## Financing of Nuclear Power



#### Ala Alizadeh

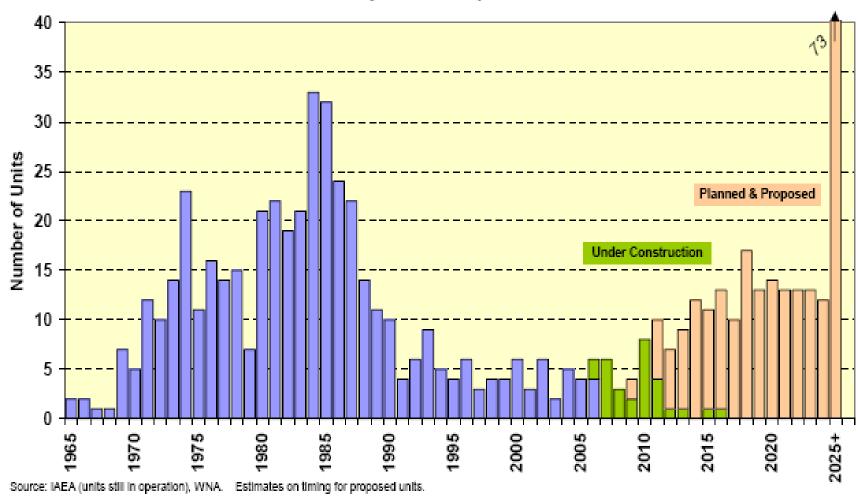
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Nuclear Infrastructure Milestones Workshop
November 2007 IAEA - Vienna





#### **Forecast for New Reactors**

Nuclear Power Plant Units Operating, Under Construction & Planned/Proposed by Year of Completion







- US, Canada, France, Russia, build and consider new nuclear
- UK and many other countries consider new nuclear
- China, Finland, India, and Korea are building new reactors
- G8 supports nuclear power as part of the mix
- Many eenvironmentalists now supportive





- Vendors have now taken a more product oriented view i.e. develop new products considering all the risks associated with its implementation
  - Modern standard designs (ACR-1000, AP1000, EPR, etc)
- Worked with regulatory body and government to improve licensing process
- Developed expertise to mitigate project delivery risk
- Results are expected to be lower costs and lower risks





 What are the risks in a nuclear power plant project?

 Who takes the risks or how are the risks shared?





- Large capital
- Long project schedule
- High demand on skilled human resources
- Low variable cost of operations
- Complex regulatory regime





- Risk was assumed by Government, government owned utilities, public utility boards
- All costs both construction and operations passed on to the customer

Essentially 100% risk on the customer.

Many projects had long delays and

Large cost overruns





# Customer is largely protected through open deregulated market

- Risk is shared by:
  - Owner/Operator
  - -Investor/Lender
  - Plant supplier
  - Main contractor/Subcontractors
  - Government (in case of threat to supply security)





- Well designed economic plant
- Stable regulatory regime
- Risk sharing amongst all project stakeholders
- Extensive project planning
- Secure financing
- Strong project delivery team
- Managing nuclear legacy liabilities





- Technology (Reactor Supplier)
- Regulatory (Owner/Technology Supplier)
- Interveners (Owner/Government)
- Construction (Owner/Investor/Contractors)
- Operation (Owner/Operator/Investor/lender)
- Nuclear legacy (Owner/Government)
- Market (Owner/Investor/lender)
- Force Majeure (Owner/Investor/Lender)
- Political (Owner/Investor/Lender)



#### **Project Delivery Models**

### Supplier as Project Manager

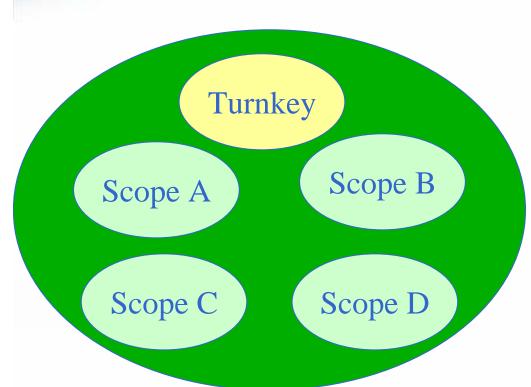
Could be Turnkey Model

Owner as Project Manager

- Could be:
  - Island Model
  - Multi-Package Model







#### **Typically**

- There is a limit to the risk that vendors will take
- Exclude circumstances beyond their control
- Commensurate with role and responsibility
- Consequential risk generally not taken

Owner/generator can not pass on all the risk



#### Ownership Models

#### **Public Model**

- Government ownership or guarantee
- Public utility boards

#### **Private Model**

- Large utilities with strong balance sheet (with or without smaller partners)
- Project Company owned by a number of partners (on or off balance sheet)





#### **Elements of Cost**

- Pre Project activities
- Siting, licensing, EIA
- Financing (interest during construction, exposure fees, insurance premiums)
- Engineering/Procurement/Construction
- Operation and maintenance
- Fuel
- Capital upgrade
- Decommissioning and waste disposal





- Government budget
- Equity
- Bonds
- Bank loans
- Institutional lenders/investors (e.g., pension funds)
- Export credit agencies



#### **Equity investment**

- Often with higher return expectations
- May require participation in management and oversight by the investor
- Offered by experienced investors (utilities/large consumers)
- -Influenced by shareholder's view



#### **Bank loans**

- Banks experienced in nuclear financing
- Mid to short term
- Priced based on perceived risk
- Often involves full recourse expectation



- Institutional Investors
  - -Example, Pension fund
  - –Could be long term
  - Moderate return expectation
  - Less expectation of management participation





- Export Credit Loans
  - Long term (could be 15 years plus construction period)
  - Reasonably priced based on OECD consensus
  - Can be used primarily for the exported supply and services
  - Could be direct lending or guarantee of commercial loans



#### **Expectation of financing institutions**

- -Credible public consultation
- -Credible environmental assessment
- Acceptable security for loans



# **Phases of Project**

Pre Project

tens of millions

**Pre Construction** hundreds of millions

Construction/Commissioning billions

Operation

ongoing



# **Private Financing Model**

Pre Project

Very high risk, all equity, very high return expectations

Pre Construction

High risk, mostly equity, high return expectations

Construction/

Commissioning

Medium risk, equity+debt, moderate return expectation, market based interest rate

Operation

Low risk, could be mostly debt



#### **Phases of Project**

Pre Project

**Equity** 

Pre Construction

**Equity** 

Start of Construction/Commissioning Equity plus debt financing

Start of Operation | Refinance debt to pay down equity



#### A Two Phase Approach

Pre Project

Pre Construction

**Supported by Government** 

Construction/

Commissioning

Operation

Refinanced to take government involvement out



# Source/Security for Phases of Project

Pre Project

**Equity – Balance Sheet** 

Pre Construction

**Equity – Balance Sheet** 

Construction/

**Equity – Balance Sheet** 

Commissioning

**Debt – Balance Sheet** 

Start of Operation

Refinanced debt – Long Term Power Purchase Agreement - Market Strength



# Elements of a Successful Financing

- Strong project participants with good experience and balance sheet
- Long term Off taker with good balance sheet
- Fluid and solid market
- Project in service (amortized debt+ equity+ decommissioning) competitive
- Construction risk mitigation- turnkey- government funds
- Reputable operator
- Regulatory certainty early in project cycle
- Developed infrastructure



