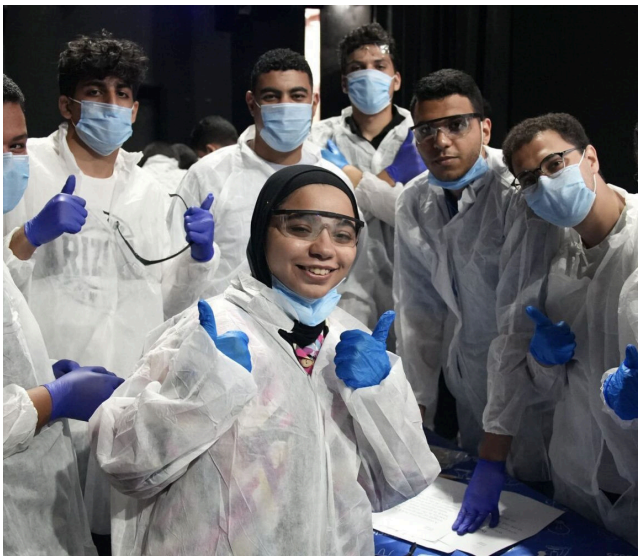
ROSATOM NEWSLETTER

01.

STORIES



02.

TRENDS

03.

REGIONAL STORIES

Icebreaker of Knowledge Opens New Horizons

In August, Rosatom sent its sixth international Arctic expedition—the Icebreaker of Knowledge—to the North Pole. Members of the expedition were in for many exciting experiences on board the nuclear icebreaker, including lectures by researchers and experts from the nuclear and space industries, scientific experiments possible only in northern latitudes, tours of the icebreaker, stunning views of the Arctic, and observations of local wildlife like polar bears, whales, and Arctic birds. Most importantly, the journey fostered connections among 66 talented students from 21 countries.

Extensive selection

This year's Icebreaker of Knowledge was the sixth expedition launched and second held internationally (last year's was the first). Over 67,000 young people aged 14–16, including about 4,000 foreign students from 21 countries, competed for a place on the expedition. The largest number of foreign applications came from Bangladesh (841), India (492), and Kyrgyzstan (471). Winners were selected through a multistage process, which comprised those who took part in the Big Change national children's contest, educational programs held at the Sirius Educational Center, the Russian intellectual championship Knowledge Games, and members of the Rosatom Juniors movement.

Eventful expedition

One of the highlights of the expedition on board the 50 Let Pobedy nuclear icebreaker were test runs on simplified models of unmanned mobile rovers. They are designed to be delivered to objects in the solar system to study their geological structure. The tests were conducted by engineers from Rosatom and Roscosmos. "The fusion of Roscosmos and Rosatom technologies becomes symbolic here at the North Pole. The local environment helps us simulate conditions on the moons of gas giants—destinations we may reach in the future thanks to nuclear technologies. Rovers operated either remotely or by artificial intelligence will work on the surfaces of other planets covered in ice, enabling active exploration of the Solar System and those of its frontiers where life might exist," explained Andrey Babkin, a test cosmonaut and an expert for the Icebreaker of Knowledge 2025 science and education program.

Along with delivering lectures, Rosatom experts engaged extensively with young members of the expedition: "During the journey, I talked about composites: what they are and where they are used, and also about management: how to become a leader and how to structure a leader's workday. The children are incredibly talented, active, and smart—it was a pleasure talking with them. They asked deep, consistent questions about where to study and how to build a career. I answered carefully, without giving direct advice, so that they could make their own

choices," said Alexander Tyunin, CEO of Rosatom's Composite Division.

Other experts on board the icebreaker were Topan Setiadipura, head of the Research Center for Nuclear Reactor Technology at Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Suang Chung Le, director of the Center for Nuclear Physics at the Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology of the Vietnam Atomic Energy Institute (VINATOM); Leonid Dedyukha, winner of the Teacher of the Year 2024 national competition and an ambassador of the Nuclear Lesson initiative, and many others.

One of the most spectacular moments was the celebration of the National Flag Day of the Russian Federation: students and experts from 21 countries unfurled a large Russian tricolor on the icebreaker. "It was an honor for me to unfold the huge Russian flag together with everyone," said Mahmoud Said Morsi, head of the Radiological Emergencies Department at the National Centre for Radiation Research and Technology of the Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority and an expedition expert. This year, the holiday coincided with the expedition's arrival in Murmansk.

Unforgettable experiences

Some expedition members were the first representatives of their countries ever to visit the top of the planet, while others saw snow for the very first time. Isabella Eileen Nell from South Africa made her first snowball at the North Pole: "It was so cool! I can't describe it—I took some snow and packed it together. The snowball felt like a cloud; I touched it and squeezed it, and I loved that icy effect so much that I want to return to snow again and again! I am so happy," she shared her emotions.

"When I learned that I would be the only representative of Türkiye on the expedition to the North Pole, I felt an incredible surge of energy. It was important for me to discuss global issues, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, with young people from different countries," said Deniz Arda from Turkey.

Great significance

The expedition is part of comprehensive efforts to study and develop the Arctic and the Arctic Ocean. This year marks 500 years since Russia began developing the Northern Sea Route — the maritime passage from Europe to the Far East across Arctic seas. "We never cease to be proud of the achievements of our pioneers who fearlessly advanced step by step toward incredible discoveries. Russia is the world's only country with a nuclear icebreaker fleet, and I am confident that the Icebreaker of Knowledge journey and the expanses of the Arctic will inspire young people to become the next generation of explorers and breakthrough technology creators, whom we will also be proud of," said Yakov Antonov, CEO of Rosatom's nuclear fleet operator Atomflot.

Photo by: ICAE Network

Passing On Priceless Experience

This year, the International Union of Nuclear Energy and Industry Veterans (the Union) celebrates its 15th anniversary. We asked the Union's Chairman, Pavel Ipatov, to tell us about the Union's work and share his reflections on the development of the nuclear industry.

Mr. Ipatov, could you please briefly describe your professional journey in the nuclear industry?

I graduated from the Power Engineering Department of the Ural Polytechnic Institute. I began my career at the South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant as a shift supervisor. From 1989 to 2005, I worked at the Balakovo Nuclear Power Plant, where I advanced from chief engineer to plant director. Later, I moved into public service for some time, but eventually returned to the industry.

Your work experience is impressive. How do you think the industry has changed over that period?

Much has changed for the better. First and foremost, attitudes toward safety. The accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant made safety the top priority for all nuclear industry organizations. Requirements for the quality, properties and reliability of materials have increased considerably. Overall, every aspect of nuclear plant operation is now evaluated primarily through the lens of safety.

I have witnessed the Russian nuclear industry grow and develop. Rosatom effectively handles all the tasks assigned, and its areas of responsibility continue to expand. Today, Rosatom is not about conventional nuclear power alone — the corporation operates across a whole range of new businesses, from supercomputers and nuclear medicine to environmental projects. This work is important. Nevertheless, I believe that nuclear technologies should remain Rosatom's core.

Which latest achievements of the Russian nuclear industry are you particularly proud of?

There are many reasons for pride, but I would highlight two things in particular.

First, Rosatom is a global company, a world leader in terms of nuclear construction projects and number one in uranium enrichment. This instills well-deserved pride in the Russian industry.

Second, and equally important, is Rosatom's tremendous contribution to human capital development, in my view. The nuclear industry is one of the most high-tech sectors and requires highly qualified personnel. Today, hundreds of thousands of people work at Rosatom, and the corporation has created an unparalleled educational system that enables continuous improvement of employees' professional skills and qualifications.

I am proud of such meticulous and focused work with people because far from every company can boast of this.

Now, could you please tell us more about the activities of the Union you lead?

I have held this position for over ten years, and I can honestly say: the Union is one of its kind — I know of

no similar organization. It is an independent international non-profit organization that now unites veterans of the nuclear industry from 14 countries. These are scientists, engineers, and managers. Many held leadership positions for decades and accumulated one-off experience that must be passed on to the next generations of nuclear professionals.

Specialized knowledge is acquired at universities. But it is priceless to learn about the industry's development directly from the people who were firsthand involved in those events. I see that young people are genuinely interested, so we have regular meetings with students. We not only pass on our own experience but also promote knowledge about nuclear energy. Here are recent examples: not long ago, Oleg Muratov, a member of Rosatom's Public Council and an expert for our Union, delivered a lecture on radioecology, natural and artificial radioactivity to faculty and students of the Tajik Technical University. Dmitry Astakhov, a surgical oncologist and Associate Professor at the Department of Oncology and Radiation Medicine at the Burnazyan Federal Medical Biophysical Center, spoke to medical students at the Tajik National University about treating cancer using nuclear technologies.

The second key aspect of the Union's work is raising socially important issues for discussion. These vary by country and include promoting Russian nuclear technologies, combating radiophobia, attracting youth to the industry, and many others.

How often does the Union hold events?

Every year, we organize four to five conferences and roundtable discussions. For example, we held a conference in Dushanbe (Tajikistan) this April, discussing prospects for the application of nuclear technologies and radiation safety issues in Central Asian countries. In May, a roundtable in Minsk (Belarus) assessed the role of nuclear energy in the energy mix of various regions. In June, we celebrated the Union's 15th anniversary and the 80th anniversary of the nuclear industry at the international scientific conference titled "Consolidating Forces and Knowledge in Support of Nuclear Energy and Technology Development in the Central Asian Region" held in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan).

In September, a conference was held in Almaty (Kazakhstan) dedicated to digitalization, accumulation, preservation, and transfer of critical industry knowledge. In the same month, members of the Union participated as observers in the IAEA General Conference. We organized roundtables on the sidelines of the General Conference, participated in other delegates' events, and established contacts with researchers from the IAEA member states.

In October, we plan to hold a roundtable in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) to address tasks related to nuclear infrastructure development, personnel training, and community engagement. Specifically, we will consider radioactive waste management, repair of environmental damage, and rehabilitation of nuclear legacy sites. In November, we plan to hold our reporting and election conference.

In your opinion, what qualities should nuclear professionals possess?

First, dedication to the industry, its traditions and values. Second, deep knowledge of specialized disciplines (which, I might add, are far from being simple to study). Third, a nuclear professional should be a well-rounded individual with broad professional and personal interests.

What advice would you give to aspiring nuclear professionals?

You have chosen to dedicate your lives to the nuclear industry — and I am deeply convinced this is the right choice! Now your task is to bring maximum benefit to the industry and the country. I wish you success on this challenging yet fascinating journey!

Photo by: Wikipedia

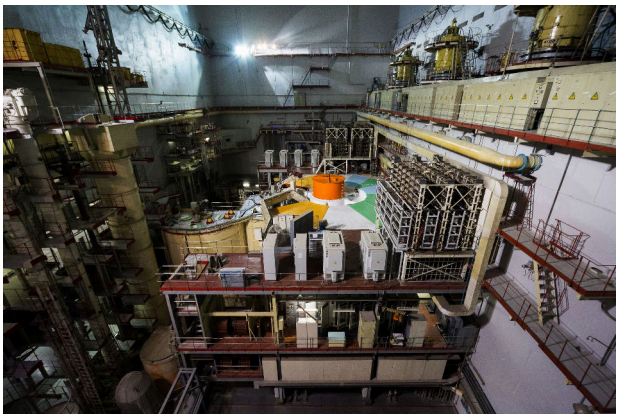
Anniversary for Two Reactors

This year, two fast-neutron reactor units at the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Plant are celebrating anniversaries. Unit 3 with the BN-600 reactor was connected to the power grid in 1980. Unit 4 with the BN-800 reactor was brought online in 2015. Along with generating electricity, these reactors contribute to developing a closed nuclear fuel cycle and implementing Generation IV concepts, which involve reprocessing irradiated fuel assemblies, manufacturing fresh fuel from them, maximizing the use of energy contained in natural uranium, and minimizing waste.

BN-600 and BN-800 are the largest fast-neutron reactors in the world. Both units use sodium as a coolant and rank among the safest and most reliable nuclear reactors globally.

BN-600

The BN-600 has been safely generating electricity, while also being used to test new materials and nuclear fuel for future reactors. For instance, an experimental fuel assembly OS-4 containing mixed uranium-plutonium nitride (MUPN) fuel is being prepared for testing. It is planned to achieve a higher burnup level during irradiation of this experimental assembly.



Also awaiting tests are three experimental assemblies labeled KETVS-MAK. They contain axial-interlaid mixed oxide (MOX) fuel, with the size of fuel rods intended for the BN-1200 reactor (now under design). A distinctive feature of these fuel rods is that their fuel columns include segments with the so-called breeding material. Collectively, these segments form a horizontal layer inside the reactor core, dividing it into two sections. This core structure is assumed to reduce radiation damage to the fuel cladding while maintaining the required fuel burnup. The concept has been theoretically validated in several countries but will be applied in practice for the first time in the Russian BN-1200M. This is a 1,200 MW fast-neutron reactor to be constructed at the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Plant.

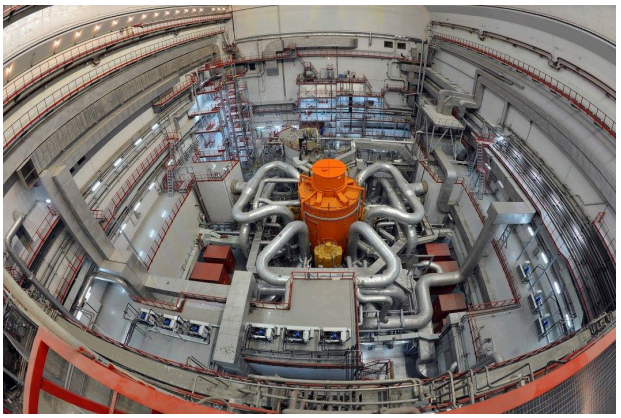
Unit 3 with the BN-600 reactor is currently undergoing scheduled preventive maintenance and retrofitting. “We will load 107 fresh fuel assemblies into the BN-600 core. Among the assemblies to be replaced, three contain MUPN fuel. These fuel assemblies have been for almost a year in the operating reactor. Further research will provide information on the behavior and condition of this new fuel type in prospective Generation IV power units — BN-1200M and BREST,” said Ilya Filin, acting chief engineer of the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Plant.

In addition to refueling, a critical task will be replacing eight evaporators in steam generator No. 4. This is the final stage of work to extend the service life of Unit 3 until 2040, as required by the Russian watchdog Rostekhnadzor. The maintenance program also provides for major repairs on the reactor’s main

circulation pump and 24 valves in the sodium circuit. Additionally, electromechanical relay protection and automation devices in the power output circuit of turbine generator No. 5 will be replaced with microprocessor-based equivalents. The maintenance is scheduled to be completed in autumn 2025.

BN-800

Unit 4 holds special significance for the development of both the Russian and global nuclear industries as its fast-neutron power reactor is currently the only one in the world operating fully on mixed uranium-plutonium oxide (MOX) fuel. Like its BN-600 counterpart, the unit is currently undergoing scheduled preventive maintenance, during which 181 assemblies in the reactor core will be replaced with fresh fuel.



In addition, supplementary pumps, pipelines, and valves will be installed in the stator and rotor cooling systems of the turbine generator. After installation, each system will have two backup pumps, increasing the safety of the power unit's operation. Also, the staff will replace an intermediate heat exchanger and a circulation pump motor, and conduct in-service inspections of the metal structures and components.

The BN-800 is also involved in validating new types of fuel. In July last year, three fuel assemblies with minor actinides added were loaded into the reactor. Americium-241 and neptunium-237 are among the longest-lived and most radiotoxic isotopes present in spent nuclear fuel. The performance and condition of these assemblies in the BN-800 core are expected to experimentally confirm the feasibility of eliminating minor actinides on an industrial scale. "This advantage of fast-neutron reactors allows reducing radioactive waste," noted Ivan Sidorov, Director of the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Plant.

BN-1200

The next step for the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Plant is the construction of a new, fifth power unit with the BN-1200M reactor. This will be the first commercial reactor to become part of a Generation IV power system. Two core configurations are being considered for the BN-1200M, either with uranium-plutonium oxide fuel similar to that used in the BN-800 reactor or with uranium-plutonium nitride fuel planned to be loaded into the BREST-OD-300 reactor. The latter is now under construction in Seversk, Tomsk Region.

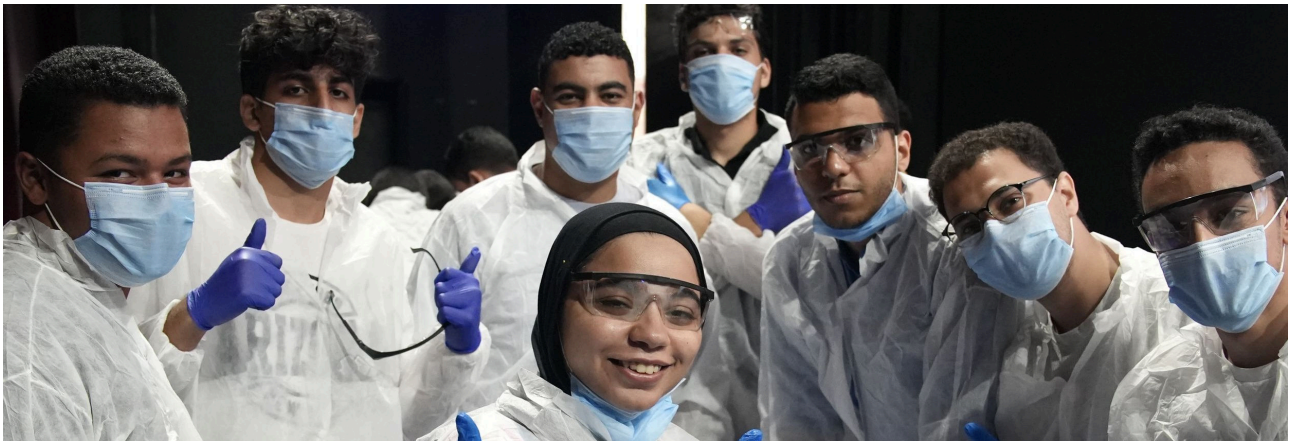
This July, Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev gave a go-ahead to the preparations for the start of construction work. "With the start of work on Unit 5, Beloyarsk reaffirms its status as a leader in the development of fast neutron reactors. It will be an integral part of our cutting-edge project to create a closed nuclear fuel cycle. Advancing in the field of fast reactors will allow us to strengthen the global leadership of Russian nuclear technologies," Alexey Likhachev said at the time. First concrete pouring for the foundation of the main building of Unit 5 is planned for 2027.

The operation of these sodium-cooled reactors draws much interest from nuclear professionals in other countries. A recent example is the visit of a Chinese delegation to the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Plant in July of this year. The guests toured the reactor compartment, turbine hall, and control room of Unit 4, visited the training center, and discussed potential cooperation.

Photo by: Rosenergoatom, "Strana Rosatom" Newspaper, Beloyarsk NPP

African Interest

In August, the IAEA released its Outlook for Nuclear Energy in Africa. The report outlines the current state of the energy sector (including nuclear) on the continent, assesses African countries' contribution to global uranium production, describes the key challenges facing plans to deploy nuclear capacity, recommends mechanisms that could assist in this effort, and provides a positive example—the El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant being constructed by Rosatom in Egypt.



Electricity shortage and uranium availability

Most African countries face a severe shortage of electricity. Around half a billion people have no access to electric power at all. Electricity is generated primarily using fossil fuels.

Africa's main contribution to nuclear energy is uranium mining. Namibia accounts for 11.34% of global natural uranium concentrate production, Niger for 4.08%, and the Republic of South Africa for 0.4% (the IAEA cites data for 2022).

One example mentioned in the report is the Mkuju River project developed by Mantra Resources (controlled by Rosatom). This project is located in Tanzania; its identified resources amount to 58,500 tonnes of uranium. In 2020, the company decided to build a pilot processing facility to begin trial operations using open-pit mining and in-situ leaching methods. By 2022, Mantra Resources had obtained all necessary construction permits, with construction completed and equipment installed by 2023.

The news that did not make it into the report is that Mantra Resources commissioned its pilot facility late this July. The facility will test uranium processing methods and, if necessary, develop optimization solutions. The collected data will inform engineering decisions for the main processing plant with a production capacity of up to 3,000 tonnes of uranium per year. Construction of the main plant is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2026, with commissioning planned for 2029. The project is expected to create over 4,000 new jobs in the mining sector and related industries during the construction and operation phases. The project is also expected to contribute to the development of regional infrastructure, including the road network in the Namtumbo region.

Nuclear power plants: reality and prospects

South Africa is currently the only country on the continent generating nuclear electricity. The first and second units of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station with a combined electrical capacity of 1,854 MW were launched in 1984 and 1985, respectively.

Many African countries have expressed interest in developing nuclear power generation, but these plans are at different stages of implementation. Namibia, Togo, Burkina Faso, and other countries — nine in total — are at the earliest stage, Pre-phase 1.

Algeria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Niger, and several others — ten countries in total — have begun necessary discussions prior to deciding to launch a nuclear power deployment program. IAEA experts refer to this stage as Phase 1. Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria are in Phase 2, preparing to sign contracts and begin construction after key decisions have been made.

Phase 3 means that activities related to implementing the first nuclear generation project are completed. Only one country in Africa — Egypt — is at this stage. Its activities in the nuclear sector are cited in the IAEA report as a success story.

Egypt is the only country in Africa where a nuclear power plant is currently under construction. This is the four-unit El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant with VVER-1200 reactors, being built by Rosatom. Upon completion, it will be the largest and most powerful nuclear power plant in Africa, with a total capacity of 4.8 GW. It is expected to meet about 10% of the country's energy needs. The project has already created thousands of jobs, contributing to the development of nuclear science, engineering expertise, and workforce competencies in the country.

Egypt is cooperating with the IAEA as part of the El Dabaa construction project. The country has hosted several IAEA peer review missions, including the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review (INIR) mission, a site and external events design (SEED) mission, and a technical safety review. The parties plan to conduct additional missions and activities before the first unit enters commercial operation.

Overall, the total power generation capacity in African countries is projected to increase by 47% by 2030 and nearly sevenfold by 2050, according to the report. In the optimistic scenario, nuclear generation capacity is expected to grow by more than three times by 2030 and over tenfold by 2050, compared to the total nuclear capacity in 2022. In the pessimistic scenario, nuclear capacity will approximately double by 2030 and increase fivefold by 2050 compared to the 2022 level. However, it should be understood that such high figures are a result of a low base effect.

By 2050, power generation capacity in Africa could grow nearly sevenfold, and nuclear generation capacity more than tenfold, according to the IAEA.

Challenges and solutions

The desire of African governments to deploy nuclear capacity faces a number of challenges of various kinds.

A technical challenge is that local power grids are unprepared to integrate large-capacity nuclear power plants. In the report, agency experts suggest considering small modular reactors (SMRs). "As nuclear technology evolves, African countries with small electrical grids or smaller economies can consider SMRs, as this technology promises smaller amounts of upfront capital, smaller electrical output and quicker deployment, which make the SMR technology ideal for most of these countries," the report says.

However, the authors of the report believe there are currently no commercially viable offers in the SMR segment. Yet it should be recalled that the world's first export contract for the construction of an SMR nuclear power plant with RITM-200 reactors has already been signed: Rosatom and Uzbekistan concluded it in May 2024. Moreover, Rosatom is actively discussing the construction of SMRs with various, including African, countries.

The most critical challenge to building nuclear power plants — even small ones — in African countries is the lack of financing. According to the estimates by IAEA experts, achieving even the pessimistic scenario targets would require over USD 100 billion. A successful example of financing a nuclear power plant in an African country is, once again, Egypt's El Dabaa NPP. "Similar to other nuclear power projects in other emerging markets and low to middle income countries, Egypt's El Dabaa project receives

significant concessional loans from its supplier, the Russian Federation, with a favorable interest rate and a favorable repayment period. Such vendor financing, if available, would further the development of nuclear energy in African countries, where both clean energy and climate investment are much needed," the report says.

The IAEA also places great hope on cooperation with the World Bank. On June 26, 2025, the agency and the World Bank Group formalized a partnership supporting the safe, reliable, and responsible use of nuclear energy. Under the partnership, the World Bank intends to contribute to extending the service life of existing nuclear power units and support the modernization of power systems and associated infrastructure. It will also work to increase the potential of small and medium-sized reactors. "The agreement will alter and influence the influx of direct financial resources into the nuclear power sector. The agreement could also serve as a catalyst for broader engagement by other multilateral banks opening new avenues for African countries to access financing for their nuclear power programs. This would make more resources available to fiscally constrained economies in Africa to finance nuclear power programs," the report notes.

The IAEA also proposes several ways to reduce costs and share risks. One of them is creating an 'order book' for SMRs. The essence of this solution is to form a consortium of potential consumers who would guarantee electricity sales. Reliable offtake would improve project feasibility and attract financing and professionals from multiple sources while sharing risks among stakeholders.
A second option is to involve mining companies in financing, as they traditionally act as major electricity consumers and have a strong interest in reliable power supply for their operations.

"As African countries experience rapid population growth and industrialization, nuclear energy is increasingly viewed not only as a reliable and low-carbon solution but also as a means of supporting socioeconomic development and long-term energy independence," the authors of the report believe. The IAEA offers various forms of expert support that could help accelerate the implementation of nuclear energy projects in African countries.

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Nuclear Education Without Borders

Rosatom is expanding its international educational initiatives. Female African students from Rosatom's partner universities won a competition organized by the IAEA; winners of the Atoms Empowering Africa 2025 video contest visited key Russian nuclear sites, and foreign students from MEPhI took a technical tour of the Novovoronezh Nuclear Power Plant.

Female African students from Rosatom's partner universities have won the international IAEA competition for female students "Shaping Africa's Future Through Nuclear Sciences and Technology." The event provides young scientists with an opportunity to present their ideas and research to international experts in nuclear energy. Among the winners were Sohyla Montasser Ahmed Aboudeif, a graduate student at the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology from Egypt; Meron Mazenga Demesse, a student at the Nuclear Energy Institute of the National Nuclear Research Institute (MEPhI) from Ethiopia; and Grace Nabbe Mbofvana, a student from Zambia.

"Participating in this competition gave us a chance to demonstrate our knowledge and skills, and also to propose nuclear-based solutions for the current challenges faced by our countries. We are very happy that our efforts have been duly recognized, and we hope our experience will inspire other students to actively participate in international initiatives," said Sohyla Montasser Ahmed Aboudeif.

The proposals of these young professionals were recognized as the best among those of other numerous competitors, emphasizing the high level of theoretical and practical training at Russian universities and their professional potential in nuclear sciences. The winners were formally awarded at the 69th IAEA General Conference, where they joined mentoring sessions with female nuclear industry leaders organized with support from the Women in Nuclear Global, and also took part in a technical tour.

Winners of the Atoms Empowering Africa 2025 video contest

Meanwhile, winners of the Atoms Empowering Africa 2025 video contest visited landmark sites of the Russian nuclear industry. In Moscow, they visited the Atom Museum, one of the most advanced science promotion centers in the country. The cultural program included guided tours of Red Square and the Kremlin, allowing young professionals from South Africa, Egypt, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, and Namibia to explore Russia's rich heritage in greater depth. The finalists

also visited Rosatom's Technical Academy in Obninsk, a leading training center for nuclear professionals, and the Obninsk Nuclear Power Plant.

"This trip opened new horizons for me. Visiting Obninsk and learning about the educational and technological aspects of nuclear energy has inspired me to contribute to the development of clean energy in Africa," said Angel Makibi, one of the finalists.

Technical tour of the nuclear plant

Simultaneously, the Novovoronezh Nuclear Power Plant hosted a technical tour for foreign students of the National Nuclear Research Institute (MEPhI) from 10 countries. Thirty-nine students from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Turkey, and other countries participated in the tour. Novovoronezh employees provided detailed explanations about the principles of safe equipment operation and the specifics of technological processes.

During the visit, students learned about the operation of the innovative Novovoronezh Unit 6. Equipped with a VVER-1200 reactor, this unit belongs to Generation III+ and represents Rosatom's flagship design. This reactor design is used at six operating power units, four in Russia and two in the Republic of Belarus. Besides, power units with VVER-1200 reactors are being built in Bangladesh, Hungary, Egypt, Turkey, and China.

"I really liked that I could see the actual equipment of an operating nuclear station after studying theory. It was fascinating to see everything with my own eyes. I want to build a career in the nuclear industry, but I will have to go to Brazil or Argentina for that. In Ecuador, more than 60% of electricity comes from hydropower stations — we do not have any nuclear power plants yet. However, seminars are starting to be held, and strong interest is emerging. If I became president, I would immediately approach Rosatom to build Ecuador's first nuclear power plant," said Bryan Fernando, a fifth-year student at the Obninsk Institute for Nuclear Power Engineering from Ecuador.

Photo by: Woman in Nuclear, Novovoronezh NPP, IPPE (Institute of Physics and Power Engineering)