

Armenia energy management

At today's sitting, the Government approved the Strategic Program for the Development of the Energy Sector of the Republic of Armenia (until 2040), the program-schedule ensuring its implementation.

This strategy has been the basis for the development of a program-schedule to ensure the implementation of the strategic program in the field of energy, in which are defined separate target indicators and the list of actions for the implementation of this strategy for the period until 2040.

This report provides information on the status and development of nuclear power programmes in Armenia, including factors related to the effective planning, decision making and implementation of the nuclear power programme that together lead to safe and economical operations of nuclear power plants.

The CNPP summarizes organizational and industrial aspects of nuclear power programmes and provides information about the relevant legislative, regulatory and international framework in Armenia.

On 21 March 2000, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Amendments and Additions to the Law on Safe Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes. One of the amendments reads: "Those facilities that are important in view of nuclear safety must be constructed and decommissioned by the law, a draft of which should be submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia by the Government".

On 4 November 2004, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Amendments and Additions to the Law on Safe Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes, according to which the newly constructed nuclear power facilities in Armenia can be owned by different types of entities, radioactive waste (radwaste) and spent nuclear fuel remain state owned, and the operators of nuclear facilities cannot declare bankruptcy.

On 30 September 2013, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Amendments and Additions to the Law on Safe Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes. Those amendments and additions were associated with the accounting and control of nuclear material.

On 16 March 2004, amendments were made to the Law on Licensing, according to which it is necessary to have a licence for the following activities: the design, site selection, construction, operation, decommissioning and the like of nuclear facilities; radwaste storage and disposal; nuclear materials and radwaste processing; transportation and other activities. The rules for obtaining licences for these activities were established by a number of appropriate government decrees.

Estimated available energy sources Fossil fuels Nuclear Renewables Solid¹ Liquid² Gas³ Uranium⁴ Hydro⁵ Other renewables⁵ (wind) Total amount in specific units* 176.0 7.0 1.1 Total amount in petajoules (PJ) 6.0 25.0 4.0

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