Exploratory Conference: Connecting SSH and Technical Sciences

Looks Incredibly Complex

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Outline

- Introduction
- Complexity
- Key aspects discussed
- Messages for moving forward

Introduction

- EAGLE, PLATENSO, OPERRA and CONCERT have identified the importance of stakeholder involvement in the governance of ionising radiation risks, including research
- Stakeholder-driven projects have assessed the differences between professional and public, attitudes and perceptions of ionising radiation risks

Complexity

- Lack of common vocabulary
- Different research interests on the same subject
- Multi-dimentional social and technical aspects
- Identifying research gaps can be challenging

Strategic Research Agendas

Key Aspects 1

- Better communication of uncertainties is needed: honesty is the best policy; transparency is essential
- Improve methods to involve stakeholders are needed: e.g. in emergency preparation
- Interactions with, and experience exchange among platforms and projects is essential: hub multiplier
- Educational competency needs should be discussed, beginning with early education: a basic level of understanding is needed
- Life-long-learning: training and education

Honesty is the Best Ethical Policy

Key Aspects 2

- Radiation protection studies are not “sexy” – career paths need further elaboration
- There are lots of technical topics that could profit from social science input – a multidisciplinary approach is essential from conception to finalisation
- Social science is needed to cover knowledge gaps in complex radiological issues
- Trust is easy to lose, difficult to build: trust is a key aspect of informed decisions and needs further discussion

Economic Aspects Being Taken Into Account

Key Aspects 3

- Circums
  protect ake:
  e.g. eva ment
- The pra ng
  needs f
- Social p an
  important question for study by social and technical scientists to help improve decision processes

The Success of Eagle

The RICOMET Workshop has demonstrated:

- The importance of informed decisions at all level;
- That accepted, sustainable decisions need to address stakeholder concerns;
- the value and utility of bottom-up, national stakeholder panels to discuss issues and identify key elements to be addressed through further research.

An Integrated Approach

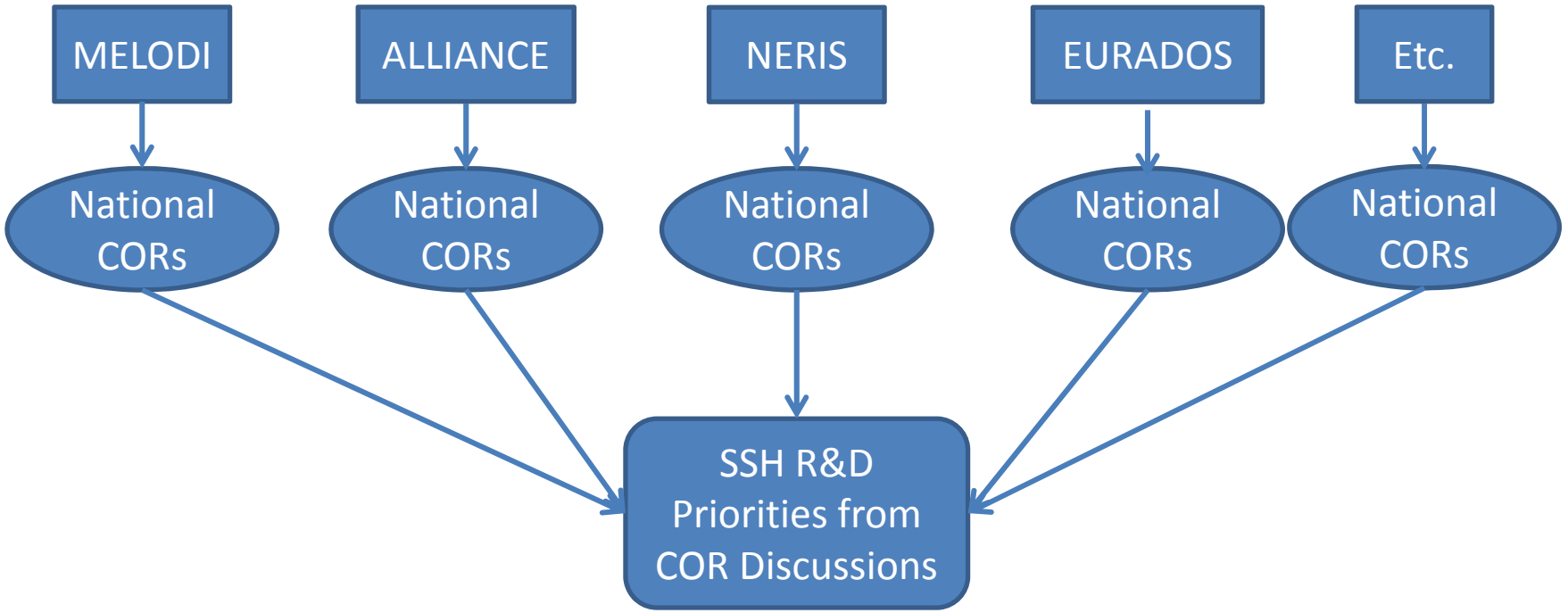
- The RICOMET workshop has demonstrated that the complexity of radiological protection issues requires an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to research programmes
- Social science is a key element of a multidisciplinary strategic research agenda
- Social science and humanities studies cover an extremely wide variety of topics
- Social science should be appropriately integrated into the development, implementation, analysis and communication of radiological protection research projects

The Next Steps

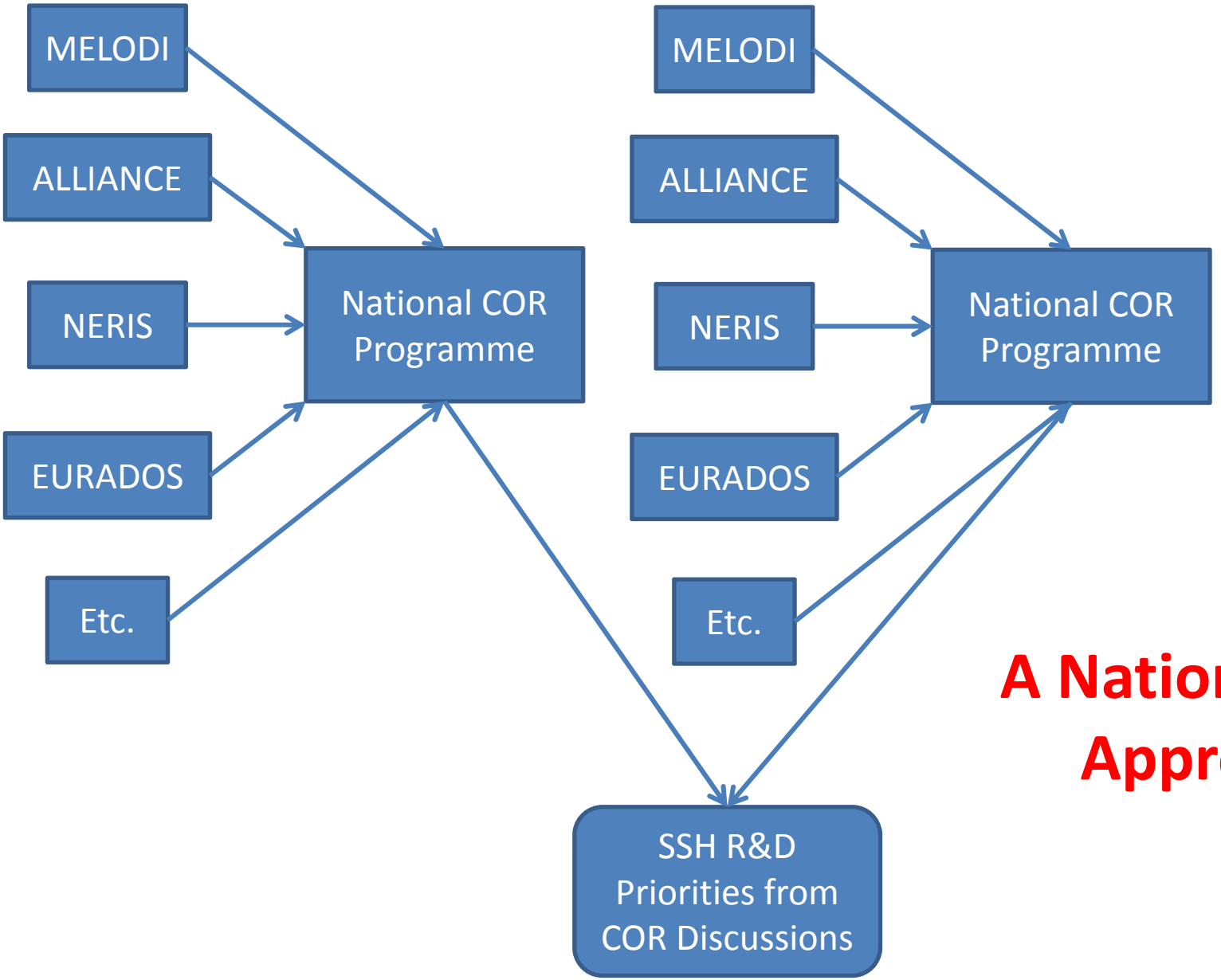
- A network of national stakeholder panels could be established, each including government, regulatory authority, industry, worker, NGO, etc. members to identify whether national and international research programmes appropriately address stakeholder concerns, or could be modified to better do so.
- An international research platform could be established, to represent stakeholders from national panels, to identify common stakeholder research concerns as input to EC calls for research proposals

IRSN COR Model: Ask IRSN stakeholders whether R&D plans address Stakeholder Concerns

National COR Model: Ask national stakeholders whether R&D plans address Stakeholder Concerns



An Existing Platform Approach



A National COR Approach

Declaration

- Stakeholder input is essential to identify research needs
- National level stakeholder input is essential
- Common issues will need broad, multinational approaches (taking issues out of national circumstances and cultures will help in developing solutions)

Structural approaches need to be discussed

Science is Safe and Predictable

Moving At High Speed With Caution