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The Uranium One Deal

How President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton aided Russia's quest for global nuclear dominance

In 2010, the Obama administration granted approval to Russia's atomic agency Rosatom to acquire a majority stake in Uranium One. The deal was controversial because the Canadian mining

company at the time controlled 20 percent of all uranium mining capacity in the United States. Given the national security implications, the deal required approval by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), which included the State Department, then headed by Hillary Clinton.

the global uranium market as a way to exert political control over other countries. As early as 2006 Russia announced it would spend \$10 billion to grow Russia's global uranium production capacity by 600 percent.

Uranium is a key component for nuclear weapons as well as nuclear energy. A July 2011 report from the U.S. Energy Information Administration revealed that American nuclear power plants relied on imports for 92 percent of their uranium

supply. Twenty-three percent was imported from Russia.

So why did President Barack Obama and the State Department headed by Hillary Clinton approve the deal that weakened America's security and energy independence?

The Epoch Times, using public sources, including the book "Clinton Cash" by Peter Schweizer, has mapped out the connections and events related to the Uranium One acquisition by Russia.

It shows that while the State Department under Hillary Clinton was considering approving the deal, as part of the CFIUS approval process, Russia and key stakeholders in the deal paid millions to the Clinton Foundation.

The FBI at the time was aware that the Russian authorities had staged a largescale operation to blackmail and extort U.S. companies connected to uranium production and transportation.

FABRICE COFFRINI/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

The agency also had a well-placed source

working in the uranium industry that provided extensive evidence of bribery and corruption.

However, the investigation was killed

in 2015 by FBI Director James Comey, and the key informant was given a gag order and prevented from talking to Congress by Obama's attorney general, Loretta Lynch. That gag order was lifted by Attorney General Jeff Sessions last year, and three congressional committees interviewed FBI informant William Campbell on Feb. 7.



wood Foundation.



RAW URANIUM EXCHANGE

A U.S.-Russia nuclear weapons proliferation program allowed Russia to send enriched fuel from decommissioned nuclear warheads, in exchange for raw uranium from the United States.

EUROPEAN MISSILE DEFENSE SHIELD CANCELED

In 2009, President Barack Obama conceded to Russia by ending a Bush-era plan to build a missile defense system in Europe.

123 AGREEMENT

Clinton negotiated an agreement with Russia on civilian nuclear energy, making it easier for U.S. and Russian firms to form joint ventures. The Bush administration originally negotiated the 123 Agreement but ended it after Russia invaded Georgia in 2008.

START TREATY

As part of the Russia reset, President Barack Obama announced the new START treaty with Russia, alongside Hillary Clinton, on March 26, 2010, to reduce nuclear stockpiles.



APM3

ARMZ Uranium Holding Co.

a wholly owned subsidiary of

stake in Uranium One.

Rosatom, acquired a 17 percent

STATE DEPARTMENT

The State Department intervened in Kazakhstan on behalf of Uranium One after the head of Kazatomprom, Moukhtar Dzhakishev, was arrested in 2009 for illegally selling uranium rights to foreign countries, including Canada's UrAsia.

COMMITTEE **ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN** THE UNITED STATES

The CFIUS had to evaluate whether to approve the Uranium One deal, as national security concerns were at play.

Four members of Congress sent a letter in October 2010 calling on the Committee on Foreign Investment in

MEMBERS

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission wrote in a letter in March 2011, in response to a letter from a congressman, the United States (CFIUS) to block the that Rosatom could only export U.S. sale of Uranium One to the Russian uranium with a license, which the government over security concerns. company did not hold at the time.



Despite assurances made by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** (NRC) in 2010 that "no uranium produced" by Uranium One "may

EUROPE

NUCLEAR

REGULATORY

COMMISSION



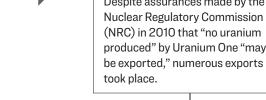
uranium

its wholly owned subsidiary ARMZ, taking a controlling majority stake in Uranium One.



Uranium One stakes and gained 100 percent control. It then took

the company private.





Within 48-hours of Bill Clinton's

endorsement of Kazakhstan Presi-

dent Nazarbayev, UrAsia signed a

memorandum of understanding

three uranium mines.

with state-owned Kazatomprom for

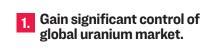
\$450 million to become partners in

VLADIMIR PUTIN Russian president

Russia's Plan for **Global Uranium Domination**

Russia approved a plan in 2006 to spend \$10 billion to grow its annual uranium production by 600 percent. The program was led by Russian state-owned atomic energy corporation Rosatom and the Natural Resources Ministry.

Leaked State Department cables sent in 2009 reveal that the State Department was aware that Russia was planning to use nuclear energy to put pressure on Eastern Europe, and that the Russian military intelligence agency, GRU, was involved in a plan to "renuclearize Russia."



uraniumone

Mining company Uranium One

Ltd. to continue as a combined

company under the name Ura-

nium One Inc. headquartered in

Inc. acquired UrAsia Energy

for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Canada.

Use control of energy to create "zones of pressure" against Eastern Europe.

"Renuclearize" Russia, with help from the GRU, to reclaim Russia's status as a world power.

Use bribery, kickbacks, extortion, and money laundering to grow Russia's nuclear energy influence in the United States.

5. Use sleeper agents to "search and develop ties in policy-making circles in U.S."



informant William Campbell told Congress on

Feb. 7, according to The Hill.

Soon after the merger, Uranium

One began buying mining rights

in the United States.



Rosatom announced its intention

to acquire a 51 percent majority

stake in Uranium One.





ROBERT MUELLER FBI director (2001–2013) In 2009, the FBI began

investigating Russian efforts to extend influence over the atomic energy business in the United States using bribery and extortion.



JAMES COMEY FBI director (2013-2017)

The investigation into the Russian bribery and extortion campaign started by Mueller in 2009 was ended under Comey in 2015.



WILLIAM **CAMPBELL**

FBI informant Campbell was an undercover informant working for the FBI investigating corruption in the U.S. and Russian nuclear industries.



LORETTA LYNCH Attorney general (2015-2017) Lynch prevented a key FBI informant from testifying to Congress about his knowledge of corruption in the Russian and U.S. uranium industries.

Department

JEFF SESSIONS Attorney general (2017-)

In December 2017, Sessions ordered DOJ prosecutors to interview FBI agents about the evidence they found connected to Uranium One and uranium transportation. Sessions also lifted a gag order on Campbell.

MARK LAMBERT Former co-president of a nuclear materials

transportation company Lambert was indicted on Jan. 12 on eleven counts for his alleged role in the bribery of a Russian official connected to Rosatom.



Iran's Nuclear Program

Rosatom built and managed Iran's Bushara nuclear plant, trained Iran's nuclear scientists, and supplied the facility with enriched-uranium rods. In 2010, as the Uranium One deal moved forward, four members of the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs wrote in a joint letter: "We remain concerned that Iran could receive uranium supplies through direct or secondary proliferation."

William Campbell, an FBI source for decades, recently testified that Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran was ongoing, that Russian officials obtained restricted compliance reports on Iranian nuclear inspections, and that the FBI briefed President Barack Obama on his undercover findings.



Nuclear Program

Uranium mined by Uranium One was exported to Canada with the approval of the Nuclear

Regulatory Commission under Obama. Some of the uranium was then transported to

Russia has murky ties to North Korea's nuclear programs. In 2006, Russia was criticized for offering technology to protect North Korea's nuclear stockpiles and to conceal its weapons programs from the world. In 2007, as part of Russia's plan to expand its global uranium market, North Korea allegedly offered to provide Russia with all its uranium reserves in exchange for diplomatic backing. Rosatom's heavy role in Iran's nuclear program also raises concerns since Iran and North Korea cooperate on nuclear weapons technology.