

## **Abstract**

At the beginning of the millenium, has the longtime and quite emotional dispute between Czech Republic and Austria concerning the nuclear power station Temelín reached its peak. In my thesis, I am focusing on Austrian antinuclear policy, its genesis and aspects, that aroused it based on the attempt to stop the nuclear power station Temelín from activation. Initially I am observing the historical experience of Austrians, which influenced their attitude toward nuclear power. Antinuclear consensus has gradually developed into a modern national ideology and the most significant milestone on the journey to denucleated state, the referendum of nuclear power in Zwentendorf, has become indulged myth of modern Austrian history. Controversies around nuclear power station Temelin has influenced aspects, that define Austrian political and social live, and these take a large share in relations between the Czech Republic and Austria becoming acute, especially in years 2000-2002. Those aspects, that I introduce as dimensions in my thesis, are following: federal structure of Austrian polical system and frequent independent actions of the heads of the executives of Austrain states with their own interests; party-political dimension, that means the presence of right-winged populist FPÖ in the government from 2000; and together with its abuse of direct democracy for their own purposes. Another aspect relates to FPÖ – evoking anti-czech resentments and fear of expansion of EU to the East in general. It influenced negatively the discussion and the media, and their tendency to scandalise and tabulate the topic. And finally the european dimension, or the status of Austria as a member of EU in face of the Czech Republic as the candidate country, and its better negotiating conditions arising from that status. All the mentioned aspects have projected into the Czech-Austrian relations and the discussion about the nuclear power station Temelín.