



PURE EXPOSURE TO THE  
URANIUM COMMODITY

INVESTOR PRESENTATION

April

2024

# Disclaimer

This presentation (the “Presentation”) is provided on a strictly private and confidential basis for information purposes only and does not constitute, and should not be construed as, an offer to sell or issue securities or otherwise constitute an invitation or inducement to any person to purchase, underwrite, subscribe for or otherwise acquire securities in Yellow Cake plc (the “Company”). By viewing this Presentation, you will be deemed to have agreed to the obligations and restrictions set out below.

The information contained in this Presentation is being made only to, and is only directed at, persons to whom such information may lawfully be communicated. This Presentation may not be (in whole or in part) reproduced, distributed, stored, introduced into a retrieval system of any nature or disclosed in any way to any other person without the prior written consent of the Company.

Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraph, this Presentation is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, persons who: (A) in the United Kingdom have professional experience in matters relating to investments who fall within the definition of “investment professionals” in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended, (the “Order”) or are high net worth bodies corporate, unincorporated associations and partnerships and trustees of high value trusts or other persons falling within Articles 49(2)(a)-(d) of the Order (and the contents of this Presentation have not been approved by an authorised person for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) and who in each case are also Qualified Investors (as defined below); (B) in member states of the European Economic Area (“EEA”) are qualified investors within the meaning of Article 2(1)(e) of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC), as amended (“Qualified Investors”); (C) are residents of Canada or otherwise subject to the securities laws of Canada that are “permitted clients” as defined in National Instrument 31-103 – Registration

Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations; (D) in Australia, are sophisticated investors or professional investors as those terms are defined in sub-sections 708(8) and 708(11) of the Corporations Act; (E) in South Africa, are one or more of the persons or entities referred to in section 96(1) of the Companies Act; (F) in Hong Kong, are professional investors for the purposes of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong); (G) in Singapore, are accredited investors or institutional investors as those terms are defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore or (H) are any other person to whom this Presentation may lawfully be provided and all such persons are “relevant persons”.

Any investment or investment activity to which this communication relates is only available to and will only be engaged in with such relevant persons and all other persons should not act on this Presentation or any of its contents. It is a condition of you receiving this Presentation that you are a person to whom the Presentation may lawfully be provided and by viewing this Presentation you warrant and represent to the Company that you are such a person. While and past performance is not a guide to future performance this presentation refers to previous performances.

No representations or warranties, express or implied are given in, or in respect of, this Presentation including the accuracy or completeness of the information herein and the information contained in this Presentation has not been independently verified. To the fullest extent permitted by law in no circumstances will the Company, 308 Services or any of their respective subsidiaries, shareholders, affiliates, representatives, partners, directors, officers, employees, advisers or agents be responsible or liable for any losses of any nature arising from the use of this Presentation, its contents, its omissions, reliance on the information contained within it, or on opinions communicated in relation thereto or otherwise arising in connection therewith by any person.

Recipients of this Presentation are not to construe its contents, or any prior or subsequent communications from or with the Company or its representatives as investment, legal or tax advice. In addition, this Presentation does not purport to be all-inclusive or to contain all of the information that may be required to make a full analysis of the Company. Recipients of this Presentation should each make their own evaluation of the Company and of the relevance and adequacy of the information and should make such other investigations as they deem necessary.

This Presentation contains “forward looking statements”. These statements contain the words “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “estimate”, “expect”, “likely” and words of similar meaning. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Presentation including, without limitation, those regarding the Company’s business strategy, plans and the future market environment are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding the Company’s business strategies and the environment in which the Company will operate in the future. These forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this presentation, and the Company, 308 Services and their shareholders, affiliates, representatives, partners, directors, officers, employees, advisers and agents, expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update any forward-looking statements contained herein. No statement in this presentation is intended to constitute a profit forecast.

By participating in this Presentation or by accepting any copy of this Presentation, you agree to be bound by the foregoing limitations.



# Yellow Cake

## **Buy and hold strategy**



We purchase natural uranium ( $U_3O_8$ ) and hold for the long-term

## **Pure exposure to the uranium commodity price**



No exploration, development or operating risk

## **Ability to purchase in volume, at the spot price**



Ability to purchase up to US\$100m of  $U_3O_8$  from Kazatomprom per year (through 2027)

## **Inventory stored in safe jurisdictions**



Uranium stored in Canada (Cameco) and France (Orano)

## **Low-cost structure**



Outsourced operating model  
Targeting annual operating costs of <1% of NAV

# Uranium market update

## March 2024



### Spot Market Overview<sup>(1)</sup>

- Spot market pricing demonstrated continuing volatility during the month of March. After ending February at US\$95.00 /lb., the spot price fell to US\$84.00 /lb. on 13 March, before ending March at US\$88.50 /lb. Aggregate transactional volume rose month-on-month (3.8 Mlbs.) as compared to February (2.4 Mlbs.). Total 2024 spot market volume aggregated 9.5 Mlbs. for the first calendar quarter of 2024, a first quarter level not seen since 2016 when 8.9 Mlbs. were transacted

### Long-Term Pricing<sup>(1)</sup>

- Two of the three longer term uranium price indicators showed continuing weakening during March, while the Long-Term Price remained stable. The 3-yr Forward price declined to US\$97.00 /lb. (February – US\$105.00 /lb.), while the 5-yr Forward Price decreased to US\$108.00 /lb. (February - US\$111.00 /lb.) The Long-Term Price remained stable at US\$75.00 /lb. at the end of March

### IAEA<sup>(2)</sup>

- High-level representatives of 32 countries gathered in Brussels for the inaugural Nuclear Energy Summit sponsored by the International Atomic energy Agency (21 March). The conference was the first ever to focus exclusively on nuclear energy and its future potential to contribute to addressing climate change. Principal themes were the importance of nuclear energy in achieving energy security, climate goals and driving sustainable development. Areas identified as being crucial to achieving long-term success included: increased financing, workforce development, and more proactive support to nuclear newcomer countries

### China<sup>(3)</sup>

- Citing comments by the Chairman of China National Nuclear Corporation, Bloomberg News reports that China can accelerate its already aggressive commercial nuclear power program by approving as many as 10 reactors per year. The country expects to add 3-4 reactors in 2024, bringing total installed nuclear generating capacity to 60.8 GWe and reportedly has 36 reactors now under development. China expects to surpass the United States and become the world's largest generator of nuclear electricity by 2030

### Serbia<sup>(4)</sup>

- Serbian President, Aleksandar Vucic, announced that Serbia will pursue the development of 1.2 GWe of nuclear capacity from small modular reactors

Sources:

- 1) UxC Weekly; "UxC Price Indicators"; 1 April 2024
- 2) IAEA Press Announcement; "A Turning Point: First Ever Nuclear Energy Summit Concludes in Brussels"; 25 March 2024
- 3) Bloomberg News; "China Able to Accelerate World's Fastest Nuclear Power Expansion"; 4 March 2024
- 4) Power Technology; "Serbia Signals Desire for Nuclear Power Production"; 27 March 2024

# Uranium market update

## March 2024



### Turkey<sup>(1)</sup>

- Turkey's Energy Minister, Alparslan Bayraktar, stated that the country plans to expand its nuclear power program following the completion of the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Project (4 x VVER-1200 reactors totalling 4.8 GWe), which is being constructed by Russia's Rosatom and expected to enter commercial operations by 2028. The country is in negotiations with Russia, China, and South Korea for the development of nuclear power facilities at Thrace and Sinop, which would increase Turkey's installed nuclear capacity to 7.2 GWe by 2035, reaching 20 GWe by 2050

### The UAE<sup>(2)</sup>

- Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation reports that the fourth reactor at the Barakah Nuclear Power Plant (Korean-designed APR-1400) will now transition to commercial operations. Following commissioning, the Barakah complex will produce up to 5.6 GWe, supplying c. 25% of domestic electricity demand. Construction commenced in 2012 with commercial operation of the initial three reactors taking place between April 2021 and February 2023

### India<sup>(3)</sup>

- Subsequent to the successful grid connection of Unit 4 (700 MWe) at the Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant (27 February), Indian Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, Ajit Kumar Mohanty, announced that India plans to triple its installed nuclear capacity from the current level of 7.5 GWe by 2030. The country has nine reactors under construction while the government has approved a further ten units to be built. Furthermore, the Indian AEC announced (8 April) that the country now plans to expand commercial nuclear power to 100 GWe by 2047

### Taiwan<sup>(5)</sup>

- Legislators representing Taiwan's opposition political party, the Kuomintang ("KMT"), are pursuing the extension of the operating lives of the country's three remaining operational nuclear reactors. Recognising that Taiwan's current energy policy calls for the retirement of all reactors by 2025, the KMT has argued that nuclear energy has increasingly become an international trend due to concern about carbon emissions and climate change. Furthermore, Taiwan's economy has been expanding necessitating additional electricity generation

### Kenya<sup>(6)</sup>

- Kenya's Nuclear Power and Energy Agency released its latest strategic plan for the development of the country's first nuclear power plant. The "2023-2027 Strategic Plan" sets forth six key areas from a strategic perspective: nuclear infrastructure development; stakeholder engagement and advocacy; energy research and innovation; energy capacity development; research reactor program, and; institutional sustainability. Kenya is planning to initiate site preparation for the power plant beginning in 2029, with construction commencing in 2030-2031 and commissioning in 2034

#### Sources:

- 1) Daily Sabah; "Turkey Aims to Reach 7.2 GW Nuclear by 2035"; 26 March 2024
- 2) ENEC Press Announcement; "Unit 4 of Barakah Nuclear Energy Plant Successfully Connected to UAE Grid"; 1 March 2024
- 3) The Times of India; "India to Triple N-Power Generation Capacity by 2030"; 27 March 2024
- 4) Construction World; "India Aims for 100 GW Nuclear Power by 2047"; 8 April 2024
- 5) Taiwan Times; "Taiwan's KMT Wants to Extend Life of Nuclear Power Plants"; 28 March 2024
- 6) World Nuclear News; "Kenya Agency Outlines Nuclear Development Strategy"; 22 March 2024

# Proforma net asset value as at 9 April 2024



Investment in Uranium		Units	
Uranium oxide in concentrates (“U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ”) <sup>(1)</sup>	(A)	lbs.	21,682,318
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> fair value per pound <sup>(2)</sup>	(B)	US\$ /lb.	88.75
U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> fair value	(A) x (B) = (C)	US\$ mm	1,924.3
Cash and other net current assets / (liabilities) <sup>(3)</sup>	(D)	US\$ mm	32.2
<b>Net asset value in US\$ mm</b>	(C) + (D) = (E)	US\$ mm	1,956.5
Exchange rate <sup>(4)</sup>	(F)	USD/GBP	1.2675
Net asset value in £ mm	(E) / (F) = (G)	£ mm	1,543.6
Number of shares in issue less shares held in treasury <sup>(5)</sup>	(H)		216,856,447
<b>Net asset value per share</b>	<b>(G) / (H)</b>	<b>£ /share</b>	<b>7.12</b>

Source:

- 1) Comprises 20.16Mlbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> held as at 9 April 2024, plus 1.53Mlbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> which the Company has committed to purchase in H1 2024
- 2) UxC, LLC on 9 April 2024
- 3) Cash and other current assets and liabilities of US\$132.2 million as at 31 December 2023 less cash consideration of US\$100.0 million to be paid to Kazatomprom following delivery of 1.53 million lb of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in June 2024
- 4) The Bank of England’s daily exchange rate on 9 April 2024
- 5) Estimated proforma net asset value per share on 9 April 2024 is calculated assuming 221,440,730 ordinary shares in issue, less 4,584,283 shares held in treasury on that date

# Yellow Cake corporate summary



## Corporate overview

Last share price <sup>(1)</sup>	£6.22
NAV per share <sup>(2)</sup>	£7.12
Market cap (mm) <sup>(1)</sup>	£1,347.8
Shares outstanding less those held in treasury (mm)	216.9
Shares held in treasury (mm) <sup>(2)</sup>	4.6
52 week high	£7.45
52 week low	£3.54

## Analyst coverage and rating

	Buy
	Buy
	Buy
	Buy
	Hold

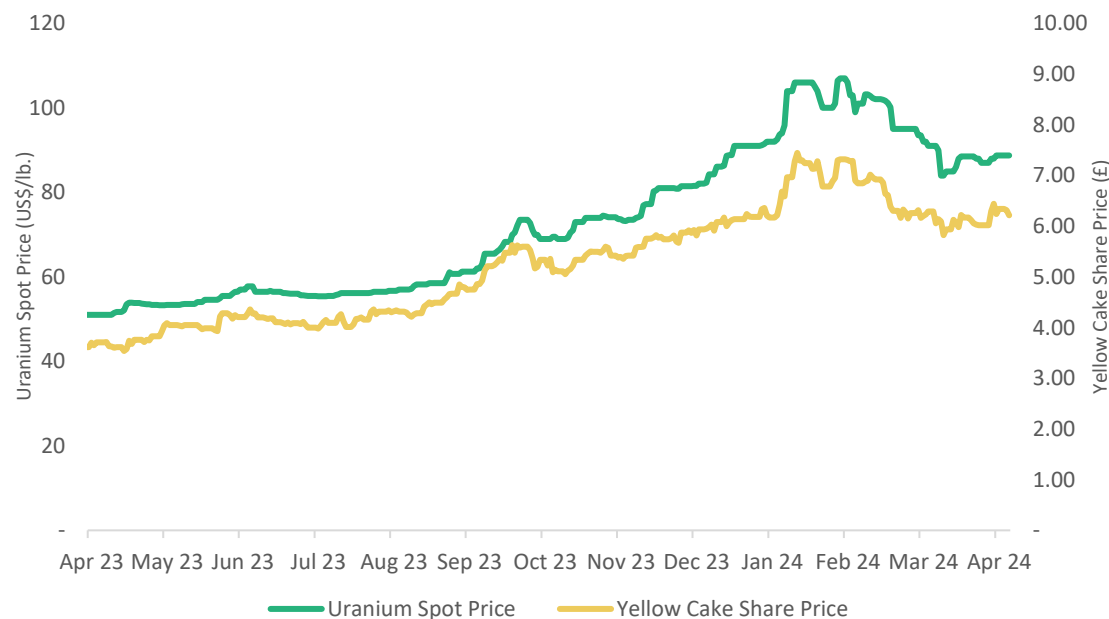
Source:

1) Cap IQ on 9 April 2024

2) Yellow Cake's estimated net asset value on 9 April 2024. See calculation on page 5

3) UxC, LLC 9 April 2024

## GBP share price and uranium price L12M<sup>(1,3)</sup>



## Blue chip shareholder register



ALPS Advisors

MMCAP Fund

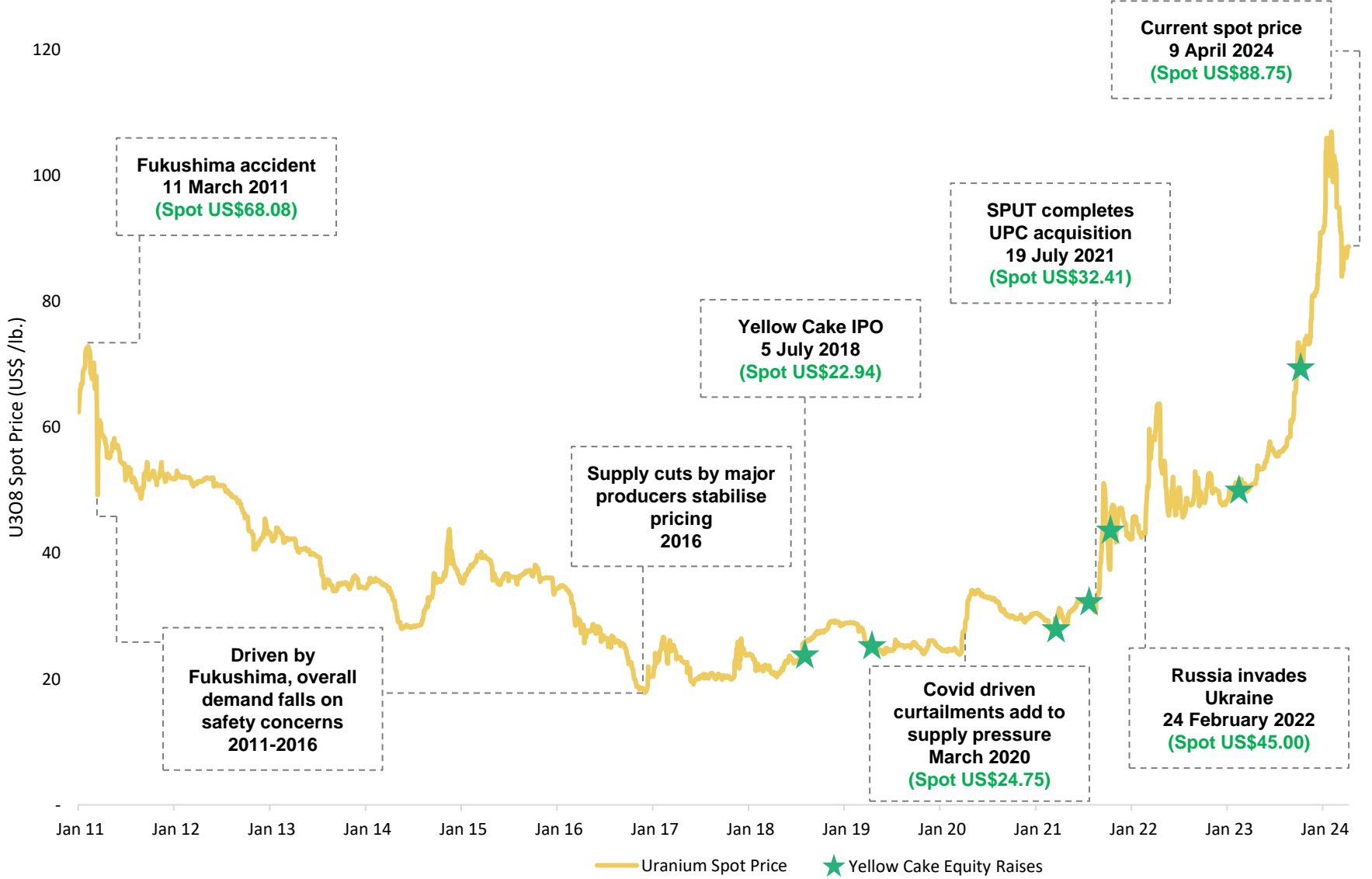
JD Squared



GLOBAL X  
by Mirae Asset

HARGREAVES  
LANSDOWN

# U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> spot price is exceeding levels at the time of the Fukushima accident<sup>(1,2)</sup>



Source:  
1) UxC, LLC, "Historical Daily Broker Average Price", 9 April 2024

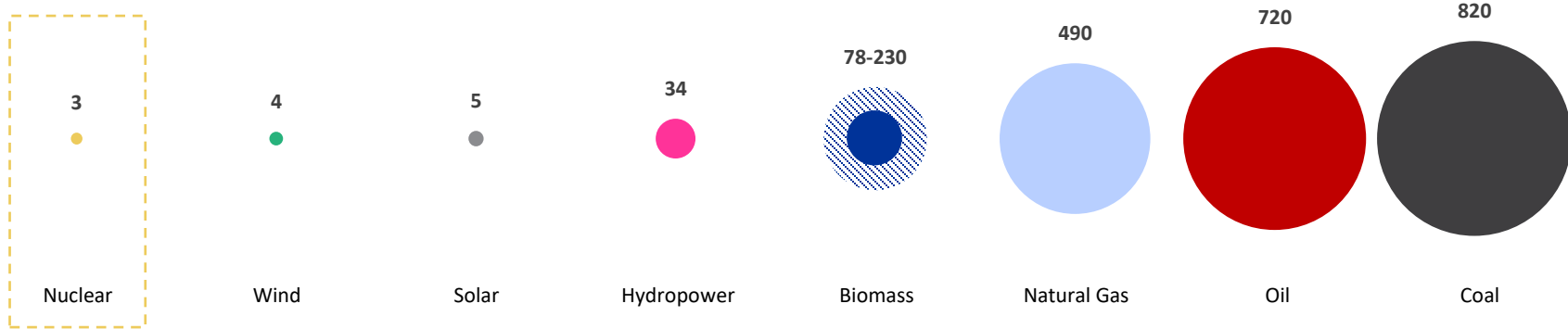


# Climate change and energy transition supporting nuclear growth



Nuclear power generates the least CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions compared to all other power sources

CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions per GWh over the lifecycle of a power plant (tonnes)<sup>(1)</sup>



Note: Range of emissions from biomass depend on material being combusted

- Not only does nuclear generate >99% less CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions than non-renewable power sources (natural gas, oil, and coal), but it also generates the least amount of emissions when considering other renewable power sources traditionally considered environmentally friendly (wind and solar)

Source:

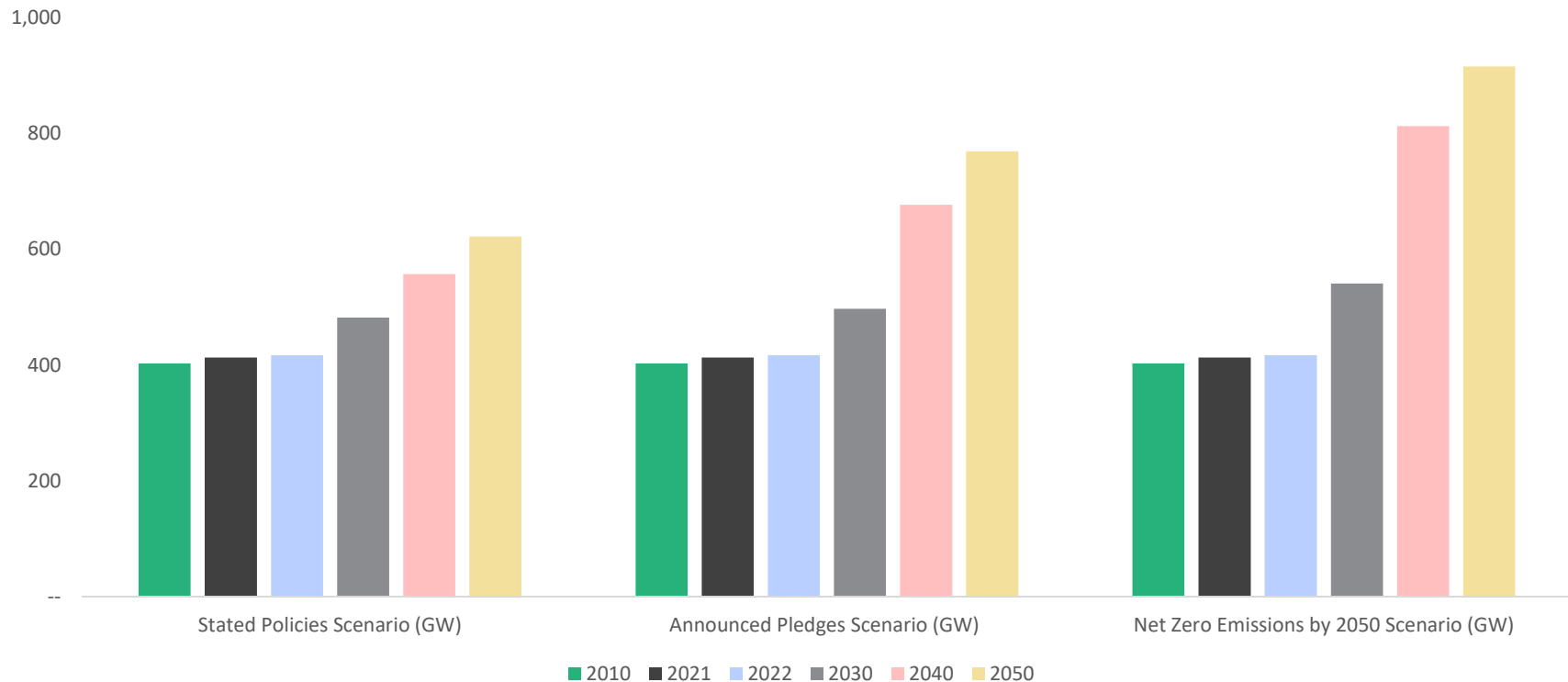
1. Our World in Data, "Safest Sources of Energy", 2020

# Global demand for nuclear increasing towards 2050



Market conditions and policies are shifting views on natural gas and limiting its role, while underlining the potential for nuclear power to cut emissions and strengthen electricity security<sup>(1)</sup>

## Global nuclear energy demand scenarios (GW)<sup>(1)</sup>



Source:

1) World Energy Outlook, October 2023

# Reactor build programs and life extensions driving uranium demand



Global nuclear reactor fleet will continue to grow, especially in China, India, and the Middle East

China	India	Russia	UAE
27 reactors under construction, 41 planned	7 reactors under construction, 12 planned	4 reactors under construction, 14 planned	4 reactors operating, 2 reactors proposed

Investment in nuclear power	Operable reactors <sup>(1)</sup>	Reactors under construction <sup>(1)</sup>	Planned reactors <sup>(1)</sup>	Proposed reactors <sup>(1)</sup>
World Nuclear Reactor Fleet	439	61	92	343
Chinese Reactor Fleet	55	27	41	158

Source:

1) World Nuclear Association, World Nuclear Power Reactors & Uranium Requirements (April 2024)

# Countries re-engaging nuclear power



Rather than declining, western demand for nuclear power is stable to growing through reactor life extensions and new construction



- Five operating reactors with another planned, will take nuclear contribution to 60%
- On 16 February, Finland's government issued operating license extensions until the end of 2050 for Units 1 & 2 at the Loviisa nuclear plant, which had previously been set to expire in 2027 and 2030



- Due to a long-standing policy based on energy security, 70% of France's electricity is from nuclear energy
- March 2023, President Macron's office announced funding for six EPR-2 PWRs across the country, a US\$50bn proposal for the nation's new-build reactor program will be presented to the government by the end of 2023



- February 2023, Japan's Cabinet approved nuclear reactors to operate beyond the current 60-year statutory limit



- In 2021, Netherlands announced plans to build two nuclear reactors by 2035, which should supply up to 13% of the country's total electricity production
- The government has earmarked US\$5.3bn in funding, and construction is expected to commence in 2028



- Nuclear power plants accounted for 29.6% of South Korea's total power generation in 2022, with the government aiming for 32.4% by 2030
- South Korea restarted construction of idled project



- Swedish state run utility, Vattenfall, is considering adding up to 2,800 MWe to the Ringhals nuclear power plant's current capacity of 2,190 Mwe
- The company is also advancing plans for several SMRs, each with an output power between 300 MWe to 400 MWe

Sources:

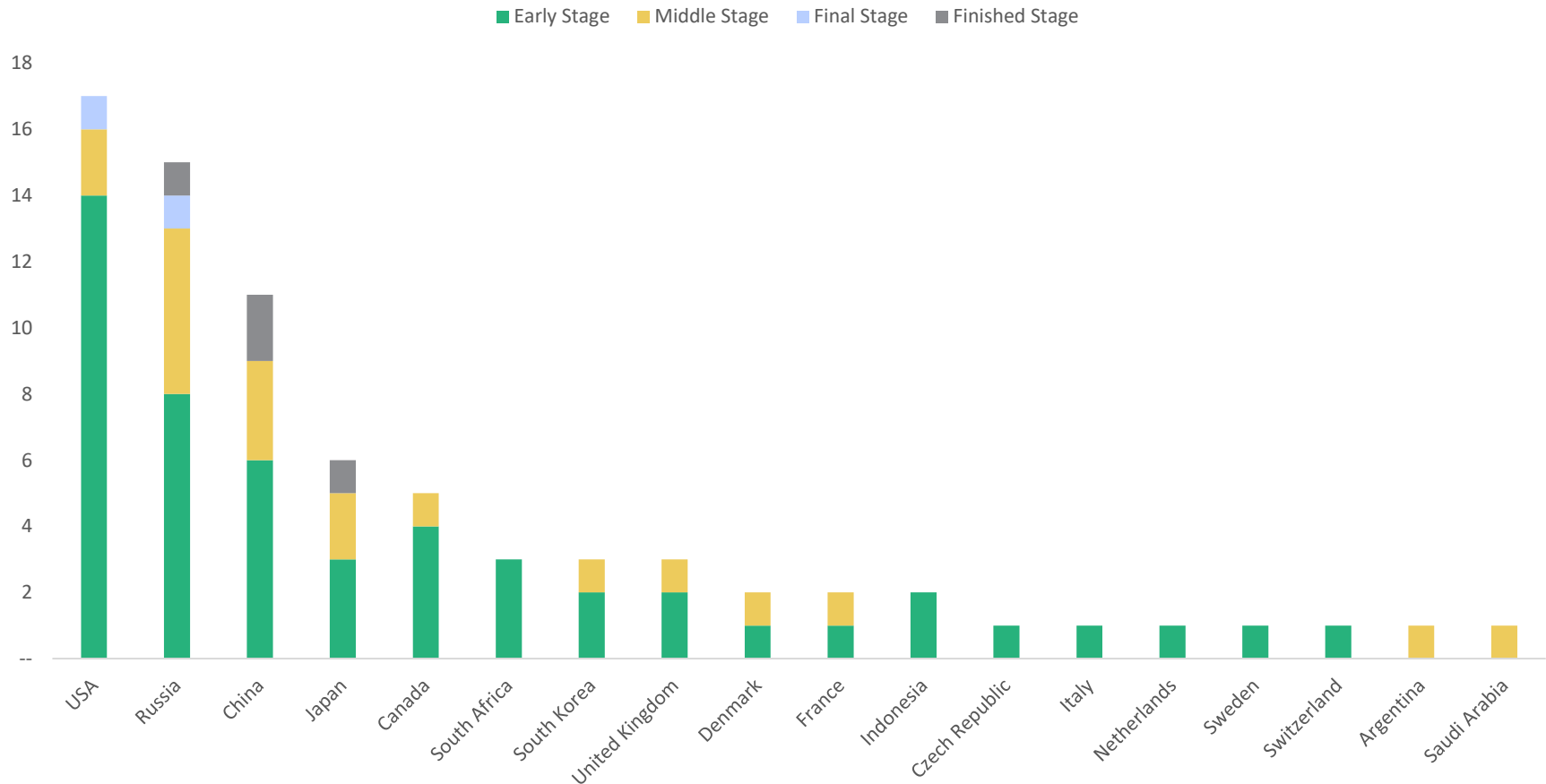
Reuters, "Netherlands plans to build two nuclear power plants by 2035", December 2022; UxC Weekly, Vol 37, No 10; UxC Weekly, Vol 37, No 8; UxC Weekly, Vol 37, No 5

# Small modular reactors are becoming a reality



SMR market value could reach US\$1 trillion by 2050

**76 SMR designs have been proposed globally across 18 countries<sup>(1)</sup>**



Source:

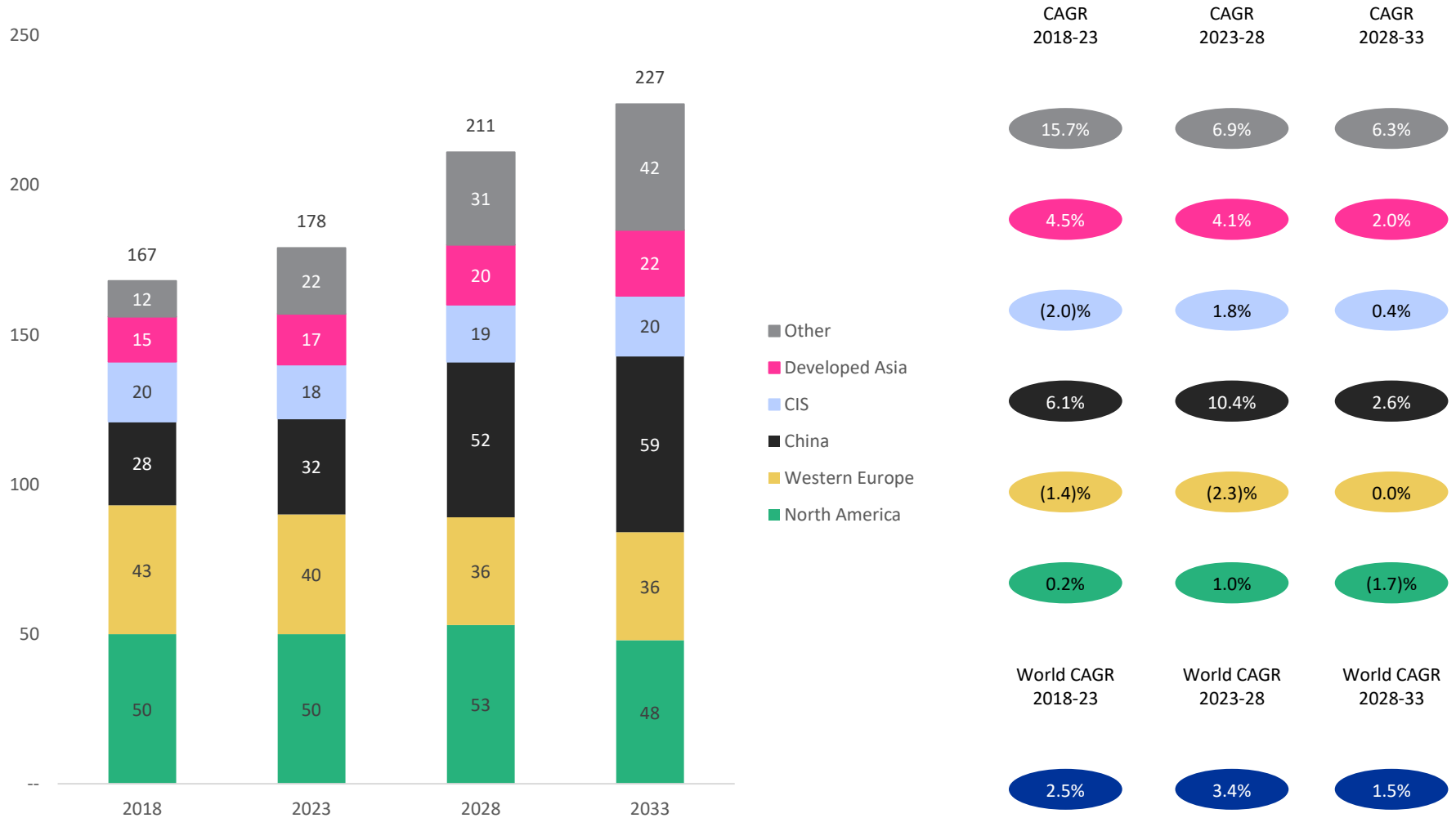
1) Barclays Research, European Utilities – “New Horizons: New Nuclear: A \$1trn SMR Market and Fusion Revolution”, 8 March 2023

# Natural uranium demand growth by region

Ramp-up of new facilities combined with strategic stockpiling will make China the largest consumer of natural uranium



Natural uranium demand 2018-2033 (Mlbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)<sup>(1)</sup>



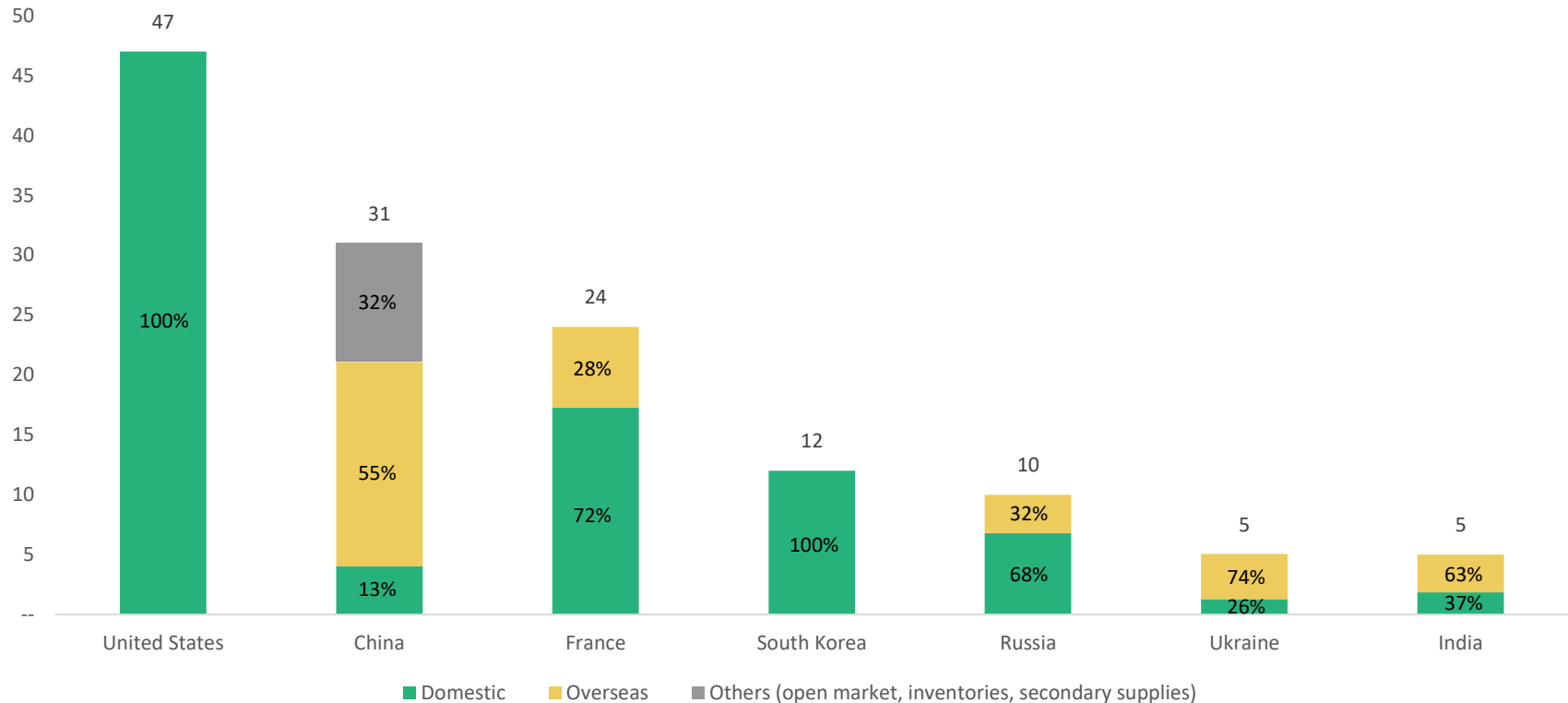
Source:  
1) MineSpans (March 2024)

# Global utilities are exposed to escalating geopolitical risk of natural uranium supply



The United States, the largest consuming country, is currently at its lowest annual uranium production level in more than 70 years. Domestic suppliers are generally idled and commercial inventory is decreasing

**Total reactor related requirements and origin of uranium 1H 2024 (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)<sup>(1)</sup>**



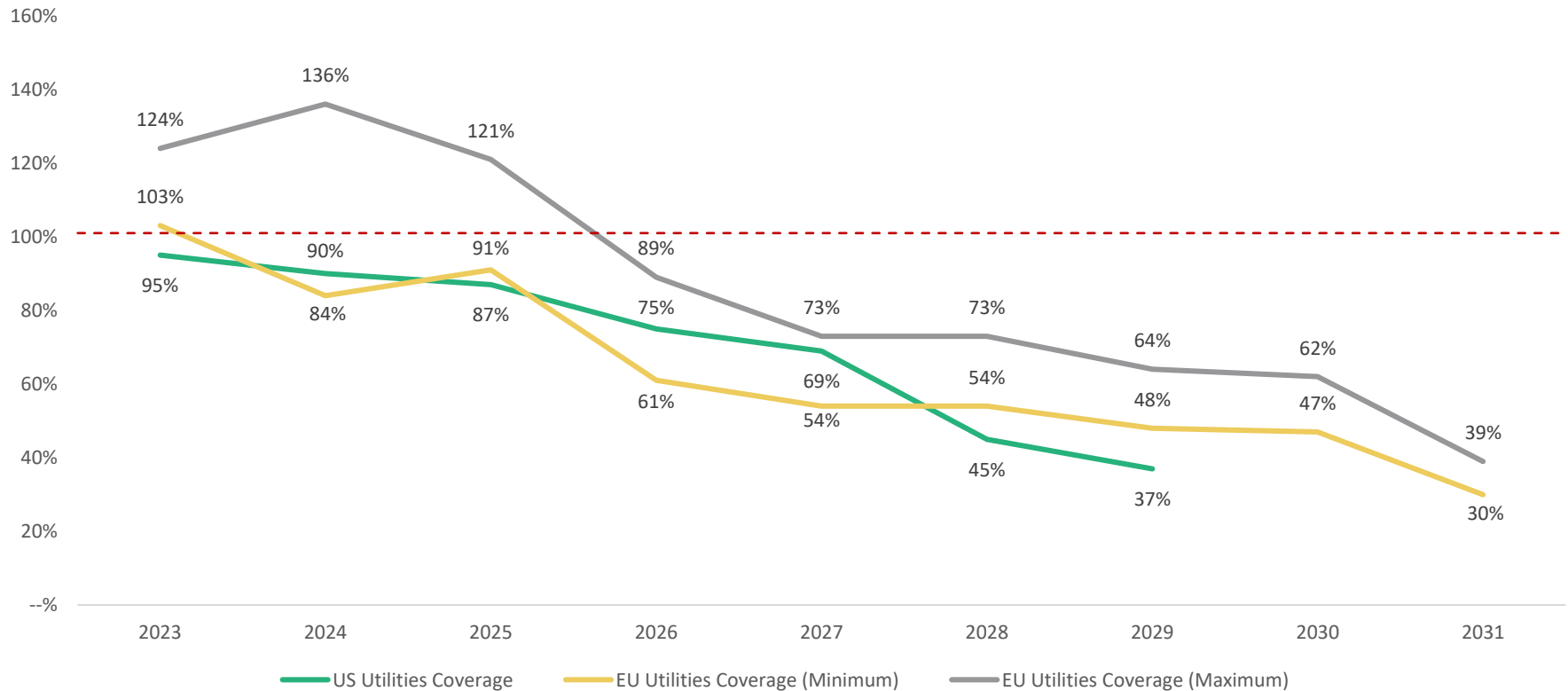
Source:  
1) MineSpans (March 2024)

# Long-term contracts are being replaced



European utilities have their uranium secured until the middle of the decade, while new contracts will soon be required for the U.S.

Future contracted coverage rates of U.S. and European utilities<sup>(1,2)</sup>



Source:

- 1) US Energy Information Administration: Maximum anticipated uranium market requirements of owners and operators of U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors, 2023-2032, at end of 2022 (June 2023)
- 2) Euratom Supply Agency Annual Report 2022 (2023)

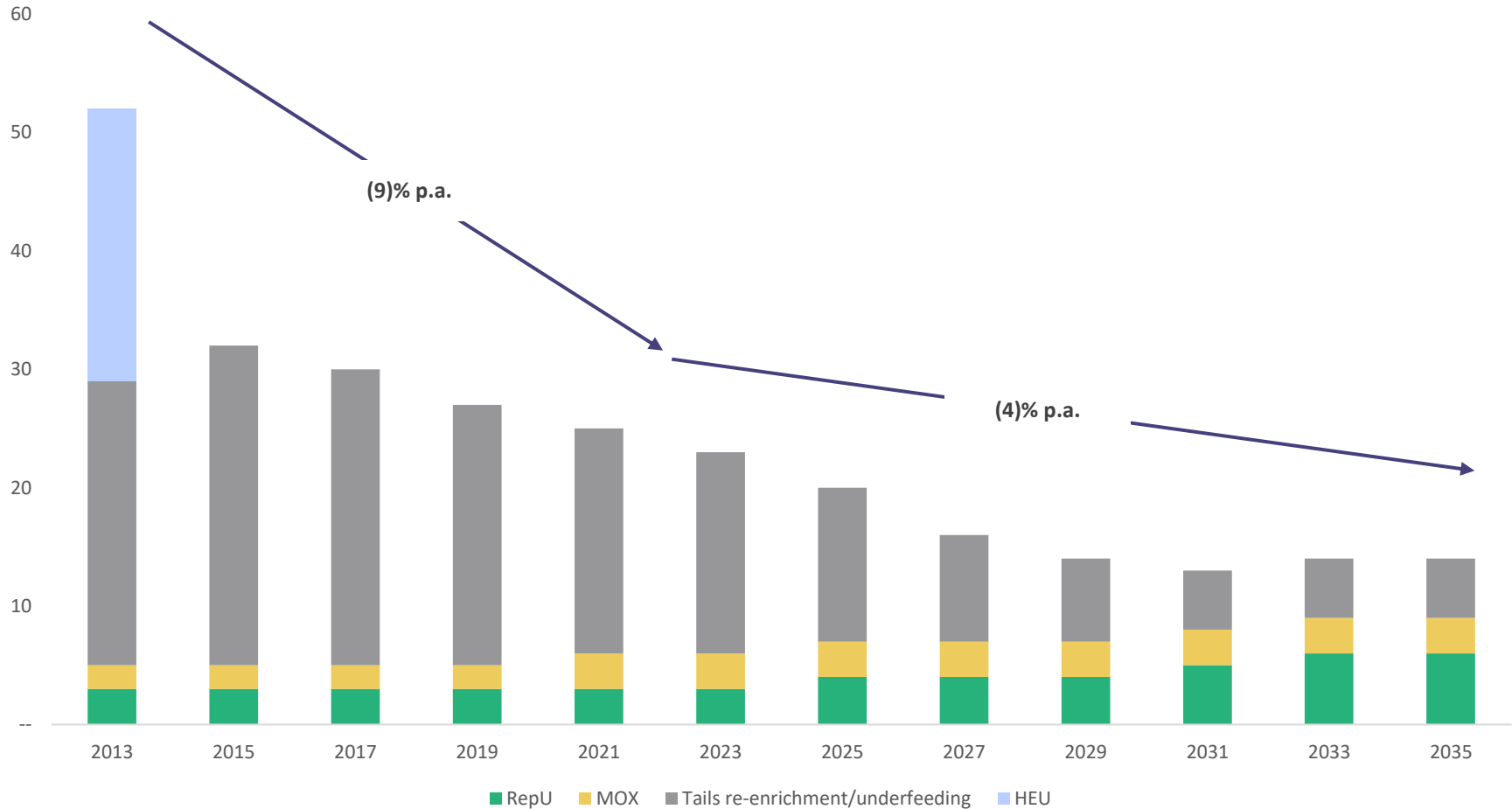


# Declining secondary supply

Secondary supply is expected to decline by 4% p.a. until 2035 due to decreases of available excess enrichment capacity



Secondary uranium supplies, 2013-2035 (Mlbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) <sup>(1)</sup>



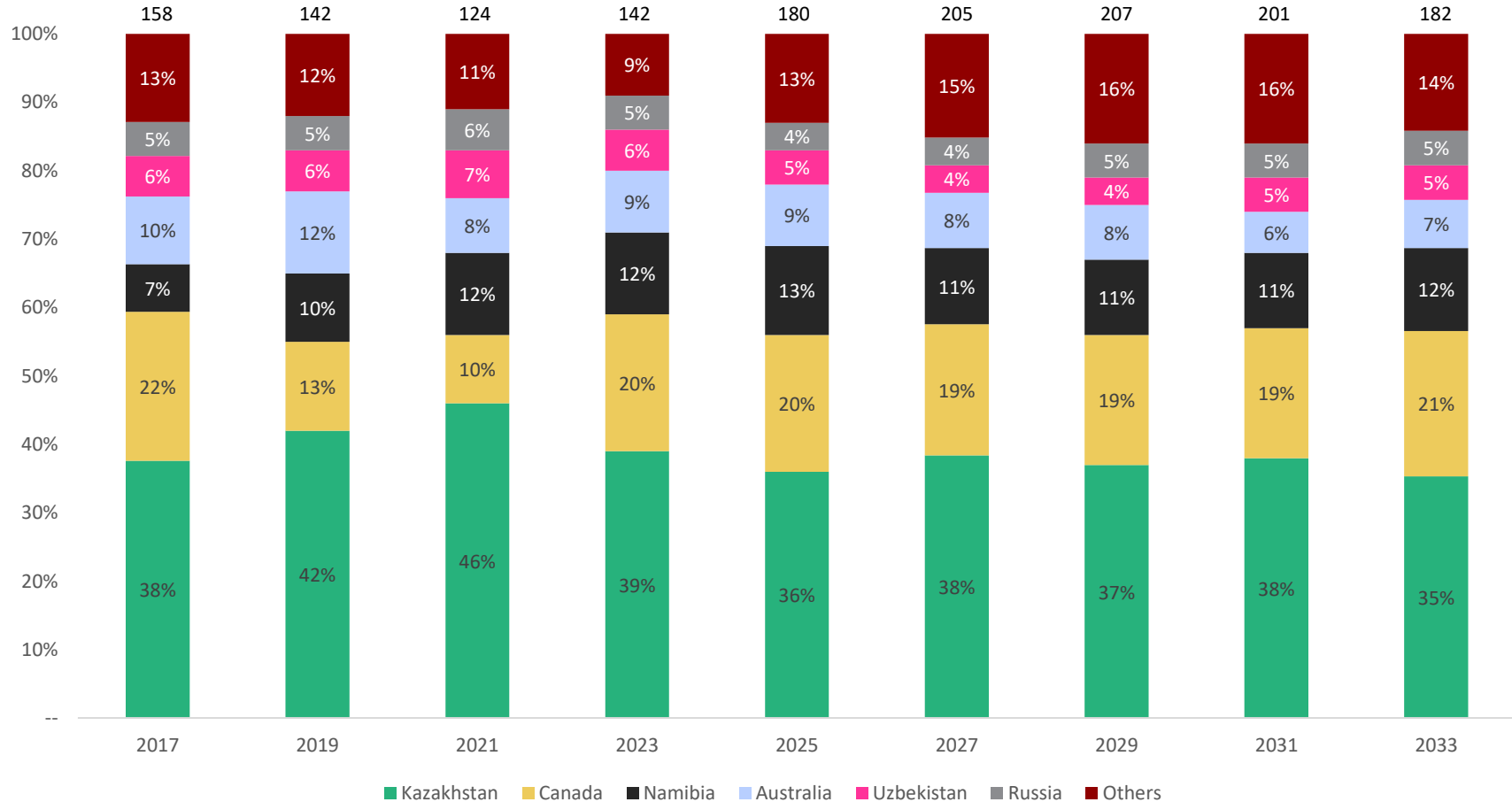
Source:  
1) MineSpans (March 2024)

# Uranium mine supply will remain concentrated

Kazakhstan will continue to be the main uranium producing country, accounting for around 40% of global production over the next decade



Uranium mine supply by region 2017-2033 (Mlbs U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)<sup>(1)</sup>

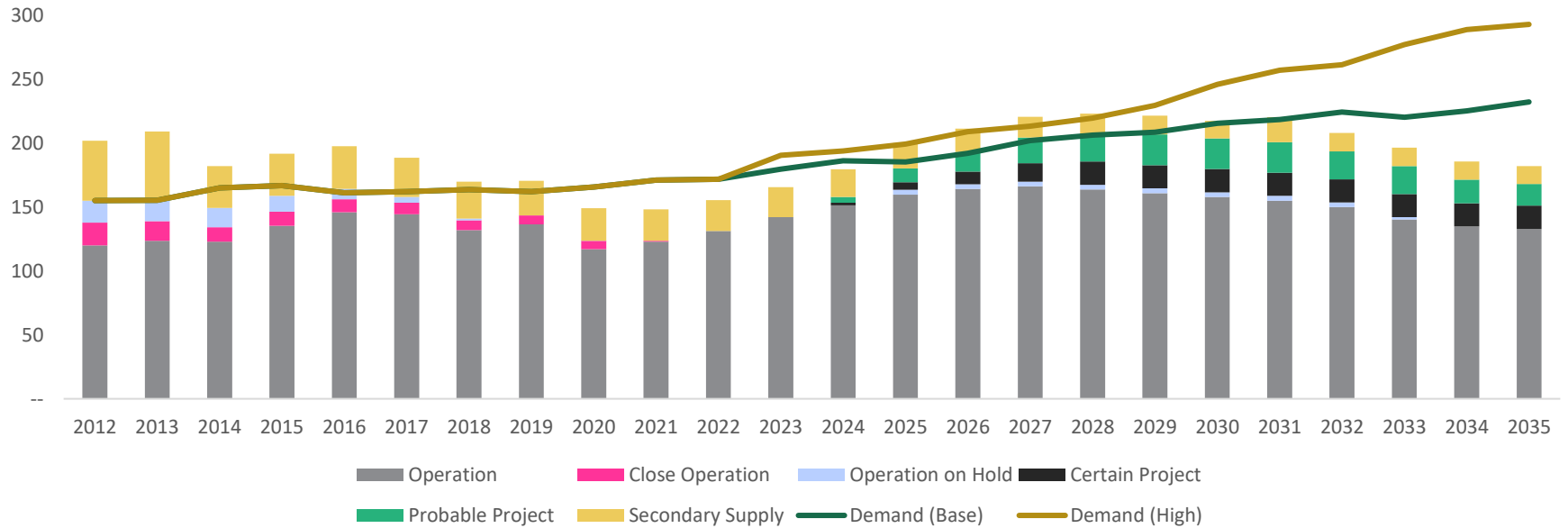


Source:  
1) MineSpans (March 2024)

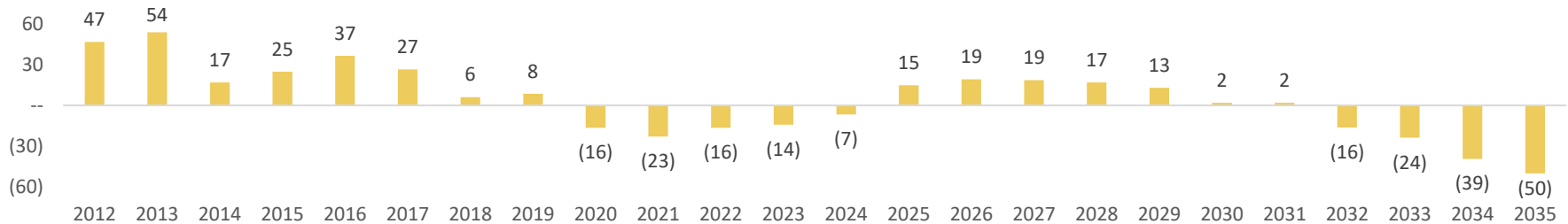
# The supply side is being challenged to meet growing demand<sup>(1)</sup>



**Global uranium market balance 2012-2035 (Mlbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) <sup>(1)</sup>**



**Supply/demand balance 2012-2035 (Mlbs. U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) <sup>(1)</sup>**



Source:  
1) MineSpans (March 2024)

# Yellow cake is well positioned to benefit from current market trends



- Nuclear energy provides low emission power generation that is critical to decarbonisation
- Globally, demand for uranium is increasing due to aggressive nuclear plant build programs, reactor life extensions, and small modular reactor developments
- Western countries have been dependent on Russian uranium, conversion, and enrichment historically but are now shifting away towards ex-Russian supply
- Term contracting activity has increased significantly in 2023 and is likely to remain at an elevated level
- There is a growing uranium supply deficit as producing mines enter their “end of life”, secondary supply declines, and excess inventory has been drawn down
- **Having secured over 21.6Mlbs. in  $U_3O_8$  inventory and benefitting from an ongoing framework agreement with Kazatomprom that provides access to US\$100m in further material per year, Yellow Cake is well positioned to benefit from market tailwinds**