

**TRANSBOUNDARY ASPECTS OF EP&R SITUATIONS IN ROMANIA
FROM... CIVIC SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE**

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Work experience

- Present work
 - University of Craiova, Faculty of Science, Romania
 - Physical Chemistry
 - Since 19.11.2014...voluntary work on nuclear matters
- Past experience
 - R&D in chemical engineering
- UN agency in the Hague, Netherlands
 - OPCW inspector/over 60 state inspections worldwide
 - Mission planning coordinator,
 - Chemical industry, including R&D

Who we are ?

*Romanian civil society
representatives :
NGO's, members of academic
community, teachers, artists
medical doctors, students,
engineers and ...doors
are always open for others...*



Our supporters are:

- **“G. Constantinescu Foundation”**
- **Romanian Green Party**
- **“Danube region nuclear free” coalition, Vienna**
- **Bulgarian civil society**
- **Millennium III, Romania**
- **Pro Democratia Club Craiova**
- **Inspectorate for Emergency Situation, Craiova**
- **University of Craiova**
- **Local media**
- **Craiova citizens**

HOW ALL STARTED ?

19 November 2015, *12:00*
City hall, Craiova

Announcement from chemistry dept.
Univ. of Craiova to participate at a
public debate of a project: a new reactor,
7-th unit at *the NPP, Kozloduy, Bulgaria*



- Craiova, is
 - the historical capital of Oltenia province, South Romania
 - administrative center of Dolj County (500 000 inhabitants).
- Set within about 65 kilometers of NPP Kozloduy, Craiova is
 - in the risk zone of Kozloduy nuclear site
 - together with another 23 villages and small cities in county Dolj due existing and new nuclear projects at Kozloduy NPP.



Objectives of the presentation

- Part I Emergency Preparedness and Response of Romania in case of Nuclear accident
 - National authorities
 - Rules and regulations
 - Conventions ratified by Romania in terms of nuclear energy
 - Medical and specific infrastructure in case of nuclear accident
 - Liabilities
- Part II From papers plans to reality: Craiova case in cross-border context
- Part III Civic Society actions referring to Kozloduy NPP new projects
 - Public debates
 - Referendum request
- Conclusions
- References

PART I
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE; ROMANIAN AUTHORITIES;
RULES AND REGULATIONS

GENERAL INSPECTORATE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATION, GIES

- Operates at national level,
- Specialized body of the Romanian Ministry of Internal Affairs,
- Component of National Defense system,
- Responsible for coordination of all organizations,
 - involved in **emergency situations management**

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Prevention and management of emergency situation,
- Planning, coordination of human material and financial resources
- Response assured by **National Plan** for
 - protection and
 - intervention in case of nuclear accident or radiological emergency
 - providing a national coordinated response of all components of the National Emergency System

Springer sci + business media Dordrecht 2015 S Apikyan D Diamind (eds) : Nuclear terrorism and National preparedness NATO Sci for Peace and security series B. Doi 10.1007/978-94-017-9891-4_17

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN ROMANIA IS ORGANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW 15/2005

- for the approved ordinance 21/2004
 - regarding the **National Emergency Management System**
- law 111/1996
 - regarding safe deployment, regulation licensing and control of nuclear activities

- The preparation for emergency situations is a standard practice in the nuclear field.
- Nuclear emergency situations response exercises are performed by
 - the nuclear power plants operators
 - and regulatory bodies,
 - involving the responsible local and national authorities,
- in order to
 - continuously improve the emergency response,
 - correctly inform the public,
 - to ensure all safety measures in the unlikely event of an emergency.

**SPECIFIC REGULATIONS
APPROVED BY
MINISTERIAL ORDER NO 242/1993**

1. Nuclear safety requirements on Emergency Plans,

- Preparedness
- Interventions for
 - Nuclear Accident
 - Radiological Emergencies

2. Fundamental Requirement on Radiological Safety

GOVERNMENTAL DECREE 223/1990

- for Ro accession to the IAEA's Convention
 - on early notification of a nuclear accident and
 - on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Bilateral early notification agreements with:
 - Bulgaria,
 - Greece,
 - Hungary,
 - Russian Federation,
 - Slovakia,
 - Turkey,
 - Ukraine

CNCAN

National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control

- National competent authority in nuclear field,
- Legal entity, a public institution of national interest,
- headed by a President
 - having the rank of State Secretary,
 - coordinated by the Prime Minister".
- having responsibilities of
 - regulation,
 - authorization and
 - control stipulated in Law 111/1996
 - (Article 4 of the on the safe deployment, regulation, authorization and control of nuclear activities, with subsequent modifications and completions)
- <http://www.cncan.ro/main-page/>

CNCAN ROLE IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

- to ensure the control of nuclear activities in any context;
- to implement related measures in accordance with
 - the responsibilities of the institution
 - the legislation.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Starting with July 2014,
- officially approved by
 - the Government and
 - by the Supreme Council of National Defense.



The strategy

- includes a policy statement with nuclear safety and security principles,
 - including the fundamental safety principles outlined by IAEA
- reviewed and revised as necessary, at least every 5 years.
- ensure a process to monitor the implementation of the strategy
- the results to be presented annually to the Government.

LIABILITIES FOR NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES

- Paris Convention of 1960, limiting the liability to operators in case of nuclear accidents to around EUR 700 million.
- The Vienna Convention,
 - linked with the Paris Convention by a Common Protocol of 1988 (creating a joint regime with mutual recognition of the two Conventions),
 - is applicable in the majority of the ten new member states.

WHAT ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT DAMAGE COVER ?

- **Neither the Paris Convention, nor the Vienna Convention address liability for environmental damages caused by a nuclear accident,**
- The 1997 Vienna Protocol and the 2004 Paris Protocol have modified the definition of “nuclear damage” to cover certain environmental damage.

LIABILITIES...

- **The co-existence of two major third party nuclear liability regimes**
 - with several subregimes
 - The 1963 Brussels Supplementary Convention (BSC).
 - 2004 Paris Protocol
 - 1997 Vienna Protocol
 - 2004 Protocol to amend the Brussels Supplementary Convention
 - **does not guarantee the same level of compensation for nuclear damage everywhere within the Community”.**

Commissioner for Energy, Andris Piebalgs, Brussels 3 October 2007.

Different liabilities :

- **An inequality can be observed** between claims for nuclear damage under the Paris/Brussels and Vienna regimes respectively.
- **Financial capacities are significantly lower for victims in member states party under the 1963 Vienna Convention.**
- **Needs to implement the non-discrimination principle between victims** outside and inside the installation state throughout the European Union;

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COMMITTEES (EECS)VIEW...

- **A harmonized liability scheme,**
 - including a **mechanism to ensure the availability of funds** in the event of damage caused by a nuclear accident without calling on public funds,

OPTIONS OF EU MEMBER STATES IN TERMS OF LIABILITIES

- Paris Convention only: Greece, Portugal
- Paris Convention and BSC: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom.
- 1988 Joint Protocol: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden.
- 2004 Paris Protocol: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom have signed this instrument; none has yet ratified it.

LIABILITIES

- 2004 BSC Protocol: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom have signed this instrument. Only Spain has ratified it.
- Austria, Ireland and Luxembourg stand outside the legal framework created by the international conventions.
- **1963 Vienna Convention**: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, **Romania** and the Slovak Republic.

- 1997 Vienna Protocol: Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and **Romania** have signed this instrument and only Latvia and **Romania** have ratified it.
- 1988 Joint Protocol: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, **Romania**, Slovak Republic and Slovenia are party to this Protocol.
- Paris Convention and BSC: Only Slovenia has acceded to these instruments.
- 2004 Paris Protocol and 2004 BSC Protocol: Only Slovenia has signed these instruments. Cyprus and Malta stand outside the legal frameworks created by these international conventions.

**MEDICAL AND SPECIFIC
INFRASTRUCTURE IN CASE
OF NUCLEAR ACCIDENT**

WHY WE SHOULD BE CONCERNED ABOUT NPPS ?

- Accidents
 - Human errors
 - Natural catastrophes
 - Volatile geopolitical situation
 - Terrorist attacks threat
- Radioactive Waste
 - Unsolved problem
 - Danger of dumping in rivers and sea
 - Contamination of ecosystems

NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

- 437 nuclear power plants are in operation at present around the world
- Five major nuclear accidents have occurred in the past:
 - Kyshtym (Russia, 1957),
 - Windscale Piles (UK, 1957),
 - Three Mile Island (USA, 1979),
 - Chernobyl (Ukraine, 1986),
 - Fukushima (Japan, 2011)
 - ...hopefully the list will stop here !

Health Effects from Chernobyl

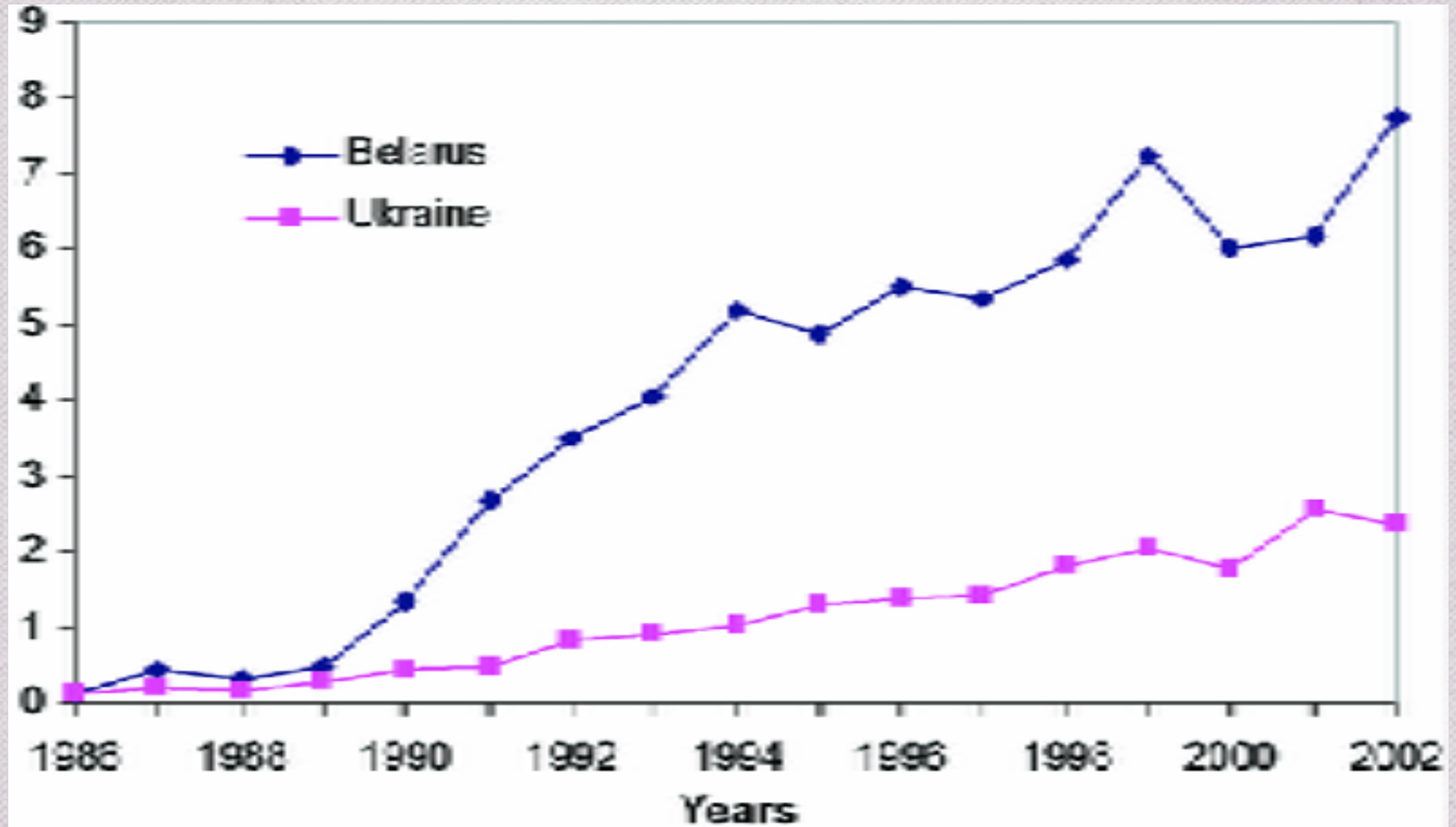
Dr Ian Fairlie
Consultant on Radiation in the Environment
London
United Kingdom

Estimated Deaths

	Year	Deaths
IAEA/WHO	2005	9,000
Greens in Europe	2006	30,000 - 60,000
Cardis et al	2006	16,000
Greenpeace	2006	93,000
Yablokov et al	2010	900,000
UNSCEAR	2011	refused to state (~19,000)

Thyroid Cancer Incidence

(in those who were children and adolescents in 1986) source: Jacob *et al* (2005)



LESSONS LEARNED



HOW THE TOPIC OF NNP IS PRESENTED TO THE POPULATION IF...APPLICABLE

- Still a ‘taboo’ topic, secrecy and ...conspiracy theories are flourishing dangerously : “nothing we can do ! ... EU in Brussels is dictating !
- Education
 - desinforming,
 - Mostly present advantages, such as
 - ‘green energy’ and clean (forget about mining industry & radioactive waste)
 - cheap energy – in fact not cheap at all, it is government subsidized !
 - Or not informing at all, resulting complete ignorance such as “Nuclear radiation not dangerous because it came from ... “



...NPP topic

- **Dangers** are taken as **a far away possibility**
 - Even **new projects** in trans border context are presented to a not aware population (if announced !) as a **marketing** product
 - terms such ,accidents and contamination are unlikely, no significant risks, or even worse “no risk posed to the humans and habitats” !

- Use of manipulative statistic approach, mentioning that ‘the probability’ of an incident or accident is small, but **deliberately eliminating** an important detail, it can be ...

ANY



TIME !

NPP topic...

- the **catastrophic impact is not mentioned** at all in terms of causalities, possibilities to treat victims, locally or nationally, and other EP&R related topics ...
- Radioactivity measurements **results** presented to the population, if presented, **without a scientific approach**:
 - Precision of the determination, place, date and time, to be verified
 - Present only **good ...friendly data**, despite **incidents were ... signaled by the media !**

**PART II. FROM NATIONAL PLANS, RULES AND REGULATIONS TO...
REALITY :
IN CRAIOVA, OLTENIA CAPITAL OF
NUCLEAR RISK AREA**

**MEDICAL AND SPECIFIC
INFRASTRUCTURE IN CASE
OF NUCLEAR ACCIDENT**

CRAIOVA PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN CASE OF NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

About 300 000 inhabitants; county Dolj has over 550 000 inhabitants

MAIN MEDICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Emergency County Hospital Craiova
- Railways Hospital
- Hospital Filantropia
- Military Emergency Hospital
- Neurology hospital
- Chronic diseases hospital

Railways Hospital, Craiova

Report of the hospital manager from 19.06 2015

“We have **no specific means of treatment, radioactive decontamination of victims in case of a nuclear disaster** and the capacity of **first aid** and treatment of patients is **insufficient** due to low number of available medical specialties for which we can provide hospitalization.

The health facility is **unable** to provide **specific protection and treatment even to its own medical staff in case of nuclear accident.**”

Emergency County Hospital, Craiova

- the largest health facility in Oltenia,
- shows in the **Report no 90639/19.06.2015** that the facility
"does not have a space of adequate shelter, for the protection of civilian population to a situation of
 - massive earth quake, fire,
 - biological or
 - **nuclear accident,"**

According to the report there is available a plan for defense in case of fire, and general emergency situations, but **not specific for nuclear accident.**

- Filantropia Hospital
- Manager Report no 10532/19.06.2015: the facility "**has 2 shelters, for only 100 people. A number of only 30 protective masks** for the protection of civilian population in the situation of nuclear accident a number **highly, insufficient according to the current legislation.**"

Emergency military hospital, Craiova

shows in the manager's **Report A2754 from 24.11.2016** that

- is under Ministry of Defense coordination and
- the facility has a plan called The White plan (??) for the protection of civilian population to a situation of nuclear accident !
- No other information was provided about the capacity of treatments of casualties and numbers (if any !) of adequate shelters for protections of the patients and hospital staff.

The major hospitals in Bucharest

- did not provide any information about the level and capacity to treat casualties in case of nuclear accident.

**But we know from last year TRAGEDY, AT THE
“COLECTIVE” CLUB FIRE,**

- **CAPACITY AND POSSIBILITIES FOR TREATMENTS WERE
EXTREMELY LIMITED !**
- **INTERNATIOANAL HELP WAS REQUIRED**
- **64 YOUNG PEOPLE DIED**

IT WAS ...JUST A FIRE ACCIDENT, WHAT IN CASE OF NUCLEAR ACCIDENT ?

- “The contamination rate in the hospital is much higher, but it’s not declared. The doctors often declare only the septic shock as the cause of death.”
- “One month after the tragedy, these **new disclosures show the disaster in Romania’s public healthcare system, which does not have a single hospital capable of properly treating burn victims**”.

GENERAL INSPECTORATE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS INFO 24/11/2016

- “... At the Nuclear plant from Kosloduy, the type of reactor is not similar to the one from Chernobyl, **but it is enveloped.**
- Regarding the new location from Belene, the problem is still opened to discussion in CAT-concerning the agreement on the location of the NPP Belene;
- RO has not given the approval, **yet !**”

PROJECT EMERSYS –info from GIES on 24.11.2016

- Completed this year in Romania
- Acquisition of a number of vehicles for research CBRN
- Mobile units for mass decontamination on open platform track.
- Each mobile decontamination unit has a capacity of 80 person/hour.
- “Given the existence of other similar units nationwide, RO is ready to achieve decontamination of large numbers of people possibly contaminated.” ???

“In the project D-EMERSYS, joint RO-BG, **Romania will procure three boats CBRN having capabilities of monitoring of the environment in case of events of nature CBRN**

- including nuclear accident
- on the River Danube intervention to rescue victims and the fire extinction of buildings located on the Danube or intervention immediately on border”.

GIES report...

- “Managing a large number of people possibly contaminated is hard to appreciate, and
- in all of this type of events as major nuclear accidents, international assistance has been requested !”

INSPECTORATE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATION - DOLJ COUNTY

Actions according to :

- national plan for prevention and intervention in case nuclear accidents and radiological emergency
- county emergency evacuation plan
 - establish routes of escape
 - to coordinate and execute the evacuation.

A **preventive measure evacuation** of the population is expected to be **applied gradually, depending on the classification of urgency by NPP Kozloduy.**

SHELTERS IN DOLJ COUNTY

-OVER 550 000 PEOPLE-

- A number of **241 civil protection shelters**,
 - of which 172 shelters with a capacity of housing a total of 22 660 people and
 - 69 private accommodation capacity total of 5548 people.
- These spaces provide housing to **15%** of **necessary capacity at the level of Dolj county**.
- In addition, identified other areas (basements, cellars) with a total capacity of **43 706** people, representing **32% of necessary** shelters.

CRAIOVA (OVER 300 000 PEOPLE) SHELTERS

- a number of **203** shelters for civil protection
 - **171 shelters with a total capacity of 22 560 people**
 - 69 private shelters with a total capacity of **5548** people,
- representing 19.7% of municipality necessity.
- identified **other 214 spaces** (basements, cellars) with a capacity of **25.010** people,
 - representing **16% of its sheltered.**
- In **total**, Craiova has percentage of **35.7%** of necessity for all population sheltering.

KI PILLS

- Ministry of Health responsibility.
- During checks by IES Craiova in the the emergency planning **zone of 30 km to NPP Kozloduy** it was found that
 - **KI pills**
 - **are missing or**
 - **expired.**
 - population in the emergency planning zone mentioned above has **no means of individual protection.**

ALARMING THE DOLJ COUNTY POPULATION

According to the alarm plan and notification.

- There are a number **of 279 sirens**,
 - 66 are electronic sirens
 - 213 electric and dynamic sirens.
- The dispatcher from the Inspectorate for Emergency Situations "Oltenia" of Dolj county
 - provide a centralized alarming system, connecting all electronic sirens
 - possibility to activate individually, or simultaneously all 41 sirens located across 17 municipalities along the Danube river.

- Currently in Dolj county **possible alarming 56% of people** with specialized technical means.
- For the other inhabitants of the county, alarming is ensured by alternative systems,
 - police or fire fighters sirens,
 - church bells in isolated localities,
 - the courier system.

NOTIFICATION RECEIVED FROM THE BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES

- According to European Atomic Energy Community Treaty, Directive 2013/59, Bulgarian authorities are required to notify international institutions and neighboring countries possible affected in the event of a radiological emergency or nuclear accident.
- So far, the **Bulgarian authorities did not communicate** to the **IES** from Dolj county the requested **information** :
 - for developing and
 - implementing **A WORST CASE SCENARIO !**

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES

- To apply measures to protect the population in case of an accident at NPP Kozloduy
- Established by the GIES.
- Preventive Protection Zone (PAZ) arranged concentrically to a remote area less than 3 km from NPP Kozloduy;
- The Emergency Planning Zone (UPZ) area disposed concentrically at a distance of at least 3 km and 30 km from the NPP Kozloduy;

- Long Term Planning Zone (LPS) was not communicated to Romanian national competent authorities (National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control) by Bulgarian authorities;
 - following recommendations from the Technical Document no. 955 (p. 77 Table B5)
 - from International Atomic Energy Agency
- it was established, conventionally, that LPS are concentrically located at a distance of at least 30 km and less than 100 km from the NPP Kozloduy

NEW NUCLEAR UNITS IN ROMANIA

- In November 2015 Nuclearelectrica and China General Nuclear Power Corporation signed the agreement for the development new projects - reactors 3 and 4 (CANDU), each with an installed capacity of 700 MWh
 - project estimated at **6.5 billion euros**.
- Negotiations between the Romanian state company and China General Nuclear Power Corporation for the construction of reactors 3 and 4 at Cernavoda will continue.
- Considering a new NPP near Brasov, on the river Olt, from on line media info.

**PART III. CIVIC SOCIETY ACTIONS REFERRING
TO THE NEW PROJECTS
AT THE NPP KOZLODUY**

(Non)PUBLIC DEBATES IN ROMANIA ON BULGARIAN PROJECTS REFERRING TO KOZLODUY NPP NEW PROJECTS

“ We have Cernavoda, then we should not touch Kozloduy !”

EU Romanian parliamentary, June 2015

Local Council of the City hall of Craiova, 24 Sept. 2016

AARHUS CONVENTION/LAW 86/2000

- *The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the right of a Party to maintain or introduce **measures providing for***
- ***broader access to information,***
- ***more extensive public participation in decision-making** and*
- *wider access to justice in environmental matters than required by this Convention.*

AARHUS CONVENTION

- *Each Party shall endeavor to ensure that **officials and authorities assist and provide guidance to the public***
 - ***in seeking access to information,***
 - ***in facilitating participation in decision-making** and*
 - *in seeking access to justice in environmental matters.*

AARHUS CONVENTION

- *Each Party shall promote environmental education and environmental awareness among the public, especially on how*
 - *to obtain access to information,*
 - *to participate in decision-making and*
 - *to obtain access to justice in environmental matters.*

OFFICIAL DEBATES IN CROSS BORDER CONTEXT

07.07.2011, Becket, Romania.

- State-run Enterprise "Radioactive Waste" (DP RAO) held a public discussion of the project “National storage for low and intermediate level radioactive waste (NSRW)”.
- The discussion was organized and conducted due to the requirements and procedures of the Convention in a transboundary context.
- **Bulgarian authorities assure** that the project does not pose a threat to the citizens of southern Romania. **The only problem could occur in the event of an accident, which will affect 23 settlements situated on both banks of the river !**

CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIONS RELATED TO THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY PROJECT

In Romania

- Civil Society representatives from Craiova organized a public information on the repository topic on 7.05.2015, about 200 participants.
- Based on the scientific consultations with Romanian academic representatives and specialists, objections against the project were formulated and sent the Romanian Ministry of Environment on 10.05.2015.

- Initial debate in Becket was not in accordance with international conventions.
- The public was not properly informed, in Craiova even the academic community was not aware.
- Bulgarian authorities were accused by Romanian and Bulgarian NGO's of disinformation and manipulation of the public !
- **It was no reaction from Romanian central and local environmental authorities !**

- **In Bulgaria**

- Due to accusations of

- lack of transparency and
- public manipulation,

- **civil society from Bulgaria** took legal action against Bulgarian environmental authorities and **won the case at the Bulgarian Administrative Supreme Court.**

- *Consequence* new public debate in Bulgaria and Romania on the topic became mandatory!

- **New debate in cross border context** took place in Craiova at the Concert hall on 09.07.2016
- The participants, less than 20 Romanians, and 3 representatives from the civil society from Bulgaria noticed a **flagrant violation of ESPO and Aarhus Conventions**
 - No proper announcement, except few emails sent by the local environment agency to some institutions, with **a vague info** about the debate.
 - The date and time was **specially chosen, coincidentally** with a big mall opening in the centrum of Craiova, with free food and drinks, **at the same time and just few meters away from the debate location.**

PARTICIPANTS AT THE OFFICIAL DEBATE

- Romanian public **mostly our NGO members and volunteers** less than **15/260 000** citizens from Craiova (academic center).
- Romanian officials : 4
- Bulgarians officials : 5
- Representatives from Bulgarian civic society :3
- Silent but ‘helping’ environmental agents to increase the participants number: about 10.

- **A visible professional announcement** about the public debate was **only on the day of the debate** and **displayed** at the front door of the concert hall **only, with 4 min before the meeting**, half an hour after the majority of the citizens already went to the opening mall scheduled with months in advance at same day and time. Both Romanian and Bulgarian representatives of the civic society took proving pictures !
- **At the city hall was no public announcement either !**

From nothing to very professional info...
time interval on 09/07/2016: 11:25 to 11:56



- People from the Romanian public were insulted under the official Romanian moderator, 'closing eyes'.
- When difficult to answer questions were asked by our guests from Bulgaria, the translator refused to do the translation duty, motivating that they were not officially invited. Again no reaction from the Romanian authorities present at the meeting !
- It was an attempt to discourage public participation, in fact !

Both, Romanian and Bulgarian representatives from the civil society observed :

Aarhus convention provisions were flagrantly violated !

ESPOO convention was, in fact just ...simulated !

RADIOACTIVE WASTE 4 KM AWAY FROM DANUBE...NOT A SMART IDEA !

- Concrete steel cannot resist 370 years !
- Chernobyl sarcophagus crashed after only 30 years !
- Aluvionar instable soil, only 30 m above the phreatic water !
- *Comparing with el Cabril repository, in Spain is manipulative, dishonest !*



What the only NGO present at the debate ‘say’ :

“We were resisting for more than 8 hrs at Craiova Concert Hall, not listening to classic music, but hearing the ,marketing‘ of the radioactive waste repository as ... a perfect place to be, visit and with a promising future luxuriant vegetation, that will attract people, perhaps, to live happily nearby...!”

OFFICIAL DEBATE ON THE 7-TH UNIT AT NPP KOZLODUY

- **Locations at the City Hall Craiova 19.11.2014**
- **Bucharest 20.11.2014, at a private university;**
- **Participants**
 - Romanian public 6 /260 000 respectively, 7/1 500 000
 - Romanian officials : 4
 - Bulgarians officials : 34
 - Bulgarian civic society :2
 - ‘Silent’ to remain : ‘Helpful’, environmental agents (Craiova) and local administration staff (Craiova).

Public information provided by the Civic Action Group, Craiova

- University of Craiova aula on 31.01.2015
- Participants :
 - about 300 Romanians
 - 6 representatives from Bulgarian civic society
- Voted for requesting to local administration to organize a referendum referring new nuclear projects:

**WHEN 20 +10 =... 60
OR LIFE TIME EXTENSION
OF THE REACTORS 5&6**

- No public debate
- Letter from former Minister of environment, sent to Bulgaria on 14.07.2014 was ignored, stamped at the Ministry of environment in Bulgaria on 28.07.2014, three days after Bulgarian decision was taken, on 25.07.2014, not to proceed with full EIA in cross border context.
- Critical questions and explanation requests about technical details of the project were never answered, or clarified by Bulgarian authorities.

REFERENDUM REQUEST 19.09.2015

CITY HALL CRAIOVA

- in accordance with the local administrative law, over 15300 signatures, were collected from Craiova voting citizens
- requesting to be consulted on the NPP Kozloduy projects by a local referendum



- **Citizens** of Craiova willing to participate at the meeting
 - were **not allowed** in the meeting hall.
- A journalist ‘convinced’ the authorities to accept public participation.
 - **by Ro law, ref local administration, L.C. meetings are public !**
- Shortly, it was a **flagrant brake of the citizens rights !**

<http://www.romaniacurata.ro/bravo-craiova-civica-petitie-cu-numar-record-de-semnatura-pentru-declansarea-unui-referendum-local-cine-sunt-cei-care-demonstreaza-ca-cetateanul-roman-nu-este-o-masa-amorfa>

- Legal support of the referendum, on the draft project, was also Aarhus convention;
- On the final version of the project, the paragraph containing the Aarhus reference was taken out.
- **Considered a mutual agreement between the authorities:**
‘No touch Kozloduy, so no touch Cernavoda !’

REFERENDUM REQUEST...REJECTED

- The reasons invoked at the LC meeting to reject the referendum (8 votes against, 15 abstained and 2 in favor) on 24.9.2015 were irrelevant and have no connection with the topic, such as:
 - how green is the nuclear energy,
 - in Romania “we have a NPP at Cernavoda, so we should not touch Kozloduy”,
 - “caws and cars are also polluting and we should not organize referendum...daily”.

FURTHER REFERENDUM REQUESTS

- New referendum requests were submitted at the city hall in December 2015, March 2016 and Sept 2016 and the civic project was not taken into consideration.
- The new requests were in favor of simultaneously organizing the referendum with local or parliamentary Romanian elections.
- No explanation of refusal was offered by local adm.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY CIVIC SOCIETY, CRAIOVA

- Member of “Danube region nuclear free” coalition, HQ Vienna
- Participation at the Nuclear Energy Conference, NEC, Prague on 05.04.2016
 - Initiate the draft resolution at the end of NEC, referring to new rules to be applied by countries
 - developing new nuclear projects, or
 - life time extension of old reactors.
- Participation at the EP&R regional meeting, Sofia, Febr. 2015

CONCLUSIONS

- Part I Emergency Preparedness and Response of Romania in case of Nuclear accident
 - National authorities : GIES, CNCAN Well defined
 - Rules and regulations : Yes
 - Conventions ratified by Romania in terms of nuclear energy
 - ESPOO, AARHUS, Vienna Convention
- Part II, III,
 - Medical and specific infrastructure in case of nuclear accident
 - Not adequate, or missing, or incomplete
 - Bulgaria did not provide the worse scenario in terms of possible victims
 - Transparency –none
 - Aarhus convention not respected, ESPOO in ..papers !

- And finallythe three monkeys approach ... in cross border context ...
- “we have Cernavoda and then we should not touch Kozloduy ! “



Did we addressed and asked assistance & info from Romanian authorities ? YES !

- Local administration
- Local and central environmental authorities
- Central Romanian Authorities
 - Prim Minister
 - Ministry of environment, letters and audience;
 - Ministry of Foreign Affaires, due to the fact ...Ministry of Environment considered that they did all necessary to respect all conventions on the nuclear field !
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs : not yet answered !

What we would like to recommend more...

New nuclear projects or/and life time extension of old reactors should be accepted, only, if the nuclear nostalgic countries will provide:

- Evidence of having possibilities to treat adequately and provide shelters all the population affected,
- Evidence of financial capability to deal with decontamination in case of nuclear accident,
- Guarantee that all necessary measures were taken to prevent terrorist attacks on theirs nuclear perimeters,
- As per Aarhus convention, people should be consulted if they want new NPPs or not !

We did our part ! What is next ?



“S.O.S ! “

EU institutions

International assistance in justice from Aarhus Convention !

And that in the name of future generations not only on both sides of the Danube river, but world wide !

Danube should remain blue not ...purple !

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