



Controversial Activities

NUCLEAR ENERGY

0. Background

Since its development about half a century ago in order to answer to the world's growing energy demands, nuclear power has become one of the most controversial industry, due to radioactive pollution, former accidents (Chernobyl, Three Mile Island) and risks for new ones, and the link to nuclear weapons.

Each stage of the nuclear fuel cycle, from uranium mining to the transport and disposal of waste is seen an important risk of hazardous pollution, including the reprocessing of spent fuel to extract reusable uranium and plutonium (f.i. fast-breeder reactors).

Economic aspects are also a concern since many costs linked to nuclear energy (research, security, insurance) are supported by authorities and not directly by producing companies. Moreover, waste fuel storage over very long periods and decommissioning of nuclear installations can be considered as a hidden outstanding debt for future generations.

However, some consider that nuclear fusion will supply a convenient solution since, among others, the half-life of waste from this process is much shorter (not more than a few years). They consider the current fission system as a temporary solution until fusion plant will be ready for commercial production (not planned before 2050-2075).

2. Degree of involvement

2.1 Major involvement:

Companies are regarded as having a major involvement in nuclear energy if they

2.1.1 Derive **5% or more** of their revenues from these activities (defined as 'tailor-made'):

- design, building, management of nuclear energy plants;
- development, construction or sale of nuclear installations for ships;
- supply of essential parts (specifically developed for this purpose) of nuclear energy installations or nuclear weapons (first level suppliers);
- research and consultancy services for the development, construction or management of nuclear;
- mining, processing or sale of uranium or nuclear fuels;
- processing or storing of nuclear waste stemming from the exploitation of nuclear energy plants.



2.2 Minor involvement:

Companies are regarded as having a minor involvement in nuclear energy if they

2.2.1 Derive **less than 5%** of their revenues from these activities listed as 'tailor-made'.

2.2.2 Derive **10% or more** of revenues from 'semi-nuclear' activities:

- supply of non-nuclear related services to nuclear installations (examples: maintenance, security, insurance, construction of buildings, ...) or products that are used only indirectly for nuclear energy installations (second level suppliers) (examples: castings, metals, welding equipment, cabling, measurement devices, compressors, filters);
- deconstruction of nuclear installations and transport, processing and storage of nuclear waste stemming from these activities.

2.3 No involvement:

Companies are considered as not being involved in nuclear energy if they:

2.3.1 Derive **less than 10%** of their turnover from the activities listed as 'semi-nuclear'.

2.3.2 Supply 'off-the-shelf' products or services to major involved companies.

2.3.3 Are an utility company that only distributes electricity but does not produce any.

2.3.4 Supply products or services that are exclusively related to medical applications of radioactive isotopes.

Summary

	Nuclear related activities	Semi-nuclear activities
Major involvement	5% or more of revenue	Never
Minor involvement	Less than 5% of revenue	10% or more of revenues
No involvement	Never	Less than 10% of revenue