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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission has a longstanding policy of treating nuclear fuels as critical for energy security through a comprehensive and coordinated policy approach that addresses the strategic importance of nuclear energy for EU security of supply, as underlined in the Energy Union Strategy¹ and the European Energy Security Strategy². In May 2025, the Commission adopted the REPowerEU Roadmap³ towards ending Russian energy imports⁴. The Roadmap outlines future actions to support the gradual phasing out of nuclear material supplies from Russia, and the ramp-up of EU alternative capacity in the nuclear fuel cycle. Together with increased cooperation between the EU and reliable international partners, this is necessary to ensure a resilient EU energy system.

The EU aims to ensure access to nuclear-energy materials for all countries within the European Atomic Energy Community. Uranium is not included in the Critical Raw Materials Act⁵, as the Commission closely monitors the supply of nuclear materials, including uranium, under the dedicated and well-established Euratom legal framework⁶. Consequently, the Commission has no current plans to propose a dedicated instrument mirroring the Critical Raw Materials Act for radioactive minerals. The global market for the supply of natural uranium⁷ is presently diversified. The Commission is also monitoring the supply of other materials used in nuclear fuel components⁸.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52015DC0080>.

² Which establish that diversification of energy sources, suppliers, and routes is essential for ensuring secure and resilient energy supplies. See: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52014DC0330&qid=1777045916011>.

³ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/energy/repowereu_en.

⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025DC0440R%2801%29&qid=1747125158211>.

⁵ https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/raw-materials/areas-specific-interest/critical-raw-materials/critical-raw-materials-act_en.

⁶ Namely the Euratom Treaty and the Euratom Supply Agency (ESA), which provides instruments to monitor supply, support diversification and safeguard security of supply for fissile materials.

⁷ Which is the main fissile material used in nuclear power plants.

⁸ Such as zirconium, which is equally mined in sufficient quantities, or gadolinium (listed under heavy rare earth elements) or beryllium, graphite or vanadium, which are already listed in the Critical Raw Materials Act Annex II.