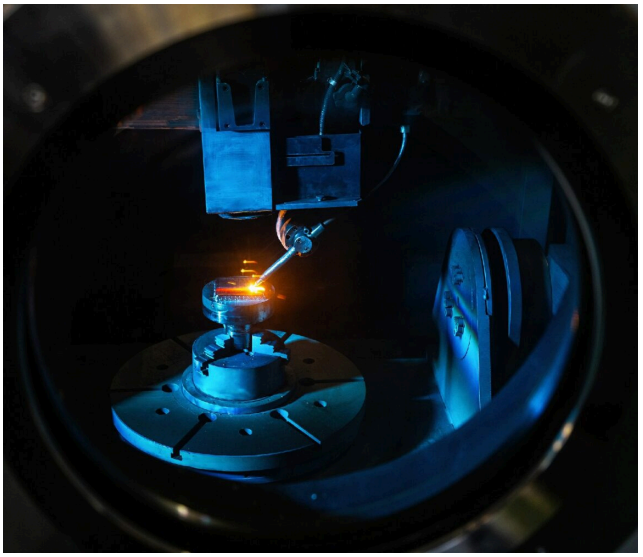
# ROSATOM NEWSLETTER

## 01.

### STORIES

New Capabilities of Rosatom's 3D Printers
Showcasing Fast Reactors
Calling All Masters, Creators, and Seekers



## 02.

### TRENDS

Rosatom and Indonesia: Strategic Dialogue

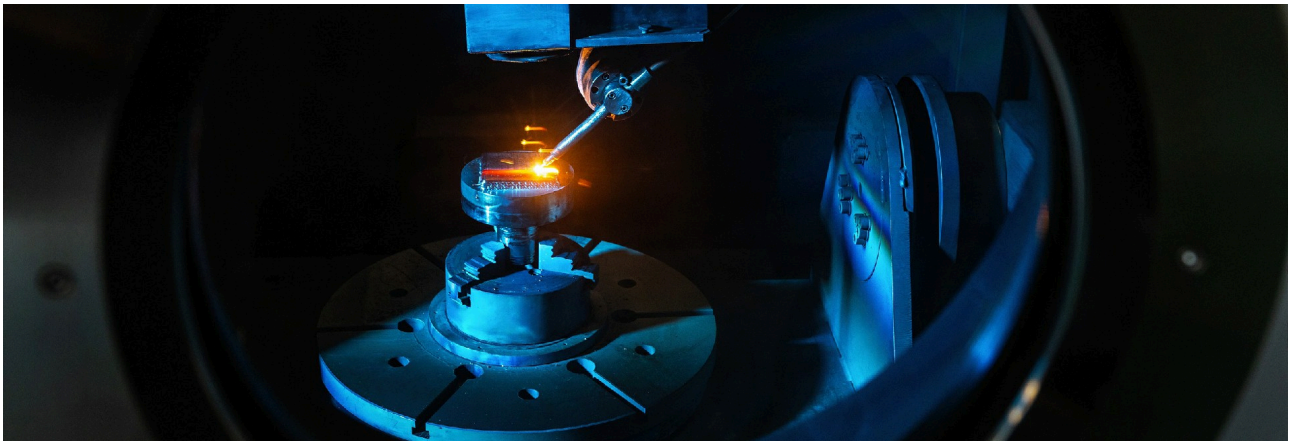
## 03.

### REGIONAL STORIES

**Bangladesh.** Unit 1 Poised for Launch
**Kazakhstan.** Nuclear Power Plant for Kazakhstan

# New Capabilities of Rosatom's 3D Printers

Rosatom has made the first delivery of its proprietary 3D printer to India, where it will be used to print components for the aerospace industry. This delivery confirms market interest in the equipment developed by the Russian nuclear corporation. Moving forward, Rosatom intends to expand its line of additive manufacturing products.



The advantages of 3D printing include the ability to manufacture complex-shaped products in a single operation, reduce component weight, optimize geometry, and minimize material consumption. By eliminating the need for casting and milling, reducing the reliance on expensive alloys, and enabling material recycling, 3D printing significantly cuts both lead times and production costs for small-batch manufacturing.

## Large RusBeam 2800

Rosatom has supplied a RusBeam 2800 industrial 3D printer to the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The printer operates using electron beam additive manufacturing (EBAM) technology. "We won the tender by offering, along with Russian-made equipment, our expertise, materials, and services, tailoring them to the customer's specific needs," said Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev. With this delivery, Rosatom is making a sizable contribution to the strategic space partnership between Russia and India.

The system ensures high speed (50 mm/s) and precision when printing large parts from titanium, refractory alloys, and superalloys. The RusBeam 2800 can print parts up to 2.8 meters high and weighing up to 4 tonnes, including parts of complex geometric shapes. The system's output capacity allows manufacturing a 50 kg part in approximately five hours, depending on the product's geometry. For the Indian customer, Rosatom engineers developed unique software for the printer's control system.

ISRO is expected to use the RusBeam 2800 to print prototypes and components for future orbital infrastructure and deep-space exploration vehicles, including the Gaganyaan spacecraft, the Bharatiya Antariksha Station, and the Chandrayaan lunar mission program.


Cooperation with the Indian customer expands the footprint of Rosatom's 3D printers in the international market. Previously, the nuclear corporation's equipment was delivered to the Additive Technologies Center in Minsk (a joint venture with Belarusian partners).

Rosatom will continue to develop the segment of

printing large parts using direct metal deposition (DMD) and wire arc additive manufacturing (WAAM) technologies, alongside EBAM: the Russian corporation is confident that equipment manufacturers will increasingly adopt these methods.

## Compact RusMelt 150M

In parallel, Rosatom is expanding its line of 3D printers with compact models. At the Metalloobrabotka 2026 exhibition held in Moscow this May, the nuclear corporation presented its RusMelt 150M printer, which operates using selective laser melting (SLM) technology. The printer is designed for applications in medicine, industry, and scientific research. It can be used to manufacture medical products (such as dental implants, dental frameworks, and reconstruction plates), industrial components (nozzles, brackets, and tooling), and parts for laboratory, testing, and auxiliary equipment (holders, heat exchangers, complex-shaped mini-reactors, etc.).

Weighing just over 900 kg, the RusMelt 150M does not require a special foundation. It is highly compact, consisting of only a single module. The build chamber features a diameter of 150 mm and a height of 200 mm. The printer is equipped with a single laser, and the positioning error of the laser beam does not exceed 20 μm.

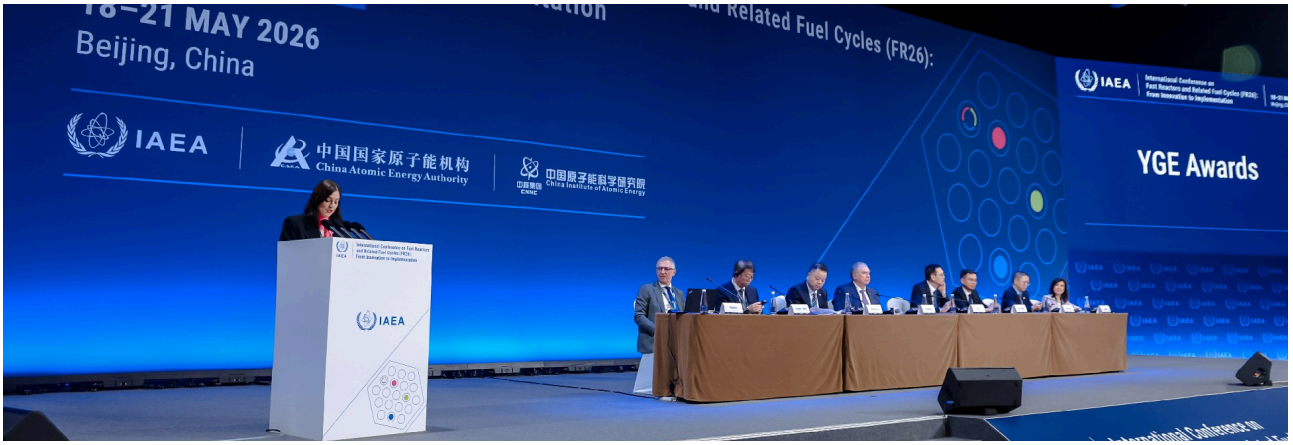
The RusMelt 150M builds parts at a rate of 15 cubic centimeters per hour using stainless steel, heat-resistant nickel alloys, cobalt-chromium alloys, titanium, and aluminum. A video monitoring system for print quality control allows for real-time observation of the process, capturing 60 high-resolution frames per second.

Thanks to its compact footprint and small build chamber volume, the RusMelt 150M minimizes the consumption of gas needed for the chamber's inert atmosphere, as well as electricity and metal printing powder. This compact SLM printer significantly lowers the entry barrier for metal 3D printing, as it requires relatively low capital investment and enables rapid project launch.

Photo by: Rosatom Fuel Company TVEL, Rosatom Additive Technologies LLC

# Showcasing Fast Reactors

Rosatom researchers and executives took part in the IAEA International Conference on Fast Reactors and Related Fuel Cycles (FR26) held in China from May 18 to 21. Russian nuclear professionals presented their concepts and developments regarding the role of fast reactors in the future of nuclear energy.




The conference, the fifth in its series, was themed "From Innovation to Implementation." Evgeny Adamov, Honorary Chair of the conference and Scientific Director of Rosatom's Proryv (Breakthrough) Project, addressed the attendees during the plenary session. "Today, Russia and China are at the forefront of developing Generation IV nuclear energy technologies, and holding two of the five IAEA fast reactor conferences in these countries is a logical recognition of this fact," he noted.

Evgeny Adamov also outlined the challenges facing the global nuclear industry. These include a growing uranium deficit, the underutilization of its energy potential, delayed solutions to the spent nuclear fuel problem, non-proliferation issues, and the fact that the competitiveness of nuclear generation is not obvious to everyone.

## Generation IV chooses fast reactors

A new nuclear technology platform involving fast neutron reactors can address these challenges, Evgeny Adamov pointed out. This is precisely the approach being implemented in Seversk (Russia) under the Proryv Project. A Pilot Demonstration Energy Complex (PDEC) is currently under construction there, featuring the lead-cooled BREST-OD-300 reactor and an on-site closed fuel cycle facility with modules for fuel fabrication/refabrication and spent nuclear fuel reprocessing.

Speaking at the plenary session, Alexander Lokshin, Rosatom Deputy Director General for New Nuclear Energy Products, also discussed the ability of Generation IV fast-reactor systems with closed nuclear fuel cycle solutions to enhance the appeal of nuclear energy and increase its contribution to a sustainable global energy supply for millennia to come. "Fast neutron reactors coupled with a closed fuel cycle technology are not just a means to increase the efficiency of nuclear power — they are a prerequisite for its long-term survival," he emphasized.

Russia is a long-standing leader in fast reactor technologies. For instance, Unit 3 at the Beloyarsk NPP, equipped with a BN-600 fast neutron reactor, has been operating in the country since 1980. Along with safely generating electric power, it is used for fuel research. In 2015, Beloyarsk Unit 4, featuring a BN-800 reactor, was connected to the grid. It is currently the world's only commercial power unit running on mixed uranium-plutonium oxide (MOX) fuel. It is also used to research new fuel types, which are essential for closing the nuclear fuel cycle.

The construction of power units with fast reactors at the Beloyarsk NPP will continue. Preparations are currently underway to begin the construction of Unit 5 with a BN-1200 reactor. Overall, according to the current Power Plant Location Master Plan 2042, Russia intends to build nine power units equipped with fast reactors.

## Fuel with minor actinides

Rosatom is busy developing fuel for Generation IV systems. In April, the world's first pilot operation program for uranium-plutonium MOX fuel doped with minor actinides was completed at Beloyarsk Unit 4. Minor actinides are the most radiotoxic and long-lived artificial transuranic elements contained in spent nuclear fuel (SNF). Primarily, this refers to neptunium, americium, and curium. Transmuting (or "burning") them in fast reactors will drastically reduce SNF storage times and the volume of waste requiring deep geological repositories.

"The transmutation of minor actinides in a reactor is not a one-off experiment; it is a long-term strategy. Before scaling this solution to a commercial level, we are demonstrating its technological feasibility, proving that the concept works," said Alexander Ugryumov, Senior Vice President for Research and Development at TVEL.

At the next stage, TVEL intends to increase the minor actinide content in experimental MOX fuel assemblies, add minor actinides to mixed uranium-plutonium nitride (MUPN) fuel for fast reactors, and trial heterogeneous transmutation. In this approach, minor actinides are not mixed into the uranium-plutonium fuel but are instead placed into separate fuel rods or dedicated assemblies to be loaded into specific zones of the reactor core.

To validate the minor actinide transmutation technology on a commercial scale, there are plans to construct a molten salt research reactor at the Mining and Chemical Plant (part of Rosatom) in Zheleznogorsk.

Photo by: Engineering Division of Rosatom State Corporation, Balakovo NPP, the IAEA

# Calling All Masters, Creators, and Seekers

The seventh season of the Icebreaker of Knowledge initiative, organized with input from Rosatom, has kicked off. The competition for teenagers aged 14 to 16 will take place in Russia and 22 other countries. The winners will embark on an expedition to the North Pole aboard the 50 Let Pobedy nuclear icebreaker.


This year, contestants will compete across three tracks: *Seeker* (aimed at future scientists, researchers, and science communicators); *Creator* (for young people who see themselves as engineers, designers, and developers); and *Master* (for those interested in pursuing technical and vocational professions). The Master track is a new addition to the competition. “Today, equipment adjusters, digital production system specialists, and other skilled trades professionals are in unprecedented demand,” Russian Minister of Education Sergey Kravtsov commented on the new track.

After selecting a track, the contestants participated in webinars featuring scientists, engineers, and experts from Rosatom. At the end of each session, they answered review questions to earn points. They then took tests evaluating their stress resistance, general knowledge, and creative problem-solving skills through thematic case studies. The tasks were designed to closely mirror the realities of the nuclear industry. In Russia, over 73,000 people took part in the selection process. The top 240 advanced to the next stage, where they filmed videos based on a thematic assignment.

In Russia, the selection process was organized by region. The 96 high school and university students who demonstrated the best results in the online stages — four from each of Russia’s eight federal districts — traveled to the in-person semifinals. There, the contestants solved practical challenges facing the nuclear sector in areas such as nuclear energy, quantum technologies, nuclear medicine, and the sustainable development of the Arctic. Two teams from each district competed in the final held in June in Moscow. The team with the highest score will travel to the North Pole.


Young people from Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, Tanzania, Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam participated in the Icebreaker of Knowledge project for the third consecutive year. This year, the competitive selections ran from May 5 to June 15 in three stages. The first was a science quiz. The second involved

completing assignments that were based on a series of webinars covering topics vital to Rosatom. The ten finalists from each country with the highest scores from the first two stages created video pitches on the final assignment's theme. Ultimately, one representative from each country will board the icebreaker.

Several other participants will travel to the North Pole as winners of the Bolshaya Peremena (Big Break) competition and other international, federal, regional, and industry-specific educational initiatives.

The students will spend 10 days aboard the nuclear icebreaker, exploring the Arctic alongside top experts, science communicators, and bloggers. A packed educational program awaits the members of the expedition, while outside the ship lies the harsh Arctic environment: icebergs and ice floes, polar bears, seabird colonies, and, with a bit of luck, whales.

The Icebreaker of Knowledge scientific and educational initiative promotes natural sciences and nuclear technologies, supports talented children, and fosters their skills and career guidance. Over the previous six seasons, more than 400 high school and university students from various countries have participated in these Arctic expeditions. The 50 Let Pobedy icebreaker, along with seven other nuclear icebreakers, belongs to Rosatom's subsidiary Atomflot, the Russian nuclear fleet operator. Russia remains the world's only country having a nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet.

Photo by: Rosatom Communications Center, Nuclear Industry Information Center (ANO ICAO), Atom Foundation

# Rosatom and Indonesia: Strategic Dialogue

Rosatom is expanding its cooperation with Indonesia. This collaboration reached the highest level in May, as Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev had a meeting with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto. In this interview, Anna Belokoneva, Head of Rosatom's country office in Indonesia, speaks about the current state of the country's energy sector and the areas of cooperation that interest both parties.

**In your opinion, why is Indonesia interested in using nuclear energy?**

Indonesia is an actively developing country with a young, rapidly growing population. Along with economic growth comes an increase in electricity consumption. Therefore, the energy issue is key, especially taking into account current geopolitical developments.

The construction of a nuclear power plant in the country has been planned more than once, and today's veterans often say: "We are not newcomers, we are latecomers," referring to the Indonesian government's repeated attempts to integrate nuclear power into the country's energy mix. However, it seems today that these plans have every chance of being fulfilled: nuclear energy is included in Indonesia's official energy programs, both short-term (500 MW by 2033) and long-term (35 GW by 2060). The idea of developing the national nuclear industry in Indonesia is on the table, and Rosatom's competencies are in demand like never before.

**What needs of Indonesia's fast-growing economy can nuclear generation meet?**

The role of nuclear new build projects for Indonesia, as for any country, is not limited solely to providing electricity. First, there are additional socio-economic effects that range from creating new jobs to developing the new scientific disciplines that nuclear technologies bring.

Second, Indonesia has set a goal to achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2060, and the government understands that this goal cannot be achieved without a sufficient share of nuclear generation, which provides baseload power, unlike most other low-carbon energy sources. This is precisely why nuclear generation has been added to national energy plans.

Third, nuclear generation is also a matter of national energy security, as the lifecycle of a nuclear station is no less than 60 years, and the price of electricity it generates is far less dependent on global energy price fluctuations.

Another important reason for the focus on nuclear power is the rapid development of digital technologies and artificial intelligence. Data centers,

which are being built at scale across Indonesia, require large amounts of stable, clean energy, which NPPs are uniquely positioned to provide.

It is also important to remember that this country is a vast archipelago consisting of over 17,000 islands. For these islands, especially the remote ones where electricity is often generated using expensive diesel, Rosatom's unparalleled offering — floating power units (FPUs) — becomes an ideal solution. FPUs can be deployed where building a large onshore power plant is impossible due to geographic and seismic specifics or limited power demand.


## Does Indonesia have experience using nuclear technologies in non-energy sectors?

Yes, indeed. Indonesia is no novice in non-energy nuclear and radiation technologies. The country operates three research reactors. All of them are located on the island of Java and were commissioned in 1965, 1979, and 1987. Indonesia has experience producing fuel for these reactors, as well as producing isotopes using them. We are currently discussing cooperation with our Indonesian colleagues in these areas as well.

## Could you please describe what the national nuclear infrastructure looks like?

The previously existing national nuclear energy agency, BATAN, was actively involved in developing the use of nuclear technologies in non-energy sectors. In 2021, BATAN became part of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), and currently, a separate research organization within BRIN — ORTN — handles nuclear research. The agency has experience in the production of isotopes and radiopharmaceuticals, as well as irradiation of products. Furthermore, the country has its own nuclear regulator, BAPETEN, which collaborates with the IAEA. A regulatory framework for the development of nuclear energy has been established. Nuclear disciplines are studied at the country's leading universities: ITB, UGM, and Politek Nuklir.

The development of nuclear energy is fully supported by the national government. Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto has discussed this issue multiple times during meetings with Russian President Vladimir Putin. On May 12 of this year, Prabowo Subianto met with Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev. In addition to the President, the meeting was attended by ministers and heads of key agencies and organizations, all of them stakeholders in the country's nuclear program. Participants of the meeting discussed cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including nuclear generation projects, nuclear infrastructure, personnel training, and non-energy applications of nuclear technologies.

## What is the Indonesian public's attitude toward nuclear power?

Not everyone is well aware of the advantages that nuclear technologies bring; many harbor certain fears and stereotypes. For this reason, there is an understanding among the stakeholders in nuclear energy development that one of the key tasks right now is informing the public about the safety of modern nuclear power plants and the long-term impact they will have on regional development, human well-being, and national sovereignty.

In this regard, the existing references for our nuclear technologies are important. The latest generation of Russian nuclear plants is successfully operating both in Russia and abroad, and Rosatom has accumulated unparalleled experience in building nuclear facilities in other countries.

**Could you please tell us about your work to promote nuclear technologies in Indonesia?**

We offer our partners the opportunity to personally verify the reliability of Russian nuclear technologies: we regularly organize visits to Russian-designed nuclear plants. For instance, several official Indonesian delegations have visited the Kalinin and Leningrad NPPs over the past two years. Groups of Indonesian journalists have twice visited the floating nuclear power plant in Pevek, the Kalinin NPP, the factory where RITM small modular reactors are manufactured, and the Atom Museum.

Participating in the Icebreaker of Knowledge 2025 international Arctic expedition organized by Rosatom was an unforgettable experience for student Priya Wicaksono and Professor Topan Setiadipura from Indonesia. Along with school students, university students, and scientists from 21 countries, they traveled to the North Pole on a nuclear icebreaker. Priya planted the national flag at the top of the world on August 17, 2025, on the day of the 80th anniversary of Indonesia's independence and his own birthday.

Additionally, we are launching initiatives aimed at disseminating knowledge about nuclear technologies among youth in Indonesia. For example, in partnership with BRIN and Tomsk Polytechnic University, we held the national stage of the Global HackAtom international student competition in 2025. Applications were submitted by 39 teams from various Indonesian universities. As part of the competition, Russian experts delivered lectures on Rosatom's nuclear and radiation technologies and their role in improving people's lives. The students asked many insightful questions. The winning team from Padjadjaran University traveled to the HackAtom Grand Final in Moscow and took second place.

A deeper dive into the Russian nuclear industry is for Indonesian students to study nuclear-related professions in Russia. Currently, there are 29 such students. Thirteen scholarships have been allocated for the next academic year. The knowledge and experience these graduates acquire during their studies and internships in Russia will help build trust in Russian nuclear technologies.

We are also introducing the broader population of the country to nuclear technologies. For instance, two Indonesian fishermen from the province of Southeast Sulawesi participated in "atomic" fishing in 2025 — that was an international amateur fishing tournament organized by Rosatom. Last year, it was held near the Akkuyu NPP construction site in Türkiye, and the anglers could visit the plant and talk to local residents. Upon returning home, they shared their impressions with friends and neighbors. This year, the competition will be held in Russia near one of the nuclear power plants, and we also expect Indonesian fishermen to participate.

**How would you describe the specific cultural traits of Indonesia?**

Indonesians are very friendly and polite people. They are generous with smiles, kind words, and treats. As for the local corporate culture, harsh or overly formal communication is not customary. Lack of restraint, pressure, and uncompromising positions are unacceptable in professional communications. During negotiations and business events, partners strive to create a comfortable atmosphere.

Trust between partners is crucial and is achieved through prolonged personal contacts. Decisions are often made through joint discussions, debate, and the search for compromise.

In Indonesia, one must be flexible regarding schedules and deadlines. Another trait of the local culture is the absence of a direct refusal. Personal, trusting relationships with partners help you understand their real position on any given issue. People also develop the ability to read between the lines and pick up on hints, and, when necessary, not to be afraid to discuss the same issue multiple times, re-asking and clarifying to perfectly understand the partner's position.

Another trait I admire in Indonesians is their deep respect for their cultural heritage, not just in words but in daily life. Most conferences begin with a performance by a dance troupe in national dress, typically performing a dance based on the traditions of Indonesia's various peoples. And clothing featuring traditional batik patterns is a recognized formal dress code. It is welcomed at business meetings as well as at the highest-level events. Even in schools, there is one mandatory day a week to wear batik or a kebaya (traditional women's clothing). If a foreigner wears a long-sleeved batik shirt to negotiations, it is perceived as a sign of respect.

Photo by: Rosatom State Corporation, Rosatom International Network, Unsplash

# Unit 1 Poised for Launch

The loading of nuclear fuel into the reactor of Rooppur Unit 1 has been completed, marking the end of a crucial stage in preparing the unit for first electricity. The next step is bringing the reactor to first criticality and its gradual power ascension.


Fresh nuclear fuel loading has been completed at Unit 1 of the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant. This process commenced on April 28, 2026, marking one of the key stages in preparing the unit for first electricity. Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev and Bangladesh Minister of Science and Technology Fakir Mahbub Anam gave the green light for the fuel loading.

“Civil nuclear energy will play a key role in ensuring national energy security, accelerating industrialization and promoting the development of a technology-based economy. The Rooppur NPP project serves as a symbol of Bangladesh’s scientific progress and demonstrates the country’s readiness and ability to responsibly and efficiently adopt advanced technologies,” said Fakir Mahbub Anam.

A total of 163 fuel assemblies were sequentially loaded into the reactor core. The fuel was manufactured at the Novosibirsk Chemical Concentrates Plant in Russia.

“We strictly followed the initial core loading program, process regulations, and safety standards for nuclear energy. As the next step, we will install the reactor vessel head and connect all necessary in-core monitoring systems,” said Alexey Deriy, Vice President for Bangladeshi Projects at AtomStroyExport. “After that, we will conduct hundreds of tests to confirm that all plant systems operate safely and reliably.”

In the near future, the reactor will be brought to first criticality, after which a gradual power ascension will begin. These operations precede the first electricity phase and the pilot operation of Rooppur Unit 1.

## Power plant control system

Concurrently with the nuclear fuel loading, Rosatom supplied an instrumentation and control (I&C) system for the first power unit. The delivery included 22 subsystems of the I&C system and an automated radiation monitoring system (ARMS). They monitor equipment operation, power output to the grid, and plant processes at the power unit both during the commissioning phase and throughout subsequent operation.

“All I&C equipment for Rooppur Unit 1 has been delivered and adjusted at the construction site. As part of the project, we have implemented a number of improvements. For example, the automated radiation monitoring system is arranged, for the first time ever, in a compact skid-mounted design,” commented Gleb Murashov, Managing Director for I&C at RASU JSC.

## Future prospects

By the end of 2026, Rooppur Unit 1 is expected to begin supplying electricity to consumers. Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev held a meeting with Bangladesh Prime Minister Tarique Rahman to discuss the progress of the Rooppur NPP construction project. The parties emphasized the strategic importance of the project for the Bangladeshi power grid and reaffirmed their commitment to its successful and timely implementation.

“Russia-Bangladesh cooperation in the nuclear sector is a shining example of a strategic partnership based on trust, mutual respect, and a drive for technological development. We highly value the level of cooperation achieved during the implementation of this large-scale Rooppur NPP construction project. I am confident that the successful completion of the project will lay a solid foundation for further expanding cooperation between the two countries and will open up new opportunities for joint high-tech projects in both the energy sector and related industries, science, and education,” Alexey Likhachev said.

Photo by: ASE JSC, PJSC “NZHK”

# Nuclear Power Plant for Kazakhstan

Russia and Kazakhstan have signed an intergovernmental agreement on the construction of the Balkhash Nuclear Power Plant with two VVER-1200 reactors. The parties reported the completion of over 90% of engineering surveys at the site. Additionally, Kazakhstan hosted the national stage of the Rosatom-supported Global HackAtom engineering hackathon, where 80 students developed digital solutions for managing the future plant.


Russia and Kazakhstan signed an intergovernmental agreement on the construction of the Balkhash Nuclear Power Plant during Russian President Vladimir Putin's state visit to the country. The document defines the scope of the plant's construction project, which involves building two Russian-designed power units with VVER-1200 reactors in accordance with Russian best practices. The agreement covers key areas of cooperation throughout the nuclear plant's service life, including maintenance services and fuel supplies.

"We highly value our long-standing partnership with Kazakhstan and are convinced that Russian nuclear technologies will lay a strong foundation for the country's energy independence and sustainable development. Today, our collaboration is scaling to new heights, unlocking new opportunities for economic and technological growth," said Rosatom Director General Alexey Likhachev.

The agreement was signed in Kazakhstan by Alexey Likhachev and Almasadam Satkaliyev, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Later, the executives met again in Moscow during the Kazakh delegation's visit to Russia.

The parties discussed a wide range of matters regarding nuclear cooperation and praised the work that followed the ceremony marking the start of construction at the Balkhash NPP.

"Site surveys are in full swing. Our entire workplan is perfectly on track," Alexey Likhachev pointed out.

To date, over 90% of field engineering surveys have been completed; this will help determine the exact location of the plant while taking all safety requirements into account. The parties also discussed the development of the project's contractual and legal framework and agreed to continue their contacts in the near future.

## Hackathon for future nuclear professionals

Concurrently, Kazakhstan hosted the national stage of the Global HackAtom international student championship with Rosatom's support. This is an engineering hackathon that brings together young nuclear professionals from various countries. The event was attended by 80 students from Kazakh universities.

Over two days, 16 student teams developed an interactive application for effectively managing the construction phase of the nuclear power plant in Kazakhstan. On the first day, representatives from Rosatom's flagship universities delivered lectures on nuclear and digital technologies for plant lifecycle management. On the second day, the teams defended their projects before an expert jury.

"Rosatom pays special attention to unlocking the potential of young people and raising the prestige of engineering professions. Educational and outreach projects such as Global HackAtom help shape a new generation of nuclear industry professionals, including in partner countries," emphasized Ruslan Nuralin, Deputy Director General at Rosatom Central Asia.

The winner was the BioTeam from Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. They will represent Kazakhstan in the Global HackAtom Final, which will be held in September 2026 as part of the International Youth Festival.

Photo by: Press Service of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Rosatom State Corporation