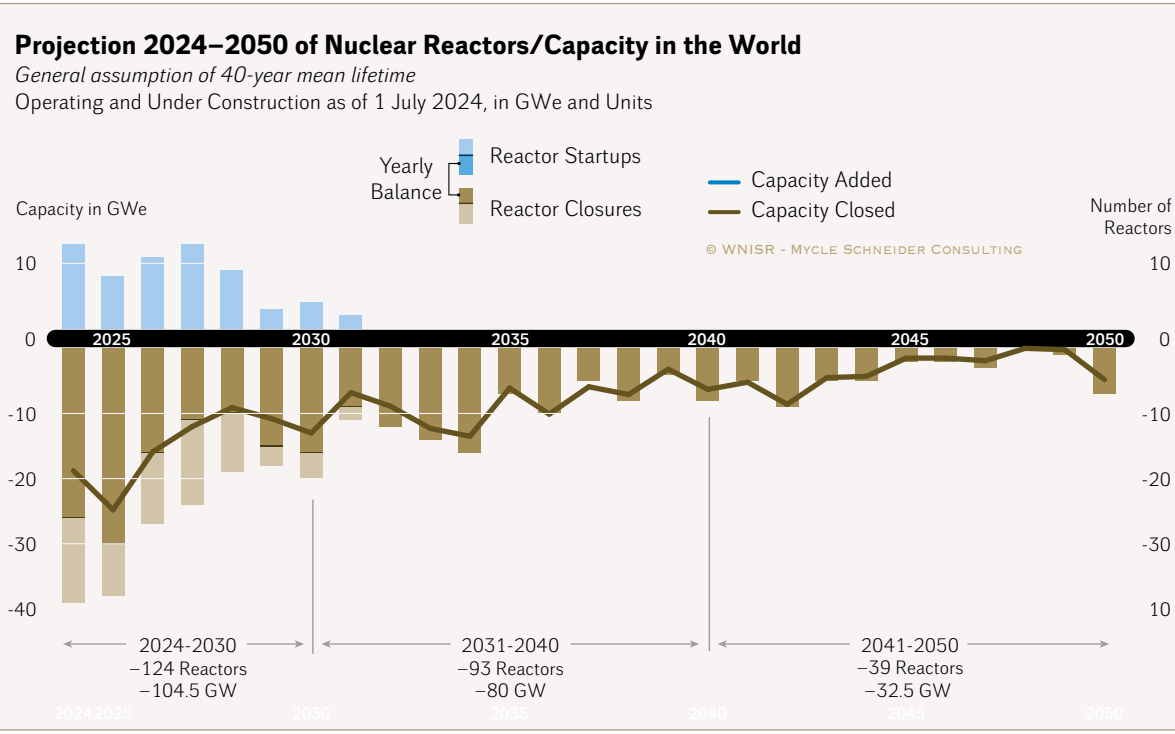
**Figure 21** · The 40-Year Lifetime Projection




Sources: Various sources, compiled by WNISR, 2024

Notes pertaining to Figure 21, Figure 22 and Figure 23:

Those figures include two Chinese 1400 MW-units at Shidao Bay and two Russian 55 MW RITM reactors, for which the startup dates were arbitrarily set to 2024 and 2027, as there are no official dates.

Restarts or closures amongst the 34 reactors in LTO as of 1 July 2024 are not represented in Figure 21 and Figure 22; however, at least some are expected to be restarted (and later closed, after 2050 in some cases)

In the case of reactors that have reached 40 years of operation prior to 2024, the 40-year projection also uses the end of their licensed lifetime. (including 80 years for 6 reactors in the U.S, where the Subsequent License Renewal Applications have been approved for a further 20 years of operation, despite the fact that their new expiration dates will be incorporated when NRC adopts the new Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) for license renewal.) See United States Focus.

In the case of French reactors that have reached 40 years of operation prior to 2024 (startup before 1984), we use the deadline for their 4th periodic safety review (visite décennale) as closing date in the 40-year projection. In case this deadline is or will be passed by the end of 2024, we use a 10-year extension, although no licensing procedure has yet been completed for this extension besides Tricastin-1. For all those that have already passed their 3rd periodic safety review, the scheduled date of their 4th periodic safety review is used in the PLEX projection, regardless of their startup date.