

RESOLUTION CITIZENS INSPECTION TEMELIN 2016

Since the 25 September 2011, citizens from the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Slovenia, Slovakia and Poland visited each year with the Temelin Conference the nuclear power station Temelín in the Czech Republic. We came here from different backgrounds - political, religious, age, cultural, lingual, education, profession. We are bound by our concern for the planet we live upon, the world we hand over to our children and the way that we as citizens of Europe live with one another.

We saw the power plant and its visitors centre. We received information from Temelín operator CEZ and from Czech and international experts. We shared our own stories.

And we concluded:

Temelín is for us a symbol of the violence against the above mentioned important binding values:

Temelín is a risk for the planet by the effects of uranium mining for its fuel, the risk on a large accident and the unsolvable radioactive waste problem it creates.

Temelín harms the future of our children and the next generations by locking us into the use of dirty energy sources, slowing down the development of clean and renewable solutions for climate change, asking from the next generations to take care of decommissioning of its dangerous radioactive machines and its for tens to hundreds of thousands of years dangerous waste.

Temelín undermines peace and democracy by motivating suppression of debate in order to save the interests of a small nuclear lobby, by creating controversy across borders and exclusion in decision processes by manipulation.

We therefore call upon:

1. Ourselves...

1.1 ... to actively oppose the plans to build more nuclear power stations here and elsewhere, where Temelín so clearly shows that nuclear power is dangerous, expensive and divisive. We will do so with arguments, breaking the silence with non-violent and creative action, and participation in fair debate;

1.2 ... to actively participate in a fair and fact-based debate on the energy future of Europe, sharing our expertise and contacts, highlighting the progress made in the development of clean and renewable energy sources, preventing the dark side of dirty energy like coal, oil and nuclear being wiped under the carpet;

1.3 ... to actively live the real existing alternatives in our home and professional lives by saving energy and using renewable energy sources wherever possible, motivating the people around us to break resignation, shyness or fear and speak out, by showing that a world based on "der Atomstaat" is not necessary.

2. The German Government...

2.1 ... to actively be involved in the energy debate throughout Europe. A German phase-out of nuclear energy will not protect us from harm when our neighbours are continuing or even expanding nuclear threats;

2.2 ... to secure that German citizens have the full possibilities that international law offers them to be

involved in decision making processes concerning energy policy in surrounding states; that includes at least three months public consultation periods for transboundary public consultations around energy policies and new nuclear energy projects;

2.3 ... to demand full liability coverage in case of nuclear accidents, no matter where a nuclear power station is situated.

2.4 ... to ensure adequate, cross-border, European civil protection in an area of at least 200 km and more.¹

2.5... to ensure a decentralized renewable energy policy and then align the need for European power lines; to ensure that not nuclear power plants do serve in the European grid net to supply the power for Germany.

2.A. The Austrian Government and the Austrian authorities...

is also prompted by the Austrian participants within the meaning of point 2 to set all legal and diplomatic steps.

3. The Czech Government and CEZ...

3.1 ... to stop the development of new nuclear power - whether it be Temelín 3,4, or Dukovany 5,6, the Czech energy programme, or the Czech lobbying for nuclear financing on EU level; to develop plans for phase-out of existing nuclear power stations; to give no lifetime extension for the old reactors of Dukovany; to develop alternatives based on energy efficiency and clean renewable sources - alternatives that will survive generations without putting them at risk; to adjust the amounts of liability to the real potential losses; to build up financial reserves for the disposal of radioactive waste, including the cost of the necessary monitoring and to ensure their proper use and purpose to provide for adequate public participation²; to ensure adequate, cross-border, European civil protection in an area of at least 200 km.³

3.2 ... to start a true debate on a safe and clean energy future for the Czech Republic, the region and Europe by respecting the rights of the public to have access to information, participate in decision making and seek justice in case parts of the bureaucracy prevent that, and to draw the lessons of the Germany ethics commission report on nuclear power⁴; we call on CEZ to upgrade its information here in Temelín to include also the critical arguments that face nuclear power and stop their nuclear propaganda programmes in schools and universities; to foster and create open and wide debate about how to reach a future that will deliver a world moving away from climate catastrophe and affordable and secure access to clean and sustainable energy sources for everyone who needs it for home, business or leisure;

3.3 ... to re-open a true and comprehensive analysis of the risks posed by Temelín and Dukovany instead of relying on the profit driven safety analysis currently performed by CEZ and – according to our experience –

¹ <http://www.nuclear-transparency-watch.eu/category/activities/nuclear-emergency-preparedness-and-response>

² <http://www.nuclear-transparency-watch.eu/category/activities/radioactive-waste-management>

³ <http://www.nuclear-transparency-watch.eu/category/activities/nuclear-emergency-preparedness-and-response>

⁴ Ethik-Kommission Sichere Energieversorgung, Deutschlands Energiewende - Ein Gemeinschaftswerk für die Zukunft, Berlin (2011) die Bundesregierung
http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Anlagen/2011/07/2011-07-28-abschlussbericht-ethikkommission_property=publicationFile.pdf

not sufficiently overseen by SUJB.

In order to reach these goals, the following 4 urgent steps must be taken without delay:

1. Serious stress tests: Closed investigations into breaches of nuclear safety must be re-assessed in the follow-up of the ongoing post-Fukushima stress tests - including an investigation in an covered up faulty central welding (2) as documented in inspection report 15/2001/SUJB - this report must be immediately released to the public. The call of the German Nuclear Safety Office must be met, to be able to examine the complete files of the welds in the primary cooling water system of Temelin 1 with experts, together with the former SUJB inspector who investigated the case in the year 2000.⁵ Existing issues, like the lack of secondary containment at the Dukovany NPP and the issue of non-separated high pressure piping in the Temelín NPP must be serious arguments to re-think the continuations of these operations.
2. The update of the Czech national energy policy must be revised until comparative scenarios worked out by credible institutions based on a phase-out of nuclear energy and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 80 to 90% in 2050.
3. All Aarhus- and Espoo-Convention Member States and EU countries must submit their national energy strategies to transboundary public consultation (under the European law and the Aarhus and Espoo Conventions and Kiev Protocol), giving citizens the chance to oversee that these strategies are formed on the basis facts and valid arguments and not short-term corporate and national interests.
4. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Temelín nuclear power station blocks 3 and 4 must be resumed following the decisions of the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee in the Temelin-Complaint ACCC/C/2012/71 if it should be hold on the building of the planned reactors and hearings must be organised not only in the Czech Republic, but also in surrounding countries to give the citizens the possibility to evaluate the technical data of the chosen reactor type.

Active forms of information and participation in accordance with the decision of the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee must be designed to engage all people in the Czech Republic, as well as in neighboring European countries.

Legally binding participation of the citizens must take place already at the energy programs, on which the planned reactors are based, as in the nuclear waste disposal programs and the search for a repository.⁶ The input from the public from all these countries must be fully taken into account in the decision of the Czech Ministry of Environment to approve or disapprove the EIA.

Temelin/Hluboka nad Vltavou 24 September 2016

Signed on behalf of the members of the Citizens Inspections Temelin 25 September 2011, 22 September 2012, 14 September 2013, 27 September 2014, 19 September 2015, 24 September 2016.

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⁵ <http://gruene-fichtelgebirge.de/the-risks-of-skoda/> - Expertise Dieter Majer

⁶ <http://aarhus-konvention-initiative.de/aarhus-stellungnahme-umweltrechtsbehelfsgesetz/>

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