

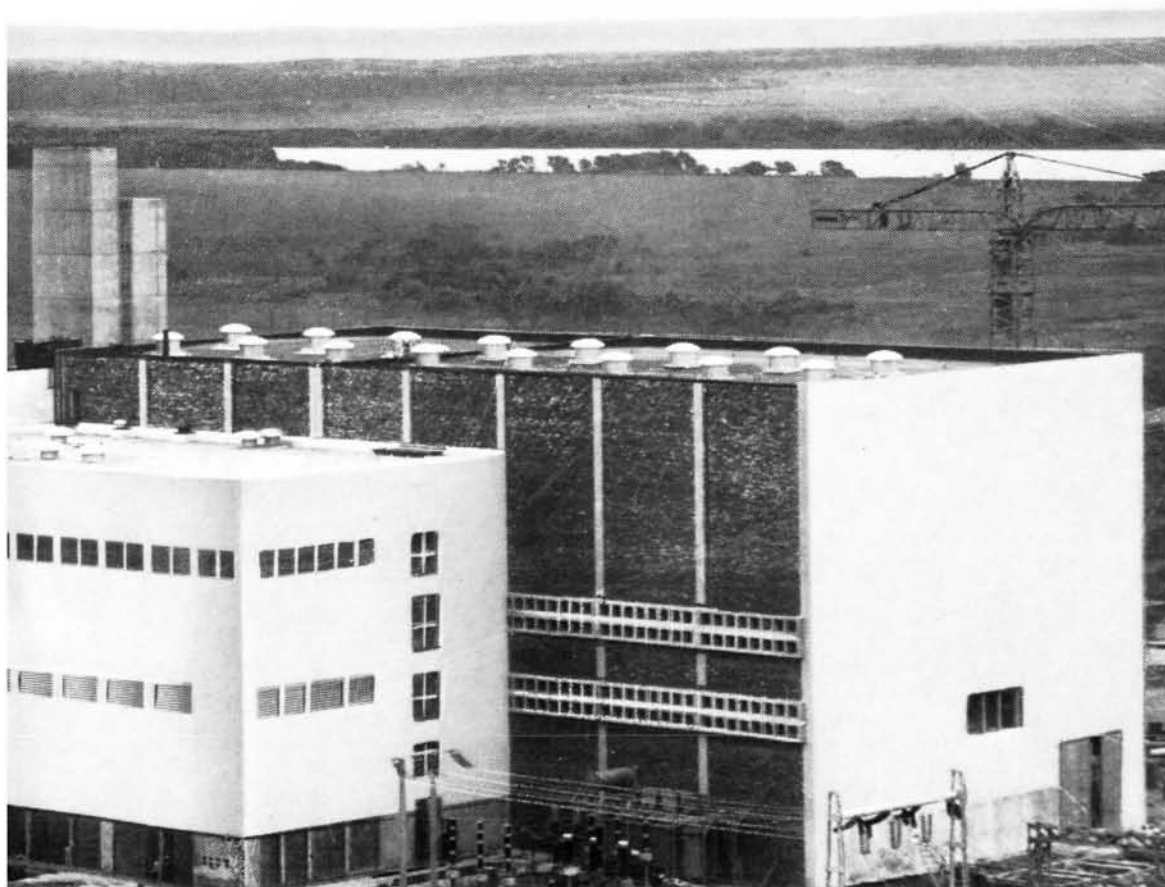
# reactors of the world

Basic data relating to 127 power reactors in 15 countries which are expected to be in operation at the end of this year, with a total installed electrical generating capacity of 35 340.15 MW(e), and a listing of 361 research reactors in 46 countries are given in the 1971 edition of the IAEA handbook

*Power and Research Reactors in Member States*, which has just been published. This edition, the fourth, was prepared especially for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

As in previous years, the number of power reactors which actually entered into service during the 1970—71 period fell a little short of forecasts made earlier, reflecting delays in construction and testing of some installations; in turn, these delays affect slightly forecasts for later

The 319-megawatt Atucha nuclear power station, which is scheduled to enter service in Argentina in 1972. Photo: Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina



years. Projections given in the handbook, based on the best information available, are that installed electrical generating capacity of nuclear power stations in IAEA member States could total more than 56 009 MW(e) in 1972, 77 620 MW(e) in 1973, 99 813 MW(e) in 1974, 123 167 MW(e) in 1975, 154 877 MW(e) in 1976 and 173 876 MW(e) in 1977. By the end of that year the number of countries using nuclear power is expected to have risen from the present 15 to 27, and the number of power reactors to 319.

In the years up to 1977 the United States is expected to use by far the most nuclear power: at the end of that year the number of power reactors installed in the US alone is expected to be 122, with a total electrical generating capacity of 94 705 MW(e). Other major users, in decreasing order of number of reactors in service, are expected to be the United Kingdom (44 reactors with a combined power of 14 365 MW(e)), the USSR (31 reactors, 10 469 MW(e)), Japan (26 reactors, 15 259 MW(e)), the Federal Republic of Germany (19 reactors, 8 142 MW(e)), France (11 reactors, 2 933 MW(e)), Canada (9 reactors, 4 016 MW(e)), Sweden (9 reactors, 5 311 MW(e)) and Spain (8 reactors, 3 573 MW(e)). The numbers of power reactors in other countries and their output are expected to be: Argentina (2), 719 MW(e); Austria (1), 700; Belgium (4), 1 660; Bulgaria (2), 800; China (2), 1 208; Czechoslovakia (1), 110; Finland (2), 840; India (6), 1 180; Italy (5), 1 387; Korea (1), 564; the Netherlands (3), 1 051; Norway (1), 500; Pakistan (1), 125; South Africa (1), 400; Switzerland (5), 2 456; Thailand (1), 300; and Yugoslavia (1), 600.

This edition of the handbook is available from IAEA sales agents or directly from the IAEA Publishing Section at US \$2.00 (Austrian schillings 50.—, £0.84, F.Fr. 11.10, DM 7.—) as STI/PUB/194/4 (paper bound, 72 pp., charts, index.).