

# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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### BIG NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT TO BE BUILT IN GERMANY

#### UNDER JOINT UNITED STATES-EURATOM PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 -- The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) today announced their approval of the construction of a 237 electrical megawatt nuclear power plant to be built on the shore of the Danube River, some 60 miles west of Munich.

The plant, powered by a boiling water atomic reactor, will be constructed by the Kernkraftwerk RWE Bayernwerk GMBH. Approval by the AEC and Euratom means that the German power plant will benefit technically and economically from joint U.S.-Euratom research and technical assistance, from financial assistance from Euratom, and a long-term loan from the United States, under the Joint U.S.-Euratom Agreement for Cooperation.

The "KRB" proposal is the third large-scale nuclear power project accepted in the framework of the nuclear Atlantic Partnership.

Previously accepted for inclusion in the joint program were the Italian SENN boiling water reactor plant project, submitted in response to the initial invitation for plants to be in operation by December 31, 1963, and the Franco-Belgian SENA pressurized water reactor plant, accepted under the second invitation for plants to be in operation by December 31, 1965. The KRB project, also submitted in response to the second invitation, is the last which can be accepted under the terms and conditions of the U.S.-Euratom Joint Reactor Program.

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The objective of the joint program at its inception in 1958 was the construction within the Euratom countries of large-scale nuclear power plants having a total installed capacity of approximately 1,000 electrical megawatts (MWE). The total capacity of the three plants being built is expected to be at least 600 MWE.

The KRB reactor, scheduled to be in operation by December 31, 1965, is expected to cost about \$67 million, including interest, during construction, and the initial fuel charge (uranium and fabrication costs) is estimated at an additional \$16.5 million.

The KRB reactor is to be designed and constructed under contracts with the International General Electric Operation, S.A. (Igeosa); Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (AEG), manufacturer of electric and mechanical equipment; and Hochtief AG, responsible for civil works. The plant will employ a dual-cycle boiling water reactor with a capability of 801 thermal megawatts, corresponding to a net electrical output of 237 MWE.

Under the provisions of the U.S.-Euratom Joint Reactor Program, KRB will be eligible for assistance which includes: a loan of about \$20 million from the credit established for Euratom by the U.S. Export-Import Bank for the joint program; purchase from the AEC (through Euratom) on a deferred payment basis of enriched uranium for fuel; sale to the AEC of plutonium generated during the first 10 years of operation (also through Euratom); chemical processing service by the AEC for irradiated fuel while such services are available in the U. S.; and, upon Congressional authorization, guarantees that fuel cycle costs will not exceed those based on standard irradiation life and fabrication costs established for Joint Program reactors.

In addition, the KRB group has applied to Euratom for the advantages of joint-enterprise status which include exemption from certain duties and taxes and for Euratom participation in its project to the extent of \$8 million under the Euratom power participation program.