

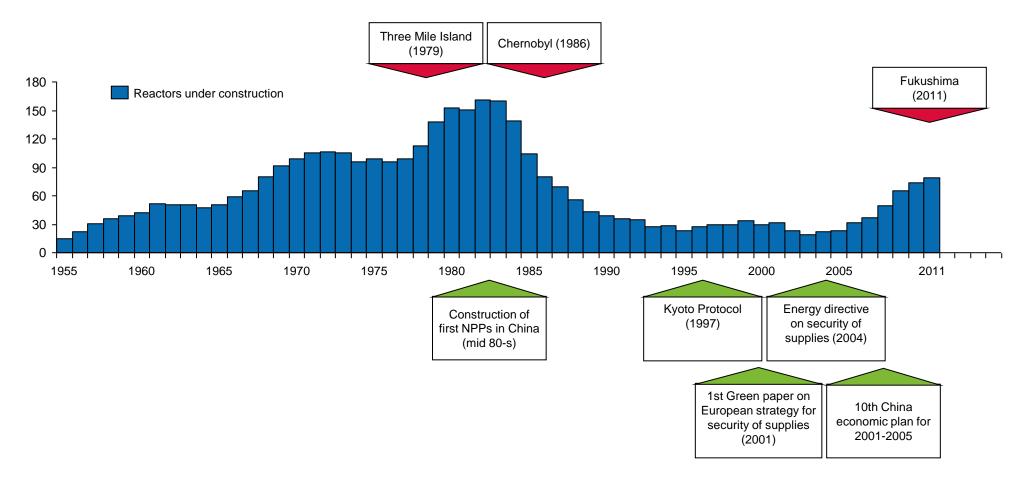
ATOMEX Europe 2011

Global nuclear industry after Fukushima

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Nuclear accidents of the 1980s had dramatic impact on the industry, but new favourable factors appeared since that time



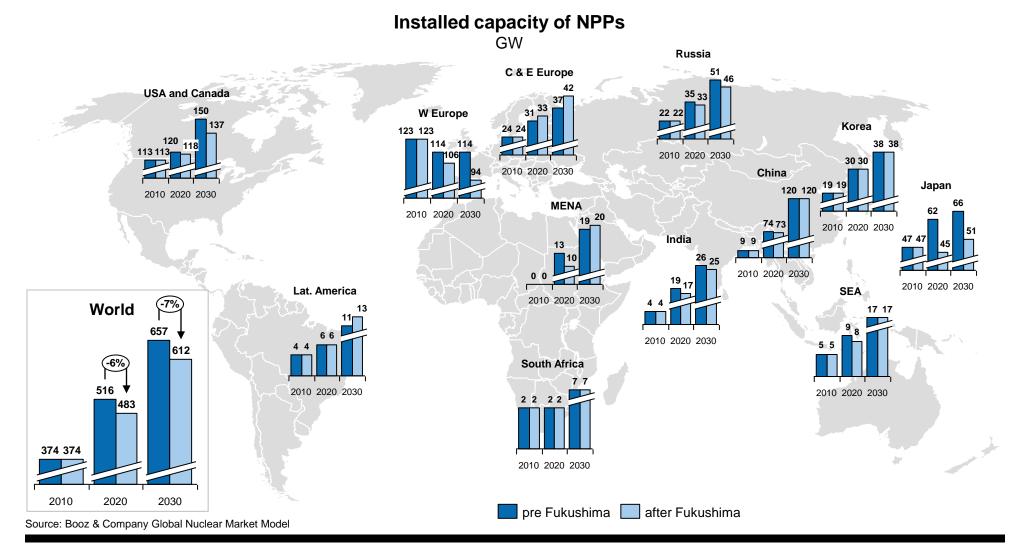
Tragic events at Fukushima affected mostly policies of developed nuclear countries, while others still keep their ambitions high

| Volume of plan revis by 2030 ¹⁾ , GWe | sion | Country | Comments |
|---|------|-------------|--|
| 14.9 | | Japan | Decommissioning of 6 Fukushima units, possible decommissioning or no lifetime extension for 12-21 reactors, reduction in new build |
| 10.9 | | Germany | Forced phaseout of nuclear by 2022 |
| 6.2 | | UK | Possible contraction of new construction due to increasing safety requirements resulting in growth of overnight costs |
| : | 3.3 | Canada | Possible rejection or shifting plans for new nuclear construction of projects scheduled to be commissioned after 2020 |
| | 1.6 | Italy | Rejection of nuclear option via public referendum |
| | 1.1 | Switzerland | Moratorium on new construction |
| | 2.9 | Egypt | The government postponed an international tender for the construction of its first plant |
| Developed nuclear countries | 2.7 | Taiwan | Possible moratorium on new nuclear construction due to high seismic activity and tsunami risks |
| Developing and emerging nuclear countries | 2.3 | Venezuela | Political decision not to continue with nuclear option |

 Difference between current and pre-Fukushima base case scenarios in Booz & Company Global Nuclear Market Model. Based both on countries' official statements and assumptions on the outcome of public talks on nuclear

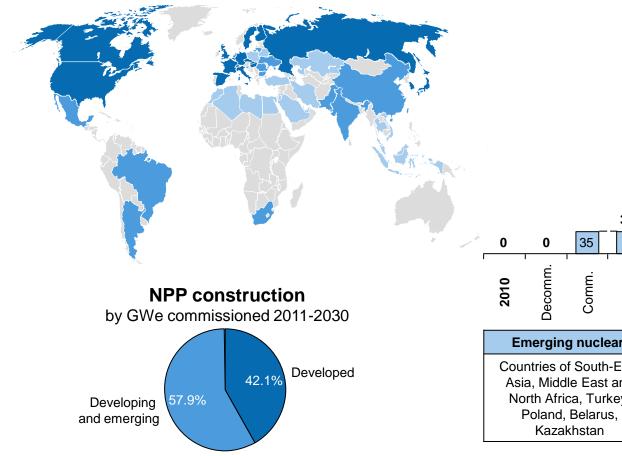
Source: Booz & Company Global Nuclear Market Model, Booz & Company analysis

That will allow to increase installed nuclear power generation capacities on the global level by 2030 despite Fukushima effect

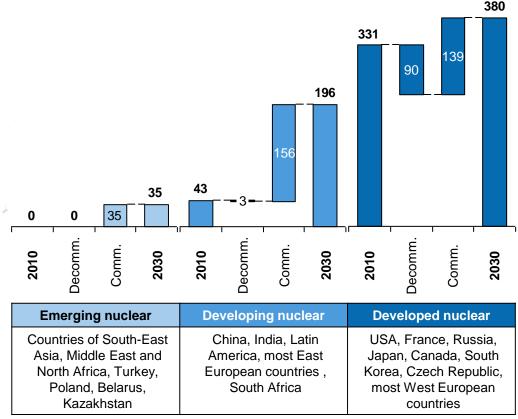


Key segment of such growth would be developing and emerging nuclear countries

Geography of nuclear markets



Installed NPP capacity GWe



Source: Booz & Company Global Nuclear Market Model, Booz & Company analysis

Newcomers impose additional requirements on nuclear engineering and construction companies

Types of countries and their requirements

| Type of country | Relevant group of countries | Reasons for development of nuclear | Requirements to suppliers | Examples |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Seeking Nuclear solution | DevelopedDeveloping | Eager to enter global nuclear market in the future or extend current positions basing on their own indigenous nuclear programs | Localization of construction and of equipment production Technologies transfer | China |
| Seeking Industrial solution | Developed Developing Emerging | Focused on stimulating and developing local engineering, machinery and construction industry as well as creation of jobs for population | Localizing machinery and equipment. | Czech, India, Brazil, Saudi Arabia |
| Seeking Energy solution | • Emerging | Primary target is just meeting energy demand and diversifying sources of energy supply | Integrated offers (turnkey or BOO(T) projects) Localization mostly limited to site construction works | Turkey, UAE |

Source: Booz & Company

Reaction of suppliers

| | Examples |
|------------------------------|--|
| | stinghouse AP-1000 as a base of nese nuclear program |
| loca Ros • Arg loca | ia is in the process of negotiating alization of equipment production with satom Jentina and Brazil are discussing alization topics with potential reactor opliers |
| integra | ers are cooperating and offering ated solutions (e.g.): Rosatom: first BOO project in nuclear industry (Akkuyu, Turkey) Kepco: consortium with Hyundai, Samsung and Doosan Areva: consortium with Total, GDF Suez, EdF and Alstom |

Across all the segments global players should recognize new trends in "Post Fukushima" world

| Segment | Implication for global nuclear technology companies |
|------------------------|--|
| Reactors & Services | Increased safety requirements Ability to expand traditional set of services into new areas will be required from developing and emerging nuclear markets: Education of client workforce Technology transfer Providing project finance Shift from traditional EPC contracts to more complex contractual arrangements |
| Front-End | Developing and emerging nuclear markets will be increasingly oriented on developing local capacities and resources (except enrichment segment) In this environment ability of global front-end players to form local JVs can become core capability for keeping this part of their business profitable |
| Back-End | Under increased scrutiny of safety standards additional demand and requirements will exist for back-end infrastructure development support especially in emerging countries Suppliers to be successful would need to adopt their approach and provide complex solutions for SNF treatment in developing and emerging nuclear countries |

Source: Booz & Company