

# CINTAC

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## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

### CINTAC Letter Regarding the use of Memoranda of Understanding to Further Civil Nuclear Cooperation

May 8, 2019

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC), as an advisor to you on civil nuclear trade issues, would like to bring to your attention an opportunity to expand international civil nuclear commerce. During the initial Sixth Charter CINTAC meeting, the State Department requested that the CINTAC provide input into the NCMOU process.

**CINTAC recommends that you share the following recommendations and perspectives with your peers in the Department of State, the Department of Energy, and the future Board of the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation for consideration in any future NCMOUs.**

As you are aware, Dr. Christopher Ford, U.S. Department of State Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation, outlined a new approach to Civil Nuclear Cooperation Policy on February 26, 2019. This new policy approach to international cooperation envisages using a Nuclear Cooperation Memoranda of Understanding (NCMOU) to advance policy and trade objectives. Dr. Ford identified four (4) desired outcomes of the approach:

1. U.S. industry and government experts carve out critical roles at the cutting edge of the civil nuclear business;
2. These emerging technologies make cooperation with the United States attractive and even essential;
3. American jobs in this sector boom and U.S. industry competes successfully even against foreign “national champions” that benefit from massive state subsidies and state-sponsored technology theft; and
4. We work together with our international partners to share the benefits of nuclear technology ever more widely, and ever more responsibly, under state-of-the-art “best practices” in nuclear safeguards, safety, and security.

This letter recommends content, funding approaches and targets for consideration in establishing NCMOUs, which the US civil nuclear industry believes would help to ensure the desired outcomes are met.

### **Recommendation 1: Content**

The NCMOU is a diplomatic tool with expected policy, trade and competitive outcomes. To ensure that U.S. civil nuclear industry can proactively support and follow the signing of an eventual agreement with meaningful engagement, the NCMOU should focus on areas where industry can add value. We recommend that the NCMOUs include areas, such as those listed below. These are areas where industry has broad capabilities, deep expertise and agrees that commercial opportunities exist:

- i. National nuclear standards based on U.S. standards
- ii. National nuclear regulatory framework based on the U.S. or equivalent
- iii. Commercially viable nuclear liability regime
- iv. Human capital development, education, training and assistance programs
- v. Infrastructure development and support programs
- vi. Communications, outreach and public opinion research support
- vii. Civil nuclear program feasibility
- viii. Commercial nuclear program development

US industry has significant state-of-the-art, world class experience and expertise in these areas that significantly exceed our international competitors. The U.S. can deploy these capabilities to strengthen the country-to-country relationship and grow trade.

### **Recommendation 2: Funding Approaches**

To ensure that US entities can engage in the areas of cooperation, there must be a way to fund the cooperation and resulting nuclear project opportunities. This is especially important in those countries where the possibility of a program exists, and the country has limited resources to dedicate to the cooperation. Without a funding mechanism, cooperation will be limited. Foreign “state-sponsored” organizations address this issue with sovereign funds. Many of the areas identified above are programmatic, i.e. they do not involve special nuclear materials, nuclear technology or specific designs, and therefore should be able to be supported by trade development funds. United States Export-Import Bank loan programs are essential for Commercial nuclear program development; however, they are not a good fit to support programmatic areas (i.) through (vii.) as discussed above. It will be critical to the success of NCMOUs that the US International Development Finance Corporation and other agencies be empowered to, and have policies that, actively support NCMOUs, analogous to other government-to-government sales programs.

### **Recommendation 3: Targets**

In line with the recommendations above, the members of CINTAC believe there would be value in strengthening the civil nuclear cooperation between the United States and the countries below. A number of these “Developing Nuclear Countries” are weighing possible development of a civil nuclear power generation program. In addition, the members of CINTAC believe that NCMOUs could be used to strengthen relationships and catalyze nuclear trade among countries with developed nuclear programs, where a 123 agreement may already be in place. These “Developed Nuclear Countries\*” are also listed below. This is an initial list and will likely evolve. CINTAC will advise of changes in country status and our priorities as they occur.

Developing Nuclear Countries

Developed Nuclear Countries

Estonia  
Ghana  
Indonesia  
Jordan  
Kenya  
Lithuania  
Malaysia  
Morocco  
Namibia  
Nigeria  
Philippines  
Poland  
Saudi Arabia  
Singapore  
Vietnam

Argentina  
Brazil  
Czech Republic  
India  
Romania  
Slovenia  
South Africa  
South Korea  
UK

CINTAC fully supports the policy approach to NCMOUs. This approach can strengthen the competitiveness of the US civil nuclear power industry in the face of foreign “state-sponsored” organizations and increase trade. The members of CINTAC would be pleased to engage more deeply on this issue, to provide specific input for individual target countries on a case-by-case basis, and to play a larger role supporting you and your peers in development of individual NCMOUs.

Thank you for the opportunity to support programs that are in the best interest of the US civil nuclear industry. The members of CINTAC, look forward to working with you and your team on this initiative, and others that are of mutual interest.

Sincerely and on behalf of the members of CINTAC,



Chris Colbert, Chairman

DocuSigned by:



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Jeff Harper, Vice Chairman

## **Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC)**

Alphabetical by company name

- 1) Margaret Harding – Principal, 4 Factor Consulting
- 2) Larry Sanders – Chief Executive Officer, Accelerant Technologies
- 3) Jay Brister – Vice President, Business Development, AECOM
- 4) Robert Coward – Member, American Nuclear Society
- 5) John Bendo – Business Development Manager, Power & Energy, ASME
- 6) H.M Hashemian – President, Analysis and Measurement Services Corporation
- 7) Colleen Deegan – Vice President, Bechtel Corporation
- 8) Glenn Neises – Nuclear Director, Burns & McDonnell
- 9) Joseph Miller – Director, Advanced Technology Programs, BWX Technologies, Inc.
- 10) Michael Whitehurst – Director, Business Development, Centrus Energy Corp.
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- 34) Art Wharton – Vice President, Market Development, Studsvik Scandpower Inc.
- 35) Pete Gaillard – Licensing Manager, Terrapower, LLC
- 36) David Blee – President & CEO, United States Nuclear Industry Council
- 37) Graham Cable – Vice President, Global Growth & Strategy, Westinghouse Electric Company
- 38) Jeffrey Harper – Vice President, Strategy and Business Development, X Energy, LLC

# CINTAC

## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

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### CINTAC Letter Regarding the Reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

October 9, 2019

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Attached is an issue brief on the reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank of the United States approved by the Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC). The issue brief includes background on EXIM Bank reauthorization as well as the importance of the viability of the EXIM Bank to civil nuclear exports.

You will note three recommendations as follows:

1. The CINTAC strongly supports the reauthorization of the EXIM Bank of the United States on an urgent basis.
2. It urges expeditious Congressional reauthorization of the EXIM Bank charter and its vital work on behalf of American jobs, exports and competitiveness, including U.S. civil nuclear energy exports.
3. The CINTAC also advocates consideration of a longer-term reauthorization of EXIM for 10 years as well as measures to modernize the Bank by markedly increasing EXIM's lending authority up to \$200 billion while adding governance reforms, versatility and flexibility to enhance its financial competitiveness globally.

We thank you for your continued support of CINTAC, we look forward to working with you and your team on this subject, and in other areas of mutual interest.

Sincerely and on behalf of the members of CINTAC,

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Chris Colbert, Chairman

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Jeff Harper, Vice Chairman

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## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

### ISSUE BRIEF

October 9, 2019

#### Issue

Reauthorization of the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank of the United States.

#### Background

The EXIM Bank, which was established in 1934 by an Executive Order, will expire unless pending reauthorization legislation is approved by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by the President. EXIM's charter is currently authorized until September 2019 – and is presently operating under a Continuing Resolution recently passed by the Congress to keep the U.S. government operating through November 21, 2019.

Consistent with its mission statement, EXIM is the official export credit agency of the United States. It is an independent agency with a goal of supporting American jobs by facilitating the export of U.S. goods and services. Per its charter, EXIM “fills in the gap for American businesses” by equipping them with the financing tools necessary to compete for global sales “when private sector lenders are unable or unwilling to provide financing.” EXIM's stated objective is to level “the playing field for U.S. goods and services going up against foreign competition in overseas markets” to spur American exports and jobs. Backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, EXIM assumes credit and country risks that the private sector is unable or unwilling to accept. The agency's charter requires that all authorized transactions demonstrate a reasonable assurance of repayment. EXIM closely monitors credit and other risks in its portfolio and has demonstrated a low default rate.

A bipartisan reauthorization bill sponsored by U.S. Senators Kevin Cramer (R-ND) and Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) will reauthorize the Bank for 10 years and implement a “quorum fix” to ensure

continuity in operations along with an increase in the “exposure cap” over seven years to \$175 billion to compete with countries like China.

A Strategic Energy for America Act of 2019 discussion draft authored by U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chairman Lisa Murkowski proposes lifting of the EXIM cap to \$200 billion and addresses outdated restrictions and modernization of the Bank as well as “any energy-specific restrictions imposed by multilateral development banks.”

### **EXIM and Civil Nuclear Energy Exports**

The CINTAC has been a consistent proponent and strong advocate over several charters for EXIM given its critical importance to any significant international market opportunities for U.S. civil nuclear energy exports, which are estimated at more than \$2 trillion. CINTAC’s support for EXIM includes two letters (April 26, 2015 and July 13, 2017) urging the support of the Secretary of Commerce and a March 11, 2016 Global Civil Nuclear Energy Financing Workshop organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. industry with the support of the CINTAC that highlighted the importance of EXIM.

In the CINTAC’s view, Congress's failure to reauthorize the EXIM Bank will cost U.S. nuclear energy jobs and exports. It will further challenge U.S. leadership and limit the important contributions of American companies to nuclear safety and nonproliferation expertise in worldwide nuclear programs at a time when the U.S. government is renewing its commitment to the importance of the U.S. nuclear industry in its global policy, energy security and national security objectives.

EXIM provided initial and critical funding that launched the U.S. nuclear industry's first exports, providing funding support for numerous projects across the globe – including Brazil, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Mexico, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates and Ukraine among others. EXIM funding support not only allowed America to become a world-wide leader in nuclear energy exports, it also helped develop and maintain the U.S. supply chain (large and small) that are vital to the domestic industry.



Civil nuclear energy is a capital-intensive industry and those countries and companies that can compete based on sovereign financial resources have a decided advantage. The U.S. civil nuclear industry is particularly challenged in competing in global markets where sovereign enterprises can employ preferential financing. U.S. reactor companies are currently in negotiations or actively pursuing opportunities for global commercial deployment in multiple markets in which EXIM Bank funding support is essential. These new U.S. reactors include enhanced and passive safety features as well as simplified, cost-effective designs that many countries are seeking.

When U.S. nuclear energy technology is deployed in other countries, it is a catalyst for goods and services from U.S. companies through supply chains that reach hundreds of businesses. One large international reactor order is projected to create 1,500 American jobs. The U.S. nuclear energy industry is the catalyst for approximately 475,000 jobs and \$60 billion in gross domestic product as well as nearly 60 percent of the U.S.'s carbon free clean electricity. The supply chains supporting a commercial nuclear reactor often last for decades covering the 100-year operating life cycle of the reactors from project development through decommissioning. Even where large American companies are not the primary reactor provider, U.S. companies receive support directly from the EXIM for their involvement supplying domestically produced components and services to overseas nuclear energy programs. These large and small U.S. businesses bring unique, world-leading expertise in vital areas, including nuclear safety and nonproliferation.

### **Recommendations**

The CINTAC strongly supports the reauthorization of the EXIM Bank of the United States on an urgent basis.

It urges expeditious Congressional reauthorization of the EXIM Bank charter and its vital work on behalf of American jobs, exports and competitiveness, including U.S. civil nuclear energy exports.

The CINTAC also advocates consideration of a longer-term reauthorization of EXIM for 10 years as well as measures to modernize the Bank by markedly increasing EXIM's lending authority up to \$200 billion while adding governance reforms, versatility and flexibility to enhance its financial competitiveness globally.

# CINTAC

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## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

### CINTAC Letter Regarding the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation

November 12, 2019

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On July 13, 2017 and May 17, 2018, the Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC), as an advisor to you on the promotion of nuclear energy exports, wrote to you regarding the critical role played by financing in the development of nuclear energy projects around the world.

As members of the current CINTAC charter, we are writing to reiterate this message, which remains central to global market competition in the \$2 trillion nuclear energy arena and critical to the aspirations of developing countries for electrification. We ask for your leadership in addressing the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation's (DFC) Environmental and Social Policy Statement ("ESPS") that prohibits DFC support to nuclear energy projects, with some minor exceptions. This is in sharp contrast to the recent decision by the European Commission to include nuclear in their sustainable finance classification scheme.

As you know, the DFC's predecessor agency OPIC's support for the ENERGOATOM Spent Nuclear Fuel Project in Ukraine created hundreds of high-quality U.S. manufacturing jobs. Amending DFC's ESPS to allow support for nuclear energy projects, beyond the development of waste storage facilities, would provide even greater economic benefits to the U.S. and provide more opportunities for nations to seek energy independence in partnership with the U.S., as opposed to turning to Russia and China. Further to this point, attached is an October letter from the U.S. Senate to the DFC reiterating the point that in a global energy landscape in which we are competing with Russia and China for the future of nuclear leadership, our nation's premier development finance institution must encourage, not prohibit, the adoption of American technologies and safeguards.

We would like to encourage you to raise this issue with the DFC. Ideally, we would like you to introduce a resolution amending the ESPS to eliminate the nuclear prohibition.

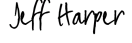
This is all the more urgent in light of the fact that the BUILD Act (S.2463) reorganized OPIC and parts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) into a new United States

International Development Finance Corporation as a re-energized catalyst for U.S. projects around the world. Elimination of the DFC's anti-nuclear energy provisions will send a critical signal that the U.S. is open for business and committed to American nuclear energy leadership.

We appreciate your efforts on behalf of these and other nuclear energy initiatives critical to continued U.S. leadership and look forward to your continuing view on issues of mutual importance to American civil nuclear exports.

Sincerely, on behalf of the members of CINTAC,

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Chris Colbert, Chairman

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Jeff Harper, Vice Chairman

#### Attachments

List of CINTAC Members

Senate Letter to CEO of U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (separate PDF)

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# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 24, 2019

The Honorable Adam Boehler  
Chief Executive Officer  
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation  
1100 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20527

Dear Mr. Boehler:

The United States currently occupies a central position in the global energy system, and its highly dynamic and competitive environment requires sharpened tools of economic statecraft. We face a number of challenges and opportunities in the global energy arena. To remain competitive, the United States needs new strategic direction focused on long-term relationships within the nexus of raw commodities and infrastructure. The new U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) has the potential to play a critical role in this effort.

Another crucial objective, shared by the Administration, is the revival of U.S. civil nuclear capabilities. Russia and China are increasingly using nuclear reactors as a tool for geopolitical purposes, signing cooperation agreements and export deals that may mark the beginning of 100-year commercial and security relationships with developing countries. Instead of competing against Russia and China, The DFC's predecessor, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) maintained a "categorical prohibition" against supporting civil nuclear energy projects, effectively ceding the field to our rivals.

Such a policy sends a harmful signal that American primacy in the civil nuclear sector is waning. As you know, the prohibition stems from an internal Environmental and Social Policy Statement reaffirmed by OPIC as late as January 13, 2017, a mere week before the inauguration of President Trump. This policy must be rectified. In a global energy landscape in which we are competing with Russia and China for the future of nuclear leadership, our nation's premier development finance institution must encourage, not prohibit, the adoption of American technologies and safeguards. Advanced nuclear technologies that are right-sized for developing countries are under development in the U.S. and should be under consideration.

We encourage you to take all steps necessary to reverse OPIC's ban on civil nuclear energy and to ensure that the DFC will be free to pursue a genuinely strategic energy portfolio once it is established. Please share updates with our offices and staff.

Sincerely,



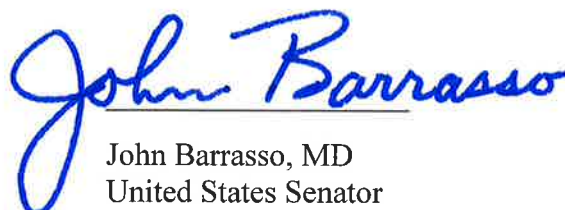
Lisa Murkowski  
United States Senator



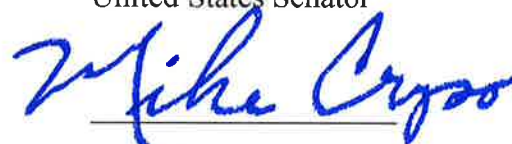
Joe Manchin III  
United States Senator



Kevin Cramer  
United States Senator



John Barrasso, MD  
United States Senator



Mike Crapo  
United States Senator



Lindsey O. Graham  
United States Senator

# CINTAC

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## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

### CINTAC Letter Regarding Use and Promotion of the Civil Nuclear Industry Toolkit

May 21, 2020

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC), as an advisor to you on the promotion of nuclear energy exports, supports marketing U.S. civilian nuclear technologies, innovative U.S. nuclear technologies, and the capabilities of U.S. nuclear operators and suppliers. A key tool to market U.S. civilian nuclear technologies and companies is the International Trade Administrations (ITA's) Civil Nuclear Industry Toolkit (the "Toolkit"). The Toolkit was developed as a result of a previous CINTAC recommendation. It is a free, online, searchable database of U.S. companies in the civil nuclear industry and allows potential foreign buyers to communicate directly with U.S. civil nuclear companies that provide specific products and services. ITA is in the process of finalizing the Toolkit before a formal launch.

CINTAC would like to provide several recommendations related to development, completion, and launch of the Toolkit. The first recommendation is for the Department of Commerce to prioritize completion of the Toolkit and provide a clear roadmap on its use by July 2020. Completion and promotion of the Toolkit will enhance international visibility of U.S. companies interested in increasing their export opportunities. It will also promote U.S. nuclear operators and suppliers and their products, equipment, and services and allow countries or companies to make inquiries on the information listed in the Toolkit.

Next, CINTAC recommends that the Department of Commerce strongly encourage all U.S. civil nuclear companies apply to be listed in the Toolkit.

Also, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference is scheduled to be held September 21-25, 2020 at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria. CINTAC recommends the Department of Commerce work with the Department of Energy on providing a demonstration of the Toolkit at the IAEA General Conference U.S. pavilion


The Department of Commerce coordinates with Team USA to help market innovative U.S. nuclear technologies and the capabilities of U.S. nuclear operators and suppliers. CINTAC recommends




that Team USA help promote use of the Toolkit to support the expansion of safe and secure use of nuclear power worldwide. This would provide additional visibility and awareness of the Toolkit to other U.S. companies and organizations.

We appreciate your efforts on behalf of nuclear energy initiatives critical to continued U.S. leadership and look forward to continued promotion of U.S. nuclear technologies, operators, and suppliers.

Sincerely, on behalf of the members of CINTAC,

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Chris Colbert, Chairman

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- 33) Scott Singer, Vice President, Chief Security and Information Officer, PAR Systems
- 34) Seth Grae, President and CEO, Lightbridge Corporation
- 35) Woody Lawman, Director of Sales, Navy and Nuclear Products, Flowserve Limatorque

# CINTAC

## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

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May 21, 2020

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC), as an advisor to you on the promotion of nuclear energy exports, thanks you for your support of America's nuclear energy sector as way to bolster U.S. competitiveness, jobs, and ultimately our economy. We also appreciate your participation in and support for the Nuclear Fuel Working Group's (NFWG) Strategy to Restore American Nuclear Energy Leadership, which issued a landmark report in April.

The NFWG report contains critical and far-reaching recommendations aimed at reviving the U.S. nuclear energy sector and regaining American leadership in nuclear energy. Revitalizing America's nuclear energy is about more than boosting a strategic industrial sector, it is about protecting our energy future and national security.

CINTAC appreciates and supports the NFWG report recommendations to resolve challenges to the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle in the United States and bolster our national security. Likewise, CINTAC backs the uranium market recommendations of the NFWG, including the need to increase research and development (R&D) funding for advanced fuels and high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU).

Hence, we encourage you to implement the report's recommendations under your purview and lend your support to the other federal Departments and agencies tasked with implementing the NFWG recommendations where appropriate. In a survey of its members, CINTAC selected the following five NFWG recommendations as a high priority, and is providing CINTAC's recommendations for implementation and measuring success:

- **Ensuring U.S. financing institutions support civil nuclear industry to compete against foreign state financing.** As access to financing remains critical to U.S. competitiveness, CINTAC recommends that you as a member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. International Development Financing Corporation (DFC) support immediate implementation of the NFWG recommendation to "fix DFC legacy policies disallowing support for nuclear projects."
- **Creating a level playing field for all energy sources in power markets and encouraging FERC action to improve competition in the wholesale energy markets.** CINTAC recommends the NFWG submit its report finding that "Critical infrastructure resilience is enabled through nuclear energy" to FERC in their open dockets on price formation and minimum offer price rules. Ensuring markets adequately value nuclear energy's contributions to a reliable, low-


carbon grid would help maintain a vibrant domestic generating fleet and nuclear technology infrastructure necessary to support future exports.

- **Funding R&D and demonstration of U.S. advanced nuclear reactor technology.** CINTAC applauds the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) recent launch of the Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program and recommends continued significant funding increases to fast-track demonstrations of small modular reactors (SMRs), non-light water advanced reactors and micro-reactors to revitalize sectors of our industry's vital supply chain. We suggest aggressively advancing the procurements and development timelines of all DOE reactor development programs, including multi-year commitments from DOE and full-funding from Congress to effect timely outcomes.
- **Demonstrating the use of SMRs and micro-reactors to power federal facilities.** CINTAC supports the Administration's vision for federal government power purchases from carbon-free, resilient nuclear generation sources, including deploying SMRs and micro-reactor technologies to power U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) locations domestically and abroad. CINTAC recommends the DOD immediately review candidate installations and reactor technologies for accelerated demonstration and seek necessary Congressional approval to develop within two years the necessary procurements to begin deployments at several installations by 2025.
- **Designating a senior Administration position dedicated to leading nuclear export coordination and implementation.** The industry needs a unifying advocate with the necessary authority who can coordinate and speak on behalf of the Administration to ensure the NFWG recommendations are executed. CINTAC believes the designated senior Administrative individual should possess sufficient technical and policy qualifications to empower and hold accountable all TeamUSA resources focused on executing the NFWG recommendations and expanding U.S. commercial nuclear exports. We recommend that an individual be designated by June 30, 2020, and the position report directly within the Executive Office of the President.

While we have highlighted these specific recommendations, we note that all the ones detailed in the NFWG report deserve the Administration's swift and careful consideration, because our international competitors, especially state-backed firms from Russia and China, are not resting on their laurels. We stand ready to support the implementation of these recommendations and to answer any questions you may have.

CINTAC also is discussing additional recommendations to improve further U.S. nuclear exports that we plan to share in future letters. In the meantime, we thank you for your support of CINTAC, and we look forward to working with you and your team on this subject and other issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely and on behalf of the members of the CINTAC,

DocuSigned by:  
  
CE044CF78B4545A  
Chris Colbert, Chairman

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Jeff Harper, Vice Chairman

Cc: U.S. Secretary of State  
U.S. Secretary of Energy  
U.S. Secretary of Treasury  
U.S. Secretary of Defense  
National Security Advisor  
Director, National Economic Council  
Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
Chief Executive Officer, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation  
President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States

## **Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC)**

Alphabetical by first name

- 1) Art Wharton, Vice President, Market Development, Studsvik Scandpower Inc.
- 2) Beverly Marshall, Vice President, Governmental Affairs, Nuclear Energy Institute
- 3) Brandon Brooks, Strategic Development Manager, General Atomics
- 4) Charles Goodnight, President, Goodnight Consulting
- 5) Christopher Colbert, Chief Strategy Officer, NuScale Power
- 6) Colin Austin, Senior Vice President of International Business, Energy Solutions
- 7) Colleen Deegan, Vice President, Bechtel Corporation
- 8) David Sledzik, Senior Vice President, Sales and Commercial Operations, Nuclear Plant Projects, GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy
- 9) Donald Hoffman, President and CEO, EXCEL Services Corporation
- 10) Edward Kee, CEO, Nuclear Economics Consulting Group
- 11) Gary Wolski, Vice President, Nuclear Division, Curtiss-Wright
- 12) Glenn Neises, Nuclear Director, Burns & McDonnell
- 13) Graham Cable, Vice President, Global Growth & Strategy, Westinghouse Electric Company
- 14) H.M Hashemian, President, Analysis and Measurement Services Corporation
- 15) Jarret Adams, CEO, Full On Communications
- 16) Jeffrey Harper, Vice President, Strategy and Business Development, X Energy, LLC
- 17) John Bendo, Business Development Manager, Power & Energy, ASME
- 18) Joseph Miller, Director, Advanced Technology Programs, BWX Technologies, Inc.
- 19) Juan Subiry, Vice President, Market and Product Strategy, NAC International
- 20) Kenneth L. Peddicord, Professor, Nuclear Engineering, Texas A&M University
- 21) Margaret Harding, Principal, 4 Factor Consulting
- 22) Michael Whitehurst, Director, Business Development, Centrus Energy Corp.
- 23) Mimi Limbach, Managing Partner and President, Potomac Communications Group
- 24) Myron Kaczmarzsky, Senior Director, Holtec International
- 25) Neil Numark, President, NUMARK Associates
- 26) Paul Amico, Director, International Operations, Power Services Group, Jensen Hughes
- 27) Pete Gaillard, Licensing Manager, TerraPower, LLC
- 28) Ralph Hunter, Vice President, Exelon Corporation
- 29) Robert Coward, Immediate Past President, American Nuclear Society
- 30) Robert Kalantari, President and CEO, Engineering, Planning and Management
- 31) Robert Sweeney, President and CEO, IBEX Engineering Services, Inc.
- 32) Russell Neely, Chief Operating Officer, Edlow International Company
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- 34) Seth Grae, President and CEO, Lightbridge Corporation
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# CINTAC

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## Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

August 6, 2020

The Honorable Wilbur Ross  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Secretary Ross,

The Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC), an advisory committee to you on issues important to the U.S. civil nuclear industry and the promotion of nuclear energy exports, requests your assistance.

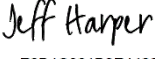
We believe that it is important to amplify the U.S. government's unified voice in support of nuclear energy and its export. Consequently, we recommend that you send the attached letter to executives and senior staff in the U.S. Department of Commerce as well as the U.S. government interagency.

Also attached is a fact sheet – which echoes the proposed letter – that the CINTAC believes will be useful to make available to the public by posting on the Commerce/ITA website.

Thank you for considering this request. The CINTAC stands ready to support you in any way that you need.

Sincerely and on behalf of the members of CINTAC,

DocuSigned by:  
  
CED44CE76B4545A  
Chris Colbert, Chairman

DocuSigned by:  
  
E2B4C821B9E4422  
Jeff Harper, Vice Chairman

Attachments:

- 1) Letter to U.S. Government on the Benefits of Nuclear Energy and its Export
- 2) Fact Sheet on the Benefits of Nuclear Energy and its Export

## **Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee (CINTAC)**

Alphabetical by company name

- 1) Margaret Harding – Principal, 4 Factor Consulting
- 2) Robert Coward – Member, American Nuclear Society
- 3) H.M Hashemian – President, Analysis and Measurement Services Corporation
- 4) Colleen Deegan – Vice President, Bechtel Corporation
- 5) Glenn Neises – Nuclear Director, Burns & McDonnell
- 6) Joseph Miller – Director, Advanced Technology Programs, BWX Technologies, Inc.
- 7) Michael Whitehurst – Director, Business Development, Centrus Energy Corp.
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- 33) Graham Cable – Vice President, Global Growth & Strategy, Westinghouse Electric Company
- 34) Jeffrey Harper – Vice President, Strategy and Business Development, X Energy, LLC



## **Attachment 1: Letter to U.S. Government on the Benefits of Nuclear Energy and its Export**

Dear Colleagues:

As we work to grow our economy and our domestic capabilities, it is important to understand the significance of exporting civilian nuclear energy products and services to nations in the developed and developing parts of the world. Exporting these civilian nuclear products and services is critical to U.S. interests both economically and geopolitically. You may ask, why is this so?

Exporting nuclear plants, technologies, and services delivers U.S. economic growth and supports U.S. competitiveness. It creates and maintains jobs. Each nuclear energy plant that U.S. companies provide internationally creates high-paying, highly-skilled U.S. jobs. Building a nuclear power plant employs thousands of workers at peak construction, and nuclear worker salaries are 36 percent higher than the average local salary. By exporting nuclear energy plants, the United States can create skilled, high-paying nuclear industrial jobs.

The United States is at the forefront of developing next-generation nuclear energy technology, products and services, but bringing them to market internationally is impossible without a healthy U.S. nuclear energy sector, and without U.S. government support and advocacy. You can find more detailed information in this [report](#) from the U.S. Department of Energy.

Exporting nuclear energy products and services advances our foreign policy goals and strategic alliances, along with safeguarding U.S. international interests. Building a nuclear power plant in another country is the start of a relationship between the United States and that nation that may last 100 years. These relationships benefit many sectors and bolster U.S. influence in each specific country and region.

South Korea is an excellent example of the positive relationships we can forge. U.S. suppliers built the first nuclear plants there, and today U.S. technology powers most of the nuclear power plants in South Korea. These suppliers also helped build the industrial infrastructure for what was then an emerging nation. While today, South Korea exports power plants, there are billions of dollars of U.S. content – and jobs – in these exports. In addition to nuclear energy, the U.S.-South Korea strategic partnership has benefited the defense, aircraft, and many other sectors. This partnership has also helped bring security and alignment with U.S. interests to this region of Asia.

Contrast this with Turkey, where the Russian state-owned company Rosatom is constructing and will operate a four-unit nuclear power plant. Recently, Turkey announced it would be buying billions of dollars of defense technology from Russia, much to the chagrin of the U.S. government. With the export of a nuclear power plant, Russia has gained influence not only in the energy and labor sectors, but also in the defense sector for many decades to come. We can expect the Russian-Turkish relationship to grow and tighten in the future.

Many countries are pursuing and expanding nuclear energy programs, because they provide reliable baseload energy with a limited carbon footprint. State-owned companies – essentially

Russia Inc. and China Inc. – are building more than 60 percent of the new nuclear power plants in the world today, but the United States is essentially absent from the market for new nuclear energy plants. Do we want to cede this market – and the strategic relationships it brings – to them?

Nuclear energy exports support our national security. The United States has maintained the global nonproliferation regime that has kept the world safe from nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), signed in 1968 by 182 nations and extended indefinitely in 2005, has limited the spread of nuclear weapons. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is responsible for ensuring that the safeguards in the treaty are carried out along with playing a central role in technology transfer for peaceful purposes. The U.S. promotes the highest standards of safety, security, nonproliferation, and environmental protection.

Yet, the proliferation of nuclear weapons remains a major issue. There are periodic meetings of the NPT signatory states regarding how it is implemented. Unless the United States is engaged in nuclear energy programs around the world, we will not have a leading voice in key discussions.

In addition, when we export nuclear energy plants, we export our safety standards and the inherent safety culture to implement them. The U.S. safety standards and regulatory regime are recognized around the world as the most rigorous and effective. These standards, which have made U.S. plants the safest in the world, are a competitive advantage as we compete internationally.

Finally, as a carbon-free source of electricity, nuclear energy is a critical tool for fighting climate change. It is increasingly clear that our climate is changing, and carbon emissions are a factor in this change. Every month, there is more news of how our climate is changing. Just a few weeks ago, the Arctic was experiencing record temperatures of more than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Superstorms and droughts are hurting communities. Access to water in an increasing number of nations is becoming more of an issue. Unless we reduce carbon emissions, our world will become hotter and less habitable. Leading experts, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), agree that meeting future energy demands while reducing emissions is not possible without additional carbon-free nuclear energy plants. Many countries, companies, and NGOs are looking to nuclear energy to address this issue.

The U.S. industry has many nuclear plant designs to offer – in a variety of sizes – appropriate for export to developing and developed nations. But U.S. suppliers are competing against nation-states, particularly China and Russia, which provide financially attractive deals, particularly to developing nations. Consequently, U.S. industry can't be competitive without support and advocacy from the U.S. government, particularly the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the newly-formed U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, which can provide necessary financing critical to the success of the U.S. export market.

Clearly, nuclear energy exports constitute an important economic, strategic, and diplomatic tool for our nation. Please use this information to inform your colleagues within Commerce and the interagency to advance the export of civilian nuclear energy products, services, and technology for our collective strategic benefit.

## **Attachment 2: Fact Sheet on the Benefits of Nuclear Energy and its Export**

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTING COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR ENERGY TO NATIONS IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING PARTS OF THE WORLD**

As we work to grow our economy and our domestic capabilities, it is important to understand the importance of exporting commercial nuclear energy to nations in the developed and developing parts of the world. Exporting civilian nuclear energy is critical to U.S. interests.

Exporting nuclear energy delivers U.S. economic growth and supports U.S. competitiveness.

- It creates and maintains jobs. Each nuclear energy plant that U.S. companies provide internationally creates thousands of high-paying U.S. jobs. Building a nuclear power plant employs thousands of workers at peak construction, and nuclear worker salaries are 36 percent higher than the average local salary. The typical nuclear power plant creates \$40 million in labor income each year. In fact, an October 2018 Nuclear Energy Agency/ International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) study of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries notes that site preparation and construction of a single 1,000 MWe advanced light water reactor requires about 1,200 professional and construction staff, producing 12,000 labor-years.
- The U.S. is at the forefront of developing next-generation nuclear energy technology, but bringing it to market internationally is impossible without a healthy U.S. nuclear energy sector.

Exporting nuclear energy plants advances our foreign policy goals and strategic alliances, along with safeguarding U.S. international interests.

- This is how it works. Building a nuclear power plant in another country means starting a 100-year relationship between the U.S. and that nation. These relationships affect many sectors.
- South Korea is an excellent example of the positive relationships we can forge. U.S. suppliers have provided most of the nuclear power plants there. They also helped build the industrial infrastructure for what was then a developing nation. While today, South Korea exports plants, there are billions of dollars of U.S. content – and jobs – in these exports. The U.S. strategic partnership with South Korea has affected the defense, aircraft and many other sectors. It also has helped that part of Asia safe.
- Contrast this with Turkey, which decided to buy a nuclear power plant from Rosatom, the Russian firm. Recently, Turkey announced it is was buying billions of dollars of defense technology from Russia, much to the chagrin of the U.S. We can expect the Russian-Turkish relationship to grow and tighten in the future.
- Russia and China are building more than 60 percent of the new nuclear power plants in the world today. Do we want to cede this market – and the strategic relationships it brings – to them?

# CINTAC

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Civil Nuclear Trade Advisory Committee

Nuclear energy exports support national security.

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- In addition, when we export nuclear energy plants, we also export our safety standards. The U.S. safety standards and regulatory regime are recognized around the world as the most rigorous and effective. These standards have made U.S. plants the safest in the world. And, they are a competitive advantage as we compete internationally.

Finally, as a carbon-free source of electricity, nuclear energy is a critical tool for fighting climate change.

- It is increasingly clear that our climate is changing and carbon emissions are a factor in this change. Every month we hear more news of how our climate is changing. Just a few weeks ago, the Arctic was experiencing record temperatures of more than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Superstorms and droughts are hurting communities. Access to water in an increasing number of nations is becoming more of an issue. Unless we reduce carbon emissions, our world will become hotter and less habitable. Leading experts agree the only realistic way to reduce emissions is by adding more nuclear energy plants.

There are many nuclear plant designs – of a variety of sizes – appropriate for export to developing and developed nations. But U.S. suppliers are competing against nation-states – particularly China and Russia — which enable them to provide financially attractive deals, particularly to developing nations. Consequently, U.S. industry can't be competitive without support from parts of the U.S. government, particularly the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the newly-formed U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, which provide necessary financing.

Clearly, nuclear energy exports constitute an important economic, strategic and diplomatic tool for our nation.