German Nuclear Phase-Out



Fig.: Phase out party at nuclear power plant Emsland



German Nuclear Phase-Out

1961 First nuclear power plant connected to grid

60th-80th Nuclear expansion plans of the respective government

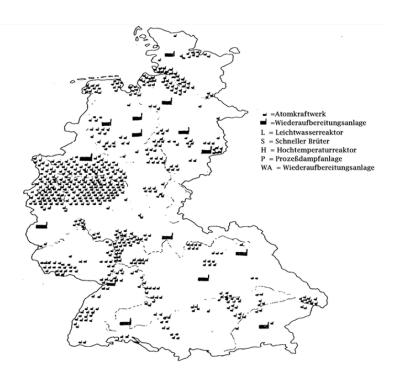


Fig.: 1975 potential study for nuclear power and reprocessing plants in former FRG



German Nuclear Phase-Out

1961 First nuclear power plant connected to grid

60th-**80**th Nuclear expansion plans of the respective government

.... but also massive resistenance

1986 Reactor accident in Chernobyl

1989 Last nuclear power plant connected to grid

2002 First nuclear phase-out decission

2010 Roll Back

2011 Reactor accident in Fukushima

2011 Second nuclear phase-out decission

15.04.2023 Last nuclear power plant disconnected from grid



Fig.: Demonstration against nuclear power plant Wyhl in the mid-1970s Source: BUND (Axel Mayer)

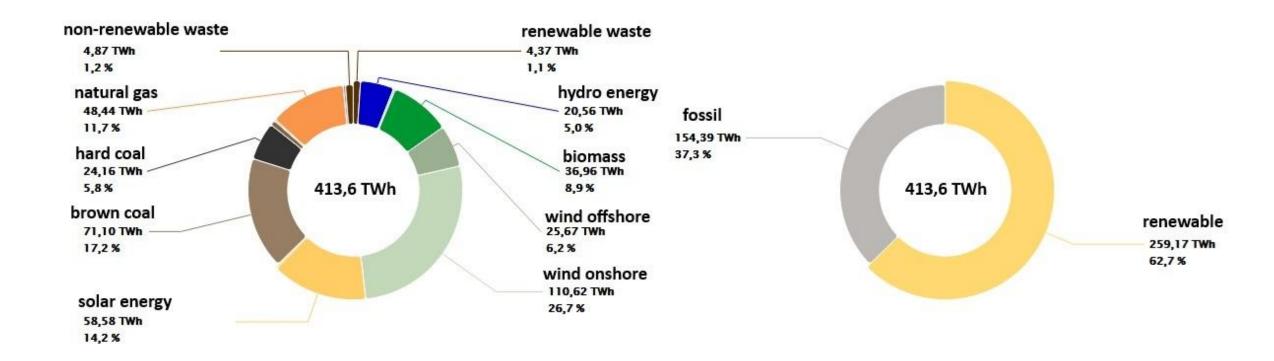


Fig.: Demonstration in Berlin summer 2011

Source: BUND (Jörg Farys)



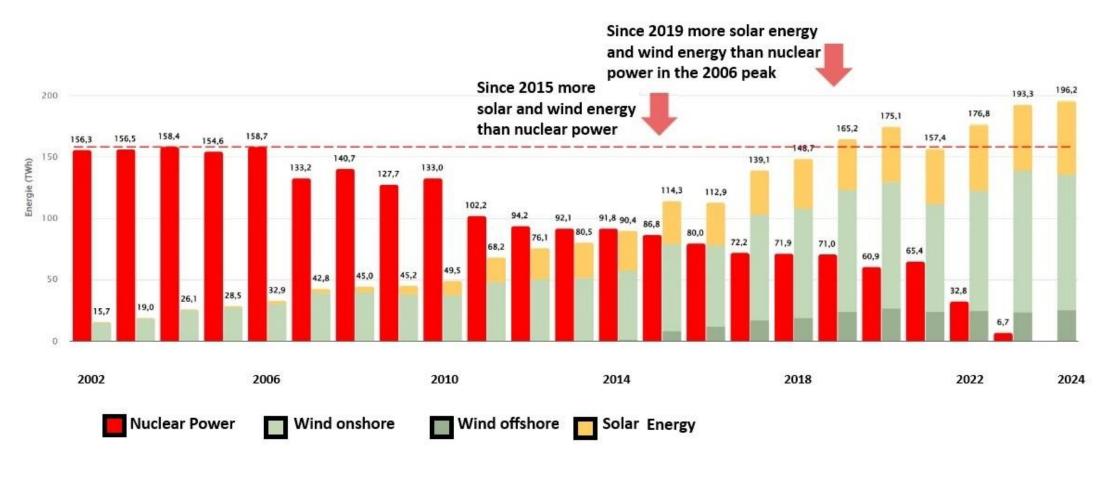
Netto Stromproduktion 2024 - Net electricity generation in 2024



• Additional: 24.9 TWh of electricity imports (more than half of it: renewable electricity)

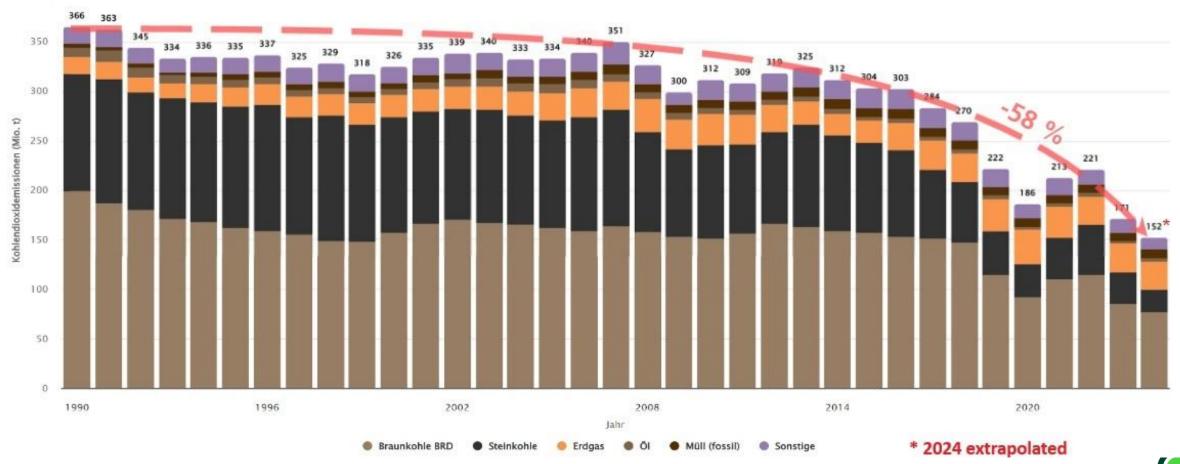


Netto Stromproduktion: Atom-, Wind- und Solarstorm (2002-2024) Net electricity generation: nuclear, wind and solar energy (2002-2024)





Kohlendioxid Emission der Stromproduktion (1990-2024) Carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation (1990-2024)





Wholesale Electricity Prices (May 2002 to February 2024)



Source: Internationale Wirtschaftsforum Regenerative Energien (IWR)



Renaissance of nuclear power

- Restarting the shut down nuclear power plants is unrealitis
 - Decommissioning is already well advanced
 - Energy supply companies are opposed
 - High costs and long duration
 - None of the shut down nuclear power plants meet the safety requirements for new nuclear plants
 - No more staff available
- Building new nuclear power plants is significantly more expensive than renewables.
- Average construction time for nuclear power plants: 10 years
- Nuclear power cannot be regulated

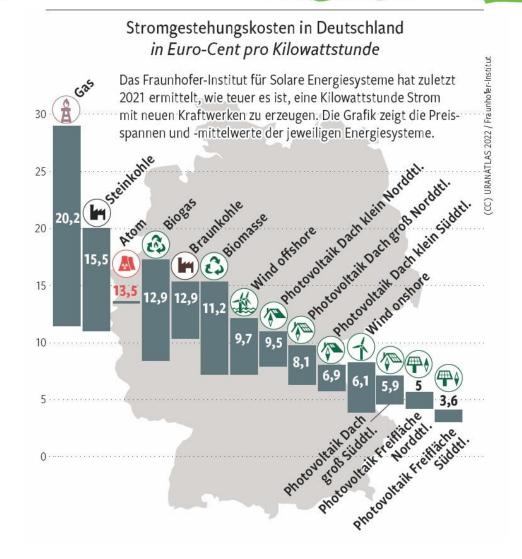


Fig.: Cost per kilowatt hour for new power plants

Source: Uranaltlas 2022 / Frauenhofer Institut



What remains is the nuclear waste ...

- Storage facility for low and medium radioactive nuclear waste without a uniform concept
- Two failed final storage projects for low and medium radioactive nuclear waste
- Schacht KONRAD unsuitable as a further storage facility
- 1,900 CASTOR containers with highly radioactive nuclear waste in 16 lightweight halls
- Intermediate storage still necessary until the next century
- Questions about terrorist protection, monitoring of the container inventory and transportability remain open
- Search for a site for a final storage facility:
 - 40 years of wasted time by sticking to Gorleben
 - Search still in its early stages, only 56% of the Federal Republic excluded
 - Next intermediate step: 2027 announcement of the "Standortregionen"
 - Site determination not until 2074
 - FoE demand: no acceleration at the expense of safety, transparency and participation
- Complete the nuclear phase-out: end of the nuclear facilities in Gronau, Lingen and Garching



Fig.: Storage-Location for nuclear waste

Source: Schönberger (2024): Atommüll – Eine Bestandsaufnahme für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland



Even after the successful phase-out of nuclear energy, FoE Germany commitment to the responsible handling of nuclear waste remains important.

www.bund.net/atomkraft/



Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit

ご清聴ありがとうございました

