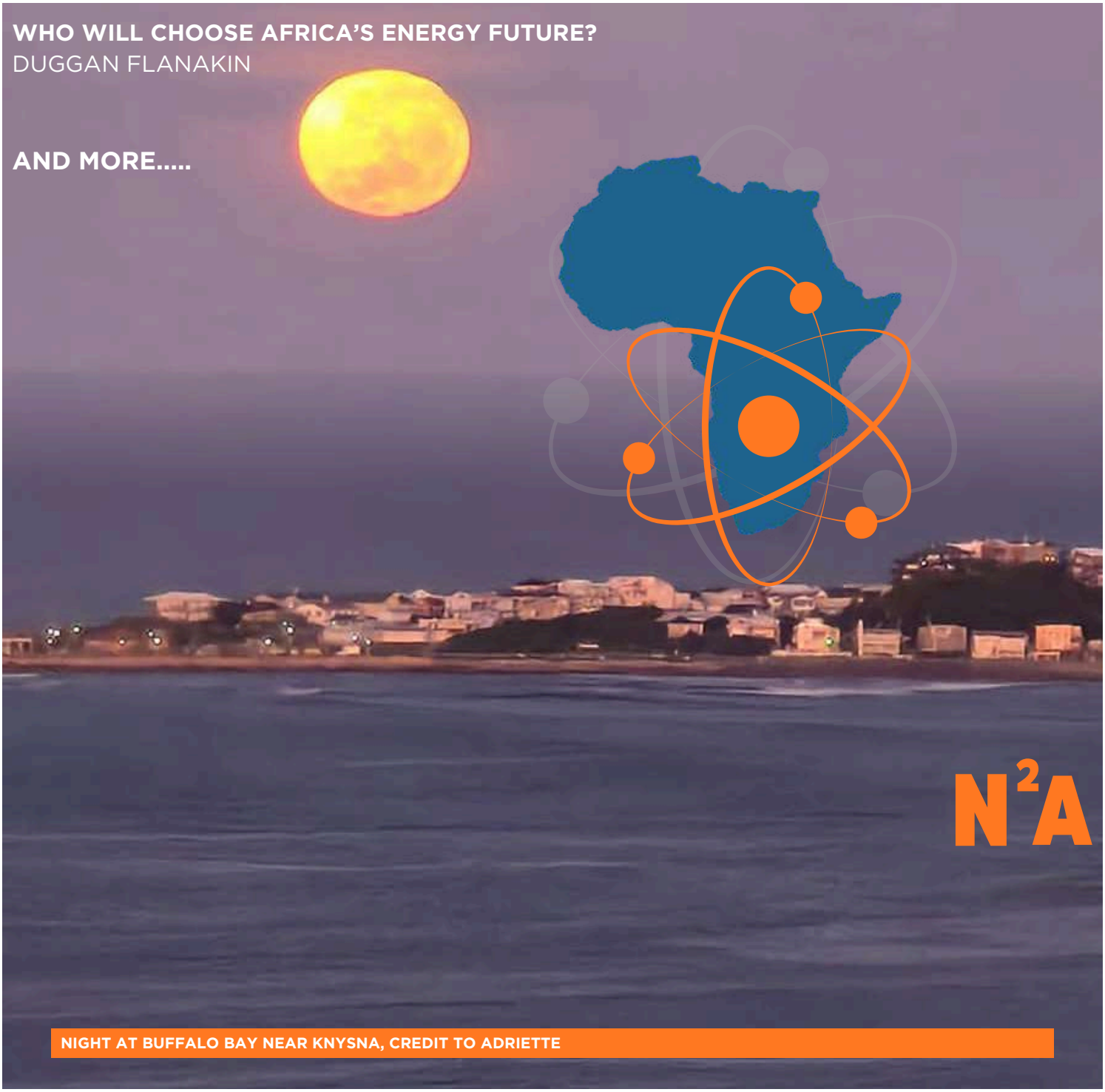
NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

WHAT SOUTH AFRICA CAN LEARN FROM CHINA'S ENERGY AMBITIONS
PRINCY MTHOMBENI

WHO WILL CHOOSE AFRICA'S ENERGY FUTURE?
DUGGAN FLANAKIN

AND MORE.....



NIGHT AT BUFFALO BAY NEAR KNYSNA, CREDIT TO ADRIETTE

MAY 2025 | ISSUE 010/25

VIEW PREVIOUS EDITIONS ON: WWW.STRATEKGLOBAL.COM

N²A HIGHLIGHTS

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the May 2025 edition of **N²A** – Nuclear Network Africa.

This issue explores a bold and timely theme: *Africa at the Crossroads of Energy and Opportunity.* As the continent rises to meet its development challenges, energy is emerging as both the catalyst and the battlefield for sustainable growth.

In this edition, we introduce, Africa's potential game-changer in modular nuclear innovation – a homegrown response to the call for clean, reliable power. At Bauma 2025, the spotlight fell on electrification, underlining the urgent need to power Africa's growing infrastructure ambitions with sustainable energy sources.

Our contributors raise critical questions: Who will shape Africa's energy future? – a discussion that goes beyond technology into geopolitics, economics, and sovereignty.

Meanwhile, in her op-ed, Princy offers a compelling reflection on South Africa's position in the global nuclear race, asking what lessons we might learn from China's determined momentum.

The choices made now will define Africa's trajectory for generations. Will we leapfrog into a resilient, low-carbon future, or remain bound by outdated models?

As always, N²A brings you the insights, innovations, and voices shaping that decision.

Warm regards,

Heather Veldhuis

HEATHER VELDHUIS
EDITOR

OPINION | WHAT SOUTH AFRICA CAN LEARN FROM CHINA'S ENERGY AMBITIONS

PRINCY MTHOMBENI

A Minister's Mission with Meaning

When South Africa's Minister of Electricity and Energy recently travelled to China, it marked another significant attempt to find practical solutions to our deepening power crisis. While international engagements have become common for the Minister, this visit stood out – not only for its timing but for its ambitious scope.

According to his department, the visit was a strategic push to strengthen South Africa's energy capacity, improve grid reliability, and support our transition to a more sustainable energy system. The visit's objectives, aligned with the Medium-Term Development Plan (2024–2029), included exploring advanced clean coal technologies, studying intelligent microgrid systems, integrating renewables more effectively, and cooperating on nuclear fuel cycle technologies. Central to the mission was securing partnerships for innovation, infrastructure investment, and localisation of energy supply chains.

Through engagements with Power China, the National Energy Administration (NEA), and the China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA), the Minister placed South Africa within a global energy dialogue centred on pragmatism – one that recognises energy security and sustainability as complementary goals. In that regard, China offers important lessons.

A Nation Emerging from Crisis

South Africa has endured a period of severe energy challenges, with load-shedding highlighting the critical need for robust energy planning and execution. However, these disruptions have provided invaluable lessons, reinforcing the importance of timely maintenance, infrastructure investment, and decisive action.

Princy Mthombeni, an award-winning nuclear communicator writes in her role as a founder and communications lead at Africa4Nuclear

Today, the country is actively stabilising its electricity supply. Our power stations, when properly maintained, are capable of reliable generation, and efforts to enhance grid performance are showing progress. The commitment of South Africa's engineers and energy experts is steering the system towards greater reliability, proving that the nation is more than capable of sustaining and expanding its energy future, including advanced technologies like Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).

While policy refinements and clear implementation strategies remain necessary, the experience of overcoming the worst of the crisis has strengthened South Africa's ability to navigate its energy transition with confidence and competence. The focus now must be on consolidating these gains and building a system that is resilient, diversified, and equipped for long-term sustainability. **CONTINUED ON PG 05**

Enter China: A Study in Strategic Clarity

Contrast this with China – a country of 1.4 billion people that has achieved near-universal access to electricity, even in remote areas. This did not happen overnight. It's the result of decades of consistent investment, planning, and a flexible but focused energy strategy.

China's current energy mix is a study in balance: 63% coal, 16% hydro, 8% wind, 5% nuclear, 4% solar, 3% natural gas, and 2% biofuels and waste. In 2024 alone, China began construction on 94.5 GW of new coal-fired capacity –the highest annual total since 2015. This move, while controversial to some, reflects China's top energy priority: security.

But China isn't stuck in the past. It's also scaling up its clean energy footprint – rapidly building wind and solar farms and expanding its nuclear fleet. With 58 operable nuclear reactors and another 30 under construction, China leads the world in nuclear buildout. It understands that modern grids need baseload power that is reliable and low in emissions.

China's success lies not only in its mix but in its conviction. Energy planning is clear, centralised, and insulated from disruptive political or legal interference. When China builds, it builds with purpose.

Lessons We Can No Longer Ignore

South Africa doesn't need to replicate China – but we must learn from its example.

First, we must reclaim certainty in our energy planning. Constant revisions, delays, and political interference in the IRP and other frameworks are costing us precious time. Without a finalised IRP, every energy decision is made in a policy vacuum. That is not sustainable.

Second, we must protect national interests in energy from being undermined by external influence. NGOs and civil society play an important role, but they should not dictate energy policy at the expense of development. Some groups have actively blocked cleaner coal and nuclear projects, often backed by foreign funding. These efforts, framed as environmental advocacy, sometimes work against the needs of ordinary South Africans.

In China, foreign NGOs operate under regulations that align their work with national priorities. In South Africa, the African Transformation Movement (ATM) recently proposed a Foreign Agents Bill to expose foreign interests operating behind civil society fronts. This growing concern deserves a serious, balanced conversation.

Aerial view of cooling tower of nuclear power plant in wuhan china

Third, we must embrace an inclusive energy mix. Clean coal technologies can modernise existing infrastructure while reducing emissions. Microgrids can transform access in rural communities. Nuclear can provide stable, low-carbon baseload power. Renewables must grow but not alone. We need all technologies on deck if we are to stabilise and future-proof our grid.

Hope Lies in the Pivot

The Minister's visit to China is more than a diplomatic engagement – it could be a turning point. It signals a shift towards learning, collaboration, and execution. We've spent too long stuck in cycles of indecision, court battles, and ideological stand-offs. What we need now is bold, technically sound action driven by national interest.

Let us bring home more than just partnership agreements – let's bring urgency and resolve. Let's build microgrids where the national grid cannot reach. Let's localise manufacturing to create jobs and drive growth. Let's restart our nuclear journey with clarity and courage.

Time to Choose Progress

China's model shows what is possible when energy policy is aligned with national goals and free from unnecessary interference. They are building because they believe in their future. The power to transform South Africa lies within our hands – but only if we choose progress over paralysis.

FANGCHENGGANG: POWERING CHINA WITH NUCLEAR INNOVATION

Tucked along the scenic Gulf of Tonkin in Guangxi, southern China, the Fangchenggang Nuclear Power Plant is more than just a power station – it's a symbol of China's drive toward a cleaner, smarter energy future. As the first nuclear facility in western China, it marks a major milestone in bringing cutting-edge energy solutions to a region traditionally reliant on coal.

The first phase of the plant introduced two CPR-1000 reactors, each capable of producing 1,000 megawatts of electricity. These units became fully operational in 2016 and have since delivered over 100 billion kilowatt-hours of clean electricity. This has helped ease pressure on China's overburdened coal infrastructure.

But it's the second phase that has truly captured global attention. Units 3 and 4 are based on the Hualong One reactor design – China's flagship third-generation nuclear technology. Unit 3 came online in March 2023, followed by Unit 4 in May 2024, With advanced safety systems, including a robust double-layer containment structure, these reactors are engineered to withstand both natural disasters and unlikely accidents.

Fangchenggang is more than a domestic success story. Its Hualong One units are setting the stage for international expansion, with plans to replicate the technology abroad – notably at the proposed Bradwell B site in the UK. These reactors are not only producing power but also helping shape the future of global nuclear energy.

Looking ahead, China plans to add two more Hualong One reactors to the site, eventually bringing the plant's total output to around 48 billion kilowatt-hours annually. That's enough to power millions of homes while helping China inch closer to its carbon neutrality goals.

With its blend of innovation, ambition and environmental consciousness, Fangchenggang is a shining example of how nuclear power can be reimagined for the 21st century – cleaner, safer, and more connected to the world than ever before.

Fangchenggang Nuclear Power Plant

WHO WILL CHOOSE AFRICA'S ENERGY FUTURE?

DUGGAN FLANAKIN

Just about everywhere you turn today, one conference after another focuses on African energy and minerals development. Each of these events has its own agenda – and there are key differences, notably between the Africa Energies Summit held in London recently, and the upcoming African Energy Week in Cape Town at the end of September.

Africa is the birthplace of civilization, we are told, and yet it is the last continent (save Antarctica) to develop economically. The chief reason, it seems evident, is the 400-year-reign of mostly European colonialists who abandoned traditional inter-African trade routes to focus almost entirely on exports, whether of raw materials or enslaved people.

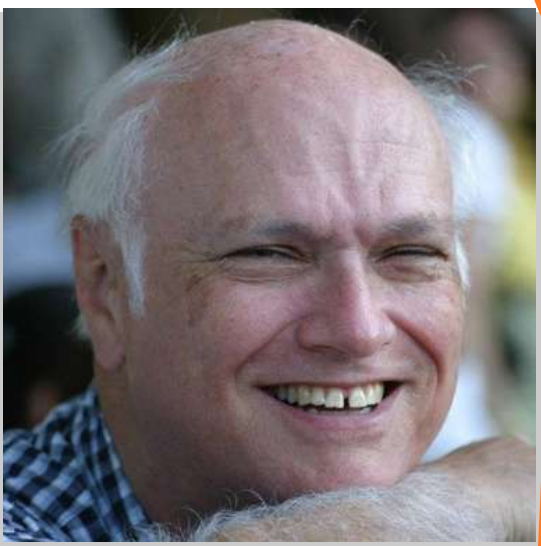
Modern-day Africa only began to develop after World War II, after European colonial powers yielded to national liberation movements that all too often brought to power dictatorial governments. Who else could stand up to, or at least make better deals with, their former conquerors?

But Western nations continued to meddle in internal African affairs – often with (officially) non-governmental organizations. Foreign "aid" all too often meant bribery and/or extortion, to the mutual benefit of dictatorial leaders and Western robber barons.

As a new generation of Africans, who had never lived in the official colonial days, began to take the reins of power, things slowly began to change. Africans began to believe that Africans were quite capable of deciding their own futures.

Even today, Western power brokers all too often envision Africans as pawns in their own world games. Take the recent controversy over the 2025 Degrees Global Forum, a massive conference held in Cape Town to promote solar radiation modification (SRM) — a geoengineering technology many believe will interfere with the Earth's atmosphere with possible catastrophic and unpredictable consequences.

A HOME Alliance press release says "SRM is not a neutral scientific endeavour but a neo-colonial political development that reflects deep asymmetries of power, knowledge, and accountability."



Duggan Flanakin is a senior policy analyst at the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow (CFACT) based in Washington DC.

Deploying or testing these risky, unproven, and dangerous methods in Africa would turn the continent into a laboratory for manipulating the atmosphere, land, and oceans.

Worse, the SRM scheme had been flatly opposed by African ministers at 2023's African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, They called instead, for a global governance mechanism for non-use of SRM. That stance echoed widespread concerns of scientists, academics, communities, and even climate and environmental justice groups worldwide.

Moreover, at the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2024, African countries had forced withdrawal of a resolution on SRM and strongly advocated for the Assembly to reaffirm a precautionary approach to all geoengineering.

As Power Shift Africa Senior Advisor Dean Bhekumuzi Bhebhe said, "They gather in Cape Town to debate spraying the sky, dimming the Sun, and tweaking the thermostat as if Earth were a malfunctioning machine and Africa, the test bench. But Africa is not an experimental testing ground.... Geoengineering is not a solution; it's a techno-fantasy for avoiding real change."

CONTINUED ON PG 08

CONT.... FROM PG 07

And then there are the competing energy conferences.

Back in January 2025, leaders of 30 African nations at the Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit (AES) signed the Dar es Salaam Declaration, a landmark commitment to advancing access to electricity to 300 million Africans within the next five years. The declaration outlined key strategies to lower electricity costs, reduce dependence on firewood, and increase "clean" energy production.
This conference, hosted by the Tanzanian government and the African Union, along with the African Development Bank Group and the World Bank Group, garnered additional financial commitments from British, French, and Asian investors in part to launch Zafiri, an investment company scaling decentralized renewable energy solutions. It included "National Energy Compacts" to attract capital and cooperation to "unlock green growth."

In May 2025 the Africa Energies Summit in London unveiled the "Big Five Top 50 Leaders" – visionaries, innovators, and institutions shaping the future of Africa's energy sector. But African Energy Chamber executive director NJ Ayuk, whose organization is sponsoring African Energy Week in Cape Town in late September, publicly stated he would not attend or support the event.

Ayuk admitted that "some of you will be mad," but added, "my position is consistent: I don't patronize or speak at events that refused to hire or support black Africans. Local content is important to me and the African Energy Chamber. We are a new generation of Africans, and we have an obligation to ensure that Africans are respected in the oil sector that I love so much."

Ayuk, who left a prosperous legal career to promote African-based and African-controlled energy development, started African Energy Week as a rebuff to a post-pandemic translocation of Africa Oil Week, sponsored by the London-based Hyve Group, from Cape Town to Dubai in 2021.

Ayuk intentionally scheduled the first African Energy Week to directly compete with the European-led meeting. The larger reason, though, for the new gathering was its very different purpose. As Ayuk put it, the duelling conferences provided a major confrontation between "Cancel Fossil Fuels" (Dubai) and "Protect Our Oil and Gas Industry" (Cape Town).

This year's Africa Oil Week is moving from Cape Town (where, except for the plague year, it had been held for 30 years) to Accra, Ghana, in a new partnership with the Ghanaian government. The meeting, which adds "Energy" to the title, is set for mid-September, two weeks before Ayuk's African Energy Week conclave in Cape Town.

The AOW: Energy press release says AOW is "evolving to recreate its original vision of bringing together an exclusive senior network to foster meaningful business opportunities and relationships in the global energy landscape."

The focus, it appears, is on foreign investment, as AOW is designed to "bridge the gap between industry stakeholders and government decision makers." But the website gives little information as to what types of projects AOW prefers.

CONTINUED ON PG 09

CONT.... FROM PG 08

Given that the Dubai AOW had focused on "Africa's energy transition efforts towards a cleaner environment," this year's AOW: Energy event appears to be an attempt at rebranding. It remains to be seen whether the rebranding is a smokescreen for continued Western dominance of the African continent's resource base.

By contrast, African Energy Week was created with the promise of making energy poverty history by 2030 and with panel discussions, investor forums, industry summits, and one-on-one meeting opportunities.

The goal was to drive discussions that will reshape the trajectory of Africa's energy development toward greater African control for the benefit of Africans.

The chutzpah of holding a solar radiation modification conference in a continent that has flatly rejected being a guinea pig clearly demonstrates that the 2025 Degrees Global Forum sponsors (and others) have not gotten the memo: Africans intend to determine their own energy futures.

AFRICA'S NEXT FRONTIER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HEATHER VELDHUIS

In a bold move towards energy self-sufficiency and economic advancement, Namibian President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah has called for the establishment of a nuclear power plant in Namibia. During her visit to the Rössing Uranium Mine in the Erongo region, she emphasised the importance of leveraging the country's abundant uranium resources to drive national development and enhance energy security (The Namibian, April 2025).

Namibia is one of the world's top uranium producers and already possesses the raw materials required for nuclear energy generation. President Nandi-Ndaitwah's vision is not limited to generating electricity but extends to creating a robust value chain through beneficiation and local industrial development. She underlined the significance of nuclear energy in empowering Namibians, particularly the youth, by creating employment, providing scholarships and internships, and supporting young entrepreneurs with funding opportunities.

This approach reflects a growing trend across the African continent. Many nations are beginning to view nuclear energy not just as a technological aspiration, but as a practical and sustainable solution to their energy challenges. With over 600 million people on the continent still lacking reliable access to electricity, the potential of nuclear energy to drive inclusive development is becoming increasingly evident.

In South Africa, the need to invest in nuclear energy is also becoming more urgent. The country currently operates the only commercial nuclear power station on the continent, located at Koeberg near Cape Town. In recent years, the South African government has expressed renewed commitment to expanding its nuclear energy capacity, largely in response to the ongoing energy crisis characterised by persistent load-shedding and pressure on the national grid.
Although past nuclear expansion plans in South Africa faced criticism over governance and international partnerships, the case for nuclear power has regained momentum. It is now widely acknowledged that nuclear offers reliable baseload power, which is essential for economic stability and industrial growth.

Economic projections reveal that a renewed nuclear build programme in South Africa could create over 16,000 jobs annually during peak construction periods. The Western Cape or Eastern Cape could benefit from around 19,000 employment opportunities, while the national economy could see an estimated R30 billion injected into the regional economy and a further R23 billion flowing into other provinces. These figures highlight the substantial socio-economic benefits that nuclear infrastructure can offer, alongside energy security.

Elsewhere on the continent, several countries are actively advancing their nuclear programmes. Ghana has signed an agreement with Regnum Technology Group, a United States-based company, to introduce a NuScale VOYGR-12 small modular reactor. This marks a significant step towards establishing the country's first nuclear power facility.

Nigeria is also pursuing its nuclear ambitions with the planned construction of the Geregu nuclear power plant. Nigeria is also investigating the option of an SMR network. In East Africa, Kenya has launched a programme to produce one gigawatt of nuclear-generated electricity and aims to increase this to four gigawatts by 2030, under the guidance of the Kenya Nuclear Electricity Board. **CONTINUED ON PG 11**

Located 14 km northeast of Keetmanshoop, Namibia, this natural forest features around 250 ancient Aloidendron dichotomum trees—known as quiver trees for their use by the San people to make quivers. Growing naturally on Gariganus farm, some trees are over 200 years old. The forest was declared a national monument in 1995.

CONT.... FROM PG 10

Rwanda, meanwhile, has entered into an investigation to build its first small-scale nuclear reactor. This project is a pioneering effort in the region and signals Rwanda's commitment to low-carbon, high-impact energy development.

As these developments unfold, it is important for African governments to address legitimate concerns about nuclear safety, radioactive waste management, financing, and the need for skilled professionals. Transparent governance, robust regulatory frameworks, strategic international partnerships, and community engagement will all play a critical role in ensuring that nuclear energy is deployed responsibly and successfully.

Namibia's proposal to develop a nuclear power plant sets an important precedent for energy independence and economic resilience. With the right planning and oversight, this initiative could position Namibia as a continental leader in clean energy innovation.

South Africa, with its established nuclear experience, has an opportunity not only to further develop its own nuclear programme but also to support its African peers through training, knowledge-sharing, and infrastructure collaboration.

The future of energy in Africa lies in diversification and long-term planning. Nuclear energy, when integrated responsibly into national grids, can provide the backbone of a stable and prosperous continent. Now is the time for African nations to act boldly and work together to unlock the full potential of this transformative energy source.

NUCLEAR MOMENTUM GROWS: WHAT U.S. POLICY SHIFTS MEAN FOR AFRICA'S ENERGY FUTURE

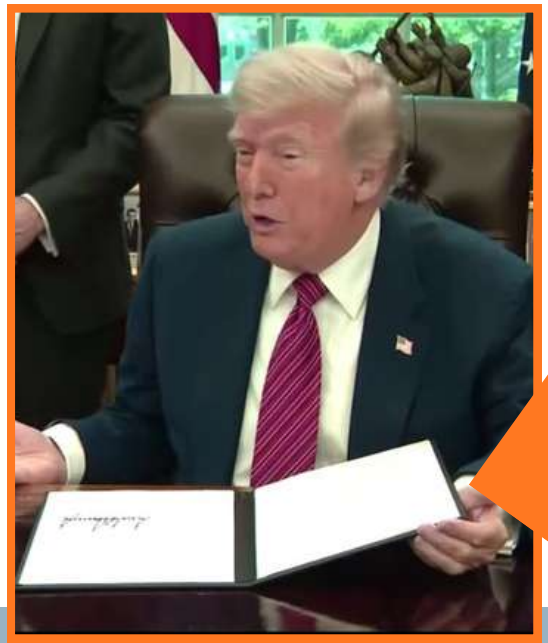
U.S. President Donald Trump's recent executive orders to revitalise the nuclear energy sector have sparked significant investor interest, with nuclear stocks surging in response. These orders aim to streamline reactor approvals, reduce licensing timelines from years to less than 18 months, and boost domestic uranium production to meet rising electricity demands, particularly from data centres and AI technologies.
This policy shift has broader implications beyond the U.S., offering valuable insights for African nations considering investments in nuclear power generation.

Africa Relevance
Africa's growing energy needs, coupled with the continent's rich uranium resources, position it uniquely in the global nuclear landscape. Countries like South Africa have existing nuclear infrastructure, while others, such as Nigeria and Ghana, have expressed interest in developing nuclear energy capabilities.
The U.S. initiative underscores the importance of regulatory efficiency and domestic fuel production in advancing nuclear energy. For African nations, adopting streamlined regulatory frameworks could accelerate the development of nuclear projects, ensuring timely and cost-effective implementation. Moreover, investing in local uranium mining and enrichment can enhance energy security and create economic opportunities.

Investment Opportunities
The surge in nuclear-related stocks, including companies like Uranium Energy Corp and Energy Fuels, reflects a renewed investor confidence in the sector. African investors and policymakers can leverage this momentum by exploring partnerships and investments in nuclear technology and infrastructure. Additionally, the development of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) offers a scalable and potentially more affordable solution for meeting localised energy demands.

Informed Decisions
The U.S. policy shift serves as a catalyst for re-evaluating nuclear energy strategies globally. For Africa, it presents an opportunity to harness nuclear power to achieve energy security, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. By learning from international experiences and tailoring approaches to local contexts, African nations can make informed decisions about investing in nuclear energy.

Trump Moves to Boost Nuclear Energy with Deregulation Push



ELECTRIFICATION TAKES CENTRE STAGE AT BAUMA 2025

ALISTAIR BENNETT

Bauma 2025, the annual trade fair in the construction industry, took place in April in Munich, Germany, drawing about 600,000 visitors from more than 200 countries. The event hosted approximately 3,600 exhibitors who showcased the latest in construction and mining technology.

One of the standout themes at this year's event was electrification, with a strong push toward battery-operated machinery across the industry. This marks a major shift in large-scale access, handling and lifting equipment. Expanding beyond smaller scissor lifts to large booms and telehandlers proves that even the largest and most demanding equipment can now be powered by electricity. Advancements in lithium battery technology are enabling larger equipment to operate efficiently, reducing maintenance costs and improving sustainability.

But this shift also brings a critical question into focus: where will the electricity come from? As industries electrify, the demand for stable, high-capacity, low-emissions energy will rise exponentially. Clean and reliable power sources, particularly nuclear energy, are central to sustaining this transition.

Efficiency Meets Innovation

Across all manufacturers, there was a strong focus on improving longevity and operational efficiency with battery-powered machinery and technological advancements that included smart fleet management and automation. Additionally, manufacturers showcased operator-centric designs that enhance comfort, ergonomics and safety.

For South Africa, these innovations present both challenges and opportunities. While initial capital costs may be high, electrification aligns with lower emissions, reduced maintenance and improved workplace safety, all critical factors for mining and large-scale industrial operations.

Electrification without reliable grid capacity risks operational delays and rising costs. This is where nuclear energy, particularly Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) can play a pivotal role. SMRs offer clean, dispatchable power, ideal for powering industrial hubs, mining operations and infrastructure sites in remote areas or unstable grids. **CONTINUED ON PG 14**

Alistair Bennett is the Managing Director of SkyJacks, a role he has held since 2015. With over three decades of experience in the construction, industrial services, and equipment rental sectors, he brings deep industry insight and a practical, customer-focused approach to leadership. He joined Waco Africa — of which SkyJacks is a division - in 2006, serving as a Divisional Director at SGB-Cape before moving into his current position. A qualified civil engineer with an HND in Civil Engineering, Alistair is passionate about building sustainable partnerships, driving innovation in access, lifting, and handling solutions, and supporting the teams that make it all possible.

CONT.... FROM PG 13

Global Trends, Local Impact
South African access, lifting and handling equipment supplier SkyJacks attended Bauma 2025 to observe these trends firsthand and engage with the international OEMs it represents locally. Four of these OEMs, Italy's Jekko and Faresin, Germany's GEDA and China's Dingli, demonstrated innovations that not only reflect the electrification trend but also offer, real-world, practical value. "It was clear from Bauma that the global industry is fully embracing the transition to cleaner, smarter equipment," said Alistair Bennett, Managing Director at SkyJacks. "And what excites us is how well these innovations align with the needs of the South African market."

Digital Tools Revolutionise Operations
Another major theme was digitalisation. GEDA's new digital platform, GEDA Central, introduces remote diagnostics, fleet management and virtual reality training to streamline operator education and equipment maintenance. In a country like South Africa, where job sites can be remote and resources stretched, the ability to offer remote retraining and real-time support is a game changer.
Digital transformation and electrification go hand in hand, but they depend on energy systems that are always on, everywhere. Nuclear energy's baseload capability provides the grid stability needed to support these technologies 24/7, especially in areas where renewables alone fall short.

Small Changes, Big Impact
The economic implications of adopting cutting-edge international technologies for Southern African markets are clear. Electrification and smart technology are reshaping infrastructure development by accelerating project timelines and optimising costs. Faster material movement, whether vertical or horizontal, reduces delays and ultimately saves money.

Competitiveness is another key factor. As labour costs rise, businesses must find ways to improve productivity and reduce inefficiencies. Access to advanced equipment enables industries from mining to logistics to stay globally competitive. Even small technological upgrades can yield major operational gains. "The path forward doesn't mean replacing your entire fleet overnight," Bennett added. "It's about smart, progressive upgrades that build value over time."

Likewise, energy infrastructure transformation doesn't require a total overhaul overnight—but incorporating modular nuclear systems into our energy mix now can support these progressive upgrades. As industries shift to electric, the power grid must be ready. CONTINUED ON PG 15

CONT.... FROM PG 14

Fueling the Future

Perhaps the most compelling takeaway from Bauma 2025 is that transformation doesn't require an overnight overhaul. It's the sum of many small decisions: replacing a diesel lift with a hybrid one, implementing remote diagnostics, or adopting more ergonomic operator controls. Each step contributes to a more efficient, safer and future-ready operation.

While widespread adoption in specific sectors internationally may still take time, the momentum is there. With industries like construction, logistics and mining, increasingly relying on advanced equipment, the shift toward digital platforms for training and fleet management is inevitable. The challenge will be scaling these technologies across smaller machines while ensuring that they integrate seamlessly into existing workflows. These developments require a parallel shift in how we think about energy. If Africa is to adopt the smart, electric, digitised future showcased at Bauma, it must also embrace clean, firm energy, nuclear energy. From mining sites to megaprojects, nuclear power can provide the backbone that sustains this industrial transformation.

NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

Any person who has influence and a role to play in representing any Nuclear-Related Developments to advance nuclear power in Africa. or in any international entity, which can contribute to the development of Africa's nuclear energy capability is encouraged to be part of this great journey.

Any company, ranging in capability from a nut and bolt to the most sophisticated piece of equipment, should join the journey now.

N²A is published by Stratek Global (Pty) Ltd.

www.stratekglobal.com

Editor: Heather Veldhuis

Email: heather@stratekglobal.com

Cell: +27 (0)83 625 0316

Submit your article or topic for consideration in our next N²A edition.

heather@stratekglobal.com

Rachel has been involved with Stratek Global and our nuclear projects for over 10 years. She handles sales and marketing functions related to conferences, meetings, brochures and publications like N²A