

# 1 EFGP 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress, Berlin – Draft Resolution

## 2 REFORM OF EURATOM-TREATY THROUGH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION

3 *Presented by Austrian Delegates Dr. Eva Glawischnig and Franz Floss*

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6 In Title 1 of the Euratom Treaty is laid down, that the Euratom Treaty is supposed to “create the  
7 preconditions for the development of a powerful nuclear industry.” Since the European Atomic  
8 Energy Community was founded in 1957, conditions have changed fundamentally. In 2001,  
9 37% of the electricity produced in the Community were generated by nuclear power. The goal  
10 of the Euratom Treaty is thus achieved since many years. 7 EU-member states do not use  
11 nuclear power. 5 out of the 8 EU-members producing nuclear energy have decided for an  
12 phase out on an political level. Therefore, the majority of Euratom member states is not  
13 interested in the promotion of nuclear power. Any further promotion would run counter to the  
14 Treaty’s original intentions. Other forms of energy would continue to be at a competitive  
15 disadvantage.

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17 A radical reform of the Euratom Treaty is urgently needed. Within the framework of the  
18 European Convention the opportunity arises to revise the European Treaties in order to  
19 eliminate deficiencies. A lot of problems emerge within the Euratom Treaty. The European  
20 Parliament has no or only restricted possibilities of participating in the passing of crucial  
21 regulations. The EP is not involved in the decision on Euratom-Research programmes and  
22 cannot influence safeguards for fissionable materials, to name two examples concerning the  
23 lack of control by the EP. Regulations on health protections are not effective enough and the  
24 promotion of nuclear power, e.g. by means of the regulations on “Joint ventures”, seriously  
25 contorts competition. Some chapters of the Treaty should be abolished, some revised.

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27 Although studies prove that a nuclear phase out is manageable technically within a period of  
28 ten years, still millions are invested in the nuclear industry. 1.230 Million EUR are dedicated for  
29 the Euratom research programme period 2002 – 2006 and the Commission is preparing new  
30 Euratom-loans on the basis of the Euratom Treaty for funding upgrades and the building of new  
31 reactors, for instance in Romania (Cernavoda II).

### 32 **The European Federation of Green Parties,**

- 34 • calling for a shift in the energy policy of the EU towards renewable energy sources, efficient  
35 energy use and energy saving,
- 36 • calling for a nuclear phase-out within the European Union and the EU candidate countries,
- 37 • will make strong efforts on level of the European Convention, the European Commission  
38 and the European Parliament, for the following measures to be implemented:

#### 39 1. Wide-reaching revision of the Euratom Treaty

- 40 a. Restriction of Euratom activities as a short-term goal to the following fields: safeguards  
41 (control of nuclear materials) and health protection; Support initiatives for the shutdown and  
42 safe decommissioning of old nuclear power plants.
- 43 b. Elimination of the wording of article 1 of the Euratom Treaty that declares „promotion“ of  
44 nuclear power as a goal.
- 45 c. The EURATOM loan facility has to be abolished as the most obvious promotion of one  
46 energy form over all other energy forms.
- 47 d. Limitation of funding under the Euratom Treaty to areas listed under a.
- 48 e. Redesign of the Euratom research programme: Stop of research on new reactor concepts  
49 and the fusion-option, strengthening the research in the fields of phase-out and alternative  
50 energy.  
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- 53 2. As a long-term goal, the abolishment of the Euratom Treaty and creation of a uniform  
54 Energy Chapter in the EC-Treaty shall be considered.  
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56 Franz Floss (International Secretary of the Austrian Greens)

57 Eva Glawischnig (Austrian MP, environmental spokeswoman)