

# NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

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THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

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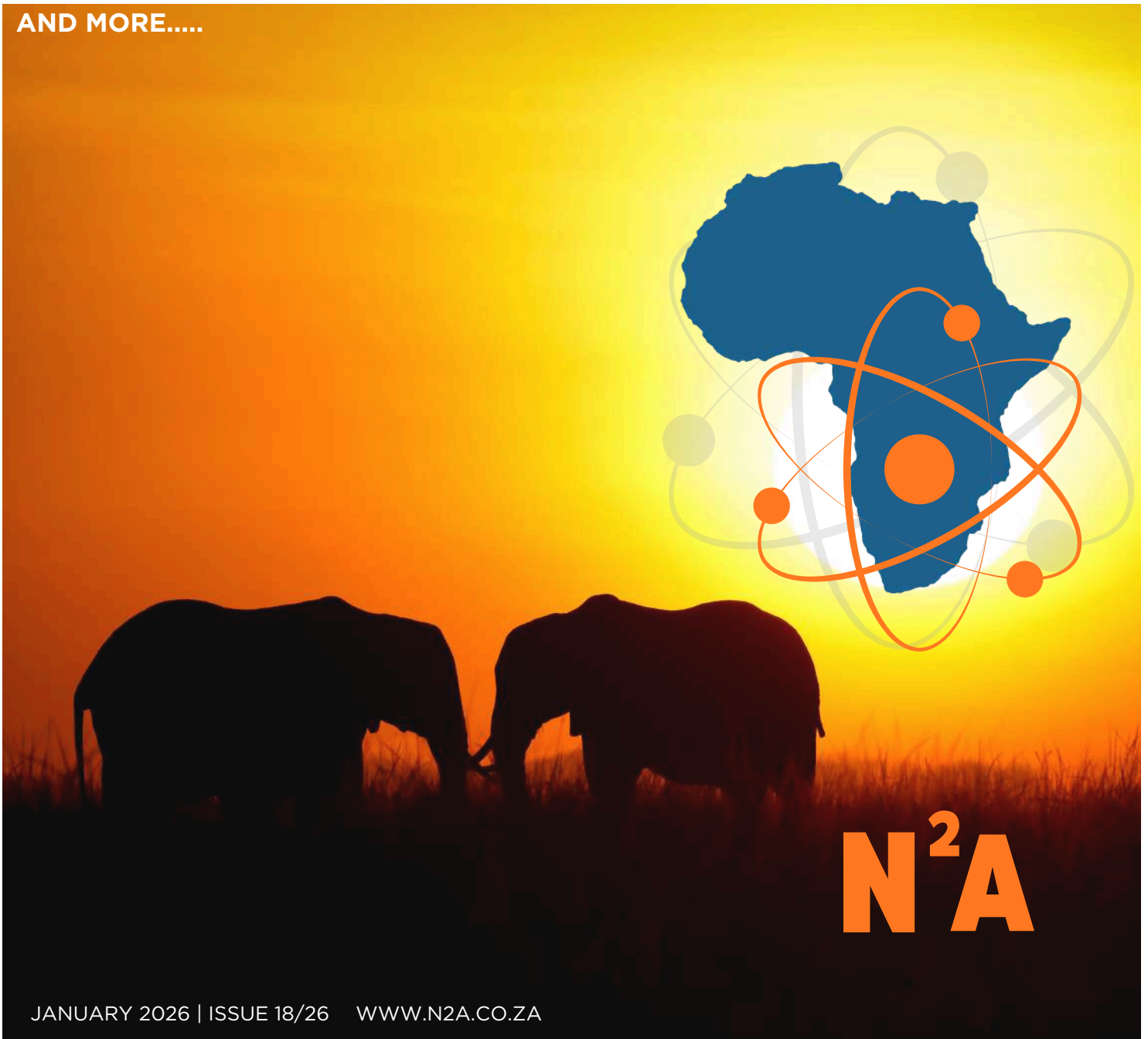
**NUCLEAR POWER RADIATION - SCARY?**

JOHN DROZ

**BEYOND SHORT CYCLES: WHY AFRICA MUST THINK IN CENTURIES TO BUILD ITS  
NUCLEAR FUTURE**

DR UGOCHUKWU UGBOR

**AND MORE.....**



# N<sup>2</sup>A HIGHLIGHTS

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## FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the first 2026 edition of N<sup>2</sup>A, Nuclear Network Africa. As we step into a new year, we also step into a pivotal moment for Africa and the world, where the choices we make today about energy will shape our economies, our communities, and our quality of life for generations to come.

In this edition, we focus on the enormous possibilities that nuclear power brings. It is not just about generating electricity, but about building a foundation for sustainable development. Reliable and dispatchable power is no longer a luxury; it is essential for industrial growth, economic resilience, social stability, and the well-being of our people. From advanced manufacturing and digital infrastructure to healthcare, education and access to clean water, the future we want is inextricably linked to the energy systems we put in place now.

Nuclear energy stands out in its ability to provide large-scale, low-carbon, continuous power while supporting long-term planning. It calls on us to look beyond short-term cycles and election years, and to design energy strategies that serve future generations.

In this issue, we bring you a strong line-up of articles. John Droz tackles one of the most common public concerns in “Nuclear Power Radiation – Scary?”, offering clarity grounded in science. N<sup>2</sup>A Editorial team reports on global developments, including the connection of the first Kursk II unit to the grid and the signing into law of India’s SHANTI Act. From an African perspective, Dr Ugochukwu Ugbor challenges us in “Beyond Short Cycles: Why Africa Must Think in Centuries to Build Its Nuclear Future, urging us to elevate our ambition and long-term thinking.

*Heather Veldhuis*  
HEATHER VELDHUIS  
EDITOR



As always, we aim to inform, spark thoughtful discussion, and support evidence-based decisions. Thank you for reading and for being part of Africa's nuclear conversation in 2026 and beyond.



***Atoms align, a continent wakes,  
Nuclear sparks the change it makes.  
Cities grow, industries rise,  
Knowledge lights the African skies,  
A future built where power never breaks.***

# 04 NUCLEAR POWER RADIATION - SCARY?

JOHN DROZ

There are good reasons to categorize Nuclear power as a “renewable” source of electrical energy.

So somebody said to me, “OK, but what about the radiation problem?” My answer was ‘what radiation problem?’

The short explanation is that the nuclear power radiation issue is a manufactured concern by scientifically ignorant and/or dishonest people.

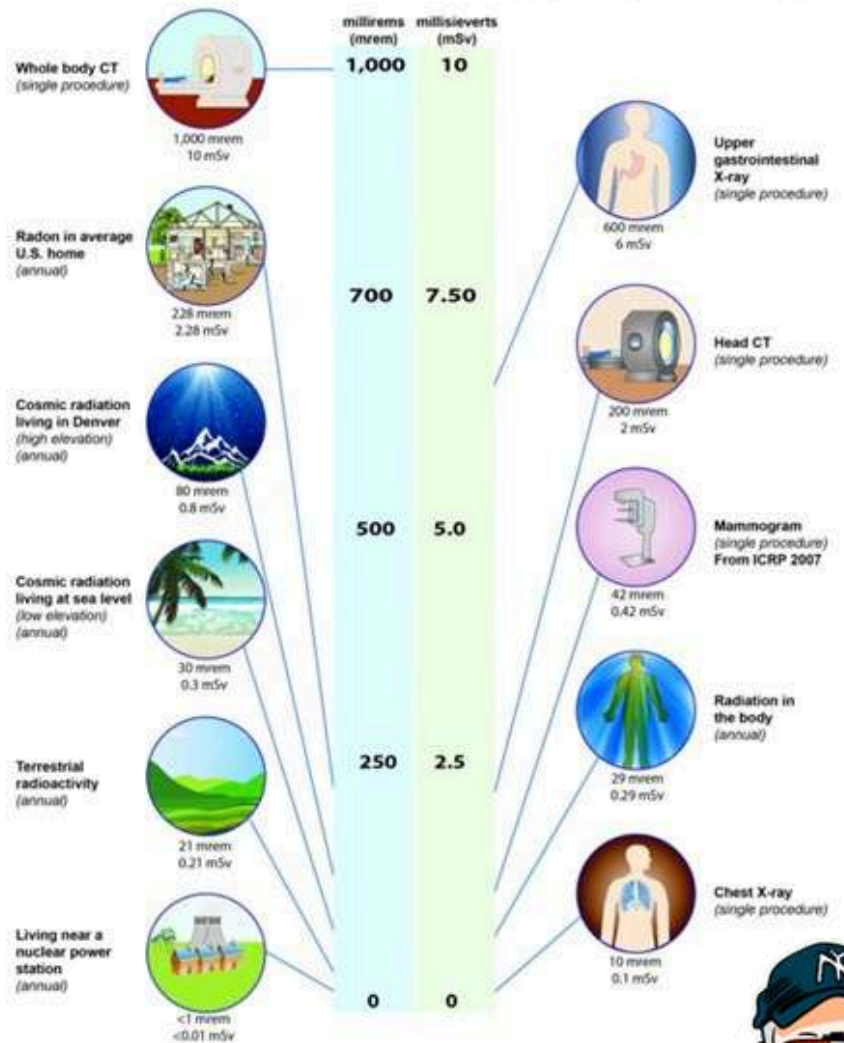
Consider the following...

### Nuclear Power Normal Operations

The whole business of radiation harm has been wildly exaggerated by self-serving parties, taking advantage of a technically challenged public. When radiation concern is expressed about a nearby nuclear facility, we need to keep things in perspective. Living near an operating nuclear facility exposes neighbours to minuscule radiation, particularly when compared to other sources. See the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) information opposite:

### RELATIVE DOSES FROM RADIATION SOURCES

All doses from the National Council on Radiation Protection & Measurements, Report No. 160 (unless otherwise denoted)



CONTINUED ON PG 05

*John Droz received degrees in Physics and Mathematics from Boston College in the US, a graduate degree in Physics from Syracuse University, and has been a Mensa member. He worked as a physicist for GE Aerospace Electronics, Mohawk Data Sciences, and Monolithic Memories. John is on the North Carolina Oil & Gas Commission, is a member of the CO Coalition, the National Association of Scholars, and was the US Ambassador for the Global Climate Intelligence Group (CLINTEL). John is the founder of Alliance for Wise Energy Decisions (AWED), an international coalition promoting science-based climate and energy policies.*



The reality is that we are bombarded with radiation continually from the sun, ground, flying, food, and standard medical procedures (e.g., dental x-rays), etc.

For example, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has posted this food comparison:

Natural Radioactivity in Food		
Food	<sup>40</sup> K (pCi/kg)	<sup>226</sup> Ra (pCi/kg)
Bananas	3,520	1
Carrots	3,400	0.6 – 2
White Potatoes	3,400	1 – 2.5
Lima Beans (raw)	4,640	2 – 5
Red Meat	3,000	0.5
Brazil Nuts	5,600	1,000 – 7,000
Beer	390	---
Drinking Water	---	0 – 0.17

*The radioactive Potassium (K) is found naturally in the human body.*

### **Nuclear Power Waste is really ‘Reprocessable Fuel.’**

If we are so concerned about nuclear radiation, why are we purposefully generating considerably more radioactive waste than there needs to be?

**Fact 1** is that nuclear waste is actually reusable fuel.

**Fact 2** is that the US is the only country in the world (Thanks to President Carter) that prohibits US nuclear facilities from reprocessing nuclear waste.

**Fact 3** is that if nuclear fuel were to be reprocessed, we would end up having much less nuclear waste. Therefore, if we are so concerned about radioactive nuclear waste, why have we made it illegal for it to be reduced???

### **Nuclear Power Radioactive Waste Storage**

An enormous amount of scientific research went into selecting the US Yucca Mountain site for storing nuclear waste, and then designing it to be extraordinarily safe. For example, nuclear waste there would be stored roughly 300 m below ground. Also, the closest that people live to Yucca Mountain is about 50 km.

However, the facility was politically derailed by uneducated alarmists.

The net effect of their actions is that all current radioactive waste in some 93 US nuclear facilities is stored on-site and above ground.

In what universe are 93 different storage sites, above ground, and relatively near populations, a safer alternative???

### **Low Dose Radiation is Beneficial**

The scientific truth about nuclear radiation has not been publicised by the media. Certain doses of nuclear radiation are actually beneficial to people. Consider this study: It says, “Health impacts of low-dose ionizing radiation are significant in important fields such as X-ray imaging, radiation therapy, nuclear power, and others. However, all existing and potential applications are currently challenged by public concerns and regulatory restrictions. We aimed to assess the validity of the Linear No-Threshold (LNT) model of radiation damage, which is the basis of current regulation, and to assess the justification for this regulation... LNT has not been proven to be true... so there is little doubt that the present regulatory burden should be reduced.”

**THE LNT THEORY STATES THAT ALL DOSES OF RADIATION ARE DANGEROUS, NO MATTER HOW SMALL. THIS ASSERTION IS CHALLENGED BY MANY SCIENTISTS.**

CONTINUED ON PG 06

## CONT.... FROM PG 5

**Wind Energy and Radioactive Waste**

A relatively unpublicised wind energy fact is that an enormous amount of environmental pollution is generated in processing the substantial amounts of rare earth metals needed for wind turbines. Most of this is done in China, so it is hidden from view. But the main proponents of wind energy are always on about 'saving the planet,' so why wouldn't they care about environmental destruction in every country?

Surprisingly, a large amount of radioactive waste is also a by-product. An interesting calculation concludes that over a twenty-year period (the supposed life of wind turbines), there is likely more radioactive waste resulting from wind turbine manufacture than there is in an equivalent amount of nuclear power generated!

**Takeaway**

The clear message is that the nuclear radiation scare is largely a bogeyman, generated by "anti-Nukes" who would like us to shoot nuclear in the foot.

This situation also exposes the hypocrisy of climate alarmists who say things like 'we are on the verge of global climate catastrophe, so we need to do everything possible to avert this'— yet they are opposed to a major, proven, CO<sub>2</sub>-free, operating energy source!

This is yet another example of what happens when political science replaces Real Science.

The Banana Equivalent Dose (BED) is an informal unit of measurement of ionising radiation exposure, intended as a general educational example, to compare a dose of radioactivity to the dose one is exposed to by eating one average-sized banana.

Bananas contain naturally occurring radioactive isotopes, particularly Potassium 40 (<sup>40</sup>K), one of several naturally occurring isotopes of Potassium.

One BED is often correlated to 10<sup>-7</sup> Sieverts. But in practise this dose is not cumulative, since the Potassium in foods is excreted in urine, to maintain homeostasis.

The BED is only meant as an educational exercise, and is not a formally adopted dose measurement.



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# INDIA SIGNALS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN NUCLEAR

In December 2025, India's President, Droupadi Murmu, signed the SHANTI Act into law. SHANTI stands for: Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India.

For a long time, India's nuclear sector had been governed by two laws: the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010. Together, they entrenched a state monopoly over nuclear power generation, and imposed strict liability norms that discouraged private and foreign participation.

In essence, the SHANTI Act has combined these two acts into one in order to simplify licensing, liability, regulations, and dispute resolution in civil nuclear matters. According to the government, this overhaul is essential if nuclear energy is to play a meaningful role in India's long-term goals of energy security. For the first time, SHANTI allows limited private participation in the nuclear energy sector in the country.

Under the new Act, the most consequential change is the opening up of nuclear power generation to private Indian companies, joint ventures, and even foreign firms. Until now, only the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited was authorised to build and operate nuclear plants.

Addressing Parliament, Dr Jitendra Singh, Minister of Science and Technology, described the Act as a reform "inconceivable for over six decades", crediting Prime Minister Narendra Modi with breaking long-standing policy taboos and aligning India with global best practices.

Another major reform of SHANTI is granting statutory backing to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The AERB, which previously functioned through executive orders, will now derive its authority directly from legislation and be accountable to Parliament. The stated objective is to improve transparency, independence, and credibility in nuclear regulation, which is a key factor in attracting investors and international partners.

The government has positioned SHANTI as a forward-looking reform that encourages next-generation nuclear technologies. It explicitly promotes Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), which are smaller than typical reactors in operation and easier to deploy over a wide area than traditional large reactors.



# AFRICA'S NUCLEAR POWER LANDSCAPE.

## TOP HIGHLIGHTS **JAN 2026**



### **Africa's nuclear readiness assessed ahead of 2026**

A recent analysis outlines how African countries vary widely in their preparedness for nuclear energy rollout, with some nations ready or almost ready to advance, while many others remain far from achieving key infrastructure and regulatory benchmarks. The discussion highlights the growing importance of nuclear planning for future energy security and economic stability across the continent.

### **South Africa announces plans for new reactors**

South Africa's energy ministry has confirmed plans to build new nuclear reactors on South Africa's coastline, signalling renewed commitment to expanding the country's nuclear capacity and supporting long-term energy reliability and ongoing supply.

### **Report forecasts major rise in nuclear's role in Africa's power mix**

A new report suggests that with proper investment and policy support, nuclear energy could supply up to ~30% of electricity in countries like Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa by 2050, while contributing significantly to reducing power costs and addressing the continent's substantial energy access gap.

### **The US Secretary for Energy, Chris Wright, has just announced the ending of the "ALARA" nuclear safety standard.**

Wright ended the Energy Department's use of ALARA, which stands for 'As Low As Reasonably Achievable.'

This principle has long been a staple of US nuclear regulation, which in turn spread all over the world. ALARA is rooted in the idea that any radiation exposure carries risks, but low doses can be justified by practical considerations. Critics in the nuclear power and health fields argue that the standard is overly burdensome with no real safety benefits.

The move should lower operational costs and accelerate nuclear projects.

# BEYOND SHORT CYCLES: WHY AFRICA MUST THINK IN CENTURIES TO BUILD ITS NUCLEAR FUTURE

DR UGOCHUKWU UGBOR

Modern nuclear systems are not defeated by technology. They are defeated by short memory.

Across the world, nuclear knowledge is under continuous threat—not from a single failure, but from the clash of many short cycles: political terms, economic booms and busts, project timelines, workforce turnover, technology updates, and institutional restructuring. When we fail to link these cycles, then knowledge fades. Decisions weaken, and countries struggle to build, operate, and manage complex systems safely. Africa is not immune to these challenges; however, Africa possesses something unique.

## Humanity Once Built Beyond a Single Lifetime

Long-term thinking is not new to humanity. It is ancient. Throughout history, people built many projects with the understanding that they would not live to see the end of their projects.

In Europe, cathedrals like Chartres Cathedral (begun in 1194), Notre-Dame de Paris (1163), Cologne Cathedral (1248), and St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna (founded in 1137) took centuries to finish. The masons who laid the foundations knew their work was essential, even if partial. Craft guilds maintained standards across generations. Artisans crossed borders, united by shared rules, methods, and quality. Michelangelo, an Italian, was commissioned throughout Europe because excellence crossed political boundaries.

In India, the rock-cut temples of Ellora and Ajanta in Maharashtra were carved over centuries, merging engineering, astronomy, and spirituality into stone—projects intended for eternity, not just decades.

In Latin America, the Mayan and Inca civilizations built cities like Chichén Itzá and Machu Picchu, aligned with celestial cycles and designed with a precision that still challenges contemporary understanding.



*Dr Ugochukwu Ugbor, Executive Chairman, STELLA Advanced Energy. Vienna Austria*

These civilizations had one trait in common: they thought beyond political cycles.

## Africa's Own Long-Cycle Civilizations

Africa has always been part of this tradition. In Egypt, the pyramids of Giza were constructed with mathematical and engineering precision that has lasted nearly 5,000 years. These were not simply political projects; they were long-term commitments that required stable knowledge transfer, standardized methods, and careful management of expertise.

In Nubia (present-day Sudan), the Kushite kingdoms built pyramid complexes, iron industries, and advanced water systems—less well-known globally, yet equally sophisticated.

In Ethiopia, the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela were carved directly into solid stone in the 12th century—an architectural achievement built to endure forever, not just until the next ruler.

In Mali, the scholarly city of Timbuktu preserved written knowledge across fields like astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and law for centuries, safeguarded through networks of scholars and custodial families. **CONTINUED ON PG 10**

In Southern Africa, Great Zimbabwe stands as one of the largest pre-colonial stone structures in the world. Built without mortar, it has lasted over 700 years—evidence of standardized construction knowledge and institutional continuity.

In West Africa, the Benin Empire produced bronze and brass works of incredible technical sophistication, managed by strict guild systems that retained metallurgical knowledge across generations.

In Nigeria, notable examples include the Igbo-Ukwu bronze castings (9th Century), showcasing advanced metallurgy, well before their time, and Sungbo's Eredo, a vast system of defensive earthworks encompassing deep ditches and inner embankments, stretching over 160 km. This was built over centuries through organized community effort.

Across the continent, a clear pattern emerges: Africa once created institutions, infrastructure, and knowledge systems designed to outlast their founders.

### What Changed?

In recent times, long-term thinking has gradually been replaced by short-term pressures:

- Electoral cycles measured in years
- Financial systems focused on quick returns
- Fragmented institutions
- Loss of experienced professionals through retirement or migration
- Dependence on external expertise without internal continuity

These pressures may be manageable in simple systems. In nuclear systems, they can be disastrous. Nuclear systems operate for over 60 to 100 years. Knowledge about design, safety, fuel behaviour, regulatory expertise, and operational culture must be preserved across generations. Nuclear competence cannot be recreated every decade without incurring costs, risks, and losing sovereignty.

### Nuclear Energy Is Calling Humanity Back to Long Thinking

Today, we must once again think beyond short cycles—especially in regard to nuclear energy. Nuclear energy is not experimental. It is a proven and operational infrastructure. This is particularly true for high-temperature gas-cooled reactor technology.

In China, the HTR-PM (High-Temperature Reactor - Pebble-bed Module) is fully built, grid-connected, and functioning. It represents the world's first commercial use of Generation IV pebble-bed reactor technology, confirming its viability at a large scale. This is very significant for Africa.

### Africa's Quiet but Foundational Nuclear Contribution

Africa has been part of this story for some time. South Africa's Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) program provided foundational reactor development that influenced many of today's advanced reactor designs, including those now proven in China, and being explored in the United States (like the Xe-100).

South Africa also boasts the most advanced TRISO fuel research capabilities in the world, with designs now forming the backbone of PBMR-class reactors worldwide.

With the revival of PBMR activities under Necsa, Africa is not just importing nuclear power technology—it is reconnecting with a tradition of knowledge it helped shape. This is not a new beginning. It is a continuation.

### Africa's Nuclear Newcomer Countries

Alongside established nuclear nations, more African countries are officially recognized as nuclear newcomer states—countries that have taken significant steps toward nuclear energy through policy, regulatory preparation, international cooperation, and institutional development. These include Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Rwanda, Senegal, Morocco, and Namibia, among others.

CONTINUED ON PG 11



CONT.... FROM PG 10



*Nigerian pots and mask*



*Chartres Cathedral France*



*Rock-cut temples in India*



*Benin Bronzes*



CONTINUED ON PG 12

While each country is progressing at its own pace, they share a common understanding that nuclear energy is not a short-term project, but a long-term national commitment—one that needs continuity of knowledge, institutions, and expertise, well beyond individual political terms. This collective movement signals a continental return to long-term energy strategy.

**A Young Continent Requires Long-Life Systems**

By 2050, Africa’s population is expected to exceed 2.5 billion. By 2100, Africa will be one of the largest centres of economic growth, labour, and consumer demand globally.

The answer is not to engineer population decline. The solution is to build systems capable of harnessing human potential. Africa’s youth need:

- Stable, long-term careers
- High-skill technical jobs
- Infrastructure that reliably supports water, transport, energy, and broadband
- Industries resilient to political and economic shocks

Intermittent systems alone cannot deliver this. Baseload energy—clean, continuous, and scalable—is essential. Nuclear energy provides exactly that, anchoring education, healthcare, manufacturing, research, and digital infrastructure for generations.

**From Extraction to Stewardship**

Africa has a massive share of the world’s natural resources, while other regions struggle to secure them. But too often, extraction happens without building sustainable capacity for Africa’s growing population.

The future is held by regions that turn resources into knowledge ecosystems—where standards persist, expertise builds, and institutions endure beyond cycles.

**The Next Century Begins Now**

The question facing Africa is not whether nuclear energy works. It does. The real question is whether Africa will once again create institutions that think in centuries, protect knowledge beyond politics, and prioritize expertise above short cycles.

Our ancestors accomplished this—without modern tools, digital systems, or global supply chains.

We have no good reason not to achieve it now. Nuclear energy demands it. Africa’s youth deserve it. The next 100 years depend on it. Africa does not need to imagine this future. Africa has already experienced it— and must rise to it once more.





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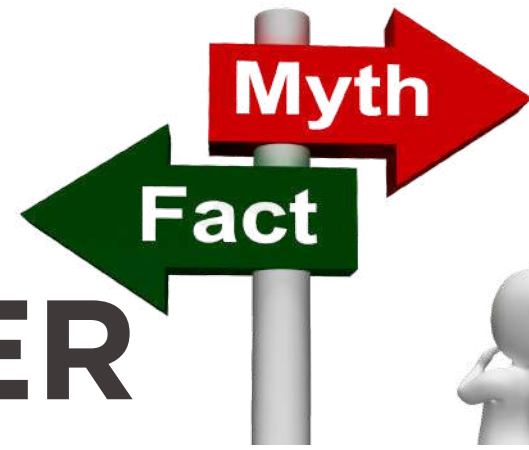
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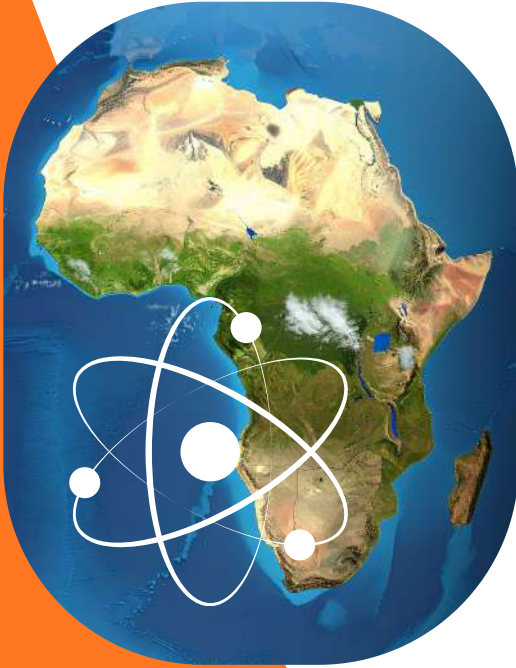
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# MYTH BUSTER



## MYTH:

The “Africa Can’t Handle This” Shrug  
“Nuclear is too complicated for African countries.”

Apparently complexity stops at the equator.

## FACT:

African nations already manage airlines, hospitals, satellites, financial systems, and advanced research facilities. Nuclear power is about skills, training, and regulation, not latitude.

**Competence is not a climate condition.**

## MYTH:

The “Solar and Wind Will Magically Cover Nights” Dream

“Renewables alone can power everything, all the time.”

Sure. Let’s just ask the Sun to work night shifts.

## FACT:

Solar and wind are valuable, but they are variable. Nuclear provides steady, round-the-clock power that keeps grids stable when nature takes a break.

**Clean energy works best when everyone shows up on time.**



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# FIRST KURSK II UNIT CONNECTED TO THE GRID

Kursk II is a new nuclear power plant in western Russia located on the bank of the Seym River, about 40 km west of the city of Kursk, that will feature four VVER-TOI reactors, the latest version of Russia's large light-water designs.

The VVER-TOI pressurised water reactor has a capacity of 1 250 MW, which is higher than previous generations of VVER reactors. Russian nuclear company Rosatom says the service life of the main equipment has doubled, and it features a mix of passive and active safety. It is a Generation III+ system.

Rosatom is celebrating the 2026 New Year, since the first new VVER-TOI at the Kursk II site was connected to the grid on 31 December. The reactor will be powered up slowly, as standard performance checks are carried out. It is currently running at a capacity of 240 MW. The power will be slowly increased to 35-40%, after which a lengthy period will follow as power is increased to 100%.

The VVER-TOI reactors have upgraded pressure vessels and a higher power rating of 3300 MW (thermal), which enables them to generate 1300 MW (electrical) output.

Construction of the first unit began in 2018, and the reactor vessel was put in place in June 2022. In January 2023, the 235-ton steel dome was set on the Unit 1 containment building, where it will serve as a key barrier between the reactor and the environment. Concreting of the outer dome of the first unit was completed in August 2023. The second unit is also under construction, and the target is for all four units to be operational by 2034.

In March 2025, licenses for the construction of the 3rd and 4th units of Kursk-II were issued.

## Original nuclear power station

A nuclear power complex has existed at Kursk for many years. The new units will replace the four existing Kursk RBMK-1000 reactors at the existing plant. They produced 1000 MW each, and are scheduled to shut down completely by 2031. The original design life of an RBMK reactor was 30 years, but it had been extended by 15 years following a life-extension programme. In December 2021, the first RBMK unit was shut down, after 45 years of operation, and the second unit followed in January 2024.

**CONTINUED ON PG 15**



*Unit II of Kursk II under construction.*

*Picture: Rosatom*

**CONT.... FROM PG 14**

The RBMK-type reactor is a one-circuit plant. The steam supplied to the turbines is produced inside the reactor by boiling the coolant (ordinary demineralized water). To condense the steam, the plant uses water from a 21.5 km<sup>2</sup> cooling pond. The first unit was launched in 1976, the second in 1979, the third in 1983, fourth in 1985. Kursk NPP is one of the three biggest NPPs in Russia. The new VVER-TOI reactors are Pressurised Water Reactors (PWRs)

**The new Kursk**

Alexey Likhachev, the Director General of Rosatom, said: "The Kursk nuclear scientists deserve congratulations and thanks for such a wonderful New Year's gift, and the entire country for acquiring a new source of clean energy. Much work remains ahead for the Kursk residents. But the following can already be confirmed - the Kursk unit is the first embodiment of the latest VVER-TOI nuclear power unit design. This design not only incorporates the latest advances in nuclear energy. It is also the most

powerful power unit in Rosatom's fleet: 1,250 MW, which is 50 MW more than the previous record-holders, the power units of Leningrad NPP-2."

Andrey Petrov, First Deputy Director General for Nuclear Energy at Rosatom, said: "Today's power start-up is the result of the hard work of tens of thousands of people - from those who poured the first concrete in 2018 to the engineers involved in the commissioning operations. Despite external threats, every specialist successfully completed their work, recognising their responsibility to the team and to the country. The new power unit will increase nuclear power generation by more than 50% to meet the needs of the Kursk Region and ensure the stable operation of the Central Asian Unified Energy System, guaranteeing its energy stability and confident progress."



**Alexey Likhachev**  
**CEO Rosatom**




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