

Newsletter zur Anti-AKW-Bewegung in Indien

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Kudankulam

Drei Tote in südindischem Atomkraftwerk

Noch nicht im Betrieb forderte das Atomkraftwerk Kudankulam im südindischen Bundesstaat Tamil Nadu drei Menschenleben.

Etwas mehr Informationen als *Tod eines Arbeiters im AKW Kudankulam bestätigt* im Newsletter 2.

Source: Drei Tote in südindischem Atomkraftwerk — Netzwerk IT

Address : <http://www.netzwerkit.de/Members/MaxMoritz/news20130319-001> Date Visited: Thu Mar 21 2013

Streiks und Seeblockade gegen AKW in Südindien

Zwei Jahre nach dem Beginn der Atomkatastrophe in Fukushima, am 11.März 2013, blockierten rund 8.000 Fischer auf 600 Booten das AKW Kudankulam. Geschäfte im Umkreis schlossen ihre Läden.

Source: Streiks und Seeblockade gegen AKW in Südindien — Netzwerk IT

Address : <http://www.netzwerkit.de/Members/MaxMoritz/news20130320-002> Date Visited: Thu Mar 21 2013

Indische Regierung gibt grünes Licht für KKNPP 3 & 4

Damit können NPCIL und Rosatom, bzw. Atomstroyexport einen Rahmenvertrag abschließen. Insgesamt sind in Kudankulam 6 Blöcke geplant.

As engineers race to commission the nuclear power plant at Kudankulam, the government has given its nod to build two more such units of 1,000 MW at the site in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu.

Source: Centre sanctions two more n-plants at Kudankulam - The Hindu

Address : <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/centre-sanctions-two-more-nplants-at-kudankulam/article4529983.ece> Date Visited: Thu Mar 21 2013

Stellungnahme der PMANE: „Böser Scherz“

The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) has approved the proposal to grant administrative and financial sanction for constructing units 3 & 4 at the Koodankulam site. This sounds like a practical joke being played on the people of India even as the KKNPP units 1 & 2 are born still with all kinds of leaks, repairs, technical problems and low quality parts and equipment. The NPCIL and the ministers of the Government of India have announced at least 100 commissioning dates so far from the year 2005.

Source: India: KKNPP 3 & 4 Announcement - a Cruel Joke on Indians and Our Democracy - South Asia Citizens Web
Address : <http://www.sacw.net/article4012.html> Date Visited: Fri Mar 22

KKNPP Produktionsbeginn (zur Zeit angekündigt)

KKNPP 1 – Erste Märzwoche 2013 Ende April 2013 Mai 2013

KKNPP 2 – September 2013 Oktober 2013 Dezember 2013

The much-delayed Kudankulam nuclear power project in [Tamil Nadu](#) has missed yet another deadline and is now likely to be commissioned by May. ... The second unit was also likely to be delayed with the expected commissioning pushed to December, it said.

Source: Kudankulam nuclear plant commissioning delayed further - The Economic Times

Address : <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/kudankulam-nuclear-plant-commissioning-delayed-further/articleshow/19089988.cms> Date Visited: Wed Mar 20 2013

Abenteuerliche Begründung für Verzögerungen KKNPP I

Gründe für die erneute Verschiebung wurden zunächst nicht mitgeteilt. Inzwischen gibt es zumindest einen nebulösen Artikel, der die Verschiebung auf Mai zu erklären sucht. Demnach mussten Teile ausgetauscht werden, weil sie wegen des durch den Widerstand erzwungenen Baustopps der Korrosion ausgesetzt gewesen seien. Einige Teile seien vom 2.Reaktor genommen worden, einige hätten aber auch neu von Russland geliefert werden müssen.

Wenig beruhigend ist die Behauptung, der Reaktorsicherheitsbehälter („containment vessel“) sei soeben mal ausgetauscht worden, da der alte undicht gewesen sei. Wohlgermerkt, das soll nach Laden der Brennelemente geschehen sein.

Why is the commissioning of Unit-I of the Koodankulam nuclear power plant (KKNPP) getting delayed? It's because parts of the plant are undergoing a refit to ensure foolproof safety, according to sources. The delay is on the supply side from Russia as a whole lot of components have been replaced, some of which had to be shipped in.

Why the refit? Since Unit-I was almost idling for months together because of a major agitation plus litigation in the Supreme Court, there were chances of corrosion and leakage since sea water was used as the coolant. So, the atomic energy establishment first conducted comprehensive checks and later decided to replace components that could have been affected.

In fact, to save time, most components meant for Unit-II that were already in the warehouse were used as replacements for Unit-I. "Besides, some safety equipment shipped by Russia came in through the Thoothukudi Port last week. The containment vessel of the nuclear core too has been changed since the old one had sprung a leak, which was detected three months ago during testing, informed sources at KKNPP said.

Kommentar dazu: New stories please.

"Since Unit-I was almost idling for months together because of a major agitation plus litigation in the Supreme Court, there were chances of corrosion and leakage since sea water was used as the coolant." Sea water is used as a condensor coolant, to take away the waste heat from the reactor. There is no use for sea water before commissioning of the reactor. For cooling the pressure vessel and other sensitive equipments, demineralized-deionized freshwater is used. For this, there is 10 million liter capacity desalination plant at KKNPP. In June last year, we had reported that the reactor pressure vessel (RPV) which is the heart of the reactor at KKNPP-1 has four welds and is defective and outdated. There are media reports that say that the purchase manager of the Russian equipment manufacturing plant has been in jail for buying low quality materials for manufacturing the KKNPP reactor components. SC did not stay construction work at KKNPP. New stories please.

Source: Unit-I refit behind delay in operationalising KKNPP - The New Indian Express

Address : http://newindianexpress.com/states/tamil_nadu/article1517314.ece Date Visited: Tue Mar 26 2013

Indien

Glänzende Profitchancen in Indien: Keine Konkurrenz für AKW-Hersteller

Der Berater der US-Regierung Vijay K Sazawal preist Indien als Land an, in dem AKW-Exporthersteller nicht über Angebote konkurrieren müssen:

"India remains a land of opportunity for global nuclear power suppliers. It is possibly the only nuclear market where vendors will not be asked to compete against each other to provide the lowest bid. Each vendor works with the customer (NPCIL) using a win-win approach for success," [Vijay K Sazawal](#) told reporters in an interview.

Source: India remains land of opportunity for global N-power suppliers - Economic Times

Address : http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2013-03-19/news/37844173_1_nuclear-power-nuclear-liability-law-nuclear-market Date Visited: Sun Mar 24 2013

Kritisch dazu:

<http://www.dianuke.org/nuclear-unaccountability-in-india-to-drain-rs3-90-lakhs-crores-former-power-secretary-writes-to-the-pm/>

Literaturtipp

M.V.Ramana: The Power of Promise, Examining Nuclear Energy in India

Ramana kritisiert das indische Atomenergieprogramm vor dem Hintergrund der Versprechungen der Atomlobby. Er macht deutlich, dass der geplante Ausbau der Atomenergie auf Basis von schnellen Brütern nicht realistisch ist. Das Buch beschreibt die Entwicklung der indischen Atomindustrie von den Anfängen bis zum Sommer 2012. In der indischen Anti-AKW-Bewegung gilt das Buch schon jetzt als Klassiker.

Besprechungen:

<http://www.dianuke.org/mv-ramana-power-promise-review-by-amitav-ghosh/>

<http://kafila.org/2013/03/21/understanding-the-empty-promises-of-nuclear-energy-nityanand-jayaraman/>