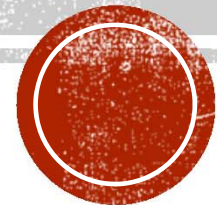


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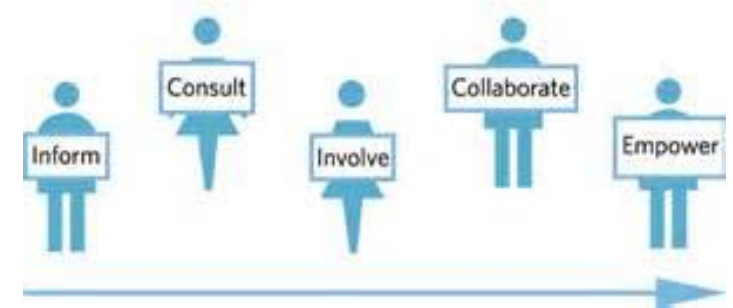
PERCEPTION OF POWER AND INTEREST IN DECISIONS ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY USAGE

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INTRODUCTION



- It is widely accepted that *stakeholder involvement* expressed in public participation should replace a technocratic approach concerning siting of nuclear technology objects.
- A purely technological approach proved itself to be unsuccessful due to public opposition and the perceived necessity of public involvement.
- Slovenia is currently strongly *dependent* on nuclear energy. The NPP Krško is supplying about *one third* of its energy needs.
- Public participation is also the problem of empowering people/communities to acquire decision making possibility.



INTRODUCTION



- Differences in orientations towards nuclear energy policies are intertwined with differences in orientations towards what is good for a community, society or the world at large.
- The latter tend to be based on fundamental ethical views about existence, which structurally express cultural differences in power relations in society and surpass, yet influence various nuclear-energy-related questions and issues (e.g. governance of radioactive waste management, phasing out nuclear power, etc.).
- The consequence often is that there is little consensus about what constitutes the »best case scenario« for our societal and political well-being, including nuclear energy policy decisions.
- Making change in terms of creating the future sustainable energy system is therefore bound to meet societal and political challenges. Even more so if we desire to make those changes in as transparent manner as possible, given the interplay between interests and power of various stakeholders for social and political questions about nuclear energy policy that concern all people.



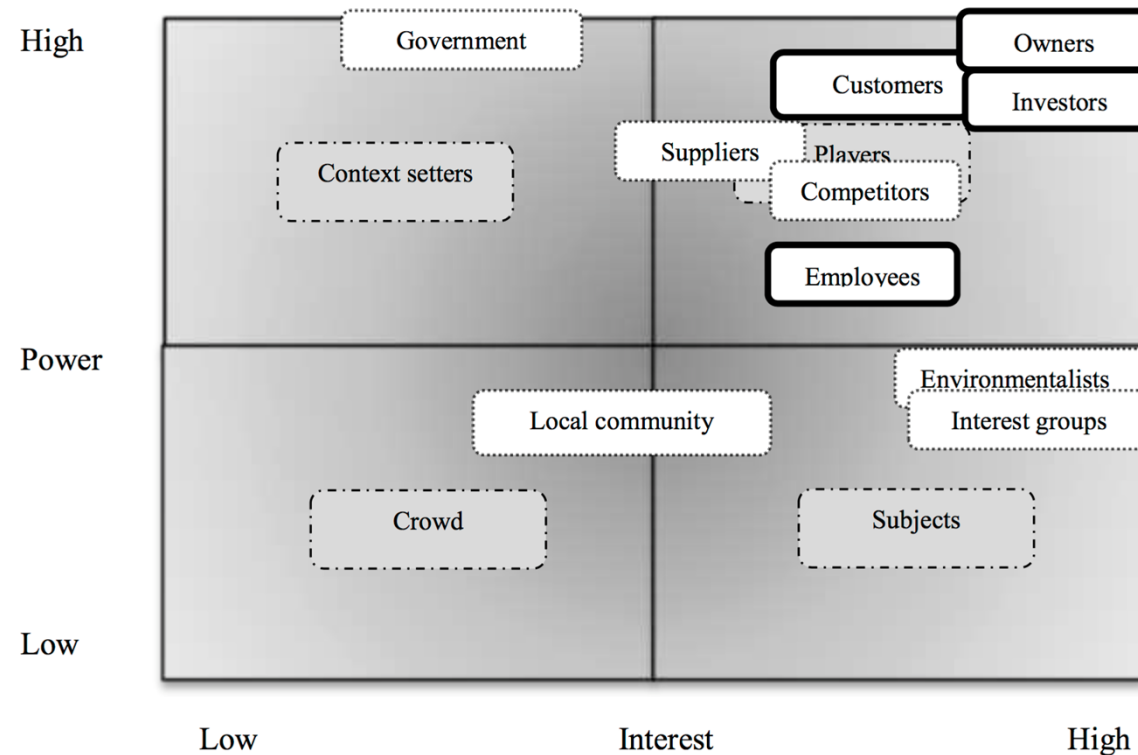
STAKEHOLDERS



- Stakeholders are groups or individuals who can affect or are affected by the project/organization or simply, anyone who has an interest in a matter. Stakeholder could be defined as anyone who has something to gain or lose through the outcomes of a planning process or project (e.g. NGOs, expert groups, departments, structures, networks or individuals, former local partnerships, governments).
- There exist different groups of stakeholders, primary and secondary, internal and external, key, ... differing in power, interest, ...
- Interest and power are two dimensions along which various stakeholders map rather differently with respect to the four hypothetical »positions« in the high-low continuum of a power/interest matrix



STAKEHOLDER POWER-INTEREST MATRIX (SLABÁ, 2014)



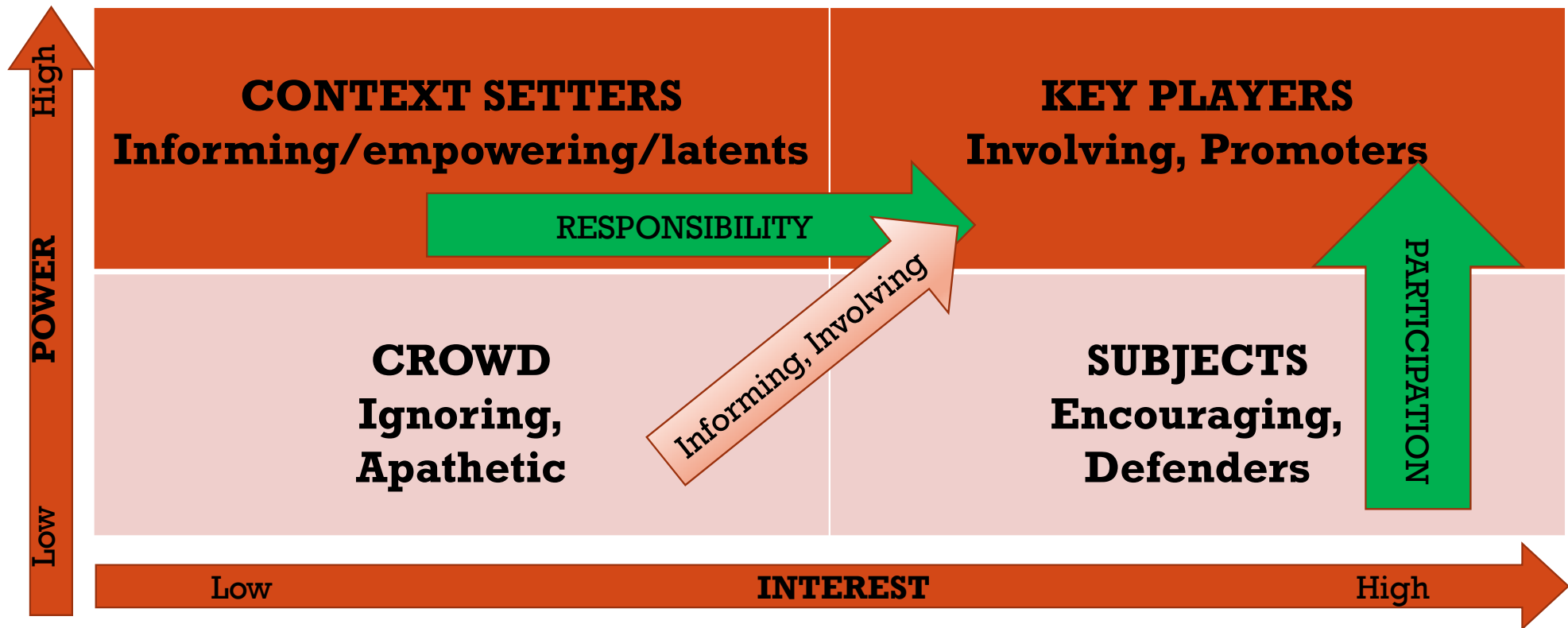
STAKEHOLDERS



- Key Players have both great interest in the effort and the power to help make it successful (or to derail it).
- Subjects have a vested interest and can express their support in the community, but have little actual power to influence the effort in any way.
- Context Setters have no particular interest or involvement in the effort, but have the power to influence it greatly if they become interested.
- Apathetics have little interest and little power, and may not even know the effort exists.



STAKEHOLDERS POWER-INTEREST MATRIX



STAKEHOLDERS



- On some basic level, the following actors or groups of stakeholders appeared:
 - Radwaste Management Agency (ARAO) and other official bodies at the ministries responsible for planning and the environment, including technical experts; The nuclear sector, mainly the NPP Krško (NEK) and the owner of the NEK state company GEN energija d.o.o; Local communities and inhabitants, involved in the siting procedures; NGOs on the local or state level; Expert communities; Political parties; Media; International actors (EU, USA, OUN,...);
 - **Power analysis** cannot be restricted to national boundaries, particularly as these become submerged in global arrangements and relationships.
 - Power – sometimes considerable – also resides in external circles and pervades domestic areas via avenues such as shared knowledge networks, development policies, and other conditionalities. In addition, **power is embedded** in social norms, institutions and policies. It is especially difficult to transform it when those who are seen as victims from outsiders, seem to be complicit in its exercise.





THE PROBLEM

- The research was attentive to both the importance of meaning and attitudes people have about various future nuclear-energy-usage scenarios, and the need to identify various stakeholders and analyze their views on how much interest and power they attribute to themselves or other stakeholders, irrespective of, or with regard to, the three possible futures of nuclear energy usage. .
- Especially after relatively recent Fukushima accident/disaster, nuclear policy in some countries is changing, also due to public dislike even for existing NPP, not to mention constructing a new one.
- In decisions about nuclear issues different **interests** of various stakeholders are confronted.
- Those stakeholders have different **power** in decision making about nuclear issues.
- We are reporting perceived power/interest characteristics of different stakeholders.
- In this respect, we have used the power/interest grid as a well-known measure in various action research programs .





THE PROBLEM

- Note that the same grid analysis is widely used in **stakeholder management** in order to determine which stakeholders to manage closely, and which stakeholders require minimum effort (given the power and interest of a particular stakeholder). As a stakeholder analysis tool it has been used widely because it helps channel time and energy on the stakeholders that can »make or break« a project.
- In this framework, **power** is the level of impact or authority a stakeholder has, whereas **interest** is the level of involvement a person/group has. In preferring one over another scenario, stakeholders can have different levels of (direct or indirect) **power** and **interest**. Hence, we wanted to identify and analyze participants' view about the level of impact that various stakeholders have, in influencing the final choice or development of a certain scenario.
- We asked participants to evaluate, in their view, *how much power and interest in the decision-making process each of the stakeholders holds*, for each scenario and irrespective of scenario.



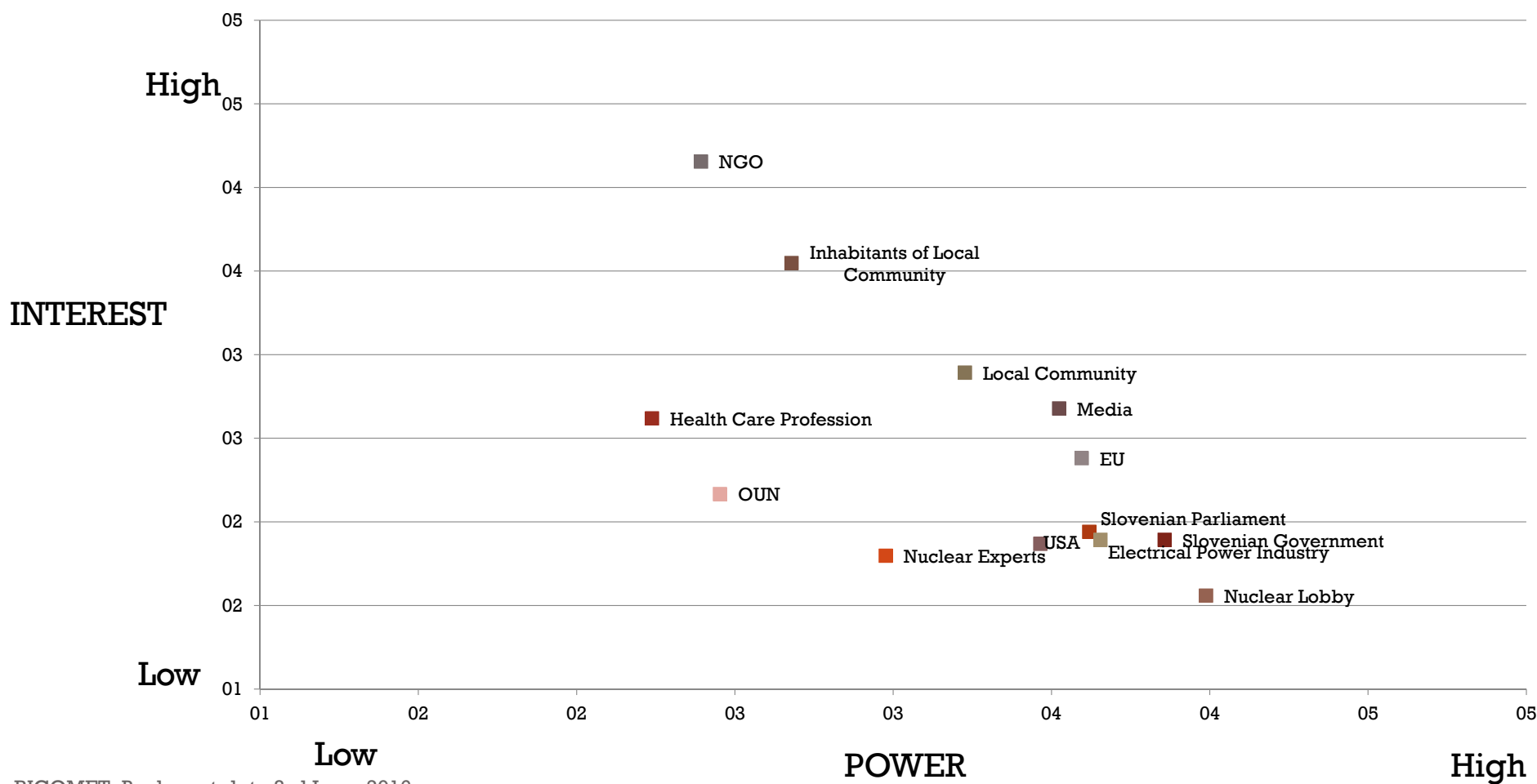
METHOD



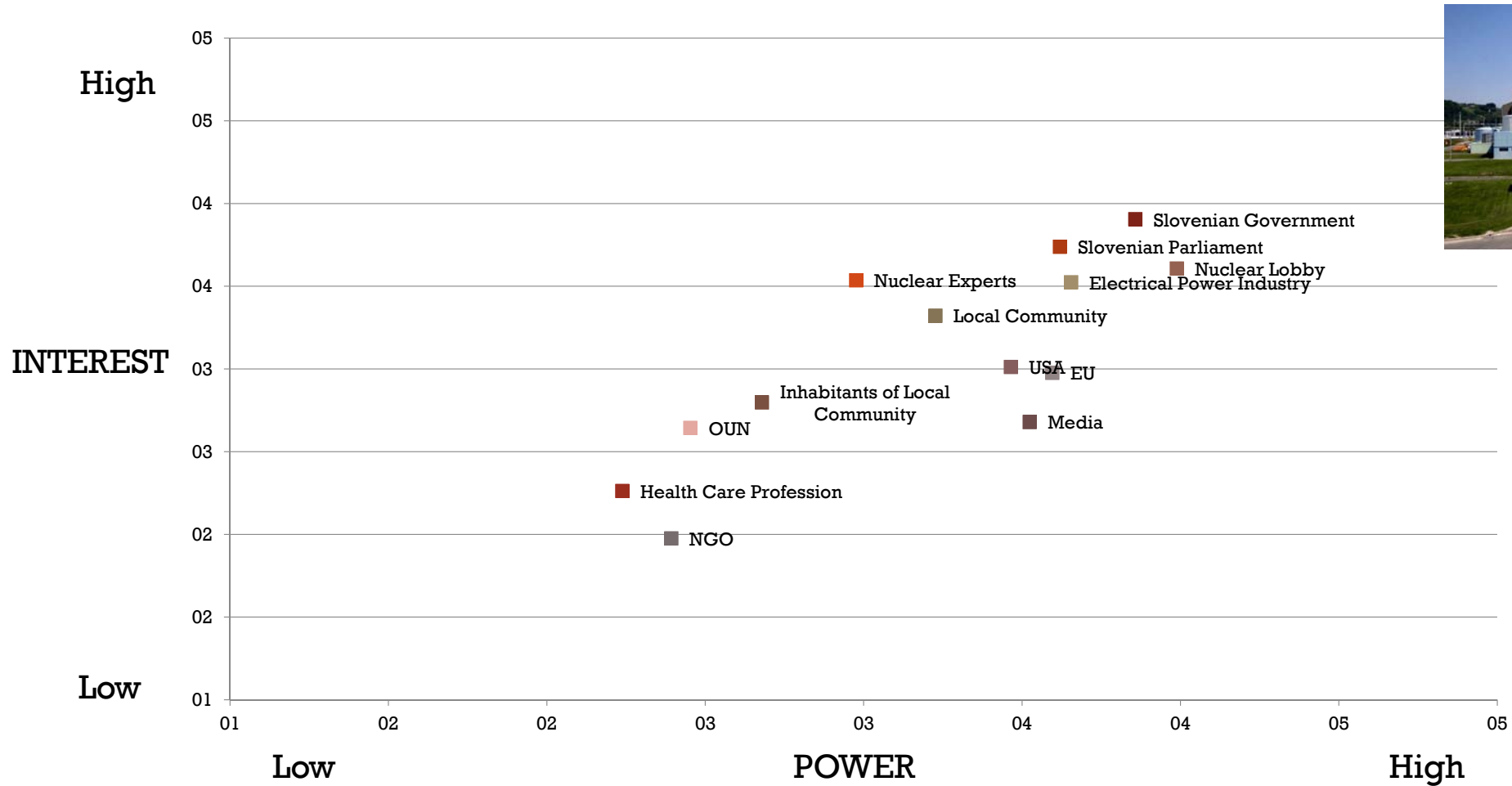
- *Participants:* 84 stakeholders from NGOs, former local partnerships, governmental administration, education and research institutions, expert groups, etc.
- *Materials:* Questionary was prepared asking for the evaluation of the perceived power and interests of different stakeholders concerning three scenarios of possible nuclear development of Slovenia: 1. Phasing out nuclear power, 2. Continuation of the current situation, 3. Increased usage of nuclear energy based on generation 4 reactors. It was assumed that power regarding decision making about scenarios acceptance did not differ between scenarios, while interests could differ a lot. Therefore, interests were evaluated for each scenario separately.
- *Procedure:* An internet survey was conducted in winter 2015/spring 2016 on members of different stakeholders groups.



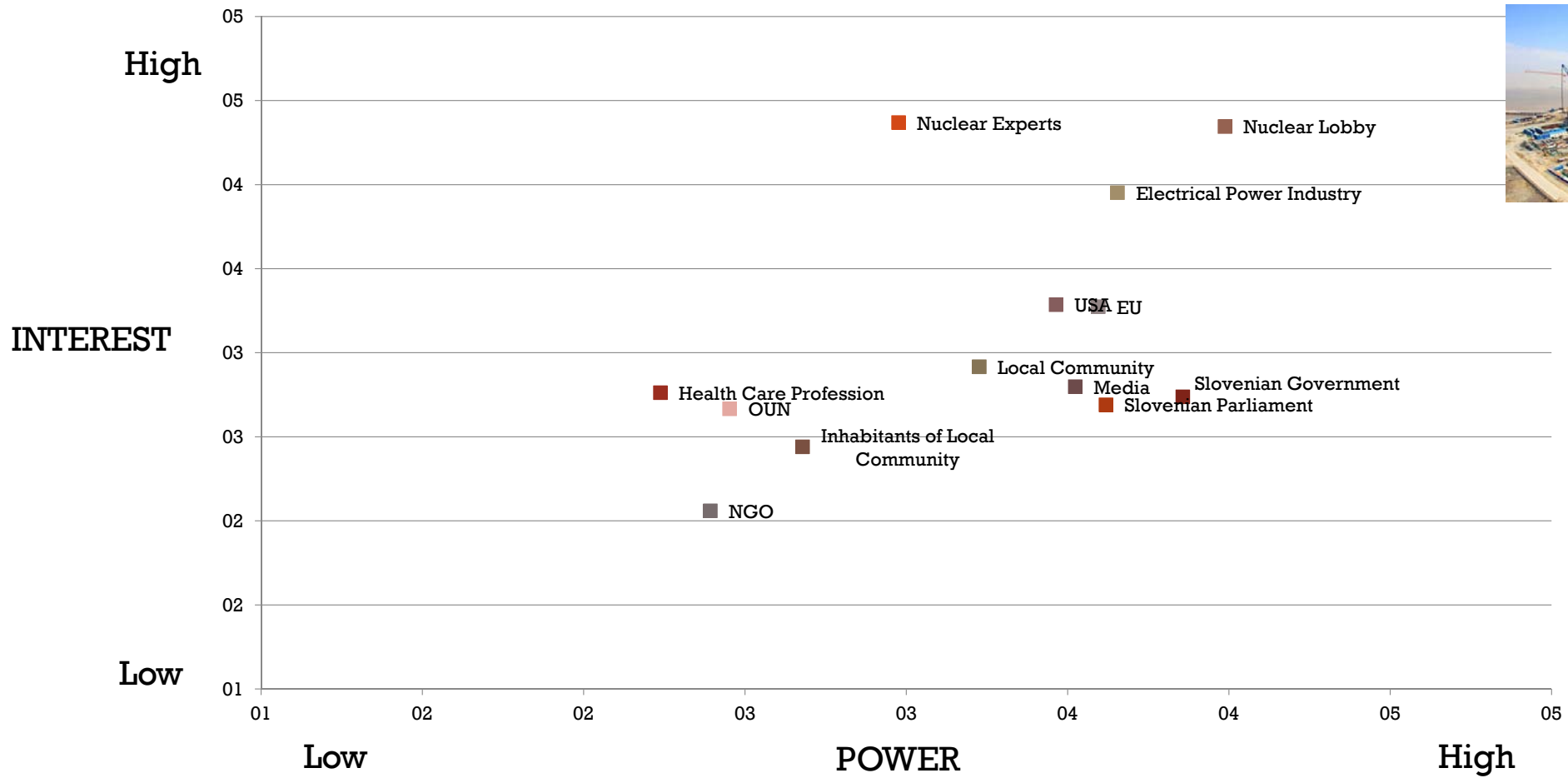
POWER-INTEREST MATRIX: SCENARIO 1 (PHASING OUT)



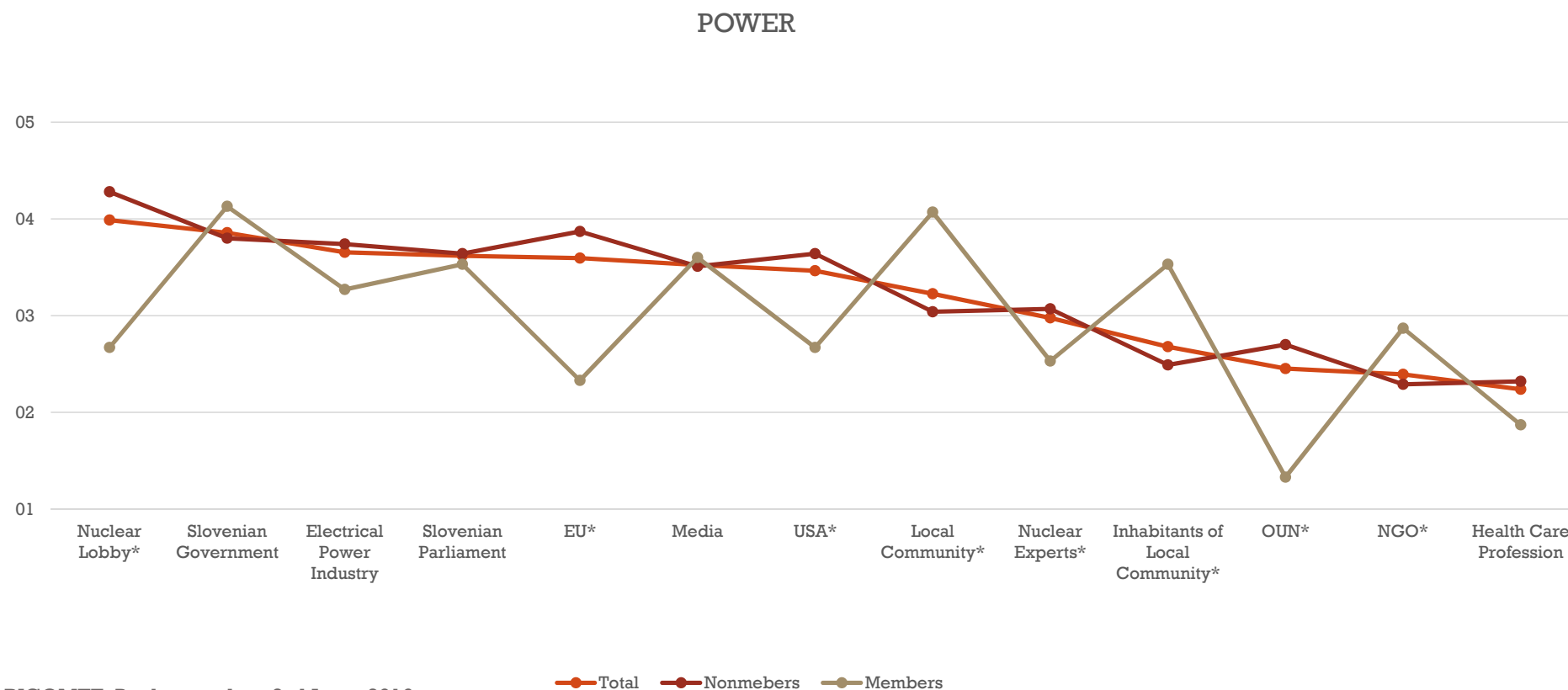
POWER-INTEREST MATRIX: SCENARIO 2 (CONTINUATION)



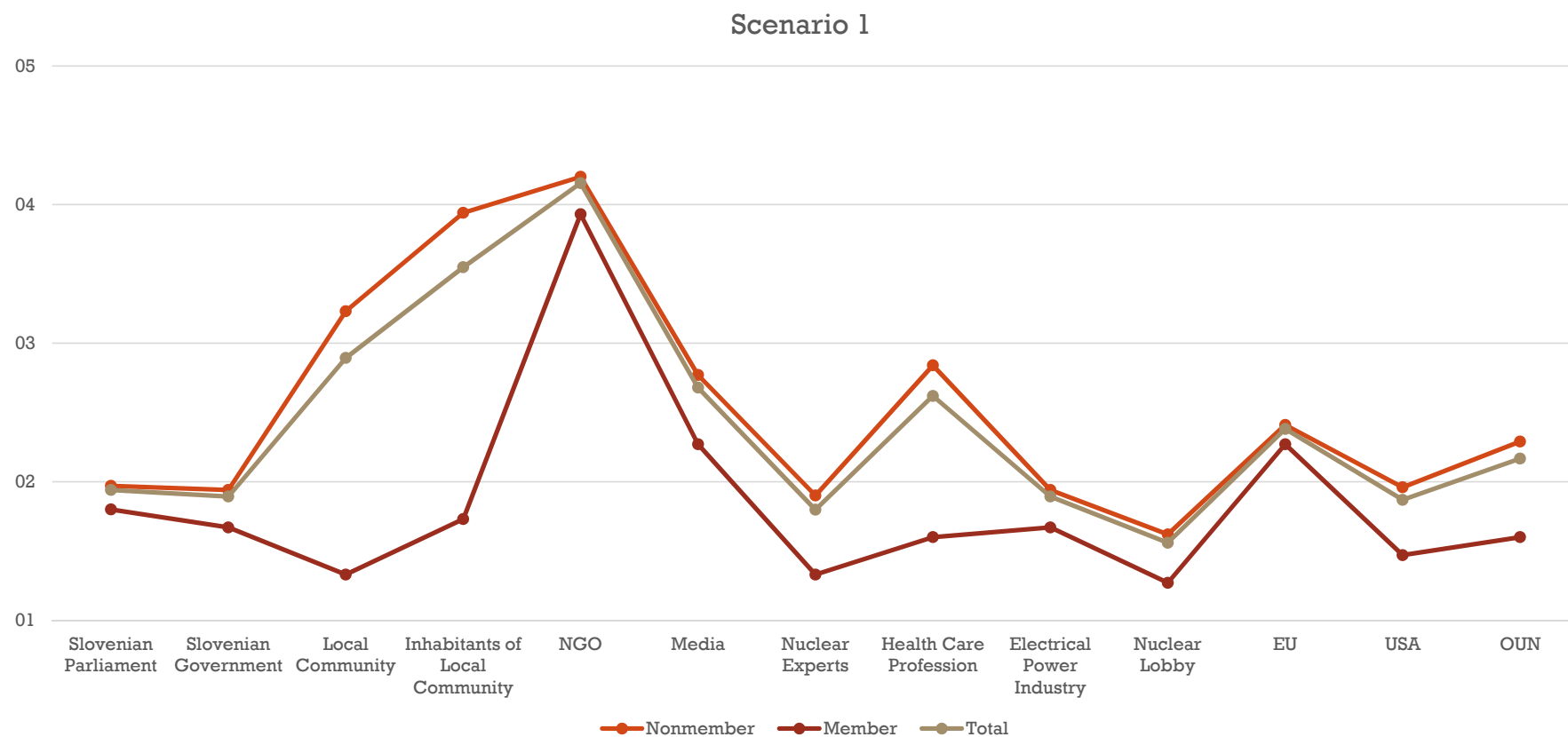
POWER-INTEREST MATRIX: SCENARIO 3 (INCREASED USE)



POWER EVALUATION CONCERNING DECISION ABOUT SCENARIOS BY MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION OF NUCLEAR EXPERTS

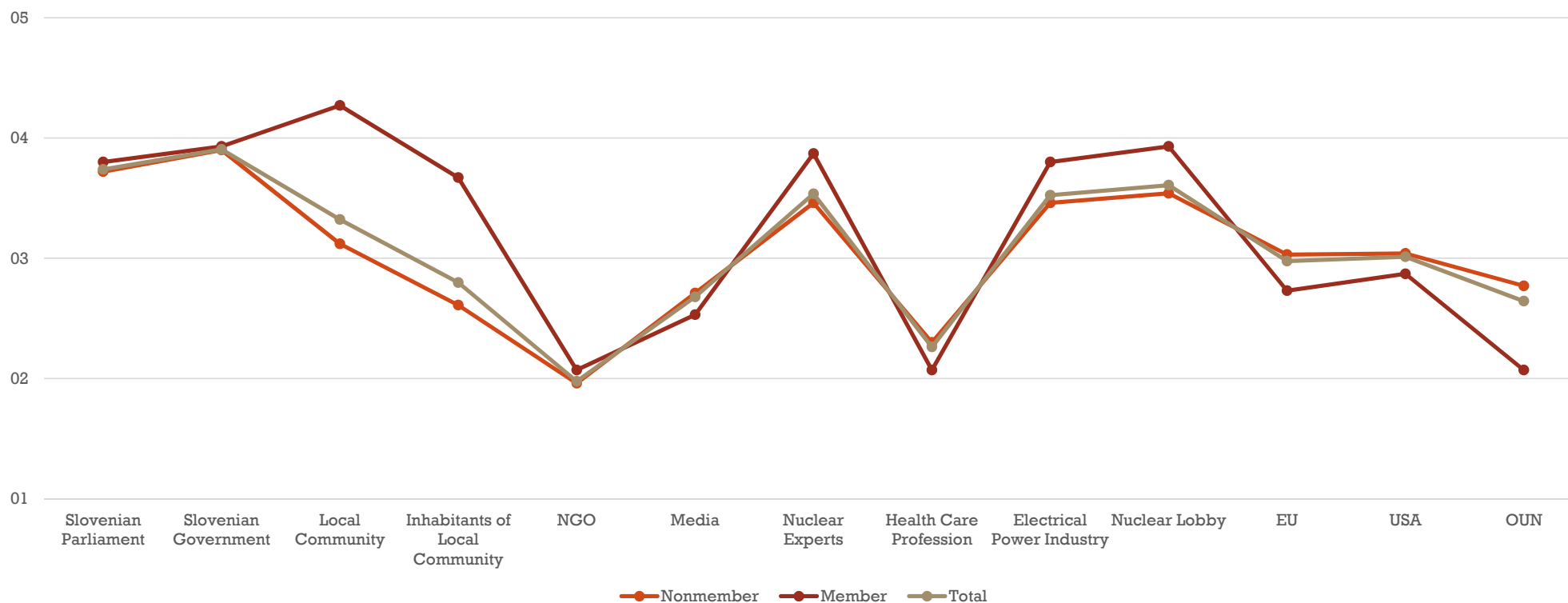


INTEREST EVALUATION FOR SCENARIO 1 BY MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION OF NUCLEAR EXPERTS



INTEREST EVALUATION FOR SCENARIO 2 BY MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION OF NUCLEAR EXPERTS

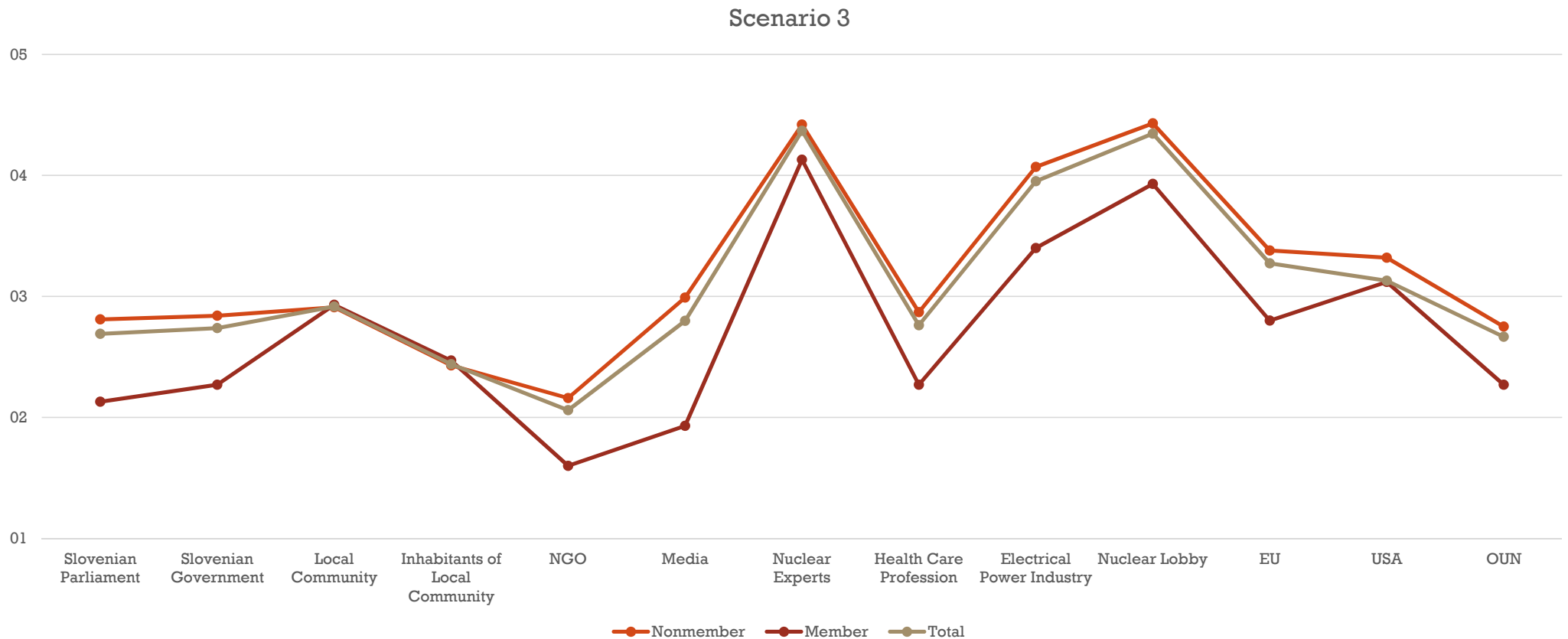
Scenario 2



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INTEREST EVALUATION FOR SCENARIO 3 BY MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION OF NUCLEAR EXPERTS



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PERCEIVED POWER AND INTEREST IN NUCLEAR SCENARIOS ACCEPTANCE



- Power concerning decision making lay mainly in the hands of state and local authorities and those connected to nuclear or energy, but not to NGO, Health Care Profession and Inhabitants of local community. They are not yet empowered through participation.
- Evidently, perceived interest evaluations depend on the issue (scenario).
 - Perceived interest of inhabitants and NGO is high only for Scenario 1 - Phasing out nuclear power. It seems, that participants understand interest only as interest for something, in this case for phasing out NPP.
 - Perceived interest for Scenario 2 – continuation of the current situation, is prevailing. This is known situation, NPP Krško has good safety record, but again, interest was understood only as a positive one, and NGOs, Health Care Profession, etc. are not for status quo. In reality, they have interest concerning this scenario, but negative one.
 - Perceived interest for Scenario 3 – Increased use of nuclear energy with new generation NPP was attributed mainly to stakeholders connected to nuclear (lobby, experts), and to Power Industry, EU and USA (as possible supplier of new NPP).



PERCEIVED POWER AND INTEREST IN NUCLEAR SCENARIOS ACCEPTANCE

- In power evaluations there are greater and more differences between members and nonmembers of Association of nuclear experts, than regarding interests.
- Members attribute greater power to local community, its inhabitants and government, but less to nuclear experts, nuclear lobby, EU and USA. Perhaps this is a kind of defense mechanism persuading others that nuclear people/organizations have less power and on the other side more realistic estimation of EU and USA role.
- Concerning interest, nuclear people believe that regarding Scenario 1 interest of local community and inhabitants is smaller, though on the other side it is known from public opinion polls that local people are not very fond of NPP, so their interest for phasing out NPP should be strong.
- Concerning Scenario 2, situation is just opposite. Perhaps we should consider also the difference between subjective and objective interest.
- Nevertheless, regarding perceived interest differences between both groups are smaller.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

