



ARGONA

Arenas for Risk Governance

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OBRA Workshop

Barcelona, September 16-17, 2008

Participants

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Swedish Radiation Safety Authority | Sweden |
| 2 Karita Research AB | Sweden |
| 3 Göteborg University | Sweden |
| 4 Nuclear Research Institute Rez plc | Czech Rep.
Republic |
| 5 University of Tampere | Finland |
| 6 DECONTA | Slovakia |
| 7 SCK.CEN | Belgium |
| 8 University of Lancaster | UK |



Participants

9 RAWRA

Czech
Republic

10 Stockholm University

Sweden

11 Joint Research Centre

Netherlands

12 Galson Sciences Ltd

UK

13 University of Stavanger

Norway

14 Wenergy AB

Sweden

25 deliverables are planned

Work Packages with Lead Contractors

- 1 Policy making structures **Karita Research**
- 2 Theoretical perspectives on participation and democracy **SCK.CEN**
- 3 Mediators of issues and mediators of process
Göteborg University
- 4 Risk communication **University of Stavanger**
- 5 Evaluation, testing and application of participatory approaches **Nuclear Research Inst.**
- 6 Guidance for participation and transparency
Karita Research



Why ARGONA?

The ARGONA project intends to demonstrate **how participation and transparency link to the political and legal systems** and how new approaches can be implemented in nuclear waste management programmes.

For this, we need to have:

Context and legislative framework

Theory of democracy, participation and transparency

Processes of implementation

Demonstration of good practice

Understanding risk communication

Cooperation with other projects



Work package 1

Policy making structures

to clarify the legal and structural frameworks within which processes of transparency and participation take place.

to analyze what are the requirements for, but also if there are any limitations of, participation within these systems.

WP 1 Questionnaire survey

Context

Legislative framework

Current practice

The future - implementation of T & P



Other material

DG TREN - University of Aberdeen

legal aspects of information and participation
all ARGONA countries

COWAM 2

National Insights

CARL project

NRI report

NuLeAF, etc etc



Report – contents

1. Introduction

2. The legal framework

The Joint Convention on Safe Management of Spent
Fuel and Radioactive Waste

SEA Directive, EIA Directive

Aarhus Convention, Espoo-Convention

(National legislation - ref to DG TREN Report)

3. Current practices and future needs

4. Discussion and conclusions



Driving forces behind processes of participation and transparency (PPT)

Triggering events:	UK – Sellafield
Government initiatives:	UK – CoRWM consultations, Belgium partnerships
Laws and regulations:	Finland - EIA consultations Czech hearings UK – EIADR consultations



Driving forces behind processes of participation and transparency (PPT)

Spontaneous initiatives: Sweden (Dialogue project, RISCOP, Transparency programme)

EU Research: Sweden - hearings
Czech Republic - now, COWAM

Rationales for PPT

Legislation

To make the process acceptable to key players

Confidence building

To reach clarity



Degrees of freedom

Does the legislation provide opportunities for increased participation and transparency beyond formal requirements? YES

Does the legislation restrict participation and transparency in any way? NO

”The legislation does not allow the environmental movement to use nuclear waste funds for national information campaigns. There is no such restriction on the industry.”



Summary – WP 1

There is a mixture of driving forces for transparency and participation - Events, Laws and regulations, Spontaneous initiatives, Government initiatives, EU Research

Most countries have several of these driving forces but the mixes differ quite much

Summary - WP 1

Legislation does not restrict participation and transparency

There are opportunities for increased participation and transparency beyond formal requirements

Where we don't have legislative frameworks we don't need to wait for them before something can be done

There are many good examples of PT that have been developed and used entirely without new laws or conventions



Summary – WP 1

There should be a balance between the force of a legal process, which an implementer cannot escape, and an informal process that can be very effective in providing awareness but for which there are no guarantees

There should be a balance in the level of detail prescribed in a formal process. A high level of detail of steps in a formal process can make it less flexible and less able to adapt to new issues and changing contexts. A low level of detail can give too much agenda-setting power to the implementer or other strong actors who may decide to pursue a minimum level of ambition.



Work package 2

Theoretical perspectives on participation and democracy

”The three arenas”

deliberative arena

transparency arena

arena of representative democracy

Work package 2

to carry out a detailed analysis of the RISCUM model philosophy through a confrontation with other philosophical frameworks

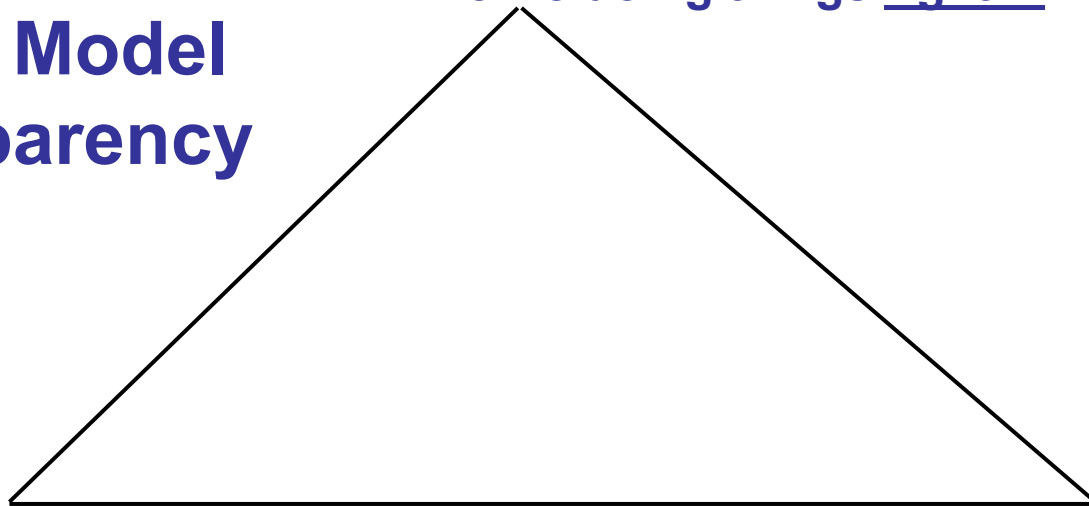
to make a theoretical analysis of the links between the three arenas

to make practical recommendations for the improvement of the RISCUM framework application for the research results.

RISCOM Model of transparency

Truth/efficiency

- Objective world
- Scientific methods and technology
- “Are we doing things right?”



Legitimacy

- Social world
- “Are we doing the right things?”

Authenticity

- Personal integrity/
organisational identity
- no hidden agenda?**



Work package 2

In the transparency arena the RISCUM triangle is made visible by stretching – arguments are challenged and clarified

Issues are complex and actors are perplex - limitations on what can be done in the arena

The RISCUM Model helps in bringing structure to complexity

But this may not be enough , there must be reflection – how can it be organized?



Work package 2

The core of the problem:

can governance be built on existing systems of representative democracy?

or will it remain an additional tool for generating policy recommendations?

What are the roles of deliberation and transparency ?



Work package 3

Mediators of issues and mediators of process

Mediators of issues

Mediators of process ("***conduct of conduct***")

Theoretical elaboration of concepts

Case studies (mostly Sweden)

Evaluation of the roles of mediators

"Upstream and downstream engagement"

WP 3 –empirical study

The Dialogue Project	1991-93
RISCOM I &II	1996-98, 2000-03
Hearings site selection	2001
The Oskarshamn model	1994 ---
The Transparency programme	2007 ---

**8 interviews with 6 key-persons + Dokuments/final reports
Observations of the Transparency programme**

**Aim: to analyse the 5 dialogue projects in relation to SKB:s
safety analyses and public consultation activities**

Work package 4

Risk communication

To compare and summarize different countries' approaches to risk communication (4.1)

To communicate to different stakeholders uncertainty and risk associated to different nuclear HLW disposal alternatives (4.2)

To create a programme for improving public awareness about risks associated with nuclear waste
(4.3 = 4.1 + 4.2)

sub Work package 4.2

A questionnaire to get from different stakeholders hints about what they expect from risk and uncertainty communication

A review of European case studies to identify main sources of uncertainty (parameters and scenarios) for two generic geological formations. [Link to PAMINA](#)

Develop a new format to communicate risk and uncertainty to stakeholders with less scientific background

Test the adequacy of the formats developed. A second questionnaire

Focus group

- Bratislava, September 3, 2008
- Organized by: DECONTA, a.s., Trnava
- Independent facilitator: PDCS – Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia
- Participants:
 - RAW management sector (represented by member of board of directors of National Nuclear Fund)
 - Greenpeace – energy campaigner
 - Leader of joint 3 NGO anti-nuclear campaign
 - Spokeperson of umbrella organisation of environmental NGOs in Slovakia

Proposals to improve the situation

- Setting of a committee consisting of representatives from:
 - Local communities
 - State bodies
 - Independent experts
 - NGOs
- When EIA process starts, it is too late to make real decision making, therefore:
 - There should exist some decision making procedure prior to EIA process.
 - Local municipalities should have real influence in decision making process.





Work package 5

Evaluation, testing and application of participatory approaches

To demonstrate how a structured framework for transparency and participation can be designed for a real process (of e.g. site selection) by transferring the theoretical principles explored in other work packages to practical working arrangements.



Work package 5

Czech Republic

Focused Science Shop, was held on March 12, 2008 on the theme “radioactive waste management and radiation risk in comparison with other hazardous waste and risks”.

Consensus Panel on spent nuclear fuel management alternatives took place on June 12, 2008 with attendance of ARGONA participants.

Interaction panel on safety case to take place in fall 2008



Work package 5

Application of the RISCUM Model in Czech Republic

Follows the RISCUM Process

- Two preparatory meetings
- Reference group formed with broad participation
- Agreement made
- Reference group meetings fall 2008
- Hearing(s) spring 2009



Work package 6

Guidance for participation and transparency

Objective

To provide the European Union with guidance for participation and transparency in nuclear waste management programmes.



ARGONA End Users Conference

March 17-18 or April 21 - 22

ARGONA End Users Conference

to give ARGONA feedback on preliminary results and recommendations

to reach clarity about research approaches and results by “stretching” key research projects. This is the first time such stretching is done at the international level.

to provide a forum for municipalities, other end users and researchers to discuss the outcome of research, and to reach their own respective positions about their needs for participation and transparency in the future.

ARGONA End Users Conference

Elements

ARGONA overview

ARGONA in Check Republic

CIP, OBRA, CARL

Stretching of all projects



ARGONA End Users Conference

Elements, cont

Working groups will be organised separately for municipalities, NGOs, other end users and researchers

Cultural impact on the transferability of approaches between EU countries

European Commission comments and plans

ARGONA End Users Conference

Participants

ARGONA partners, Czech municipalities

CARL participants with municipalities

GMF

CIP and OBRA

European Commission

Implementers, Government agencies

NGOs, including CALLA

Co-ordination with CIP and OBRA

Co-ordination and exchange meetings (one per year) with CIP and OBRA and joint conference

Governance web portal jointly with CIP and OBRA

Joint Newsletters with CIP and OBRA two or three times a year