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The Economic Impact of a Ten-Unit Westinghouse AP1000® Fleet in the United States

pwc

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This report provides an assessment of the economic and broader benefits of Westinghouse's potential investments in the United States in association with the deployment of AP1000® technology.

The analysis and observations presented in this document are based on information provided by Westinghouse, as well as primary and secondary research conducted by PwC.

All economic footprint values are in 2025 United States Dollars, unless otherwise specified. Employment figures are provided in terms of total headcount (the sum of full-time and part-time roles).

Limitations of this report are found in Appendix A.

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1

Results of Assessment

This study assesses the economic footprint and broader impact of deploying ten new AP1000 reactors in the United States

Background

In July 2025, Westinghouse announced its plan to deploy ten new large nuclear reactors in the United States, with construction to begin by 2030. The planned fleet would use Westinghouse's AP1000 Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) technology.

- While one AP1000 unit can power more than 750,000 homes, ten units **can power at least 7.5 million homes**.
- This investment can support the U.S. government's aim to quadruple American nuclear energy capacity from around **100 GW today, to 400GW by 2050.**
- The construction of additional AP1000 units can lead to major economic impacts through **capital investments and the ongoing operation of these nuclear power plants**.
- This investment can also support U.S. energy abundance and provide for the electricity needs of the **growing U.S. economy**.

Scope of analysis

Core areas assessed by PwC:

Economic footprint

The jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue associated with the fleet of new AP1000 reactors arising from:

- Capital expenditures
- Ongoing operations

Broader impacts

The broader impacts of deploying new Westinghouse AP1000 reactors, focusing on the impact on skills, training and development, support for industry clusters, and energy abundance.

Scenario assessed

The scenario assessed in the body of this report is the **"ten-unit AP1000 fleet":** the impact of deploying and operating ten AP1000 units across the United States.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.

The ten-unit AP1000 fleet can support $92.8 billion in GDP and 44,300 jobs in the United States during the deployment of 11,500 MWe of new nuclear capacity

Total economic footprint of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet construction phase in the United States, cumulative impact 2026-2038 (undiscounted)

Westinghouse's ten-unit AP1000 fleet is estimated to support an economic footprint of $92.8 billion over the thirteen-year construction phase, along with $54.7 billion in labor income and $20.1 billion in tax revenues.

The 575,000 person-years of employment over this period on average, equates to an annual workforce of 44,300 during the construction phase.

GDP Impact ($ B)	Employment, Person-years	Labor Income ($ B)	Tax Revenue ($ B)
$92.8	575,000	$54.7	$20.1

Economic footprint legend Direct Impact Indirect Impact Induced Impact

Source: PwC analysis. Analysis does not include costs associated with site development and owner/operator costs incurred during plant construction or the jobs created by these investments. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Ongoing operations are estimated to provide almost $13 billion in GDP per annum and 22,500 jobs in the United States

Total economic footprint of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet operational phase in the United States, annual average impact, (undiscounted)

On an annual average basis, operating the ten-unit AP1000 fleet is estimated to contribute over $12.9 billion to GDP in United States and support 22,500 jobs.

During the minimum 80-year operating period of the AP1000 units, the cumulative undiscounted economic footprint is estimated to be $1.03 trillion in GDP, 1.8 million person-years of employment, $329 billion in labor income and $271 billion in tax revenue across the United States, when taking into account direct, indirect, and induced effects. Extended operation would increase these impacts.

GDP Impact ($ B)	Employment, Annual Average	Labor Income ($ B)	Tax Revenue ($ B)
$12.9	22,500	$4.1	$3.4

Economic footprint legend Direct Impact Indirect Impact Induced Impact

Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Broader benefits of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet includes skill and cluster development, as well as energy abundance

Skills development

- Westinghouse's skills development activity supports **efficient and safe** operations at its plants and provide opportunities for employees in the United States.
- Deployment of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet will include significant planned investment in local workforce training **to fill the 5,000 direct positions created**. Many of these roles will be highly skilled, including engineers, chemists, nuclear technicians and craft labor roles.
- Westinghouse already works with **educational institutions to cultivate early interest in nuclear science and engineering**. For example, the Westinghouse Science Honors Institute (WSHI) offers high school students in Western Pennsylvania a lecture-based learning program to inspire the next generation of scientists and engineers.

Nuclear cluster development

- The U.S. nuclear energy cluster is estimated to already **employ 70,000** workers while supporting many more jobs in the supply chain.
- Westinghouse is an important part of this cluster. **Sixty percent** of the operating fleet of nuclear plants in the United States are based on Westinghouse technology, including two active AP1000 reactors located at Plant Vogtle in Georgia.
- With Westinghouse planning to make **local procurement** a key component of its investment plans, the deployment of new AP1000 reactors would utilize an almost wholly U.S. supply chain, further developing the strategically significant nuclear energy cluster.

Energy abundance

- President Trump issued Executive Orders in May 2025 to **reinvigorate the U.S. nuclear industrial base,** citing needs for investment to support energy abundance and global competitiveness in advanced technologies.
- The Orders aim to expedite the production and operation of nuclear energy by **facilitating 5GW of uprates, and the start of construction of 10 new large reactors** by 2030.
- Westinghouse's AP1000 investment aims **to directly support these goals**, with construction of 10 large reactors planned to commence by 2030.
- Westinghouse's AP1000 technology benefits from extensive experience, with **half of the world's nuclear power stations** already using Westinghouse technology.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Nuclear Energy Institute, U.S. Department of Energy.

2

Introduction and Background

This study assesses the economic footprint and broader impact of deploying ten new AP1000 reactors in the United States

Background

In July 2025, Westinghouse announced its plan to deploy ten new large nuclear reactors in the United States, with construction to begin by 2030. The planned fleet would use Westinghouse's AP1000 Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) technology.

- Westinghouse is headquartered in **Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania** and has a longstanding U.S. legacy, having constructed the **first ever** commercial PWR in **Shippingport, Pennsylvania**, in 1957.
- The AP1000 unit is the only **Generation III+ reactor technology designed, built, and successfully deployed.** Currently, six units are in commercial operation, an additional fourteen units are in construction, and five units are in contract.
- Westinghouse technology helps power **430 nuclear reactors globally**. In the United States, 60% of operating nuclear plants are based on Westinghouse technology.
- Westinghouse has paired its cutting edge nuclear-AI tools backed by **75 years of proprietary nuclear construction and engineering data**, with Google Cloud's technologies and expertise, to optimize the construction and operations of nuclear power plants.
- Westinghouse employs over 11,000 people across 21 countries, with over **6,800 employees located in the Americas**.
- Ten AP1000 units **can power at least 7.5 million homes,** and the Ten-unit fleet can support the U.S. government's aim to quadruple American nuclear energy capacity from around **100 GW today, to 400GW by 2050, furthering the goal of U.S. energy abundance.**
- The construction of additional AP1000 units can lead to major economic impacts through **capital investments and the ongoing operation of these nuclear power plants**.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.

Scope of analysis

Core areas assessed by PwC:

Economic footprint

The jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue associated with the fleet of new AP1000 reactors arising from:

- Capital expenditures
- Ongoing operations

Broader impacts

The broader impacts of constructing new Westinghouse AP1000 reactors, focusing on the impact on skills, training and development, support for industry clusters, and energy abundance.

Scenario assessed

The scenario assessed in the body of this report is the **"ten-unit AP1000 fleet":** the impact of deploying and operating ten AP1000 units across the United States.

The AP1000 is Westinghouse's proven, advanced modular reactor

Based on more than 70 years of research and development, the advanced AP1000 modular reactor builds on proven Westinghouse technology and aims to become the industry standard for new nuclear power plants. The AP1000 technology offers three distinct advantages when compared to other nuclear reactors in tripling U.S. nuclear capacity by 2050:

1. **Proven, ready now technology:**
   - The AP1000 modular reactor is construction-ready now and work to deploy an AP1000 reactor can begin immediately.
   - The AP1000 is fully licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission until 2046.
   - There is a fleet of six AP1000 reactors currently in operation that are setting performance and availability records.
   - Based on multiple successful deployments, the AP1000 plant has reached Nth-of-a-kind status that can bring additional units online more quickly and less expensively.
   - The AP1000 has an established supply chain that has already deployed two AP1000 units in the U.S.
2. **More efficient construction, operations and maintenance:**
   - The modular AP1000 design accelerates construction, improves quality, and lowers costs through factory-based work and modular construction techniques.
   - The AP1000 technology uses a simplified design with fewer components, and a smaller footprint that saves capital and operational costs.
   - AP1000 deployment has been optimized for efficiency and repeatability with a fully digital design and Westinghouse's proprietary AI tools.
   - The AP1000 offers strong operating performance with availability and capacity factors of greater than 92%.
   - The AP1000 holds industry performance records for first cycle refueling outages (28 days) and second cycle (19 days).
   - The AP1000 offers lower operating and maintenance needs, enabling a smaller maintenance staff and reduced costs.
3. **Enhanced Safety**:
   - The AP1000 employs passive safety systems, which can operate even in the absence of operator actions or external power.
   - The AP1000 technology exceeds the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's safety and risk criteria.
   - The AP1000 offers simplified safety systems, reducing surveillance needs and the likelihood of forced shutdowns.

Source: Westinghouse.

Our approach to assessing the impact of Westinghouse's ten-unit AP1000 fleet involved a five-step process

Understanding and assessment of the current situation in the United States	Conducted background research on the nuclear power landscape in the United States.
Collecting data from Westinghouse	Collected quantitative and qualitative data on expenditures related to the proposed investment and broader impacts of Westinghouse's ten-unit AP1000 fleet.
Collecting data from secondary sources	Collected industry benchmarks and other relevant secondary data for use in economic analysis.
Economic footprint analysis	Used an Input-Output model to calculate the impact of spending associated with the ten-unit AP1000 fleet and operations on jobs, GDP, labor income, and tax revenue.
Assessment of broader impacts	Assessed and contextualized the broader impacts of Westinghouse's AP1000 deployment in the United States.

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Economic Footprint of a Ten-Unit AP1000 Fleet

Our approach assesses the direct, indirect, and induced economic footprint of construction as well as ongoing operations of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet

The economic footprint of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet is assessed in two stages:

1. AP1000 construction phase

1

- Expected to provide tens of billions of dollars in investment in the United States
- Deployment period expected to span approximately thirteen years for ten units

2. Ongoing power plant operations

2

- 5,000 direct jobs sustained during peak operations
- Carbon-free energy provided for over 7.5 million homes
- Operational lifespan of each unit a minimum of 80 years

The planned spending on the AP1000 deployment would generate economic impact through the following channels:

- **Direct impacts** result from companies' spending on suppliers and employees.
- **Indirect impacts** arise from the activities of the firms, providing inputs to a company's suppliers (in other words, the suppliers of its suppliers).
- **Induced impacts** are the result of consumer spending by employees of the businesses stimulated by direct and indirect expenditures.
- The **total economic impact** is equal to the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts.

These calculations were developed through PwC's economic modelling and represent gross calculations of the economic footprint of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet.

Source: Westinghouse.

The ten-unit AP1000 fleet can create a GDP impact of $92.8 billion across the United States during the construction phase…

Cumulative economic footprint of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet **construction phase** in the United States, 2026-2038, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in $ billions)	39.2	23.9	29.7	**92.8**
Employment (person-years)	240,200	132,300	203,000	**575,500**
Labor income (in $ billions)	25.0	14.1	15.6	**54.7**
Tax revenue (in $ billions)	7.9	5.8	6.3	**20.1**

The table depicts cumulative economic footprint calculations over the thirteen-year construction period.

Cumulatively, over this period, we estimate that the ten-unit AP1000 fleet would contribute $92.8 billion to GDP, 575,500 person-years of employment, $54.7 billion in labor income and $20.1 billion in tax revenue in the United States, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Annually, on average over the deployment period, this equates to $7.1 billion in GDP, 44,300 jobs, $4.2 billion in labor income and $1.5 billion in tax revenue.

Source: PwC analysis. Analysis does not include costs associated with site development and owner/operator costs incurred during plant construction or the jobs created by these investments.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

...and $12.9 billion annual GDP impact in the United States once operational

Annual average economic footprint of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet **operational phase** in the United States, undiscounted

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
GDP (in $ billions)	6.3	3.5	3.1	**12.9**
Employment (number of jobs)	5,000	6,100	11,400	**22,500**
Labor income (in $ billions)	0.9	1.5	1.7	**4.1**
Tax revenue (in $ billions)	1.8	0.8	0.7	**3.4**

The table depicts the annual average impact of the ten-unit AP1000 fleet during its operational phase.

Annually, the economic footprint is estimated to be $12.9 billion of GDP, 22,500 jobs, $4.1 billion in labor income and $3.4 billion in tax revenue in the United States, when taking into account direct, indirect and induced effects.

Cumulatively, during the minimum 80 years of ongoing operations for the AP1000 units, the economic footprint is estimated to be $1.03 trillion of GDP, 1.8 million person-years of employment, $329 billion in labor income and $271 billion in tax revenue in the United States.

Source: PwC analysis.
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

4

Broader Impacts of a Ten-Unit AP1000 Fleet

Westinghouse's skills development activity supports efficient and safe operations and provides opportunities for workers in the United States

A core part of the strategy when deploying each AP1000 unit is investment in human capital to ensure the plant has the skilled personnel needed to operate it.

As shown in the preceding analysis, the ten-unit AP1000 fleet will include significant planned investment in local workforce training, to fill the 5,000 direct positions created.

Westinghouse plans to take a proactive stance in helping to develop the local workforce needed to operate these plants through training, support, and partnerships with local higher education facilities.

Cutting-edge nuclear training

- Westinghouse relies on a specialized and highly trained workforce for safe operations and continued innovation.
- Significant investment in workforce training is planned for AP1000 deployments.

Partnerships with educational institutions

- Westinghouse supports initiatives aimed at assisting post-secondary students in their desired career paths.
- Their U.S. summer internship program engaged more than 250 students in 2024, providing hands-on experience and exposure to nuclear energy projects. Each intern is paired with a dedicated mentor, enabling them to explore their specific field of interest while gaining valuable industry insights and professional guidance.

Technical training

- Westinghouse supports the plant owner in the training of their staff to be able to properly operate and maintain the plant across all levels of the organization, resulting in upskilled talent, enhanced development capabilities, and improved safety.
- Around 5,000 direct employees across the U.S. will be working across the ten-unit AP1000 fleet once operational.

Leadership training

- Westinghouse offers leadership training that includes a self-assessment tool, team-building exercises, skill enhancement for managers, and coaching for personal and team development.
- All employees must complete required Nuclear Safety Culture training, with additional training modules for leaders.

Source: Westinghouse.

Further investment in AP1000 technology will strengthen the U.S. nuclear cluster

Key Westinghouse locations and existing AP1000 Nuclear units

- The U.S. nuclear energy cluster is estimated to already employ 70,000 workers, while supporting many more jobs in the supply chain.
- Westinghouse is an important part of this cluster. Sixty percent of the operating fleet of nuclear plants in the United States incorporate Westinghouse technology.
- Westinghouse currently operates in over 35 locations in the United States, including several facilities highlighted on the map including:
  - Their global headquarters in Pennsylvania.
  - Nuclear fuel fabrication facilities in South Carolina.
  - The Western zirconium plant in Utah, which manufactures nuclear equipment for the military and commercial fuel industry.
- Westinghouse plans to make local procurement a key component of its investment strategy, with the majority of total capital spending on the ten-unit AP1000 fleet is expected to be spent in the United States.

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Nuclear Energy Institute.

Westinghouse’s technology is safely deployed in half of the world’s nuclear power stations

- President Trump issued Executive Orders in May 2025 to **reinvigorate the U.S. nuclear industrial base**, citing needs for investment to support energy abundance and global competitiveness in advanced technologies.
- The Orders aim to expedite the production and operation of nuclear energy by facilitating 5GW of uprates, and the construction of **10 new large reactors by 2030**.
- Westinghouse brings extensive experience to delivering nuclear energy safely. It is a leading global supplier and pioneer of the commercial nuclear power industry, and as such is the original equipment manufacturer or service provider for approximately **half of the world’s nuclear plants**. These include two AP1000 nuclear reactors in operation in the United States.
- **In terms of safety and security**, Westinghouse **implements industry best practices and standards** established by the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).
- Westinghouse's global site activities are licensed and supervised by nuclear safety regulators, ensuring **adherence to strict regulations, advanced training, and comprehensive programs.**

Sources: Westinghouse, U.S. Department of Energy.

Appendix A: Assumptions and Limitations

Key limitations

Receipt of new data or facts: PwC reserves the right at its discretion to withdraw or revise this report should we receive additional data or be made aware of facts existing at the date of the report that were not known to us when we prepared this report. The findings are as of November 2025 and PwC is under no obligation to advise any person of any change or matter brought to its attention after such a date that would affect the findings.

Reliance on data from Westinghouse Electric Company: PwC's analysis relies on information provided by Westinghouse Electric Company such as that relating to the deployment and operation of AP1000 units. PwC has not audited or otherwise verified the information supplied to us.

Input-output analysis: Input-output analysis (a model used to estimate GDP and employment impact) does not address whether the inputs have been used in the most productive manner or whether the use of these inputs in this industry promotes economic growth by more than their use in another industry or economic activity. Nor does input-output analysis evaluate whether these inputs might be employed elsewhere in the economy if they were not employed in this industry at the time of the analysis. Input-output analysis calculates the direct, indirect and induced economic impacts that can reasonably be expected to affect the economy based on historical relationships within the economy. This analysis does not take into account fundamental shifts in the relationships within the economy that may have taken place since the last publication of statistical data by the Bureau for Economic Analysis, nor shifts that may take place in the future.

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This report and related analysis must be considered as a whole: Selecting only portions of the analysis or the factors considered by us, without considering all factors and analysis together, could create a misleading view of the findings. The preparation of this analysis is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Any attempt to do so could lead to undue emphasis on any particular factor or analysis. We note that significant deviations from the above listed major assumptions may result in a significant change to this analysis.

Input-output methodology

Input-output modelling: overview

The fundamental philosophy behind economic impact analysis is that spending on goods and services has attendant impacts throughout the economy. For instance, construction expenditures will generate demand for the inputs to this process (such as tools and labor) that in turn generates additional demand that extends beyond the initial spending. This analysis permits the estimation of this cascading effect by using an input-output model of the United States economy.

Inputs used for the economic footprint assessment are provided by the Westinghouse Electric Company's estimates of capital expenditures, operating expenditures and revenues associated with the deployment and operations of AP1000 units.

The input-output model used for the purpose of this report estimates the relationship between economic activity for a given good or service and the resulting impacts throughout the economy (including demand for other goods and services and tax revenues). For the purpose of this report, economic impacts were estimated for the following measures of economic activity:

- **GDP** – the value added to the economy, or the output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
- **Employment** – the number of jobs created or supported.
- **Labor income** – the amount earned by the employment expected to be generated.
- **Tax revenue** – the amount of revenue collected by the state, local and federal governments.

The economic footprint was estimated at the direct, indirect and induced levels:

- **Direct impacts** are those that result directly from the company's expenditures on labor and capital as well as gross operating profits.
- **Indirect impacts** arise from the activities of the firms, providing inputs to the company's suppliers (in other words, the suppliers of its suppliers).
- **Induced impacts** are the result of consumer spending by employees of the businesses stimulated by direct and indirect expenditures.

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