



XA04C1260

NO global warming = YES nuclear energy!

The International Nuclear Forum and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Emma Cornish

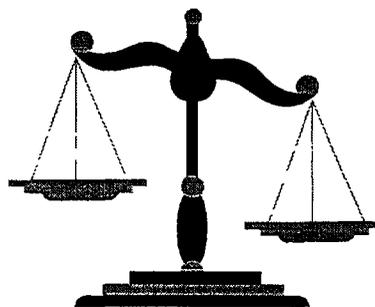
Uranium Institute.

Climate change: it's what so many industries are talking about, ours included. After all, the nuclear industry sits along side the renewable energy sector in its role as a non carbon emitting technology. But persuading international political leaders of this fact presents a challenge. Generating electricity from nuclear fuel avoids at least 2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide every year through its 16% share of world wide electricity generation.

Nuclear energy is essential to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.

During this presentation I will:

- highlight the main **issues** resulting from the climate change negotiations that are highly relevant to the industry
- explain the activities of the **International Nuclear Forum** and our interaction with the **delegates** to the process
- outline our **future activities**: where we go next and how we wish to involve the **industry leaders and communicators**.



Through our efforts, we want to redress the balance of the public's attitude toward nuclear. Perceived problems include waste management, safety and economics. However, the world faces potential crisis with threatened global warming and nuclear offers an obvious alternative to fossil fuels.

SOME BACKGROUND:

The International Nuclear Forum (INF) was formed to provide a collective voice lobbying for nuclear at the climate change negotiations. It's internationally representative of the industry and comprises of: the Uranium Institute; the Nuclear Energy Institute; the Japan Atomic Industry Forum; the Canadian Nuclear Association; the European Nuclear Society, and Foratom. All are accredited non governmental observers to the negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was negotiated from February 1991 to May 1992 and opened for signature at the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. Ninety days following receipt of the fiftieth ratification, the UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. The first meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the FCCC took place in Berlin in Spring 1995. One protocol to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, has been drafted. Negotiators adopted the text at COP-3 in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. It will enter into force following 55 ratifications by Parties to the FCCC, accounting for 55% of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990.

WASTE

