



Cameco Corp. (NASDAQ: CCJ)

Recommendation: Long
Price Target: \$138 (58% upside)
Horizon: 5 years
Price: \$87.22

Team Half-Life: David Goodwin, Ian Choisne, Aleksandra Dabic

CCJ is a fully integrated uranium company that is positioned to take full advantage of the growing global uranium market.

Fully Integrated Uranium Supply Chain

- Strong fuels services business with **largest refinery globally** (Blind River Refinery).
- Highest grade** uranium mines in the world (Cigar Lake (18%) & McArthur River (6%)).
- Nuclear technology that serves **over 50%** the worlds operating nuclear fleet (Westinghouse Acquisition).

Key Financials

Share Price (11/18/25)	\$ 81.89
Shares Outstanding	435.41
Market Cap	\$ 35,655
(+) Net Debt	156
Enterprise Value	\$ 35,811

Multiples

EV/EBITDA	54.8x
EV/Revenue	14.5x
EV/Uranium Resources	87.8x
P/E	87.8x
FCF Yield	1.84%

Knowledgeable Leadership with Critical Industry Insight



CEO Tim Gitzel

- 30 years in uranium industry** through senior leadership and legal experience.
- Joined Cameco as COO in 2007 and was appointed CEO in 2010.
- Previously worked at **Orano**, Cameco's second largest competitor, as CEO of their Canadian subsidiary.
- Serves on boards of **World Nuclear Association**, Nuclear Energy Institute, IAEA's Standing Advisory Board of Nuclear Energy.

Strategic Decisions/Relationships Fueling Growth

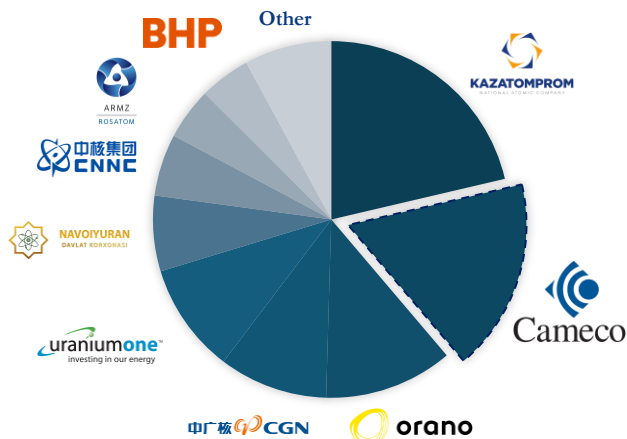
- \$80B** partnership with U.S government to buy Westinghouse reactors with possibility of additional **\$20B** investment.
- Resumed relations with India as 10-year contract **worth \$2.8B** gets near finalization.
- Long-Term uranium and fuel services deal with Slovakia's **largest energy producer**, Slovenské elektrárne, from 2028 to 2036.
- CNNC INTL**, a subsidiary of China National Nuclear Corporation, is the **second largest customer** of Cameco's products; China is the fastest growing nuclear producer with **29** reactors under construction, **14** of which are Westinghouse tech.

An industry that is heating up in response to a cultural resurgence

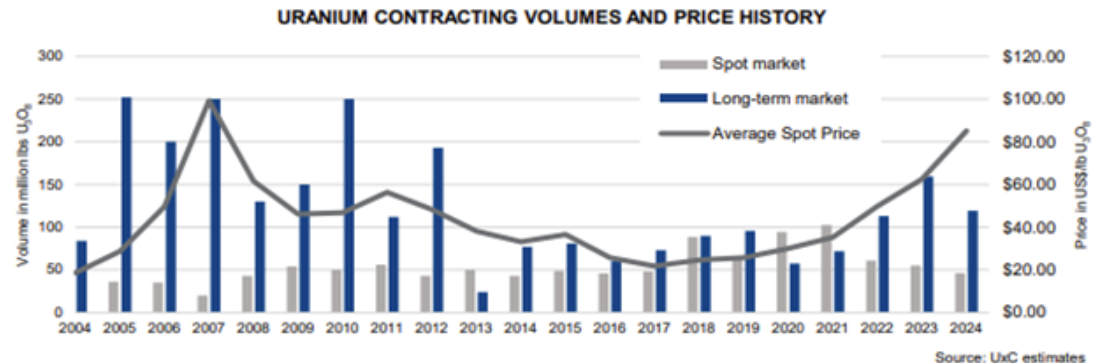
Shift in Supplier Geography

- Uranium consumers **need** supplier stability and are willing to pay premiums for it.
- Eastern producers are **falling behind**, especially the largest uranium producer.
- Geopolitical tensions **disrupt shipping** as aggression in the east continues.

Global Uranium Mining Volume



Supply & Demand Dynamics put Upward Pressure on Uranium Price



Competitive dynamics (Porter's Five Forces)

- Competitive Rivalry (Moderate):** Few large players with moderate competition.
- Threat of New Entrants (Moderately Low):** High cost of entrance and complex regulatory hurdles.
- Bargaining Power of Suppliers (High):** Supply is concentrated among main players as demand for uranium increases.
- Bargaining Power of Buyers (Moderately Low):** Utilities and governments pledge long-term contracts but need a stable uranium supply regardless.
- Threat of Substitute Products (Moderate):** Substitute energy sources include renewables and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

Thesis 1.1: Cameco is the only truly integrated uranium company

Controlling the key sequential steps of the nuclear fuel cycle, from uranium mining and refining to conversion, fuel fabrication, and reactor services.

Mines in Production

Location: Northern Saskatchewan Canada, Kazakhstan

Ownership: 54.5%, 70%, 40%

Cigar Lake ~ World's largest high-grade uranium deposit

McArthur River/Key Lake ~ McArthur River is the world's largest high-grade uranium mine, and Key Lake is the world's largest mill

Inkai ~ Joint venture with Kazantoprom and investment is equity accounted so share of production is represented as a purchase



Fuel Services Division

Location: Port Hope, and Cobourg Canada

Ownership: 100%

Blind River Refinery ~ world's largest uranium refinery, processes uranium concentrates into high-purity uranium trioxide

Port Hope Conversion Facility ~ one of only four commercial suppliers in the western world of uranium hexafluoride, and is the world's only commercial supplier of natural uranium dioxide used in CANDU reactors

Cameco Fuel Manufacturing ~ largest Canadian-based supplier of components for CANDU reactors



Mines Under Maintenance

Location: Saskatchewan Canada, Wyoming and Nebraska USA

Ownership: 100%

Rabbit Lake ~ Expected between \$41 million and \$45 million (US) maintenance cost for 2025

Smith Ranch-Highland ~ Expected between \$14 million and \$15 million (US) maintenance cost for 2025

Crow Butte ~ Expected between \$14 million and \$15 million (US) maintenance cost for 2025

Mines Under Development

Location: Saskatchewan Canada, Western Australia

Ownership: 70%, 100%, 100%

Millenium ~ current market environment our primary focus is on preserving the value of our tier-one uranium assets

Kintyre ~ Further progress towards a development decision is not expected until market conditions improve.

Yeelirrie ~ Australian Federal Department of Environment and Energy granted environmental approval for the Yeelirrie uranium project

Strategic Partnership

Location: **Ownership:** Pennsylvania and North Carolina USA

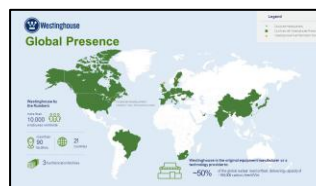
Ownership: 49%

Westinghouse ~ Build, maintain, and service nuclear reactors. Also, a major buyer of nuclear fuel products, providing a secure, built-in market for the converted uranium products produced by Cameco

Global Laser Enrichment ~ domestic, cost-effective source of uranium enrichment using cutting-edge laser technology



Geographic Exposure



Thesis 1.2: A three-part nuclear renaissance

Strong tail winds from education causing a sustainable positive outlook on nuclear energy

Cultural

- Negative nuclear opinion founded in mis-information about risks and nuclear energy.
- As individuals realize the need for a stable baseload in energy, more people realize the value in nuclear.
- Countries are pledging carbon and energy goals resulting from the use of nuclear energy.
- More professionals are educating on the uses and benefits for nuclear energy.

Value

- Cost of operation in U.S is ~ \$40/ megawatt hour. Previously, utilities could charge \$45-60/megawatt hour for energy, making the profit margins unsustainable compared to gas and coal and not enough to for amount of risk taking on.
- There were also decommissioning funds that made the shutting down of nuclear plants convenient.
- Energy demand has pushed the value of energy to \$80-100+/Megawatt hour.
- It costs about \$1 B to custom retrofit a reactor; can make that back in profit within years.

Construction

- New reactors are being built to take advantage of profit margins and need for clean, sustainable energy.
- Around 70 new reactors are being built in 15 countries with 110 being planned.
- ~46/70 of the reactors are Westinghouse technology.

Nuclear Meets All Key Power Generation Objectives						
	 Nuclear	 CCGT	 Coal	 Wind	 Solar	 Hydro
Baseload	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Capacity Factor	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Low Emissions ³	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Ability to Add Additional Capacity	✓	✓	✗ ⁴	✓	✓	✗ ⁵
Large-Scale Output ⁶	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Protected from Fuel Supply Interruption	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Average Levelized Cost of Electricity (US\$/MWh) ⁷	~\$40	~\$80	~\$100	~\$70	~\$95	~\$90

Thesis 1.3: Nuclear Energy Demand Outpaces Supply

Geopolitical supply risk and global commitments to increase nuclear energy capacity

Supply & Demand Concerns

Concerns about energy security, national security, and climate change continues to alter demand and supply fundamentals for the nuclear power industry and the fuel cycle

Lack of investment over the past decade is causing increasing uncertainty about where to source uranium to meet utilities increasing long-term needs

Increasing interest in small modular reactors including smaller versions of existing technology; potential expansion of these reactors and use cases for nuclear energy could add significant demand for uranium

when uranium spot rises, uranium is perceived as scarce, and more contracting activity takes place with proven and reliable suppliers.

Increased Demand for Western Suppliers

uranium consumption to grow by over 30% by 2040, creating a substantial market deficit that can only be met by new mines and restarted operations.

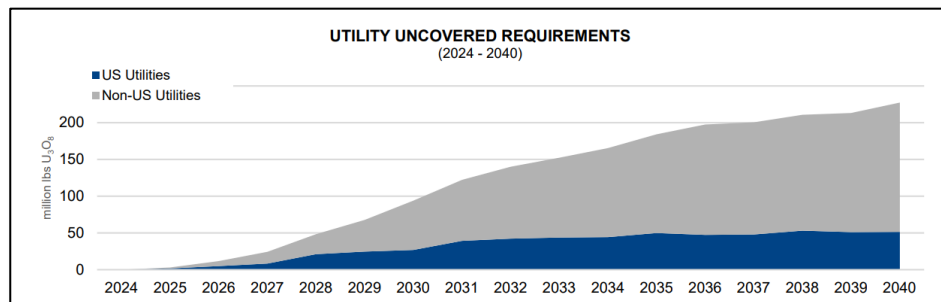
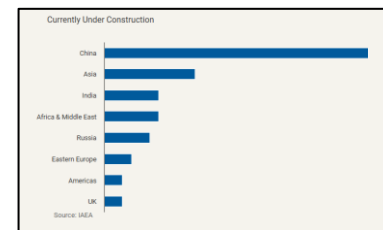
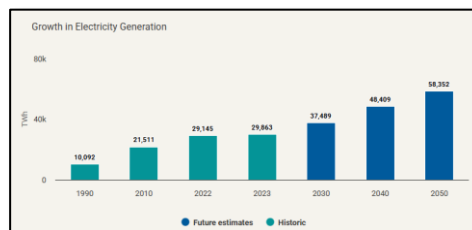
U.S. government has designated uranium as a critical mineral, which unlocks funding and accelerates the development of domestic projects to onshore the supply chain

U.S. is shutting down imports of uranium from Russia. The Prohibiting Russian Uranium Imports Act was signed into law in May 2024, banning low-enriched uranium imports

Future Nuclear Energy Capacity

31 countries have now signed the declaration to triple nuclear energy capacity; recognizing the critical role nuclear power must play in providing carbon-free and secure baseload power

- About one-third of the global population must be lifted out of energy poverty by improving access to clean and reliable baseload electricity
- Approximately 80% of the current global electricity grids that run on carbon-emitting sources of thermal power must be replaced with a carbon-free, reliable alternative
- Global power grids must grow by electrifying industries, such as private and commercial transportation, and home and industrial heating, which today are largely powered with carbon-emitting sources of thermal energy.



Comparable Companies Analysis

Multiples						
EV/Re venue	EV/E BITD A	P/E	EV/Uranium Resources	P/B	R/O PEX	FCF Yield
14.5x	54.8x	87.8x	87.8x	8.1x	4.9x	1.84%
77.7x	-75.4x	-71.5x	43.2x	5.4x	0.7x	-1.31%
						-
621.6x	-99.3x	-21.3x	14.3x	5.3x	0.1x	3.03%
8.3x	-4.8x	-6.9x	16.8x	2.0x	0.5x	0.00%
11.8x	882.4x	-878.2x	1.5x	2.1x	5.8x	3.40%
						-
36.6x	-31.5x	-33.3x	137.2x	5.9x	0.8x	3.86%
						-
8.4x	41.1x	40.3x		26.2x	7.3x	3.47%

Cameco Corp Valuation		EV/Revenue
Implied Enterprise Value	59,920	
Net Debt	156	
Implied Market Value	59,764	
Shares Outstanding	435	
Implied Price Per Share	137	

Dividend Discount Model

MODEL ASSUMPTIONS		
EPS FY1	1.037	Risk Premium
EPS FY2	1.505	Region: CANADA
EPS FY3	1.967	Bond Rate 3.24%
Dividends Per Share		Region Premium 7.42%
FY1	0.24	Beta 1.03
Growth Years	15	Risk Premium
Transitional Years	3	Region: 8.00%
Long Term Growth		Payout During
Rate	32.50%	Growth Yrs 45.00%
Closing Price	\$ 88.49	Payout at
		Maturity 30.00%
		Growth Rate at
		Maturity 3.00%

COMPUTED VALUES

Theoretical Price	\$138.61
Expected Return	39.62%

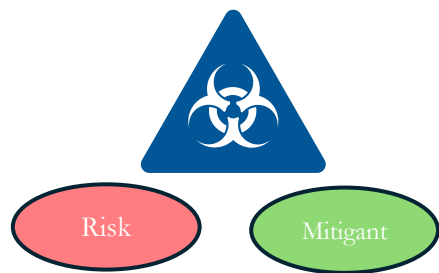


- Production volume goals are met as Cigar Lake and McArthur River mines expansion finish.
- Uranium price increases as it has been.
- Supply chain optimization reducing transportation costs.

- Exclusive licensee of the proprietary Separation of Isotopes by Laser Excitation (SILEX).
- Finishes its technology demonstration project before 2030 and gets deployed to Cameco's Refineries.
- Option to gain majority ownership in the company (75%).

- Commercialization of Small Modular Reactor (SMR) technology, especially with the Coal-to-nuclear movement.
- Regulatory approval of leading-edge Westinghouse reactors like the eVinci Micro Reactor and AP300.

Risks & Mitigants



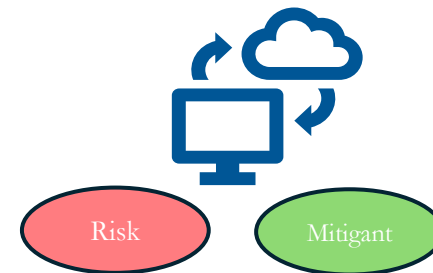
Nuclear reactor complications or meltdown.

Reactors are the safest they've ever been; software that automatically shuts down the reactor if a parameter is flagged.



Extended regulatory approval timeframe for Westinghouse technology and Global Laser Enrichment.

Multinational push by governments to decrease bureaucracy around nuclear energy.



AI stock sell-off causes short-term price decreases in Cameco.

AI is a marginal percent of the energy demanded, and the street will realize the greater value of nuclear energy for widespread usage.

Questions?

Rising Demand for Uranium

- **Demand:** ~180M lbs/year
- **Primary production:** ~130M lbs/year
- Annual deficit: 50M lbs (~28% shortfall)

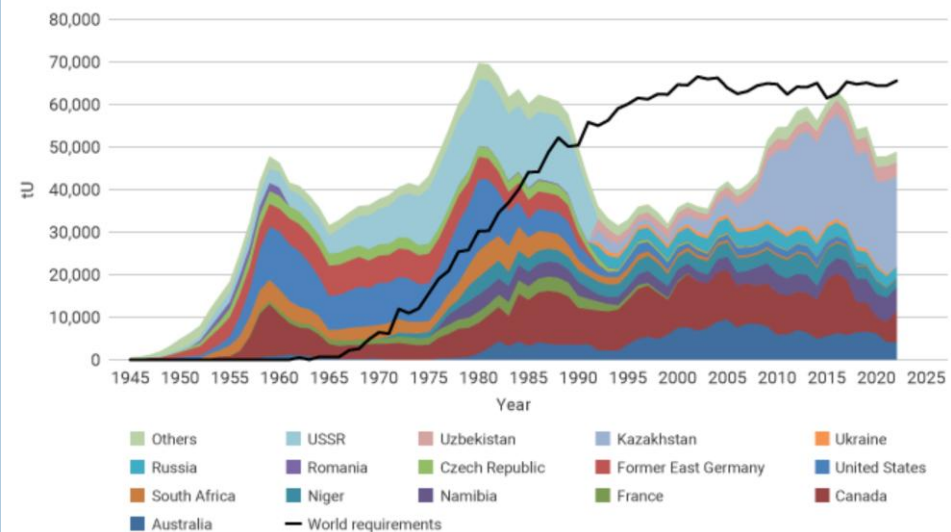
Global projected uranium needs:

from ~65,650 tonnes U in 2024

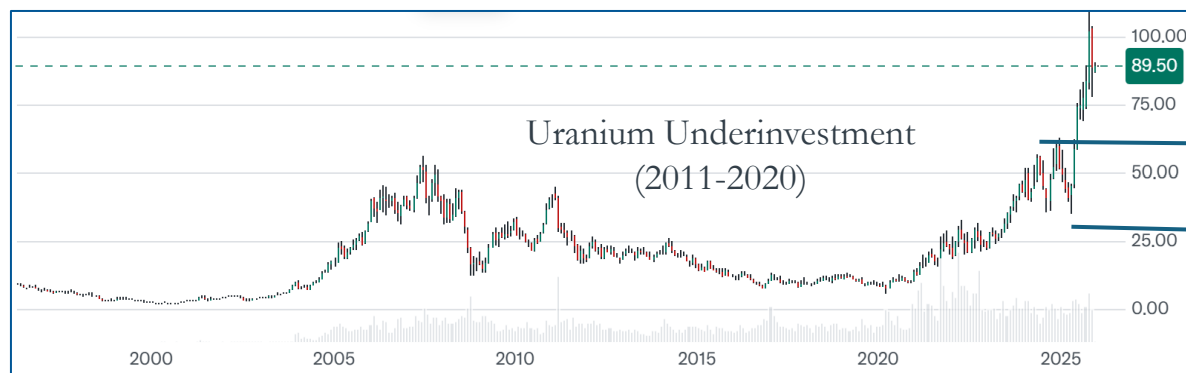
to >220M lbs (~100,000 tonnes U) in 2040

Period	Annual Deficit	Cumulative Deficit
2023–2025	~50M lbs	150M lbs
2026–2030	60–70M lbs	450M lbs
2031–2045	70–100M+ lbs	1.1B+ lbs

World uranium production and reactor requirements, 1945–2022, tU

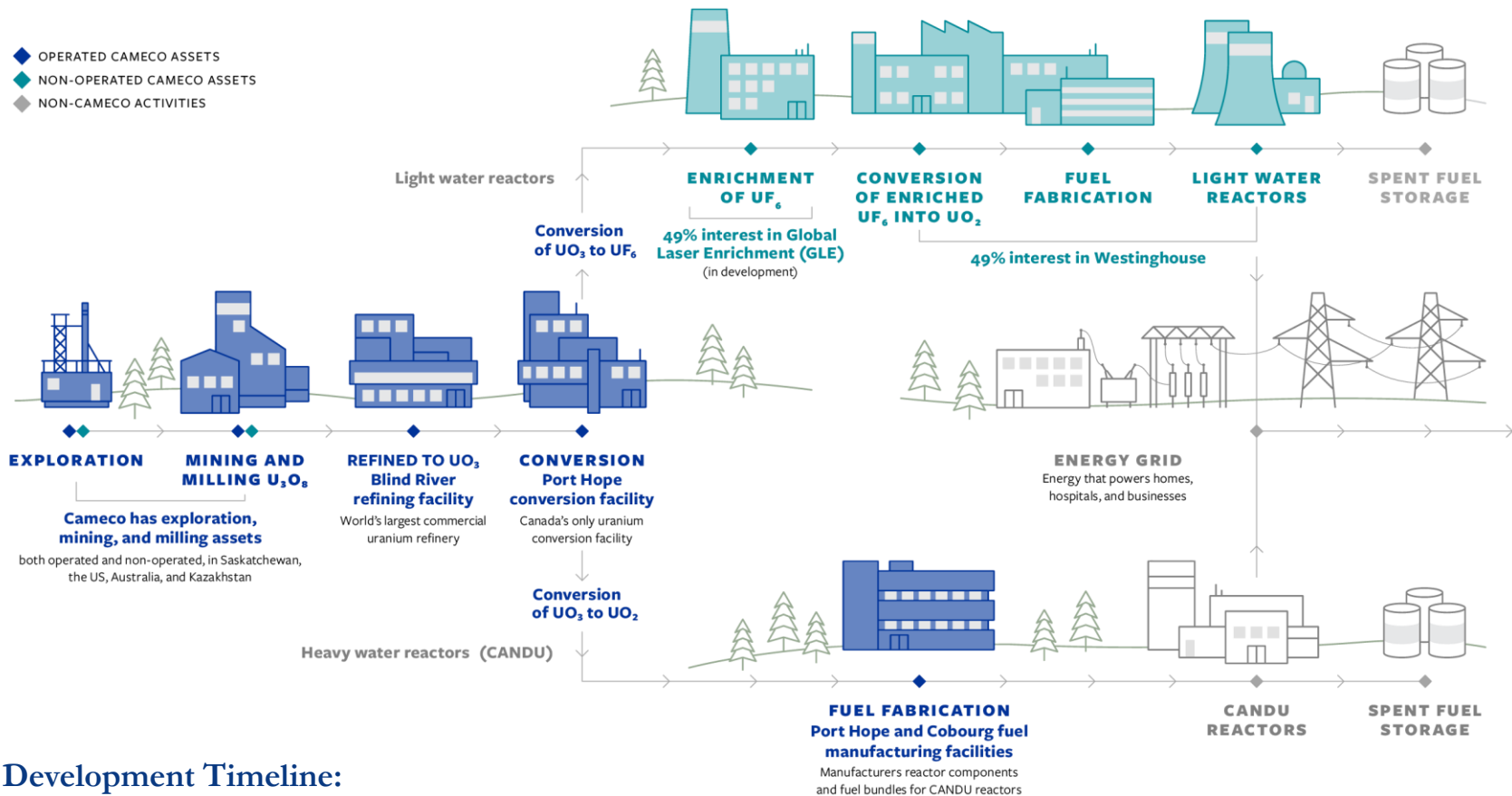


Source: OECD-NEA, IAEA, World Nuclear Association



→ US ban on Russian uranium (May 2024)

→ Strong 2025 Q1 Earnings Report



Development Timeline:

- Mine discovery → production: 10–15 years
- ISR restart: 12–24 months
- Conventional restart: 2–3 years
- Decommissioned sites: 5+ years