Between 2010 and 2015, about 27 GW of new nuclear capacity came online worldwide. But owing to safety concerns in the wake of the Fukushima disaster—as well as cheap natural gas, market economics, and age—an unprecedented 22 GW has been permanently shut down. *Source: IAEA PRIS database*. ***—Copy and artwork by Sonal Patel, a POWER associate editor***

ASIA

JAPAN—11 reactors: 6.7 GW
GENKAI-1 (529-MW PWR, April 27, 2015)
MIHAMA-1 (320-MW PWR, April 27, 2015)
MIHAMA-2 (470-MW PWR, April 27, 2015)
SHIMANE-1 (439-MW BWR, April 30, 2015)
TSURUGA-1 (340-MW BWR, April 27, 2015)
FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI-5 (760-MW BWR, Dec. 17, 2013)
FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI-6 (1.07-GW BWR, Dec. 17, 2013)
FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI-1 (439-MW BWR, May 19, 2011)
FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI-2 (760-MW BWR, May 19, 2011)
FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI-3 (760-MW BWR, May 19, 2011)
FUKUSHIMA-DAIICHI-4 (760-MW BWR, May 19, 2011)

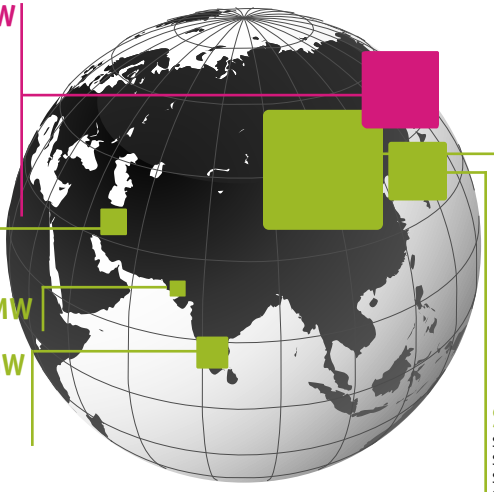
IRAN—1 reactor: 915 MW
BUSHEHR-1 (915-MW PWR, Sept. 3, 2011)

PAKISTAN—1 reactor: 300 MW
CHASNUPP-2 (300-MW PWR, March 14, 2011)

INDIA—3 reactors: 1.32 GW
KUDANKULAM-1 (917-GW PWR, Oct. 22, 2013)
KAIGA-4 (202-MW PHWR, Jan. 19, 2011)
RAJASTHAN-6 (202-MW PHWR, March. 28, 2010)

CHINA—19 reactors: 17.64 GW
FANGCHENGGANG-1 (1-GW PWR, Oct. 25, 2015)
YANGJIANG-3 (1-GW PWR, Oct. 18, 2015)
FUQING-2 (1-GW P4WR, Aug. 6, 2015)
HONGYANHE-3 (1-GW PWR, March 23, 2015)
NINGDE-3 (1.01-GW PWR), March 21, 2015)
YANGJIANG-2 (1-GW PWR, March 10, 2015)
FANGJIASHAN-2 (1-GW PWR, Jan. 12, 2015)
FANGJIASHAN-1 (1-GW PWR, Nov. 4, 2014)
FUQING-1 (1-GW PWR, Aug. 20, 2014)
NINGDE-2 (1.01-GW PWR, Jan. 4, 2014)
HONGYANHE-2 (1-GW PWR, Nov. 23, 2013)
YANGJIANG-1 (1-GW PWR, Dec. 31, 2013)
HONGYANHE-1 (1.12-GW PWR, Feb. 17, 2013)
NINGDE-1 (1-GW PWR, Dec. 28, 2012)
QINSHAN 2-4 (610-MW PWR, Nov. 25, 2011)
CEFR (20-MW-FBR, July 21, 2011)
LING AO-4 (1-GW PWR, May 3, 2011)
LING AO-3 (1-GW PWR, July 15, 2010)
QINSHAN 2-3 (610-MW PWR, Aug. 1, 2010)

S. KOREA—4 reactors: 3.9 GW
SHIN-WOLSONG-2 (960-MW PWR, Feb. 26, 2015)
SHIN-KORI-2 (960-MW PWR, Jan. 28, 2012)
SHIN-WOLSONG-1 (997-MW PWR, Jan. 27, 2012)
SHIN-KORI-1 (985-MW PWR, Aug. 4, 2010)



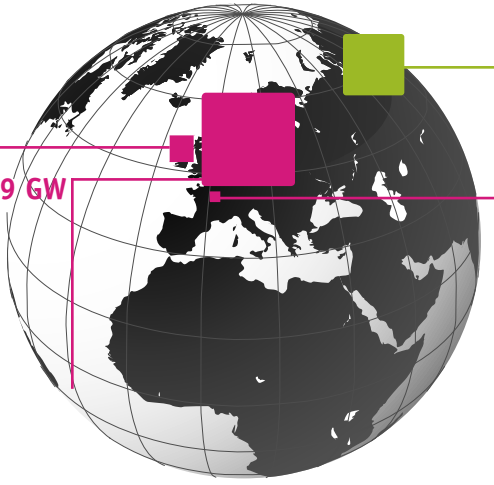
EUROPE

UK—3 reactors: 924 MW
WYLFA-2 (490-MW GCR, April 25, 2012)
OLDBURY A-1 (217-MW GCR, Feb. 29, 2012)
OLDBURY A-2 (217-MW GCR, June 30, 2011)

GERMANY—9 reactors: 9.79 GW
GRAFENRHEINFELD (1.3-GW PWR, June 27, 2015)
BIBLIS-A (1.17-GW PWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
BIBLIS-B (1.2-GW PWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
BRUNSBUETTEL (771-MW BWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
ISAR-1 (878-MW BWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
KRUEMMEL (1.4-GW BWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
NECKARWESTHEIM-1 (785-MW PWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
PHILIPPSBURG-1 (890-MW BWR, Aug. 6, 2011)
UNTERWESER (1.4-GW PWR, Aug. 6, 2011)

RUSSIA—3 reactors: 2.9 GW
ROSTOV-3 (1.01-GW PWR, Dec. 27, 2014)
KALININ-4 (950-MW PWR, Nov. 24, 2011)
ROSTOV-2 (950-MW PWR, March 18, 2010)

FRANCE—1 reactor 130 MW
PHENIX (130-MW FBR, Feb. 1, 2010)

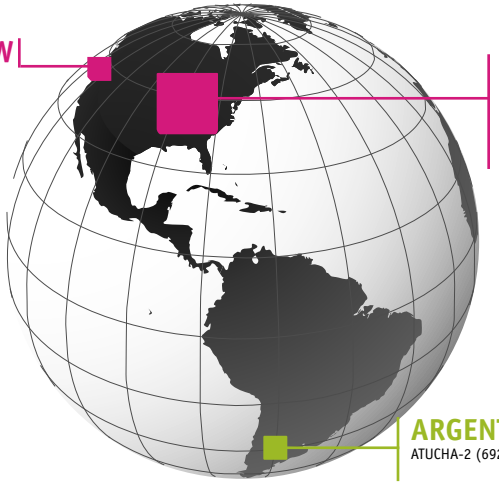


AMERICAS

CANADA—1 reactor: 635 MW
GENTILLY-2 (635-MW PHWR, Dec. 28, 2012)

U.S.—5 reactors: 4.18 GW
VERMONT YANKEE (605-MW BWR, Dec. 29, 2014)
CRYSTAL RIVER-3 (860-MW PWR, Feb. 5, 2013)
SAN ONOFRE-2 (1.07-MW PWR, June 7, 2013)
SAN ONOFRE-3 (1.08-MW PWR, June 7, 2013)
KEWAUNEE (566-MW PWR, May 5, 2013)

ARGENTINA—1 reactor: 692 MW
ATUCHA-2 (692-MW PHWR, June 27, 2014)



New grid connections

Permanent shutdowns