

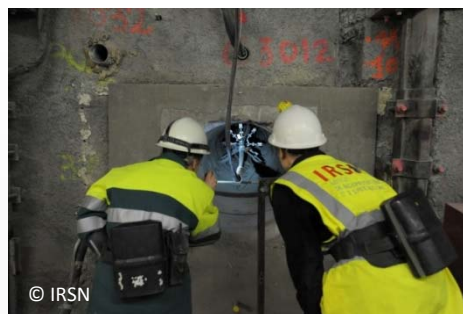
SOCIAL & CITIZEN SCIENCE: CIVIL SOCIETY SHAPING RESEARCH FOR SAFE LONG TERM RWM

G. HÉRIARD DUBREUIL, MUTADIS; NADJA ZELEZNIK, REC; JOHAN SWAHN, MKG; CLAIRE MAYS, SYMLOG

RICOMET 2016, 1 June 2016, Bucharest



© IRSN



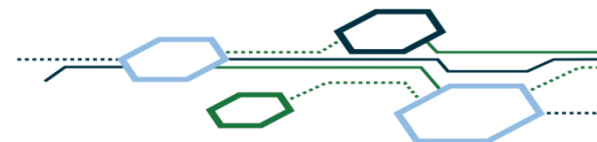
© IRSN



© IRSN

A REAL INTEGRATION

- **Two EU projects provide an example of real integration of different actors' views and inputs to establishing a strategic research agenda**
- **The area: Long term radioactive waste management, particularly geological disposal**
- **The projects:**
 - JOPRAD – preparing a future Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Radioactive Waste Disposal
 - SITEX-II – reinforcing a technical radwaste expertise network among Technical Support Organisations TSOs
- **SITEX directly includes civil society actors (NGOs, CSOs) as consortium members or consultative partners. JOPRAD**
- **As well, mediating research organizations like Mutadis, Symlog participate.**
- **A good level of dialogue, satisfactory mutual respect, real pragmatic pathways for influencing the JPI design or the strategic research agenda for TSOs.**



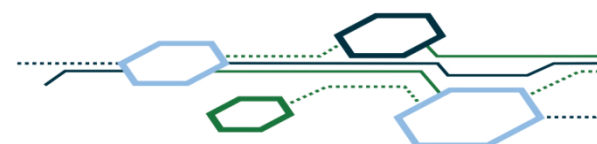
EXAMPLES FOR FUTURE SSH PLATFORM IN RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION?

- These transdisciplinary initiatives might offer experience and a model to the proposed SSH platform founded at RICOMET 2.
- Do not underestimate the effort needed for such preparation.
- *Active advocacy* was needed to ensure the presence of NGO and CSO partners, and to explicitly include modules designed to capture their input.
- **Idem, for including societal dimensions in the scope of research and strategy:**
 - *Nota bene*, the Commission (SITEX-II kick-off 2015) seemed to question this scoping, highlighting that only if national RWM programs request social science or societal considerations can they be included in European activities.
 - It's not clear why societal themes would be controversial, or whether national programs in fact exclude them. Notice e.g. that the Euratom 2011/11 Directive on Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management requires of member states that they create a transparency policy.
 - The TSOs have acquired certainty on the need for societal input, and welcome the contribution of NGOs and CSOs to safety-oriented strategic activities.

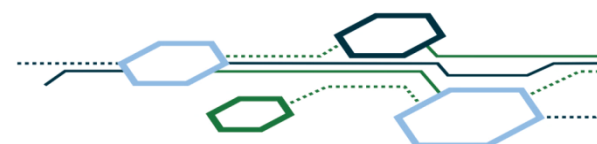
- **A 2.5-year stepwise process carried by waste management and technical support organizations, with other research organizations, to prepare a future JPI (=a call for RWM and GD research funded by national and EU funds - a platform for shaping, deciding and interpreting future R&D)**
- **Detailed attention to developing and agreeing:**
 - Actor-relationship structure for the JPI (who does what, who is close to the core, what are the relations between partners and the types and paths of influence)
 - Management rules
 - Funding mechanisms
 - A collegial decision-making process for technical and transversal JPI activities
- **Considerable effort devoted to getting civil society input on JPI design, actual scope, content, priorities – and means for sustained CS contribution to R&D governance**
 - SITEX-II includes a task of elaboration to inform JOPRAD, and solicits NGO and CSO members.

A FUTURE SSH PLATFORM MIGHT ATTEND TO THIS CAREFUL STRUCTURING EFFORT

- Under SITEX-II, a different but also careful process is devoted to SRA development.
- NGO and CSO partners are solicited to review the TSO-led SRA content. It has resulted in a huge enrichment of the SRA on a broad range of *technical* issues.
 - This is an indication of the fact that scientific and technical expertise can certainly be found outside the mandated organizations.
 - It draws attention to the potential value of a related concept: **citizen science** – direct involvement of non-professional sources of data and interpretation in building trustworthy and reliable scientific knowledge.
- Further topics and themes are introduced, on the basis of literature reviews and direct experience: socio-economics, ethics, intergenerational decision-making... also potentiating citizen science.



- **Suggested social science and humanities topics, relying potentially on citizen science, include:**
 1. Knowledge transfer and interpretation
 2. Uncertainty, epistemology and social trust
 3. Mobilizing collective intelligence throughout RWM implementation
 4. Socio-technical hybridization of geological disposal implementation strategies
 5. Safety culture
 6. Ontological and axiological commitments of geological disposal stakeholders
 7. Background democratic culture of geological disposal implementation
- **The 7 topics could potentially be translated to other radiological protection challenges like nuclear safety; crisis and post-emergency management; NPP decommissioning; environmental remediation and monitoring...**





Co-funded by the



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



This project has received funding from the *Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018* under grant agreement No 662152