



Hans-Josef Fell
Member of the German Bundestag

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Dear Minister Peter Chin Fah Kui,

I really enjoyed the lively conversation with you when I visited Kuala Lumpur in April. We agree on many points and I was very excited to hear about your announcement on the 4th of May to begin work on a Feed-in Tariff law. I am fully convinced that Malaysia can achieve a rapid expansion of all renewable energies: solar, wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal and ocean energy, and can thus make a major contribution to climate protection and the safeguarding of the national energy supply.

At the same press conference that you announced the feed-in tariff plan, you also announced the plan to develop nuclear power plants. Please allow me to point out the very negative experiences Germany has had with nuclear energy. In the last several years Germany has had to struggle with enormous problems. More than 40 billion euro in taxes had to be paid for claims settlements toward several atomic energy plants, and many of the problems still remain unresolved today. Suitable storage for atomic waste has still not been found. Indeed, one site that had been tested is now causing such large problems, that the atomic waste has to be taken out, which will cost the tax payers billions. On top of that, constantly reoccurring incidents have caused some power plants to halt production for years at a time. Because Germany does not have any uranium mines, it is 100% dependent on other countries' uranium supplies, with all the unpredictable political risks that come with such dependence. Moreover, I worry about the vulnerability of the atomic power plants against a terrorist attack. World terrorist organizations have accumulated weapons capable of completely destroying a reactor, which would cause catastrophic consequences. In the process, the area surrounding the reactor would be so radioactive, it would become absolutely uninhabitable just as parts of Ukraine and Belarus after the devastation in Chernobyl.

The supply of uranium in the market must also be considered. As was shown by a study by the Energy Watch Group, scarcity of uranium in the coming years is a concern. Because of all of the problems that come with nuclear energy, Germany passed a law in 2002 to end its use.



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There are no political parties in Germany that still support the construction of new atomic reactors. Because uranium is a limited and very scarce resource, atomic energy is not a renewable energy. With the rapid expansion of renewable energy, atomic energy will be completely unnecessary. I hope that the experiences in Germany will be helpful for your energy politics. I would be very happy to give you more information if you would like.

Kind regards and I hope to meet with you again,

Hans-Josef Fell
Member of the German Parliament