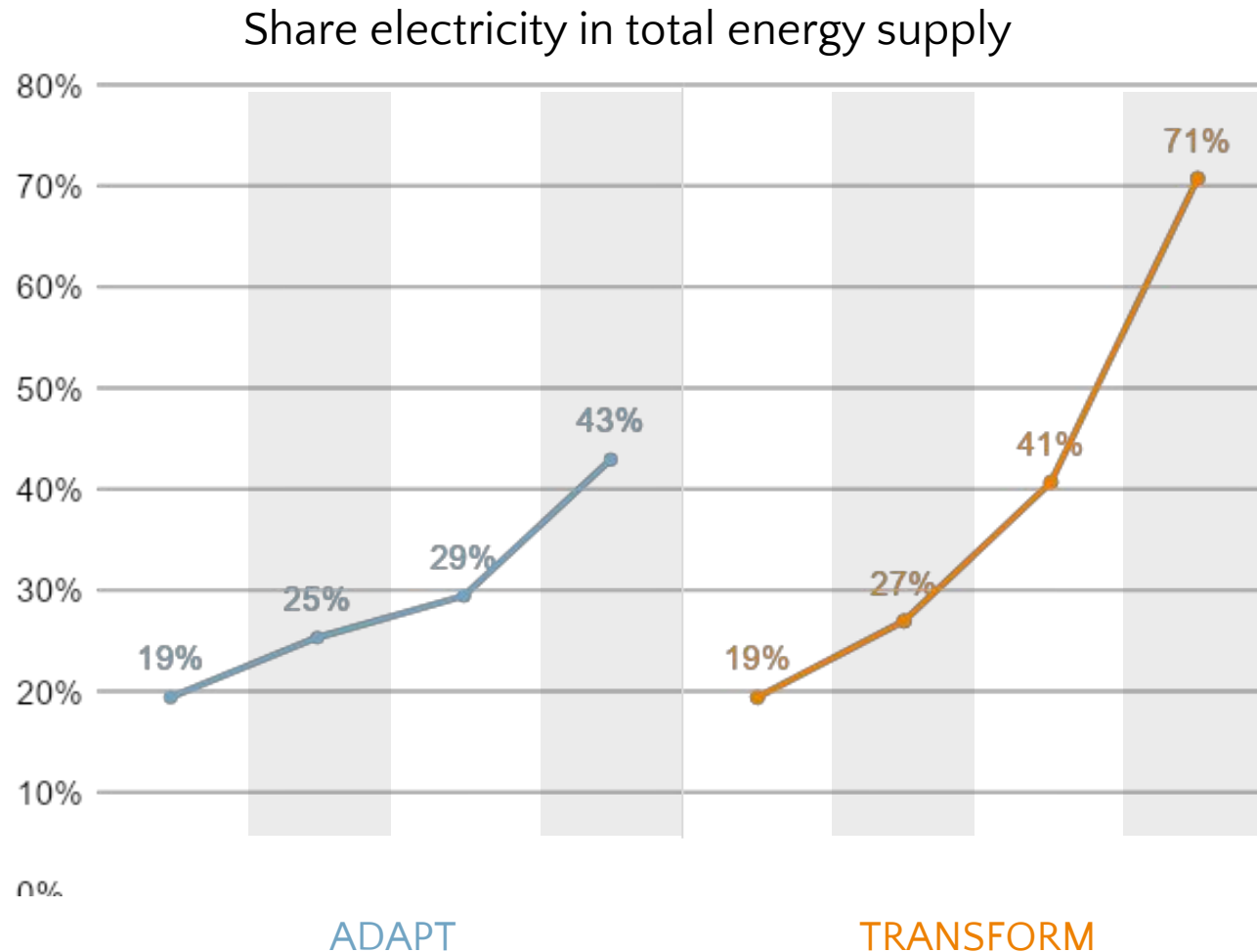
2 FUTURE ENERGY SCENARIO'S FOR THE NETHERLANDS; PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY MIX



- Excludes:
- Non-energetic use
- International aviation & shipping

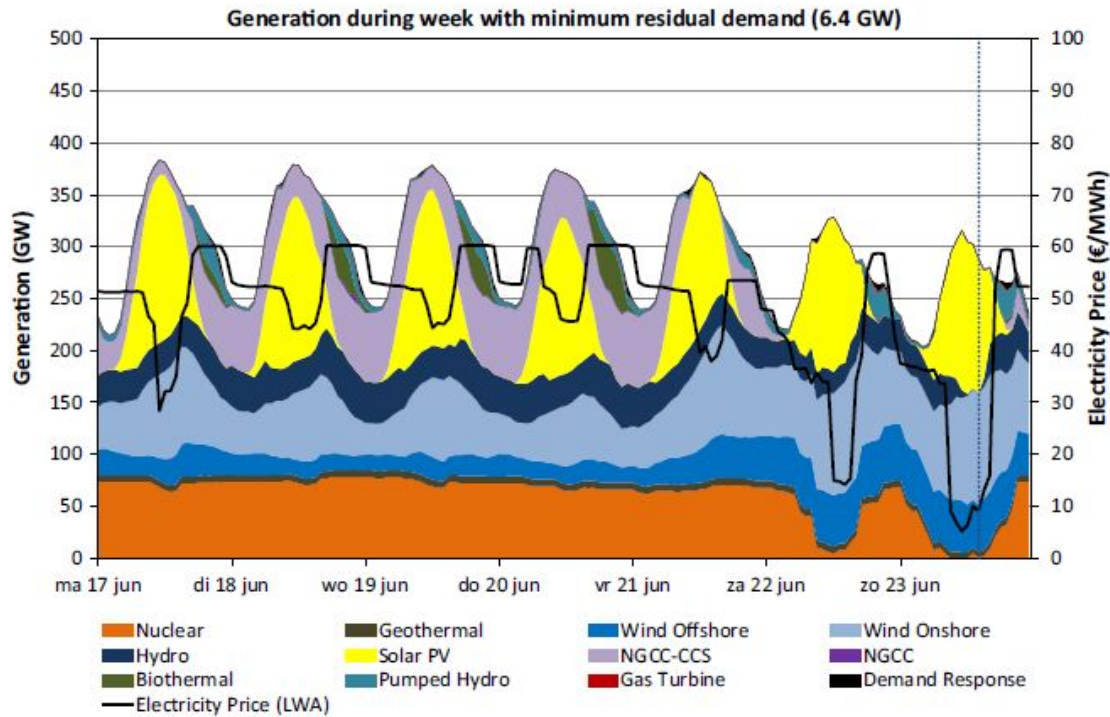
SHARE OF ELECTRICITY IN THE ENERGY SUPPLY

DOUBLING – TRIPLING COMPARED TO TODAY

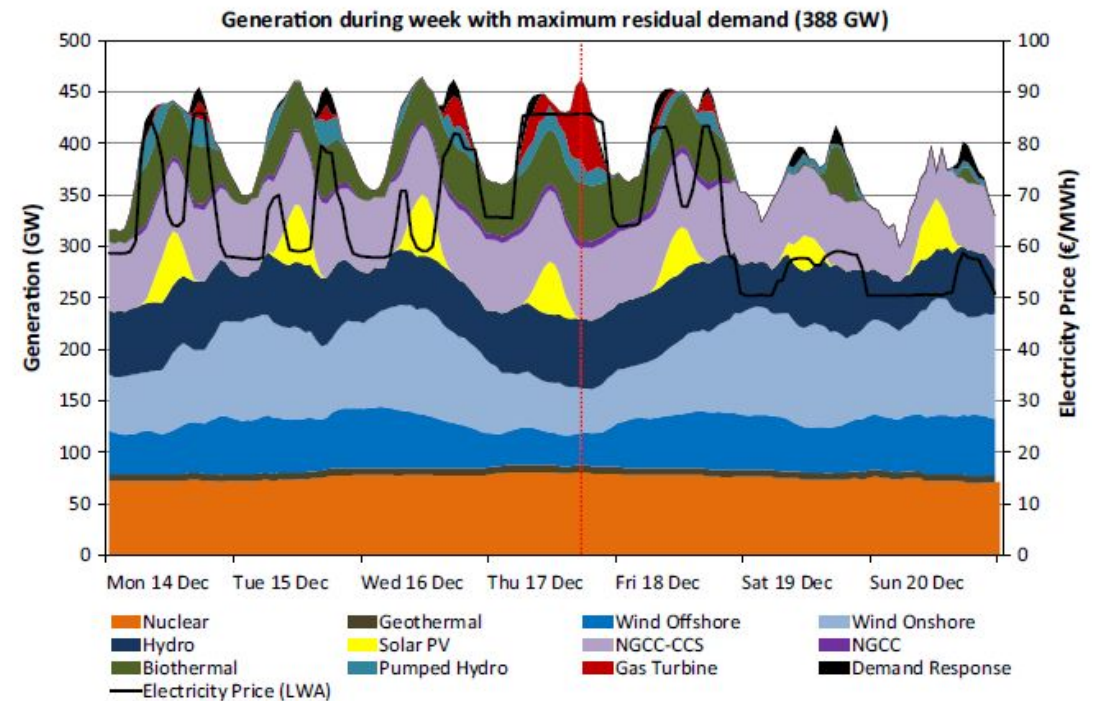


Share low C electricity

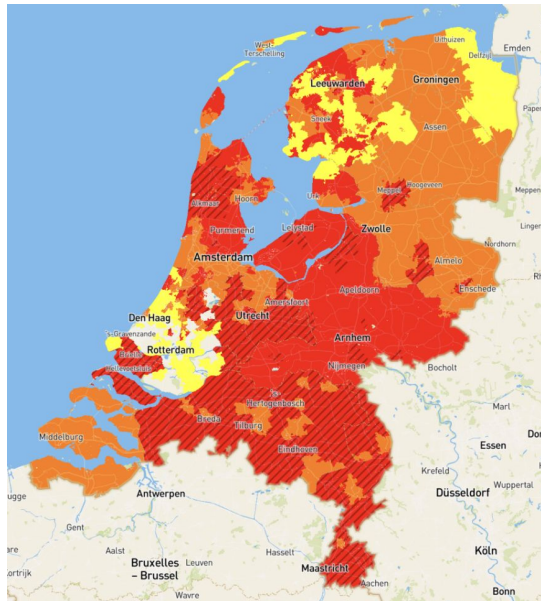
	ADAPT	TRANSFORM
2018	19%	19%
2030	81%	76%
2040	97%	97%
2050	99%	99%



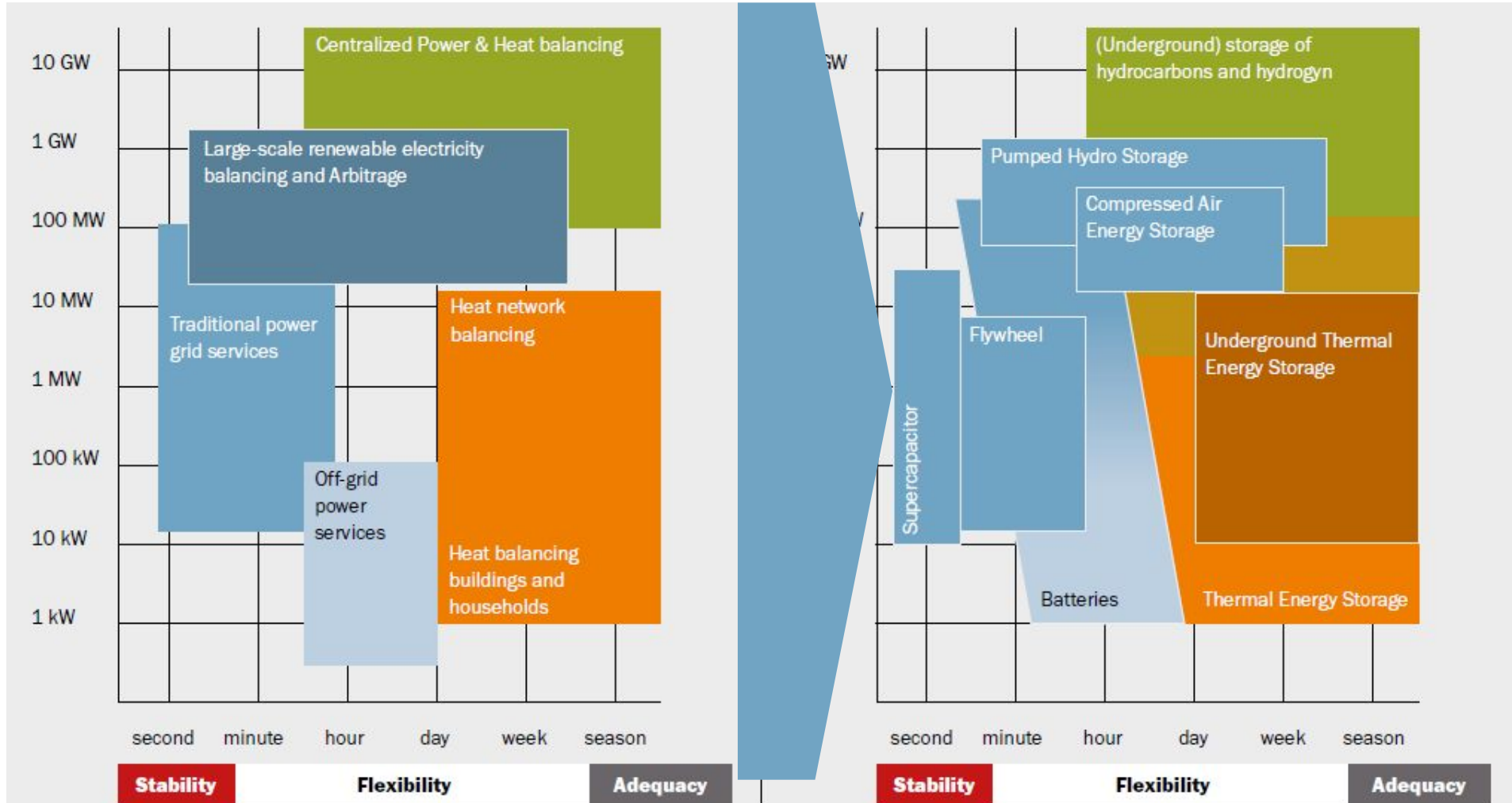
Electricity system simulations
 NW Europe 2050 with 60% iRES
 Weeks with maximum and
 minimum
 residual loads during the year.
**[Brouwer et al., Applied Energy,
 2016]**



**System
 implications
 !**



AVAILABLE AND EMERGING ENERGY STORAGE, FLEXIBILITY AND SYSTEM INTEGRATION OPTIONS...



- Parameters power (Watt) and relevant timescales for charging and discharging.
- Colour coding indicates in which infrastructure system the storage technology is implemented:
 - Blue = electricity
 - Green = gas
 - Orange = heat

Source: TNO (2020) Large-scale subsurface energy storage: key link in future energy system ([link](#))

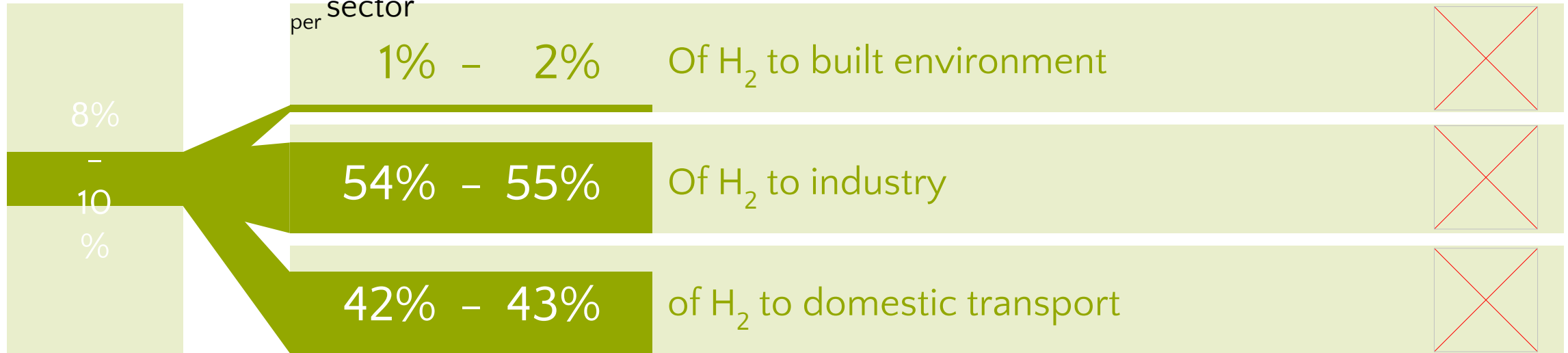
HYDROGEN RELATIVELY MODEST, BUT...

IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE ENERGY SYSTEM

TOTAL H₂
257/260 PJ

PERCENTAGE
E H₂
per sector

Share hydrogen in the energy system
ADAPT 8% (257 PJ) en TRANSFORM 10% (260 PJ) in 2050



Production

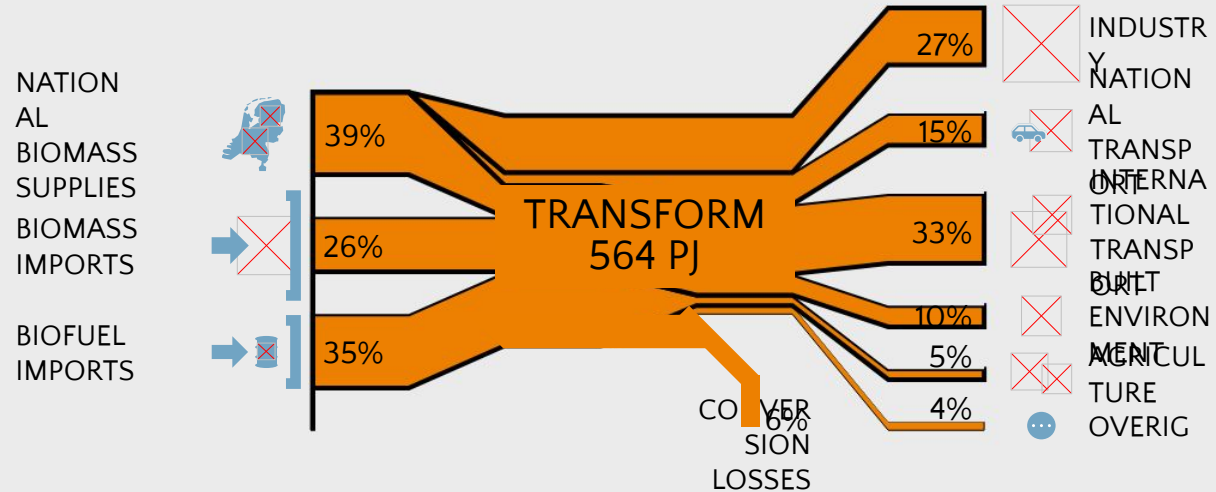
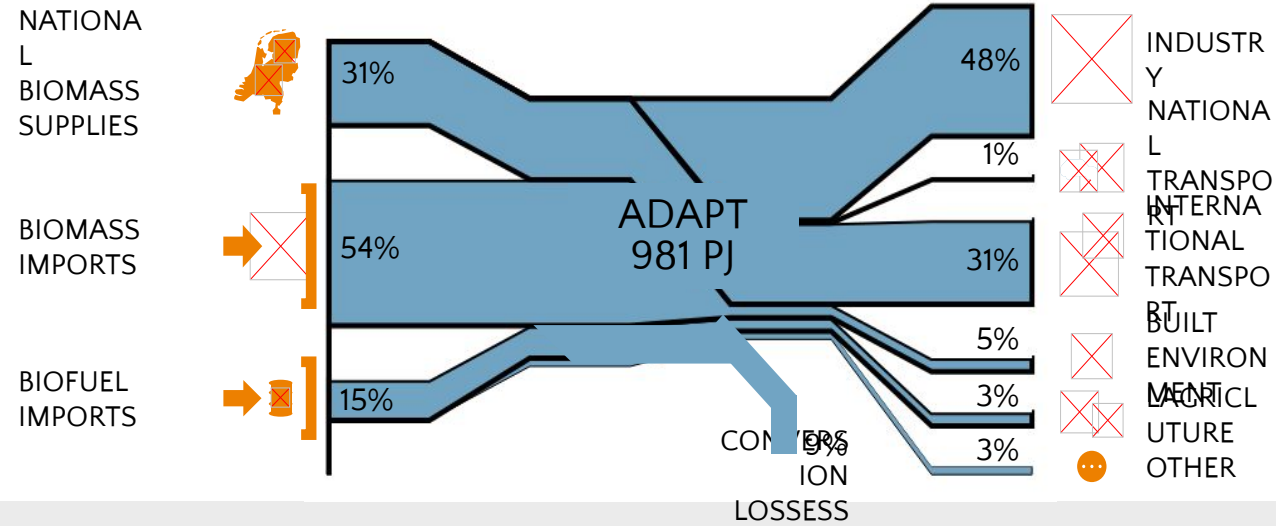
ADAPT

Largely blue H₂, in 2050, also 25% green H₂

TRANSFORM

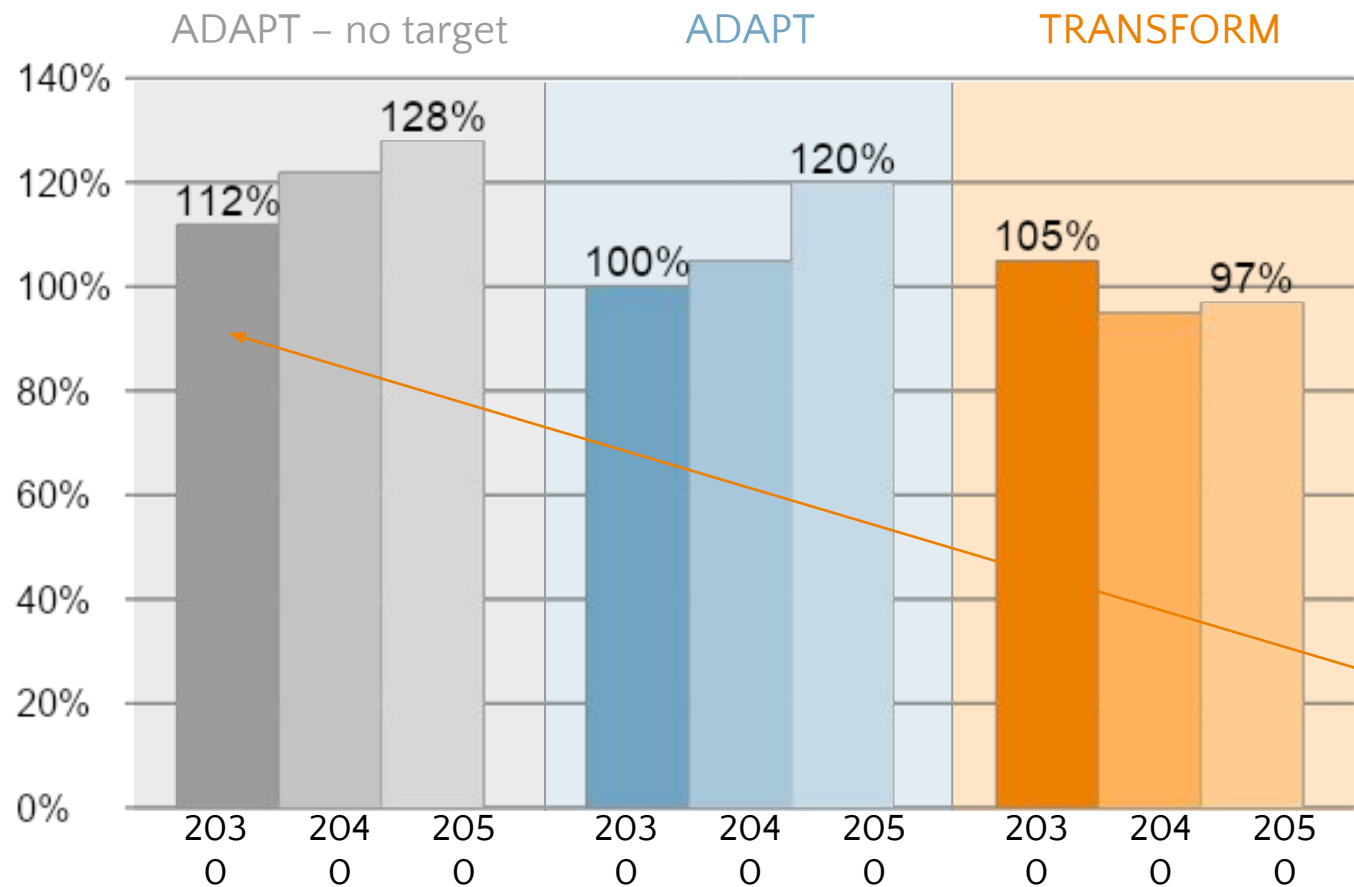
Only green H₂

BIOMASS ESPECIALLY USED IN: INDUSTRY & TRANSPORT



COSTS OF A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEM

LOWER COMPARED TO A SCENARIO WITHOUT A GHG TARGET.

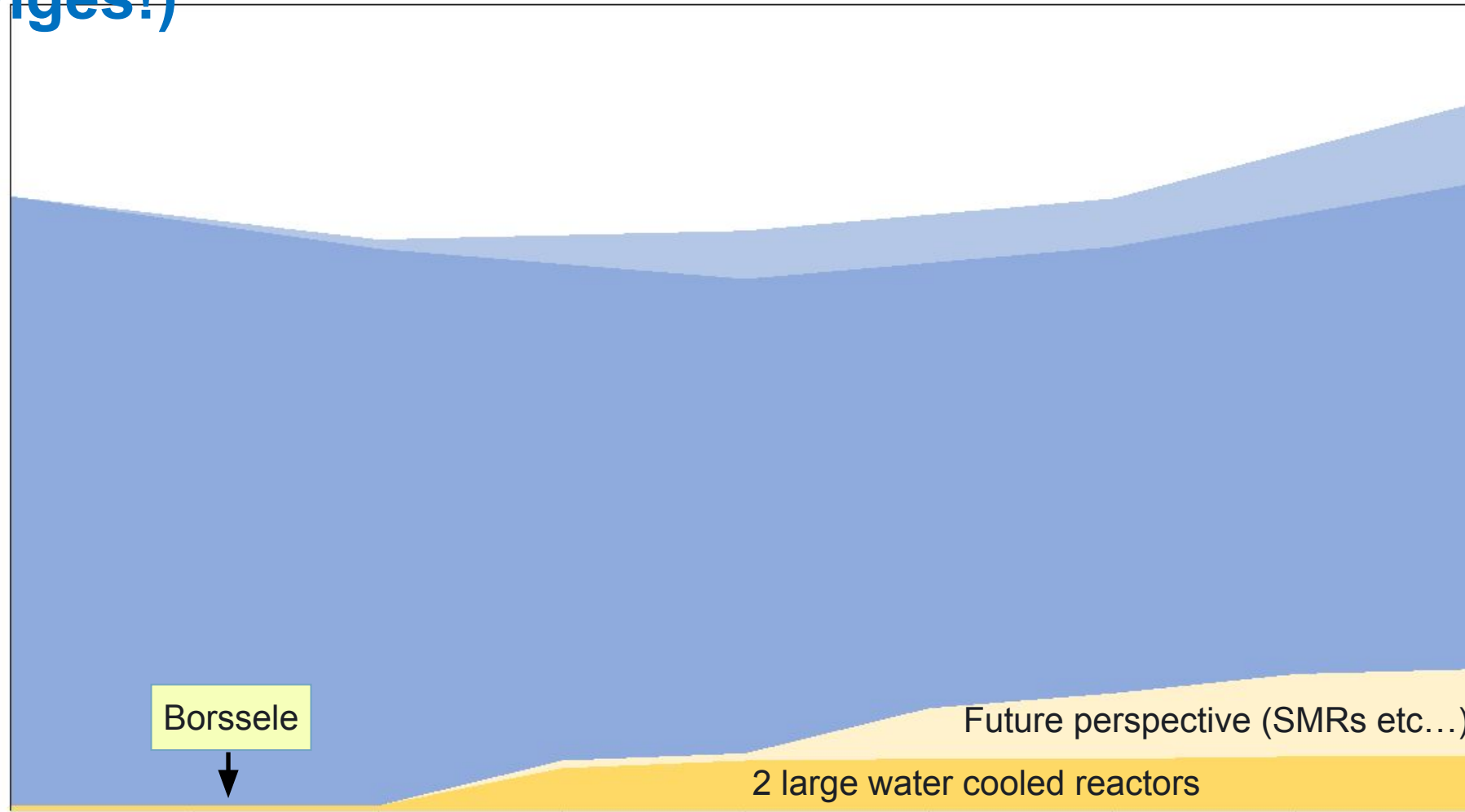


Preconditions:

- All options (need to) contribute!
- Innovation (cost reduction)
- Optimal planning / deployment.

This has about doubled with the Ukraine war resulting price levels for gas and oil

Potential nuclear energy in Dutch energy transition; Impacts on overall energy systems costs ~neutral (with ranges!)



INSTALLED NUCLEAR GENERATION CAPACITY (GW) RELATED TO VARIATION IN VRES CAPEX AND NUCLEAR CAPEX

VRES CAPEX	Nuclear gen III capacity [GWe] in 2050											
Highest	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.5	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	1.2	0.5
High	12.5	12.5	12.5	9.5	9.4	8.2	4.5	3.5	3.5	1.3	0.5	0.5
Mid	12.5	12	10.9	9.6	8.9	7.7	3.9	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Low	12.5	12	10.9	9.8	8.8	7.7	4	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lowest	12.5	12	10.9	9.8	8.7	8	4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
	Nuclear CAPEX [B€/GW]											

Installed nuclear generation capacity with variations in the VRES capital costs against nuclear capital costs.

ADVICE OF THE COUNCIL ON LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE (RLI) PLEADS FOR THOROUGH ANALYSES AND POLICY

On the following dimensions:

- Energy security and reliability of the energy system
- Affordability
- Safety
- Sustainability
- Intergenerational justice

And the following key question whether nuclear energy is:

- -accelerating the energy transition or not? (realisation time)
- - going to be realized/implemented in such a way that the lower part of the cost range is achieved?
- - going to avoid conflicts (e.g. spatial) or increase them (issues on safety and storage of nuclear waste)

SPLIJTSTOF?

BESLUITEN OVER KERNENERGIE
VANUIT WAARDEN

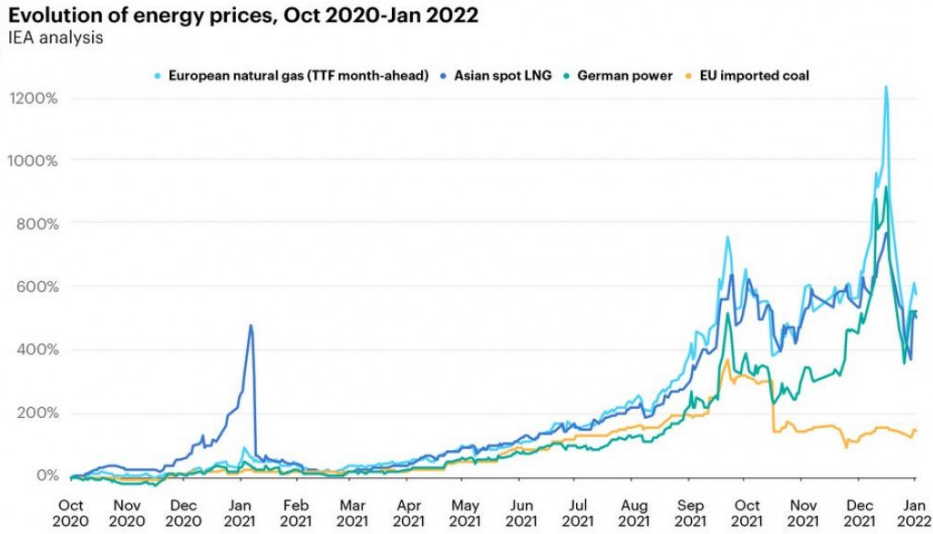
SEPTEMBER 2022

Rli
Raad voor de leefomgeving
en infrastructuur



International dimensions affecting the energy transition & industrial transformation

**FOSSIEL = EXPENSIVE AND INSECURE.
 IMPORT BILL EU VOOR FOSSIL FUELS:
 - 0,5 - 1 TR EURO/JR.**

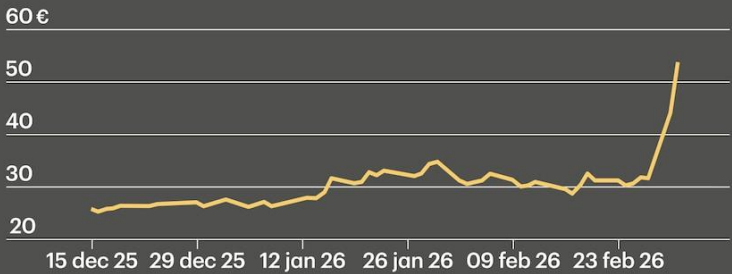


International Energy Agency

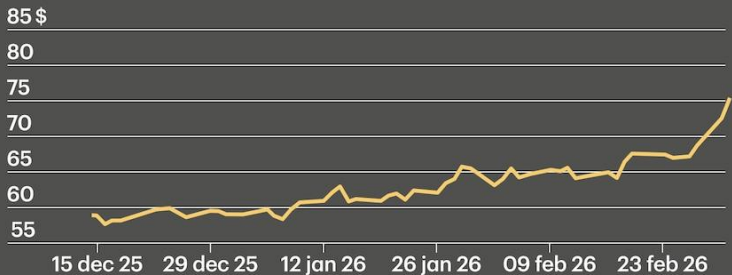
2026: war Middle

East

Gasprijs



Olieprijs



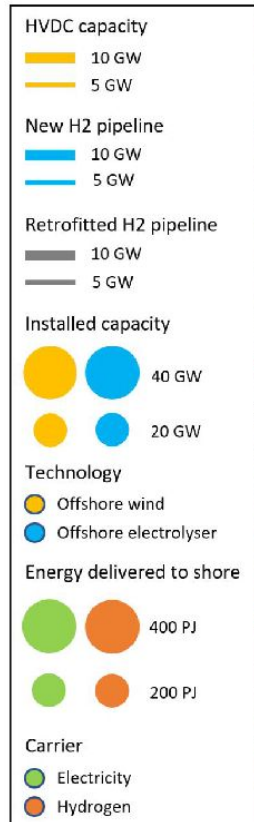
**2022: Russian
 Invasion
 Ukraine:**

Op naar de volgende: 2028?

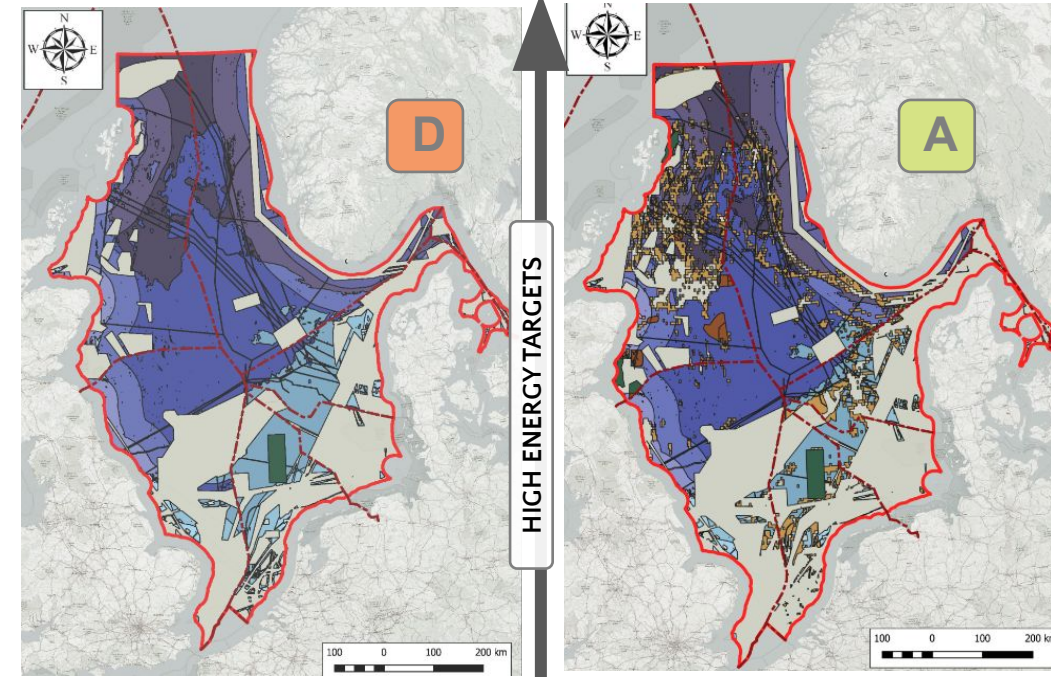
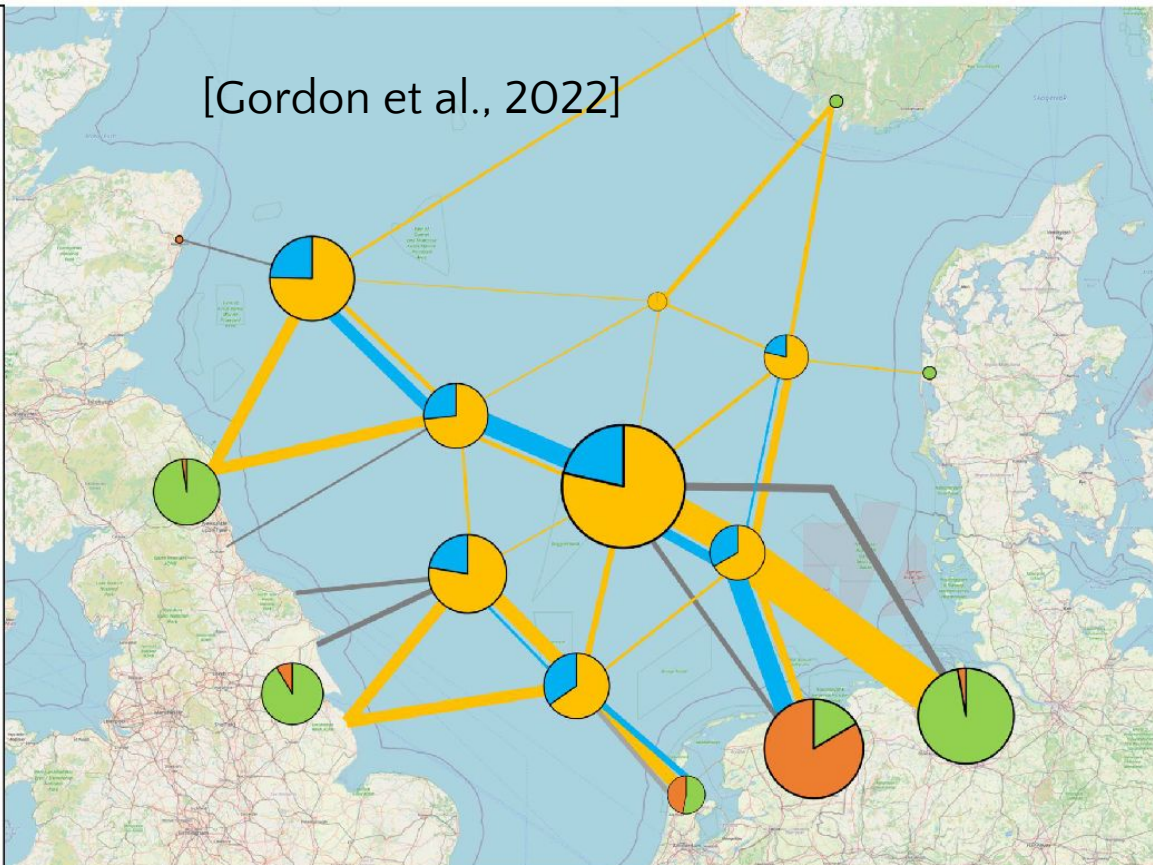
**Trump dreigt met stop
 levering vloeibaar gas aan EU:
 'Kom afspraken
 handelsakkoord na'**

NORTH SEA REGION: TOWARDS 400 GW AND LARGE SCALE GREEN HYDROGEN SUPPLIES?

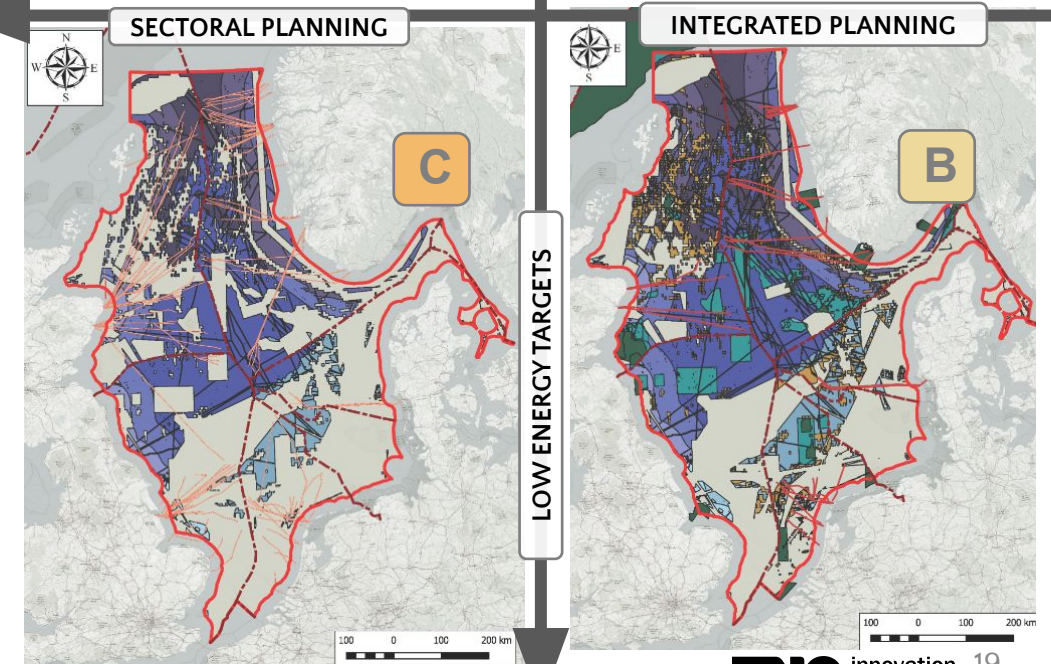
source: Tennet



[Gordon et al., 2022]



HIGH ENERGY TARGETS



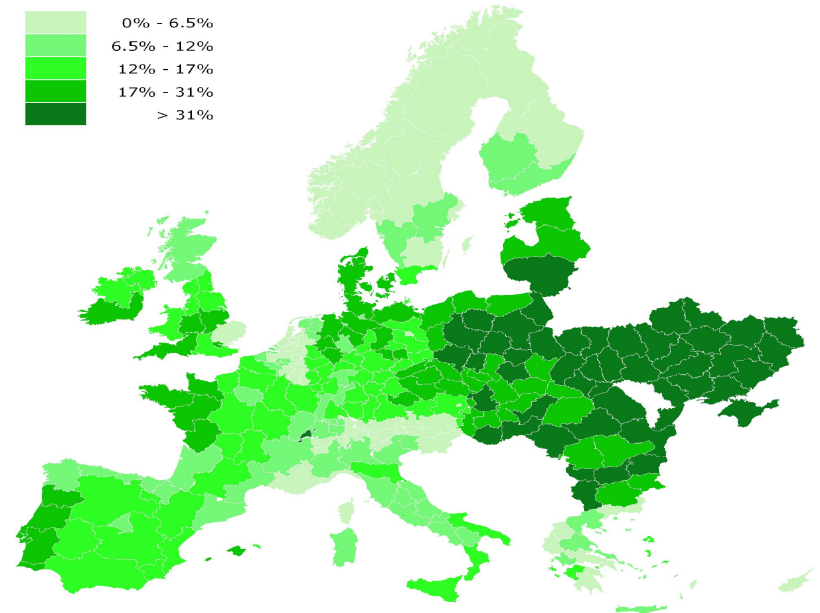
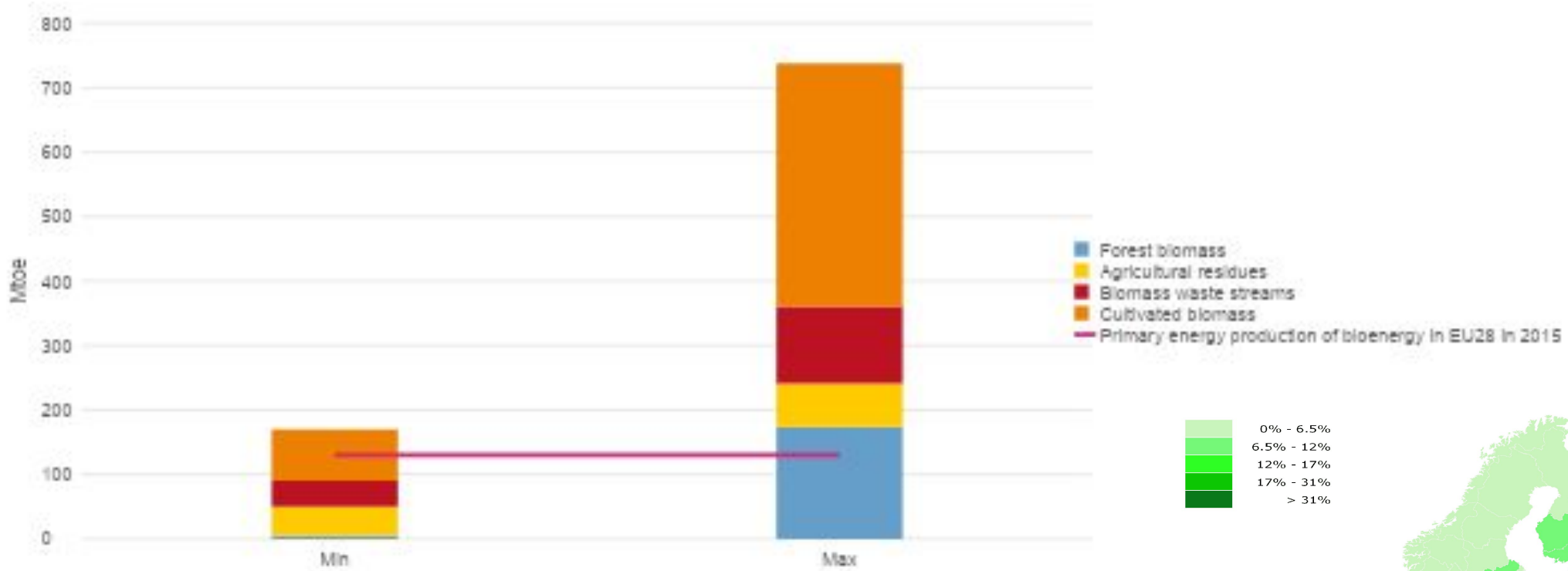
SECTORAL PLANNING

INTEGRATED PLANNING

LOW ENERGY TARGETS

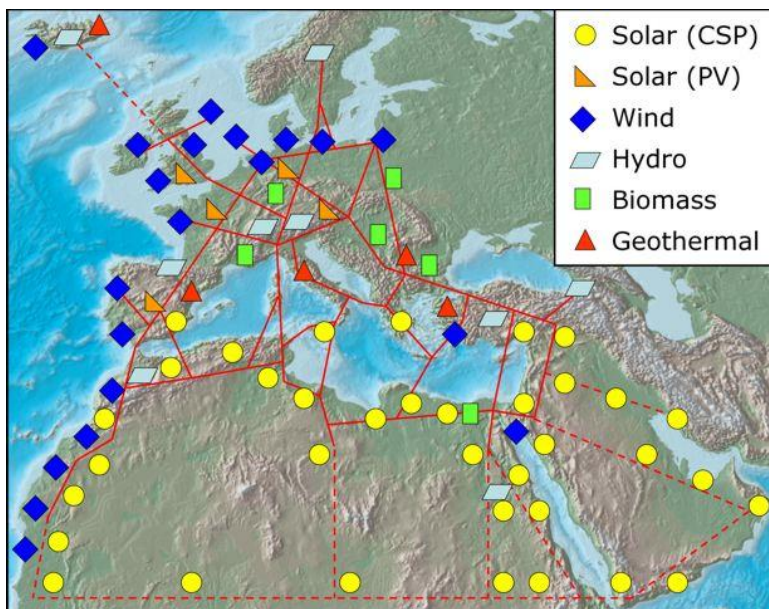
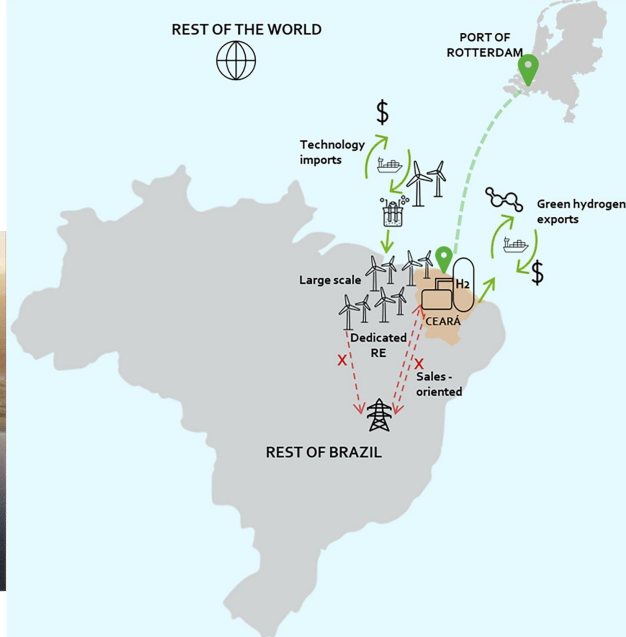
[Gusatu et al., 2020]

BIOMASS POTENTIALS EU28 IN 2050; 7-30 EJ COMPARED TO 68 EJ; TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY USED TODAY



[Faaij, Energies. 2022]

GLOBAL GREEN ENERGY MARKETS?

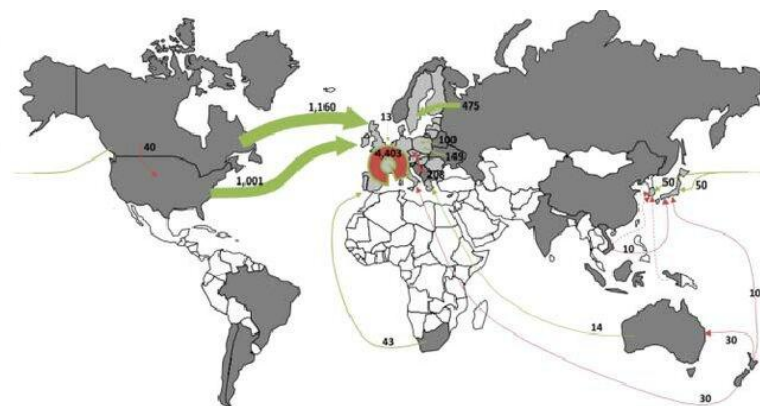
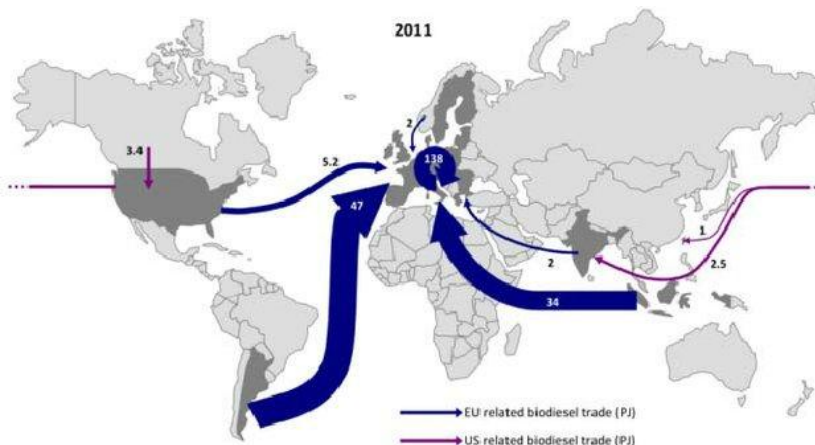


Concentrating Solar Thermal Power (CSP):

- Solar heat storage for day/night operation
- Hybrid operation for secured power
- Power & desalination in cogeneration

Sketch of High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) grid: Power transmission losses from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to Europe less than 15%.

Power generation with CSP and transmission via future EU-MENA grid: 5 - 7 EuroCent/kWh
Various studies and further information at www.DESERTEC.org

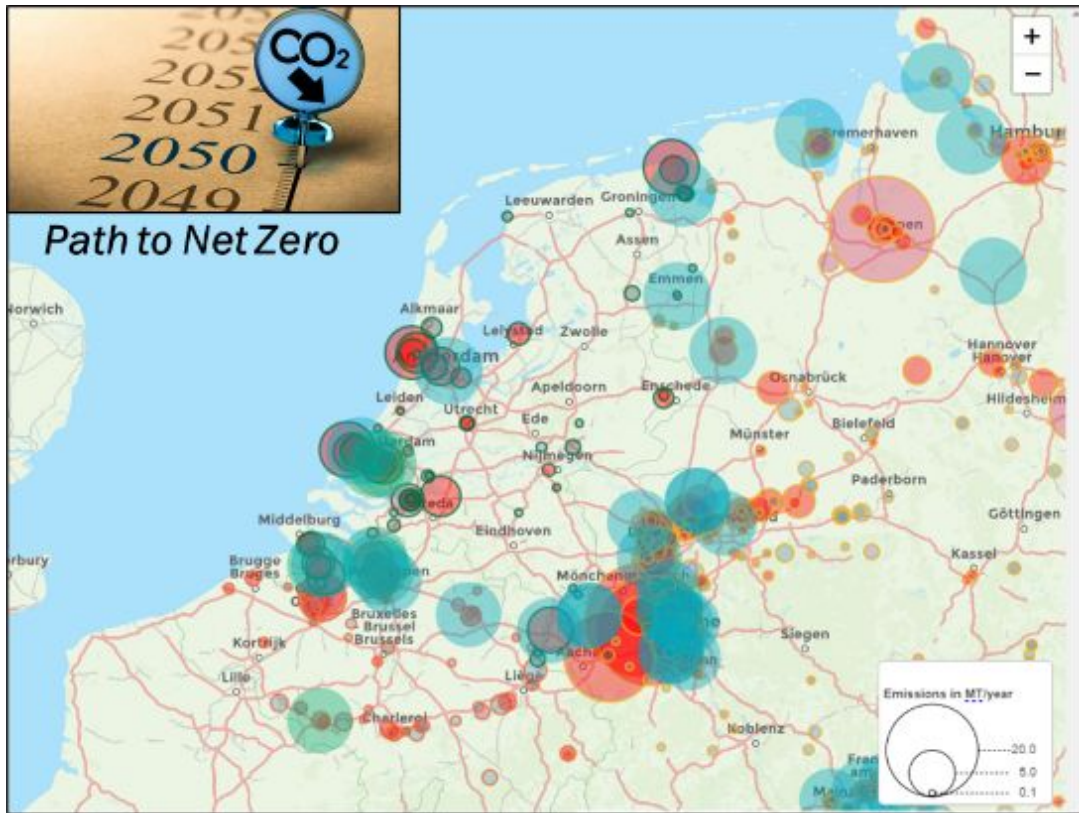


Global bioenergy trade; ethanol & wood pellets

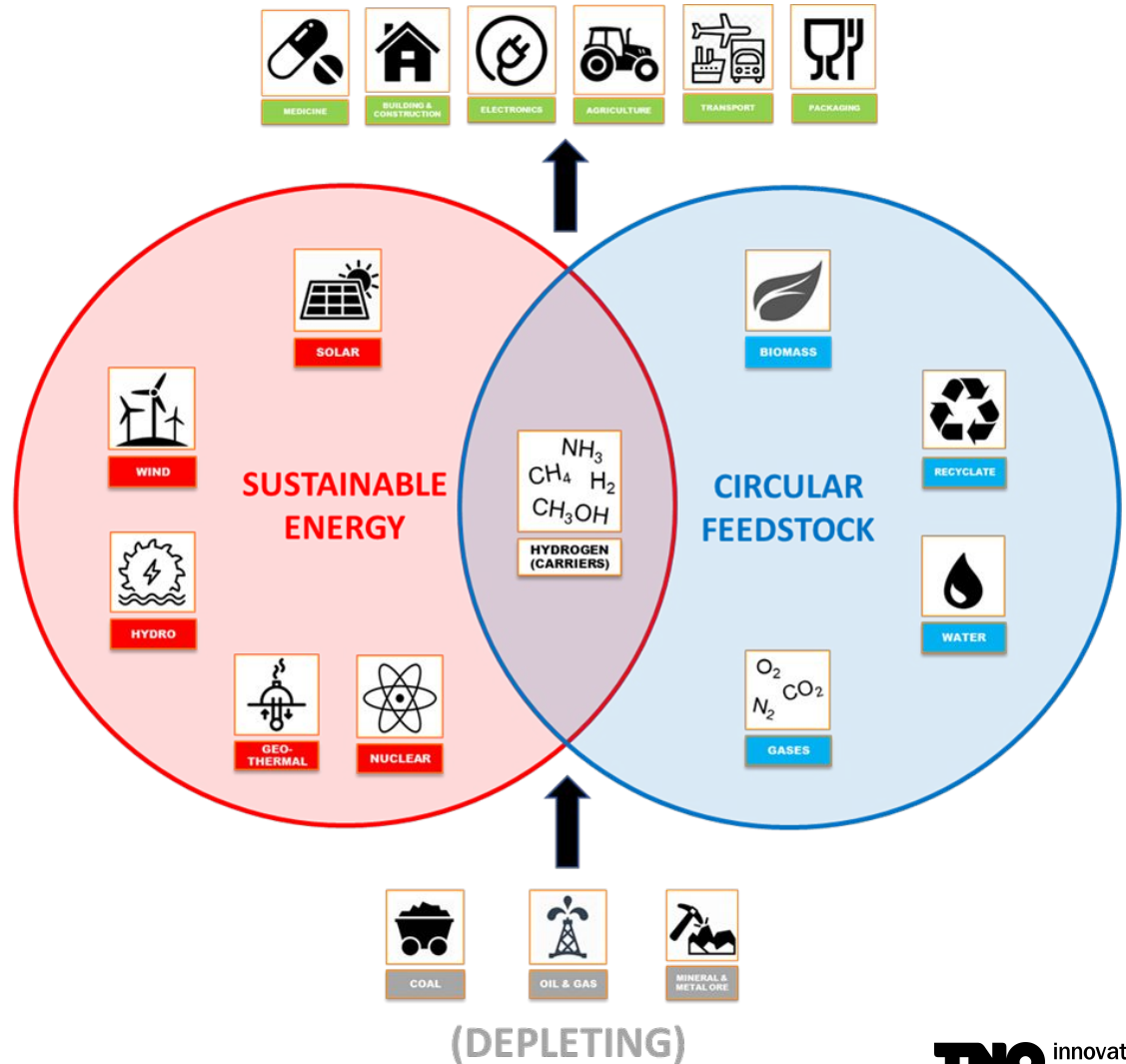
Utrecht University, various publications

Industrial transformation (as part of the energy transition).

VISION – A FULLY SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY ENABLED BY DECARBONIZED ENERGY & RECARBONIZED FEEDSTOCK



ARRRA cluster ~50% of primary energy demand
And largest chemical industry concentration
worldwide.



INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION □ ZERO CARBON FOOTPRINT DAUNTING COMPLEXITY

- Industry -50% of primary energy use.
- Many options:
 - Energy efficiency improvement existing processes
 - New (inherently more efficient) processes
 - Renewable feedstock (biobased industry)
 - Renewable energy carriers (green power, green hydrogen)
 - Carbon Capture & Storage (with BECCS negative GHG emissions)
 - Recycling/re-use/circular value chains
 - Shifts in markets and products.
- All combined! < 3 decades; overall one investment cycle!!
- Factory level, regional level, structural changes in economy and energy system

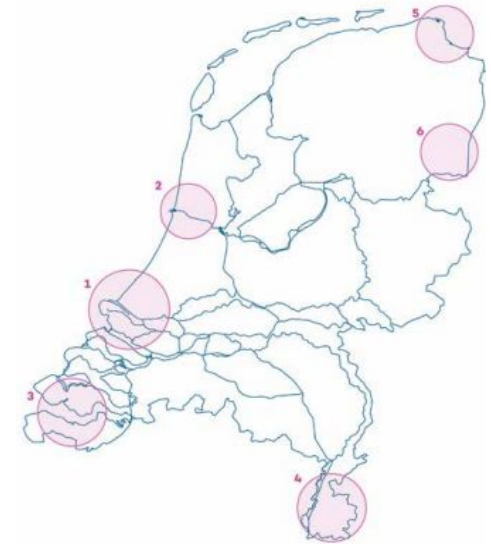


Figure 2 Location and size of the main industrial emission clusters.
1) Rotterdam - Moerdijk (16.9 Mt CO₂); 2) Noordzeekanaalgebied (12.0 Mt CO₂); 3) Zeeland - W-Brabant (7.9 Mt CO₂);
4) Chemelot (4.5 Mt CO₂); 5) Eemsdelta (0.7 Mt CO₂); 6) Emmen (0.5 Mt CO₂).^[8,9]

EXAMPLE

- In 2015 world plastics production 335 Mta, only 2% of plastics closed loop recycling (Ellen McArthur)
- EU: in 2025 55% recycling rate set for plastics, 10 Mta plastics recycled to products (Circular Plastics Alliance) – in 2030 all plastics are recyclable and >50% is recycled
- Work

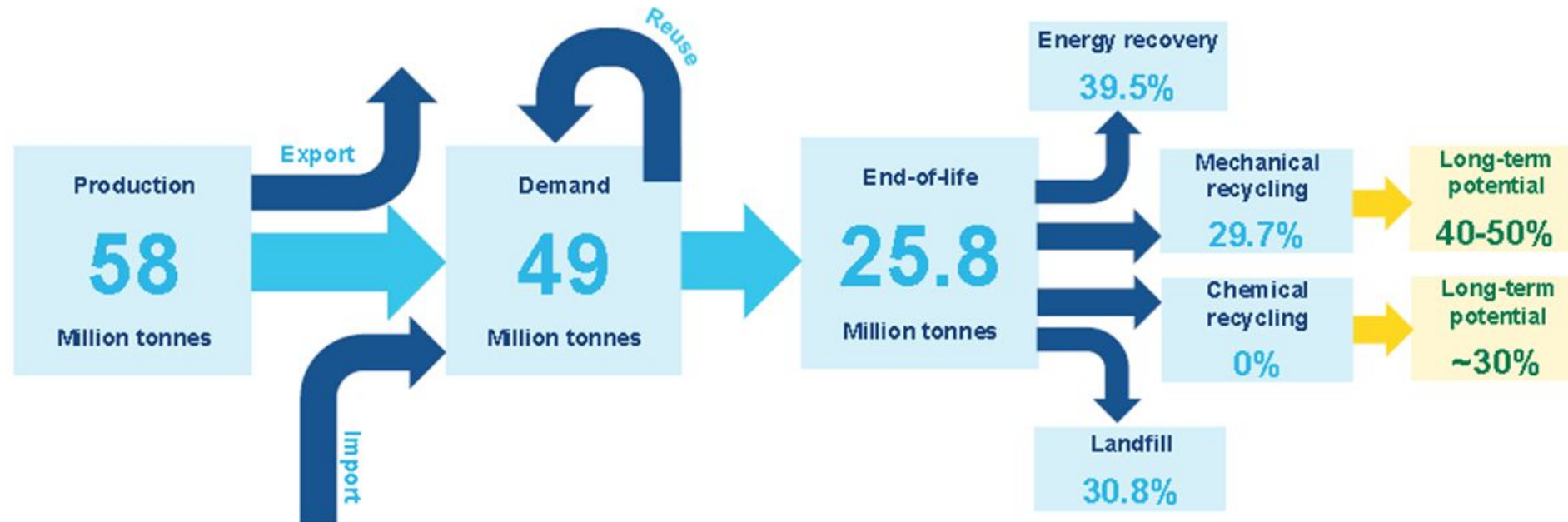
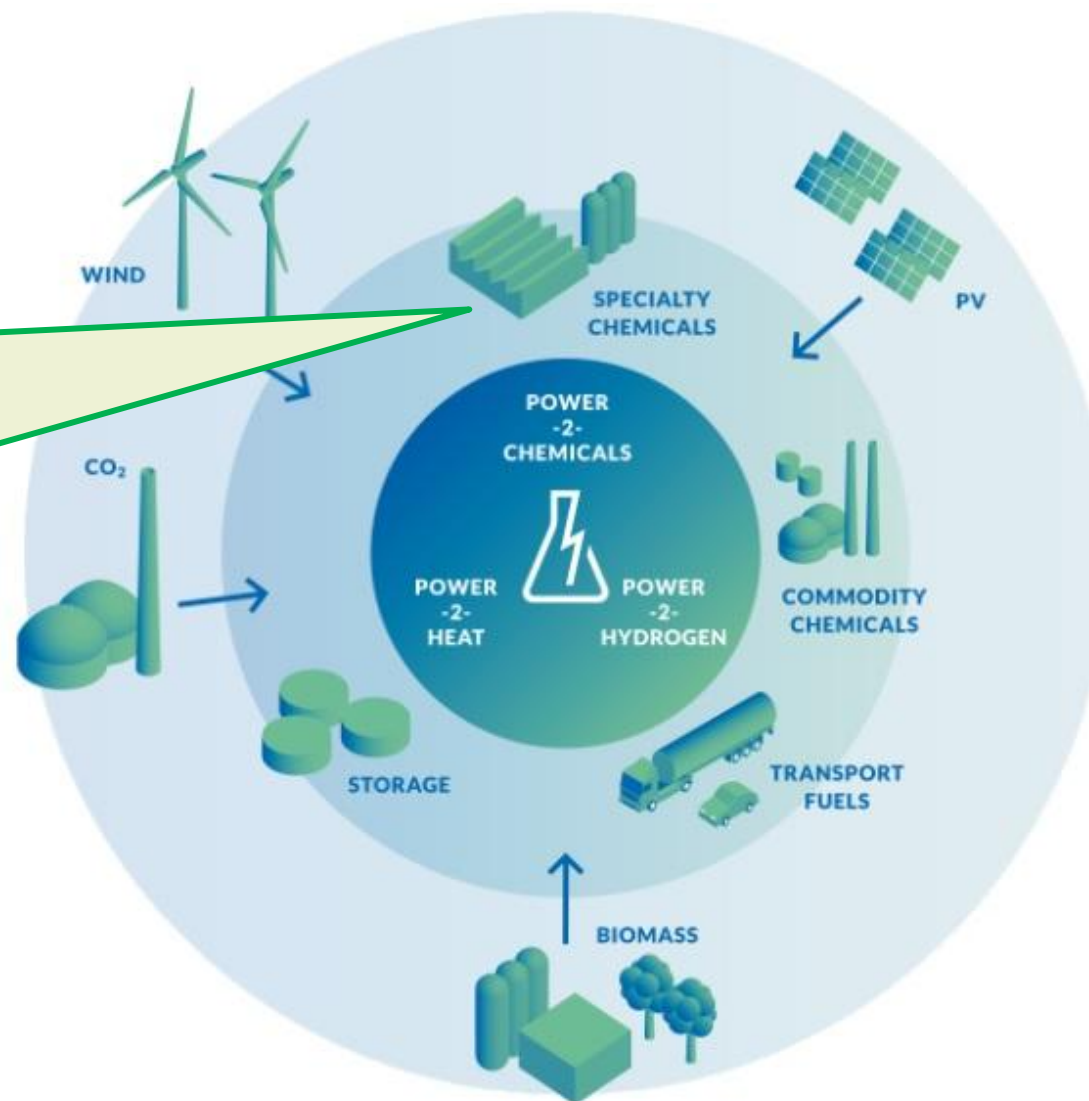
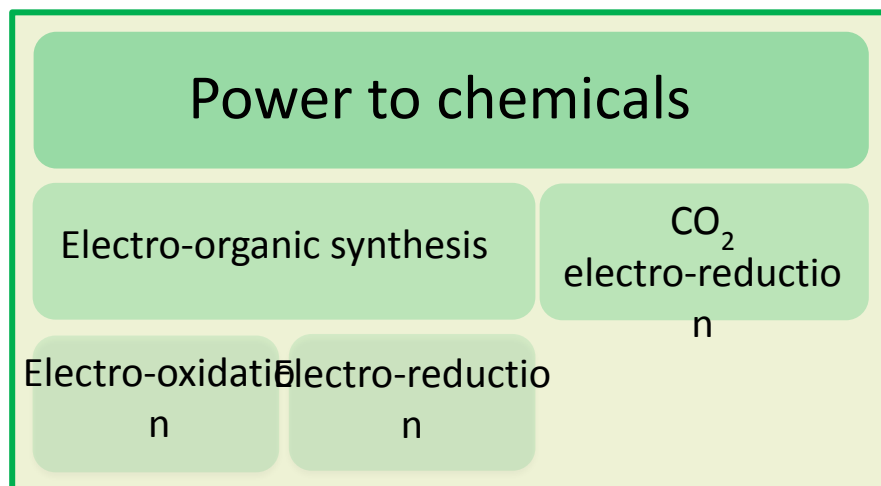


Figure 3-5 European plastics production, demand and waste treatment in 2015, including long-term potential. Team analysis based on Plastics Europe [15], Accenture [14].

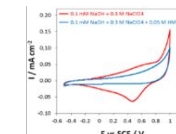
ELECTRIFICATION: MAJOR FIELD OF INNOVATION



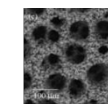
- ✓ Oxidation of furfural
 - ✓ Oxidation of hydroxymethylfuran
 - ✓ Oxidation of alcohols

- ✓ Reduction of furfural
 - ✓ Reduction of hydroxymethylfuran
 - ✓ Reductive amination
 - ✓ Reduction of oxygen

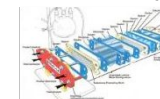
Key technical & scientific enablers:



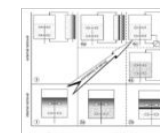
Electrochemistry



(3D structured) electro-catalysts



Reactor design



Downstream processing

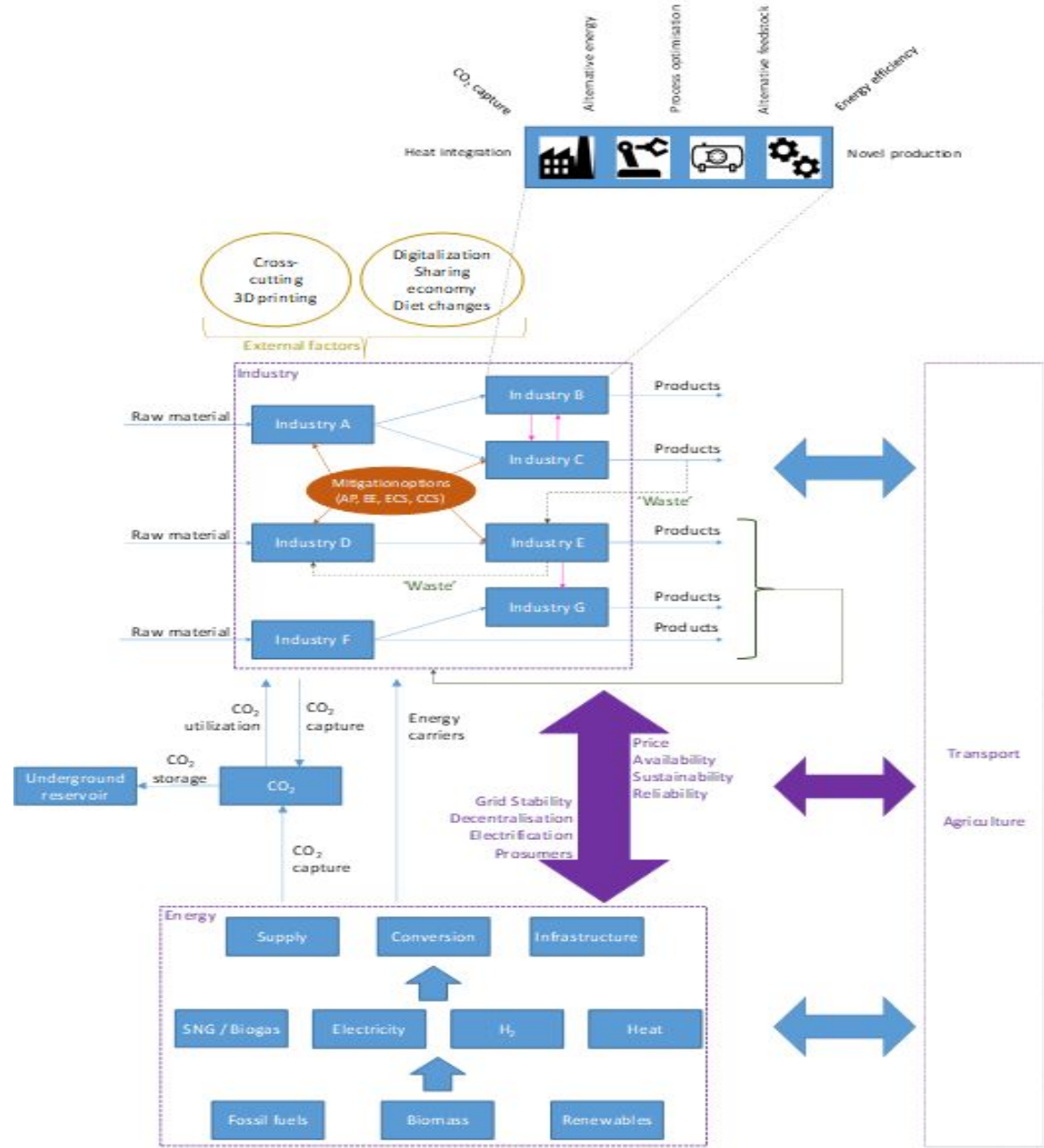


Integrated design & Economics

ALL THESE FACTORS MATTER,
AND ARE INTERLINKED...

... MEETING THE 2050 TARGET ("0 GHG") REQUIRES MUCH MORE THAN THE CURRENT FOCUS ON 2030:

TRANSITION ENERGY SYSTEM, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND NEW INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TO BE COMBINED AND ARE INTERDEPENDENT.



Legend
 Blue = material flows - raw materials, intermediates or end-products
 Green = material flows associated with circularity options
 Pink = energy and material flows associated with local and regional cooperation
 Purple = changes in other sectors
 Yellow = changes in consumer demand or manufacturing methods

TECHNOLOGIES IN 4 MAIN CATEGORIES FOR INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION

(WITHIN IESA-OPT MODEL FRAMEWORK)

Bio-based options

<u>Steel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hisarna with biomass and CCUS 	<u>HVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-plastics • Bio-ethylene • MTO*
<u>Ammonia</u>	<u>Hydrocarbons</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fermentation • Hydro-pyrolysis • Bio-syngas

CCUS-based options

<u>Steel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFO + CCUS • BFO +TGR+ CCUS • Hisarna + CCUS 	<u>HVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional steam crackers + CCUS
<u>Ammonia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haber—Bosch with SMR and CCUS 	<u>Hydrocarbons</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional refineries + CCUS

Electrification options

<u>Steel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTWIN • HTWIN 	<u>HVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrified steam crackers • MTO*
<u>Ammonia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSAS 	<u>Hydrocarbons</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syngas from direct CO₂ electrolysis

Hydrogen-based options

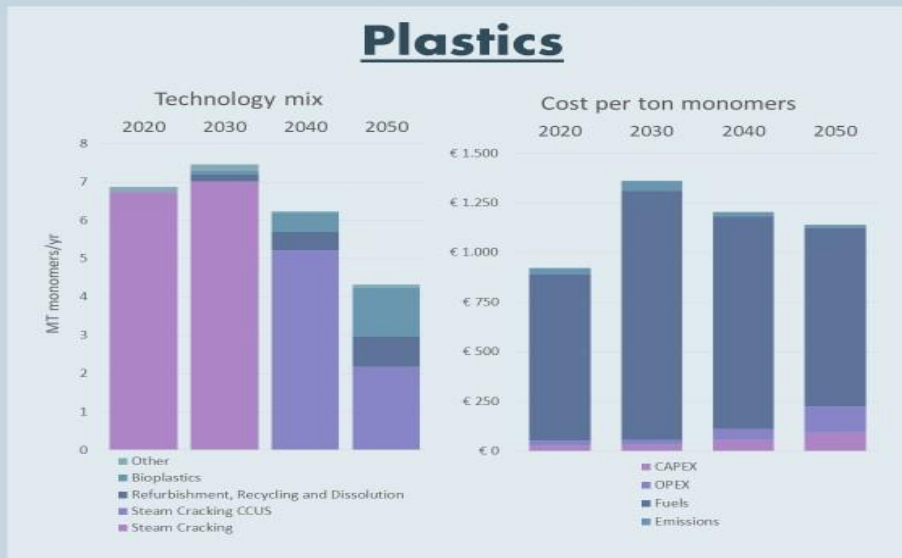
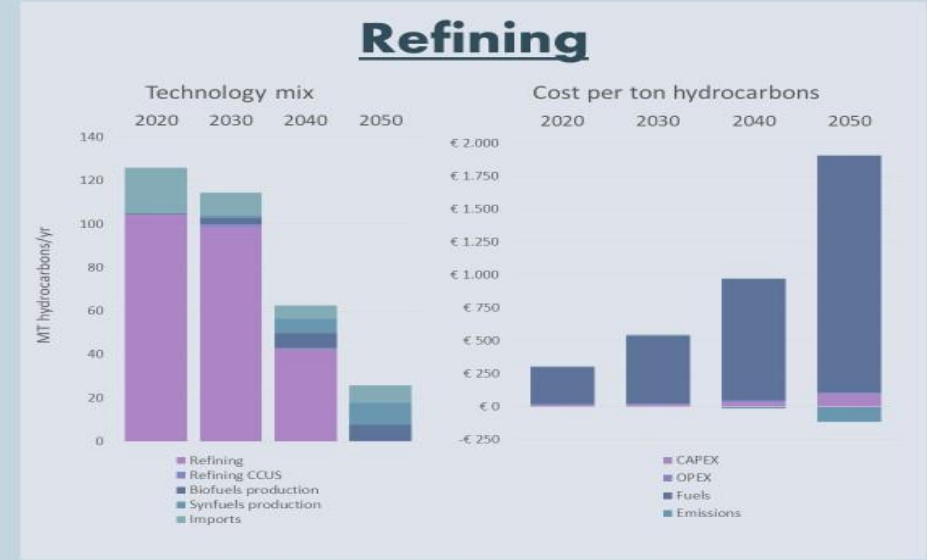
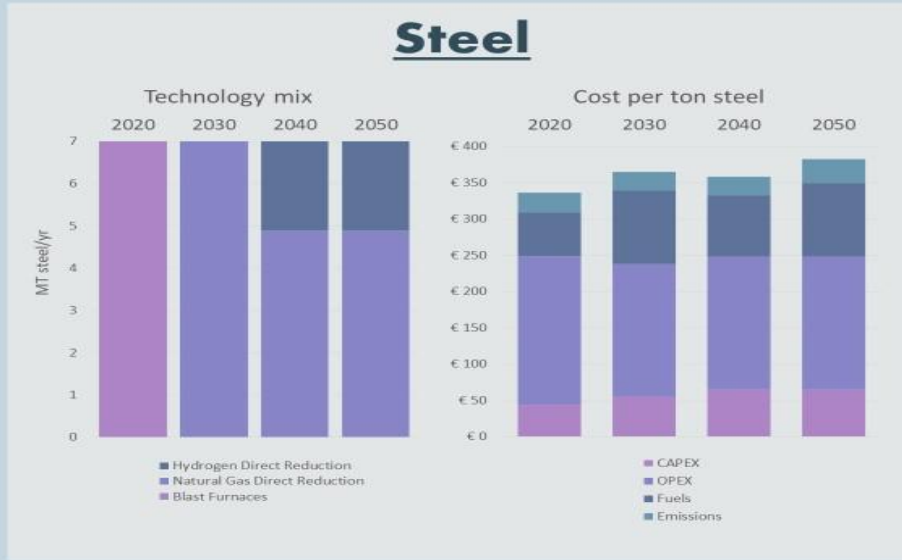
<u>Steel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct reduction with H₂ 	<u>HVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrogen steam crackers • MTO
<u>Ammonia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haber—Bosch with market H₂ 	<u>Hydrocarbons</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syngas RWGS • Methanol from H₂ and CO₂

[Sanchez et al., Advances in Applied Energy, 2022]

Reference scenario: Open optimisation by IESA-Opt

Sector effects

[Sanchez, Taminiau
Faaij, advances in
applied
energy, 2022]



Virgin
Monomer
production →

FINAL REMARKS

- **The role of nuclear energy in the energy transition** depends on:
 - The presence of the industrial production base (very wise to keep it!)
 - The role of circular production and use (impactful!)
 - The contribution of BBE, the North Sea Energy System and green carrier imports.
- **The role of nuclear energy for future industries** depends on:
 - The pathway to competitive and clean production and related technology portfolio and energy demand mix (e.g. heat demand)
 - The speed of innovation on feasibility of delivering different energy carriers in industrial clusters
- **Overall:**
 - It is very wise to have and keep the nuclear options in the transition portfolio, but:
 - ...the effectiveness (speed, costs) of innovation (especially SMR) in EU and NL

An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape, showing a mix of dark blue water, lighter blue and greenish-brown land, and sandy areas. The water appears to be shallow, with visible sandbars and channels. The land is a mix of dark green and brownish-yellow, suggesting a mix of vegetation and bare earth. The overall scene is a complex, textured landscape.

2050: < 30 years; no time to waste!