

## International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC)

#### **Finance Workshop**

Lancaster House, London, May 9-10, 2012



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Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Nuclear Energy Policy and Cooperation
U.S. Department of Energy and
Chair, IFNEC Steering Group

Waste Management Conference Phoenix, AZ – February 26, 2013



# **IFNEC Focus on Challenges to Financing Nuclear Energy Projects**

- Cost of finance is generally higher than for other types of power projects
  - Large up-front construction costs with long lead times are often perceived to contain greater risk and are thus challenging to finance;
  - HOWEVER, once operational, nuclear plants have very favorable economics
  - Lack of value (e.g., tax) placed on carbon increases competitiveness challenges
- Questions remain on how to cap and allocate liabilities for extraordinary nuclear occurrences
  - Nuclear liability is limited by international conventions and national legislation
  - In most cases, operators are "strictly" and "exclusively" liable, but are required to carry "third-party liability" insurance
- Increased financial regulation has resulted in reduced liquidity and greater financing challenges for investors, particularly for nuclear projects, which are perceived as higher risk



# Addressing the Financing Barrier: IFNEC's Stakeholder-wide Workshop Approach

#### **Finance Workshop Approach**

- To gain a stronger understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with the financing of nuclear power projects.
- To create a forum in which major stakeholders were able to discuss these matters
- To identify specific actions
   IFNEC countries could consider, individually or collectively.

#### 3 Main Workshop Components

- 1) Scene Setting Session
- 2) Hypothetical Scenario Sessions
- BreakoutDiscussion Sessions





#### **130 Stakeholder Representatives**

- Commercial banks
- Rating agencies
- Insurance Agencies
- Utilities
- Reactor vendors/suppliers
- Energy planning authorities
- Et al.



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# Industry Engagement at IFNEC Finance Workshop

Allen & Overy LLP

ALSTOM AREVA

**Atkins Global** 

**AVDA Consult Ltd** 

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd

**Barclays** 

**Blenheim Capital** 

**BNP Paribas** 

**Bulgarian Energy Holding EAD** 

Candu Energy, Inc.

**China Power Investment Company** 

Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.

Coface Deloitte

Delta NV

**EDF** 

**Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation** 

**EnergoNuclear (Romania) GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy** 

**Global Vision 2000** 

Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy Ltd.

**HSBC** 

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (

Kozloduy NPP Plc.

**KPMG** 

**Lithuanian Electricity Organization** 

Magyar Villamos Muvek Zrt.

**Marsh Limited** 

**Metsamor EnergoAtom CJSC** 

Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.

**Moelis & Company** 

**Moody's Investors Services** 

Natixis

**NERA Economic Consulting** 

**Nippon Export and Investment Insurance** 

Norton Rose LLP Nuclearelectrica SA

**UK Nuclear Industry Association** 

Northcourt

Nugeneration, Ltd.

PGE Energia Jadrowa S.A.

**Pillsbury Law** 

**PricewaterhouseCoopers** 

Prospect Law Ltd. Royal Bank of Scotland Shaw Power Group

SP Intl

Société Générale

Sogin

**Standard & Poors** 

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. - Europe Ltd

**Toshiba Corporation** 

TVO

**U.S. Export-Import Bank** 

Westinghouse World Bank



### **IFNEC Finance Workshop Key Findings**

#### **Key Findings from Workshop**

#### Importance of an Effective, Independent Regulatory Body

An effective, independent regulatory body that is open and transparent is extremely important to the financial community when determining whether or not to lend, the rate at which the lending would be provided, the readiness of investors to invest and risk premiums.

The regulator increases assurance that the project can be confidently developed in compliance with all safety-based requirements and with effective independent oversight that is directly responsible to the public.

## Essential Role of Government Commitment and Support

The depth of commitment and host country support is the starting point for project evaluation by the financial community.

Commitment of the host country will be evident in the rationale as to why a nuclear project is being proposed rather than other available energy options.

Without visible and consistent backing of the host government, it is unlikely that the interest and confidence needed in the project from the investor and financial community will develop.

Long-term government support backing its commitment is essential for any project to go forward as planned.

### Need for a Sound Business/Project Plan

There is a need for a clear overall business plan that underpins and helps bound the project.

The ability to finance a NPP will depend to a large extent on the quality of the project plan that has been developed.

The scope and content of the plan will demonstrate the extent to which critical issues have been identified and are being managed.

Broad stakeholder involvement early in the planning process is crucial to project success.



### Proposed Actions for IFNEC Countries, Individually or Collectively

### **Nuclear Energy**

_	IFNEC Consideration	National Issues	Best Practices
Independent Regulator	■ Follow-On Regulatory Workshop	<ul> <li>Share Best Practices – Industry and Government</li> <li>Examine Cooperative Regulation</li> <li>Interaction Among Regulatory Entities</li> <li>Follow-On Regulatory Workshop</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Share Best Practices – Industry and Government</li> <li>Examine Cooperative Regulation</li> </ul>
Government Support	<ul> <li>Promote Awareness and Acceptance of International Treaties – Safety &amp; Liability</li> <li>Support Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Transparent Framework to Convey Government Policy Support for NPP</li> <li>Promote Awareness and Acceptance of International Treaties – Safety &amp; Liability</li> <li>Develop NPP Financial Lending Environment</li> <li>Support Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Transparent Framework to Convey Government Policy Support for NPP</li> <li>Promote Awareness and Acceptance of International Treaties – Safety &amp; Liability</li> <li>Develop NPP Financial Lending Environment</li> <li>Support Infrastructure Development</li> </ul>
Sound Business Plan		<ul> <li>Develop a Business Case that Demonstrates Net Benefit</li> <li>Catalog and Benchmark NPP Finance Options</li> <li>Develop and Implement Stakeholder Participation Process</li> <li>Establish a Forum on New NPP Case Studies</li> <li>Explore Alternative Finance Options</li> <li>Evaluate Issues &amp; Opportunities of Regional Projects/Strategic Partners</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Develop and Implement Stakeholder Participation Process</li> </ul>



# Conclusions from IFNEC Finance Workshop

- Stakeholder-wide approach was critical for IFNEC.
  - Transparent and complete communication across all stakeholders very early in the planning process is essential for securing the confidence of the financial community.
- Understanding risk and risk management/mitigation mechanisms is necessary.
  - Fully understanding the risks before, during and after the operation of a nuclear power project is especially critical.
- The role of government is important in all aspects of financing.
  - IFNEC is an excellent forum for leveraging resources/sharing information.

... Markets can manage known risks, but not uncertainties...





### **Next Steps**

The IFNEC Executive Committee met on October 10, 2012 in Morocco and agreed:

- To accept the key findings of the 2012 Finance Workshop.
- That a number of proposed actions that arose from Workshop discussions are actions IFNEC Participant countries may consider taking, individually or collectively.
- That private and government stakeholder-wide collaboration provides added value to the discussions.
- Download the Final Summary Report at:
   www.ifnec.org/docs/Appendicies/IFNEC Finance Workshop
   Final Summary Report October 4 2012.pdf



The IFNEC Executive Committee directed its Steering Group to continue discussions of these issues in close cooperation with the IAEA, including discussion between the regulatory community and the financial community.