



NUCLEAR TRANSPARENCY WATCH

Prevent and anticipate through transparency and participation

Experiences of a Stakeholder Involved in a Process

Stakeholder involvement in the development of radiation protection research agendas and roadmaps

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Nuclear Transparency Watch, NTW

- Nuclear Transparency Watch, NTW is a European network that promotes a citizen watch on nuclear safety and transparency.
- The common denominator is: to improve nuclear and radiation safety – PRO SAFETY position, rather than pro- or anti- nuclear.
- Established in 2013, as NGO based on French legal system.
- Today, NTW has more than 45 members from more than 20 European countries, from both Western and Eastern Europe.
- Members with a diversity of profiles: public representatives, independent academics and experts, citizens information committees and NGOs.

General Assembly

Management Board

Bureau

WG

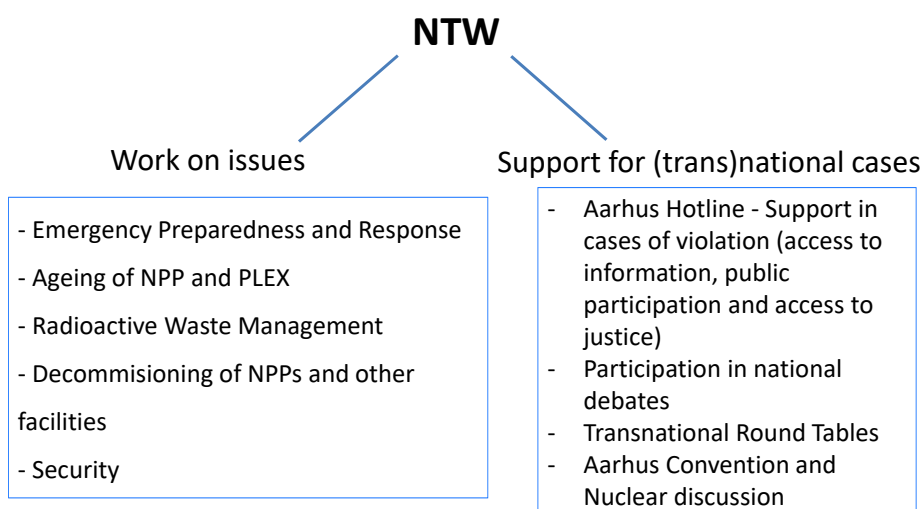
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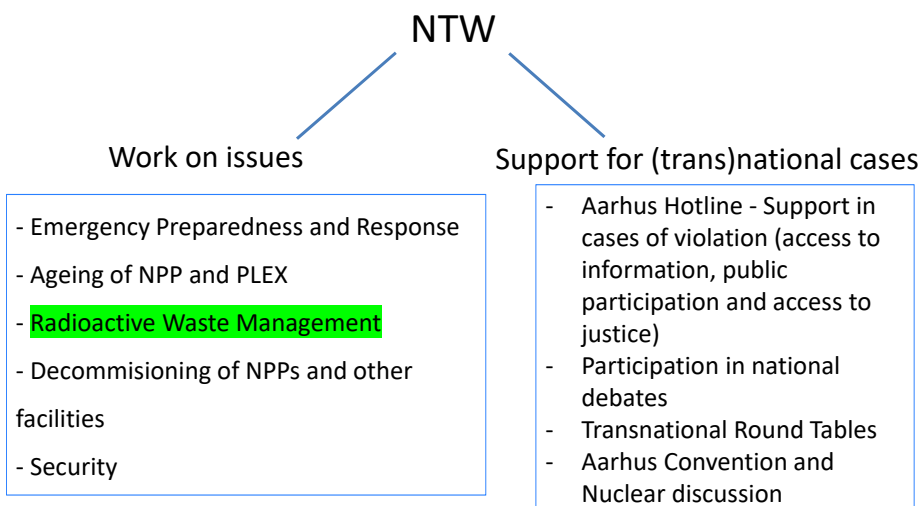
Nuclear Transparency Watch – Aims

- **Raising awareness of policy makers and the European society** about the issues of public information and participation for enhancing nuclear safety.
- **Supporting and assisting national and local initiatives** and civil society organizations seeking to promote transparency and public participation in nuclear decision-making.
- **Demonstrate the ability of civil society to enhance the quality** of nuclear decision-making process by initiating or coordinating their actions at the local, national and European level.
- **Bring the voice of civil society** into European decision-making processes concerning nuclear activities and the development of energy policies.
- **Assessing comparatively progress** in nuclear transparency and public participation in the various European countries.

Work areas



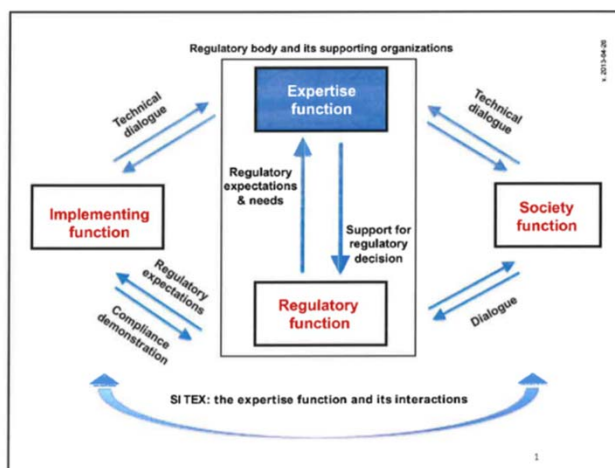
Work areas – experiences in process



Evolution of involvement in RWM

- Cluster/network on radioactive waste management organised as results of **previous projects in EU frame – COWAM, CIP, AC and RWM, ...**
- Work on a civil society follow-up of implementation and discussion of **criteria for transparency and public participation** as required in article 10 of the EU Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management Directive – BEPPER project.
- Involvement from CSOs and individuals in **SITEX II and JOPRAD – development of SRA for areas.**
- Work on **civil society inputs** into the European research agenda for management and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel (EJP RWM).

Example: SITEX II frame

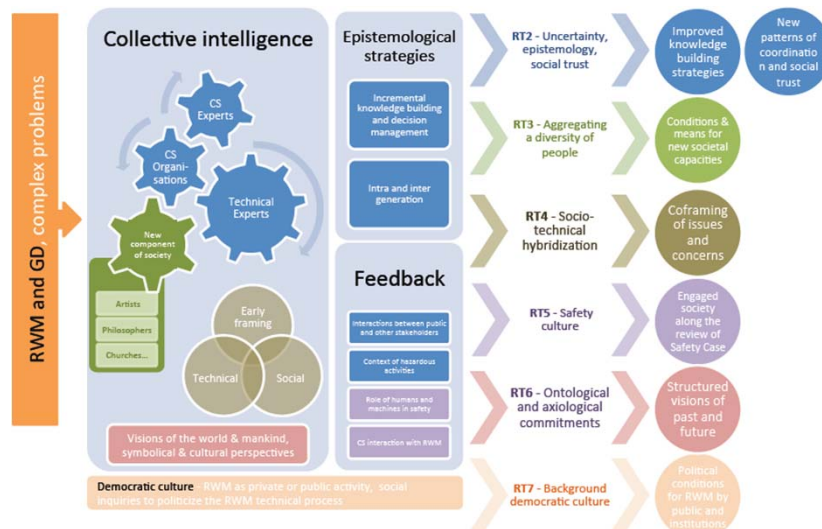


SITEX - Sustainable network for Independent Technical EXpertise of Radioactive Waste Disposal – Interactions and Implementation

CSO in R&D SRA development

- SITEX II: One task **formulated R&D key technical and socio-technical issues that civil society expects** to be developed in R&D programmes on RWM.
- **Smaller group of CS experts participated as project partners**, and interacting with the **larger group of CS** representatives.
- **Methodology** to support interactions with CS in the field of RWM R&D, as the concept of "Knowledge Sharing and Interpretation".
- Development of the **SITEX Strategic Research Agenda (SRA)**, translating and channelling the CS perspective into the research matrix developed by the institutional expert community of the SITEX-II project.
- One aspect of this input is regarding the need for including **citizen sciences and social sciences in the SRA** in order to better grasp the complex and holistic dimensions of RWM.
- As a result, **socio-technical aspects of RWM** have been reinforced into the SITEX SRA.

SITEX II topics - Social Science and Citizen Science



Results and outcomes

- Areas:
 - Improved **knowledge building** strategies.
 - New **patterns of coordination and social trust**.
 - **Conditions and means** for new societal capacities.
 - **Co-framing** of issues and concerns.
 - **Engagement of civil society** along the review of Safety case.
 - Structured **vision of future and past**.
 - **Political conditions** for RWM by public and institution.

CAN BE THIS GENERELISED?

The improved concept: Knowledge Interactions with Civil Society - KICS

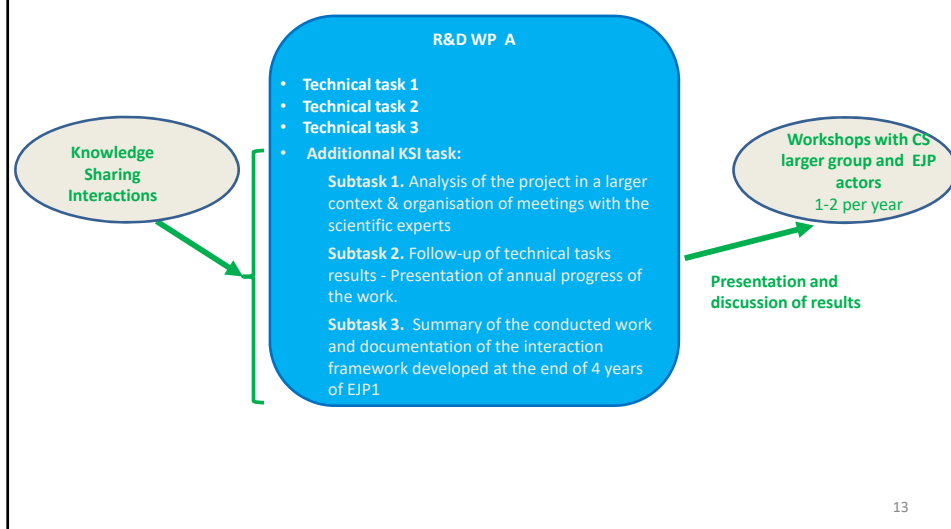
- Build on JOPRAD deliverable:
 - “As underlined by the Aarhus Convention, the **sustainable presence and engagement of the public along the decision-making is expected to reinforce the quality** of the decision-making process for managing radioactive waste. “
 - “For that purpose, **close interaction between experts from WMOs, TSOs, REs and Civil Society is necessary and will require innovative ways** of collaborative work to foster the mutual understanding of key processes and uncertainties. “
- **KICS – double wing approach:** small and larger group of CSOs and individuals.

KICS: Who?

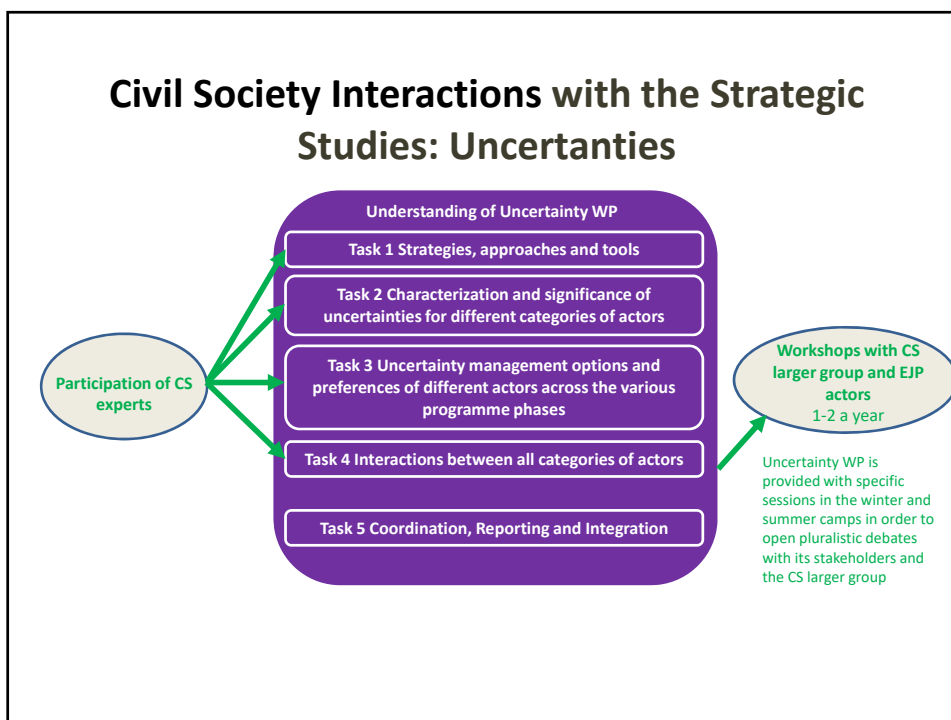
- **A core of Civil Society Experts actively contributes to the quality (assurance) of research by providing technical inputs as a partners in the projects.**
 - NGOs representatives with standing knowledge/ long-term engagement on RWM and/or having a scientific/technical competence,
 - Organisations having skills/experience on the involvement of Civil Society in scientific and technical issues (e.g. citizen science processes).
- **Support, organise CS participation, allow dialogue with EJP Community of an extended group of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) (at local, national, EU levels):**
 - European or national Civil Society Organisations (like NTW Working Group on RWM who participated in JOPRAD),
 - enlarged with local stakeholders from communities (potentially) hosting a repository.



CS Interactions with R&D: Modified “BEACON model”



Civil Society Interactions with the Strategic Studies: Uncertainties



KICS: Methodological development as horizontal task

- Develop **ideas, propositions and methodologies on how to interact with Civil Society** on scientific and technical results, assess the results of participation
- Share / Discuss **progress annually** with WMOs, TSOs, REs as well as some other relevant external stakeholders in order to:
 - identify good practices;
 - what does not work, pitfalls to avoid,
 - what can be improved
- Main **findings would be integrated in a report** (deliverable) at the end of EJP1. WMOs/TSOs will take advantage of such results at national level.

Conditions/Expectations for effective KICS

- **Participatory atmosphere** – for all involved: one possible tool used in practice was to investigate and share safety culture,
- **Broaden the discussion** beyond technical limitations.
- **Equal means and measures for involvement:** all partners should have time and resources for the involvement,
- **Use of for example Double wing model** for CS engagement – smaller group of CS experts as partners and broader group of CS representatives for discussions and feed backs.
- **Use of different interactive tools:** e.g. Pathway Evaluation Process (PEP), an innovative support tool to pluralistic dialogue on RWM and GD, provides opportunities to develop in the future new types of interactions between stakeholders (notably between technical experts and CS representatives) and possibly as a way to support the engagement of coming generations along the successive stages of decision-making on the medium and long term.

Contact



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Thank you for your attention!

