

100% RENEWABLES INSTEAD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

SIDE EVENT PROGRAM

Tuesday, June 14th, 8-9:30 p.m.
Ministry of Transport, Room RAIL

Welcome *Björn Ecklundt*, Heinrich Böll Foundation; *Sabine Bock*, Women in Europe for a Common Future. Moderation: *Anna Gyorgy*, Women and Life on Earth e.V.

Presentations

The main concepts of "Der Energethische Imperative" (The Energethic Imperative), based on the 2010 book of Hermann Scheer

Dr. Nina Scheer, co-founder of the Hermann Scheer Foundation, Managing Director, UnternehmensGruen, and *Valentin Hollain*, scientific advisor at EUROSOLAR, European Assoc. for Renewable Energy, and head of the renewable energies storage conference.

Hermann Scheer's book speaks directly to the current situation in Germany and the world: How to speed up the change from fossil and nuclear to renewable energies. He shows the real conflicts that both brake and block the needed changes. What are the most important things to do to achieve a rapid change to alternatives? Examples of current projects will be discussed.

Nuclear and renewables: Allies or enemies in a low carbon economy?

Srinivas Krishnaswamy, Vasudha Foundation, India is the Founder-Director of Vasudha Foundation, an NGO based in Delhi working primarily on promoting sustainable development and green and clean technologies.

India is one of the few Non-Annex I countries with its own nuclear power production. Yet nuclear delivers only 3% of India's electricity, while 9% is already provided by renewables. A vast part of the Indian energy budget goes to nuclear, but the numbers for renewables are growing. Many rural areas still do not have constant access to electricity but with the deployment of decentralised renewable power production, villages not connected to the grid have a better chance for overall development. Can these experiences serve as an example for developing countries considering nuclear power?

Clean Disaster Mechanism? Nuclear, CDM, and the UN negotiations

Vladimir Sliviyak is co-chairman of the Russian environmental NGO "Ecodefense", which opposes new nuclear plants in Russia, imports of nuclear waste, uranium mining and state funding for construction of Russian reactors abroad.

Countries like Japan or Russia try to promote nuclear as a viable means to mitigate GHG emissions, to make it eligible under the CDM and to boost their own nuclear industry. While this is done, it is clear that nuclear power is expensive, risky and in the end will only lead to a global GHG emission reduction of around 4% by 2050. Given that there is only a very limited timeframe and funding to change global energy productions patterns to a low-carbon economy it is much more sensible to invest now in safer, cleaner and more effective technologies.

More information:

Heinrich Böll Stiftung: www.boell.de

Women in Europe for a Common Future: www.wecf.eu

Women and Life on Earth e.V.: www.wloe.org