

**KAZAKHSTAN AS A
PROVIDER OF NUCLEAR FUEL
AND KAZAKHSTAN'S
NUCLEAR EXPORT POLICY**

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Nuclear Security

Potential for supply of nuclear fuel

- Deposits of uranium ores
- Cheap leaching technologies
- Development of vertically integrated fuel company
- Existing fuel fabrication technologies and experience
- Open and transparent nuclear industry

- Disadvantage – no direct exit to sea and resulting dependence on surface transit.

Problems to solve

- Fuel certification – joint cooperative actions of fuel supplier and consumer, establishment of joint ventures and other possible forms of cooperation
- Long-term contracts – guarantees for uninterruptable fuel supply versus guaranteed fuel purchases
- Cooperation of fuel producers with reactor designers and constructors

Nuclear Export Policies

NSG recommendations that include:

- NPT participation (with one exclusion)
- National system for NM accountancy
- Guarantees of exclusively peaceful use of imported material
- Lifetime application of the IAEA safeguards to the imported material
- Re-export conditions that should be similar to our export requirements

Elements of guaranteed fuel supply

Multinational facilities – examples are International Centre for Uranium Enrichment (ICUE), IAEA LEU Bank

- ICUE has economical attraction for the participants having guaranteed use of existing enrichment technologies
- LEU Bank – challenge is to develop legal basis for fair interaction between hosting country, IAEA, participants of the project (donors). Creation of LEU Bank should not be used for limitation of development of national nuclear technologies

These two projects can be considered as models for multinational facilities of nuclear fuel cycle