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International Atomic Energy Project as a driver of integrated development of territories

The IAEA predicts that in the middle of the 21st century, the total capacity of nuclear energy could grow by more than two and a half times and reach almost a thousand GW. Moreover, in the large part of the growth in demand for peaceful atom will be ensured by the countries of the Global South and East, which are strengthening their technological and industrial potential. Another significant factor of the growing interest in nuclear energy is the relevance for green standards and technologies which minimize the impact to the environment and climate, at the same time the nuclear power plants are an important source of clean, low-carbon energy. It favourably differs of other energy sources by the price ratio, environmental component, and the ability to provide stable energy capacity. The State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom (Rosatom) plays a key role in the production of atomic energy in Russia. Today, Rosatom continues to build 39 power units in 11 countries around the world: Hungary, Latin America, Bolivia, Bangladesh and others. The authors of the article presented an analysis of international projects, highlighting the most significant effects obtained from the creation of nuclear power plants. The authors of the article presented an analysis of international projects, and highlighted the most significant effects obtained from the creation of nuclear power plants. Special attention was paid to the implementation of the megaproject of the international intergovernmental atomic energy complex "El-Dabaa" in Egypt. The article highlights the relationship between the Russian Federation and the Arab Republic of Egypt at the field of nuclear energy, their agreement of cooperation in the construction and operation of a nuclear power plant in Egypt, examines the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the project, and also describes and systematizes the results and effects of the project (technical, political, social, economic, and development effects of the territory).

Keywords: *International project, international cooperation, nuclear energy, nuclear power plant, NPP, State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom, integrated development of the territory, El Dabaa NPP (Egypt), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), socio-economic effects, territorial development effects, technological effects*

Electricity consumption is growing rapidly worldwide: according to estimates by the International Energy Agency (IEA), global electricity consumption increased by 4.3 % in 2024, and growth of 4 % per annum is forecast for 2025–2027¹. The reasons for the rapid growth in energy consumption include the development of industrial production, an increase in the number and capacity of data centres, the development of electric transport, the use of air conditioning systems in buildings and premises (especially in countries with hot climates), and the overall electrification of the economy worldwide (Fig. 1) [1]. It should be noted that nuclear power plants are best at ensuring a uniform, uninterrupted power supply.

Another significant factor is the focus on environmental safety, the transition to the mandatory use of green standards and technologies, and the minimization of negative impacts on the environment, nature and climate. Today, nuclear power plants are the main source of clean, low-carbon energy; along with solar, wind and hydro power, nuclear energy is included in the "green square" and has been included by the European Parliament in the list of environmentally sustainable types of energy generation [2]. It is also important to note the socio-economic effects of the introduction and use of peaceful nuclear energy: high energy intensity (production of large amounts of energy with low fuel consumption and reduced dependence on fossil fuels), the ability to produce significant amounts of electricity in a relatively small area, as well as regional economic

growth and the development of science and technology. Thus, nuclear power plants are ahead of other energy sources in terms of cost, environmental impact, and the ability to ensure stable power generation. In this regard, an increasing number of countries are considering peaceful nuclear energy as a key resource for the long-term comprehensive development of their countries, public opinion is gradually forming in favour of nuclear energy as an environmentally friendly and safe technology, and reliable solutions are being developed on the basis of which advanced nuclear power units are being created, thus giving rise to a fundamentally new technological paradigm².

Currently, Russia, with its expertise across the entire chain of technological processes and its creation of safe, externally resilient nuclear power plants, is one of the world leaders in the development and use of nuclear energy. Rosatom State Corporation is the national leader in electricity production (about 20 % of total output) and ranks first in the world in terms of the size of its order portfolio for the construction of nuclear power plants: 41 power units in 11 countries are at various stages of implementation³. Table presents an analysis of international nuclear power plant construction projects implemented by Rosatom. Rosatom also has projects that have been temporarily suspended due to geopolitical force majeure, such as the Hanhikivi-1 nuclear power plant [3].

² Global Atomic Forum Meeting, Official Online Resources of the President of Russia. URL: <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/78069> (date of access: 26 September 2025).

³ About Rostom, ASE-Rosatom. URL: <https://www.rosatom.ru/about/> (date of access: 26/09/2025).

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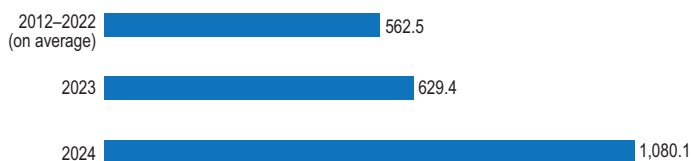


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¹ Record Terawatts: How Electricity Consumption Grew in 2024, Strana-Rosatom. URL: <https://strana-rosatom.ru/2025/04/07/rekordnye-teravatty-kak-rosli-obemy/> (date of access: 26.09.2025).

Growth in global electricity demand, TW·h



Growth in electricity demand in key sectors, TW·h

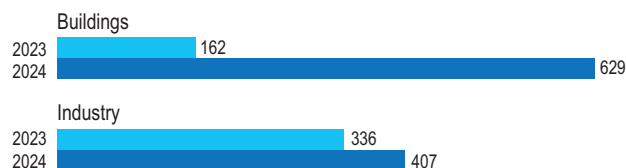






Fig. 1. Growth in global electricity demand according to IEA data

International nuclear power plant construction projects implemented by Rosatom State Corporation





Name and location	Photo/visualisation	Project implementation timeline	Brief description of the project	Achieved results	Status
Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant (Turkey) Location near Mersin (Mersin Province) ⁴		2010–2028	Reactor type: VVER-1200. Total capacity: 4,800 MW. Number of power units: 4 (under construction). Total area — 1,075.4 ha. Estimated service life — 60 years (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈20 billion dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generation ≈35 billion kWh per year; • coverage of up to 10 % of the Turkish Republic's electricity needs; • training/retraining of specialists from among Turkish citizens at the expense of the Russian side; • implementation of the project in difficult mountainous terrain, subsequent development of adjacent territories; • strengthening of international cooperation between Russia and Turkey 	During construction
Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant (Belarus) Located 18 km from Ostrovets (Grodno Region) ⁵		2011–2023	Reactor type: VVER-1200. Total capacity: 2,400 MW. Number of power units: 2. Total area — 450 ha. Estimated service life — 50 years (+10 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈11 billion dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing ≈40 % of the Republic of Belarus' electricity needs; • the largest Russian-Belarusian cooperation project; • a move towards carbon neutrality and energy independence; • creation of infrastructure and commissioning of new microdistricts with comfortable housing; • tax effect: ≥\$650 million in VAT paid to the country's budget; • satisfaction of the doubled (up to 18.5 million kWh) demand for electricity by electric transport 	Implemented
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (India) Location: near Kudankulam (Tamil Nadu state) ⁶		1998–2026	Reactor type: VVER-1000. Total capacity: 4,000 MW. Number of power units: 4 (2 in operation, 2 under construction). Total area — 1,060 ha (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈11.4 billion dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced dependence on coal production (about 70 % of generation); • reduction of the country's energy deficit; • introduction of advanced approaches to ensuring the safety of nuclear power plants, creation of passive safety systems; • employment prospects for the population, development of local businesses, construction of new roads and increased trade; • attracting investment to the region 	During construction
Paks-2 Nuclear Power Plant (Hungary). Location: near Paks (Tolna region) [4]		2019–2030	Reactor type: VVER-1200. Total capacity: 2,400 MW. Number of power units: 2. Estimated service life — 60 years (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈€12.5 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • savings of ≈4.2 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions annually (9 % of current levels), as well as a 13 percentage point increase (to 76 %) in the share of electricity generated by low-carbon sources; • provision of electricity to ≈4 million people (42 % of the country's population); • creation of 2,200 jobs at the nuclear power plant and in service organisations; 	During construction

⁴ Akkuyu NPP. Rosatom Foreign Generation. URL: <https://rosatom-energy.ru/projects/akkuyu/> (date of access: 27.09.2025).

⁵ BelNPP. Republican Unitary Enterprise Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant. URL: <https://www.belaes.by/ru/> (date of access: 27.09.2025).


⁶ Kudankulam NPP (India). ASE-Rosatom. URL: <https://ase-ec.ru/about/projects/aes-kudankulam/> (date accessed: 26.09.2025).

Continuation of the Table

Name and location	Photo/visualisation	Project implementation timeline	Brief description of the project	Achieved results	Status
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involvement of local companies in the nuclear power plant construction project (more than 140); achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 	
Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant (Bangladesh). Location: near the village of Rooppur (Pabna District) [5]		2017–2026	<p>Reactor type: VVER-1200. Total capacity: 2,400 MW. Generation volume — 17.4 TWh per year. Number of power units: 2. Estimated service life — 60 years (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈13 billion dollars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> covers more than 10 % of Bangladesh's total energy consumption; provides electricity to ≈36 million people (21 % of the country's population); GDP growth: ≈\$2.5 billion (0.6 % of the country's GDP); growth in industrial production and development of social infrastructure, previously hampered by electricity shortages; training of the local population (≥ 10,000 people will receive training with the support of Rosatom), as well as providing jobs for the local population: 81 % of workers during the construction phase will be local Bangladeshi residents 	During construction
Xudapu Nuclear Power Plant (China). Location: near Huludao (Liaoning Province, North-East China)		2019–2027	<p>Reactor type: VVER-1200. Total capacity: 2,400 MW. Number of power units: 2 — power units No. 3 and 4. Estimated service life — 40 years (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈1.5 billion dollars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing energy to the rapidly developing industrial region of Northeast China, reducing dependence on coal mining; development of local supplier enterprises; creation of modern training centres, cooperation with universities, improvement of technical education in the region; reformatting Huludao County from an “old industrial centre” into a territory of advanced and environmentally friendly technologies, attractive for new investments and personnel 	During construction
Bushehr-2 and Bushehr-3 nuclear power plants (Iran). Southeastern suburb of the city of Bushehr, on the Persian Gulf coast in Bushehr province ⁷		2016–2027	<p>Reactor type: VVER-1000. Total capacity: 2,100 MW. Number of power units: 2 — power units No. 3 and 4. Total area — 500 ha. Estimated service life — 60 years (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈10 billion dollars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian influence in the region, high-tech exports, jobs, high profits; electricity generation and development of advanced technologies supplied by Russia under sanctions, training of local personnel; profitability: with gas priced at \$200 per thousand cubic metres, additional income will amount to \$700–800 million per year, each reactor should pay for itself in 10 years 	During construction
Uzbek ASMM. Jizzakh Region, Uzbekistan, in the Farish District ⁷		2025–2033	<p>Reactor type: RITM-200N. Total capacity: 330 MW. Number of power units: 6 (2025: 2 third-generation VVER units). Estimated service life — 60 years. Total project cost ≈1 billion dollars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of the ASMM format — a compact and technologically advanced solution that is effective for a country with growing energy consumption but no excess resources; combining a hybrid approach (ASMM and subsequent construction of a high-capacity two-unit power plant) will allow the advantages of both formats to be combined: the compactness of modular installations and the stability of large-scale generation; the possibility of exporting surplus energy to neighbouring countries in Central Asia; new jobs, skills and technological expertise 	During construction

⁷ BelNPP. Republican Unitary Enterprise Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant. URL: <https://www.belaes.by/ru/> (date of access: 27.09.2025).

End of the Table

Name and location	Photo/visualisation	Project implementation timeline	Brief description of the project	Achieved results	Status
El Dabaa NPP (Egypt). Location Matruh region on the Mediterranean coast [4]		2020–2029	Reactor type: VVER-1200. Total capacity: 4,800 MW. Number of power units: 4. Total area — 5,700 ha. Estimated service life — 60 years (+20 years — possibility of extension). Total project cost ≈30 billion dollars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coverage of up to 50 % of Egypt's electricity needs; creation of more than 50,000 jobs; the share of low-carbon sources will increase to 25 %, CO ₂ emissions will decrease by 6 %. The effects of the construction of the El Dabaa nuclear power plant will be discussed in more detail below	During construction

EL DABAA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROJECT (EGYPT)

On 15 November 2015, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt on cooperation in the construction and operation of a nuclear power plant on the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed, which was a natural continuation of the long-standing relationship between the two countries in the field of nuclear construction: in 1956, an agreement was signed between the USSR and Egypt on the development of Egypt's first research nuclear reactor, ETRR-1, in the city of Ashanse. In 1958, it was commissioned and became the second oldest research reactor in the Middle East [6]. In 1981, a site was allocated for the construction of a new nuclear power plant in Egypt, but the project was suspended due to the Chernobyl accident. In 2008, relations in the energy sector were resumed with the signing of an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy between Egypt and Russia, but due to the events of the Arab Spring and a period of political instability, it was not until 20 July 2022 that the ceremony to pour the first concrete into the foundation of the plant's first power unit took place⁹.

In accordance with its contractual obligations, the Russian side will build a nuclear power plant in the Arab Republic of Egypt consisting of four power units based on a Russian-designed water-water energy reactor (VVER) with an installed capacity of up to

1.2 GW per power unit, as well as seawater desalination plants at each power unit with a capacity of up to 170,000 cubic metres per day. The agreement also provides for Russia to supply nuclear fuel throughout the entire operating life of the plant, to assist Egyptian partners in training plant personnel during the operation and maintenance phase for the first ten years of the nuclear power plant's operation, to construct special storage facilities and to provide containers for storing spent nuclear fuel [7].

The El Dabaa NPP construction site (S = 5,700 ha) is located in the province of Mersa Matruh, adjacent to the southern border of El Dabaa (the administrative centre of the district), 120 km south-east of Mersa Matruh (the administrative centre of the governorate). The construction site is located between the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh motorway, 135 km west of Alexandria. The nearest residential buildings are located more than 3 km from the NPP. Decisions on the improvement of the construction site and surrounding areas during the construction period are made by the General Design Department and are formalized in the project documentation (Fig. 2)^{9, 10, 11, 12}.

⁸ "Egypt and Russia to sign contract for Dabaa nuclear power station very soon," says MP, aramonline. URL: <https://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/263003/Egypt/Politics-/Egypt-and-Russia-to-sign-contract-for-Dabaa-nuclea.aspx> (date accessed: 26.09.2025).

⁹ EL DABAA-1 Under Construction. PRIS power reactor systems. URL: <https://pris.iaea.org/PRIS/CountryStatistics/ReactorDetails.aspx?current=2127> (date of access: 25.09.2025).

¹⁰ EL DABAA-2 Under Construction. PRIS power reactor systems. URL: <https://pris.iaea.org/PRIS/CountryStatistics/ReactorDetails.aspx?current=2127> (date of access: 25/09/2025).

¹¹ EL DABAA-3 Under Construction. PRIS power reactor systems. URL: <https://pris.iaea.org/PRIS/CountryStatistics/ReactorDetails.aspx?current=2127> (date of access: 09/25/2025).

¹² EL DABAA-4 Under Construction. PRIS power reactor systems. URL: <https://pris.iaea.org/PRIS/CountryStatistics/ReactorDetails.aspx?current=2127> (date accessed: 25.09.2025).



Fig. 2. Location of the El Dabaa NPP (Egypt)

One of the main difficulties encountered during the implementation of the project was the negative attitude of the local Bedouin population: the 65 sq. km of land allocated for the NPP historically belonged to Bedouin tribes, who were offered resettlement, but the compensation was minimal. During the period of political instability in 2011–2013, the Bedouins attacked the El Dabaa facility and seized the territory, causing damage amounting to approximately \$ 80 million, which led to the suspension of the project. In 2017, following negotiations, the government reached an agreement with local tribes, providing them with fairer compensation. Climatic conditions also had an impact: El Dabaa has an arid climate with hot summers (March – October), when air temperatures can reach + 46.5 °C, limiting the use of labour. In February – March, dust and sand storms occur, with maximum wind speeds reaching 26.3 m/s. In addition, the shortage of highly skilled local personnel in this field also had a negative impact [8].

However, despite all the problems arising during the implementation of this project, its role cannot be overestimated: among the effects that will be obtained from the implementation of the El Dabaa NPP project (Egypt), the following can be noted [4].

Technical effects:

- generation of 35 billion kWh per year, which will cover up to 50 % of the country's electricity consumption, ≈22 million people (20 % of the country's population) will be provided with electricity;
- an increase in the share of electricity generated by low-carbon sources by 12 percentage points (up to 24 %);
- "From ore to waste" contract format: Rosatom's obligation to supply fuel and dispose of waste throughout the entire life cycle of the NPP;
- Rosatom will provide full engineering support for 10 years, ensuring the safety and reliability of the nuclear power plant.

Political effects:

- enhancement of Egypt's technological progress and political weight in the international arena;
- a long-term technological alliance between Russia and Egypt, strengthening Russia's position in the countries of the Global South;
- Egypt is the first country in North Africa to build a modern nuclear power plant with VVER-1200 III+ generation reactors.

Social effects:

- training involving Rosatom for more than 3,700 local residents, which will increase literacy levels by 93 % by 2030;
- the creation of approximately 5,000 jobs, which will help reduce the number of residents living below the poverty line by 22 % by 2030;
- more than 50 % of workers during the construction phase will be local Egyptian residents (more than 14,000 people).

Economic effects:

- GDP growth: approximately \$4 billion (0.9 % of the country's GDP) will be added to Egypt's GDP during the construction of the El Dabaa NPP;
- support for local suppliers: ≈ 85 local companies are participating in this project.

Environmental effects:

- CO₂ emissions savings ≈ 11 million tonnes equivalent per year (5 % of current levels);
- environmental monitoring of all types of engineering surveys;
- equipping water intake structures with fish protection devices;
- ensuring the treatment of wastewater and storm water;
- prevention of pollutants entering water bodies thanks to a closed dual-circuit cooling system;

- use of modern technologies for effective treatment of radioactive environments.

Effects of territorial development:

- creation and development of social infrastructure: educational (school, kindergarten, children's centre, library), medical (first aid stations, pharmacy), sports (sports area with swimming pool, table tennis, football field, gyms, playground, workout area), commercial (cafes/fast food outlets, grocery stores, beauty salon);
- creation and development of transport infrastructure: access road to the nuclear power plant (Alexandria-Marsa Matruh motorway and El Dabaa nuclear power plant), as well as a seaport in the El Dabaa area;
- landscaping and greening of the desert area.

CONCLUSION

The experience of considering the nuclear power plant project as a driver of comprehensive regional development has demonstrated an effective global trend towards increasing the social acceptability of nuclear energy, leading to a transition to "clean" energy. The development of new infrastructure and technologies allows people from third world countries to take a new step in the development of technology and science, which leads to the development of the country as a whole and an improvement in the quality of life of its citizens [9]. Modern Russia plays an important role by offering favourable commercial conditions, including maintaining active dialogue with all participants and implementing a universal communication strategy.

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Международный проект АЭС как драйвер комплексного развития территорий

МАГАТЭ прогнозирует, что к середине XXI в. совокупная мощность атомной энергетики может вырасти более чем в два с половиной раза и достигнуть почти тысячи гигаватт. Причем рост спроса на мирный атом в значительной степени обеспечат именно страны Глобального Юга и Востока, которые укрепляют свой технологический, индустриальный потенциал. Другой значимый фактор роста интереса к атомной энергетике — это востребованность «зеленых» стандартов и технологий, которые сводят к минимуму воздействие на окружающую среду и климат, при этом значимым источником чистой, низкоуглеродной энергии являются атомные станции. Они выгодно отличаются от других источников энергии по соотношению цены, экологической составляющей, возможности обеспечить стабильную энерго мощность. В России ключевую роль в производстве атомной энергии занимает Госкорпорация «Росатом». Сегодня «Росатом» продолжает строительство 39 энергоблоков в 11 странах мира: Венгрии, Латинской Америке, Боливии, Бангладеш и других. Авторы статьи представили анализ международных проектов, выделив наиболее значимые эффекты, полученные от создания АЭС. Особое внимание было уделено реализации мегапроекта международного межправительственного атомно-энергетического комплекса «Эль-Дабаа» в Египте. В статье освещаются взаимоотношения Российской Федерации и Арабской Республики Египет в сфере атомной энергетики, их соглашение о сотрудничестве в сооружении и эксплуатации атомной электростанции на территории Египта, рассматриваются сложности, возникшие при реализации проекта, а также описываются и систематизируются результаты и эффекты проекта (технические, политические, социальные, экономические, а также эффекты развития территории).

Ключевые слова: Международный проект, международное сотрудничество, атомная энергетика, АЭС, корпорация Росатом, комплексное развитие территории, АЭС «Эль-Дабаа» (Египет), МАГАТЭ, социально-экономические эффекты, эффекты развития территорий, технологические эффекты

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