

**A Turn in the Nuclear Promotion
in the EE EU Member States**
(Leo Šešerko, Environmental Protection College,
Velenje, Slovenia)

After the Obvious Decline of the Nuclear
on the Global Level the International
Lobby tries a Different Strategy

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- There were three phases in the history of the peaceful use of nuclear power:
 1. Early absence of a general public discussion on „peaceful use of nuclear power“ due to the cold war context in the 1960s and 1970s
 2. Since the „flower power“ revolution of 1968 and its impact a general public discussion started to tackle the issue
 3. After 1986 with the Chernobyl accident a first major turn in promotion of „peaceful use of nuclear“ happened. But in the EE countries it fostered first of all democratic changes in less their energy politics.

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- In the EE countries it was difficult for the democratic political forces to put through the shut down of nuclear power. But this was exactly what happened in Italy, Austria and Nordic states during that period.
- Behind the backstage of „peaceful use“ of nuclear power there was and is a whole range of lobby and state administration repression against the oppositional intellectuals to nuclear: from just „invisible“ divert of such individuals from the leading administrative, academic or governmental posts up to sending out secret police agents to fatal poisoning of targeted individuals. In the case of opposition to „peaceful use“ of nuclear, if it is peaceful, this repression is illegal and often even unremarked by the targeted persons.

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- The repression over the opposition against „peaceful use“ of nuclear is rarely discussed. As such the opposition against nuclear has nothing specific on itself, it is just part of the global effort for transparency, rule of law and public control of power.
- The differences among countries in this regard are huge, but they are also fluent and an democratically elected president or parliament can push his country in authoritarian and repressive direction of development.
- After the Chernobyl accident it became obvious, that following accidents can not be avoided. It was just the question when the next one will happen, sooner or later. The Fukushima nuclear accident proved that such an explanation was correct.

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- For the global nuclear Lobby the situation became more difficult than ever and agonizing. The public argumentation strategy of the earlier period of nuclear became useless. And good examples of prolongation of operation time of NPPs and construction of new NPPs desperately needed. In this situation the EE EU countries proved to be ideal as rescue territory. And they can fulfil the aspirations of the nuclear enthusiasts of the western countries that can not be fulfilled at home.
- A fundamental turn in the nuclear promotion happened with a different strategy and arguments:
- Now the nuclear energy is being declared „sustainable“ and solving the problem of climate change – as „clean energy“
- It is said to be economically the „cheapest“

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- Nuclear produces (is said) no waste like other kind of fossil energy do; the rest (waste) are just declared as being „future energy source“ and in 200 years a perfect sustainable waste processing solution is being expected; this reminds of middle age arguments to rename an issue to solve the problem according to the religious belief and trust in a salvation in the future;
- „peaceful use“ of nuclear is declared as being home made energy source (according to the international valid methodologies of the IEA, OECD, EU; nuclear fuel is cheaper as comparable fossil fuel producing the same amount of final energy
- The European Council (composed of heads of states or governments of all EU Member states plus president of the EU commission) during a decision making on September 25th, 2019 about the „sustainable financing initiative“ on „technological neutrality“, founded on „scientific findings“, explicitly declared nuclear energy as part of sustainable energy sources.
- EU ministers have decided not to exclude nuclear projects from a sustainable finance classification scheme, despite opposition from Germany, Austria, Luxembourg and the European Parliament. Significant is that on that list of countries there is none of the EE member states.

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- <https://www.euractiv.com/section/energy-environment/news/council-maintains-nuclear-as-eligible-for-green-finance/>
- Under this title not only financing of nuclear public promotion is legalized and advanced, but also plans for new NPPs and lot of pro-nuclear promotion and research,
- The nuclear promotion throws away the boxing gloves and declares: we execute the power of the leading (and elected) political powers and we are willing to crush any opposing opinion, research or project (especially in the domain of non fossil energy production: sun panels, wind energy production, alternative energy research and projects) In the list of urgent issues of the EU commission the issue of the rule of law in a single member state ranges far behind the other more fanciest issues. This is also the reason why the confrontation of the commission with EE countries that break EU legislation (Poland, Hungary etc.) is being unsuccessful.

Implications of the newest Position of the EU Council in the Domain of Nuclear in Slovenia

- President of the Slovenian government Marjan Šarec visited the NPP Krško on August 22nd, just a month before the European council declared nuclear energy as being sustainable. He was one of heads of EU member states governments, that voted in favor of the nuclear. Slovenia is the only EE member states, that opposed Stalin and Soviet union, having an NPP (Krško) (together with Croatia, which does not promote a further nuclear electricity production.
- A photograph of Šarec where he puts pressure on a button in a control room of the NPP Krško in front of the director of the reactor was published together with the news that he and the government want construction of a second NPP close to the existing ones. An NGO representative had criticized that it is unacceptable that someone enters not authorized a control room of a NPP even for the public promotion reason. If it was only a simulator, this was a proof how the director of the NPP instrumentalized the prime minister in favor of promotion of nuclear power. The prime minister was a month later one of those members of the EU council who voted for decision to declare EU and state financing of nuclear as sustainable.

Relationship between EE EU member states and the sustainability decision of the EU Council

- In EE EU member states there is a majority of population not of favor of nuclear, which indicates that the politicians and political representation does not act in a transparent way. For this reason most of politicians do not want national referendums about the initiative to shut nuclear reactors down.
- It indicates that the populations of the EE EU member states can not be politically called backward and politicians who voted for the decision of the EU council on the September 25th, 2019 progressive or democratically acting.