

# **An Enduring Partnership**

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#### **Forward-Looking Statements**

**Disclaimer**: Our commentary and responses to your questions may contain forward-looking statements, including our outlook for the remainder of the year, and Centrus undertakes no obligation to update any such statement to reflect later developments. Factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from those discussed today include changes in the nuclear energy industry, pricing trends and demand in the uranium and enrichment markets and their impact on our profitability, the competitive environment for our products and services, the impact and potential extended duration of the current supply/demand imbalance in the market for low-enriched uranium, risks related to trade barriers and contract terms that limit our ability to deliver LEU to customers, risks related to actions that may be taken by the U.S. government or other governments that could affect our ability or the ability of our sources of supply to perform under contract obligations, including the imposition of sanctions, restrictions or other requirements, as well as those provided in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent reports as filed with the SEC.

**Industry / Market Data**: Industry and market data used in this presentation have been obtained from industry publications and sources as well as from research reports prepared for other purposes. We have not independently verified the data obtained from these sources and cannot assure you of the data's accuracy or completeness.



# History 1953 - 2017



# A New Partnership ... and a Setback

#### **December 1953: Atoms for Peace**



 "...this greatest of destructive forces can be developed into a great boon, for the benefit of all mankind."

#### March 1954: Daigo Fukuryū Maru



- Fishermen exposed to radiation
- Strains U.S.-Japan relationship
- Stokes deep public concern, reflected in 1954 film Godzilla



### **First Steps in a Lasting Partnership**

#### **June 1954: Cooperation Begins**

#### U.S. Signs Atom Pact With Japan

topes.

WASHINGTON (INS)—The nation which developed the atom bomb and the only nation to suffer the devastation of its unleashed fury Tuesday initiated an agreement for the peaceful cooperative development of atomic energy.

Just short of 10 years after the United States blasted two Japanese cities with atomic bombs, the U.S. and Japan initialed a proposal for co-operation in research into the peaceful uses of the atom. The agreement, the third signed by the U.S. with a Far Eastern nation, and the 21st with a foreign country, calls for the U.S. to: Lease to Japan up to 13.2

beaution of enriched uranium containing a maximum of 20 per cent U-235, and, Exchange unclassified information in the research reactor field and the use of radioactive iso-

 U.S./Japan to share technology and results of research

• U.S. provides enriched uranium

#### **1957: First Reactor Online**



- Japan Research Reactor (JRR-1) built with U.S. partnership
- First reactor built with Japanese technology (JRR-3) in 1962
- First commercial reactor in 1966



# A Closed Fuel Cycle?

#### 1956-1976: U.S. Pursues Reprocessing



- U.S. built three commercial reprocessing facilities
- Only one operated (1966-1972)

April 1977: Carter Reverses Course



- Disrupted nuclear energy cooperation with Japan
- Response: International Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE)



## 1980s and 1990s: Strong, Productive Partnership

#### **1987: Renewing Cooperation**

#### U.S., Japan sign nuclear agreement

#### From Wire Reports

TOKYO — The United States and Japan signed a 30-year nuclear cooperation pact Wednesday that gives Japan more autonomy in some areas of its nuclear energy program, officials said. growing program. In some cases, it imposes more stringent controls.

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield, who signed the pact with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, said the agreement "demonstrates our firm commitment to the future of civil nuclear energy under adequate safeguards and controls." His remarks were made available by the U.S. Embassy.

They stressed that the pact, which took five years to negotiate and replaces a 1968 agreement, does not allow Japan "blanket" freedom in its

 30-year agreement strengthened a long-term partnership

Security concerns addressed

#### 1993: U.S. Accepts Japanese Fuel Cycle



- 1970s lessons learned
- Avoided a new dispute over reprocessing
- New era of cooperation



# 2011: Tragedy and Response

- U.S. provided immediate support:
  - Aerial radiation detection
  - High pressure water pumps & other equipment
  - U.S.S. Ronald Reagan (CVN-76)
- Significant technical assistance from U.S. national laboratories
- Supported by longstanding relationships





# Lessons from History



# Lesson #1: Setbacks Can Be Overcome

- Relationship has endured challenges
  - o Daigo Fukuryū Maru
  - o April 1977 U.S. reversal
  - o Fukushima
- Mutual interest in security, nonproliferation, environment, prosperity
- Apply lessons of Fukushima





# Lesson #2: Personal Relationships Matter





### The Return of Golf Diplomacy

#### 1957: Kishi and Eisenhower



#### 2017: Abe and Trump





Donald J. Trump @ @realDonaldTrump · Feb 11 Having a great time hosting Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in the United States! facebook.com/DonaldTrump/po...



# Lesson #3: Focus on First Principles

- Common values:
  - Democracy
  - Opportunity
  - Environment
- Common interests:
  - Security
  - Nonproliferation
  - Prosperity
- Partnership strengthens both nations to compete regionally and globally





# What Future Will We Choose?



# **Two Possible Futures**

#### 2027: Japan and U.S. Exit Nuclear



- Most of Japan's reactors offline
- 15-20 U.S. reactors close
- Russia, China, Korea lead the global market





- Nuclear >20% of electricity
- New reactors under construction
- U.S., Japan leading the way toward advanced reactors



#### Nuclear at Risk by 2030, Under Construction, and Planned





Source & Methods: EP Energy Progress Tracker, 2017. Reactor-specific ratings based on economic and energy trend analysis, political and societal assessment, and expert elicitations. Longer methodology discussion will be posted at environmentalprogress.org/energy-progress-tracker. Last updated March 2, 2017. Email info@environmentalprogress.org for more information.

#### **United States -- Nuclear Growth Stalled in the 1980s**





























# **Assured Nuclear Fuel Services Initiative**

- Nuclear power important to energy security
- Safety and security paramount
- U.S.-Japan partnership supports highest levels of safety/security





### **The Road Ahead**



- World needs all forms of energy to meet growing demand
- Nuclear is essential hedge
  against climate risk
- Nuclear offers technological, economic, and manufacturing opportunity
- We can agree on what to do even if we do not agree on why.



