COUNTRY FACT SHEET

RUSSIA

- Russia is a producer, consumer, importer and re-exporter of uranium
- As of 1 June 2014, there were 33 nuclear reactors in operation at Russia’s ten nuclear power plants, with ten reactors under construction. Only China had more reactors being built.
- Russia has substantial economic resources of uranium, with about 10% of world reasonably assured resources. As of 2012, Russia ranked the world’s sixth largest producer of natural uranium (2013)
- Imports foreign-origin uranium for commercial processing before delivery to another country
- Russia’s own uranium mines have supplied no more than 20 percent of the national nuclear industry’s requirement for natural uranium over the past decade
- Exports nuclear fuel to ten countries operating a total of 38 Soviet/Russian-designed nuclear power reactors. In the longer term, the launch of new VVER-type power reactors in Russia and abroad will require an annual demand for natural uranium up to 30,000tU by 2035.
- The Priargunsky Mining and Chemical Combine has extracted uranium since 1970, the world’s oldest operational uranium mining facility. As of early 2014, the cost of uranium mined at Priargunsky was also the highest among all the world’s major uranium production companies.
- Rosatom state nuclear energy corporation through its subsidiaries control overseas uranium assets in Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States.

International Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Signed / entered into force</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)</td>
<td>1996/2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and 2005 Amendment</td>
<td>1980/1987</td>
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### International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
2005/2007

1999/2006

### Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
1986/1987

#### Domestic Legislation

**Federal Law No 170-FZ of November 21, 1995 “On the use of nuclear energy**

Other pieces of legislation that regulate the use of nuclear materials:

- Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 973 of December 15, 2000 “On exports and imports of nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials, and related technologies”;
- “Rules for physical protection of nuclear materials, equipment, and nuclear materials storage facilities”, approved by the Russian Cabinet of Ministers’ Resolution No 456 of July 19, 2007;
- Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 352 of May 6, 2008 “On approving the regulation on the state system of accounting for and control of nuclear materials”;
- Federal norms and procedures regarding the use of nuclear energy outlined in the “Rules of nuclear material control and accounting”, approved by Resolution No 255 of the Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Supervision on April 17, 2012.
- Federal Law No 12-FZ of February 5, 2007 “On the specifics of management of assets and shares in organizations involved in the use of nuclear energy, and on changes to individual legislative acts of the Russian Federation”;
- Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 724 of October 31, 2007 “On the procedure and terms of signing contracts on the transfer of ownership rights to nuclear materials to a foreign state of foreign legal entity”;
- Federal Law No 317-FZ of December 1, 2007 “On the Rosatom state nuclear energy corporation”.

#### Actors

**The Federal Natural Resources Management Agency** (Rosnedra)

**RosATOM**

**AtomRedMetZoloto (ARMZ)**

(responsible for all Russian uranium mine assets)

**Atomenergoprom**

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Operating Mines

AtomRedMetZoloto owns the following companies/production centres:

**Priargunsky Industrial Mining** and Chemical Union (JSC PIMCU) [google map link]

Underground mining

**JSC Dalur (ARMZ) (ISL)** [google map link]

In-situ

**Khiagda (ARMZ) Vitimsky**

[google map link]

Conversion

Russia has three uranium conversation facilities:

- Siberian Chemical Combine (SKhK, Tomsk Region, Siberian Federal District)
- Angarsk electrolysis Combine (AEKhK, Irkutsk Region, Siberian Federal District (shut down 1st of April 2014))
- Chepetsk Mechanical Plant (ChMZ, the Republic of Udmurtia, Volga Federal District)

As part of its optimization and cost-cutting program, Rosatom has decided to concentrate all of its UF6 production at a single facility. The new conversion facility will be set up at SKhK to replace the existing one. The conversion facility at AEKhK was shut down on 1 April 2014. ChMZ will follow after the launch of the first stage of the new conversion facility at SKhK.