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Nuclear Monitor

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Nuclear Information and Resource Service

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World Information Service on Energy
founded in 1978

China's Epic Fury :

An SLBM Fired into the South Pacific Ocean

Wen Bo

On August 11, 2026, the United States, Japan and 39 other nations issued a joint statement at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva demanding at least 24 hours' advance notice before long-range missile and space vehicle launches.

Coincidentally, a few hours later North Korea fired a ballistic missile off its eastern coast. On July 6, China's military test-fired an SLBM with a dummy warhead from a nuclear submarine into the open Pacific. Apparently, the statement in Geneva was intended to criticize Beijing for failing to adhere to standard notification practices.

The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) came into force in November 2002. This includes a pre-launch notification mechanism. To date, 145 countries have participated in the HCOC. However, neither China nor North Korea have yet signed up to the HCOC.

Nevertheless, China provided advance notification to the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. China maintains that providing details and notification too early would be tantamount to disclosing its military secrets.

China's Quest for Proper Recognition of Its Power

The purpose of China launching the missile was to gain proper recognition of its power in the face of Japan, the Philippines and, to a lesser extent, Taiwan. In particular, China wanted to

warn Japan about the recent deployment of missiles by its Self-Defense Forces in southwestern Japan, and about its perceived "re-militarization".

On October 31, 2025, Chinese President Xi and Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi held their first face-to-face meeting in Gyeongju, South Korea, on the sidelines of the APEC summit. Apparently, the meeting failed to foster positive relations between the two leaders. As the first female prime minister, and someone often described as an 'Iron Lady', Prime Minister Takaichi was unsure how to interact with President Xi, who is accustomed to being treated with the utmost respect. Cultural, political and behavioral nuances may have complicated their impression of each other, thus bringing their personal relationship to the level of national politics. Furthermore, Prime Minister Takaichi's right-leaning political viewpoint and her stance on Japan's wartime history with China prompted the Chinese leadership to adopt a firmer position.

In contrast, the former female President of South Korea, Park Geun-hye, was far more adept at building trust with President Xi and his wife, Peng Liyuan. President Park spoke fluent Chinese and showed due respect to President Xi by adopting a more Confucian manner. While Prime Minister Takaichi adopted a more direct, Western-style approach when confronting President Xi during the summit.

Shortly after the Takaichi-Xi summit in Korea, Takaichi remarked that Japan would not stand by if China were to attack Taiwan. Her

comments provoked a strong reaction from China, which subsequently limited its exports of rare earths to Japan, ordered its airlines to cut Japan-bound flights, and banned Chinese tour groups from visiting Japan.

Due to ongoing territorial disputes between China and Japan over the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands, Japan has chosen to ally with the Philippines. Japan supports the Philippines' position in its territorial disputes with China and has transferred Japanese vessels to bolster the Philippines' naval capabilities.

The Chinese government regards Japan's support for Taiwan and the Philippines as highly unacceptable and resents Japan's preparations for a potential regional conflict.

In early July, the Chinese and Russian navies conducted the Joint Sea 2026 naval exercise in Qingdao. Against this backdrop, China launched the ballistic missile. Although China had informed Japan of the launch in advance, Japan had requested that China cancel it. China ignored Japan's request but later publicized it widely on social media.

China has not targeted the U.S. or Australia in past or present military drills. It is unimaginable that the Chinese top command would consider the U.S. or Australia to be legitimate military targets unless they had attacked China first.

China is also unlikely to use military force against Taiwan because the action could backfire, potentially destabilizing the Chinese Communist Party's rule in mainland China. Recently, the Chinese government has softened its tone toward Taiwan, and China has resumed promoting cross-strait exchanges by allowing travel agencies in certain provinces to resume tour business to Taiwan.

South Pacific: Not a Weapon Testing Ground Any More

Some Western media portrayed China's recent missile launch as a warning to the U.S. or to the most recent Australia-Fiji military pact, which was signed just days ago. However, given that American President Donald Trump just had a successful visit to China, it's unlikely that the Chinese military would provoke the U.S. at this time. The Australia-Fiji military pact would not have triggered the Chinese military to react with an SLBM launch.

One thing is clear: the Chinese military lacks coordination with the country's diplomatic missions in the South Pacific and lacks understanding of the region.

In the 20th century, the South Pacific bore the brunt of weapons testing by the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. Between 1946 and 1996, over 300 atomic and hydrogen bombs were detonated in the South Pacific, causing severe health crises and permanent environmental contamination. The United States alone conducted 67 tests on Bikini and Enewetak Atolls between 1946 and 1958, including the 1954 Castle Bravo hydrogen bomb blast, which was 1,100 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

From 1966 to 1996, France conducted roughly 181 nuclear tests at Mururoa and Fangataufa Atolls, shifting from atmospheric to underground testing in 1975.

Radiation exposure has led to a high rate of cancer in local populations, and generational birth defects continue to occur. Coral reefs were pulverized and islands were permanently irradiated. There are ongoing concerns about radioactive leakage from containment structures, such as the Runit Dome in the Marshall Islands. Protest actions against nuclear

testing in the South Pacific in the early 1970s led to the establishment of Greenpeace, which inspired an environmental movement in subsequent years.

On August 6, 1985, nations in the South Pacific signed the South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty, also known as the Treaty of Rarotonga. The treaty established a nuclear weapon free zone in the South Pacific, prohibiting the use, testing, and possession of nuclear weapons within its borders. The treaty took effect on December 11, 1986.

France conducted its last nuclear test in the South Pacific on January 27, 1996, at the Fangataufa Atoll in French Polynesia. This underground nuclear test marked the end of France's nuclear testing program in the region before it signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Since then, the South Pacific region has enjoyed a relatively peaceful period, except for ongoing ecological challenges such as rising sea levels, overfishing, coral bleaching, and the impact of pollution from sea and land mining, as well as the discharge of nuclear wastewater from Japan's Fukushima.

While China claimed it was legitimate to launch its SLBM into the international waters of the South Pacific, it might not have understood that this action could stir up four decades of peaceful life for these island nations. The missile drop also reminded them of the pain and discrimination that South Pacific islanders experienced.

Liaoning Province: An Emerging Nuclear Coastline.

According to Chinese-language media reports, the missile was likely launched from a nuclear submarine in the Bohai Sea. However, Chinese authorities have not officially disclosed the exact launch site.

Dalian City, which borders both the Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea, has a nuclear submarine base on the Xiaopingdao coast. It is the most important base of its kind in northern China. This might explain why Dalian's security agency was particularly sensitive when, over ten years ago, the US-based Waterkeeper Alliance funded a local environmental NGO to carry out coastal cleanup and marine conservation activities, possibly fearing that intelligence and data would be gathered.

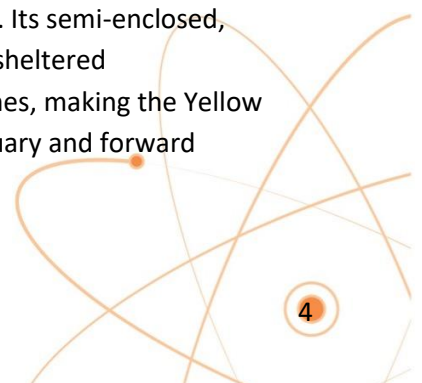
There are also two nuclear power stations located in the Dalian administrative region: Hongyanhe Nuclear Power Station on the Bohai Sea coast and Zhuanghe Nuclear Power Station, whose construction was approved by China's State Council on July 31, 2026.

Further north on the Bohai Sea coast sits China's northernmost nuclear power station: Xudapu Nuclear Power Station.

The emission of warm water from Hongyanhe and future Xudapu nuclear power stations would potentially contribute to an increase in the water temperature of the Bohai Sea. In winter, this would result in the early melting of ice near Liaodong Bay, an important breeding site for the endangered Spotted seal. Zhuanghe Nuclear Power Station is also located near an important route on the East Asian-Australian flyway for migratory birds.

The Bohai Sea is an inland sea in China that foreign vessels cannot enter without permission. This makes it an ideal location for China to deploy its strategic naval forces.

A similar geographic area is the North Yellow Sea, which is located between China's Liaoning Province and North Korea. Its semi-enclosed, shallow waters provide a sheltered environment for submarines, making the Yellow Sea a vital strategic sanctuary and forward



operations hub for the Chinese navy's North Sea Fleet.

Due to its proximity to North Korea, Liaoning Province has been impacted by several of North Korea's nuclear tests. The Chinese government maintains a nuclear watch station in Liaoning Province to detect the radiation levels of North Korean nuclear activities and potential nuclear leakage from North Korean and Chinese nuclear facilities.

The National Nuclear Safety Administration operates the Northeast China Regional Office in Dalian to inspect and regulate nuclear safety in the provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning.

As nuclear facilities and activities increase along Liaoning Province's coasts, minimizing risks and ensuring human and ecological security would not only require strict regulations and monitoring efforts, but also modern thinking. In other words, nuclear, ecological and human security are all aspects of national as well as international security.

Wen Bo founded Greenpeace Beijing office, served as China Director for Pacific Environment and Program Director for Air and Water Conservation Fund of National Geographic Society.

Nuclear power plants in Europe crippled by extreme drought

Jan van Evert

Heat waves and prolonged drought have caused serious problems for the nuclear energy sector in several European countries this summer.

In France, a combination of extreme drought and a recurring jellyfish invasion have reduced the nation's nuclear energy production by twenty percent. A record number since 2015. eight reactors have been shut down completely and another five partially. Fortunately, France also produces a large amount of solar power so that no shortages are to be feared.

In Hungary, the 2000 MW Paks nuclear power plant has come close to a full shutdown, as a critical lack of water flowing from the Danube threatened the facility's ability to cool its reactors. The plant consists of four reactors, only one is still operational. That is a serious

problem because the Paks plant generates nearly half of the country's total electricity supply.

The Hungarian government announced on August 12th that it was taking action to ensure the supply of cooling water to the reactors. The longer-term measure is to build a bottom sill in the riverbed, and the water level will be temporarily raised with two barges sunk in appropriate places in the river. The cost of the measures is estimated at about \$ 10 million.

Further downstream the river Danube, in Romania, the river's water flow has fallen to its lowest in decades at 1,400 cubic meters per second. This is less than a third of what is typical for this time of year. Romania has taken the second unit of the Cernavoda nuclear power plant offline. Electricity company

Nuclearelectrica had already shut down unit 1 and disconnected it from the National Energy System on July 28th.

To redirect water flows, the energy ministry used explosives to remove a rock obstruction, dredged the river bed and sank four rock-filled barges, reporting that this raised water levels around unit 2 of the plant by four centimetres. "Based on forecasts available at the moment this development allows for the necessary conditions for the reactor to function for at least the next nine days," the ministry said on August 9th after sinking the rock-filled barges. These measures appeared in vain because on the morning of August 12th, the water level in the Danube had reached 182 centimetres; three centimetres short of the 185- centimetre mark required for the normal operation of the Cernavoda plant. Nuclearelectrica announced it would begin the controlled shutdown of unit 2 on August 13th. Cernavoda is the only nuclear power plant in Romania and consists of two 650 MW reactors, generating about one-fifth of its electricity. In Moldova, which relies heavily on

imported electricity, including from Romania, the authorities have urged citizens to voluntarily reduce electricity usage during peak hours.

In Bulgaria, the energy ministry said it would "preventively lower the output of Kozloduy's Unit 5 by some 120 MW on August 21st" to ensure the plant's safe operation. It's the first time in the plant's 52-year history that extreme weather conditions forced to reduce the output. Unit 5 has a capacity of just over 1,000 MW.

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Russian nuclear blackmail - obsessive and senseless

Vladimir Sliviyak

Last year, the Russian president announced the completion of tests on an intercontinental cruise missile powered by a nuclear engine. The missile was named 'Burevestnik' and, according to Putin, no one other than Putin possesses one. Among its features is the ability to fly for a long time; no one can shoot it down, and no one except those who launched it will know where it will land. In addition to its nuclear engine, the 'Burevestnik' (9M730, NATO designation SSC-X-9 Skyfall) is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Questions remained regarding Putin's 'miracle missile' concerning its speed (is it really impossible to shoot it down?) as well as radioactive emissions (a nuclear jet engine produces large quantities of radioactive substances during operation).

Meticulous American scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently built a model of such a missile and discovered that the issue of radioactive emissions has not been resolved at all – radioactive discharge is colossal. Any operations involving such a missile will pose a serious danger to personnel,

as well as to military personnel and the population living in the immediate vicinity of launch sites or test ranges where the 'Burevestnik' is being tested.

In short, it is, without exaggeration, a 'flying Chernobyl'.

As for speed, American experts believe that the 'Burevestnik' travels at subsonic speeds, roughly comparable to that of a passenger airplane. In other words, it is entirely possible to shoot down such a ballistic missile.

So why do we need a 'flying Chernobyl' if ballistic missiles can already fly at a similar speed without it? It makes no sense as an additional radioactive threat, because the missile carries a nuclear warhead, the explosion of which would be significantly more powerful than that of any nuclear engine. So, billions of dollars have been spent, dozens of tests involving radioactive contamination have been carried out – one of which resulted in the deaths of seven people, nuclear scientists from Sarov – yet there is nothing fundamentally new about this weapon? Let me explain.

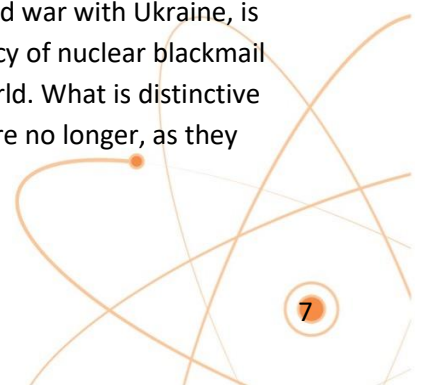
It turns out that the 'Burevestnik' is nothing more than a propaganda story, created solely to frighten naive foreigners. But this is no simple lie; it is backed by billions of dollars and the lives of nuclear weapons developers. This should make the whole world even more afraid. The story of the 'miracle missile' is actually valuable in that it sheds light on other episodes of the war against Ukraine that many did not fully understand. For example, for what purpose were Russian soldiers sent in 2022 to the radioactively contaminated exclusion zone around the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station? Let me remind you that the army was digging trenches there and breathing in radioactive dust, even though there was no military justification for these actions.

Furthermore, at the very start of the war, Europe's largest nuclear power station was captured. The Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station remains occupied to this day by Russian troops, who are assisted by Russian state nuclear corporation "Rosatom" staff. Military operations are regularly taking place near the plant, jeopardising nuclear safety. And from the very start of the war, Russia has been resorting to blackmailing rhetoric, claiming that by supporting Ukraine, Western countries are increasing the risk of a nuclear accident at the plant, and that a radioactive cloud will inevitably blanket the whole of Europe. This is a civilian nuclear power station – these actions have no military justification whatsoever, other than to expand the scope for blackmail.

In 2025, a Russian drone attacked the protective shelter at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. This is not a military facility either. It is a protective structure designed to ensure that dangerous radiation is contained within the sarcophagus built over Chernobyl's fourth reactor, which exploded in 1986. Those 40 years old events, I should remind you, are regarded as the greatest man-made disaster in human history. Following the air strike, a six-meter hole and hundreds of small holes appeared in the protective shelter; the Ukrainians spent the whole year repairing them, but never fully restored it.

In 2026, a Russian drone attacked the nuclear waste storage facility at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. Fortunately, it did not target the part of the facility where the waste is stored. And this, too, has no military justification whatsoever.

The overall picture, therefore, is that Russia, in the course of its protracted war with Ukraine, is pursuing a deliberate policy of nuclear blackmail against the rest of the world. What is distinctive is that nuclear weapons are no longer, as they



once were, the main component of this policy; there are far more elements to it. Hints at the use of nuclear weapons – from which there is no escape – have clearly ceased to frighten the enemy. So, what is Putin doing? He is trying to instill even greater fear – with images of crazed Russians breathing in radioactive dust, seizing nuclear power stations,

bombing Chernobyl, and devising missiles that spew radioactive contamination, killing their own people. This is clearly intended to make the enemy believe that they are dealing with dangerous scum for whom pressing the red button is no big deal. Putin's problem is that nobody believes him anymore. And he is not prepared for mutual destruction.

Romanian SMR plan uncertain after critical report

Jan van Evert

A devastating report by the CCPM, the Control Body of the Romanian Prime Minister, has found significant irregularities in the Doicești SMR project, including a 20-month delay, a \$3.8 billion cost increase, and inflated land acquisition costs.

The Doicești project intends to replace a 600 MW coal-fired electricity plant in Doicești with six 77 MW SMR reactor modules. It is managed by RoPower Nuclear, a fifty-fifty joint venture between state-owned Nuclearelectrica and private energy company Nova Power & Gas. To minimise risk and manage the estimated cost of \$6 to 7 billion, Romania plans to build and test just one module first before committing to the remaining five.

The initial memorandum of understanding between Nuclearelectrica and the US company NuScale Power was signed in 2019 to evaluate SMR technology. Plans for deployment were announced in 2021 and the Doicești site was selected in May 2022. In September RoPower Nuclear was launched to oversee project engineering and development. In 2033 the first 77 MW pilot reactor module is planned to reach

full operational capacity and all six SMR modules are supposed to follow in 2034.

The CCPM report mentions serious irregularities claiming that certain structural decisions effectively left state-owned Nuclearelectrica “outside the protection of corporate law”. The report also found the 52-hectare project site was purchased from private partner Nova Power & Gas for € 46 million, which is almost double the € 24 million market value calculated by consultancy KPMG. According to the CCPM report the Doicești site was selected without a quantitative comparative analysis. The American technical consultant hired to assess locations had ranked Doicești second. Project leaders advanced it anyway without properly documenting why the recommendation was ignored.

CCPM also criticised the selection of Nova Power & Gas as the private partner, noting it was done without a competitive public procedure or a comparative review of other capable investors. Furthermore, CCPM judged the resulting fifty-fifty joint-venture corporate architecture as economically irrational. Nuclearelectrica has rejected all findings of illegality. In a statement to the Bucharest Stock

Exchange, management stated that all decisions complied with the law.

The CCPM has demanded several corrective actions for the Doicești project. These include setting strict statutory deadlines and strengthening ministerial oversight over capital deployment. It also required a reassessment of land valuation and a restructuring of the joint venture to protect state assets.

Nuclearelectrica explicitly reiterated that the project cannot automatically advance to construction. Feasibility, government backing, risk allocation, and a definitive \$6 -7 billion

financing structure must still be resolved. If these criteria are not satisfied, the project will be deemed unfeasible.

Prime Minister Ilie Bolojan has warned that Romania risks ending up with nothing but expensive land and technical studies instead of an operational nuclear power plant.

Source:

<https://www.neimagazine.com/news/doicesti-smr-debate-intensifies>

Solar + wind cuts global greenhouse emissions by over 12% - but nuclear contribution stagnates

David Toke

Wind and solar power are making major cuts in global carbon dioxide emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions would be at least 12 per cent higher if not for solar and wind power. Almost all of today's solar and wind generation has arisen since 2010. Meanwhile nuclear's contribution has remained almost the same in volume terms (as in 2010), and has greatly declined in terms of proportion of total electricity generated. This is despite the never-ending talk of a 'nuclear renaissance'.

Solar and wind's contribution to world electricity generation has increased to nearly

20 per cent in 2025, whilst nuclear's contribution has fallen from a peak of 18 per cent in 1996 to just 9 per cent in 2025. This can be seen in Chart 1. The fact that solar and wind are making increasingly large cuts in carbon emissions is often overlooked. In addition, the impact of the closure of the Hormuz Straits has been lessened by renewable energy. Again, the contribution of renewables is often overlooked. Renewables, alongside energy efficiency and batteries, are turning out to be the leading force for energy security.

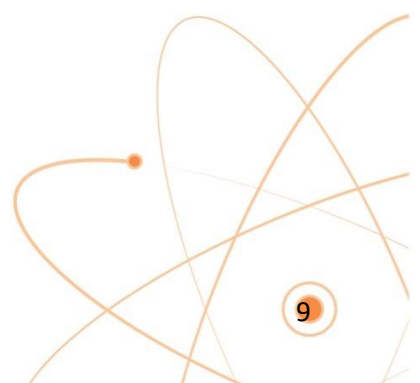
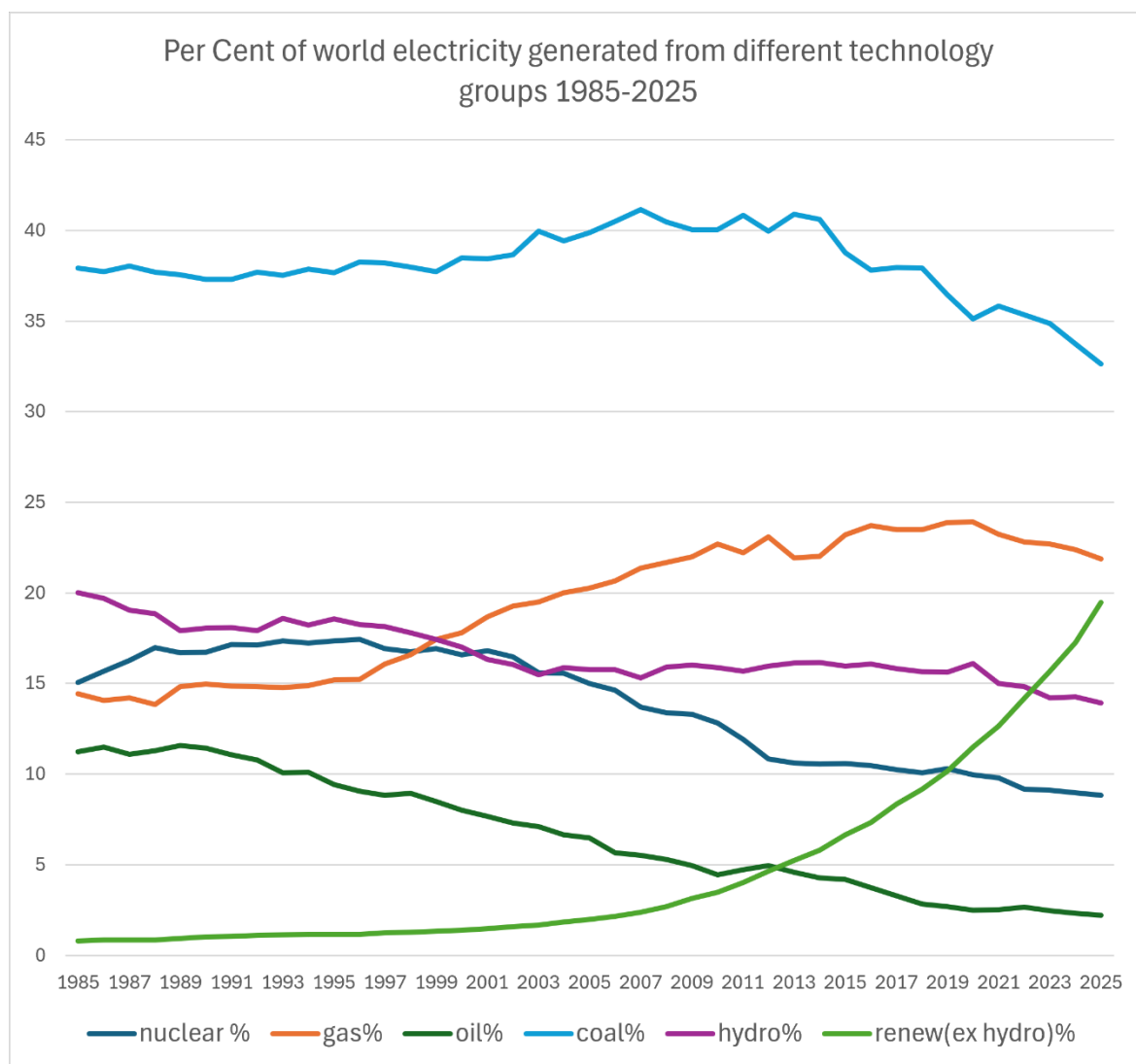


Chart 1



Source: 2026 Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy

Wind and solar's undercounted contribution

When energy statistics are collected, there is a clear statistical, if not actual political, bias against non-fossil fuels other than nuclear power and biomass. This is because in energy statistics all of the energy output of producing energy is counted, even though most of it is wasted. Fossil fuel energy is also wasted when used in inefficient machines such as motor vehicles or gas boilers. In the case of nuclear power, only one third of the energy is turned into electricity - the rest is wasted in warm water sent to rivers and seas. So in the energy

statistics nuclear power counts for three times as much as solar, wind or hydro-electricity.

But the real impact of non-biomass renewables in cutting carbon emissions is at least three times their actual output. That is because otherwise fossil fuels would be producing the electricity, and electric machines are much more efficient at point of use (eg cars). Efficiency varies among power plants, with gas-fired generation generally wasting less energy than coal or oil plants. Overall, around 60 per cent of world fossil fuel energy is wasted in producing electricity.

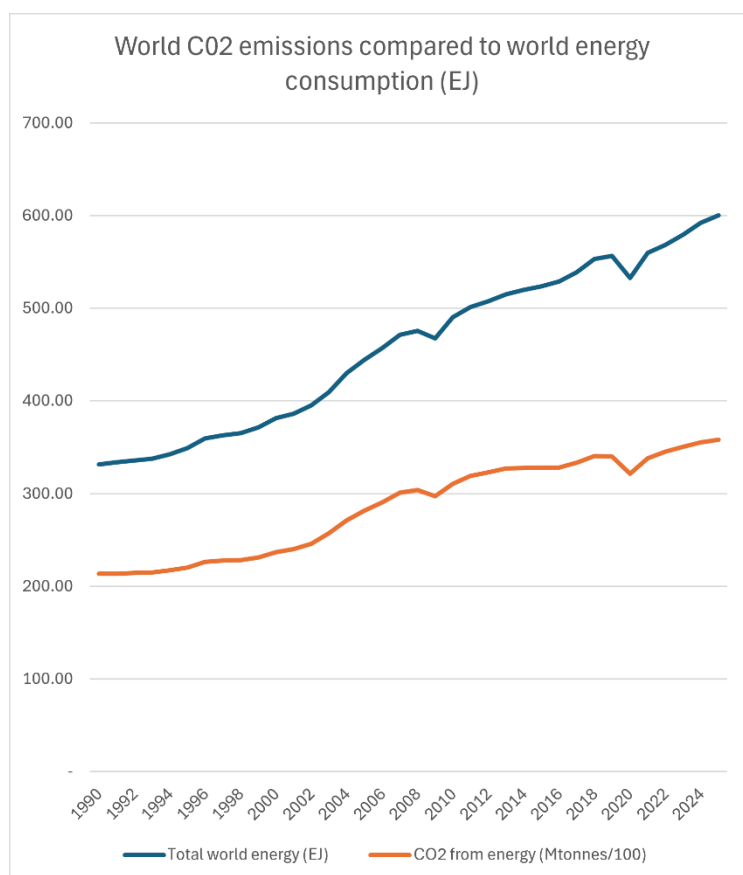
But then, on top of this, you have to consider the carbon emissions that are saved by substituting fossil fuels for renewable electricity. For example, electric vehicles use around a third as much energy used by fossil fuel vehicles. Walking and cycling use even less! Heat pumps will use the electricity at least three times as efficiently as gas boilers. These gains are on top of the efficiencies gained in electricity production.

Electricity now makes up over 22 per cent of world final energy use, and this proportion is increasing (see [Here](#)). However, the problem, globally, is not as one reads in the media that electricity use is hurtling upwards as a result of plans for data centres (many of which never

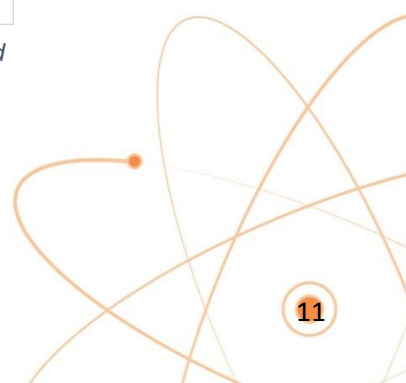
get built). Rather, it is that electrification is not happening fast enough! We need a great push for energy-efficient technologies. The EU has set a target for electrification of 46 per cent of final energy by 2040.

Chart 2 shows how energy consumption has changed since 1990 (in EJ) alongside a (scaled) representation of carbon dioxide emissions in million tonnes divided by 100. Chart 2 just includes the impact of carbon emissions. You can see that there has been some decoupling of the rate of energy consumption increase compared to the increase in carbon dioxide emissions. Not nearly enough, obviously, but there's a start at least. So all those naysayers who say renewables are making no difference should go and...think again!

Chart 2

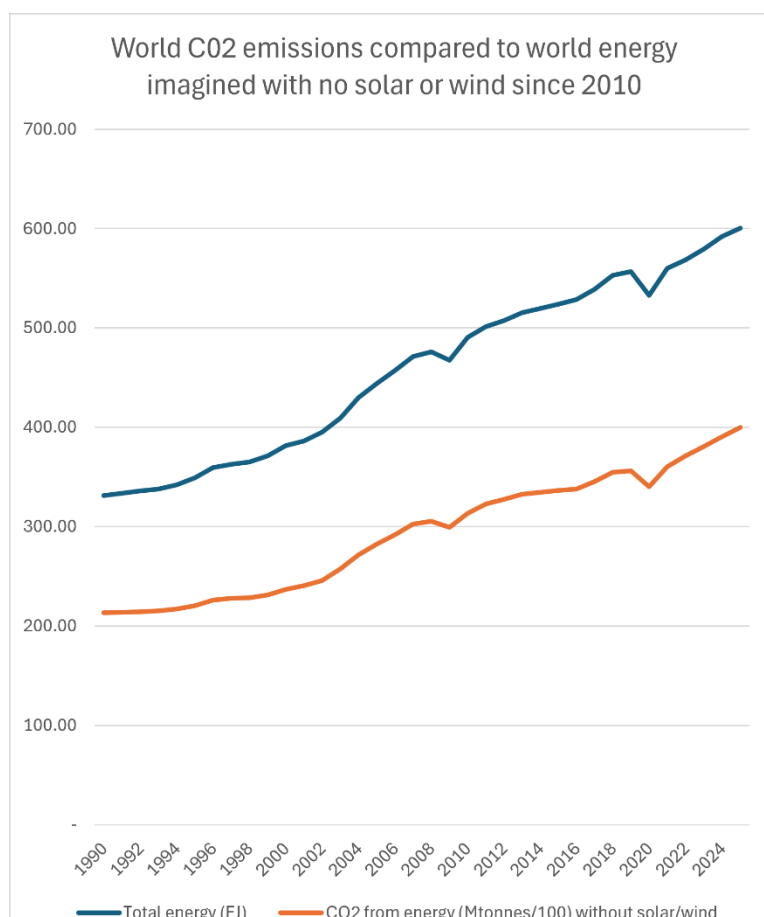


Source: 2026 Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy and US Energy Information Administration for carbon fuel content data



In Chart 3 below you can see a 'counterfactual' of what would have happened if there had been no solar and wind expansion since 2010. There is less of an obvious decoupling. What is missing from Chart 3 is the fact that greenhouse gas emissions would have been more than 12 per cent higher if not for solar and wind production (as shown in Chart 3). I say 'at least' because in addition to the 'counted' carbon emissions, solar and wind consumption would also have avoided consumption of other greenhouse gases such as methane leakages and nitrous oxide generation. If you add hydroelectricity to wind and solar, then the amount of carbon dioxide displaced by renewables rises to over 20 per cent.

Chart 3 - a 'counterfactual'

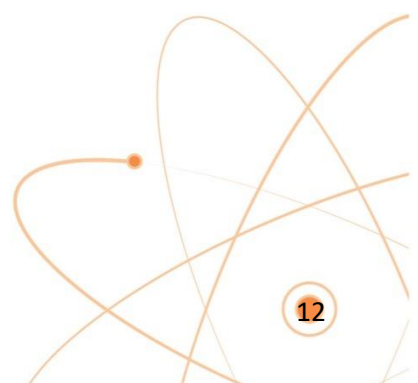


Source: 2026 Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy and US Energy Information Administration for carbon fuel content data

Nuclear non-renaissance

Of course nuclear revival is always (in the media) just around the corner. Until, of course, little turns up afterwards. Tony Blair talked up a nuclear revival in 2006, soon after his US buddy George Bush had promoted laws, in 2005, which offered massive loans for new nuclear power plants. However, only two nuclear power plants were built, eventually, very much over-cost, especially to electricity consumers in Georgia where the plants were based (at the same site). Another two plants were started in South Carolina, but the projects proved disastrous and were abandoned unfinished.

Now we've got the same thing happening again under Trump - but with a twist - in the USA at least there aren't any new plants being built at all! (see [HERE](#)). That's despite Donald



Trump's government offering large loans to fund them. Ah yes, there's the 'small modular reactor' programme. But that, as I have already discussed in an earlier post, is a fantasy. Their electricity would cost a lot more than even conventional reactors (see [HERE](#)).

But of course a small number of power plants will get built called SMRs. They will not be followed by any amount of capacity that will rival even Denmark's renewable programme on its own. I understand a lot of stress is also being placed on the completion of small micro-reactors that are to be used by the US military (instead of diesels?). Well, US military, good luck with that. Just keep them away from the drones!

True, the Chinese have been building quite a few nuclear power stations - indeed, half of all nuclear power plants in the world under construction are in China. But then China's nuclear programme is dwarfed by its renewable energy programme. Around 75 nuclear power plants might be built by 2035 in the world. However, what is often not mentioned is that this may not be much more than the number of plants that are retired, which runs at around 7 a year.

In the UK the latest excuse for the non-completion of the Hinkley C reactor is that the poor hapless (French) state-owned EDF is being forced to reduce the number of fish that it kills during operation. But is this an excuse for the plant being already behind its 2025 start-up date and heading for start-up beyond 2030? I think it is. Its sister plant, Sizewell C,

which is slated to follow on, is, according to the UK Government's own admission, already more expensive than Hinkley C. And that is before the rest of the cost overruns rack up and before any of that coveted first concrete is poured.

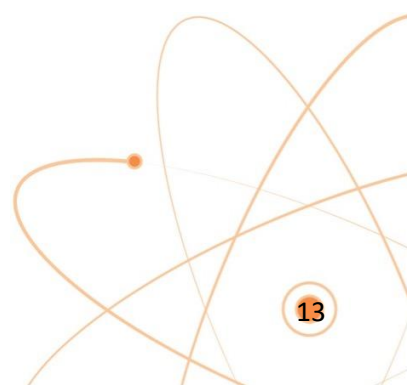
When will Sizewell C be in operation? I wouldn't bet on it this side of 2040! The main function provided by new nuclear power to governments such as the UK and the USA is that of a notional fig leaf to exorcise a failure to push ahead more vigorously with a strategy based on renewables and energy efficiency.

Conclusion

The world needs energy to be used efficiently through electricity. It needs this to be supplied by renewable energy. Anything else that doesn't help this is most likely a distraction at best. That also includes the methods used to count energy, which are dysfunctional because the bulk of the energy they count is wasted. This appears to reduce the real impact of renewables and electricity. Electrification means technologies like heat pumps and EVs, and the real power of electrification will be running heating, transport, and industrial mechanical activity through renewable energy.

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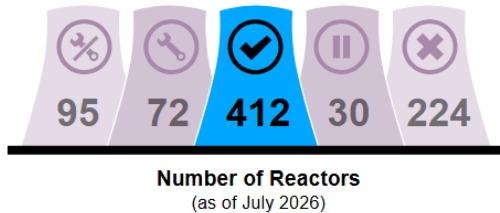
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NUCLEAR NEWS



World Nuclear Power Status



Gravelines: A new jellyfish invasion forces EDF to shut down a reactor

In Summary

The Gravelines nuclear power plant is facing a new jellyfish invasion, leading to the preventative shutdown of reactor number 3 and the reduction of power at reactor number 2. Currently, only units 1 and 6 are in operation, while other reactors remain shut down for various reasons.

To read the article, see

<https://entrevue.fr/en/societe/gravelines-une-nouvelle-invasion-de-meduses-contraint-edf-a-arreter-un-reacteur/>

Undocumented Uranium Exports in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

by David Pavlak

The team found unreported uranium exports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo could make between 600-1,500 nuclear weapons or fuel a standard light-water nuclear reactor for 10 to 25 years. To read the article, see

<https://spia.princeton.edu/news/undocumented-uranium-exports-democratic-republic-congo>

