

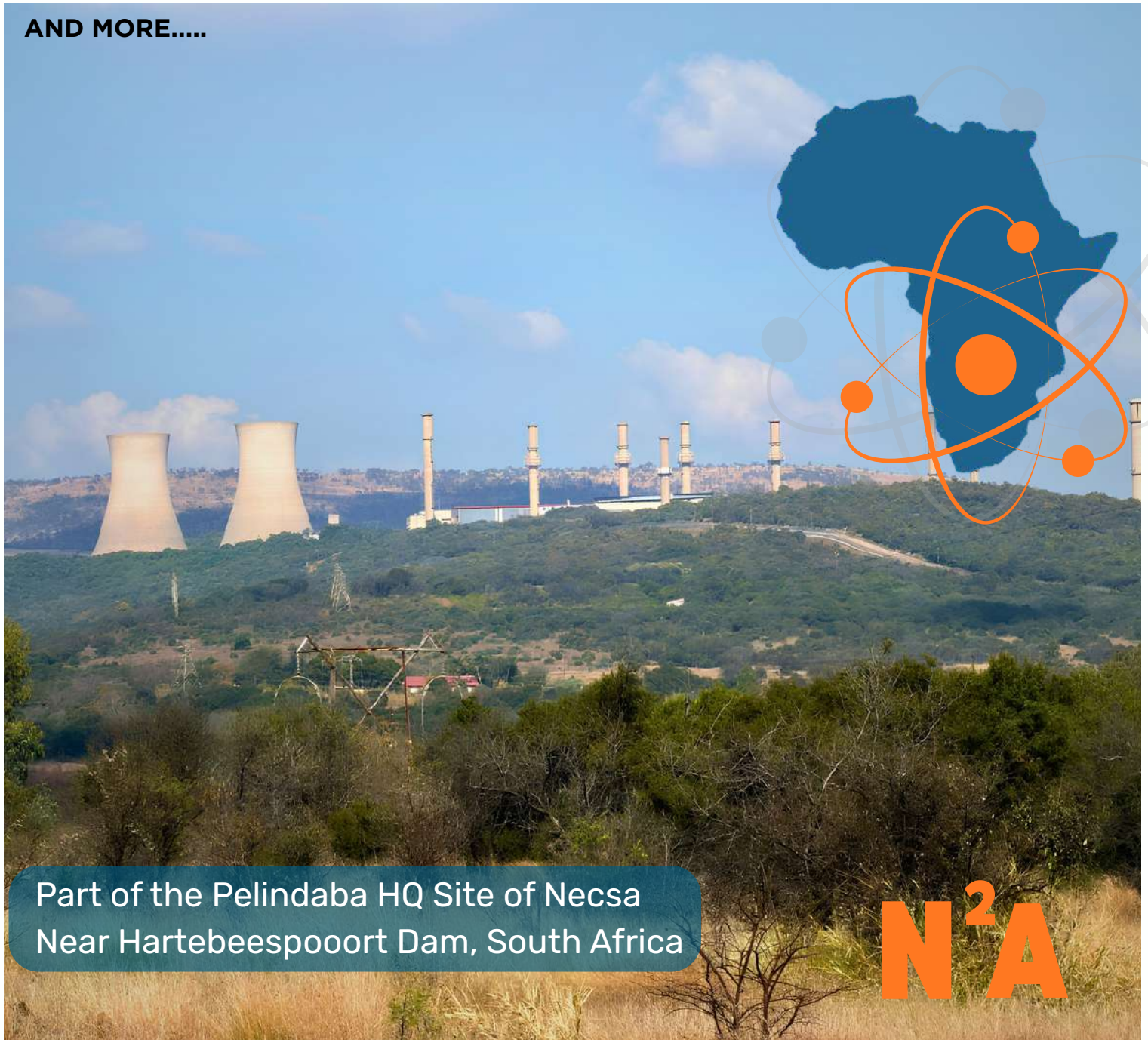
NUCLEAR NETWORK AFRICA

THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR

NUCLEAR POWER - SOUTH AFRICA'S CHEAPEST OPTION - ANDREW KENNY

HIGH-TEMPERATURE NUCLEAR POWER: FUELING THE TRUE Pillars of Modern Industrial Civilization in Africa - DR UGOCHUKWU UGBOR

AND MORE.....



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Hartebeespoort Dam wall view from Mount Amanzi Resort

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FROM THE EDITOR

As we move deeper into 2026, one message is becoming increasingly clear: nuclear energy is no longer a future conversation for Africa. It is a present opportunity.

This edition of **N²A** explores the many dimensions of that opportunity. Andrew Kenny examines why nuclear power remains South Africa's cheapest long-term electricity option, challenging many of the myths that have shaped public debate over the past decade. His article reminds us that reliable, affordable electricity is fundamental to economic growth and industrial competitiveness.

Duggan Flanakin takes the discussion further by arguing that small nuclear technologies are Africa's future. Small Modular Reactors and advanced reactor technologies offer a practical pathway to delivering dependable power to nations that urgently need energy to drive development.

We also examine Africa's extraordinary uranium resources and the strategic opportunity they present. The continent possesses some of the world's most significant uranium reserves, yet the real prize lies not only in mining the resource but in leveraging it to build our own nuclear industries, create jobs and secure energy independence.

Dr Ugochukwu Ugbor explores how high-temperature nuclear reactors can power the industries that underpin modern civilisation, from steel and chemicals to advanced manufacturing. Meanwhile, we consider an innovative idea that could change energy deployment across the continent: floating nuclear power stations that arrive by sea, bringing clean and reliable electricity to regions where infrastructure development remains challenging.

Heather Veldhuis
HEATHER VELDHUIS
EDITOR



At **N²A, we believe nuclear communication matters because policy follows perception, and perception is shaped by truth, evidence, and informed conversation. Our role is not only to report on the industry, but to strengthen the dialogue around it.**

The future of nuclear is being written now. Africa has every reason to be part of authoring it.

The message throughout this edition is simple. Africa does not need to stand on the sidelines of the global nuclear renaissance. We have the resources, the talent and the need. What remains is the vision and determination to seize this moment and build an energy future that is reliable, affordable and truly transformative.

The opportunity is here.

The question is whether Africa is ready to lead.



The Crocodile River originates in the Witwatersrand mountains near Roodepoort and flows northward into the Hartbeespoort Dam. The Crocodile River is also the southern boundary of the Necsa property.

NUCLEAR POWER SOUTH AFRICA'S CHEAPEST OPTION

ANDREW KENNY

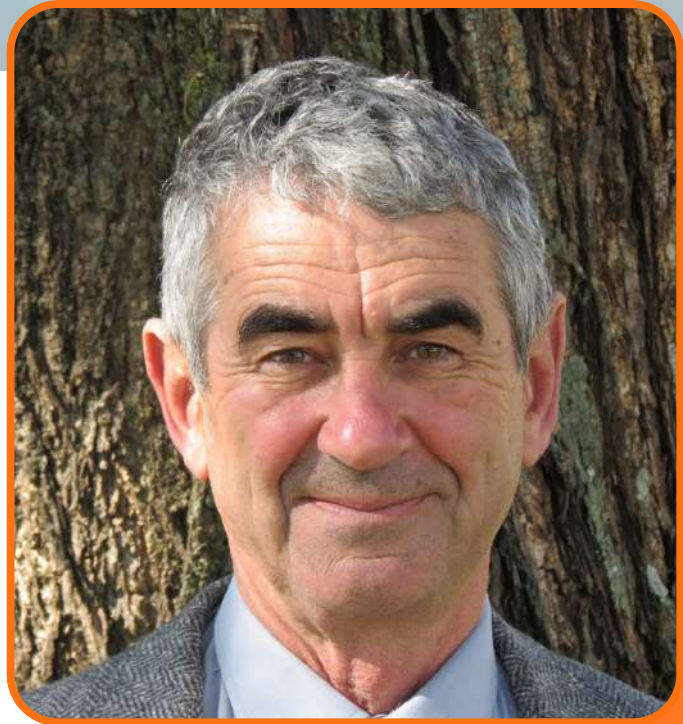
In April 2011, nuclear power provided Germany with her cheapest, safest, cleanest electricity and was central to Germany's successful industrial economy. In May 2011, Chancellor Angela Merkel, who had previously praised nuclear, decided for political reasons (after the Fukushima accident, whose radiation hurt no one) to phase out nuclear power and replace it with wind and solar ("renewables"). The result: disaster.

Germany has spent about \$500 billion on tens of thousands of gigantic wind turbines and solar arrays, using colossal amounts of raw materials (wind turbines use over ten times as much concrete and steel as nuclear per kWh) with huge associated costs. The outcome has been soaring electricity prices, unreliable power, environmental blight, de-industrialisation and economic stagnation.

In January 2026 Chancellor Friedrich Merz said that Germany's decision to shut down her commercial nuclear power plants was a "huge mistake".

South Africa is desperately short of electricity. We failed to build new stations in the 1990s, when it was obvious we needed them, and ran out of electricity in 2007. This harmed our economy and our industries, retarded growth and escalated unemployment. For a healthy economy, we must build more power stations, and we must use the most affordable, safe source of energy, which is nuclear.

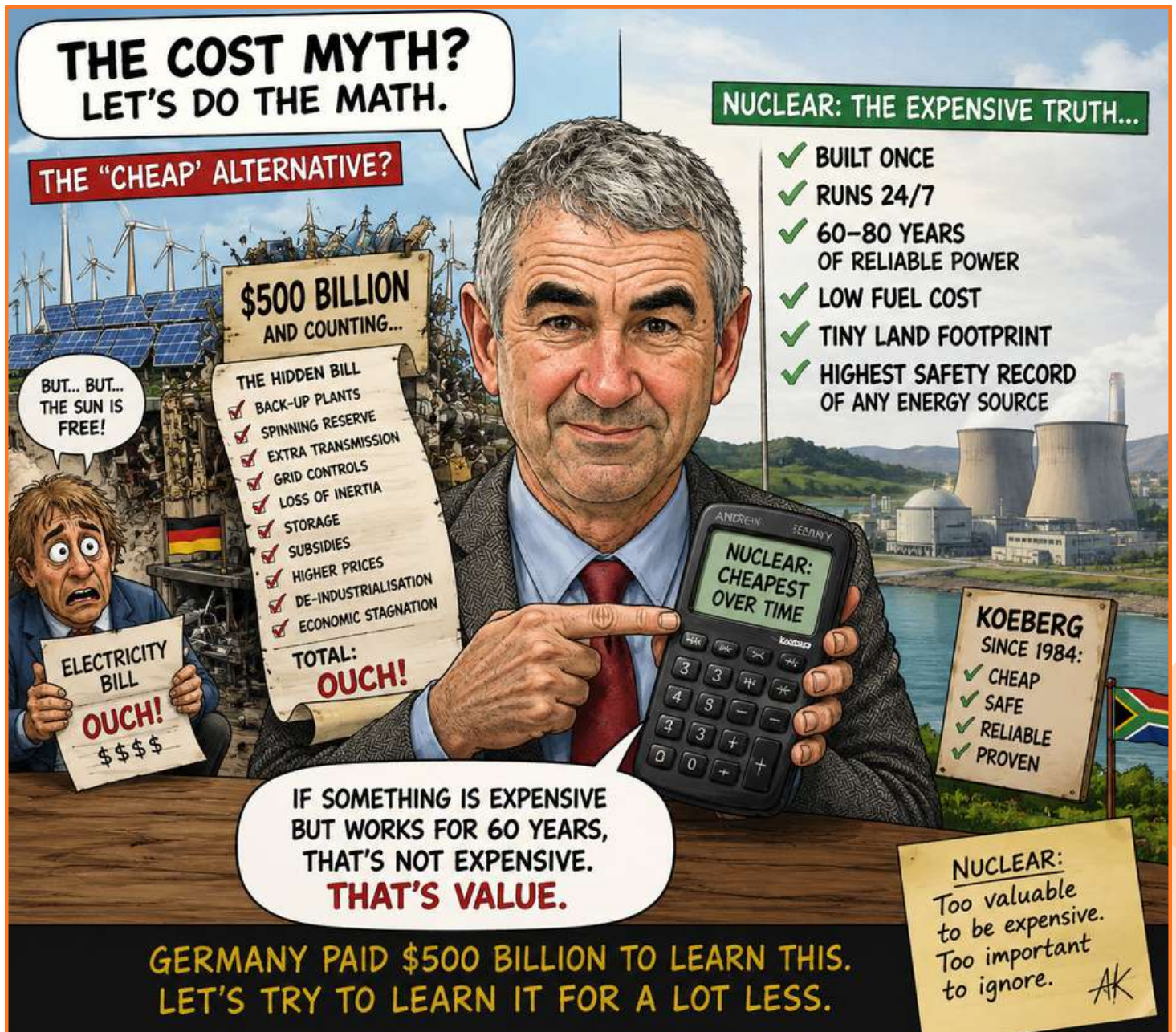
All around the world, nuclear has shown that it can be very affordable and often the cheapest source of grid electricity. All around the world, without exception, solar and wind have shown themselves to be by far the most expensive option for grid electricity. This is because they are not despatchable: they are not available on demand; they are intermittent and unreliable. They are good for off-grid options for domestic water heating, or solar panels to provide small amounts of domestic electricity, but are useless for the grid.



Andrew Kenny is a professional engineer with degrees in physics and mechanical engineering. He worked in industry for over 15 years, including the coal and nuclear divisions of Eskom. He was also a researcher at the Energy Research Centre at the University of Cape Town. He regularly writes public interest articles across a broad front, and is internationally recognized as a most informed commentator.

To make them useful – despatchable – incurs staggeringly expensive system costs, which include back-up generation, spinning reserve, extra controls, extra transmission lines, compensation for loss of inertia and storage. If the cost of wind and solar electricity at source were 10 (SA)cent/kWh, the system costs would still make it horribly expensive. This explains why we hear that renewable energy is becoming cheaper (meaning that Chinese solar panels, made from coal-fired electricity, are becoming cheaper), but renewable grid electricity keeps getting more expensive. **CONTINUED ON PG 05**





Britain with her lunatic push for "net zero" and expansion of wind and solar is following Germany into economic suicide.

Nuclear has by far the best safety record of any energy source. The only nuclear power accident to cause serious harm was at Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union. The primary cause was bad reactor design. On 26 April 1986, they took Unit 4 down to low power for a commissioning trial. Things went wrong: red lights flashed, the instruments showed the plant was in danger and it was illegal to continue. The engineer ordered them to continue. There was a massive surge in power. The reactor blew up the building, with a huge release of radiation that eventually killed about 60 people.

Chernobyl used a bizarre and dangerous reactor design, the RBMK. Meanwhile, in the very same Soviet Union, with the very same engineers and operators, another reactor design, the VVER (a pressurised water reactor, similar to Koeberg's) was running with a perfect safety record.

It is also vital to choose a vendor with a proven, continuous record of building nuclear plants on schedule and on time. Fortunately, there are several, including South Korea, China and Russia. The few plants that were over budget and schedule, the ones the greens keep harping on about, were all built by vendors with no continuous record of nuclear construction.

France once had an excellent nuclear program, providing her cheapest electricity, building stations on budget and on time, but then through green pressure and her own arrogance, let her building program lapse, with famous failures.

All power stations, including coal, wind, and solar, leave toxic waste that lasts for millions of years. It can't be otherwise. Most atoms, including the 60 or so in our bodies, last forever. The only atoms that don't last forever are radioactive ones, which disintegrate, releasing radiation. The longer their half-life, the more slowly they disintegrate, and therefore the less radioactive they are. A radioactive material with a half-life of five minutes, is extremely dangerous; one with a half-life of five billion years is harmless.

We are all bathed in radiation all our lives doing no harm at all, but still much greater than the radiation we would ever get from nuclear power. Nuclear waste is tiny in mass, chemically stable and easy to store so it presents no danger. Some solar waste includes cadmium, a deadly heavy metal, which lasts forever.

Koeberg, which began operating in 1984, has proven a big success, providing us with cheap, safe, reliable electricity.

We need more Koebergs. We must start now.



Andrew Kenny holding a specimen nuclear fuel element, for the Safari 1 nuclear reactor at Necsa. The element does not contain uranium.



AFRICA'S NUCLEAR POWER LANDSCAPE.



TOP HIGHLIGHTS JUNE 2026

IAEA Endorses Ghana's Progress Towards Nuclear Power

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) commended Ghana's continued progress in developing its nuclear power programme, highlighting advances in institutional readiness, technical capacity, and regulatory development. The announcement reinforces Ghana's position as one of Africa's leading nuclear newcomer countries and underscores growing confidence in nuclear energy as a solution for energy security and industrial development.

South Africa's Nuclear Ambitions Gain Momentum at Africa Energy Forum 2026

At the Africa Energy Forum in Cape Town, new partnerships were announced to support advanced nuclear deployment and local industrial participation. Discussions included Small Modular Reactor (SMR) opportunities, nuclear manufacturing capabilities and skills development initiatives involving South African nuclear stakeholders.

Kenya Strengthens Strategic Position Through Critical Minerals Development

Kenya announced progress towards a strategic minerals agreement with the United States aimed at increasing domestic processing of critical minerals, including rare earth elements and graphite. These minerals are essential components in advanced energy and nuclear technologies, supporting the country's broader industrialisation ambitions.

Growing International Recognition of Africa's Nuclear Transition

Throughout June, international energy discussions increasingly recognised Africa as an emerging nuclear growth market. Global institutions and industry leaders highlighted the continent's rapidly increasing electricity demand and the important role that nuclear energy, particularly SMRs, can play in delivering reliable, low-carbon power.

Financing and Investment Move to the Centre of Africa's Nuclear Agenda

June saw intensified discussions around financing mechanisms for nuclear projects across Africa, with governments and international institutions focusing on risk-sharing models, public-private partnerships and innovative financing approaches. The shift reflects growing recognition that access to capital is now one of the most critical factors determining the pace of nuclear deployment on the continent.

SMALL NUCLEAR IS AFRICA'S FUTURE

DUGGAN FLANAKIN



President Paul Kagame of Rwanda may well be Africa's foremost nuclear energy champion. Speaking in Paris at the Nuclear Energy Summit 2026, Kagame said Rwanda is determined to do what it takes to power its development with nuclear energy. This, he said, will require strong institutions, sound regulation, and an educated workforce – all of which Rwanda is building.

A recent Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review in Rwanda by the International Atomic Energy Agency confirmed progress across key pillars of building a strong, secure nuclear energy program. IAEA team leader Mehmet Ceyhan cited strong government support and effective coordination of preparatory work that “reflected a deep commitment to the program.”

Kagame told the Paris audience that “nuclear technology is evolving in ways that benefit countries with small grids, allowing Africa to be among the early adopters” and that Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in particular are especially suited to Africa's requirements.

Back in October 2019, Rwanda and the Russian Federation jointly established a Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology (CNST). CNST's focus is on production of isotopes for cancer diagnosis and treatment, utilizing radiation for crop improvement and material testing and non-destructive evaluation at industrial sites. This work is preparing Rwanda for more complex nuclear projects – like Small Modular Reactors – and for public acceptance of nuclearization.

In 2025 Rwanda hosted the inaugural Nuclear Energy Innovation Summit for Africa (NEISA 2025), with the theme, “The Potential of Small Modular and Micro Reactors in Accelerating Africa's Energy Transition.”



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

In his keynote address, Rwandan Prime Minister Dr Edouard Ngirente revealed that his nation's ambitious plan to increase electricity generation from 1 GW to 5 GW by 2050 would rely heavily on nuclear energy.

Ngirente said that the future of the African energy landscape will continue to be driven by increasing energy demand and increasing population growth. With a projected population of 3 billion within a few decades, Africa has the potential to be the largest global energy market.

Today, however, more than 600 million Africans have no access to electricity, and millions more have only intermittent access. Africa is looking to nuclear, he said, because “it is clean, reliable, and does not depend on the rain or sun. It provides consistent power, day and night.”

“In this regard,” he concluded, “we recognise the need for smaller and micro nuclear power plants as a pathway for smaller energy systems, to afford nuclear energy in our national energy mix.” He added, “we welcome partners from around the world to collaborate, localise their solutions, and scale impact – not only in Rwanda, but across the African continent.” Rwanda's nuclear future includes having nuclear energy operational by the early 2030s.

CONTINUED ON PG 09

To reemphasise his nation's – and Africa's – commitment to a nuclear future, Ngirente left his audience with three messages. First, nuclear energy holds the potential to accelerate African progress, strengthen essential services, and promote inclusive development across all communities during the energy transition. Second, Africa must lead this transition together – through regional partnerships, innovation, and global cooperation. Third, the time to act is now. “We must diversify our energy mix – and nuclear is part of that solution.”

Kagame's words from Paris; that Africa will emerge as one of the most important global markets for SMRs, and his call for stronger international cooperation to support African nuclear energy deployment, were the springboard for NEISA 2026, again held in Kigali. Its theme was “Powering Africa's Future, turning Nuclear Energy Ambition into Investable Reality.”

Buoyed by the World Bank's decision to lift its longstanding ban on financing nuclear energy projects, the discussions highlighted a broader shift across Africa as governments seek to expand electricity access.

The heads of state of several African nations, including Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan, Niger's Prime Minister Ali Mahamane Zeine, and Faure Essozimma Gnassingbe, the President of Togo, all supported an SMR-driven nuclear future. Furthermore, South Africa just announced a decision to reverse a decision made in 2010 to stop investing in its Pebble-Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) project, begun in 1993. The PBMR reactor class uses TRISO fuel, with helium as the coolant, making it capable of supplying process heat as well as generating electricity.

Today, at least 10 African nations are actively exploring nuclear, as the continent envisions generating 15 GW of nuclear electricity by the mid-2030s. Togo, Niger, Tanzania, and other African nations are pursuing nuclear. Egypt, expects its first nuclear powerplant to go online in 2028, with a capacity of 4.8 GW. Ghana plans to commission its first nuclear plant by the early 2030s, while Uganda has announced intentions to build a nuclear facility with support from international partners.

Why are African leaders so enamoured with SMRs? Kagame says SMRs can be standalone units that can service an industry, a hospital, a small city, even where there is no functioning national grid.

Kagame said nuclear can be a transformative force for expanding access to stable electricity, improved healthcare systems, and powering its technological advances. But to achieve these goals, “It is essential to have private investment, institutional collaboration, and long-term sustainable approaches that ensure efficiency and accountability.”

For the first time in modern history, African nations are calling their own shots. Rwanda, along with many of its neighbours, appears more than ready to quintuple its electricity output by integrating nuclear power.



WHO SAID WHAT?

AT THE NUCLEAR ENERGY INNOVATION SUMMIT FOR AFRICA (NEISA) 2026, HELD IN KIGALI IN RWANDA.

The IAEA Director General; Dr Rafael Rossi, said:

“Knowledge is key and for us to be able, and for you to be able, to host nuclear power plants, big or small.

We need to capacitate, we need to train, we need to unleash the force of African talent which is here, but needs to be reinforced, and this is why the IAEA has been helping in all of these training, capacity-building programs, education programs, that are bringing this capacity here, which is indispensable because even in a world where technology has evolved, and now nuclear through Small Modular Reactors, it can be seen as something that is achievable, that is easier than these big projects that used to define nuclear energy all over the world. We need the capacity to understand, the capacity to handle, and also to produce.

It is very important to see that also here in Africa there are companies, there are startups, there are people, who are already working on innovative designs that could be applicable here in Africa, and in the rest of the world.”

Dr Lassina Zerbo, Chairman of the Rwanda Atomic Energy Board (RAEB), said that the summit reflects a shift from ambition to implementation, urging Africa to focus on building investable and bankable nuclear projects.

“Africa should not simply aspire to have a seat at the table. Africa must help shape the table itself,” Zerbo said. Dr Zerbo announced the creation of a Global Coalition for Nuclear Philanthropy aimed at mobilising financing for nuclear development, and he emphasised the potential of small and micro modular reactors as transformative technologies for Africa’s future energy systems.



On the sidelines of the Nuclear Energy Innovation Summit for Africa (NEISA 2026), President Kagame met with Dr Rafael Grossi, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Discussions focused on strengthening cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear science and technology and advancing Africa’s nuclear energy ambitions for sustainable development.



AFRICA'S URANIUM WEALTH & THE NUCLEAR OPPORTUNITY



Global uranium resources now stand at approximately 5.9 million metric tons, having increased by more than 25% over the past decade. While Australia remains the largest holder of uranium reserves, Africa has established itself as one of the world's most significant uranium regions.

Africa's identified uranium resources are led by Namibia (498,000 metric tons), followed by Niger (336,000 metric tons) and South Africa (321,000 metric tons). Botswana and Tanzania also possess notable deposits, giving the continent a strong position in the growing global uranium market.

As countries seek reliable, low-carbon energy sources, demand for uranium is expected to rise. Nuclear power provides continuous, emissions-free electricity generation and is increasingly recognised as essential for energy security and economic development.

For Africa, uranium presents an opportunity that extends beyond mining and exports. The continent can leverage its resources to develop its own nuclear energy capabilities, create high-value industries, and build specialised skills and jobs.

South Africa is particularly well-positioned to lead this transition. With decades of experience operating the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, the country has demonstrated that nuclear power can safely and reliably support Africa's electricity needs.

Africa's uranium resources are therefore not only a strategic export commodity but also a foundation for greater energy independence, industrial growth, and long-term economic development.

HIGH-TEMPERATURE NUCLEAR POWER: FUELING THE TRUE PILLARS OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA

DR UGOCHUKWU UGBOR

The Industrial Revolution did not dawn with the flick of an electric switch. It roared to life in the furnaces of heat. Steam engines, coal-fired boilers, and later oil and gas combustion delivered the intense, reliable thermal energy that transformed societies. While electricity became indispensable, the backbone of industrial progress has always been high-temperature process heat — which accounts for roughly two-thirds of total industrial energy use globally, and over 80% in many heavy industry sectors. Today, as Africa pursues accelerated industrialization, this fundamental truth remains unchanged.

Modern civilization rests on four indispensable material pillars, as powerfully articulated by energy and materials scholar Vaclav Smil: ammonia, cement, steel, and plastics. These are not optional luxuries. They are the reinforcing foundations of food security, infrastructure, manufacturing, and everyday functionality. Global production underscores their scale: approximately 4.5 billion tons of cement, 1.8 billion tons of steel, nearly 400 million tons of plastics, and 180 million tons of ammonia, annually. Ammonia synthesis alone, via the energy-intensive Haber-Bosch process, supports nitrogen fertilizers that feed nearly half the world's population.

Notably, industrial high-temperature process heat remains an under-emphasized dimension in many SDG and international climate frameworks, which have focused more heavily on electricity generation. This gap makes technologies capable of delivering clean, firm high-temperature heat in the range of 400 to 1 500°C particularly strategic for developing regions. The persistence of energy poverty across the continent — with over 600 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa still lacking access to electricity, a figure that has remained largely stagnant in absolute terms for decades despite various initiatives — leaves one questioning whether current approaches are sufficiently addressing the depth and nature of industrial and developmental needs.

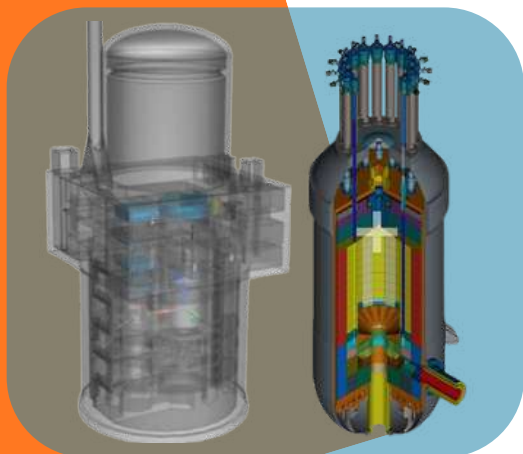


***Dr Ugochukwu Ugbor, Executive Chairman, STELLA
Advanced Energy. Vienna Austria***

South Africa's Renewed Nuclear Ambition

South Africa's renewed focus on nuclear energy demonstrates how the deployment of the South African-developed HTMR-100 can support the four material pillars across major industrial clusters. The Pelindaba site has been identified as a priority First-of-a-Kind (FOAK) demonstration site. Necsa recently initiated an Expression of Interest (EOI) process utilizing its licensed status to expedite validation for electricity, process heat, and medical isotope production. This approach reduces risk for subsequent Next-of-a-Kind (NOAK) projects across the country. **CONTINUED ON PG 13**





CONT.... FROM PG 12

The HTMR-100 is fully aligned with South Africa's key strategic energy documents, including the latest Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2025) and the National Nuclear Industrialization Plan. Policy Decision 4 of the IRP explicitly supports the demonstration of multi-purpose nuclear reactors by 2032, identifying both High-Temperature Reactors (HTRs) and Pressurized Water Reactors (PWRs) as approved technologies. However, not all reactors are the same when it comes to industrial heat potential. High-temperature systems like the HTMR-100 are particularly well-suited for both power generation and industrial process heat applications, making them an ideal fit for national priorities around re-industrialization, mining, manufacturing, and decarbonization.

HTMR-100 deployments can be structured under an Owner-Operator, Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS) model, requiring minimal upfront capital from government or off-takers. This delivers predictable, inflation-indexed revenue streams while the operator retains performance and operational risk.



The HTMR-100 Kudu design. 50% of the reactor is under the ground.

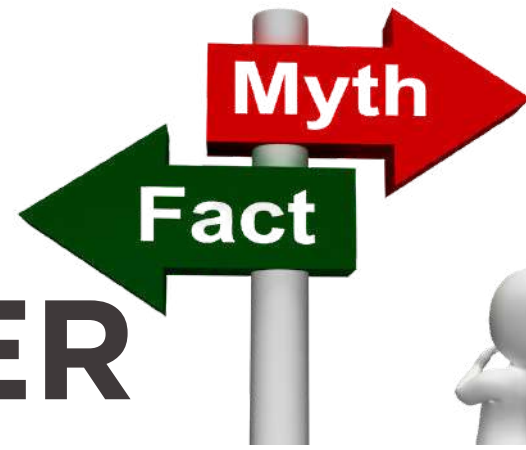
Enabling the Four Pillars Across Africa

By providing clean, dispatchable high-temperature heat, the HTMR-100 directly empowers:

- **Ammonia:** Green production for fertilizers and hydrogen exports, addressing food security and new trade opportunities.
- **Cement and Steel:** Clean kilns and processing for infrastructure and mining beneficiation, multiplying raw export value by 5 to 100 times.
- **Plastics and Petrochemicals:** Reliable heat for synthesis and advanced manufacturing.

This approach advances national industrialization objectives and broader regional goals established by the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). It promotes localization through skills development programmes, supply chain expansion, and sovereign control, in contrast to technologies that rely entirely on foreign support. Africa needs to Power Economies, Conserve Environments and Build Communities.





MYTH BUSTER



MYTH:

Nuclear is too expensive.

FACT:

So are airports.
And ports.
And highways.

*Nobody lands at a new airport and says,
"Should've built a bus stop."*

Nuclear requires substantial upfront investment but it supplies 60 plus years of reliable electricity.

This is not an expense. It is infrastructure.

MYTH:

Nuclear is too risky for Africa.

FACT:

Africa mines kilometres underground, runs refineries, and flies millions of passengers every year.

**But suddenly splitting atoms is a step too far?
Africa doesn't have a capability problem.
It has an imagination problem.**





COULD AFRICA'S NEXT POWER STATION ARRIVE BY SEA?



CREDIT INTERESTING ENGINEERING: MARINE-ASSEMBLED POWER UNITS OFFER A WAY TO BYPASS THESE REGIONAL ENERGY BOTTLENECKS.

A fascinating article recently published by Interesting Engineering, titled "Mobile Small Reactors on Ships: UK Firm Explores Floating Nuclear Power Plants", highlighted a bold new concept that could reshape how the world thinks about electricity generation. The article explores plans by UK-based company CORE POWER to develop floating nuclear power plants using small modular reactor (SMR) technology, essentially creating nuclear power stations that can be built in shipyards and then floated to where energy is needed.

At first glance, the idea sounds like something from a science fiction film. Yet floating nuclear power plants are very real, and the technology is gathering momentum internationally. The concept offers an exciting glimpse into how countries can provide reliable, low-carbon electricity more quickly and flexibly than traditional power stations.

For Africa, this could represent an extraordinary opportunity. The continent's energy challenge is well known. More than half of Africa's population still lacks reliable access to electricity. At the same time, African nations are rapidly urbanising and industrialising. New mines, manufacturing facilities, desalination plants and growing cities all require large amounts of dependable electricity.

Traditional large nuclear plants remain an excellent long-term solution, but they have to be sited where there is an appropriate site, which is often not desirable for where some countries need the electricity. Floating nuclear power plants could offer an additional option, particularly for countries with coastal populations, developing ports and remote industrial projects.

Imagine a floating nuclear plant stationed near a major African harbour. It could supply clean, reliable electricity to surrounding industries, support port operations, power desalination facilities and strengthen national electricity grids. If demand changes, the platform could even be relocated to another location. This degree of flexibility is difficult to achieve with conventional infrastructure.

The advantages extend even further. Much of Africa's economic activity occurs along its coastlines. From South Africa and Namibia to Kenya, Ghana and Egypt, ports serve as gateways for trade and industrial development.

Reliable baseload electricity remains one of the biggest barriers to unlocking these opportunities. Floating nuclear plants could provide a stable energy source, placed remotely, and for use, where required.

CONTINUED ON PG 16



Importantly, this is not a competition between renewables and nuclear energy. Africa will need every available source of clean energy if it is to industrialise successfully while reducing carbon emissions. Nuclear energy provides continuous power regardless of weather conditions, making it an ideal partner for renewable generation.

South Africa, in particular, is well-positioned to benefit from these developments. Our country already possesses decades of nuclear operating experience through the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, and has developed a globally respected nuclear skills base. South African engineers, technicians, and regulators understand the stringent safety culture required by the nuclear industry.

Equally important is our position as one of the world's major uranium producers. The global expansion of Small Modular Reactors and floating nuclear power plants will increase demand for nuclear fuel and supporting services. This creates opportunities not only for energy generation but also for beneficiation, manufacturing, engineering services and supply chain participation.

Africa should not simply become a consumer of advanced nuclear technologies developed elsewhere. The continent has the potential to become an active participant in this new energy economy.

The emergence of floating nuclear power plants also demonstrates something important about the future of nuclear energy itself. The industry is evolving.

It is becoming more modular, more flexible and increasingly suited to markets that may not require enormous gigawatt-scale power stations. Small reactors can be manufactured in controlled environments, potentially reducing costs and shortening delivery times.

Of course, challenges remain. Regulatory frameworks, financing arrangements and international cooperation will all be necessary. Safety and environmental protection must always remain paramount. But these are challenges that can be addressed through careful planning and strong governance.

What matters most is that Africa keeps an open mind. The world is entering a new era of nuclear innovation. Floating power plants, micro-reactors and advanced SMRs are moving from concept to reality. Countries that engage early will have the greatest opportunity to develop skills, attract investment and participate in emerging supply chains.

The idea of a power station arriving by sea may sound unconventional today. Yet history has repeatedly shown that bold ideas often become tomorrow's infrastructure.

For Africa, floating nuclear power plants may offer more than simply another source of electricity. They may represent another pathway towards energy security, industrial growth and a future in which the continent takes its place as a serious participant in the global nuclear renaissance.

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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 AN INDEPENDANT PUBLICATION

Editor: Heather Veldhuis
Email: heather@n2a.co.za
Cell: +27 (0)83 625 0316
Web: www.n2a.co.za

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heather@n2a.co.za



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Rachel Gitari

Sales and Marketing

Email: boselemedia@outlook.com

Cell: +27 (0)72 651 9541



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