

# **Nuclear Materials and Fuel Cycle Services Sources, Inventories and Stockpiles Volume Iii**

**NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND FUEL CYCLE SERVICES  
SOURCES, INVENTORIES AND STOCKPILES**

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In the 1950s, the use of radioactive elements in generating electricity grew in many of the developed countries as well as some developing countries. Installed nuclear capacity rose from 1 gigawatt in 1960 to 100 gigawatts by the end of the 1970s. Reactors require materials, services and even the purchase of a new technology. The nuclear fuel cycle had become an industry in which domestic and international policies played an important role.

This report provides a description of the various commercial aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle focusing on uranium, UF<sub>6</sub> conversion, enrichment, fabrication and reprocessing.

"The uranium production industry is characterized by long lead times and large investments. Including everything, it can take from 8 to 10 years to bring a new project into initial production. Just beginning serious exploration can take two years." (p VI-8)

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