

NUCLEAR MONITOR

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SHORTCOMINGS OF BELENE EIA AND GROWING OPPOSITION

The Environmental Impact Assessment prepared for the proposed Belene nuclear power plant in Bulgaria is meeting increasing opposition. The non-technical EIA summary stated that the municipality of Shvishtov, near the proposed building site, was in favor of the new NPP, and that support had been voiced by environmental organizations on several occasions.

(611.5613) WISE Czech Republic -
During the EIA hearings in May, however, it became clear that the majority of the population of Shvishtov is opposed to the idea of a new nuclear power station with local groups organizing discussion fora and local actions. Strong statements were also made against the plan during the hearing in Sofia. With the support of several other organizations, Ekoglasnost / FoE Bulgaria is now preparing a court case against the government for its decision to build Belene before the EIA procedure was complete. The case also includes several other breaches of the law.

This week, WISE and Greenpeace joined the many critical voices issuing an official statement on the non-technical EIA summary. In addition to the statement, both organizations called on the governments and populations of neighboring countries to join the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure, as is their right

under the Espoo convention. Friends of the Earth Europe, Bankwatch, and the international environmental lawyers' organization, ELAW, have also joined the BeleNE campaign against the nuclear power station. ELAW work in close cooperation with local activist, lawyer and Right Livelihood Award (alternative Nobel Prize) winner Albena Simeonova, who runs an organic farm near the proposed Belene site.

In the mean time, the number of consortia preparing bids for Belene has been reduced to three, because Russian NPP builder RAO has now joined forces with Framatom / Siemens / Westinghouse.

The other two contenders are the Skoda group from the Czech Republic (including contractor Skoda Praha a.s. owned by Czech power giant CEZ and the nuclear engineering firm Skoda JS in Plzen, owned by Russian engineering firm OMZ), and AECL from Canada. The number of different designs on offer remains six. The

international consortium offers four types of reactors, none of which have yet been built: the VVER 640, the VVER 1000/640, the AP 1000, and the EPR. AECL offers its CANDU reactor and Skoda offers a VVER 1000/230 reactor of the same type as built in Temelin.

The non-technical summary of the EIA report can be found at: www.nek.bg/tender/BNPP-EIA-GCR-PEC-9.0-E3.pdf

An English version of the BeleNE campaign by Bulgarian environmentalists and local citizens from the Belene region can be found at: www.bluelink.net/belene/e_index.shtml

The statement from WISE and Greenpeace focuses on:

- * the lack of data, allegedly because no reactor type has been chosen;
- * the lack of analysis of the full nuclear fuel chain, including mining, upgrading and fuel production, transport, spent fuel and waste;
- * the lack of proper alternative analysis and zero-alternative analysis; several analysis were carried out using data from the Kozloduj NPP, which means other reactors (even if VVER 1000 is chosen, this will be upgraded and therefore give other outcomes in the analysis) in another environment;
- * the complete lack of analysis of possible worst-case scenarios in the event of a large accident;
- * no analysis of the impacts on states other than Bulgaria and Romania in

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case of a heavy accident; complete lack of a meteorological analysis as basis for an estimate of spread of radio-nuclides in such a case;

* lack of any analysis of the risk of terrorist attack;

* insufficient analysis of spin-off effects on the environment because of new power grids and upgrades of existing grids in Bulgaria and for export of Belene electricity production;

* a general lack of analysis to harm to the environment – most of the study only focuses on the “is” situation and not on possible effects on the environment; the conclusions do not go beyond very vague generalities during normal operation and lack completely any analysis of impacts of incidents and accidents;

* the lack of base-line studies into key health parameters (e.g. childhood leukemia)

* no analysis of the effects in extreme weather conditions (long draughts, floods);

* intolerable remarks concerning the removal of existing structures and investments in case the project is abandoned;

* no estimation of tritium-emissions from different reactor types and the

influence on the environment;

* no analysis of the risks attached to temporary spent fuel storage on site;

* a completely ridiculous description of the opinions of affected citizens and their organizations.

Besides the shortcomings of the report itself, there exists a series of shortcomings in the procedure of the EIA.

These include among others:

- the limitation of an active information policy about the upcoming EIA to Romania, ignoring the possible impact of a large-scale accident on other neighboring countries;

- the late availability of the non-technical summary in English and incomplete translation of chemical names and several crucial sentences;

- unavailability of the full EIA report and technical reports in the English language;

- inadequate capacity to communicate with non-Bulgarian participants in the EIA procedure.

- several serious complaints of manipulation from participants at the hearings.

A full version of the comments can be obtained from Jan Haverkamp

KOZLODUY STORAGE

The German consortium of RWE Nukem and Gesellschaft für Nuklearbehälter (GNB) has won the contract for the construction of a spent fuel storage facility at Kozloduy nuclear power plant in Bulgaria. The facility should become operational in 2008 and will be capable of handling 2,800 storage units for at least 50 years.

Financing for the construction, some 49 million Euro (US\$ 60 million), will come from the Kozloduy International Decommissioning Support Fund managed by the EBRD. The fund was created to help Bulgaria finance decommissioning and to invest in sustainable energy projects. Bulgaria is scaling down parts of its domestic nuclear program due to safety concerns. The country hopes to join the European Union in 2007.

Washington Times, 1 June 2004;
EBRD press release, 4 June 2004

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SOUTH INDIA APPEALS TO NEW GOVERNMENT

The People’s Movement Against Nuclear Energy (PMANE) has issued an appeal to the new Indian government on behalf of the people of southern Tamil Nadu and Kerala requesting due consideration of the dangers posed on health and safety as well as to the environment and the regions natural resources by the Koodankulam NPP.

(611.5614) PNAME - The people of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts of Tamil Nadu, have demanded that the Indian government and Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) respect and honor their right to information and release the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the Site Evaluation Study, and the Safety Analysis Report that were supposedly done for the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project back in 1988.

Although the studies are now outdated and many changes have subsequently been made to the project, the people

should know the arguments made by the government and the Indian nuclear establishment in favor of the project.

The usual procedures were not followed when proper permission for the Koodankulam project was being sought with the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board being sidestepped by the DAE. Another irregularity was the lack of a mandatory Public Hearing, which has still not been conducted to this day.

Further, the appeal demands that the government and DAE respect the fact that farmers, fisherfolk and others in

southern Tamil Nadu and Kerala have rights to life and livelihood. The people are concerned that the Koodankulam project will jeopardize the soil, water and air of southern India as well as the health and wellbeing of the people there who already have a high incidence of cancer and other natural radiation-related illnesses.

The discharge of hot water with radioactive pollutants into the sea will increase the temperature of the seawater and damage the health of the fish and those nutritionally dependent on that fish. The fishermen would lose their livelihoods and sink further into

25 YEARS AGO

What happened 25 years ago? We go back to news from our 1979 WISE Bulletin, comparing anti-nuclear news then and now.

Then

In *WISE Bulletin 5* we had an information request from a German group opposing plans for a HTR reactor: "German citizens seek info on HTR accidents. Citizens in Hamm/Uentrop, West Germany are seeking to halt plans for a 300 MW High Temperature Reactor. They are requesting information on accidents in similar plants in other countries." (*WISE Bulletin 5*, May/June 1979)

Now

Germany has always played a leading role in developing HTR technology. Citizens' Initiative Hamm recently published an overview of the German connection to international HTR developments.

Germany had two HTR reactors operating at a research center in Jülich (closed in 1988) and in Hamm-Uentrop (closed in 1989). The Jülich reactor was a research reactor but the Thorium-HTR Hamm was designed as a commercial plant, but closed following a serious accident in 1986 and after just two years of operation.

Germany cooperated closely with China from the 1970s and the Siemens designs for the HTR were sold to China due to a lack of prospective buyers in Germany. A Chinese research HTR came into operation in 2000. Similar cooperation existed between the Jülich institute and Japan, which opened a HTR in 2001. Research work is currently underway in Germany for the design of the South African PBMR.

German contributions to Indonesian nukes are less well known. In 1986, the German minister for economics recommended the construction of a HTR to the military government of Indonesia. Plans for new reactors in Indonesia were also recently recommenced.

German institutes continue research on the HTR in a European context. Citizen's Initiative Hamm has demanded that the responsible federal minister halt German export of HTR technology.

The article "Nuclear power: from Germany into the whole world!" can be found at www.thtr-a.de/current5.htm

poverty and misery and the already malnourished farming families will stand to suffer even more.

The southern tip of India is also seismically vulnerable and has experienced several small tremors. There have also been minor volcanic eruptions in Tirunelveli district. Cyclones, huge monsoon thunderstorms, unrelenting sea erosion, and increasing global warming may also prove to be potential dangers.

Inadvertent human-errors and deliberate human-made disasters pose additional threats. Terrorism has become an unfortunate part of daily reality with the proliferation of extremist outfits and violent communal groups around the country. The so-called 'war on terrorism' alienates people even more and drives them to desperate acts.

In case of an accident or an attack on the Koodankulam nuclear reactors and

the inevitable radiation release, people who live directly south of Koodankulam will be literally trapped inside a huge nuclear contamination cage. Caught between the rough, deep sea and the source of deadly contamination, the people of Kanyakumari would be trapped inside their death cell.

Fleeing westward into Kerala would not help either because no natural barrier can guarantee protection against the spread of nuclear contamination. In fact, the Western Ghats mountain range recedes considerably towards its southern end with few lofty summits or groups of high hills.

Geographers and meteorologists agree that the West Coast of the peninsula has the dampest and most uniform climate throughout the year. It is open to the westerly winds from the ocean, and is shielded from the desiccating winds of the Deccan plateau by the Western Ghats.

The recent Supreme Court judgment that information relating to nuclear installations in India could not be made public in the interests of national security is very disconcerting. This only shows that the authorities are in reality not willing to distinguish between the so-called peaceful use of

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nuclear energy and military purposes. This outrageous Supreme Court decision reinforces the anti-people and anti-democratic tendencies of the DAE.

In its typically authoritarian manner, the DAE keeps increasing the number of reactors at Koodankulam, now from two to six. They are also planning a reprocessing plant there. Keeping civil and political society in the dark, the DAE acts without transparency and accountability whatsoever. It even

threatens opponents with the Atomic Energy Act of 1962, all done under the cover of the Official Secrecy Act.

The Koodankulam project should be cancelled forthwith in order to allow the citizens of the surrounding regions their basic rights and ensure the security of their livelihoods. The newly elected parliamentarians are urged to press the government to focus on renewable sources of energy such as solar power and wind power, and

regain India's status as a world leader in sustainable development and appropriate technology.

Source: SOUTH ASIANS AGAINST NUKES (SAAN) by email, June 2 2004

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SOUTH AFRICAN NGOS DEMAND NUCLEAR SUMMIT

Following the cancellation of a parliamentary summit, at which pro and anti-nuclear proponents and experts would have had the opportunity to put their cases to parliamentarians, in February, South African NGOs are urging the new government to reinstate the summit. (See WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor 604.5578 "PBMR business negotiations kill public debate?")

(611.5615) Earthlife Africa – In a press release issued on June 3, Environmental Justice Networking Forum, Earthlife Africa, NAMREC, COSATU (WC) and the National Union of Mineworks (NUM) insisted on being allowed to voice their views against nuclear energy as promised by the Mbeki government. Affected communities and organizations have tried to participate in official processes such as the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed PBMR and the new radioactive waste policy but without much success.

The challenges are enormous. The subject is highly technical and the concerns of the community are largely ignored. The nuclear industry is a relict of a bygone age when the

environmental degradation counted for nothing. Some in the business world already acknowledge that profit should not be the prime motive for business. The World Summit on Sustainable Development committed the world to sustainable development - development that occurs within the limits of the earth's recovery systems.

Long-lived nuclear waste (over 240 000 years before it is safe) produced by nuclear reactors is not sustainable development. The billions of rands being poured into nuclear will not benefit ordinary South Africans.

The summit was to provide a platform from which to challenge claims by the scheme's proponents and allow technical experts the chance to provide

information countering the propaganda put out by the nuclear industry. The previous parliament had stated that the summit was not cancelled but postponed therefore the groups are calling on parliament to hold the nuclear summit, to listen to the people, before it is too late.

Source: Joint press release of Environmental Justice Networking Forum, Earthlife Africa (Cape Town and Johannesburg), NAMREC, COSATU (WC), National Union of Mineworks (NUM), 3rd June 2004.

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EBRD PUTS K2/R4 ON THE FAST TRACK

Despite the concern expressed by NGOs, the Board of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is expected to vote on providing the loan for the so-called "K2R4 Post-start-up Safety and Modernization Program" on July 6.

(611.5616) CEE Bankwatch Network - The bank claims that funds would only be released following the physical completion of the units by Ukraine using its own funds, however, the decision is expected to be taken well prior to the completion. Such behavior by the bank sets a risky precedent by

seemingly showing support for the politically driven project being promoted by Ukrainian government at a time when presidential elections are approaching.

Connection to the grid is scheduled for August 14 at K2 and September 16 at

R4. There is no justification for such a timetable from an energy perspective, but rather the agenda is driven by the need for pre-election propaganda. Presidential elections will be held in Ukraine this October. By confirming the possibility that funds may be provided for K2/R4, the EBRD is giving

a strong signal of support to the Ukrainian government to proceed with its 'completion at any cost' strategy.

On June 10, the president of the State nuclear generation company, Energoatom, Sergei Tulub is expected to make presentation at European Commission on safety upgrades planned at the plants. The aim of such a presentation is clearly to convince Western governments to give money for K2/R4. According to Energoatom's director for the K2/R4 completion project, Gennadiy Sazonov, a loan of US\$ 42 million is expected from EBRD and US\$ 83 million from Euratom.

On May 6, EBRD published project summary document describing possible EBRD involvement (<http://ebrd.com/projects/psd/psd2004/34838.htm>). The new project, in contrast to the original one, was given an environmental category "B", which makes possibility of public involvement very difficult*.

Thus, in response to recent request by CEE Bankwatch Network for access to project documentation such as the environmental and safety assessments, Doina Caloianu, EBRD Manager for Outreach and NGO Relations wrote:

U.S. DOE reconsidering plutonium immobilization. The Department of Energy (DOE) is reassessing the possibilities of immobilizing excess weapons plutonium. DOE is to research how 5 tons of plutonium can be mixed into glass and stored with highly radioactive vitrified waste. The option to vitrify a portion of the country's weapons-grade plutonium stockpile was on the agenda until 2002 when Bush decided to terminate the vitrification plan. Greenpeace had always considered the revival of the plan inevitable because some of the plutonium is contaminated with substances that make it unsuitable for use in MOX fuel. In the meantime, French Areva expects to gain permission to start the production of four MOX elements (from weapons-grade plutonium) in its Cadarache plant for use in U.S.

"The K2R4 Post-start-up Safety and Modernization Program is categorized a B level project. The due diligence conducted by the Bank is therefore for a B level project and the documents which are produced during appraisal, are documents for internal use." It is clear that this time the bank is making every effort to proceed with K2/R4 in quick and easy way.

Meanwhile the government of Ukraine has started to discuss plans to complete the K3 reactor. According to Energoatom such completion is not possible before 2011. Nevertheless, chairman of the State Committee of Nuclear Regulation of Ukraine, Vadym Gryscshenko, questions the expediency of such plans. In his opinion, the design for the third and fourth reactors at Khmelnytsky NPP are outdated. Given the similarity between the designs for K3 and K2 or R4, one must ask why the last two still have to be completed at all.

*Category B means that no public consultation or broad information disclosure is required. The bank is only required to publish the project summary document, which is a really brief description, on its website 60 days before the Board approval. The only possible way to comment is by writing directly to Board members.

IN BRIEF

reactors within the next weeks (see *WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor* 593.5543: "U.S. MOX to be fabricated at unsafe French Cadarache plant").

AFP, 4 June 2004; NuclearFuel, 7 June 2004

Czech Republic: Radioactive leak at Temelin. A radioactive leak occurred at the Temelin-2 reactor during the night of 5-6 June. About 3,500 liters of contaminated water leaked through a broken pipe into the containment building. According to the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SUJB), no radioactivity was released into the environment. WISE Czech Republic has demanded the release of more details on the accident. At the time of the leak, the reactor was not in operation because of the replacement of a

RUSSIAN LOAN

At a press conference on 7 June, Energoatom chief Sergei Tulub announced that the use of Russian loans to complete Ukrainian reactors was nonsensical.

"When we have looked into conditions of the credit and the list of proposed equipment, we have found that can use our money more effectively by buying the equipment from Russian plants directly. We have found some reserves in our company and were able to buy some of the equipment and install it at the units already"

Previously it was planned that Ukraine would take goods credit worth US\$ 44 million from Russia, to complete K2R4.

CEE Bankwatch Network by email, June 8 2004

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defective transformer. Temelin has a poor record and even poorer reputation due to repeated shutdowns at the plant. This was officially the 64th incident (see also *WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor* 588.5519: "Temelin in 2003: on - off - on - off").

WISE Czech Republic, 7 June 2004; www.antiatom.info, 7 June 2004

Protest at German research reactor opening Anti-nuclear groups demonstrated at the opening ceremonies of the FRM-2 research reactor at Garching, near Munich. The plans for the reactor had faced more than 15 years of resistance and over 15,000 objections were submitted during the licensing procedure. The reactor is intended to produce neutrons for research purposes, but

was considered by environmental groups as unnecessary and vulnerable to terrorist attacks. It is operating with high enriched uranium fuel but is to convert to medium enriched fuel in 2010 (see *WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor* 557.5334: "Germany: FRM-2 reactor to be converted to "medium" enriched uranium"). At the opening, the Bavarian Prime Minister pleaded for the suspension of shutdown dates for German NPPs and for the construction of new NPPs if necessary.

www.antiatom.info, 9 June 2004

French parliament chooses nukes.

France has adopted a draft energy policy bill to maintain the nuclear option as a priority in the nation's energy strategy. The bill sets the diversification of the country's energy mix as an objective yet stresses the need to "preserve the benefits" of nuclear power in France, among which "undeniable advantages in terms of security of supply, competitiveness and combat against the greenhouse effect". During the debate in the assembly, a broad majority of lawmakers declared themselves in favor of launching an EPR project. Frederic Marillier, energy campaigner for Greenpeace in France, comments that "This law is [...] an industrial project [...] preliminary to the policy implementation that will allow the change of EDF's and GDF's statutes. [...] By refusing to seriously tackle the issues related to transport and household needs, the government [...] is sentencing the country to a disastrous future for the environment and the fight against climate change".

[sortirdunucleaire](http://www.sortirdunucleaire.org), 1 June 2004

Libya received clandestine shipments in March. Following revelations that Tripoli had received further shipments of illicit nuclear equipment as late as this March, Turkey is now considered to be one source of centrifuge parts shipped for use in Libya's nuclear weapons program. Libya had agreed to dismantle its nuclear weapons programs in December 2003 but just three months ago, a container of components for sophisticated L-2

centrifuges arrived in Libya according to an IAEA report. The container had "escaped the attention" of the US-led teams that had seized five containers of centrifuge parts from "the cargo ship BBC China in October 2003", the IAEA said. According to British newspaper *The Guardian*, the shipment had originated from Malaysia.

Agence France Presse, 29 May 2004;
***The Guardian*, 29 May 2004**

Iran imported uranium enrichment parts. A new IAEA report states that Iran has now admitted importing components for advanced centrifuges. The confidential report, obtained by the Associated Press on 1 June, credits Iran with more openness on its nuclear program. However, the agency still has questions regarding nearly two decades of secret activities. The report also says that Iran has continued to produce centrifuge components at three workshops belonging to private companies despite pledging to suspend such activities.

The Associated Press, 2 June 2004

Japanese reprocessing plant resumes waste storage. The Rokkasho reprocessing plant in Japan began accepting high-level radioactive waste on 3 June, again triggering protests a year and a half after it had closed due to safety failures. Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd. (JPNL) temporarily closed the plant and halted waste shipments in November 2002 following a leakage of radioactive water and other problems. The plant will handle 529 tons of spent fuel through March 2005. Residents and environmentalists have continued to express concerns about leaks and possible training accidents at the nearby Misawa U.S. air base. Some scientists have also argued that volcanoes and frequent earthquakes make Rokkasho a dangerous place for storage.

The Associated Press, 3 June 2004

EU seeks date for closure of Armenian NPP. The European Union (EU) is freezing 100 million Euro (US\$ 120 million) of aid to Armenia because of the country's refusal to set a closure

date for the old Russian built Metsamor NPP. The plant is situated some 40km west of the Armenian capital Yerevan, on top of one of the world's most active seismic zones. The station was closed after a major quake that killed 25,000 people in 1988, but reopened in 1995. The EU had agreed to grant aid to Armenia for research into alternative energy sources and to help with decommissioning costs at the plant. In return, the Armenian government would commit to a definite date for the plant's closure. At present however, there is no indication that the government has any intention of closing Metsamor.

BBC News, 6 June 2004

Canadian court ruling confirms McClean Lake uranium licence. The Canadian Federal Court of Appeals has overturned a ruling that cast into doubt the licence for tailings management at the McClean Lake uranium mine and mill in northern Saskatchewan. A surprise trial court decision in September 2002 had quashed the operating licence issued in 1999 for the complex, which is majority owned by French-based Cogema Resources Inc., with Dension Mines Inc. of Toronto holding a 22.5% interest. Operations were allowed to continue while Cogema appealed against the decision. The case had been launched by the Inter-Church Uranium Committee Educational Co-Operative of Saskatoon, over concerns that radioactive waste would seep into groundwater and lakes.

Canadian Press, 7 June 2004

Belarus: Bandajevsky out of jail.

Professor Youri Bandajevsky jailed following the publication of his findings on the correlation between the level of corporeal radio-activity measured in children's organisms and heart diseases in Chernobyl and outspoken criticism of governmental health policy was released from prison into a Relegation Colony on 29 May. (see *WISE News Communiqué* 577.5462 "Belarus: Bandashevsky sentenced to 8 years in Gulag" Although he will not be granted parole for one year,

Bandajevsky will be allowed to rent a house in a neighboring village, work and receive visitors.

sortirdunucleaire, 4 June 2004

IAEA wants to inspect Israel's nuclear facility. The International Atomic Energy Agency is planning a campaign to force Israel to permit international inspections at its Dimona nuclear facility. IAEA chief El Baradei's efforts are part of the campaign for a nuclear-free Middle East and is backed by the European Union. Arab states have urged the U.S. to press Israel into signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and have also been pushing the campaign. Arab envoys to a United Nations sponsored disarmament conference in Geneva on 27 May stated that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East would be their priority over the coming year.
World Tribune, 3 June 2004

Russian environmentalist detained.

Andrey Ozharovsky was arrested by police and the FSB (former KGB) on 27 May upon arrival in the Kola Peninsula town of Polyarny Zori where he was to distribute environmental literature to libraries. The police searched Ozharovsky and retrieved contact data from his mobile phone. According to Radio Echo Moscow, Ozharovsky said of his arrest and release after three hours of questioning, "It seems that Soviet times are back when an ordinary man's criticism to government policy represents a threat to the state".
www.bellona.no, 1 June 2004

PNTL vessel to be scrapped. The Pacific Crane, owned and operated by Pacific Nuclear Transport Ltd., of which British Nuclear Fuels is a major shareholder, is to end its life at a breakers yard in Rotterdam. During her lifetime, the ship undertook

several contentious voyages including the transport of over a ton of plutonium powder from France to Japan under the new name of Akatsuki Karu in 1992, which earned her the nickname "The Doomsday Ship" by the *Daily Mirror* newspaper.
CORE Briefing No: 04/04, 2 June 2004

Split bananas not atoms! Australian scientists have been awarded government funds to study the possibility of harnessing energy from bruised or spoiled bananas for domestic use. The fruit would be combined with bacteria to produce methane, which is put into a turbine that could be plugged into the main grid. As yet there has been no research into how the spent skins will be disposed of..
Reuters, 2 June 2004

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WISE/NIRS NUCLEAR MONITOR

The Nuclear Information & Resource Service was founded in 1978 and is based in Washington, US. The World Information Service on Energy was set up in the same year and houses in Amsterdam, Netherlands. NIRS and WISE Amsterdam joined forces in 2000, creating a worldwide network of information and resource centers for citizens and environmental organizations concerned about nuclear power, radioactive waste, radiation, and sustainable energy issues.

The *WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor* publishes international information in English 20 times a year. A Spanish translation of this newsletter is available on the WISE Amsterdam website (www.antenna.nl/wise/esp). A Russian version is published by WISE Russia and a Ukrainian version is published by WISE Ukraine. The *WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor* can be obtained both on paper and in an email version (pdf format). Old issues are (after two months) available through the WISE Amsterdam homepage: www.antenna.nl/wise.

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