



BRATISLAVA



PRAGUE



# A Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste

*Transparency Working Group*

European Nuclear  
Energy Forum



Bratislava - Prague

Chair: Richard Adams  
European Economic and Social Committee

*Luxemburg 4 December 2013*

- Initial proposed directive 2003 includes transparency issues
- Expanded transparency provisions in 2010
- Impact of Fukushima
- Specific requirement for transparency policy in national plan

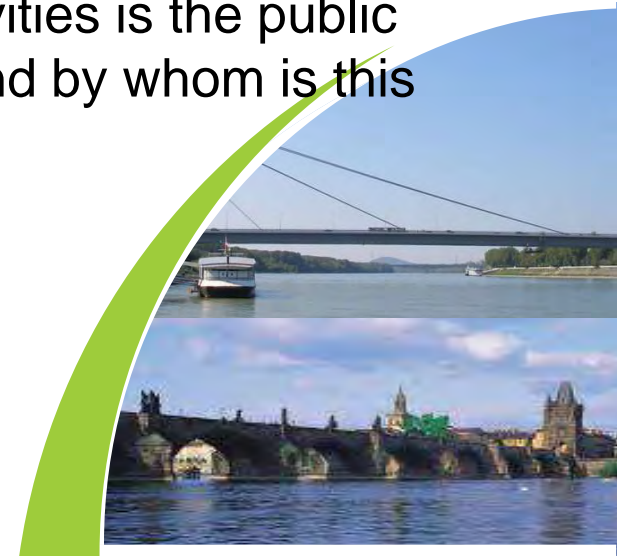


## *Article 10*     **Transparency**

1. Member States shall ensure that necessary information on the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste be made available to workers and the general public. This obligation includes ensuring that the competent regulatory authority inform the public in the fields of its competence. Information shall be made available to the public in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, provided that this does not jeopardise other interests such as, inter alia, security, recognised in national legislation or international obligations.
2. Member States shall ensure that the public be given the necessary opportunities to participate effectively in the decision- making process regarding spent fuel and radioactive waste management in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.



- Which national legal provisions ensure the rights for public information and participation?
- How does the the public have access to information about ongoing and forthcoming activities, taking into account safety, security, safeguards and commercial considerations?
- Who is responsible for providing information?
- At which management step and for which activities is the public involved in decision making, as well as how and by whom is this done and – if applicable – overseen?



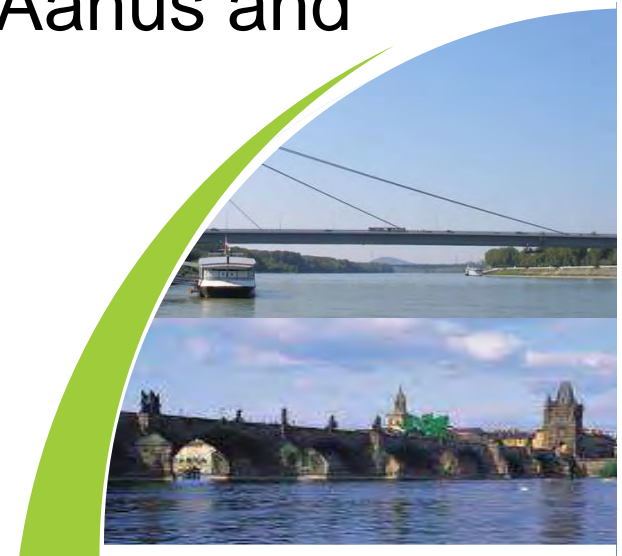
- How is the public informed about their possibilities to participate in decision making, including timelines?
- To what extent is the public provided with resources to enable participation, and if so, from which source?
- How is the effectiveness of the public involvement assessed and, if necessary, improved;
- How are the views brought forward during public involvement reflected in the decision making process.



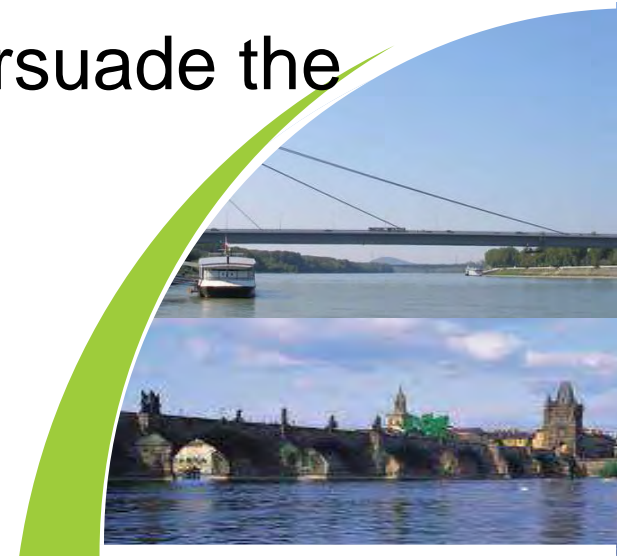
- **Who provides which information, when, how and to whom?**
- **Who has access to which information, and when?**
- **Who takes part in which decision-making, when and how?**



- Potential significant environmental aspect
- Consider and allow for a Strategic Environmental Assessment
- SEA Directive (DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC ) and international obligations under the Aarhus and other conventions.



- Approach transparency with a positive attitude
- Transparency implies dialogue not just providing information
- Dialogue is essential in building trust
- Not to be seen as a means to persuade the public or to gain their acceptance
- Independent, unbiased, inclusive

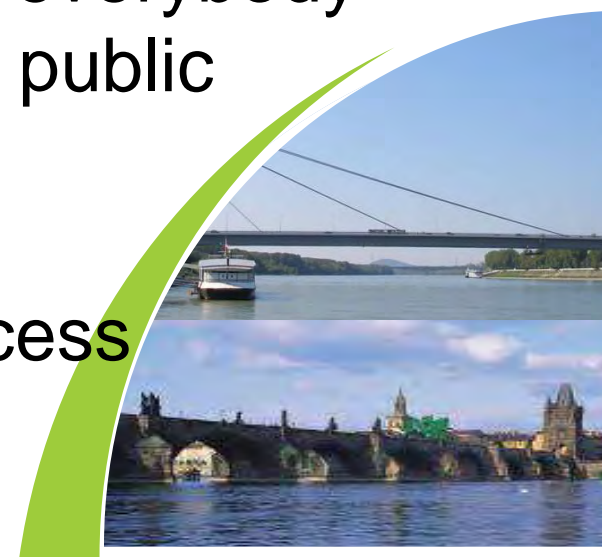




- Can anything change as a result of dialogue?
- Is the decision maker supportive of wider participation in this area?
- Can the purpose be clearly stated?
- Will the informed view of the public add a new dimension to the issue?
- Is there potentially strong public interest?



- Insights of value, beyond those which technical expertise and stakeholder views can provide?
- Are there potential impacts that will have an effect on the public?
- Is it possible to explain clearly to everybody involved how the results from the public dialogue will be used?
- Can participants needed for success be clearly identified?



- Is it possible to identify the stakeholders and experts that are likely to be involved?
- Can a 'neutral space', trusted by participants, be established?
- Can sufficient time and resources be made available?
- Can the learning gained be built back into the wider organisation?



# Thank you for your attention



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