

海 外 에 너 지 短 信



△ 日・소련原子力協力 軌道에 一兩國代表團 覺書에 調印—

日本 原子力産業會議과 소련 原子力 利用國家委員會 (GKAE)는 11月28日, 兩國間 原子力協力を 爲한 覺書別에 調印하였다. 따라서 작년 11월에 체결된 日・소 原子力協정이 實質的인 출발을 보게 되었다. 20일부터 모스크바에서 가진 제1회 代表團 會議가 開催되어 1979년부터 1982년까지에 輕水型 原子力發電所의 核燃料技術과 運轉經驗, 商業用輕水型 原子力發電所의 設計 및 運轉經驗, 耐震技術, 再處理・放射性廢棄物의 管理, 原子力炉多目的利用, 放射性 同位元素生産의 各分野에서 專門家會議을 相互開催 本格的인 協力を 하기로 했으며 또한 動力炉와 核融合의 分野를 對象으로 전문가시찰단 및 연구원을 교환, 共同研究등을 하기로 합의했다.

△ 日本 原發 1,000万 KW 대에 도달

—東海第二, 浜岡 二號 運開로—

日本은 지난 11月28日과 29日 日本原子力 發電會社の 東海第二發電所 (110万 KW)와 中部電力會社の 浜岡原子力發電所二號機 (84万 KW)가 各各 營業運轉을 開始함으로써 原子力發電設備容量은 各 18基 1천1백5십만2천 KW가 되어 1,000万 KW를 돌파했다.

△ 소련 85년에 4,000万KW 達成目標

소련 共産党誌 “党生活”에 의하면 안드레이 기리텐고党 政治局員이 機器造成工場建設現場에서 行한 연설에서 세계적인 石油不足豫想에 对備하여 소련은 原子力 發電所 設備容量을 1977年 8백 20만KW에서 80년에 3,000万KW, 85年 4,000万KW로 擴大해 나갈 것이라고 했다. 따라서 이에 必要하게되는 機器의 製造工場建設에 박차를 가할 것이라고 한다.

△ 西独 海上原究建設研究

西独은 地上에서 보다 20% 정도의 건설비가 더 들고, 海洋汚染問題등이 문제로 나타나고 있는 海上 原子力發電所 建設에 關한 調査, 研究를 계속하고 있다고 한다.

△ 美·日 議員 原子力에 關한 에너지 問題討議

지난 11月 14, 15 兩日, 美·日議會 政治評議會

第一回 東京심포지움의 에너지分科委員會가 開催되었다. 이 자리에서 美·日 兩國議員은 石油需給, 代替에너지의 当面問題에 關한 솔직한 의견 교환이 있었다.

14일 오후 自民党 9의원과 美測 6의원의 토론에서 石油節約의 現實的인 해결책은 原子力 利用으로서 美·日은 核融合, 核分裂分野, 증식로, 機器 문제와 核不拡散과 原子力利用의 兩立問題등이

토론되었다. 또한 이자리에서는 原子力에 관한 美・日 合同委員會의 設置도 提案되었다.

(日本 原産新聞에서)

△ 仏, 原産計劃 2年間 後退

프랑스의 原産建設計劃은 당초 計劃보다 약 2년간 지연되었으며 이는 주로 原産建設을 反對하는 壓力에 따른 것이고 一部는 技術的인 觀點 및 財政的 問題에도 起因되며 앞으로 5年内 지연문제 가 매듭지어질 수 있다고 보나 經濟界의 계속적인 不況이 電力不足難을 招來할지도 모른다고 프랑스 電力社長 Paul Delouvrier는 밝혔다.

(N. E. I. 78.11)



© Leningrad Nuclear Station With 73% Load Factor

Eastern Europe's most powerful nuclear plant, the 2000 MW station located near Leningrad at Sosnoviy Bor, has generated its 44 billionth kWh of electricity since its first 1000 MW block, equipped with an LWR of the RBMK class, went on-line in 1973. The last 13 billion kWh were produced between November 7, 1977, and November 16, 1978. A third 1000 MW block, now in the final stage of assembly, is slated for commercial operation startup late next year, and a fourth similar unit will be brought on-line before end-1980.

(Krasnaya Zvezda, Moscow, November 17, 1978; Bakinskiy Rabochiy, Baku, November 18, 1978; Sovetskaya Moldavia, Kishinev, November 19, 1978)

Excellent Performance By Bulgaria's 1st Nuclear Power Station

Bulgaria's showcase 880 MW nuclear power plant, at Kozloduj (21) near the Danube River, is equipped with two Soviet-made 440 MW PWR units of the VVER class and produced 5.1 billion kWh of electricity between January 1 and November 21, 1978, corresponding to a load factor of more than 75%. Total annual output is expected to reach 5.725 billion kWh. The plant's personnel has pledged to produce, before year's end, the 20

billionth kWh of electricity since the first reactor became operational in 1974. (Zemedelsko Zname, Sofia, November 20, 1978)

° Problems At Armenian Nuclear Station

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the second 405 MW PWR block at Armenia's nuclear plant, located in Octemberyaran (22). Despite delays due to several technical problems (see ECPE, Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 6), it is hoped that it will start up during 1979. Originally, it was planned for this year. The plant's first 405 MW block, still not operating at full capacity, has already produced 1.64 billion kWh this year, with another 200 million kWh to be generated before year's end.

Some of the technical difficulties are related to the cooling problems. The plant's site is located in an earthquake-prone mountainous area. The whole construction must also be totally secured against quakes up to 8 degrees on the Richter scale.

(Kommunist, Erevan, November 19 and 28, 1978)

° Two 600 MW CANDUs For Rumania

Despite the fact that the Rumanian-Canadian reactor deal has not yet been finally sealed, a Hungarian newspaper reported that, during the recent visit to Rumania of Canada's Minister



for Energy and Mining Resources Alastair Gillespie, and Ross Campbell, chairman of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd (AECL), the two countries concluded an agreement on the sale to Rumania of two Canadian-made nuclear power plants of 600 MW each, worth over 1.6 billion dollars.

Canada's state-owned AECL will supply its engineering know-how and supervise the smooth startup and operation of the first plant, whose construction will start in 1980 and should be completed by 1987. No mention whatsoever on the conclusion of these negotiations has been made in the Rumanian press. (Vilaggazdasag, Budapest, October 19, 1978)

o Startup Of CSSR's 1st Commercial Nuclear Unit

The CSSR's first commercial nuclear unit, a 440 MW PWR block of the Soviet VVER class installed at Jaslovske Bohunice (19), became critical on November 28, three weeks behind the original schedule. When completed during the next decade, the Bohunice station will boast four such reactor units, with a total capacity of 1760 MW.

By 1990, Czechoslovakia's planned installed nuclear capacity of 10,520 MW should account for almost 30 % of the country 's power-generating capacity. For the time being, only 5% of its

total electricity output is of nuclear origin. The CSSR will already need more than 21,000 MW of installed electric capacity by end-1980. In 1977, it had 15,155 MW on-line, compared to 10,780 MW in 1970 and only 2677 MW in 1949. (Rude Pravo, Prague, October 24, 1978; Pravda Bratislava, Bratislav, October 2 and November 8, 1978; Selskaya Zhizn, Moscow, November 12, 1978; Pravda, Moscow, November 29, 1978)

- o 'Skoda' To Manufacture 23 x 440 MW PWR Pressure Vessels By 1985. And Start Construction Of A 1st 1000 MW Vessel

CSSR's 'V.I. Lenin-Skoda' heavy machinery works at Pilsen (20) is to produce five 400 MW VVER reactor pressure vessels by end-1980, two being allotted to Czechoslovakia itself, two to Hungary and