

ANNEX 5 – NUCLEAR REACTORS IN THE WORLD “UNDER CONSTRUCTION”

Table 29 · Nuclear Reactors in the World “Under Construction” (as of July 2026)

Country / Reactors	Qty	Capacity MW net ¹	Model	Initial Construction Start	Scheduled Startup at Construction Start ²	Scheduled Startup as of mid-2026 ³	Delayed ⁴
Bangladesh	2	2 160					
Rooppur-1		1 080	VVER V-523	30/11/2017	2023 ⁵	2026 ⁶	Further delayed
Rooppur-2		1 080	VVER V-523	14/07/2018	2024 ⁷	2027 ⁸	Delayed several times
Canada	1	300					
Darlington SMR		300	BWRX-300	22/04/2026	2030 ⁹	2030	
China	37	39 592					
Bailong-1		1 160	CAP1000	23/12/2025	2030 ¹⁰	2030	
Changjiang SMR-1 ¹¹		100	ACP100 ¹²	13/07/2021	2026 ¹³	2026 ¹⁴	First Delay
Changjiang-3		1 000	HPR1000 ¹⁵	31/03/2021	2026 ¹⁶	Connected on 01/08/2026 ¹⁷	First Delay
Changjiang-4		1 000	HPR1000	28/12/2021	2026 ¹⁸	2026 ¹⁹	Delayed?
Haiyang-3		1 161	CAP1000	07/07/2022	2027 ²⁰	2027	
Haiyang-4		1 161	CAP1000	22/04/2023	2027 ²¹	2027	
Jinqimen-1		1 145	HPR1000	10/08/2025	2030 ²²	2030	
Jinqimen-2		1 145	HPR1000	04/04/2026	2031 ²³	2031	
Lianjiang-1		1 224	CAP1000	29/09/2023	2028 ²⁴	2028	
Lianjiang-2		1 224	CAP1000	26/04/2024	2028 ²⁵	2028?	
Lufeng-1		1 250	CAP1000	24/02/2025	2030 ²⁶	2030	
Lufeng-2		1 250	CAP1000	22/12/2025	2030 ²⁷	2030	
Lufeng-5		1 116	HPR1000	08/09/2022	2027 ²⁸	2027	
Lufeng-6		1 116	HPR1000	26/08/2023	2028 ²⁹	2028	
Ningde-5		1 200	HPR1000	28/07/2024	2029 ³⁰	2029	
Ningde-6		1 117	HPR1000	16/12/2025	2030 ³¹	2030	
Sanao-2 ³²		1 117	HPR1000	30/12/2021	2027 ³³	2027	
Sanao-3		1 208	HPR1000	19/11/2025	2030 ³⁴	2030	
Sanmen-3		1 163	CAP1000	28/06/2022	2027 ³⁵	2027	

Country / Reactors	Qty	Capacity MW net ¹	Model	Initial Construction Start	Scheduled Startup at Construction Start ²	Scheduled Startup as of mid-2026 ³	Delayed ⁴
Sanmen-4		1163	CAP1000	22/03/2023	2027 ³⁶	2027	
Shidaowan-1		1134	HPR1000	28/07/2024	2029 ³⁷	2029	
Shidaowan-2		1134	HPR1000	07/05/2025	2030 ³⁸	2030	
Taipingling-2 ³⁹		1116	HPR1000	15/10/2020	2026 ⁴⁰	Connected on 03/07/2026 ⁴¹	First Delay
Taipingling-3		1209	HPR1000	10/06/2025	2030 ⁴²	2030	
Taipingling-4		1209	HPR1000	10/05/2026	2031 ⁴³	2031	
Tianwan-7		1171	VVER V-491	19/05/2021	2026 ⁴⁴	2026 ⁴⁵	
Tianwan-8		1171	VVER V-491	25/02/2022	2027 ⁴⁶	2027	
Xiapu-1		642	CFR-600	29/12/2017	2023 ⁴⁷	2027 ⁴⁸	Delayed?
Xiapu-2		642	CFR-600	27/12/2020	2026 ⁴⁹	2026	Delayed?
Xudapu-150		1000	CAP1000	15/11/2023	2028 ⁵¹	2028	
Xudapu-2		1000	CAP1400	17/07/2024	2029 ⁵²	2029	
Xudapu-3		1200	VVER V-491	28/07/2021 ⁵³	2027 ⁵⁴	2027 ⁵⁵	
Xudapu-4		1200	VVER V-491	19/05/2022	2028 ⁵⁶	2028 ⁵⁷	
Xuwei-1		729	HPR1000	16/01/2026	2031 ⁵⁸	2031	
Zhangzhou-3		1129	HPR1000	22/02/2024	2028/2029 ⁵⁹	2028/2029	
Zhangzhou-4		1129	HPR1000	27/09/2024	2029 ⁶⁰	2029	
Zhaoyuan-1		1117	HPR1000	18/11/2025	2031 ⁶¹	2031	
Egypt	4	4400					
El Dabaa-1		1100	VVER V-529	20/07/2022	2028 ⁶²	2028 ⁶³	
El Dabaa-2		1100	VVER V-529	19/11/2022	2029 ⁶⁴	2029	
El Dabaa-3		1100	VVER V-529	03/05/2023	2030 ⁶⁵	2030	
El Dabaa-4		1100	VVER V-529	23/01/2024	2031 ⁶⁶	2031 ⁶⁷	
Hungary	1	1185					
Paks-5		1185	VVER V-527	05/02/2026	2031 ⁶⁸	2031	
India	7 ⁶⁹	5398					
Kaiga-5		630	PHWR-700	01/03/2026	2031 ⁷⁰	2031	
Kudankulam-3		917	VVER V-412	29/06/2017	2023 ⁷¹	2027 ⁷²	Further Delayed
Kudankulam-4		917	VVER V-412	23/10/2017	2023 ⁷³	2028 ⁷⁴	Further Delayed
Kudankulam-5		917	VVER V-412	29/06/2021	2026 ⁷⁵	2029 ⁷⁶	Further Delayed
Kudankulam-6		917	VVER V-412	20/12/2021	2027 ⁷⁷	2030 ⁷⁸	Further Delayed

Country / Reactors	Qty	Capacity MW net ¹	Model	Initial Construction Start	Scheduled Startup at Construction Start ²	Scheduled Startup as of mid-2026 ³	Delayed ⁴
PFBR		470	FBR	23/10/2004	2010 ⁷⁹	2026 ⁸⁰	Delayed several times
Rajasthan-8		630	PHWR	30/09/2011	2016 ⁸¹	2026 ⁸²	Further Delayed
Iran	1	974					
Bushehr-2		974	VVER V-446	02/1976 ⁸³	?	2029 ⁸⁴	Delayed several times
Pakistan	1	1 117					
Chasnupp-5 ⁸⁵		1 117	HPR1000	30/12/2024	2030 ⁸⁶	2030	
Russia	7	5 106					
BREST-OD-300		300	FBR	08/06/2021	2026? ⁸⁷	2028 ⁸⁸	Delayed
Cape Nagloynyn 1-1 ⁸⁹		53	RITM-200S	30/08/2022	2027 ⁹⁰	2028 ⁹¹	Delayed
Cape Nagloynyn 1-2		53	RITM-200S	30/08/2022	2027 ⁹²	2028 ⁹³	Delayed
Kursk 2-2		1200	VVER V-510	15/04/2019	2023 ⁹⁴	2028 ⁹⁵	Further Delayed
Kursk 2-3		1200	VVER V-510	20/12/2025 ⁹⁶	2031 ⁹⁷	04/2031	
Leningrad 2-3 ⁹⁸		1150	VVER V-491	14/03/2024	01/2030 ⁹⁹	3/2030 ¹⁰⁰	
Leningrad 2-4 ¹⁰¹		1150	VVER V-491	20/03/2025	2032 ¹⁰²	06/2032 ¹⁰³	
Slovakia	1	440					
Mochovce-4		440	VVER V-213	01/01/1985 ¹⁰⁴	1992 ¹⁰⁵	2026 ¹⁰⁶	Further delayed
South Korea	4	5 360					
Saeul-3 ¹⁰⁷		1340	APR-1400	03/04/2017 ¹⁰⁸	10/2021 ¹⁰⁹ (commercial operation)	09/2026 ¹¹⁰	Further delayed
Saeul-4		1340	APR-1400	19/09/2018 ¹¹¹	03/2023 ¹¹² (commercial operation)	09/2027 ¹¹³	Further delayed
Shin-Hanul-3		1340	APR-1400	20/05/2025	10/2032 ¹¹⁴ (commercial operation)	2032	
Shin-Hanul-4		1340	APR-1400	29/05/2026	10/2033 ¹¹⁵ (commercial operation)	2033	
Türkiye	4	4 456					
Akkuyu-1		1 114	VVER V-509	03/04/2018	2023 ¹¹⁶	2026 ¹¹⁷	Delayed several times
Akkuyu-2		1 114	VVER V-509	08/04/2020	2024 ¹¹⁸	2027 ¹¹⁹	Delayed several times
Akkuyu-3		1 114	VVER V-509	10/03/2021	2025 ¹²⁰	2028 ¹²¹	Delayed several times
Akkuyu-4		1 114	VVER V-509	21/07/2022	2026 ¹²²	2029 ¹²³	Delayed several times
UK	2	3 260					
Hinkley Point C-1		1 630	EPR-1750	11/12/2018 ¹²⁴	2025 ¹²⁵	2030 ¹²⁶	Delayed several times
Hinkley Point C-2		1 630	EPR-1750	10-12/12/2019 ¹²⁷	2026	2031 ¹²⁸	Delayed several times

Country / Reactors	Qty	Capacity MW net ¹	Model	Initial Construction Start	Scheduled Startup at Construction Start ²	Scheduled Startup as of mid-2026 ³	Delayed ⁴
Uzbekistan	1	55					
Jizzakh-1		55	RITM-200N	04/06/2026 ¹²⁹	2029 ¹³⁰	2029	
World	73	74 163		1976–2026		2026–2033	25– 28

Notes

1 - As declared in the IAEA-PRIS database, unless otherwise indicated.

2 - This scheduled startup date is the date provided or in use at construction start when available, i.e. NOT projected date at any stage prior to construction start; when possible, this refers to grid connection, alternatively to commercial operation, completion, or commissioning information or is based on expected construction duration or WNISR estimates from authoritative sources (as referenced).

3 - Expected grid connection date or other “startup date” based on official announcements or WNISR estimates from authoritative sources (as referenced), as of 1 July 2026.

4 - “Further delayed” indicates that a construction is delayed (startup pushed back) compared to the date indicated in WNISR2025.

5 - Rosatom, “First Concrete Poured at the Constructed Rooppur NPP Site (Bangladesh)”, Press Release, 30 November 2017, see <http://www.rusatom-overseas.com/media/news/first-concrete-poured-at-the-site-constructed-npp-rooppur-bangladesh.html>, accessed 17 August 2020.

6 - As of WNISR2025, grid Connection of Rooppur-1 was presented as a high priority for 2025. However, this did not happen. Fuel loading took place in April 2026, with grid connection expected by late July or early August.

See Rosatom, “Rosatom Has Started Up the First Nuclear Power Plant in Bangladesh”, 28 April 2026, see <https://rosatom.ru/en/press-centre/news/rosatom-has-started-up-the-first-nuclear-power-plant-in-bangladesh/>, accessed 28 April 2026; and Ahmed Humayun Kabir Topu and Asifur Rahman, “Bangladesh Enters Nuclear Energy Era”, *The Daily Star*, 28 April 2026, see <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/bangladesh-enters-nuclear-energy-era-4162461>, accessed 3 June 2026.

7 - Rosatom, “Main Construction of the 2nd Unit of Rooppur NPP Begins with the ‘First Concrete’ Ceremony”, Press Release, 14 July 2018, see <http://rosatom.ru/en/press-centre/news/main-construction-of-the-2nd-unit-of-rooppur-npp-begins-with-the-first-concrete-ceremony/>, accessed 15 July 2018.

8 - In 2024, commercial operation was pushed back to 2026.

See *The Business Standard*, “PM Hasina Wants Russian Rosatom to Build Another Nuclear Power Plant at Rooppur”, 2 April 2024, see <https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/energy/pm-hasina-wants-russian-rosatom-build-another-nuclear-power-plant-rooppur-821276>, accessed 3 May 2024.

Shortly after, the project’s deadline was extended by two years to end of 2027.

See Ahmed Humayun Kabir Topu, “Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant: First Unit to Start Production in December”, *The Daily Star*, 27 April 2024, see <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/rooppur-nuclear-power-plant-first-unit-start-production-december-3596116>, accessed 3 May 2024.

In June 2026, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh was quoted as saying that fuel loading at Unit 2 was expected to begin in April 2027, and the project to be completed by December 2027.

See Sharier Khan, “PM May Inaugurate Commercial Operations of Rooppur Nuclear Plant in August: Minister Anam”, *The Business Standard*, 12 June 2026, see <https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/energy/pm-may-inaugurate-commercial-operations-rooppur-nuclear-plant-aug-minister-anam>, accessed 10 August 2026.

9 - OPG, “Laying the Ground for G7’s First Small Modular Reactor”, Ontario Power Generation, Undated, see <https://www.opg.com/projects-services/projects/nuclear/smr/darlington-smr/>, accessed 29 July 2026.

10 - Construction duration expected to last 56 months.

See WNN, “China Begins Construction of Two New Nuclear Power Units”, *World Nuclear News*, 5 January 2026, see <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/articles/china-begins-construction-of-two-new-nuclear-power-units>, accessed 23 April 2026, and SPIC, “国家电力投资集团有限公司二〇二四年度第 97 批集中招标 (广西核电广西北龙核电项目 1、2 号机组工程主体工程施工监理服务项目) 一招标公告”, 28 November 2024, see <https://ebid.espic.com.cn/bidprocurement/dataloader-cebpubserver/dataCebpubServerCommonController/openFileById?fileType=2&id=7ab181785d8348cebbec42d7d5d1a9e18&page=1>, accessed 10 August 2026.

11 - The Changjiang SMR is listed as Linglong-1 (Hainan Changjiang SMR) in IAEA-PRIS statistics.

12 - The ACP100 also goes by the name Linglong One.

13 - Construction time expected to be 58 months, with grid connection expected in 2026.

See WNN, “China Starts Construction of Demonstration SMR”, 13 July 2021, see <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/China-starts-construction-of-demonstration-SMR>, accessed 16 July 2021; and CNNC, “中国小堆, 向世界出发”, 14 July 2021, see <https://www.cnncc.com.cn/cnncc/resource/cms/article/1119819/1157064/2021111513584331479.pdf>, accessed 13 August 2026.

14 - At the end of 2025, the Linglong One reactor completed various tests, including non-nuclear steam start up test prior to fuel loading. In December 2025, *Reuters* reported that commercial operation was expected in the first half of 2026. As of July 2026, there are no indications of fuel loading of the reactor.

See Colleen Howe, “China to Start Commercial Operation of First Small Modular Nuclear Reactor in 2026”, *Reuters*, 11 December 2025, see <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/china-start-commercial-operation-first-small-modular-nuclear-reactor-2026-2025-12-11/>, accessed 1 August 2026.

15 - The HPR1000 also goes by the name Hualong One.

16 - Construction period was declared to be 60 months at construction start.

See *NEI Magazine*, “First Concrete Poured for China’s Changjiang 3”, *Nuclear Engineering International*, 1 April 2021, see <https://www.neimagazine.com/news/newsfirst-concrete-poured-for-chinas-changjiang-3-8644649>, accessed 2 April 2021; and China Huaneng Group Co., “我们的历史 – 中国华能集团有限公司 – 2021”, n.d., see <https://www.chng.com.cn/us-history.html>, accessed 14 August 2026.

17 - Changjiang-3 reached first criticality in July 2026 and was connected to the grid in August 2026.

See China Huaneng Group Co., Ltd., “能昌江核电二期项目3号机组并网发电”, 3 August 2026, see https://www.chng.com.cn/detail_jtyw/-/article/ccgb60va5Gwc/v/1319914.html, accessed 10 August 2026.

18 - Construction period was declared to be 60 months at construction start.

See WNN, “Construction Begins at Second Changjiang Hualong One”, 29 December 2021, see <https://world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Construction-begins-at-second-Changjiang-Hualong-O>, accessed 30 December 2021; and China Huaneng Group Co., “我们的历史 – 中国华能集团有限公司 – 2021”, op. cit.

19 - Delayed to 2027? While the reactor was originally scheduled to become fully operational in 2026, with a construction period of 60 months the date appears to have been progressively pushed back to 2027 with no specific information on a grid connection date.

See WNN, “Outer Dome Installed at Changjiang Unit 4”, 15 April 2026, see <https://world-nuclear-news.org/articles/outer-dome-installed-at-changjiang-unit-4>, accessed 4 May 2026.

20 - No official startup date provided at construction start. WNISR used 2027, confirmed at construction start of Haiyang-4. See following note.

21 - According to Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research and Design Institute (SNERDI), construction time of Haiyang-3 and -4 is expected to be 56 months, with both units to be in operation in 2027.

See SNERDI, “海阳核电4号机组顺利实现FCD”, Press Release, Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research & Design Institute Co, LTD., 22 April 2023, see <https://www.snerdi.com.cn/newsdetail?id=9277>, accessed 28 April 2023.

22 - CNNC, “Construction of Unit 2 at Zhejiang Jinqimen Nuclear Power Plant Makes Progress”, China National Nuclear Corporation, 17 April 2026, see https://en.cnncc.com.cn/2026-04/17/c_1176543.htm, accessed 4 June 2026.

23 - Ibidem.

24 - According to Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research and Design Institute (SNERDI), construction time of Lianjiang-1 and -2 is expected to be 56 months, from concrete pouring to commercial operation.

See Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research & Design Institute Co, Ltd., “广东廉江核电厂 1、2 号机组环境影响报告书”, State Nuclear Zhanjiang Nuclear Power Company Ltd, June 2022, see https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/gsgg/gongshi/wqgs_1/202210/W020230110587145294082.pdf, accessed 28 August 2025; and CNNP, “国家电投广东廉江核电一期工程开工”, 8 October 2023, see <https://www.cnnpn.cn/article/39053.html>, accessed 29 August 2025.

25 - No specific date provided at construction start, but as of 2022, SNERDI expected Commercial Operation of Lianjiang-2 in December 2028, with concrete pouring to take place in April 2024.

See Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research & Design Institute Co, Ltd., “广东廉江核电厂 1、2 号机组环境影响报告书”, State Nuclear Zhanjiang Nuclear Power Company Ltd, June 2022, op. cit.

26 - CGN Power, “Inside Information Operation Briefings for the First Quarter of 2025”, April 2025, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c2025/2025-04/09/16088034f34047849e456267869683c2/files/4200560372aa4e73b931c5b3of6343ee.pdf>, accessed 11 April 2025.

27 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Fourth Quarter of 2025”, 8 January 2026, see <https://www.hkexnews.hk/listedco/listconews/sehk/2026/0108/2026010800540.pdf>, accessed 23 April 2026.

28 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Fourth Quarter of 2022”, 9 January 2023, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c22122503/2023-01/09/5dea667175824ede9c0ff34882623bec/files/2537af48e9584a85bdd4130e23b7c749.pdf>, accessed 11 January 2023.

29 - CGN Power, “2023 Annual Report”, April 2024, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c100882/2024-04/11/cb76379ce6e04b15829f4f8686032e0e/files/e0670ca0ee664b9a977afc238c6e47f4.pdf>, accessed 13 May 2024.

30 - CGN Power, “2024 Interim Report”, August 2024, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c100882/2024-08/26/2ac413a6c41e49909doe738b8ed46956/files/d83c3e5adf8944b4baa997471836e494.pdf>.

31 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Fourth Quarter of 2025”, 2026, op. cit.

32 - Also known as “Cangnan” or “San’ao”.

33 - CGN Power, “2021 Annual Report”, April 2022, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c100882/2022-04/07/c458fe3cfd6e4e93950b586f499ce402/files/8787336618b24d2090doeae5e9e1554d6.pdf>, accessed 7 April 2022.

34 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Fourth Quarter of 2025”, 2026, op. cit.

35 - The expected 56-month construction period of Sanmen-3 and -4 was confirmed by SNERDI just prior to construction start of Sanmen-3. See SNERDI, “新闻动态—上海核工院”, 23 April 2022, see <https://www.snerdi.com.cn/newsdetail?id=8127>, accessed 29 August 2026.

36 - No official information on expected startup date at construction start. WNISR uses the 56-month construction period previously announced (see previous note).

37 - Xinhua, “华能首个完全自主建设的大型压水堆核电项目开工—新华网”, 29 July 2024, see https://www.xinhuanet.com/power/2024-07/29/c_1212384418.htm, accessed 1 August 2026.

38 - No official startup date provided at construction start. WNISR uses the same construction duration as Unit 1.

39 - Also known as “Huizhou”.

40 - CGN Power, “2020 Annual Report”, April 2021, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c100882/2021-04/08/c95f2296e95a4aab8a1d7b749996bb43/files/72fd1f144fa44cefb5496fb45eaaab6.pdf>, accessed 29 August 2025.

41 - In December 2025, expected date of commencement of operation for Taipingling-2 has “been adjusted” from first half of 2026 to “the second half of 2026”.

See CGN Power, “Inside Information Construction Progress of Huizhou Unit 1 and Unit 2”, 22 December 2025, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c2025/2025-12/22/0c9326a8df3f486cbad8cb5b6b5a9e18/files/5f59a19aba094bce8441133c2c7fff36.pdf>, accessed 21 April 2026.

Fuel loading took place in May 2026, the reactor was connected to the grid on 3 July 2026 and commercial operation was achieved on 3 August 2026.

See CGN Power, “Unit 2 of CGN’s Taipingling Nuclear Power Project Achieves First Grid Connection and Power Generation”, see http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c100866/2026-07/21/content_93d6aa8f1e8e4ca998e475535358dc7a.shtml, accessed 21 July 2026.

- 42 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Second Quarter of 2025”, 7 July 2025, see <http://en.cgnp.com.cn/encgnp/c2025/2025-07/07/64d18odd9f74dde9e608cf61aa26d77/files/4251705d6cb5475788eb167d9593d775.pdf>, accessed 10 July 2025.
- 43 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Second Quarter of 2026”, 10 July 2026, see <https://oss.valueonline.cn/cloud-irh-bucket/public/HK/20260710/1224092839b.PDF&announcementTitle=INSIDEINFORMATION-OPERATIONBRIEFINGSFORTHESECONDQUARTEROF2026.pdf>, accessed 14 July 2026.
- 44 - Rosatom, “Start of New Unit Construction at China’s Tianwan and Xudapu Nuclear Power Plants”, Press Release, 19 May 2021, see <https://rosatom.ru/en/press-centre/news/start-of-new-unit-construction-at-china-s-tianwan-and-xudapu-nuclear-power-plants>, accessed 14 June 2021.
- 45 - CNNC, “Tianwan Nuclear Power Unit 7 Completes Hot Functional Test”, 13 January 2026, see https://en.cnncc.com.cn/2026-01/13/c_1154431.htm, accessed 4 May 2026.
- 46 - ASE Rosatom, “The First Concrete Has Been Laid at Tianwan NPP Power Unit 8 in China”, 28 February 2022, see <https://ase-ec.ru/en/for-journalists/news/2022/feb/the-first-concrete-has-been-laid-at-tianwan-npp-power-unit-8-in-china/>, accessed 28 February 2022.
- 47 - Commercial operation at construction start was expected in 2023.
See WNN, “China Begins Building Pilot Fast Reactor”, 29 December 2017, see <http://www.world-nuclear-news.org/NN-China-begins-building-pilot-fast-reactor-2912174.html>, accessed 30 December 2017.
- 48 - Operating? Grid connection delayed? According to Chinese sources, reported by IPFM, as of mid-2023, the CFR-600 was operating at low power but no information on electricity production or grid connection had been provided.
See Hui Zhang, “China started operation of its first CFR-600 breeder reactor”, IPFM Blog, 15 December 2023, see https://fissilematerials.org/blog/2023/12/china_started_operation_o.html, accessed 3 May 2024. There has been no official information released on the status of the reactors as of mid-2026.
- 49 - No official information about expected grid connection. WNISR uses 2026 (same originally expected duration as Xiapu-1).
- 50 - Also known as Xudabu or Xudabao.
- 51 - CAEA, “助力东北全面振兴 辽宁徐大堡核电站1号机组核岛开工”, China Atomic Energy Authority, 17 November 2023, see <https://www.caea.gov.cn/n6760338/n6760342/c10418193/content.html>, accessed 23 April 2026.
- 52 - CNNC, “刚刚，中核又一台核电机组开工！”, 17 July 2024, see <https://www.cnncc.com.cn/cnncc/xwzx65/zhyyw/1442392/index.html>, accessed 30 August 2025.
- 53 - In May 2021, concrete pouring of Xudapu-3 was announced alongside that of Tianwan-7.
See WNN, “Work Starts on New Tianwan and Xudabao Units”, 19 May 2021, see <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/First-concrete-poured-for-new-Tianwan-and-Xudabao>, accessed 21 May 2021; and ASE Rosatom, “Start of New Unit Construction at China’s Tianwan and Xudapu Nuclear Power Plants”, 19 May 2021, see <https://ase-ec.ru/en/for-journalists/news/2021/may/start-of-new-unit-construction-at-china-s-tianwan-and-xudapu-nuclear-power-plants/>, accessed 25 April 2026.
However, this date was later revised to July 2021, but not implemented in WNISR.
- 54 - ASE Rosatom, “Start of New Unit Construction at China’s Tianwan and Xudapu Nuclear Power Plants”, 19 May 2021, op. cit.
- 55 - In April 2026, Rosatom announced that it had “supplied the initial nuclear fuel loading for the VVER-1200 reactor at Unit 3 of the Xudapu NPP.” See Rosatom, “Rosatom Provides First Nuclear Fuel Shipment to China’s Xudapu NPP”, Press Release, *Atom Media*, 6 April 2026, see <https://atommedia.online/en/press-releases/>, accessed 21 April 2026.
- 56 - According to Rosatom at construction start of Unit 4, commissioning of Xudabu-3 and -4 is scheduled for 2027–2028.
See ASE-Rosatom, “First Concrete Laid at Xudapu NPP Power Unit 4 in China”, Press Release, 19 May 2022, see <https://ase-ec.ru/en/for-journalists/news/2009/may/first-concrete-laid-at-xudapu-npp-power-unit-4-in-china/>, accessed 19 May 2022.
- 57 - Rosatom, “Rosatom Provides First Nuclear Fuel Shipment to China’s Xudapu NPP”, Press Release, 6 April 2026, op. cit.
- 58 - No official startup date at construction start. Construction duration of Hualong One design is given as 60 months.
- 59 - No official startup date at construction start. Construction duration of Hualong One design is given as 60 months. However, *China Global Television Network (CGTN)* then quoted 2028 for commencement of operation.
See CGTN, “Construction on New Unit of Zhangzhou Nuclear Power Plant Underway in Fujian”, 23 February 2024, see <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2024-02-23/Construction-on-new-unit-of-Zhangzhou-nuclear-power-plant-underway-1rqt4dAP1Li/p.html>, accessed 10 May 2024.
- 60 - No official startup date at construction start. Construction duration of Hualong One design is given as 60 months.
- 61 - CGN Power, “Inside Information—Operation Briefings for the Fourth Quarter of 2025”, 2026, op. cit.
- 62 - *EgyptToday*, “Egypt’s Nuclear Plants Authority, Rosatom Committed to Dabaa Plant Construction Schedule: Official”, 9 May 2022, see <https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/3/115597/Egypt-s-Nuclear-Plants-Authority-Rosatom-committed-to-Dabaa-plant-construction>, accessed 17 July 2022.
- 63 - State Information Services, “Installation Ceremony for the Unit 2 Reactor Pressure Vessel at El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant”, Government of Egypt, 9 July 2026, see <https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/events/installation-ceremony-for-the-unit-2-reactor-pressure-vessel-at-el-dabaa-nuclear-power-plant/>, accessed 17 July 2026.
- 64 - No official specific startup date for El Dabaa-2 as of construction start. WNISR uses 2029 as previously indicated.
See *EgyptToday*, “Egypt’s Nuclear Plants Authority, Rosatom Committed to Dabaa Plant Construction Schedule: Official”, 9 May 2022, op. cit. (WNA uses 2030 for El Dabaa 2–4).
- 65 - No official specific startup date for El Dabaa-3 as of construction start; however, according to the Ministry of Electricity as of June 2023, all four units are to be completed by 2030 or 2031.
See *Daily News Egypt*, “Dabaa Nuclear Plant Project Progresses According to Schedule: Minister of Electricity”, 14 June 2023, see <https://www.dailynewsegyp.com/2023/06/14/dabaa-nuclear-plant-project-progresses-according-to-schedule-minister-of-electricity/>, accessed 22 August 2023. WNISR uses 2030 (WNA uses 2030 for El Dabaa 2–4).
- 66 - No official specific startup date for El Dabaa-4 as of construction date. As all four units are expected online by 2030 or 2031 (see previous note), WNISR uses 2031.

- 67 - While Rosatom officials stress that completion of all four units is expected in 2030, WNISR keeps a grid connection date of 2031 for El Dabaa-4. See TASS, “Rosatom Plans to Begin Physical Start-up Procedures at Egypt’s El Dabaa NPP in 2027”, as published by Pravda Egypt, 18 February 2025, see <https://egypt.news-pravda.com/en/world/2025/02/18/1689.html>, accessed 27 June 2025; and State Information Services, “Installation Ceremony for the Unit 2 Reactor Pressure Vessel at El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant”, Government of Egypt, 9 July 2026, op. cit.
- 68 - No clear startup date provided at construction start. According to Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Peter Szijjarto “the two power units of Hungary’s Paks-2 Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), being built under a Rosatom design, are expected to be connected to Hungary’s power grid in 2031-2032.” See TASS, “Paks-2 NPP to Be Connected to Hungary’s Grid in 2031-2032 — Szijjarto”, 9 February 2026, see <https://tass.com/world/2084087>, accessed 12 August 2026.
- 69 - As of 1 July 2026, WNISR does not consider Kaiga-6 under construction, NPCIL’s press release explicitly mentions Unit 5 but not Unit 6: “Project construction commenced with the ‘First Pour of Concrete’ (Unit-5 Nuclear Building) on March 1, 2026.” See NPCIL, “Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units-5&6 (Kaiga-5&6, 2x700 MW PHWRs)”, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, see https://www.npcil.nic.in/writereaddata/CMS/202603170449172769922Kaiga_5_6_English.pdf, accessed 25 April 2026.
- 70 - No expected startup date provided at construction start, but the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) stated: “The first unit of Kaiga Units-5&6 project is expected to achieve criticality in about 60 months from FPC.” See Department of Atomic Energy, “NPCIL Commences Construction of Kaiga Units-5&6 with First Pour of Concrete”, as released by Press Information Bureau, Government of India, 1 March 2026, see <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2234316®=3&lang=2>, accessed 2 March 2026.
- 71 - Department of Atomic Energy, “Rajya Sabha: Unstarred Question No. 2723—Commissioning of Unit-3 of Kudankulam NPP—Answered on 10.08.2017”, August 2017, Government of India, see <http://dae.nic.in/writereaddata/parl/monsoon2017/rsus2723.pdf>, accessed 6 November 2017. Fuel delivery started in December 2025.
- 72 - Whereas in February 2026, Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh reaffirmed that “Units 3 and 4 are targeted for completion by 2026–27”, as of June 2026, the “Expected Date of Commissioning” had moved to “June-2027/June-2028”. See Department of Atomic Energy, “In Rajya Sabha, Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh Affirms Fast-Track Nuclear Expansion; Capacity Set to Triple by 2031–32”, Press Release, Government of India, 12 February 2026, see <https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=2227041>, accessed 12 May 2026; and Department of Atomic Energy, “Parliament Question: Nuclear Power Generation Capacity”, Press Release, 29 July 2026, see <https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=2291078>, accessed 31 July 2026.
- 73 - Department of Atomic Energy, “Lok Sabha: Unstarred Question No. 4226—Issues Concerning Installation of New NPPs—Answered on 21.03.2018”, March 2018, Government of India, see <http://dae.nic.in/writereaddata/parl/budget2018/lusq4226.pdf>, accessed 15 May 2018. Other sources also used 2024.
- 74 - See note on Kudankulam-3.
- 75 - Expected construction duration of Kudankulam-5 given as 66 months. See Government of India “Lok Sabha: Unstarred Question No. 2756—Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant—Answered on 10.03.2021”, Government of India, March 2021, see <https://dae.gov.in/writereaddata/lusq%202756.pdf>, accessed 30 June 2021.
- 76 - Department of Atomic Energy, “Parliament Question: Nuclear Power Generation Capacity”, Press Release, 29 July 2026, op. cit.
- 77 - Department of Atomic Energy, “Rajya Sabha: Unstarred Question No. 3203—Status of Under Construction and Planned Nuclear Power Plants—Answered on 31.03.2022”, Government of India, March 2022, see <http://dae.gov.in/writereaddata/rsusq3203.pdf>, accessed 6 April 2022.
- 78 - Department of Atomic Energy, “In Rajya Sabha, Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh Affirms Fast-Track Nuclear Expansion; Capacity Set to Triple by 2031–32”, Press Release, 12 February 2026, op. cit. and Department of Atomic Energy, “Parliament Question: Nuclear Power Generation Capacity”, Press Release, 29 July 2026, op. cit.
- 79 - MoSPI, “Project Implementation on Central Sector Projects (Costing Rs.20 Crores & Above) October-December, 2004”, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2004, see <http://www.cspm.gov.in/english/q/oct-dec-04.pdf>, accessed 24 August 2025.
- 80 - Fuel loading started in March 2024, with grid connection expected by the end of 2024. In 2025, startup was pushed back to the end of 2026. PFRB reached first criticality in April 2026. See Department of Atomic Energy, “Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu attains First Criticality”, Government of India, 7 April 2026, see <https://dae.gov.in/prototype-fast-breeder-reactor-at-kalpakkam-tamil-nadu-attains-first-criticality/>, accessed 7 April 2026.
- 81 - NPCIL, “Plants Under Construction - Rajasthan”, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, as of 3 April 2013, see <http://www.npcil.nic.in/main/ConstructionDetail.aspx?ReactorID=87>, accessed 3 April 2013.
- 82 - Startup of Rajasthan-8 is still “expected to be operational in 2026” but missed its June 2026 deadline. See Department of Atomic Energy, “Parliament Question: Nuclear Power Generation Capacity”, Press Release, 29 July 2026, op. cit.; and Sudheer Pal Singh, “Rajasthan Nuclear Power Project Delays Expose Gaps in Vendor Ecosystem”, *The Business Standard*, 14 July 2026, see https://www.business-standard.com/industry/news/rajasthan-nuclear-power-project-delays-expose-gaps-in-vendor-ecosystem-126071401466_1.html, accessed 31 July 2026.
- 83 - Original construction of Bushehr-2 had started in February 1976 before it was halted in 1978. The reactor was listed as “under construction” in IAEA, “Nuclear Power Reactors in the World”, from 1986 to 2004. Currently, IAEA-PRIS indicates September 2019 as construction start, when construction work resumed, and a new concrete slab was poured. See WNISR, “Iran: Construction Restart of Busheer-2”, 14 November 2019, see <https://www.worldnuclearreport.org/Iran-Construction-Restart-of-Busheer-2.html>, accessed 18 May 2020.
- 84 - The 2024 startup date announced when construction resumed in 2019 was pushed back several times since. The latest announced date is currently 2029 for “commercial operation”. See Judith Perera, “Iran’s Nuclear Development”, *NEI Magazine*, 9 January 2025, see <https://www.neimagazine.com/analysis/irans-nuclear-development/>, accessed 8 April 2025.
- 85 - Also known as Chashma Unit 5 or C-5.
- 86 - David Dalton, “Construction Begins of China-Supplied Hualong One Nuclear Plant At Chasnupp”, *NucNet*, 20 June 2023, see <https://www.nucnet.org/news/construction-begins-of-china-supplied-hualong-one-nuclear-plant-at-chasnupp-7-1-2023>, accessed 24 August 2025; and Raja Ali Raza Anwar, “National Statement of Pakistan”, Chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, 16 September 2024, delivered at 68th Regular Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 16–18 September 2024, as released by the IAEA, see <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/24/09/pakistan-gc68.pdf>, accessed 1 May 2025.

- 87 - As of construction start, BREST-OD was to start operating in 2026, and shortly after, in 2027. See Rosatom, “ROSATOM Starts Construction of Unique Power Unit with BREST-OD-300 Fast Neutron Reactor”, Press Release, 8 June 2021, see <https://rosatom-europe.com/press-centre/news/rosatom-starts-construction-of-unique-power-unit-with-brest-od-300-fast-neutron-reactor/>, accessed 19 August 2022; and Rosatom, “Proryv: Breaking Through”, Newsletter #247, November 2021, see <https://rosatomnewsletter.com/2021/12/01/proryv-breaking-through/>, accessed 8 August 2024.
- 88 - While there is no official information on a further delay, start-up of BREST-OD300 might not take place before 2029. See TASS, “Росатом в 2028 году может выйти на физический пуск реактора БРЕСТ в Северске”, 21 May 2025, see <https://tass.ru/ekonomika/24003849>, accessed 21 May 2025; and Judith Perera, “The Brest Fast Reactor”, *NEI Magazine*, 13 November 2025, see <https://www.neimagazine.com/analysis/the-brest-fast-reactor/>, accessed 17 November 2025.
- 89 - Status of the project unclear. In August 2022, Rosatom announced the keel-laying ceremony in China of the first Arctic-type Nuclear Floating Power Unit (NFPU) to be equipped with two RITM-200C reactors and to be deployed in Russia. As there is no official name yet for the reactors, those units are provisionally named Cape Nagloynyn 1-1 and 1-2 according to the overall project name Cape Nagloynyn. See Rosatom, “Keel-Laying Ceremony for the First Arctic-Type Floating Power Unit with RITM-200 Transport Reactor Vessels”, Press Release, 30 August 2022, see <https://rosatom-mena.com/press-centre/news/keel-laying-ceremony-for-the-first-arctic-type-floating-power-unit-with-ritm-200-transport-reactor-v/>, accessed 5 October 2022; and WNN, “Construction Starts on Russia’s Next Floating Nuclear Power Plant”, 31 August 2022, see <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Construction-starts-on-Russia-s-next-floating-nucl>, accessed 20 September 2022.
- 90 - Rosatom, “Performance of the of State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM in 2022”, 2023, see https://report.rosatom.ru/go_eng/go_rosatom_eng_2022/rosatom_2022_eng.pdf accessed 16 August 2026.
- 91 - Government of Russia, “РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ от 30 декабря 2024 г. № 4153-п”, 30 December 2024, see <http://static.government.ru/media/files/Rwf9Akjf5FwAnustDEL2m7PEvZ267k3.pdf>, accessed 24 April 2025.
- 92 - See previous notes.
- 93 - See previous notes.
- 94 - In the 2020 edition of IAEA’s “Nuclear Power Reactors in the World”, Kursk 2-2 is the only ‘Construction Start During 2019’ to have a grid connection date, set to December 2023.
- 95 - IAEA-PRIS, “Reactor Detail—Kursk 2-2”, Power Reactor Information System, see <https://pris-stats.iaea.org/reactor/1008>, accessed 14 August 2026.
- 96 - No official announcement of construction start (see *Russia Focus*). IAEA-PRIS, “Reactor Detail—Kursk 2-3”, Power Reactor Information System, Updated 31 July 2026, see <https://pris-stats.iaea.org/reactor/1009>, accessed 31 July 2026.
- 97 - Ibidem.
- 98 - Also known as Leningrad-7.
- 99 - According to PRIS database at construction start, startup date was January 2030 (for both grid connection and commercial operation). See IAEA, “Reactor Basic Information—Leningrad 2-3”, PRIS Database, Updated 5 April 2024; and WNN, “First Concrete Poured at Leningrad 7”, 14 March 2024, see <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/First-concrete-poured-at-Leningrad-7>, accessed 14 March 2024.
- 100 - As of July 2026, grid connection date has been reset from December (as of July 2025) to March 2030. See IAEA-PRIS, “Reactor Detail—Leningrad 2-3”, Power Reactor Information System, see <https://pris-stats.iaea.org/reactor/902>, accessed 31 July 2026.
- 101 - Also known as Leningrad-8.
- 102 - Government of Russia, “РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЕ от 30 декабря 2024 г. № 4153-п”, 30 December 2024, op. cit.; and WNN, “First Concrete Poured for Leningrad’s Eighth Unit”, 20 March 2025, see <https://world-nuclear-news.org/articles/first-concrete-poured-for-leningrads-eighth-unit>, accessed 20 March 2025.
- 103 - IAEA-PRIS, “Reactor Detail—Leningrad 2-4”, Updated 31 July 2026, see <https://pris-stats.iaea.org/reactor/970>, accessed 31 July 2026.
- 104 - Mochovce-4 was listed as “under construction” in IAEA “Nuclear Power Reactors in the World” until the 2004 edition, with a construction start date of 1985 (or January 1985); it was then retrieved and reintroduced in the 2020 edition with a new construction start date (1987).
- 105 - IAEA “Nuclear Power Reactors in the World—1986 Edition”, International Atomic Energy Agency, 1986, see <https://inis.iaea.org/records/z779q8-tze60>, accessed 6 September 2025.
- 106 - The Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority approved operation of Mochovce-4 at the end of May 2026, and fuel loading took place at the end of June 2026. See UJD SR, “Commissioning of Unit 4 of the Mochovce 34 NPP Has Begun”, Úrad jadrového dozoru Slovenskej republiky/Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic, 29 June 2026, see <https://www.ujd.gov.sk/commissioning-of-unit-4-of-the-mochovce-34-npp-has-begun/?lang=en>, accessed 29 June 2026.
- 107 - In late 2022, two reactors under construction, Shin-Kori Unit 5 and 6, were renamed Saeul-3 and -4. See KHNP, “Saeul NPP Renames as Saeul Units 1, 2, 3 and 4”, Press Release, Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power, 1 November 2022, see https://cms.khnp.co.kr/eng/selectBbsNttView.do?WCN_KHNPHOME=3oyVBQtmOX8ttEVoH9XYo11xjJSy2XIO2nToY1Bfoo61Do1j_Acf1-1320158464?key=565&bbsNo=84&nttNo=46397&searchCtgrY=&searchCnd=all&searchKrdw=&integrDeptCode=&pageIndex=1, accessed 3 November 2022.
- 108 - Construction officially started in April 2017, was suspended in July and resumed in October of the same year. Construction start date in the PRIS Database slightly different (1 April 2017). See KHNP, “Nuclear Power Construction – Saeul #3,4”, various dates, see <https://cms.khnp.co.kr/eng/contents.do?key=525>, last accessed 30 July 2026.
- 109 - KHNP, “Nuclear Power Construction - Shin-Kori #5,6”, Updated as of 30 September 2017, see <http://cms.khnp.co.kr/eng/content/548/main.do?mnCd=ENO3020304>, accessed 18 October 2017.
- 110 - Commercial operation pushed back to September 2026 (compared to February 2026 in WNISR2025). The operation license was granted in December 2025, followed by fuel loading in January 2026. First criticality was achieved in April 2026. See NSSC, “NSSC Approved Operating License for Saeul NPP Unit 3”, Nuclear Safety and Security Commission, 30 December 2025, https://www.nssc.go.kr/en/cms/FR_BBS_CON/BoardView.do?MENU_ID=90&CONTENTS_NO=1&SITE_NO=3&BOARD_SEQ=1&BBS_SEQ=46462, accessed 29 January 2026; and KHNP, “호기별 건설현황 서울 3,4호기”, as of June 2026, see <https://npp.khnp.co.kr/ONo04004005001002>, last accessed 14 August 2026; also KHNP, “서울3호기 첫 시동 성공”, Press Release, 13 April 2026, see <https://www.khnp.co.kr/main/selectBbsNttView.do?key=2289&bbsNo=71&nttNo=73563>, accessed 13 April 2026.

- 111 - According to KHNP data, the first concrete was poured on 19 September 2018, whereas PRIS indicates 20 September 2018. See KHNP, “Nuclear Power Construction – Saeul #3,4”, various dates, see <https://cms.khnp.co.kr/eng/contents.do?key=525>.
- 112 - Commercial operation. KHNP, “Nuclear Power Construction - Shin-Kori #5,6”, Updated 31 October 2018.
- 113 - As of July 2026, Commercial Operation date has been pushed back to September 2027 (compared to November 2026 in WNISR2025) with fuel loading to take place in February 2027. See KHNP, “호기별 건설현황 새울 3,4호기”, as of June 2026, see <https://npp.khnp.co.kr/ON004004005001002>, accessed 14 August 2026.
- 114 - KHNP, “Nuclear Power Construction - Shin-Hanul #3,4”, as of 30 May 2025, see <https://cms.khnp.co.kr/eng/contents.do?key=3447>, accessed 30 May 2025.
- 115 - KHNP, “한국수력원자력, 신한울4호기 원자로건물 공사 착수”, Press Release, 29 May 2026, see <https://www.khnp.co.kr/hanul/selectBbsNttView.do?key=1761&bbsNo=120&nttNo=74904>, accessed 30 May 2026.
- 116 - Rosatom, “Presidents of Russia and Turkey Vladimir Putin and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Kicked Off Large-Scale Construction of Akkuyu NPP”, Press Release, 4 April 2018, see <http://rosatom.ru/en/press-centre/news/presidents-of-russia-and-turkey-vladimir-putin-and-recep-tayyip-erdo-an-kicked-off-large-scale-const/>, accessed 4 April 2018.
- 117 - Commissioning of Akkuyu-1 has been pushed back several times. As of early 2025, it was presented as one of the “priorities for Rosatom” for 2025, before it was pushed back to 2026. As of mid-2026, first grid connection is expected in October 2026. See Murat Temizer, Başak Erkalın et al., “Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanı Bayraktar: Türkiye’nin enerji arz güvenliğinde bir sorun bulunmuyor”, *Anadolu Agency*, 25 March 2026, see <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/ekonomi/enerji-ve-tabii-kaynaklar-bakani-bayraktar-turkiyenin-enerji-arz-guvenliginde-bir-sorun-bulunmuyor/3878125>, accessed 11 May 2026.
- 118 - Shortly after construction start, Türkiye’s Minister of Energy and Natural Resources indicated 2024 as a startup date for Akkuyu-2. See *Daily Sabah*, “Construction Starts on 2nd Unit of Turkey’s 1st Nuclear Power Plant Akkuyu”, 28 June 2020, see <https://www.dailysabah.com/business/energy/construction-starts-on-2nd-unit-of-turkeys-1st-nuclear-power-plant-akkuyu>, accessed 28 June 2020.
- 119 - A permit to begin pre-commissioning of Akkuyu-2 was granted in March 2026.
- 120 - WNN, “Akkuyu Construction to Be Completed by 2026, Says Project CEO”, 10 February 2021, see <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Akkuyu-fully-operational-by-2026,-says-project?feed=feed>, accessed 10 April 2021.
- 121 - While startup of Unit 1 has been pushed back several times, there is no specific information on the impact for the other units. According to the agreement between Türkiye and Russia, Units 2, 3, and 4 shall become operational consecutively at one year intervals after Unit 1 starts commercial operation. WNISR keeps the one-per-year frequency. See NDK, “Nükleer Tesislerin Yetkilendirilmesi—Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali”, Nükleer Düzenleme Kurumu/Turkish Nuclear Regulatory Authority, 16 May 2026, see <https://www.ndk.org.tr/akkuyu-nukleer-santrali>, accessed 16 May 2026; and Government of Türkiye and Government of Russia, “Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in Relation to the Construction and Operation of a Nuclear Power Plant at the Akkuyu Site in the Republic of Turkey”, signed 12 May 2010, see <https://akkuyu.com/upload/iga-en.pdf>, accessed 29 June 2024.
- 122 - While they were no announcement on expected startup at construction start, the date of 2026 was still often quoted as a reference to the one-per-year schedule. However, Rosatom had already indirectly pushed back the whole schedule, intended to start in 2023. It wrote in its 2022 sustainability report: “Under the Intergovernmental Agreement between Russia and Turkey, the first power unit is to be commissioned within seven years after all required permits have been obtained. Given that the licence for the construction of power unit No. 1 was obtained in April 2018, power unit No. 1 is to be commissioned in 2025. Subsequent power units are to be commissioned at one-year intervals. See Rosatom, “Sustainability Report 2022”, 2023, see https://report.rosatom.ru/go_eng/go_rosatom_eng_2022/rosatom_esg_2022_eng.pdf, accessed 16 August 2026.
- 123 - See previous notes.
- 124 - WNISR, “The Oddly Discreet Construction Start of Hinkley Point C”, 29 December 2018, see <https://www.worldnuclearreport.org/The-Oddly-Discreet-Construction-Start-of-Hinkley-Point-C.html>, accessed 24 August 2019.
- 125 - EDF, “Clarifications on Hinkley Point C Project”, Electricité de France, 3 July 2017, see <https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group/dedicated-sections/journalists/all-press-releases/clarifications-on-hinkley-point-c-project>, accessed 7 May 2018; and EDF, “Reference Document 2018 including the Annual Financial Report”, 2019, see <https://www.edf.fr/sites/groupe/files/contrib/groupe-edf/espaces-dedies/espace-finance-en/financial-information/regulated-information/reference-document/edf-ddr-2018-en.pdf>, accessed 7 April 2025.
- 126 - On 23 January 2024, EDF presented three scenarios for the startup of Unit 1. The first would see startup in 2029, the second in 2030 (“base case”), and the third in 2031. In 2026, it “adjusted” the scheduled date of 2030 for HPC-1. See EDF, “2025 Annual Results - Presentation”, 20 February 2026, see <https://www.edf.fr/sites/groupe/files/2026-02/annual-results-edf-2025-presentation-2026-02-20.pdf>, accessed 1 April 2026.
- 127 - WNISR, “Strangely Belated Announcement of Hinkley Point C-2 Construction Start”, 18 March 2020, see <https://www.worldnuclearreport.org/Strangely-Belated-Announcement-of-Hinkley-Point-C-2-Construction-Start.html>, accessed 21 May 2020.
- 128 - As of April 2026, commissioning of Unit 2 is “targeted 12 months after Unit 1.” See EDF, “2025 Annual Results - Presentation”, Electricité de France, 20 February 2026, see <https://www.edf.fr/sites/groupe/files/2026-02/annual-results-edf-2025-presentation-2026-02-20.pdf>, accessed 1 April 2026.
- 129 - Rosatom, “Presidents of Russia and Uzbekistan Mark Launch of Construction of Uzbekistan’s First NPP”, Press Release, Atom Media, 4 June 2026, see <https://atommedia.online/en/press-releases/prezidenty-rossii-i-uzbekistana-dali-start-stroitelstvu-pervoy-aes-v-uzbekistane/>, accessed 5 June 2026.
- 130 - Monika Shifotoka, “IAEA Director General Marks Milestone in Uzbekistan’s Nuclear Power Programme”, International Atomic Energy Agency, 5 June 2026, see <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/iaea-director-general-marks-milestone-in-uzbekistans-nuclear-power-programme>, accessed 7 June 2026.