

9. IBNI Action Plan and Time Frame

Key Points

- There is a concrete and actionable plan in place for establishing IBNI within a defined time period.
- It is essential that IBNI be established as quickly as possible – the target date is early 2023.
- IBNI – Implementation Organization (IBNI-IO) is targeted for January 2022.
 - IBNI-IO will support the international, broad based coalition building exercise necessary for the establishment of IBNI.
 - IBNI-IO will serve as an advisory body to the coalition of nations participating in the establishment of IBNI.

The establishment of IBNI is an urgent matter and it deserves a concrete and actionable plan. IBNI will need to be established by a large coalition of nation states who join together as founders of IBNI under a common set of principle and the view that IBNI is necessary in order to achieve global net zero no later than 2050.

While the coalition of states will become the member shareholders (owners) in IBNI, the monumental task of bringing this coalition together under common principals and visions will entail assembling a much broader universe of global stakeholders from the public and private sectors. The universe will involve a coalition of supportive stakeholders from the NGO and philanthropic communities (particularly organizations supporting climate initiatives, just transition, sustainable development and clean energy), the global financial markets, the global nuclear industry, intergovernmental organizations (such as the United Nations, IAEA, OECD IEA/NEA, IFNEC, etc.) and individual governments.

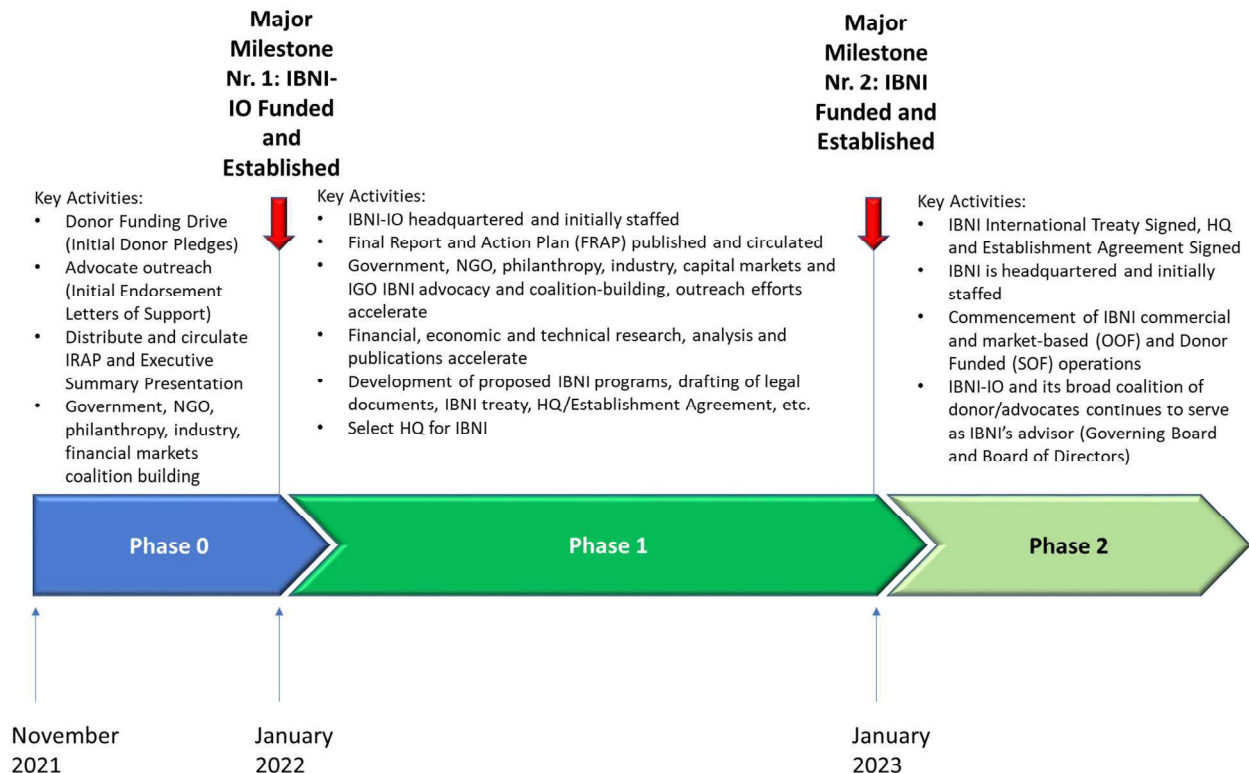
The world does not have a moment to spare in taking actions to achieve net zero by 2050, and therefore there is no time to spare with respect to the IBNI initiative. In view of this urgency the SAG has established an aggressive, but achievable Action Plan and Time Frame.

Essentially there are two steps. The first is to establish a not-for-profit advisory and implementation organization, called the “International Bank for Nuclear Infrastructure – Implementation Organization” or “IBNI-IO”. It is intended that IBNI-IO will be established at the beginning of 2022 and will be funded mainly by private sector donors. The details of IBNI-IO’s mission and objectives are described below in Section 9.1.

The second step will be for the coalition of nations to establish IBNI in early 2023. IBNI will then become operational and immediately focus on its core mission of supporting its shareholder members in developing, expanding and scaling up nuclear programs in the countries in effort to achieve their net zero commitments by 2050 in an economically sustainable manner.

The diagram below (in Figure 49) details the proposed phases required to establish IBNI within the targeted early-2023 timeframe.

FIGURE 51 - PROPOSED IBNI ESTABLISHMENT TIMELINE



Source: IBNI-IO SAG

Please bear in mind that the IBNI implantation time frame represents an aggressive agenda. In the interest of achieving global net zero by 2050, there is not a minute to spare. Initial donor funding and endorsements of IBNI-IO will be critical for achieving the establishment of IBNI by early 2023.

9.1 IBNI Implementation Organization (IBNI-IO) Action Plan

As mentioned above, the first critical step in advancing the IBNI agenda will be to establish the non-profit organization IBNI-IO. IBNI-IO will be established and maintained as a “non-governmental organization” (NGO), where its sole focus and mission will be to advise and guide a willing coalition of nations (drawn from member states of the IAEA) on the near-term best-practices and optimal establishment, start-up and efficient operations of IBNI as a new multilateral IFI. The IBNI-IO “Strategic Advisory Group” or IBNI-IO SAG is comprised of an international group of experts who have authored this report (the IRAP) and are currently undertaking the initiative of assembling group of donors and advocates from a broad international universe



Initial Report and Action Plan

of public and private sector stakeholders, representing the NGO and philanthropic communities, the financial markets, the nuclear industry, intergovernmental organizations and individual governments.

SAG is currently requesting both letters of support and advocacy as well as donor pledges from the above targeted communities of potentially interested parties.

As mentioned above, it is intended that the non-profit IBNI-IO will be established, funded (by donors) and staffed by early 2022. The headquarters of IBNI-IO has not been ascertained at this time, but it is expected to coincide with the coalition of nations' decision as to the location where IBNI will be headquartered. If the decision as to the location where IBNI will be headquartered cannot be ascertained by the end of 2022, then a decision will be made as to where the interim headquarters of IBNI-IO will be located, respecting the consensus of the wishes of IBNI-IO donors. In any case, it is expected that IBNI-IO will maintain registered charitable entity establishments under the laws of the United States (such as a US Section 501(c)(3) organization) and similar not-for-profit entity designations in other countries so that donors from numerous world locations will be able to donate to IBNI-IO on a tax-deductible basis.

In addition to the initial task of "coalition building" and public advocacy, information and outreach campaigns, IBNI-IO's professional staff and resources will also assist the coalition of nations in developing drafting all constituting agreements (international treaty, HQ and establishment agreements, operational agreements, program and policy documents, etc.) utilizing global "best practices" for multilateral IFIs.

IBNI-IO SAG has developed the initial "mission statement" of IBNI-IO as follows:

- Build a strong international coalition of nations (IAEA member states), supported by a broad and deep multi-constituent global advocacy and support network for the establishment of the new International Bank for Nuclear Infrastructure (IBNI), which will support a significant and rapid global expansion of clean, reliable, safe and affordable nuclear energy in order to achieve the twin goals of 2050 global net zero and sustainable global economic development.
- Based on a rigorous and confirmatory fact-based campaign, demonstrate that the twin goals of 2050 global climate neutrality and global prosperity cannot be otherwise achieved without a significant global expansion of nuclear energy capacities facilitated by IBNI.
- Demonstrate that IBNI is necessary in order to achieve a significant expansion in global nuclear capacities, at a scale necessary, to achieve 2050 net zero. The financing of such a large scale and rapid investment in global nuclear infrastructure and technologies will not be achieved without IBNI.
- Demonstrate that the IBNI plan is feasible, achievable and affordable and the time to act is now. Establishing IBNI by early 2023 is within our reach!

After IBNI is established (targeted early-2023), IBNI-IO will remain and act as a non-voting advisory body to IBNI. IBNI-IO will represent the interests of its broad donor and advocacy base, including other NGO's, philanthropic foundations, nuclear industry, financial markets organizations and IGOs.



9.2 IBNI Action Plan

As mentioned above, it is envisaged that IBNI will be established as a multilateral IFI by early 2023 and commence its operations thereafter. Based on precedence, it is expected that IBNI will be established through international treaty, which will be ratified and signed by the founding member nations. The coalition of founding member states will need to mutually decide on a world headquarter location for IBNI. A long-term “headquarters and establishment agreement” would then be signed between IBNI and the host nation which will provide all terms and conditions with respect to the hosting arrangements.

SAG recommends that initial coalition of nations founding IBNI include no fewer than fifty (50)¹⁰⁴ nations. The founding member states will need to contribute their individual paid-in share capital and their callable capital pledges on or around the time that IBNI is founded. It is envisaged that the total initial paid-in capital shareholding subscription will be US \$25 billion with an additional total US \$ 25 billion in callable capital subscriptions. The shareholders will mutually agree on methodologies for allocation of the share subscriptions amongst the member shareholders, rules for the future adding of additional members and withdrawal of members and procedures for reallocation and future increases and decrease of shareholder capital and paid-in/callable ratios.

The decision as to where IBNI will be headquartered is often based on competing offers from various potential host countries who are vying for the IFI’s HQ decision. IBNI’s HQ decision will have many dimensions and should be agreed as objectively as possible. In most cases countries who are competing for IBNI to be headquartered in their cities will provide strong “incentive packages” for the HQ decision in their country. These incentives typically involve such elements and tax benefits (for the organization and personnel), facilities provisions, streamlined expatriation policies, subsidies and other elements.

Incentive policies will be just one element for the founding nations to consider. Others elements will be the wishes of the largest initial contributing shareholder members, potential co-location with other IGO’s (such as UN, IAEA, OECD IEA/NEA, etc.), access to major world financial and political centers. Decision may also be made as to whether all of IBNI’s operations should be maintained in one location or perhaps there should be one or more regional/satellite offices. Most IFI’s have at least regional operational offices and usually representational offices in all of their member countries. It is envisaged that IBNI would likely follow similar models.

As mentioned above in Section 9.1, given that IBNI-IO is expected to remain in an advisory capacity to IBNI, once the Bank is established, IBNI-IO would expect to co-locate its headquarters along-side of IBNI HQ

¹⁰⁴ Note, IAEA currently has 173 members. A broad and diverse membership base consisting of nations with a wide range of geographic, income and developmental status, having active participation in IBNI’s programs will be viewed as a positive credit fundamental. Too few and too narrow a membership concentration is a negative credit fundamental.



Initial Report and Action Plan

location. However, IBNI-IO may initially select an interim location if the IBNI HQ decision cannot be made immediately (by early 2023).