

# SUMMARY SESSION

## *Observations from Workshop Participants*

*“Practical actions IFNEC Countries, individually or collectively, can consider taking to facilitate the financing of nuclear power plant projects”*

- 1) Importance of defining a back end plan, wait and see is not an option
- 2) Establishment of a waste mgt org
- 3) Make countries aware of the joint convention requirements
- 4) Countries have an understanding of the environmental impact of their projects
- 5) Discussion of responsibilities in premature shutdown
- 6) Pursue dual track approach, national and multi-national
- 7) Regional cooperation on energy can lead to such cooperation on waste management
- 8) Encourage OECD on equity investment political risk and tenors
- 9) Facilitate further cross border regulatory support and cooperation
- 10) Encourage a common approach to education and the benefits of nuclear power
- 11) Establish a framework for international passports for SQEP personnel
- 12) Construct a database for gen 3 and gen 3 plus technologies on regulatory construction and operation
- 13) Support development of Kyoto and Copenhagen to include nuclear power
- 14) Consider financing related infrastructure improvements separately from financing nuclear to take advantage of different tool including regional development banks
- 15) Try to explicitly value the developmental benefits of a nuclear project to understand better the cost you are willing to bear and identify how you are willing to pay for them
- 16) Scenario 2 is a good one for countries in phase 1 to conduct – all stakeholders indentifying and addressing issues
- 17) Government support critical in emerging countries with sovereign guarantees
- 18) Government has a critical role in creating attractive investing environment , local and foreign– tax subsidies and carbon tax etc
- 19) The refinancing should be considered in the procurement phase as the capital markets do not have the appetite for long term NPP host govt support needed/countries should develop a financing strategy with different instruments appropriate to the project at different stages, but it should be established in advance to inform financial stakeholders
- 20) Basel III is a constraint on banks and has a negative impact on long term financing of NPP’s
- 21) Provide emerging nuclear countries a clear picture of the full range of implications involved in entering into a nuclear program
- 22) Develop a best practice document of the criteria for selecting a reactor technology and taking a holistic view of the technical and other issues involved
- 23) Develop partnerships with all stakeholders to manage risk and make financing possible and bankable

- 24) Convince the international financing institutions to be technology neutral and participate in nuclear financing especially in emerging countries
- 25) Study mechanisms to streamline the technical review aspects of the regulatory process
- 26) Understand and emphasize the role of the host govt in supporting nuclear projects on a comprehensive basis
- 27) Enhance education and training for nuclear regulators and nuclear workers in both existing and emerging nuclear countries
- 28) Support education across the regulatory spectrum, more than just safety including environmental and financial
- 29) Avoid dual or conflicting regulation
- 30) Different financial structures and broader stakeholder involvement
- 31) Collect existing information and develop databank regarding nuclear's comparative and long term societal and sovereign benefits
- 32) Study and adapt regulatory and project development and financing solutions from other industries, airline, oil and gas, IT
- 33) Advocate to government decision makers that nuclear may be a solution to the conflict between growth and austerity
- 34) Collect examples of off-take contract structures appropriate for regulated and unregulated markets
- 35) Encourage development of project structures addressing allocation of construction risk
- 36) Support governments in crafting assistance packages focusing on sovereign guarantees
- 37) In financing the fully loaded cost of the project front-end, transmission, back-end needs to be included
- 38) Do not forget to involve the insurance advisor from the beginning of the project
- 39) IFNEC act as a forum for real life case studies for example Jordan
- 40) Promote the establishment of sustainable and stable national caps on nuclear liability
- 41) For a country having no nuclear experience encourage the establishment of an early full plan, don't be too ambitious on the size of the first project