



GMF

GROUP OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES WITH NUCLEAR FACILITIES

GMF is the European organization of the municipalities that harbours nuclear facilities in Europe. They can be with nuclear power plants or with radioactive wastes sites. These municipalities cohabit day by day with the nuclear energy. Fruit of this cohabitation is the definition of the minimum that should cover a local politics that allows speaking of sustainable development in the environment of the nuclear facilities.

What seeks this declaration of principles is to assure the balance between the local general interest and the general interest of the State. That balance will become possible the development of the nuclear industry without conditioning the endogenous-local development. At the same time, it will make possible the defence of this autochthonous development without entering in contradiction with the necessities of growth of the existent nuclear industry.

The pillars where the territorial agreement is sustained are three: **security, transparency and economic development.**

When speaking of sustainable development in nuclear issue from the local perspective, we are trying to define the possibilities of growth of this type of industry in a harmonic way with the territory where it is located. In this harmony, we would avoid traumas and unnecessary debates and we would get the maximum normalized life in the environment of the nuclear facilities. The normality is indispensable to be able to develop the life in any territory of the world, and therefore the territories where nuclear facilities exist need of this normality to assure the future of their citizens.

As we have aimed before, the three basic principles in which the nuclear local politics should be based are **the security, the transparency and the economic development:**

- The **security** includes, not only the well operation of the facilities (which is outside of all suspicion,) but the trust in its existence, and mainly the convincing that the changes in the international electric market do not mean any decrease of costs of the security of the facilities. The security also includes the acceptance that the industry nuclear entrains some risk, for small that it is. Therefore, it should keep in mind the covering of the necessary resources to approach a possible nuclear emergency and the training of the professionals that should make in front of its organization.
- The **transparency** means the availability of the information and the respect to the opinion of all the interested who want to participate in the decision-making processes. The transparency also means a permanent, real and understandable information. Only through a serious and real politics of information, the trust is generated, so that the nuclear industry can be developed without any type of obstacles.

- The last pillar, the **economic development**, defines the necessity to avoid the only industrial growing where the nuclear industry settles. It also observes the unavoidable socioeconomic impacts that any installation of these characteristics takes place where it is located. Maybe these impacts are more perceptible in the moment of the dismantlement of the nuclear power plants. The territories want to bear in mind the socioeconomic effects that take place on the positive or negative way, when the installation of a new nuclear power plant is analyzed. Nevertheless, the socioeconomic effects are not only important in that moment. It is also important when the politics of relationships of this installation is defined with its environment during its exploitation and when it is decided the closing and dismantlement.

The Group of Municipalities with Nuclear Facilities of Europe approved these three basic principles of the local politics'. They are also assumed as the base of relationship of the territory with the nuclear industry. The three principles have been born of long and extensive debates in many coincident points with the will of the own industry of concerting with the territory.

Where the three principles are captured more clearly it is in the Council Directive of 27 November, "on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency", and in the Resolution of the Committee of the Regions, on "Nuclear Safety and Local/Regional Democracy". They pick up the local politics' three pillars entirely.

Europe like a future project should give example of application of the principles of the democracy in all its public management. Nowadays, most of the stakeholders involved in the nuclear administration accept these ideas in the management. Now it proceeds to assure their application in an effective way and to extend the local democracy in the nuclear world in all the countries that conformed the new Europe. To have success, we need to create a climate of narrow collaboration among all the parts implied in the nuclear management. We understand that the territory is also implied in this relation, and it is completely open to collaborate in the development of an industry that managed correctly, will be respectful with the principles of the sustainable development.



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