

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002001/25
to the Commission
Alice Teodorescu Măwe (PPE)
(19 May 2025)**

Subject: Russia's involvement in ITER

The ITER fusion project is one of the most promising initiatives aimed at developing the energy technologies of the future. At the same time, it is deeply problematic that Russia remains an active, full member of ITER — this is because, in practice, it is impossible to exclude one party without jeopardising the survival of the project as a whole. Russia's involvement poses significant risks given that the project involves advanced technologies that could be used for military purposes — in particular tritium management, which can be used to intensify explosions in certain types of nuclear weapons. In addition, the fact that ITER is partially dependent on Russian components means that the project is vulnerable to political pressure.

With the above in mind:

1. How does the Commission assess the risk that Russia might use knowledge and technology gained from the ITER project for military purposes?
2. What steps is the Commission taking or planning to take to mitigate the security risks posed by Russia's involvement?
3. Can the Commission state its views on Russia's continued involvement in the ITER project in the light of the EU's ambition to isolate the regime after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine?

Submitted: 19.5.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(25 July 2025)**

The ITER project was explicitly set up at the end of the cold war to demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion energy for peaceful purposes.

The technology applied in ITER is magnetic confinement fusion, which is not directly applicable for weaponisation. Bilateral contacts or engagement with Russia in the context of the ITER Agreement are currently minimised.

This also includes procurement restrictions of components from Russia for the European supplies to ITER managed by Fusion for Energy — the European joint undertaking for ITER and the development of fusion energy.
