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AMPHOS 21

Cowam In Practice

Spanish Prospective Case Study

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(Final document)

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1. Background

1.1. Nuclear energy and radioactive waste management strategy in Spain.

In Spain there are currently 8 nuclear reactors: Sta. Maria de Garoña, Alamaraz I &II, Trillo, Asco I & II, Vandellós II, and Cofrentes. The nuclear power plant José Cabrera finished its lifespan in 2006 whilst the power plant Vandellós I is already decommissioned (see Figure 1). In 1984, the Spanish government established a nuclear moratorium that stopped the construction of further nuclear reactors. Operating permits for seven of the current power plants are up for renewal between 2009 and 2011. In this regard, government commitment to the future of nuclear energy in Spain is currently uncertain. In fact, the decision to close the nuclear power plant of Santa Maria Garoña in two years time, which was taken by the central government in July 2009, sheds light on the government's position regarding the future of nuclear power.

Figure 1. Nuclear power plants in Spain

In Spain, the strategy followed to store High Level radioactive Waste (HLW) and Spent Fuel (SF) has involved mainly to increase the SF storage capacity of reactor pools and the provision of additional SF storage capacity by constructing further temporary storage facilities (ATIs[1]) close by the nuclear power plants. There are currently temporary storage facilities (ATIs) in Trillo and Zorita nuclear power plants and there has already been an announcement to build a further temporary storage facility in the municipality of Ascó.

[1] ATI is the Spanish acronym "Almacén Temporal Individualizado" for intermediate or individual storage facility.

Low and intermediate-level waste (LILW) produced in Spain is currently stored at El Cabril waste disposal facility. The capacity of the El Cabril Centre is envisaged as being sufficient for LILW disposal in Spain until about 2020.

The present Spanish strategy for the interim storage for SF and HLW included in the 6th General Radioactive Waste Plan [1] involves the construction of an interim storage facility in order to accommodate returned HLW arising from reprocessing abroad. This facility will also be requested to store other wastes that can not be contained in El Cabril as well as SF that can not be accommodated at the NPPs.

In this regard, in May 2006 the Parliament approved plans for ENRESA to develop an interim waste storage facility by 2010. The interim waste storage facility foresees to store during the next 60 years the SF generated in all Spanish nuclear power plants and from the decommissioning processes.

Radioactive waste management planning strategies and the schedule of major related activities must be approved by the Spanish Parliament. Accordingly, the Royal Decree [2] that led to the creation of ENRESA (Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos SA) in 1984 as a state-owned company to take over radioactive waste management and decommissioning of nuclear plants, requires the company to annually review its current General Plan for radioactive waste. The plan is then submitted by the Ministry of Industry to the Parliament for its approval.

According to the 6th General Radioactive Waste Plan, the volume of waste expected to be stored in the interim storage facility is estimated to be around 12.800m3. Around 79 % would be SF and the rest HLW. Further details regarding the origin of radioactive waste to be managed in Spain is provided in figure 2.

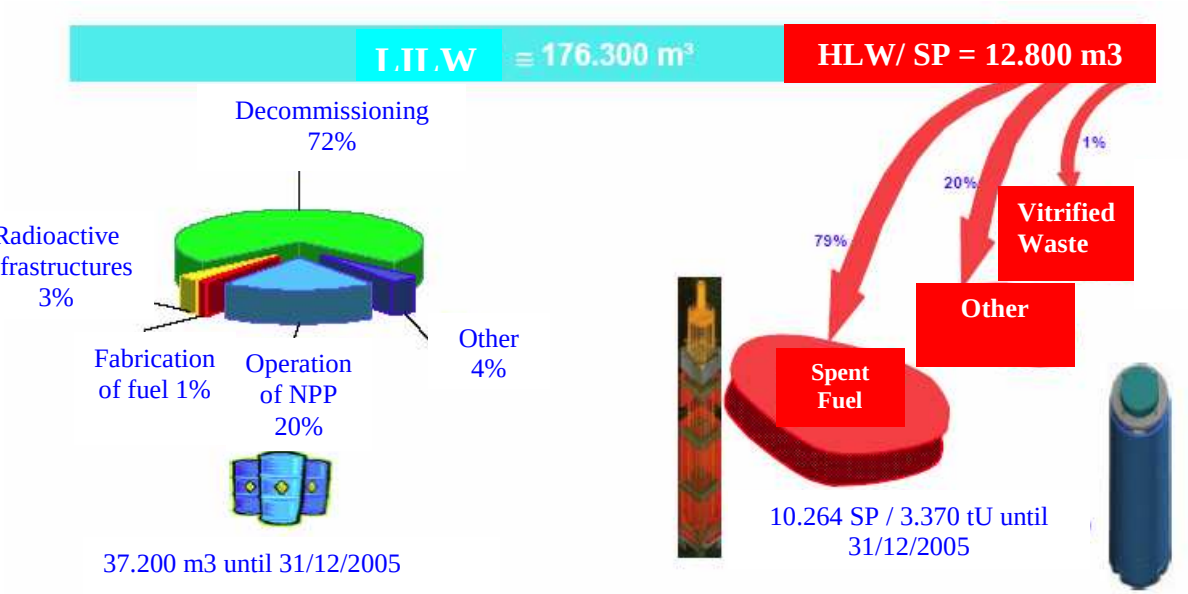

Figure 2. Radioactive waste to be managed in Spain. Source: 6th General Radioactive waste Plan (2006)

1.2. *Governance of Radioactive Waste Management*

Governance issues on radioactive waste governance in the Spanish context are currently strongly focused on the siting process of the interim waste storage facility, as put forward in the 6th General Radioactive Waste Management Plan approved on 23 June 2006.

In April 2006 the Government set up an Inter-ministerial Commission which was created through the Royal Decree 775/2006 [3] and is in charge of preparing the decision-making process for the interim storage. This Inter-ministerial Commission is supported by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in order to aid in the definition of the basic criteria that must fulfil the siting of the interim storage facility and an associated Technological Centre, and to facilitate the necessary information to all the organisations willing to learn in greater depth about the project.

In this regard, an information process began in June 2006 for municipalities and interested parties to request information. For this purpose, the Inter-ministerial Commission launched a web site (www.emplazamientoatc.es). Thus, information can be requested via web, telephone or post. The information process was open until February 2008. However, up to now, the Ministry of Industry has not yet opened the process for candidate municipalities.

Once the Ministry of Industry decides to call for candidate municipalities to site the interim storage facility, the potential municipalities would be evaluated against a set of pre-defined criteria. Selected candidate municipalities would then be forwarded to the Ministry of Industry who would afterwards proceed to choose a location for the interim storage facility.

The Inter-ministerial Commission has already made available to the public a set of basic criteria [4] that aims to help excluding those locations which are not suitable due to their characteristics. In addition, the Interministerial Commission has also made available to the public other documents providing information on the characteristics of the interim storage facility. For example, a document was released on international experiences on interim storage facilities [5] or another report focused on the technology centre associated to the radioactive waste management facility [6].

Relevant actors involved in the radioactive waste management governance issues in Spain include:

- **The Ministry of Industry:** is responsible for enforcing nuclear legislation and for granting licences, subject to a mandatory and binding report from the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN).

- **Ministry of the Environment** is responsible of the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) related to the nuclear facilities.

- **The Nuclear Safety Council (CSN):** is the competent organization in matters of nuclear safety and radiation protection and is the sole, independent, regulatory body in Spain. The mission of the CSN is to protect the workers, the population and the environment of any harmful effects of ionizing radiations and to ensure

that nuclear power plants are operated in a safe form. It also establishes measures of prevention and correction against radiological emergencies.

- The **Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radioactivos (ENRESA):** is a state owned company that was set up in 1984. It is responsible for the radioactive waste management and decommissioning of nuclear facilities in Spain.

- The **Spanish Association of Radiation Protection** (SEPR): Among the aims of the SEPR is to disseminate among the society the aspects related to the safety and radiation protection of nuclear facilities.

- **Local authorities**: are identified as relevant stakeholders articulating local views relevant to the decision making process. The **Association of Spanish Municipalities in Nuclear Areas (AMAC)** represents municipalities located in a 10km ratio around the NPP. It was created in 1990 and aims to take part in national decision making processes in nuclear issues. The main objectives of the association are: a) the promotion of safety as guarantee for the future; b) the implementation of energy plans; c) the organisation of conferences together with the Ministry of the Interior; d) the promotion of a regular relationship with the Spanish regulatory body (CSN); e) the promotion of investments in civil protection, communication tools, evacuation roads, etc); f) access to complete, regular, objective and understandable information.
  The association shows an open opposition to the enlargement of intermediate storages and it defends a centralized storage approved by consensus by the interested parties. It is also interested in creating an economic alternative in the nuclear areas, diversifying their economic activities through different energy industries, tourism and agriculture.

- **Electric companies**: Nuclear plant ownership and operation is mostly by the Spanish-based but now international utility Endesa SA (originally Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A) and Iberdrola. The two companies have a joint venture operating company: Asociacion Nuclear Asco-Vandellos (ANAV) which covers the 40% of the nuclear capacity in Catalonia. Another joint operating company is Centrales Nucleares Almaraz-Trillo (CNAT). Nucleares del Norte (Nuclenor) owns and operates the Santa Maria de Garoña plant in the northern province of Burgos.

- **Experts** in the fields of radiation protection, environmental sciences, sociology, hydrochemistry, geology, chemistry, etc. They can provide knowledge to the public and the stakeholders on different issues associated to radioactive waste management.

2. Process and methodology

2.1. Events in the Spanish RWM governance context for CIP NSG

During the development the CIP project (2007-2009) the Interministerial Commission in charge of preparing the decision-making process for the interim storage undertook an information process which begun in June 2006 and closed in February 2008. Up to now, the Ministry of Industry has not yet officially opened the process for candidate municipalities.

This context has framed the Spanish national analysis developed throughout the project. Therefore, the questions addressed by the Spanish National Stakeholder Group in the CIP Project are mainly related to the current specific national context regarding the siting of an interim storage facility.

2.2. Inception and composition of the Spanish NSG

The set up of the NSG was undertaken by Amphos 21 as national facilitator (NF) of the Spanish National Stakeholder Group (NSG). In this regard, the national facilitator contacted several institutional actors who play a relevant role in radioactive waste management in order to inform them in detail about the objectives of the CIP project, introduce the notion of the Memorandum of Agreement, and confirm their participation.

The NSG was created on the basis of a plurality of stakeholders that are involved and interested in the governance of radioactive waste management. In this regard, many of the organisations that agreed to be involved in CIP had already participated in the COWAM 2 project (2004-2006) and/or COWAM Spain, and therefore were familiar with the project.

AMAC facilitated the contact with local mayors and invited them to join the Spanish NSG. In the first meeting of the NSG, it was decided that Mr. García, a mayor of AMAC, would chair the NSG. On the other hand, AMPHOS contacted ENRESA and other stakeholders, like the SEPR and experts on different fields – sociological studies, radiation protection, local development, etc – to invite them to take part in the NSG.

The plurality of stakeholders aimed to enhance a fruitful discussion and provide a wide range of points of view in the process of reviewing the implementation of approaches to decision making in the field of RWM in Spain.

2.3. What underlies the stakeholder research request?

The research requests made by stakeholders within the CIP project have been framed within the current Spanish national context. Therefore, the questions addressed by the

Spanish NSG in the CIP Project are mainly related to the siting of an interim storage facility.

In this regard, several expectations regarding the CIP Process were expressed during the first meeting of the NSG among its members. As a first expectation, the members of the Spanish NSG agreed that the CIP Project should bring actual added value and practical results to the Spanish context. In other words, the selection of the topics of discussion would take into consideration the extent to which such topics can address practical issues on governance of RWM that are relevant in the Spanish context and go beyond the theoretical aspects already discussed in COWAM 2.
Secondly, members of the Spanish NSG involved in CIP Spain stressed out their expectations of the CIP project as a neutral space for a national stakeholder dialogue and an opportunity to learn from each other in an open manner.

Hence, these abovementioned expectations provided a common perspective among the members of the Spanish NSG on how to proceed and progress within the CIP Project during the discussions on the national context.

2.4. Organisations involved in the Spanish NSG:

The organisations involved in the Spanish NSG are shown in Table 1 below as well as their relevance to the CIP project.

Organisation	Relevance in CIP
Amphos21	National Facilitator assuring the organisation of the national work programme, mediation and technical support for the NSG Meetings.
The Association of Spanish Municipalities with Nuclear Facilities (AMAC)	Provides the point of view from the local level
The Spanish radioactive waste management agency (ENRESA)	Provides the point of view from the implementer
The Spanish Association of Radiation Protection (SEPR)	Provides information on technical and safety aspects
Technical University of Catalonia (UPC)	Provides knowledge and expertise on technical aspects related to radioactive waste management and storage facilities
University Rovira i Virgili (URV) –CERES	Provides knowledge and expertise on the sociological aspects associated to nuclear areas
Autonomous University of Madrid (UAM)	Provides knowledge and expertise on the legal and institutional aspects associated with nuclear energy in Spain
University of Alcalá de Henares (UAH)	Provides knowledge on social aspects related to local development in rural areas.

Table 1: Organisations involved in the Spanish NSG

Despite that some of the actors are not members of the NSG, like electrical companies, CSN and the Ministry of Industry, they have been informed throughout the project of the creation of the NSG and the progress of the discussion. In addition, representatives of these organisations have been actively involved in the additional meetings that have taken place as part of the Spanish CIP.

2.5. Establishment of the Spanish NSG meetings

The issues for investigation related to the Spanish case have been gradually identified and analysed throughout 5 NSG meetings, as foreseen in the CIP project.

The approach undertaken in the NSG meetings focused on presentations as well as open and moderated discussions with all the members participating in the meeting. Presentations were delivered to the NF and are available for research purposes within the CIP project. The outputs from the discussions were registered by members of the NF team in writing and made available as minutes.

Open discussions have proved to be wide-ranging with a diversity of opinions and observations. They provided an appropriate framework to obtain a diversity of topics of research that would be then afterwards further developed in a more detailed manner. However, most of the discussions within the NSG are focused, as already mentioned above, on siting of an interim storage facility in Spain and this is nowadays considered to be a very sensitive issue. In order to ensure freedom of speech, the NSG guaranteed upon request the confidentiality of the comments made by its members.

After the second NSG meeting, the participants decided that the CIP project in Spain should not be limited to NSG meetings. The need to enlarge the knowledge basis and provide greater opportunities for local stakeholders to discuss specific issues and provide their views was identified by the NF and the members of the NSG. Therefore, three additional meetings, organised as seminars, were considered an appropriate mechanism to widen up the NSG discussions on radioactive waste management in Spain. In these additional meetings, working groups and discussion panels were organised to aid focussing the discussion in the topics of research previously agreed by the NSG members.

These seminars aimed to promote the involvement of more participants and a higher number of representative institutions to further discuss key issues for radioactive waste governance in Spain. All members of the NSG were invited as well a wide range of stakeholders involved or affected by nuclear issues. Specifically, these seminars involved a wide range of citizens living in AMAC municipalities and therefore, in close contact to nuclear facilities. In this regard, the seminars were considered to be extremely helpful to identify the needs and expectations from stakeholders, and therefore help to better define the concerns of potentially affected communities, which feeds in theme 1.
The development of the research process undertaken within the NSG gradually progressed along with the NSG meetings. An overview of the NSG meetings and Seminars is provided in Table 2.

Meeting	Topic	Date	Location
NSG 1 Meeting	Introduction of the project.	5th July 2007	Madrid
NSG 2 Meeting	Definition of research topics	20th November 2007	Asco
CIP Seminar 1	Energy and Climate Change	24-25 January 2008	Barcelona
CIP Seminar 2	Safety and Radiation Protection in Radioactive Waste Management	26-28 March 2008	Córdoba
CIP Seminar 3	Sustainability and Local Development	28-29 April 2008	Huesca
NSG 3 Meeting	The current situation of Radioactive Waste Management in Spain	2-3 July 2008	Madrid
NSG 4 Meeting	Radioactive waste management and local development issues	25 November 2008	Madrid
NSG 5 Meeting	Conclusions and way forward	9 June 2009	Madrid

Table 2. Overview of NSG Meetings and Seminars

The methodology undertaken in each of the NSG meetings is provided in Section 2.6. In addition, the methodology used during the additional seminars is provided in Section 2.7

2.6. Methodology of NSG Meetings

2.6.1. 1st NSG Meeting: held on 5th July 2007 in Madrid.

The objective of the meeting consisted of introducing the NSG members, presenting the CIP project on the basis of the results of COWAM 2, and discussing possible subjects of investigation for the Spanish NSG. The memorandum of understanding was facilitated in order to establish a collaboration framework within the Spanish NSG. In addition, the success criteria proposed by the CIP Steering Committee, were reviewed and considered suitable to assess the performance of the Spanish NSG throughout the project.

During the first NSG meeting the aim was to identify a preliminary list of topics of interest in which research would be conducted. It was agreed that the selection of the

topics of interest would take into consideration the extent to which such topics can address practical issues on governance of RWM that are relevant in the Spanish context. In this regard, the siting of the interim storage facility was unanimously agreed to be the framework in which the discussion would be based.

The methodology consisted of an open and moderated discussion with all the NSG members attending the meeting. Two documents were previously facilitated by electronic mail: 1) guidelines for the CIP national stakeholder groups and 2) thematic synthesis of COWAM 2.

As a first approach to research, participants expressed general topics of interest taking into consideration the current issues and challenges existing in the Spanish context. As a result three main subjects of interests were identified:

- The definition of responsibilities and influence of the different stakeholders of radioactive waste governance in Spain, including the responsibility of the EC;

- The application of the legal and the institutional frameworks;

- The dialogue between the political arena and the professional arena in the nuclear and radioactive fields including the implementation of the corporate responsibility of electrical companies and the implementer.

It was agreed to discuss in depth these topics in the following NSG Meetings. In addition, the NSG participants were asked at the first meeting to suggest organisations which should be invited, based on who was not there and the issues identified as being of importance.

2.6.2. 2nd NSG Meeting: held on 20th November 2007 in Ascó.

During this 2nd NSG meeting, the fields of interest showed by the members of the NSG during the 1st NSG meeting were further defined. Through the exploration of concerns and interests of a diversity of stakeholders participating in this 2nd NSG meeting, four topics of research were identified and agreed to be further developed in the research plan to be undertaken by the NSG. The methodology used to aid in the discussion was an open and moderated debate within all NSG members.

The four topics of research were the following:

a) Definition of affected communities in the framework of the site selection for the interim storage facility: candidate municipalities, potentially affected communities, etc.

b) Influence of different stakeholders in the national decision-making process (legal and institutional framework, definition of responsibilities);

c) Opportunities for the local communities to interact directly with experts and professionals in the field of nuclear energy and radioactive waste on a permanent basis;

d) Integration of the facility in the context of a regional development programme.

These topics mostly matched with one of the three main Themes proposed in the CIP project: *Theme 1. Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing Radioactive Waste Management.*

This theme focuses on aspects considered as very relevant to address the current siting process of an interim storage facility undertaken in the Spanish context. In this regard, the potential siting of this facility is foreseen to imply substantial changes in the territorial development of communities hosting and surrounding the facility. Therefore, a better definition of potentially affected communities by the siting of the interim storage facility and a better understanding of their concerns and interests, especially regarding territorial development in the nuclear areas, has been regarded by NSG members as crucial to improve the governance process on this matter.

As it has been introduced in Section 2.5 during the second NSG meeting, the participants decided that the CIP project in Spain should not be limited to NSG meetings. Therefore, additional meetings organised as seminars were considered an appropriate mechanism to widen up the NSG discussions on radioactive waste management in Spain. The second NSG meeting also included a visit to the nuclear power plant located in the municipality of Ascó as well as its visitor's centre.

2.6.3. 3rd NSG Meeting: held on 2-3 July 2008 in Madrid.

The focus of the 3rd NSG Meeting was the current situation of the radioactive waste management and governance in Spain. The meeting was extended to other participants, including the CIP members from the European context (National Facilitators in other countries, CIP Coordinator and representatives of the Methodological Task Force (MTF)).

During this 3rd NSG meeting, four panels were organised. These panels aimed to provide a response correspondingly to the four research topics raised during previous the 2nd NSG meeting.

- A panel on political aspects related to radioactive waste.

It provided an insight of the political standpoints of the siting process and intended to clarify aspects related to the site selection for the interim storage facility and the *definition of candidate municipalities.* For this purpose, representatives from different political parties represented in the Spanish government were invited to present their points of view. Representatives of the Socialist Party, the Popular Party, and the Catalan nationalist party Convergencia i Unio presented their viewpoints regarding the siting process of the interim storage facility. However, Izquierda Unida-Greens could not attend the seminar.

- A panel on institutional aspects related to radioactive waste management.

This panel focussed on *the influence of the different stakeholders in the national decision-making process*, the legal and institutional framework as well as the definition

of responsibilities in the management of radioactive waste. Therefore, representatives of Enresa, the Nuclear Safety Council, and AMAC participated in this panel, providing presentations. In addition, representatives of the Ministry of Industry were invited to provide presentations in this Panel but declined. However, they participated passively as attendants in the seminar.

- A panel on technical aspects related to radioactive waste

This panel focussed on aspects related to the possibility of *interacting with experts in the long run* and the development of a Research Centre associated with the interim storage facility in order to promote sustainable development in the nuclear areas. Representatives from several universities, the CSN and the SEPR provided different presentations as part of this panel.

- A panel on social aspects related to radioactive waste management

This panel focussed on the *integration of the facility in the context of a regional development programme*. For this purpose, a representative from AMAC, as well as several experts on the sociological arena, were invited to provide presentations in this panel.

2.6.4. 4th NSG Meeting: held on 25th November 2008 in Madrid

The objective of this meeting consisted of summarizing and further discussing the results obtained by the NSG in the CIP seminars in Spain during the previous NSG meetings as well as to know other European experiences in RWM. For this purpose members of the MTF made several presentations focussing on the issues of community engagement and community development associated with radioactive waste management in order to aid in the discussion within the NSG on these issues:

- A presentation of the mechanisms and arrangements for community development around the Bure facility, according to the French law on radioactive waste management. This presentation and analysis was completed with a presentation from a local mayor and the director of GIP Meuse.
- A further presentation focussed on community engagement package and community benefit package, as understood in the UK policy.

Time for discussion and questions was provided at the end of the presentations for participants to reflect on these issues.

2.6.5. 5th NSG Meeting: held on 9th June 2009 in Madrid.

This meeting aimed at reviewing the results obtained from the cooperative research developed withing the Spanish NSG from an from a EU perspective. For this purpose the objectives of EU Guidelines (EUG) which are key messages on radioactive waste management governance useful beyond the 5 countries were presented and discussed.

The members of the Spanish NSG had to contribute to choose the key messages, and the correct format of the document to be delivered. In order to do so the following questions were raised up:

- In which situations could it be useful for you to have a set of transversal European recommendations?
- Which messages are most important for you to transmit?

In addition, a shared analysis of the NSG process and perspectives on a possible continuation of NSG activities after 2009 was undertaken within the members of the Spanish NSG. For this purpose a member of the MTF gave a presentation on EUG-Process Messages obtained through the compilation of Findings from a number of Interviews undertaken by a high number of stakeholders from the five National Groups.

2.7. Review of Seminars

As mentioned in section 2.5, three additional Seminars[2] were developed in order to open the discussion to a wide range of stakeholders.

2.7.1. Seminar on Energy & Climate Change: held on 24-25 January 2008 in Barcelona.

Members of the NSG considered that it was necessary to contextualise the debate on radioactive waste management issues within the debate on energy in general. For this reason, a first seminar was organised within the context of the CIP project to provide an overview of energy sources, advantages and disadvantages as well as to investigate further nuclear energy benefits and drawbacks.

The seminar involved more than 50 participants and aimed to set a general context for discussing nuclear energy and the problem of radioactive waste. Citizens from nuclear areas as well as local opinion leaders and any interested people were invited to attend this meeting.

2.7.2. Seminar on Safety and radiation protection of radioactive waste management held on 26-28 March 2008 in Córdoba

This seminar aimed to provide a favourable environment for members of the Spanish NSG to implement a structured dialogue, in order to elucidate most common concerns and expectations from affected communities regarding radioactive waste management issues.
The topics discussed included aspects of safety and radiation protection but also general issues regarding the radioactive waste management strategy in Spain which feeds into theme 1 proposed for the CIP project (Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing Radioactive Waste Management).

In addition to NSG members, other relevant stakeholders were invited to this seminar in order to provide further insight on the particular situation and the specific concerns

[2] The CIP seminars were financed by AMAC and not by the CIP project.

regarding safety and radiation protection of radioactive waste in Spain. Participants were mostly local representatives from municipalities involved with a nuclear facility but also citizens and other interested groups.
Several activities were organised:

- Firstly, a round table took place in order to share different points of views regarding how safety and radiation protection is perceived by different institutions as part of the general framework of radioactive waste management in Spain. The round table included representatives of the main stakeholder groups such as: local representatives (AMAC), the regulatory body (CSN), implementer (ENRESA) and experts (SEPR).

- Secondly, the participants at the Seminar were encouraged to provide a list of concerns regarding the above mentioned topics in a specific session based on working groups. These concerns were reflected as questions from citizens concerned with radioactive waste in their nuclear areas. The information obtained from this Seminar would help to define stakeholder's expectations, requests, information needs and concerns regarding issues related to radioactive waste management in the Spanish context.

For this purpose, the participants were divided into **4 working groups** of 10-15 persons distributed as following:

- 2 working groups focussed on discussing radioactive waste management strategy in Spain (A and B working groups).
- 2 working groups focussed on discussing aspects on safety and radioactive protection (C and D working groups).

Each working group was moderated by a member of the NSG with an academic background or very familiar with the CIP project.
Two official documents elaborated by the Technical Advisory Committee (CAT)[3] to the Interministerial Commission were facilitated to each working group in order to aid the discussion. The questions raised in the working groups were gathered and answered by the concerned institution (ENRESA, SEPR, CSN or the main experts involved in CIP in Spain) in order to elaborate a **document on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ).**

The questions resulting from the working groups were regrouped taking into account their similarity in 4 thematic blocks.

- Questions on Strategic and Political issues
- Questions on economic issues.
- Questions on the transfer of information and public participation
- Questions on safety and technical information

The questions regrouped in each thematic block provide complementary information on topics that have been currently discussed within the NSG. In this regard, the questions reveal simultaneously stakeholders' main areas of interest on radioactive waste

[3] The two documents are: "Strategy for the interim storage of spent fuel and high level radioactive waste. The need for an interim storage facility" and "Eventual risks and impacts to the people and the environment associated to this type of facility – interim storage facility".

management issues as well as specific aspects which they considered relevant to further discuss. In addition, these questions are considered a significant instrument providing insights on the governance approach developed in the Spanish case.

The seminar concluded with a visit to the interim storage facility for low and intermediate level waste at El Cabril (Córdoba) on the 28th March 2008.

In addition, a visit to the interim storage facility of SF and high and intermediate level waste centre 'Habog' (The Netherlands) was organised on 22th -23th February 2008. Both visits aimed to provide members of local communities with knowledge on operation and safety issues related to storage facilities for radioactive waste.

2.7.3. Seminar on Local Development held on 28-29 April 2008 in Huesca.

The third Seminar covered the need of local stakeholders to know more about the local development opportunities associated with controversial facilities. One of the main concerns of local communities hosting radioactive waste management facilities is often associated with the lack of opportunities for socio-economic development. This Seminar was intended to explore how the interim storage facility can help local communities in their socio-economic development strategies.

Trade sector representatives were the target group invited to this seminar since the interim storage facility considers a technological platform in the project. However, the seminar was open to anyone interested on these issues.

This seminar included a visit to the Walqa Technology Park on Communications. The main aim was to show how technology can be transferred and innovative projects can be developed in cooperation with companies, more specifically to show how a Technological Park associated with the interim Storage facility foreseen in Spain can involve local development in rural deprived areas.

2.8. Research Briefs and input from the Methodological Task Force (MTF)

On the basis of the suggestions made by the National Stakeholder Groups, the MTF prepares several Research Briefs covering detailed investigation of a specific issue that is pointed out as most significant by members of the NSG to better understand the implementation of best governance practices in their country in the field of radioactive waste management and help them to self-analyse their situation.

In this regard, to aid in the reflections of the NSG in these issues, it was agreed that the *Case study of the Bure facility* would be very useful to learn from previous experiences of integrating a facility in the local development in a sustainable fashion.

In addition, it was agreed that the case study focussing on *the approach of the UK to determine what is a volunteer community, an affected community*, could be useful to aid in the research of the Spanish case. Since there are difficulties between the concepts of "stakeholders" and "affected communities" in Spain, this theme was considered very useful to receive some information on experiences in other countries.

The research Briefs were provided to the NF in the form of a deliverables and also presented and discussed during the 4th NSG meeting.

3. Cooperative Investigation on the definition of affected communities and sustainable development: main results

3.1. Introduction

The current Spanish context of siting an interim storage facility for radioactive waste management sets the scene for the CIP project. The fact that up to now, the Ministry of Industry has not yet officially opened the process for candidate municipalities, makes it very uncertain to discuss, based on facts, how governance on radioactive waste will move forward. Despite this difficulty, members of the NSG considered very useful to reflect on all potential aspects involved in the siting and operation of a nuclear facility (specifically an interim storage facility) and its influence in the local development of communities and in this regard, they strongly felt that the discussion on these issues can indeed positively influence the forthcoming siting process.

In this regard it was agreed that the research undertaken by the NSG would focus on Theme 1 proposed with the CIP Project. "Affected communities and sustainable territorial development encompassing RWM". This theme was considered to be the most adequate to contribute to the research expectations on the Spanish context.

Additionally, as it was expected by NSG members it was considered relevant to focus the research mainly on sensitive aspects susceptible to be addressed in a practical manner in order to ensure a significant and substantial influence in the Spanish process.

Stakeholders' reflections on issues regarding the definition of affected communities and sustainable territorial development encompassing RWM have been compiled in two different blocks in order to facilitate discussion of the results.

1) Reflections from the FAQ Document on the interim storage facility in Spain elaborated during the Seminar held on 26-28 March in Cordoba [7].
2) Reflections from the discussions developed during the NSG Meetings and Seminars, including the inputs of the Research Briefs.

3.2. FAQ Document on the interim storage facility

As already mentioned in section 2.7.2 the FAQ Document provided questions raised by stakeholders with regards to governance of radioactive waste management issues and aimed to become a useful and relevant tool to elucidate most common concerns and expectations from affected communities regarding radioactive waste management issues, specially on aspects concerning the definition of affected communities and the development of local communities.

The questions provided by stakeholders during the seminar held in that were included in the FAQ Document, were regrouped in 4 thematic blocks: 1) Questions on strategic and political issues, 2) Questions on economic issues, 3) Questions on dissemination of

information, 4) Questions on dafety and technical information. The list of questions included in the FAQ Document is provided in Table 3.

Table 3. List of questions included in the FAQ Document

1. Questions on strategic and political issues
1. Why does not the Spanish government get involved in the development and implementation of Nuclear energy in the country?
2. Which strategy does the Spanish regulator (CSN) intend to undertake in order to harmonize political and social consensus and assist in the development of an interim Storage Facility (ATC)?[4]
3. What energy policy does the Spanish government have in order to face the decommission of nuclear power plants (NPP)?
4. What is the policy on transparency on radioactive waste that will be followed by the Ministry of Industry? Will there be only transparency to site the ATC or in all the decisions on nuclear energy and radioactive waste?
5. If there is not a candidate municipality, will one be imposed by the Spanish Government?
6. Will the CSN support the candidate municipality to site the ATC?
7. To what extent will the CSN provide support to the candidate municipality to host the ATC?
8. Why do not governing political parties remove the nuclear moratorium to provide more confidence to the population on this type of facilities?
9. Currently, only mayors have contact with the local population. To what extent do the regional and national levels intend to get involved in order to inform municipalities on nuclear issues?
10. What strategy did the Spanish government follow when the nuclear power plants were constructed?

2. Questions on economic issues
1. How much money will the mayor or the local councillors obtain if an interim storage facility is hosted in their municipality? (This is a possible question, likely to be asked by the opposition in a given moment)
2. Which is the difference between an ATC and an intermediate storage facility (ATI) in economic terms? (including transportation costs)

[4] In Spanish the acronym for the Interim Storage Facility is ATC (Almacén Temporal Centralizado).

3. Which kind of labour market can the implementation of an interim storage facility generate?
4. Which type of industries would be interested in operating in a municipality hosting an interim storage facility?
5. Where do funds covering safety issues come from?
6. How would the interim storage facility in a municipality affect the tourism in the area?
7. How would the interim storage facility in a municipality affect business development in the area?
8. How would ENRESA contribute to local development in the candidate municipality as well as its surroundings?

3. Dissemination of information
1. What would be the most effective method to disseminate to the community the information learned during this seminar?
2. How can information be disseminated to the citizens?
3. Which type of information should municipalities have/gather/provide?
4. How should dissemination of information be undertaken in order to offset misinformation activities undertaken by environmental groups?
5. How should the media be involved in order to guarantee that they effectively inform on nuclear issues?
6. There is a low credibility on the information provided through official channels. Why?
7. If we consider that an interim storage facility is positive for our municipality, how should we act in order to defend our opinions against others?
8. Could it be possible that information regarding nuclear issues is considered as a taboo because of interests from transnational oil companies?
9. Can we assure future generations that a nuclear energy legacy will not negatively affect their health and economy?
10. Can the dissemination of erroneous information be associated to the bad management of an accident or an incident related to a NPP cause panic among the society?
11. Which kind of lessons have been learned from the experience of the intermediate storage facility (ATI) in Trillo?
12. Will information be facilitated to the communities in order to decrease their concerns regarding diseases associated with nuclear issues?
13. How will the emergency plan be disseminated?

14. There is no perception regarding safety issues and the emergency plan among the population because there is no information. Does the implementation of the interim storage facility include an emergency plan?

4. Safety
1. Given that a NPP involves high level safety aspects, why are they not located near places where high amounts of energy are consumed?
2. Will ATI's and ATC's include external surveillance to avoid sabotage?
3. If there is no danger and safety levels are high, why does not anybody want to host an interim storage facility?
4. What are the benefits and drawbacks to have an interim storage facility in the daily life and in municipalities?
5. Can we trust information from experts that affirm that processes/ facilities are safe? Is it possible that some issues were not foreseen beforehand and we have the effects later on?
6. Comparison regarding safety and security between transport by road and by train for high level radioactive waste.
7. How far must the interim storage facility be from the reactor of the nuclear facility? How far away must the interim storage facility be from the population?
8. If safety measures regarding nuclear are not accomplished, how can you assure that they will be accomplished? How will the lack of civil protection be covered? Which is the safety protocol in an interim storage facility?
9. Why are interim storage facilities built far from populations if they are not supposed to be dangerous?
10. Which are the differences regarding safety aspects between an ATI and an ATC?
11. Which kind of safety measures must an interim storage facility have, especially externally? The Cabril seems very unprotected from the outside.
12. Can concrete (which is degraded) provide safety for so many years?
13. Natural materials such as stone, granite have proved to be more lasting and sealing through the years than concrete or cement. Wouldn't they be better to use?
14. Will the interim storage facility have an emergency plan? How will it be disseminated?
15. Will there be emergency and evacuation plans as in the nuclear facilities for the interim storage facility?
16. Which solutions are being proposed against a catastrophe?
17. What could be the most serious accident that could happen in an interim storage facility?

18. If a dam break occurred, how would this affect the radioactive waste stored in the pools of the nuclear facilities and in the interim storage facility?
19. Do security measures of an interim storage facility guarantee safety against a missile?
20. If a terrorist attack or an accident occurs in a nuclear facility, which would be the scope of their effects and consequences?
21. How would the area be evacuated in case of an accident?
22. What would be the consequences of a terrorist attack to an interim storage facility or a nuclear facility and which solutions are foreseen?
Technical information
1. Which are the differences between an intermediate storage facility and a facility to aid decommissioning?
2. Which are the reasons why the construction of an interim storage facility is being delayed?
3. Which is the cost for Spain to import our radioactive waste to France? Does a contract exist?
4. Which is the lifespan of an interim storage facility? Which kind of treatments are foreseen after storage in an interim storage facility?
5. What is transmutation?
6. Why is the intermediate storage facility in Trillo different from the one in Zorita? Is it due to economic reasons?
7. Are reprocessing strategies seen as alternative processes to waste management?
8. Why is there a lack of regulation in medicine, allowing patients to receive doses higher than 20,00 mSv/year?
9. If there is a problem with any of the containers in the ATI in Zorita, where would the radioactive waste be stored? Which would be the consequences in Trillo?
10. What will the system to remove combustible elements be once the pool in Asco is full?
11. How was the siting process of El Cabril managed?
12. Which is the role of civil protection?
13. Must the site of an interim storage facility be close to rivers or water?
14. In the future, will there be doubts regarding the technology used? If so, which is the reversibility of the interim storage facility?
15. Can an interim storage facility be expanded?
16. How expensive is the vitrified system of radioactive waste? Is vitrifying less dangerous that storing radioactive waste?
17. What benefits does the interim storage facility provide to the municipality?
18. Which are the risks of an interim storage facility?

19. Are the roads in good enough conditions to transport the radioactive waste. Will more roads be constructed?
20. Does the interim storage facility generate radioactive waste? How are they managed?
21. Will we be contaminated forever?
22. There is a confusion between the terms contamination and radioactivity. Which are the differences?
23. Why should our municipality deal with an interim storage facility storing the radioactive waste from all Spain and which safety measures will be undertaken regarding the transport of waste? We consider that our roads are not sufficiently adapted with regard to access and hypothetical evacuations.
24. Can an interim storage facility contaminate? What kind of waste is stored in an interim storage facility?
25. Why is it better to centralize the radioactive waste than let each area deal with its own waste?
26. Why during the construction of NPP the management of the radioactive waste was not correctly foreseen, specially regarding the capacity of the pools?.
27. Why is the model of Habog used and not the model of el Cabril used in order to construct the interim storage faciltiy?
28. Why should we accept an interim storage facility in our municipality? Which are the benefits of an interim storage facility for our municipality?
29. Is the threshold differentiating high, intermediate and low radioactive waste clear or can it generate confusion?

Questions on strategic and political issues.

The questions on strategic and political issues revealed the interest of members of local communities to know in a more detailed manner the fundamentals of the current strategy adopted by the Spanish government with regards to nuclear energy and more specifically to the disposal of radioactive waste. In this regard, questions expressed by local community members such as “Why does not the Spanish government get involved in the development and implementation of nuclear energy in the country?”, “What energy policy does the Spanish government have in order to face the decommissioning of nuclear power plants?” and “what strategy did the Spanish government follow when the nuclear power plants were constructed?” suggest that information on this issue does not reach the local level as appropriate. Further research should be done to analyse the reasons behind this situation such as the provision of insufficient information, inappropriate dissemination channels, etc. In this regard, promoting awareness at the local level on the nuclear strategy followed by the national government is considered by members of the Spanish NSG as a key issue to better understand the decisions made on these issues.

Despite the initiatives undertaken by the Spanish government to provide information on the siting process of an interim storage facility through the launching of the information process, members of the local communities expressed uncertainties on some basic aspects related to this process. Questions such as "if there is not a candidate municipality, will one be imposed by the Spanish government?" "will the CSN support the candidate municipality to site the ATC?" and "Which strategy does the Spanish regulator (CSN) intend to undertake in order to harmonize political and social consensus and assist in the development of an interim storage facility? prove that the basic aspects of the siting process are not clear.[5] Furthermore, municipalities are uncertain regarding the degree of consensus and support of decision makers at national level.

Finally, questions such as "Can we assure future generations that a nuclear energy legacy will not negatively affect their health and economy?" stress the concern of members of local communities that long term aspects need to be taken into consideration when defining nuclear energy strategies.

Questions on economic issues

Questions such as "what labour market can the implementation of an interim storage facility generate?" "how would the interim storage facility in a municipality affect the tourism in the area?" and " how would ENRESA contribute to local development in the candidate municipality as well as its surroundings?" show that members of the local communities consider very important to know the means by which the interim storage facility would potentially affect the economy in the communities.

Taking as a basis these results, members of the Spanish NSG discussed the fact that local communities consider information on the economic effects of an interim storage facility at the local level very important throughout the candidature process.

Therefore, members of the Spanish NSG agree that in order to determine the beneficiaries and those affected by the interim storage facility it is important to clearly define the term "affected communities" on the basis of economic aspects.

Questions on dissemination of information

Questions such as "How can information be disseminated to citizens?" "What type of information should municipalities have/gather/provide?" "How will the emergency plan [of the interim storage facility] be disseminated?" suggest that members of local communities are uncertain regarding the current situation on dissemination of information. They do not know who should be responsible for providing information, who are the target groups for receiving such information and which types of information should be available.

Questions on safety and technical issues

Safety questions such as "Will the interim storage facility have an emergency plan?", "Which solutions are being proposed against a catastrophe, "comparison regarding

[5] The candidature of a municipality will be undertaken in a voluntary basis.

safety and security between transport by road or by train for high level radioactive waste" and technical questions such as "must the site of an interim storage facility be close to rivers or water?" "[ ] which is the reversibility of the interim storage facility?" or "what is transmutation?" reveal a high interest of local communities to be informed on safety issues and on relevant aspects regarding the operation of an interim storage facility. In this regard, local communities are aware that an interim storage facility will affect the daily life of municipalities and therefore want to know relevant aspects regarding its operation, security and safety aspects.

3.3. Results from the NSG meetings and Seminars, including the inputs of the Research Briefs

The reflections of stakeholders elaborated during the NSG meetings and seminars, with the input of the Research briefs have been organised in 4 topics:

1. The definition of affected communities
2. The integration of a facility in local development in a sustainable fashion
3. The definition of responsibilities and influence of the different stakeholders of radioactive waste governance in Spain and the application of the legal and the institutional frameworks.
4. Access to information and expertise in the long term.

3.3.1. The definition of affected communities.

It has been recognised by the members of the NSG that, in the field of radioactive waste management, facility siting is not just a technical issue. In this regard, the success of a site selection process is due in part to the effective engagement of communities surrounding the facility.

Taking into consideration the localised nature of a radioactive waste facility and its expected impact on localised communities within a wide area, it has been agreed by members of the Spanish NSG that defining the concept of Community as well as its engagement and empowerment are crucial aspects influencing the success of the RWM process. In this regard, the definition of Community is being regarded by the members of the NSG as a complex issue that includes a wide range of definitions and expressions.

The Case Study provided by the MTF on the process undertaken in the UK to implement long-term management solutions for the UK's high level radioactive waste, known as MRWS[6], provides some insights to further progress in the definition of the term "affected communities". In this regard, through the MRWS Process, the UK Government has laid out a step-wise voluntarism siting procedure by local communities which represents a bottom-up community-led approach to selecting a site. This voluntarism procedure is being also considered by the Spanish government in the siting process of the interim storage facility. Members of the NSG also feel that the most appropriate way to undertake the siting process is by establishing a clear and transparent

[6] MRWS is the acronym for Managing Radioactive Waste Safely.

voluntarism procedure. In addition, it has been also considered by members of the NSG that candidate municipalities need to feel they are strongly supported by relevant decision makers, especially national authorities, regulators and implementers, both in the socio-political and economical fields in order to present their candidature. Municipalities need to feel that they are not left alone in the case of a potential candidature to site a nuclear facility since they feel that the siting of a radioactive waste facility is a sensitive issue that needs to be jointly addressed at the local, regional and national level. On the basis of a local municipality volunteering to host a radioactive waste facility, there is a need to provide a clear definition of the boundaries of what is a host community, an affected community, an interested community etc. in order to avoid any potential conflict occurring among the different socio-political levels.

The UK case study also considers the partnerships as a key issue for defining affected communities. According to the UK Research Brief, partnerships enable coalitions of interests, individuals and organisations to work together as host communities, wider local interests and decision making bodies, to achieve the implementation of the policy." In general terms, the definition of affected community that is being currently applied in the Spanish context is acquired from the Aarhus Convention, which establishes what is "affected public" and EU Directives such as Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment which establish the concept of "concerned public". These concepts are then transposed then into the Spanish national legislation in terms of the *Act 27/2006 (Aarhus Act), Act 9/2006 (SEA Directive) and the Royal Decree Law (1/2008).*

Further approaches to define the term "affected communities" have been established through several Spanish regulations as commented by members of the NSG:

- A definition of affected communities is established through the Spanish Nuclear Emergency plan[7] regulation which delimits the application of Emergency Plans to municipalities located in a radius of 10 km from the reactor of the nuclear facility.

- In addition, the distribution of compensations which was established by the Spanish compensation system[8] also considers an area of affectation of 10km for interim storages for HLW and of 5 km for interim storages for low and medium level waste. In this regard, the criteria of distribution among municipalities is based on a) the surface (60%) and b) population/distance (40%).

- Furthermore, the municipalities represented in the AMAC, are also the ones located in a radius of 10 km from the reactor of the nuclear facility which corresponds to the Zone I of the Nuclear Emergency Plan established by the Spanish Safety Council (CSN).

7 Royal Decree 1546/2004 of 25 June that approves the Nuclear Emergency Basic Plan.

8 The Order of 20 December 1994 authorises ENRESA to assign funds to local authorities hosting facilities for nuclear waste disposal or nuclear power plants in which radioactive waste produced is stored or which are being dismantled and to those municipalities which can be defined as affected by these facilities.

However, as stated in the Case Study, in the UK process it is still unclear as to what defines an 'Affected Community'. In this regard, the definition of "affected communities" given in both countries seems by NSG members to be strongly related to the specific context of the country as well as to socio-political circumstances. However, it seems that both in the Spanish case as in the UK case, the definition of the term "affected communities" still remains vague.

3.3.2. The integration of a facility in local development in a sustainable fashion

With regards to local development issues, nuclear areas often lack industrial diversification and base their economies mainly on the nuclear power plant. In addition, few people in these areas are entrepreneurs and there is scarce innovation and poor technological development [8].

In this regard, one member of the NSG indicated that some nuclear zones, specially the ones being in the countryside are usually depressed or without industrial activity. He pointed out that these zones are always chosen to locate interim storage facilities or this kind of facilities.

The interim storage facility in Spain follows the technical model of the Habog facility in The Netherlands. Thus, the interim storage facility in the Netherlands is located in an industrial area, besides other types of industrial facilities. According to the information provided by the Inter-ministerial Commission in the document "Report on initiatives associated to the project. Technological Park", a technological park and a business park will be built as a complementary element to the interim storage facility.

The Ministry of Industry expects that the interim storage facility will contribute to the creation of around 150 direct jobs. In addition, the technological park aims to decisively contribute to the scientific and technological development both in the energy and environment fields through research and development activities. The technological park aims to be a national and European point of reference in the field of management of radioactive waste of interest for research centres, universities and enterprises.

In this regard, around 14 universities, 3 research centres, and 7 enterprises with prestige in the energy and environmental fields have already shown their interest to collaborate in the Technological park. The technological park is expected to create around 30 direct jobs. This number would be increased through personnel from other research centres developing projects in the Technological park and through other associated services. The technological park will be complemented with a Business park which will consist of different companies.

In this regard, the discussions carried out by NSG members on the topic "local development" through the CIP process reflected the need to better define:

- **Means for the local authorities to improve economic development in the nuclear areas.** The specific context of nuclear municipalities influences in their development options and most of them are clearly dependent exclusively on the

nuclear industry. There is, therefore, an interest to explore further which other industries or services could be promoted in these areas.

- **Financial resources available for local development and environmental protection, in particular to ensure safety**. The concerns of stakeholders regarding the origin of the funds to ensure safety were raised during the discussions on safety and radiation protection. In addition, there is a need to better understand the specific contribution to local development by the operator of the nuclear power plant.

- **Economic development generated as a result of the presence of the facility in the municipality.** Stakeholders were interested in learning what labour market, in terms of industries and business development, could an interim storage facility generate.

- **Economic drawbacks generated by the facility in the municipality**. Stakeholders were interested in finding out if the facility would harm investments and tourism in the area.

The initiatives on local development undertaken in the municipalities associated with the Laboratory for geological disposal in Bure, provide valuable insights on means to address local development issues that are also addressed in the Spanish context.

In this regard, in the context of the Bure Case, the French legislation created in 2000 the so called Public Interest Groups (GIPs). The GIPs are structures created to deal with the funds provided by the producers in terms of financial support to the communities around the facility. The GIPs involve a wide range of stakeholders in the governing board, including a high proportion of local level representatives. GIPs develop activities to give value to the local disposal project, especially through: economic development actions, creating employments. Their main tasks are:

- To manage any equipment designed to favour of facilitate the implementation and operation of the underground laboratory or repository.
- To performing any regional or economic development actions, particularly in the proximity zone of the underground laboratory or the repository. In this regard, a circular perimeter of 10km around the facility entry point was set by decree after consultation with the relevant general councils.
- Supporting training activities as well as actions related to sustainable development.

The GIPs are an autonomous structure, are governed by local elected people and respond directly to local expectations. In this regard, GIPs structures allow the involvement of the local level in the decision making power regarding local development issues against the Spanish LLC structure which is only devoted to information issues and has a much more limited power in the decision making process.

However, in the Spanish context there is no such locally based organisation, with decision making power to manage sustainable development issues at the local level. In this regard, there are several initiatives to improve local development in nuclear areas, as described below.

- The Spanish Association of Municipalities in nuclear areas (AMAC), created in 1990 involves the Spanish municipalities around a 10 km radius of the nuclear facility. Among its main objectives are a better implementation of the nuclear emergency plans and the development of more effective policies on local development. In this regard, although AMAC is considered a legitimate representative of the local arena with influence in the nuclear debate, its influence in the decision-making power on sustainable development issues is limited.

- The Spanish legislation (Royal Decree 1836/1999 of 3 December [9]) provided Information Committees (IC) to promote information dissemination at the local level. Their duties were mainly related to providing reports on the operation of the NPP and had no decision-making power on sustainable development issues. The members of this Committee were assigned by the Energy General Director. The committee was chaired by a representative of the Industry and Energy Ministry and its members included a representative of the nuclear facility, the CSN, regional representatives, local representatives from the municipality hosting the facility and from communities nearby.

  In further regulation (Royal Degree 35/2008) the number of participants on IC has been broadened, allowing the inclusion of a higher number of social agents in the spread of the information. In this regard, CSN signed a collaboration agreement with AMAC that, as part of its development plan, established the so-called "Local Committees of Information" (CLI), following the French and Swedish models and participates actively in workshops and seminar organized by AMAC.

  The aim of the CLI is to inform the different municipalities and other organizations about the development of the regulated activities and to deal together with those other matters that are of interest for them (including emergencies or other kind of incidents).

  CLI are integrated by representatives of the Ministry of Industry, CSN, Civil Protection, owner of the facilities as well as of national, regional and local authorities. In its new composition representatives of the sector health, education, business sector and citizens associations would also take part. Their presidency is held by a member of the Ministry of Industry and vice-presidency by the mayor of the town council where the nuclear power station is located.

At present however, current CLI remain only a forum of debate and an informative platform. They do not have decision-making power on sustainable development issues.

Regarding further means to address local development issues, the case related to the Laboratory for geological disposal in Bure shows that since 2007 (from the approval of the 2006 Law on Nuclear Transparency and Safety) financial support is provided by the producers (EDF, AREVA, CEA) to the State via 2 different taxes: technological diffusion tax and Outreach tax.

The funds paid via the “Technological diffusion tax” concerns mainly training actions, actions in favour of development, diffusion of scientific and technological skills, projects of industrials validated by HLC. On the other hand, the funds paid via the “Outreach tax” concerns mainly the settlement of equipment favouring and facilitating the installation and operation of the laboratory and repository and actions linked with territory development and economic development specially concerning the proximity zone. The state then transfers these amounts to the Public Interested Group (GIPs) who manages the funds.

The case study of the Bure facility shows that concrete actions developed via GIP funds focus on a variety of local economic development aspects such as: promoting economic development and employment (economic activity areas, projects of HLC, enterprises furniture, production equipment, new energies, sustainable development) and structuring living departmental spaces (mobile telephone services, high speed internet, secondary schools rehabilitation, opening up roads, sanitation and drinking water).

In Spain, the Order of 20 December 1994 authorizes ENRESA to assign funds to local authorities hosting facilities for nuclear waste disposal or nuclear power plants in which radioactive waste produced is stored or which are being dismantled and to those municipalities which can be defined as affected by these facilities [8].

The Order of 13 July 1998 [10] clarifies the criteria for the distribution of the funds regarding an interim storage facility for spent fuel and for high level radioactive waste.

Municipalities are allowed to receive funds from ENRESA related to this type of facility as follows:

1. Municipalities which have their territory, or part of it, included in the area defined by a circle of a radium of 10 km from the centre of the facility;

2. Municipalities not considered as category 1, provided that they have a nucleus of population whose distance to the centre of the facility does not exceed 20 km;

There is an established fixed part and a variable part. The latter is calculated in terms of cubic meter of radioactive waste managed stored in the facility for that year.

According to this Order funds from ENRESA are distributed on the basis of the following criteria:

1. Host municipalities have 10% of funds assigned to an interim storage facility
2. The rest of the funds will be distributed to all the municipalities with assignment rights including the host municipality proportionally to the population in the municipality and the distance to the facility.

However, members of the NSG agree that investments contributing to local development are optimised when applied to specific development projects.

In addition, taking the example of the Habog and Oskarshamn facilities in the Netherlands and Sweden respectively, it is strongly believed that an interim storage facility should not have a negative impact on the tourism of the area. In this regard, the development plans related to the facility and the Technological Centre should foresee business and touristic development.

3.3.3. The definition of responsibilities, the influence of the different stakeholders of radioactive waste governance in Spain and the application of the legal and the institutional framework.

Aspects such as the distribution of responsibilities and the extent to which each actor has a responsibility in the radioactive waste management arena are in general considered not to be sufficiently well defined in the Spanish context. In this regard, questions such as "How should responsibility be distributed and how is it actually distributed? Which is the minimum?" were questions raised by NSG members during the NSG meetings.

It has been agreed by all NSG members that the management of the radioactive waste should take into consideration all the actors involved: national governments, local communities, experts, regulators, etc, in order to reach practical solutions. COWAM Spain provided an overview of all the actors involved in the decision-making process related to the siting of a nuclear facility in Spain, identifying the most relevant actors, their role and responsibilities [11]. Nevertheless, an in-depth study taking into account the policy networks influencing decision-making in radioactive waste management and evaluating the resources, leadership and influence has not yet been undertaken.

The insufficient definition of responsibilities and the lack of leadership were suggested by participants to hinder decision making around siting nuclear facilities. In this regard, in the specific context of siting an interim storage repository, the lack of commitment and support from institutions responsible for the decision making process around siting nuclear facilities makes it difficult for municipalities to candidate to host this radioactive waste facility. According to some participants in the NSG, Spanish representatives often fear talking about nuclear issues since it may have political consequences, like less voting support. In this regard, radioactive waste is considered to be a socio-political subject rather than a technical one. Moreover, it has been acknowledged that radioactive waste management in Spain is a State issue, that has to be addressed at national level, but taking into consideration all other actors involved, specially the local level. In this regard, when the responsibility in the decision making process is not clear enough, and the national authority does not address well enough the issue, the process faces great difficulties to develop.

In general terms it was acknowledged that the radioactive waste management situation in Spain still remains highly politicised. In this regard it was agreed that it will be possible to advance in these subjects when all political groups reach a commitment on nuclear issues.

In addition, there is a lack of awareness from politicians and society that nuclear issues are long term related and involve several generations. Long term governance has been regarded as fundamental to address radioactive waste issues. In this regard, a

recommendation to advance on this subject has been to promote political agreement and commitment on the long term.

3.3.4. Access to information and expertise in the long term

NSG members observed a lack of information on safety issues in general and expressed the need for obtaining meaningful and reliable information on this topic. In this regard, aspects such as safety protocols, the degree of involvement of the local level to contribute to safety were considered of high interest by stakeholders. Additionally, high concerns are also expressed on the specific protocols to be undertaken in the improvable case of an accident or a terrorist attack.

Furthermore, stakeholders show a deep interest in learning how the facility can affect the daily life of municipalities and would like to obtain more information on the degree of involvement required by the municipalities to fulfil safety requirements.

Low credibility on the information on safety aspects provided through official channels was also expressed. Concerns were also expressed relating the trustworthiness of information provided by experts, specifically when it comes to assessing risks that are not foreseen beforehand but can have effects in the future.

The diversity of questions raised by stakeholders on technical issues reveals a high interest to learn further on general aspects related to the construction and the daily operation of the facility. In this regard, stakeholders express the need to be familiar with the procedures running in the facility to which they might live close to.

In addition, during the NSG Meetings it has been acknowledged that more information needs to be disseminated to the general public and to the municipalities. Relevant aspects that need to be more broadly disseminated are the current risks and security protocols related to nuclear facilities in an accessible language. Additionally, neutral information is required on the advantage and drawback of nuclear facilities. Reliable and sufficient information is agreed by all members of the NSG to be fundamental to build public confidence in management of radioactive waste.

The most relevant topics regarding radioactive waste management in which information is usually requested are:

- Information providing a consistent justification of the radioactive waste management programme developed in Spain is considered to be very relevant to gain acceptance on such a programme. In this regard, it has been acknowledged that the discussion on radioactive waste management has to be undertaken taking into consideration the general debate on energy issues.
- Benefits and drawbacks behind the construction of an interim storage facility. These aspects should be explained in a clear and open manner.
- Safety aspects regarding management of radioactive waste.

The comments made by members of the NSG also put into relevance a generalised insufficient information provision and a low credibility on the information provided through official channels. Stakeholders also consider that local communities are not

given enough voice to express their opinions. Members of the NSG reflected the need to better define:

- Dissemination procedures. In a more specific manner, this aspect also applies to the dissemination of emergency plans.
- Information contents.
- Responsibilities of those disseminating information, such as the media.

4. Conclusions and perspectives

Cowam In Practice (CIP) has as main objective to contribute to making progress in the governance of radioactive waste management in Europe. In this regard, several National Stakeholder Groups Group (NSG) have reviewed on-going processes of stakeholder involvement in decision-making in radioactive waste management in France, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and the UK. CIP aims to support stakeholders, particularly local communities, directly in their engagement with regards to radioactive waste management and aims to capture the learning from that experience to find out transversal issues on governance that are common in countries at the European level.

This chapter of the PCS aims to provide conclusions of the process developed within the Spanish NSG and its value for the national context of the work achieved by the group as well as the relevance and utility of its embedding in a European project.

The Spanish NSG has focussed its inclusive research in governance issues in the process of siting an interim storage facility in Spain, which is the most outstanding process currently occurring at the national level and has also been ongoing during the development of the CIP project.

It is believed by the members of the Spanish NSG that in general, decisions are mainly made at the national level and it is at that level that decisions are undertaken on when to initiate the process. The problem is that radioactive waste issues at the national level are often used for electoral purposes. The bodies that are competent in the decision making process are believed to be the ones who should take the initiative in the process. As a result, the local level can not take the initiative on its own.

At this point, it has been broadly agreed by the members of the Spanish NSG that it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry to progress in the process of siting an interim storage facility and to undertake relevant decisions on this matter. In this regard, the process of siting an interim storage facility is felt by all members of the NSG to be blocked, mainly because of the difficulty of the national government to undertake any sound decision on this issue.

Given this national context, the cooperative research undertaken by the members of the Spanish NSG aims to progress in the analysis of the aspects that have an influence in the process of siting of an interim storage facility and that can contribute to progress in the decision making process and thus, the governance of radioactive waste management.

The members of the Spanish NSG were formed by actors who play a relevant role in radioactive waste management in Spain. The plurality of stakeholders involved in the NSG aimed to enhance a fruitful discussion and provide a wide range of points of view in the process of reviewing the implementation of approaches to decision making in the field of RWM in Spain.

The issues for investigation related to the Spanish case have been gradually identified and analysed throughout 5 NSG meetings, as foreseen in the CIP project. The methodology undertaken throughout the meetings included presentations as well as open and moderated discussions with all the members participating in the meeting.

In addition three additional meetings, in the format of seminars were organised in order to promote the involvement of more participants and widen up the NSG discussions. In these additional meetings, working groups and discussion panels were organised to aid focussing the discussion in the topics of research previously agreed by the NSG members.

In general all the participants agreed that the above mentioned methodology was adequate to bring closer the different categories of stakeholders issues and raise awareness and a better understanding on a variety of complex issues with regards to the siting process of an interim storage facility. In this regard, as reported in the success criteria evaluation form, a high proportion of participants agreed that the materials presented in the different meetings seemed to be relevant and practical. The activity and materials were believed to fit well into the NSG process and there was a high agreement among the members of the NSG regarding if the cooperative research respond to the concerns of the NSG. In summary, the organisation and the conduct of the meetings met NSG members' expectations.
However, it was also reported that the NSG members have been little involved in the MTF work and progress. In this regard, the NF has been in charge of channelling the demands of information of the NSG to the MTF.

In summary, the NSG discussions revealed that the topic "Affected communities and sustainable territorial development encompassing RWM" was considered to be the most adequate and interesting by the members of the Spanish NSG to contribute to the research expectations on the Spanish context. In this regard, political, strategic issues as well as safety and dissemination of information were the most relevant issues considered useful to discuss the Spanish context.

Discussions on strategic and political issues revealed the interest of members of local communities to know in a more detailed manner the fundamentals of the current strategy adopted by the Spanish government with regards to nuclear energy and more specifically to the disposal of radioactive waste. Also in this context, the distribution of responsibilities and the extent to which each actor has a responsibility in the radioactive waste management arena are in general considered not to be sufficiently well defined in the Spanish context.

Discussions on economic issues revealed that the members of the Spanish NSG considered very important to know the means by which the interim storage facility would potentially affect the economy in the communities.

Members of the Spanish NSG are also uncertain on the current situation with regards to the dissemination of information on radioactive waste management issues. For instance, they are uncertain about who should be responsible for providing information or who are the target groups for receiving this information. Above all, they are well aware that nuclear facilities such an interim storage facilities affect the daily life of municipalities and therefore want to know relevant aspects regarding its operation, impacts, security and safety aspects.

It has been recognised by the members of the NSG that, in the field of radioactive waste management, facility siting is not just a technical issue. In this regard, the success of a site selection process is the result in part of the effective engagement of communities surrounding the facility and is strongly related to the specific context of the country as well as the socio-political circumstances.

Public Interest Groups (GIPs) that are operative in France (as mentioned in the Bure case study provided by the MTF) was acknowledged by the members of the NSG to be a useful tool to manage sustainable development issues at the local level. Nevertheless, in the Spanish context, there is no such locally based organisation, with decision making power to manage sustainable development issues at the local level.

Aspects such as the distribution of responsibilities and the extent to which each actor has a responsibility in the radioactive waste management arena are in general considered not to be sufficiently well defined in the Spanish context. In this regard it has been agreed that all the actors: national governments, local communities, experts, regulators, etc, should be involved in order to reach practical solutions. In addition, the insufficient definition of responsibilities and the lack of leadership were suggested by participants to hinder decision making around siting nuclear facilities.

Access to information and expertise in the long term are also very relevant issues raised by the members of the Spanish NSG. In this regard, aspects such as safety protocols, the degree of involvement of the local level to contribute to safety were considered of high interest by stakeholders.

The CIP project has been widely agreed by members of the NSG to have set a precedent for relevant stakeholders in the radioactive waste management arena to gather and discuss issues regarding the progress of the siting process of the interim storage facility in particular and on radioactive waste management in general.

Members of the Spanish NSG have unanimously agreed that in general terms, the outcomes produced under the umbrella of the CIP project has provided a useful and successful a framework for dialogue to improve the governance on radioactive waste management within the Spanish context. In addition, since CIP is a European project, it provides a unique opportunity for stakeholders to meet and share experiences and carry out discussions in a constructive way and under a neutral umbrella. In this regard, strategic and political issues that are in progress in the Spanish radioactive waste management agenda have been considered not to be politicised and are discussed in a neutral basis.

The CIP project has facilitated a space for a variety of stakeholders to meet and interact that otherwise would encounter difficulties to be established. The provision of common

space for discussion has contributed to experience that although radioactive waste management is a sensitive issue, it is possible to share different points of view and undertake a constructive and meaningful discussion on radioactive waste management issues as well as to a mutual understanding on the different positions of each of these categories of stakeholders on these issues.

In addition, the members of the Spanish NSG broadly agreed with the conclusions of the EUG- Process Messages Interview Findings obtained by the members of the MTF with regards to the benefits of the CIP project to the Spanish national process and as reported in the success criteria evaluation form they were believed to reflect well the NSG process. The conclusions were the following:

1) The stakeholders in CIP do not expect and do not notice any transformation of the strategic game of the RWM actors

It was agreed by all members of the Spanish NSG that CIP cannot contribute to the decision making process if there is a blockage of the decision making process at the national level, as it is believed to be the case for Spain.

In this regard, CIP was considered as an adequate arena to discuss topics, not to negotiate. CIP could contribute to improve the methodology used in the decision making process. Thus, CIP can contribute to discuss "how" not "when" or "with whom" the process should be undertaken.

Throughout the development of the project the members of local communities have had the opportunity to rise up their points of view and concerns regarding radioactive waste management issues and more specifically, the siting of an interim storage facility. These concerns and points of view have had the opportunity to reach some relevant decision makers in the radioactive waste management arena such as ENRESA, the Spanish Radioactive waste management agency and the Spanish Safety Council (CSN), who have had the opportunity to know first hand these concerns and provide answers accordingly. In this regard, members of the NSG reported throughout the success criteria evaluation form that the participation in the NSG has given them the opportunity to improve the quality of interactions among the different actors of RWM governance. Each participant has contributed to the NSG during the development of the 5 NSG meetings mostly by providing comments and different opinions on the topics discussed. Furthermore, the participation of the members of the NSG has been strongly believed to be continued and sustainable.

However, during the 5th NSG meeting it was stated that some actors with decision making power such as government institutions (the Ministry of Industry for instance) were often not participating in the CIP Project as members of the Spanish NSG.

This statement is also supported by the results obtained from the analysis of the success criteria evaluation forms also show that a high percentage of members of the Spanish NSG consider that only a few key players are participating in the NSG. A high proportion of members of the NSG also considered that there is little plural representation of stakeholders in the group, including local stakeholders. In this regard, relevant stakeholders that have been considered to be missing in the NSG are government representatives and electric companies. Both categories of stakeholders

were informed throughout the project of the creation of the NSG and the progress of the discussion. Although representatives of these organisations did not take part in the NSG, they have been actively involved in the additional meetings that have taken place in CIP Spain.

Despite this fact it was believed that even though some relevant actors might be missing, the participation of other relevant actors in the NSG, through the sharing of experiences and knowing each other, might have certain impact in the decision making process. For this purpose, it was broadly agreed by the members of the Spanish NSG that disseminating the results of CIP to the broadest range of actors possible is extremely beneficial. However, it was also fully acknowledged that CIP per se has not a direct influence in the national context in Spain.

As one of the stakeholders mentioned, CIP is a European project. Furthermore, CIP has been designed as a research project. It cannot therefore influence the national contexts as it is not its purpose to do so.

2) They do expect and notice a transformation of the heuristic capacities of the RWM actors.

In general, members of the Spanish NSG observed an increase of capacity building regarding the decision making process as a result from the CIP process. Specifically, the activities undertaken throughout the project are believed to have contributed to raise awareness among Spanish stakeholders on a variety of complex issues with regards to the siting process of an interim storage facility. As reported by the success criteria evaluation form, in general, members of the NSG believe that the NSG has contributed to the capacity building and empowerment of local actors in RWM.

It also seems to be an agreement on the benefits of reporting back to the organisation. In this regard, as reported by the success criteria evaluation form, a high proportion of members of the NSG have stated to have reported back to their organisation about the activities and results obtained throughout the several NSG meetings. Hence, the benefits from cooperative research undertaken within the members of the NSG are widespread to a higher number of stakeholders.

In addition, it was strongly agreed that CIP contributes to the development of a methodology to favour a change of attitude. However, changing attitudes has been regarded to be a slow process that requires more time than the duration of a research project such as CIP.

Furthermore, members of the Spanish NSG have unanimously agreed to have improved their awareness regarding other European national contexts. In this regard, the CIP project provided a significant umbrella for stakeholders coming from 5 different countries to meet and share the outcomes from the analysis of the different national contexts and gain awareness on good practices of governance of radioactive waste management issues. The contributions of different European case studies (in the form of Research Briefs) to support the analysis of the Spanish national context has been regarded as very adequate tool enhancing the discussions on the Spanish context on the basis of the provision of inspiring practical experiences from other EU country

members. The regular exchange of information between the Spanish NF and the MTF Team ensured that the elaboration of the Research Briefs met the expectations of the NSG and thus provided a sound contribution to the analysis of the Spanish national context.

Although stakeholders acknowledged that the CIP Project could set a significant precedent for future encounters among relevant stakeholders for discussing issues on radioactive waste management and cooperate to improve radioactive waste management issues, it was also acknowledged that those encounters depend mainly on two relevant aspects that can face difficulties to be accomplished. The first one is a regular involvement from relevant stakeholders and the second one is the need of resources by means of time and funding from stakeholders to pursue these encounters.

In this regard, although a continuation in some form of the stakeholder dialogue is desired, up to date no formal proposal to pursue such stakeholder's encounters has been developed. Furthermore, a certain fatigue is acknowledged among stakeholders involved in the project. Nevertheless, stakeholders of the Spanish NSG have shown an interest in promoting stakeholders encounters for discussion if they are established in a practical manner which has an influence in decision-making.

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Spanish Prospective Case Study

ANNEXES

September 2009

(Final document)

Elaborated by:

Irene Kopetz and Meritxell Martell
(Amphos 21)

Index:

1. Annex 1. Participants in the Spanish NSG

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2. Annex 2. Agendas of Meetings and Seminars

2.1. 1st NSG Meeting

Cowam In Practice

Agenda 1era Reunión Grupo Nacional *de COWAM in PRACTICE (CIP)*

Día: jueves 5 de julio 2007

Horario: 10,00h – 14,00 h

Sede: AMAC, Gran Vía, 62, 10ª Planta, Madrid

- Presentación de los participantes y de la agenda del día
- Introducción al proyecto europeo COWAM IN PRACTICE (CIP)
    - Breve presentación de los resultados de COWAM 2
    - Objetivos y proceso de CIP
- Presentación del Marco de cooperación y memorandum de acuerdo para el CIP
- Posibles investigaciones en el ámbito nacional español:
    - Investigaciones propuestas desde el Grupo Metodológico de CIP
    - Identificación de las percepciones de los participantes en los temas de gobernabilidad de los residuos radiactivos propuestos
    - Revisión e identificación de los temas prioritarios para el caso español
- Criterios de satisfacción o éxito para el Grupo Nacional CIP (criterios propuestos del Comité de Dirección del CIP Europeo)
- Planificación de la próxima reunión
- Otros:
    - Integración de participantes adicionales
    - Informes
    - Etc

2.2. 2nd NSG Meeting

Cowam In Practice

Agenda 2a Reunión Grupo Nacional *de COWAM in PRACTICE (CIP)*

Día: martes 20 de noviembre 2007

Horario: 11,00h – 17,00 h

Sede: Ayuntamiento de Ascó

- Resumen de los avances del proyecto europeo COWAM IN PRACTICE (CIP)

- Posibles investigaciones en el ámbito nacional español y referencias europeas:
    - Investigaciones propuestas y casos de estudio del Grupo Metodológico de CIP
    - Identificación de los temas prioritarios para el caso español
    - Propuesta de trabajo para el caso español
- Criterios de satisfacción o éxito para el Grupo Nacional CIP (criterios propuestos del Comité de Dirección del CIP Europeo)
- Planificación de la próxima reunión
- Visita a la central nuclear de Ascó
- Comida

2.3. 3rd NSG Meeting

LOCALIZACIÓN

AC CUZCO
Pº de la Castellana, 133
Madrid

La participación es gratuita pero se ruega confirmación a:

meritxell.martell@amphos21.com

Cowam In Practice

Programa Jornada Cowam in Practice:

LA ACTUALIDAD EN LA GESTIÓN DE LOS RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS EN ESPAÑA

2 y 3 DE JULIO
AC CUZCO
MADRID

Organiza:
AMPHOS 21
Cowam In Practice

MIERCOLES, DIA 2 DE JULIO

11:00 INSCRIPCIÓN

11:30 SESIÓN DE APERTURA
Sra. Carmen Martínez-Ten (Presidenta CSN)
Sr. Jorge Lang-Lenton (Director de la División de Administración de ENRESA)
Sr. Rafael Vidal (Vicepresidente AMAC)
Modera: Sra. Meritxell Martell (Facilitadora Nacional CIP)

12:00 MARCO EUROPEO DE LA GESTIÓN DE LOS RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS PROYECTO COWAM IN PRACTICE
Programa Europeo Cowam in Practice (CIP)
Sr. Gilles Herlard Dubreil (Mutadis)

Aportación del Grupo Metodológico al CIP de España
Sr. Thierry Schneider (Centro de Estudios sobre la Evaluación de la Protección en el Dominio Nuclear, CEPN)

12:45 COWAM IN PRACTICE EN EUROPA
Representantes de IRN (Rumanía), ARAO (Eslovenia), West Lakes (Reino Unido) y Mutadis (Francia)

14:30 COMIDA

16:00 PANEL: ENERGÍA Y GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS EN ESPAÑA
Sr. Jorge Lang-Lenton (Director de la División de Administración de ENRESA)
Sr. Juan Carlos Lentijo (Director Técnico de Protección Radiológica de CSN)
Sr. Fernando García (Presidente CIP España)
Modera: Sr. Mariá Vila d'Abadal (AMAC)

17:30 DEBATE GENERAL

18:30 CIERRE DE LA SESIÓN

JUEVES, DIA 3 DE JULIO

9:00 PANEL SOBRE ASPECTOS TÉCNICOS EN LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS
Sr. José Antonio Gago (ENRESA)
Sr. Pío Carmena (Vicepresidente Sociedad Española de Protección Radiológica, SEPR)
Sr. Carlos Tapia (UPC)
Sr. Eduardo Gallego (UPM)
Modera: Sr. Francisco Fernández (Consejero CSN)

10:30 PAUSA-CAFÉ

11:00 PANEL SOBRE ASPECTOS SOCIALES LIGADOS A LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS
Sr. Mariá Vila d'Abadal (AMAC)
Sr. Antoni Rovira (UAM)
Sr. Mercè Chiapella (CERES - URV)
Modera: Sr. Leopoldo Arranz (SEPR)

12:30 DEBATE GENERAL

13:30 CLAUSURA por miembros de LA PONENCIA DE SEGUIMIENTO DEL CSN EN EL CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS
Sra. Pilar Unzalu (PSOE)
Sr. Jordi Jané (CIU)
Sr. Joan Herrera (IC-EV)
Sr. Javier Gómez de Armendráil (PP)

14:30 APERITIVO

Cowam In Practice

2.4. 4th NSG Meeting

Cowam In Practice

AGENDA

4a Reunión Grupo Nacional *de COWAM in PRACTICE (CIP)*
Desarrollo territorial sostenible asociado a instalaciones de residuos radiactivos

Martes 25 de Noviembre de 2008

Horario: 10,00h – 17,00 h

Sede: ENRESA, c/ Emilio Vargas, 7 Madrid

1. Bienvenida a cargo de ENRESA.
2. Balance de los seminarios CIP y presentación de resultados - 15'
3. Resumen de los avances del proyecto europeo COWAM IN PRACTICE -10'
4. Las dimensiones del desarrollo territorial sostenible

   4.1. Caso en Francia:

   - Objetivo y metodología en la investigación del desarrollo territorial sostenible.
   - Contexto general y evolución histórica de los aspectos económicos en el laboratorio Bure en Francia.
     - C. Réaud (CEPN) – 15'
   - Descripción del trabajo del Grupo de Interés público en el laboratorio de Bure.
     - E. Chagneau (GIP Meuse) – 15'
   - Descripción de las medidas adoptadas por la industria nuclear para el desarrollo económico en el laboratorio de Bure.
   - Análisis de los debates y propuestas realizados del Debate público nacional en la gestión de residuos radiactivos.
     - C. Réaud (CEPN) – 10'
   - Debate de los principales elementos que contribuyen a la calidad el desarrollo territorial sostenible asociado a instalaciones de almacenamiento de residuos radiactivos desde la perspectiva de los gobiernos locales.
     - T. Schneider (CEPN) – 5'

   4.2. Caso en Reino Unido
     - Phil Richardson, Galson Sciencies
   - Antecedentes al proceso del Reino Unido
   - Mecanismos de apoyo comunitarios actuales en Reino Unido
   - Futuros desarrollos
   - Asuntos pendientes
5. Discusión general – 60'

2.5. 5th NSG Meeting

Cowam In Practice

Agenda 5th NSG Meeting

Day: Tuesday, 9th de June 2009

Schedule: 10,00h – 14,00 h

10.00- 10.15	Welcome and presentation of the agenda by the NF
Sub session 1: *Presentation and discussion of thematic results from an EU perspective*	
10.15-11.00	Presentation and discussion of the draft EU-Guidelines, by C. Mays
11.00-11.30	Coffee Break
Sub session 2: *A presentation and discussion of the Prospective Case Study with a focus on NSG thematic results*	
11.30-12.00	Presentation of the draft PCS by the NF
12.00-12.30	Discussion of the PCS
Sub session 3: *A shared analysis of the NSG process and perspectives on a possible continuation of NSG activities after 2009.*	
12.30-13.00	EUG-Process Messages Interview Findings by S. Lavelle
13.00-13.45	Discussion and conclusions moderated by the NF
13.45-14.00	Closure

Location: AMAC, Gran Vía, 62, 10ª Planta, Madrid

2.6. 1st Seminar

2.7. 2nd Seminar

CÓMO LLEGAR...

Córdoba Center Hotel
Avenida Gran Capitan s/n

Palacio de Congresos de Córdoba
Calle Torrijos, 10

Transporte público: Autobuses 3 y 16
Parada Hotel: Avda América
Parada Palacio Congresos: Puerta del Puente

SEGURIDAD Y PROTECCIÓN RADIOLÓGICA EN LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS

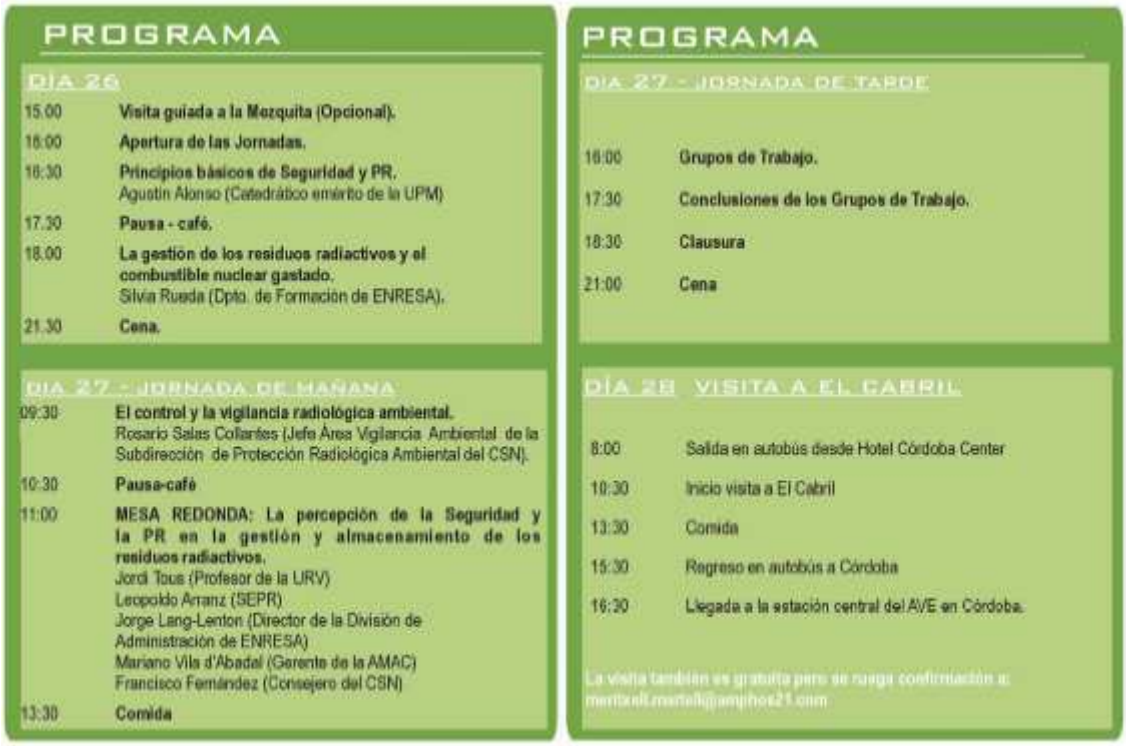
CÓRDOBA 26,27 Y 28 DE MARZO

El proyecto europeo COWAM IN PRACTICE (CIP, 2006-2009) del 6º Programa Marco del EURATOM en colaboración con la Sociedad Española de Protección Radiológica (SEPR) organiza unas jornadas que tienen como objetivo presentar los fundamentos básicos de Seguridad y Protección Radiológica que rigen la gestión de los residuos radiactivos.

La participación es gratuita pero se ruega confirmación a:
meritxell.martell@amphos21.com

ORGANIZAN:

Cowam In Practice



PROGRAMA

DÍA 26

15.00 Visita guiada a la Mezquita (Opcional).
16:00 Apertura de las Jornadas.
16:30 Principios básicos de Seguridad y PR.
Agustín Alonso (Catedrático emérito de la UPM)
17.30 Pausa - café.
18.00 La gestión de los residuos radiactivos y el combustible nuclear gastado.
Silvia Rueda (Dpto. de Formación de ENRESA).
21.30 Cena.

DÍA 27 - JORNADA DE MAÑANA

09:30 El control y la vigilancia radiológica ambiental.
Rosario Salas Collantes (Jefe Área Vigilancia Ambiental de la Subdirección de Protección Radiológica Ambiental del CSN).
10:30 Pausa-café
11:00 MESA REDONDA: La percepción de la Seguridad y la PR en la gestión y almacenamiento de los residuos radiactivos.
Jordi Tous (Profesor de la URV)
Leopoldo Arranz (SEPR)
Jorge Lang-Lenton (Director de la División de Administración de ENRESA)
Mariano Vila d'Abadal (Gerente de la AMAC)
Francisco Fernández (Consejero del CSN)
13:30 Comida

PROGRAMA

DÍA 27 - JORNADA DE TARDE

16:00 Grupos de Trabajo.
17:30 Conclusiones de los Grupos de Trabajo.
18:30 Clausura
21:00 Cena

DÍA 28 VISITA A EL CABRIL

8:00 Salida en autobús desde Hotel Córdoba Center
10:30 Inicio visita a El Cabril
13:30 Comida
15:30 Regreso en autobús a Córdoba
16:30 Llegada a la estación central del AVE en Córdoba.

La visita también es gratuita pero se ruega confirmación a:
meritxell.martell@amphos21.com

2.8. 3rd Seminar

SOSTENIBILIDAD Y DESARROLLO LOCAL

28 Y 29 ABRIL
HOTEL ABBA (HUESCA)

Alojamiento: Hotel ABBA (Huesca)
c/Tarbes 14

La participación es gratuita pero se ruega confirmación a:
meritxell.martell@amphos21.com

Organiza: Cowam In Practice

PROGRAMA

28 DE ABRIL

10:30	Sesión de Apertura Meritxell Martell, facilitadora CIP España Sr. Marià Vila d'Abadal, gerente AMAC
11:00	Pausa-Café
11:30	Modelos de desarrollo del territorio Sr. Jordi Santolaria (CMA consultores asociados)
12:15	Centro tecnológico asociado al ATC Sr. Julio Astudillo (Jefe Dpto. Coordinación I+D, Enresa)
13:00	Debate
14:00	Comida
15:30	Parques Tecnológicos Sr Xavier Gómez (Tecnoparc. Parc Tecnològic del Camp)
16:15	Estrategia de desarrollo en los Monegros Sr. Vicente Manuel Conte Laborda (Presidente de la Comarca de los Monegros)
17:00	Debate
18:30	Cierre de la sesión

29 DE ABRIL

9:00	Estrategias de desarrollo asociadas instalaciones nucleares Sr. Josep Castellnou (Alcalde ayuntamiento Vandellòs-L'Hospitalet de l'Infant) Sr. Manuel Rodriguez (Jefe Dpto. Gestión Emplazamientos, Enresa)
10:15	Debate
11:00	Pausa-Café
11:30	Salida hacia el Parque tecnológico WALQA. Presentación y visita del Parque y de la Fundación para las nuevas tecnologías del Hidrógeno
14:30	Comida
16:30	Regreso

3. Annex 3. Minutes of NSG Meetings

3.1. Minutes of 1st NSG Meeting

Cowam In Practice

Minutes
1st Meeting of the National Stakeholder Group in Spain

Madrid, 5th of July 2007

Participants :

Marià Vila d'Abadal, AMAC
Fernando García, AMAC
Paloma Lana, UAM
Alfredo Beltrán, AMAC
Natalia Muñoz, AMAC
Pedro Sánchez, AMAC
Mercè Chiapella, URV
Jordi Jardí, AMAC
Leopoldo Arranz, SEPR
Julio Santos, AMAC
Meritxell Martell, Enviros Spain

Excused:

Jorge Lang-Lenton, ENRESA
Rafael Vidal, AMAC
Representante CSN
Daniel Sotelzek, UAH
Carlos Tapia, UPC

Introduction

Mr. Marià Vila d'Abadal and Ms. M. Martell welcomed all the participants. Each of the participants introduced themselves.

M. Martell displayed the agenda of the meeting. The objective of the meeting consisted of presenting the CIP project and discussing possible subjects of investigation for the Spanish National Stakeholder Group (NSG).

There were no suggestions for changes in the agenda.

Two documents were previously facilitated by electronic mail: 1) guidelines for the CIP national stakeholder groups and 2) thematic synthesis of COWAM 2.

The memorandum of understanding will also facilitated in order to establish a collaboration framework within the CIP NSG in Spain.

Ms. Martell is the national facilitator of the group and Fernando Garcia was elected as chairman of the NSG in Spain.

Presentation of the conclusions of COWAM 2

Ms. Martell presented the framework of the project Cowam In Practice (CIP) and briefly described Cowam I and Cowam II.

Ms. Martell presented the main results of Cowam 2 and the importance of the CIP project as a framework for dialogue to improve the governance on radioactive waste management within the Spanish context and at the same time, within the framework of a European project. This would contribute to the development of best practices towards governance implementation.

After the presentation of the conclusions, time was left for discussion among the participants.

Marià Vila d'Abadal pointed out that a weak point of COWAM 2 and of the radioactive waste management is that they are not interrelated to the nuclear issue in general. The governance of nuclear issues should be related to the governance of the radioactive waste. This topic could be proposed as a research theme.

On the other hand, one of the results of COWAM 2 made reference to the feasibility and practicability of results. In this context, it was stated the need to develop practical conclusions that can be implemented

It was pointed out that COWAM was based on the influence of local authorities' networks . These networks should also include all the actors involved in radioactive waste governance: national governments, local communities, experts, regulators, etc, in order to reach to practical solutions.

It was stated that the problem is national, it is a problem of theState. The extent to which each actor has a responsibility on the topic could be a topic of investigation. How

should responsibility be distributed and how is it actually distributed? Which is the minimum?

The role and weight of Europe in the nuclear field was also questioned. In this context, a sentence of the European Court of Justice indicated that the European Commission has broader competitions than those that carries out.

A representative of AMAC pointed out that AMAC municipalities are aware that they can be ideal candidates to host the interim storage facility but also that this fact can be difficult to accept if there isn't any relevant support.

A representative of AMAC indicated the lack of connection between research studies and their feasibility. The need of long term methodologies and thinking against short term visions was stated. There is a lack of awareness from politicians and society that nuclear issues are long term related and involve several generations.

Ms. Chiapella indicated the importance of leadership in these issues as well as the need of different implementation options. For that purpose it was pointed out the need to develop and put in common synergies and works from different fields.

L. Arranz raised that national representatives often fear talking about nuclear issues since they do not bring votes. It was stated that the problem of the radioactive waste is a political subject and not so much a technical subject. In this context, a key word is long term COMMITMENT.

It was pointed out that in a study developed by the SEPR ecologists were not given enough credibility.

A mayor of AMAC suggested that there are certain subjects that are State topics and therefore, the politicians must agree on them. Sometimes these subjects are used politically and this harms mayors.

Marià Vila d'Abadal pointed out the fact that decisions are not being taken and that in this context a diagnosis should be undertaken in order to assess the actual state of the nuclear field. He pointed out the possibility that in the nuclear field, professionals are not being sufficiently involved, that mayors are not taking enough responsibility and politicians are not committing themselves enough . Under these circumstances some approaches can be impracticable.

A mayor of AMAC stated that as long as the issue of the nuclear energy remains politicized, ecological groups will have greater resonance. It will be possible to advance in these subjects when all political groups reach a commitment on nuclear issues.

Another mayor indicated that some nuclear zones, specially the ones being in the countryside, depressed or without industrial activity, have a complex of inferiority,. These zones are always chosen to locate interim storage facilities or this kind of facilities. The siting process needs to build credibility.

As a first conclusion two types of problems were perceived:

a) political commitment at high level.
b) social acceptance.

Why do politicians usually avoid to be involved in nuclear issues? Talking of nuclear increases or reduces the number of votes?

The role of ecologists, who often show recalcitrant positions, was also pointed out.

Marià Vila d'Abadal stated that ecologists should add value to the project, like in Oskarshamm where the need to involve them was stated as they had the possibility to provide solutions, independently of being in favour or against nuclear energy.

L. Arranz insisted on the importance to increase transparency in order to provide credibility to the project.

CIP and investigation topics

M. Martell presented the main objectives and the structure of the CIP project.

The CIP project tries to clarify aspects that are pending to solve in order to progress in the governance of radioactive waste in Europe.

Marià Vila d'Abadal also indicated that the CIP project must serve to support candidate municipalities in subjects as nuclear technology, radiological safety…etc.

In conclusion, the topics proposed to be investigated within the framework of the CIP project included:

- The definition of responsibilities and influence of the different stakeholders of radioactive waste governance in Spain, including the responsibility of the EC.

- The application of the legal and the institutional frameworks, including the European Commission.

- The dialogue between the political arena and the professional arena in the nuclear and radioactive fields including the implementation of the corporate responsibility of electrical companies and ENRESA.

A meeting could be organised in which specific sessions could be held by inviting national parliamentarians, local communities, professionals from different sectors and NGOs in order to discuss the way the nuclear issue is perceived under different viewpoints, such as the political, professional and associative. These sessions would allow the identification of gaps according to the different points of view.

L.Arranz indicated his interest in involving another expert, Mr. Pío Carmena, future president of the SEPR. The Group agreed on this point.

The meeting was concluded and a new meeting will be held at the end of October in Madrid.

3.2. Minutes of 2nd NSG Meeting

Minutes of the 2nd meeting of the Project Cowam in Practice

Ascó, 20th November 2007

Participants:

Alfredo Beltrán Gómez (AMAC)
Álvaro Moracho (AMAC)
Carlos Tapia Fernandez (UPC)
Daniela Russi (ENVIROS)
Juan Pedro Sánchez Yebra (AMAC)
Julio Santos Letón (AMAC)
Mariano Molina Martín (ENRESA)
Mariano Vila d'Abadal (AMAC)
Mercè Chiapella Micó (URV)
Meritxell Martell Lamolla (ENVIROS)
Natalia Muñoz Martínez (AMAC)
Pío Carmena Servert (SEPR)
Rafael Vidal Ibars (AMAC)

The objectives of the meeting were to plan the work within CIP Spain for the next two years and todecide upon the research topics to be carried out in the framework of the CIP project, as well as to agree on the calendar and contents of the workshops to be organized.

1. Topics of the research

Meritxell Martell and Mariano Vila d'Abadal proposed a research plan for the Spanish group, which includes four topics:

a) Influence of the municipalities in the national decision-making process (national forum, legal and institutional framework, responsibilities);

b) Site selection for the centralized interim storage facility: candidate municipalities, potentially affected communities;

c) Possibility of interacting with experts in the long run (research centre associated with the interim storage facility);

d) Integration of the facility in the context of a regional development programme.

In addition, they explained the case studies that will be analyzed by the Methodological Task Force in CIP. The group considers that the evaluation of EIA criteria to define affected communities and the approach of the UK to determine what is a volunteer community, an affected community and the decision-making process could be useful for the Spanish caseIn particular, in Spain there is discussion on the distinction between

"stakeholders" and "affected communities". For this reason, it will be very useful to receive some information on experiences in other countries. The case of the Bure laboratory and the integrated projects will be also interesting topics to analyse.

The examination of the Spanish National Commission in COWAM Spain will not bring about too many insights since it is a high political decision and it will be difficult to undertake interviews at that level.

2. The workshops and the visits

The National Facilitator together with AMAC has prepared a tight calendar before the elections to have background material ready for the decision on the interim storage facility. The Spanish group will organize four workshops on key issues of nuclear energy and radioactive waste. The proposed calendar is the following:

1. Barcelona, 24th and 25th January: "*Energy and climate change*";
2. Alicante, 14th and 14th February 2008: "*Governance of the radioactive waste*";
3. Córdoba, 26th- 28th March 2008: "*Safety and protection*";
4. Huesca, 28th- 29th Abril 2008: "*Sustainability and territorial development*".

Each workshop will be associated with a visit to a site related with nuclear energy and technological parks, i.e. respectively:

1. ZWILAG (Switzerland), 31st January- 1st February 2008
2. Habog (the Netherlands), 22th -23th February 2008
3. El Cabril (Spain), 28th March 2008
4. Technological Park WALQA (Spain)/ CERN (Ginebra)

In the case of the third workshop, the Spanish Society on Radiation Protection suggested to prepare a publication will be prepared to be distributed to the public, in order to spread information on the topics analysed in the workshops.

3. Success criteria for the project

Setting up success criteria is important in order to guarantee the success of the CIP project. A set of criteria was proposed within CIP, which will evaluate both the activities of the project at a national level and the project as a whole. In addition, these general criteria will be complemented with more specific ones, developed for each national group.

The criteria will evaluate:

1. The degree of participation in each national stakeholder group (NSG);
2. The quality of data and research;
3. The degree of satisfaction of the participants;

4. The degree of mutual information of the NSGs and the National Facilitator (NF);

5. Impact on the authorities, the relationships and on politics;

6. Quality of the CIP governance methodology;

7. Quality of results in terms of methodological instruments.

The criteria 1 and 2 will be revised especially in the first 18 months, and will be monitored in all meetings. The criteria 3 and 4 will be revised all along the project. The criteria 5 and 7 will be monitored in the second half of 2008 and in 2009.

The revision of these criteria should help giving recommendation for NF and the NSG president if necessary for the improvement of the project activities.

3.3. Minutes of 3rd Spanish NSG meeting

Madrid 2-3 July 2008

Attendants:

MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH NSG AND MTF

Organization	Name
AMPHOS	MERITXELL MARTELL
AMPHOS	BEATRIZ MEDINA
CERES	MERCÈ CHIAPELLA
CERES	SANTI ARISTE
ENRESA	MARIANO MOLINA
SEPR	LEOPOLDO ARRANZ
SEPR	PIO CARMENA SERVET
UPC	CARLOS TAPIA
AMAC	MARIÀ VILA D'ABADAL
AMAC	NATALIA MUÑOZ
AMAC	ARANCHA DEL ROSADO
AMAC	RAFAEL VIDAL IBARS
AMAC	FERNANDO GARCÍA
AMAC	ALFREDO BELTRÁN
AMAC	JORDI JARDÍ
Mutadis	GILLES HERIARD-DUBREIL
CEPN	THIERRY SCHNEIDER
IRN	DANIELA DIACONU
ARAO	METKA KRAJL
CEPN	SYLVAIN LAVELLE

OTHER ATTENDANTS

Organization	Name
C N GAROÑA	ALFREDO MUNTIÓN
AD QUALITAS, S.A.	LORENZO CARRETERO GUISADO
CÁTEDRA MEDIO AMBIENTE. UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA	ANTONIO JESÚS GONZÁLEZ BARRIOS
CÁTEDRA MEDIO AMBIENTE. UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA	MARIA VICTORIA GIL CEREZO
CÁTEDRA MEDIO AMBIENTE. UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA	YOLANDA MARÍA LEÓN FERNÁNDEZ
CEDER MERINDADES	JOSE L. RANERO LÓPEZ
CSN	ALBERTO TORRES PÉREZ
CSN	ANTONIO COLINO MARTÍNEZ
CSN	INÉS URBANO

CSN	JULIO BARCELÓ
CSN	Mª PAZ MIER DEL CASTILLO
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL PROTECCIÓN CIVIL Y EMERGENCIAS	MARTA GARCÍA BURGUÉS
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL PROTECCIÓN CIVIL Y EMERGENCIAS	PILAR LÓPEZ FERRANDO
ENRESA	CELIA CERCADILLO
ENRESA	JOSE LUIS GONZÁLEZ GÓMEZ
ENRESA	NIEVES GARCÍA SANTA CRUZ
ENRESA	PEDRO CARBONERAS
HOSPITAL DE SANT PAU	Mª CARMEN ESQUÉ
JEFE DEL ÁREA DE DESMANTELAMIENTO ADES	JOSÉ LUIS REVILLA
MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, TURISMO Y COMERCIO. SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENERGÍA NUCLEAR; DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE POLÍTICA ENERGÉTICA Y MINAS	ELVIRA HERNANDO VELASCO
NUCLENOR	ANTONIO CORNADÓ
NUCLENOR	ELÍAS FERNÁNDEZ CENTELLAS
TECNATOM	BEATRIZ GOMEZ ARGÜELLO
UNESA	MANUEL IBAÑEZ
AMAC	AGUSTÍ JORDÀ ESTEBAN
AMAC	ANTONIO GRAU RIBES
AMAC	ANTONIO TORREBLANCA
AMAC	CARME JORNET BATISTE
AMAC	DOLORS JORNET BATISTE
AMAC	ENRIQUE DOMÈNECH PASCUAL
AMAC	NOELIA IZQUIERDO
AMAC	JAUME ANGUERA MONTÉ
AMAC	JAUME FERRÚS GRAU
AMAC	JOAN ORTIZ BIARNÉS
AMAC	JORDI MONTORNES DAURA
AMAC	JOSEP MONTAÑA JORNET
AMAC	JUAN ANTONIO JORDÀ ANGUERA
AMAC	LLUIS FAIGET DE LA FUENTE
AMAC	M. CINTA ANGUERA RIBES
AMAC	M.CINTA BORRELL BATISTE
AMAC	M.DOLORS JORNET BATISTE
AMAC	MARGARITA DAURA BIARNÉS
AMAC	MARÍA JOSÉ GARCÍA SÁNCHEZ
AMAC	MIQUEL PEREZ SERRA
AMAC	PABLO MESA HERNÁNDEZ
AMAC	PAU DANIEL SERRANO DE YZAGUIRRE
AMAC	RAMÓN SERRA GIRALT

AMAC	SERAFÍ DAURA FAIGET
AMAC	Francisco Javier García González
AMAC	LUIS ARRANZ LÓPEZ
AMAC	VALENTINA MIJANGOS
AMAC	ANGEL CUESTA DOMÍNGUEZ
AMAC	JAVIER HERRERO PAYO
AMAC	ANGEL NAVARRO
AMAC	LUCIO BODEGA
AMAC	CARME PELEJÁ
AMAC	JESUS BARREDO
AMAC	ANTONIO GARCIA MARTÍNEZ
AMAC	JESUS TOME RANDO
AMAC	JOSE ANGEL DIAZ
AMAC	JOSE LUIS RANERO
AMAC	JUAN ESTEBAN RUIZ
AMAC	FRANCISCO JAVIER DEL RÍO ROMERO
AMAC	MARÍA TIERRASECA ORTÍZ
AMAC	RICARDO FERNÁNDEZ GUEVARA
AMAC	LUIS MARIA GÓMEZ
AMAC	MATILDE PELGRÍ TORRES
AMAC	JOSÉ LUIS APARICIO
AMAC	LEO CERVELLÓ
AMAC	NÉLIDA MARTÍN HERNÁNDEZ
AMAC	CARME AMORÓS
AMAC	FRANCESC CASTELLNOU
AMAC	JAUME ACHE
AMAC	JAUME CEDÓ MAURI
AMAC	JAUME CEDÓ RIGALT
AMAC	JOSEP. M. CALLAU
AMAC	MONTSE PAGÉS
AMAC	ROSA M. BENEDICTO
AMAC	SANTIAGO BORRAS
AMAC	VICENÇ SERRANO
AMAC	ROSA MARÍA ECHEVARRIETA
AMAC	GEMMA CARIM

1. AGENDA OF THE MADRID NSG MEETING

The meeting addressed the following topics over the two days in different sessions:

Wednesday, 2nd July

- Opening session
  Mrs. Purificación Gutiérrez (Secretary of CSN)
  Mr. Jorge Lang-Lenton (Director of the administrative division of ENRESA)
  Mr. Rafael Vidal (President of AMAC)
  Moderator: Mrs. Meritxell Martell (National Facilitator of NSG)

- Session 1: *The CIP Project*
  Mr. Gilles Heriard Dubreil (Mutadis)
  Mr. Thierry Schneider (CEPN)
- Session 2: *Cowam in Practice in Europe*
  Daniela Diaconu (IRN, Romania), Metka Krajl (ARAO, Slovenia), and Gilles Hériard-Dubreil (Mutadis, France)

- Session 3: *Panel on Energy and Radioactive Waste Management in Spain*
  Mr. Jorge Lang-Lenton (Director of the administrative division of ENRESA)
  Mr. Juan Carlos Lentijo (Technical Director of Radiation Protection of CSN)
  Moderator: Mr. Marià Vila d'Abadal (AMAC)

- General Discussion

Thursday, 3rd July

- Session 4: *Panel about technical issues on radioactive waste management.*
  Mr. Jose Antonio Gago (ENRESA)
  Mr. Pio Carmena (Vicepresident of the Spanish Radiation Protection Society, SEPR)
  Mr. Carlos Tapia (UPC)
  Mr. Eduardo Gallego (UPM)
  Moderator: Mr. Francisco Fernandez (CSN Adviser)

- Session 5: *Panel about social issues regarding radioactive waste management*
  Mr. Marià Vila d'Abadal (AMAC)
  Mrs. Mercè Chiapella (CERES – URV)
  Moderator: Mr. Leopoldo Arranz (SEPR)

- *Closure Session by Members of the Follow up presentation of the CSN in the Congress.*
  Mrs. Pilar Unzalu (PSOE)
  Mr. Jordi Janè (CIU)
  Mr. Javier Gómez Armendrail (PP)

2. OPENING SESSION

The meeting is opened by Mrs. Meritxell Martell, National Facilitator of NSG, who briefly explained the CIP project in Spain and the activities undertaken in the framework of CIP in 2008.

Mrs. Gutierrez welcomed all the participants at the seminar on behalf of Mrs. Carmen Martinez Ten, president of CSN. She mentioned the importance of nuclear energy as an element of economic development. Nuclear energy is currently in the climate change debate and part of the energy policy due to the increasing demand of emerging countries. The regulatory authority in Spain, CSN, has a neutral stance regarding nuclear issues. It has to contribute to the nuclear discussion as a technical, solid and independent perspective, in order to protect the environment and the population.

Mr. Lang-Lenton excused the assistance of Mr. Alejandro Pina, president of ENRESA. He presented to the assistants the objectives and the background of the COWAM programme and the involvement of ENRESA in the different COWAM projects. He also mentioned the COWAM Spain project which was carried out over two years, from 2004 to 2006.

Finally, Mr. Vidal, President of AMAC, explained the involvement of local actors, and in particular, municipalities with nuclear facilities, in radioactive waste management. He also described the involvement of local actors in the CIP NSG in Spain.

3. SUMMARY OF SESSION 1. *Cowam in Practice Project.*

European Programme of Cooperative Research on Radioactive Waste Governance

Mr Heriard presented the European project COWAM IN PRACTICE (CIP), including a short description of the previous Cowam projects.
The objectives of the CIP project are:

- To contribute to actual progress in the governance of radioactive waste management (RWM) in participating countries
- To increase societal awareness, support engagement of local stakeholders and communities,
- To capture the learning from the experience in CIP countries and recommend European guidelines at EU 27.

The project analyses five national processes on radioactive waste management (RWM) and aims at developing best practices and guidance for the application (implementation and improvement) of new inclusive governance of RWM approaches at the European level. The five countries involved in CIP have set up a National Stakeholder Group (NSG) where discussions regarding the current programmes of radioactive waste management take place and a prospective case study is being developed.
The first NSG meeting in the different countries took place around summer 2007. During this first meeting the objective of CIP project was presented. A second meeting

was held in autumn 2007 with the European Core Group in order to share research requests from the five countries and to identify relevant issues and research material for each country. In 2008 two meeting of NSG will take place and at the end of 2009, a prospective case study for each country will be elaborated.

Current developments of the methodological investigations

Mr Thierry Schneider presented the current developments of the methodological investigations undertaken by the Methodological Task Force (MTF), which are the purpose of the background material and the research briefs. The MTF provides material for the NSG, allows for NSG input and develops a transversal thematic analysis. These developments are focused on three themes:

- Theme 1.Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing RWM
- Theme 2. Structuring local communities and development of local democracy for engagement in RWM governance
- Theme 3. Long term issue for a sustainable governance of RWM.

Each of these themes was further developed by Mr. Thierry Schneider.

4. SESSION 2: COWAM IN PRACTICE IN EUROPE

CIP IN ROMANIA, Mrs. Diaconu (INR)

A representative of the Institute For Nuclear Research – Piteşti, Mrs. Diaconu, who is the national facilitator in Romania, presented the project CIP in Romania.
Mrs. Diaconu introduces the nuclear situation in Romania and the RWM before and after 1989, when the decentralization in a democratic society was predominant in the local authorities.
The case of a Low and Intermediate Level waste site selection was described as well as how the local community is currently taking part in the present in the decision making process regarding RWM.
The subjects addressed in the NSG- Romania are focused on offering a Methodological Support for Developing a Decision Making Process. This theme is addressed by CIP Expert as well the to creation of the Local Committees in Europe and the proposal for the Statute of Local Committees “Cernavoda Zone”.

In this regard, Mrs. Diaconu explained the situation in Saligny, because the Saligny Local Council requested ANDRAD to develop the communication process to inform the population. The local council will ask for a community agreement.

The creation of a Local Committee in association with Cernavoda municipality shall ensure the necessary support for counter expertise of the decisions taken by the national organizations.

CIP IN SLOVENIA. Mrs. Metka Kralj (ARAO)

Ms. Kralj, as the CIP facilitator in Slovenia, presented the project objectives for the CIP programme in Slovenia. The main objectives are to analyse inclusive governance and improve public participation in LILW repository siting, as well as to contribute to the improvement of public acceptance of radioactive waste management programs.
Regarding the LILW repository siting, Ms Kralj presented the status of the site selection procedure until the public hearing for the optimal option will be taken in 2008 and the public participation opportunities.
Ms Kralj reviewed also the three CIP meetings which have taken place in Slovenia and explained the next steps to the future. She also defined an integral decision making proces in the LILW repository siting and licensing as the most important aspect which responds to opinions, standpoints and demands of key stakeholders, including the public.

CIP IN FRANCE. Mr. Gilles Hériard Dubreil (MUTADIS)

Mr. Hériard-Dubreil, as CIP facilitator in France, presented the activities, objectives and participants of the French NSG.
Common concerns and questions to be investigated by the French NSG are:

- Practical implementation of the concept of reversibility for a deep geological disposal:
- Processes for identifying, selecting and accompanying a site for the management of radium-bearing and graphite waste;
- Integration between local and national governance levels, including the contribution of current national dialogue processes;
- Economic development of territories as a condition of vigilance in long-term management of radioactive waste

NSG 2 has started the investigations on reversibility, have undertaken a state of the art and detected the need to strengthen local participation in these reflections. Mr. Hériard-Dubreil explained the supporting local actors inquiry on practical reversibility.

5. SESSION 3: PANEL on ENERGY AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SPAIN

Presentation by Mr. Jorge Lang-Lenton, ENRESA

In this presentation, Mr. Jorge Lang-Lenton explained the current energy situation at the international level and at the European level. He described the possible energy options (renewable coal, oil, energies, hydrogen).
The management of the radioactive waste in Spain is carried out by ENRESA and Mr. Lang Lenton explained the situation of radioactive waste in Spain and he described the economic aspects. Finally, the objectives developed in the plan of investigation and development 2004-2009 was explained by Mr. Lang-Lenton.

Presentation by Mr. Lentijo, CSN

Mr. Lentijo presented the basic elements associated to security and safety in the RWM: legal framework; operative and technical areas, and social aspects.
Regarding the legal and normative areas, he described a normative pyramid: from the IAEA recommendations to the national laws and international treaties.
The RWM from the point of view of CSN was described also in this presentation regarding the operative and technical areas of competence.
The social aspects pointed out by CSN are basically: social acceptance, Aarhus convention, national and international laws.

Presentation by the NSG President in CIP Spain, Mr. Fernando García

Mr. Garcia presented the situation of Cowam Spain and explained the involvement of Spanish local authorities in the decision making process. He described the different activities and meetings that the Spanish NSG is carrying out over the three years of the CIP project.

6. SESSION 4: PANEL ON TECHNICAL ISSUES IN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT.

The panel about technical issues associated with radioactive waste management included the following presentations:

Presentation by Mr. José Antonio Gago, ENRESA

Mr. Gago gave a presentation on the transport and packaging of radioactive waste. Transport is the unique activity that is undertaken outside the nuclear power plants and, therefore, closer to the public. It is for this reason that it is important to consider all the risks and take all the precautions whilst transporting radioactive waste.
ENRESA is planning for the Long Term storage of RW around 650 transport operations in 20 years.
Mr. Gago explained the packaging requirements, as well as the trials needed to prove their quality.
The risk associated to the transport of radioactive waste comes basically from the manipulation of great amount of toxic radioactive products for humans. Generally, the studies undertaken indicate insignificant risks and more advantages of the train usage compared to the highway.

Presentation by Mr. Pio Carmena, SEPR
Mr Pio Carmena gave a presentation on the effects of radiation. The presentation included a brief description of basic concepts regarding safety and radiation protection, like activity, doses or radioactivity.
Mr. Carmena explained the effects of nuclear facilities on natural doses and he pointed out the most important radiation warning networks, such as the RAR, REVIRA and PVRA networks in Spain to control and monitor radiation.
As a conclusion it was pointed out that the Radiation Protection system in Spain has been implemented and tested to verify and identify the variation of the parameters

before they became significant. These radiation levels are controlled by authorized organizations, such as CSN and local authorities.

Presentation by Mr. Carlos Tapia, Technical University of Catalonia (UPC)

Mr. Tapia presented the fundamental safety principles established by the IAEA. These are:

Principle 1: Responsibility for safety
Principle 2: Role of government
Principle 3: Leadership and management for safety
Principle 4: Justification of facilities and activities
Principle 5: Optimization of protection
Principle 6: Limitation of risks to individuals
Principle 7: Protection of present and future generations
(Principle 8: Prevention of accidents
Principle 9: Emergency preparedness and response
Principle 10: Protective actions to reduce existing or unregulated radiation risks

He explained these principles and the responsible authorities which make possible the implementation of each of these principles.

7. SESSION 5: PANEL ON SOCIAL ISSUES REGARDING RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Mrs. Chiapella, CERES
Mrs. Chiapella presented the sociological studies, included the results of surveys, undertaken by CERES over the last five years. She presented several social characteristics of the seven nuclear areas in Spain.
The main outcomes that Mrs. Chiapella pointed out were:

- Differences and similar characteristics of the social demography between the different nuclear zones.
- Main concerns of the inhabitants of those nuclear areas, such as lack of business opportunities, public transport, etc.
- Perceptions and nuclear positioning.
- Level of information of the population in nuclear activities.

According to Mrs. Chiapella, the results of the studies undertaken present many differences between the social aspects in nuclear areas, and the standardization in the decision making process is not recommended.

Mr. Marià Vila D'Abadal, AMAC
Mr. Vila D'Abadal gave a presentation focusing on social acceptance of nuclear issues in Spain from the beginning of the operation of nuclear power plants until now. He explained the evolution of nuclear opinion in Spain which has been traditionally an antinuclear country. This position could have entailed a poor debate on nuclear issues at the political level.

The role of the local communities and the NSG is to contribute to have efficient information of nuclear issues, especially in the affected municipalities in nuclear areas, such as the correct knowledge of the emergency plans.

It was pointed out that the decommissioning of nuclear facilities generates some socioeconomic problems, such as unemployment. In addition, the lack of involvement of the government in this kind of processes makes it even more difficult for the municipalities which have decommissioned nuclear facilities.

Nowadays, there is an increase in trust and transparency in information and this contributes to an improvement of the social acceptance. The Long Term storage of RW siting process in Spain presents as an opportunity for the social debate because it is promoting public participation.

8. CLOSURE SESSION BY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT WHO ARE PART OF THE COMMISSION OF THE FOLLOW UP OF CSN

Congress representatives from three political parties (PSOE, PP and CiU) have presented the position of their political parties regarding radioactive waste management in Spain and the different initiatives which are being supported in order to provide solutions to the issue of radioactive waste. The representative of the governing political party, represented by Mrs. Pilar Unzalu, supported the creation of a centralised interim storage facility and explained the work of the Interministerial Commission and the Advisory Technical Committee to study the conditions for locating this facility. The decision-making process is being undertaken with transparency.

3.4. Minutes of 4th NSG meeting

Enresa
C/Emilio Vargas, 7, Madrid

25th November 2008

PARTICIPANTS

Mariano Molina	ENRESA
Jorge Lang-Lenton	ENRESA
Celia Cercadillo	ENRESA
Meritxel Martell	Amphos 21
Beatriz Medina	Amphos 21
Gabriel Ruiz del Olmo	AMAC
Gemma Carim	AMAC
Rafael Vidal	AMAC
Xavier Borras	AMAC
Gil Martí	AMAC
Pedro Sanchez	AMAC
Julio Santos	AMAC
Marià Vila D'abadal	AMAC
Arancha Rosado	AMAC
Gerardo Casado	AMAC
Cynthia REAUD	CEPN
Thierry Schneider	CEPN
Eduardo Gallego	UPM
Phil Richardson	Galson Sciences
M. Chagneaud	GIP Bure
Pio Carmena	SEPR
Elisa Vila	AMAC
Agustín Alonso	UPM
Rafael Rodrigo Villate	AMAC
Maria Victoria Gil Cerezo	University of Cordoba Chair

Excused:
Fernando García, AMAC
Merce Chiapella CERES
Carlos Tapia, UPC

The objectives of this meeting consisted of summarising the results obtained in the CIP seminars in Spain during 2008 and discussing the research brief of the French case study of Bure as well as the contribution from the debate in the UK.
The participants were welcomed by Mr. José Luis González (ENRESA), Head of International Relations Department at ENRESA.

Balance of CIP seminars and presentation of the results
MERITXELL MARTELL (AMPHOS 21)

The main objective of Cowam project in Spain is to improve long-term governance in RWM. Mrs Meritxell summarized the NSG and CIP meetings and explained the methodology of the project. The CIP project in Spain addresses the main priority of the Spanish government in this field which is the Centralised Temporary Storage of Spent Fuel and High Level Waste.

Mrs Martell presented the contents and main conclusions of the different CIP seminars in Spain:

- ***Barcelona, Energy and climate change, January 2007***. In this seminar, the current challenges of energy supply, competitiveness and sustainability were presented. Nuclear energy was presented as a important component for the energy mix in Europe. The problem of radioactive waste management and the importance of social acceptance of nuclear facilities were discussed. An essential pillar of nuclear energy is guaranteeing safety and radiological protection of humans and the environment.
- ***Cordoba, Safety and radiation protection of radioactive waste management, March 2007***. In this seminar the need of an interim storage facility in Spain was explained, and also the need to communicate the technical risk in an understandable language. Working groups were organised in order to brainstorm on the main questions regarding radioactive waste management in Spain and the current national strategy. The questions were formulated from the stakeholders at the local level and responded in a session by a group of experts. The outcome of this project has been a Qs & As document for the Interim Storage facility in Spain.
- ***Huesca, Sustainability and local development, April 2007.*** This seminar was addressed mainly at businessmen living close to nuclear areas, who may encounter difficulties associated to the nuclear 'stigma'. Trade sector representatives were invited to this seminar. The interim storage facility will be associated to a technological research platform and an industrial park, aiming to facilitate local development in the area.
- ***Madrid,. Radioactive Waste management in Spain at present, July 2008***. This seminar intended to summarise the main results and conclusions from the previous meetings. Members of the Follow up committee of the CSN in the Congress were invited to provide their point of view on the current situation of radioactive waste management in Spain.

Besides these meetings visits to the Interim storage facility of Habog in the Netherlands were organised by AMAC in the context of the CIP programme.

The key issues discussed in the framework of the CIP Spain project have been the definition of responsibilities; the description and understanding of the fundamental principles in safety and radiation protection, risk perception and risk communication, a sociological analysis of nuclear areas regarding their point of view of the interim storage facility and the relationship of the national *versus* local interests in the decision making process.

Objective and methodology of the research on sustainable territorial development
THIERRY SCHNEIDER

This research brief emerged from the questioning of several NSG, and notably the Spanish one, related to economic development around radioactive waste management facilities. In order to address this issue, it was proposed to explore some current experiences in Europe and to discuss the lessons learned with NSG members in order to draw the conclusions of the research brief.

Among the objectives of this presentation, the analysis of procedures put in place to develop the local economy around radioactive waste installations was briefly explained.

Mr Schneider explained the three main fields of interest (themes) for the CIP project:

1. Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing RWM. The concept of "affected communities" is not always an administrative decision, and it should not correspond to the legal limits, an example of this is described in the Bure Laboratory. In this theme, the integrated analysis of sustainable territorial development is included.
2. Structuring local communities and development of local democracy for engagement in RWM governance. The Belgium experience regarding the selection of the place for a low and intermediate level waste facility and local associations have been organised is a useful case study within this theme.
3. Long term issue for a sustainable governance of RWM. In this theme, the topic of practical governance of reversibility is considered.

The situation of the different participant countries was summarized in the presentation:

- The Slovenian situation is centred in the location of a disposal for LILW. There is a discussion upon the low term vigilance and management of the disposal because of the competence between communities.
- The debate in France is focused on the reversibility of the deep geological disposal and in the selection of a repository to the waste produced in the old graphite-gas facilities.
- In Romania the idea of the need of a radioactive waste repository is emerging due to the possible human health impacts.
- The UK situation was presented by Mr. Phil Richardson.

General context and historical evolution of the economic accompaniment around the Bure laboratory in France
CYNTHIA RÉAUD

Mrs. Réaud presents the situation in France regarding the Bure municipality and introduces the case of the repository location process: the 1991 Law, the construction of the repository in 1990 and the creation of GIPs.
The territory structures and different decision levels in France were explained (municipalities, federations of municipalities, counties and the regions).
The Bure Laboratory occupies two counties and two regions; therefore it depends of general Councils and two regional councils. Mrs. Réaud described the geographic and socio-economic context of territories around the Bure laboratory. These two regions have a low density of population, are far away from the main departmental cities and

young people are leaving these territories. The majority of active population in this area are blue-collar agricultural workers

Main processes associated with the Bure laboratory are contributing to economic development. Economic opportunities are directly associated with the construction and operation of the laboratory via ANDRA, but the Financial support managed by the GIPs and there is direct investments from waste producers.
A High Level Committee (HLC) has been created in order to coordinate and approve the initiatives of the various stakeholders. From 2006 the HLC pursues and reinforces the local support of the GIPs.
Close to the laboratory a technological centre has been built. The opportunities of employment for the construction of the first surface and underground installations ranges from 700 to 1000 people.

Description of the dedicated Public-Interest Group around the Bure laboratory
E. CHAGNEAU (GIP MEUSE)

Mr Chagneau presented the background of the GIPs. ANDRA undertook a geological research before the governmental authorization for the Bure Laboratory. During this period compensation was managed by ANDRA in order to help some local investments.

The Objectives of GIPs were defined with the 2006 law and these are:

- To manage any equipment designed to favour or facilitate the implementation and operation of the underground laboratory or repository;
- To perform regional or economic development actions, mainly in the "proximity zone" of the underground laboratory or of the repository (circular perimeter of 10 Km around the laboratory)
- To support training initiatives as well as actions relating to the development, including business-wise, and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge, notably in the fields investigated within the underground laboratory and in the framework of new energy technologies.

Mr. Chagneau described the evolution of the GIP financing from 2000 to nowadays. Since 2007 (since law 2006) the sum is 20 M€/year per GIP (maximum 30 M€) and is been paid by producers to the State via 2 taxes: "*Technological diffusion tax*" and "*Outreach tax*". The State transfers these amounts to GIPs.

The structure of GIP was pointed out. There is a president, who is the president of the General council, a director, a governing Board whose members shall serve 3 year-terms which comprises, a general assembly and an executive committee.

The decision process regarding the allocation of funds is structured by the GIP, in order to contribute to the territorial development. Mr. Chagneau suggested that due to the strict European regulations the GIP can not contribute to other projects.

GIP is supervised by a long-term charter of development which is adopted by each General Assembly. This charter is based on 4 major areas: Promoting economic development and employment, supporting local development, Structuring living departmental spaces, Supporting tourism activities and county image.

Funds-concrete actions were described. Some examples are: promoting economic development and employment, structuring living departmental spaces, strong partnership with the industrial sector.

Mr. Chagneau explained that the role of the executive committee should be a duty of the business sector. In this regard, the French government decided to create the High Level Committee in 2005, which means an improvement of the efficiency of the economic development around the Bure site, and the collaboration of the industrial sector to develop several projects in these territories and specifically in the "proximity zone".

As a conclusion, Mr Chagneau summarized the following aspects:

- The aim of GIP is to contribute and facilitate the local acceptance of a deep geological disposal.
- Sustainable development projects have to be elaborated on the basis of local initiatives and involvement of territorial actors. However, some difficulties may arise due to the lack of competences, experience or partnerships.
- There is a need to adapt the economic support over time depending on the different steps of storage creation.
- Interest of creating structures dedicated to funds management like GIP because there is a need to involve more closely local actors and to reinforce the objective of sustainable development of territories
- The need for "National solidarity", currently, first step by involvement of CEA, EDF, AREVA. For further steps, local territorial development has to be supported at a national level

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP IN UK
PHIL RICHARDSON (GALSON SCIENCIES)

Mr. Richardson summarises the experience in RWM in the United Kingdom and the issues related to community development. Firstly, the background of the process was explained. The independent Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CORWM) was set up in 2003 review the options for managing the UK's higher activity solid radioactive waste, and to make recommendations on the option, or combination of options, that could provide a long-term solution, providing protection for people and the environment. For these reasons, we adopted a staged approach, thinking about one question before moving to another. The CoRWM process combined consideration of the scientific evidence with a process of engaging with, and involving, stakeholders and members of the public.

In July 2006, CoRWM reported to Government. CoRWM's recommendations were founded on scientific knowledge in the UK and overseas, the results of public and stakeholder engagement (PSE), and ethical considerations. CoRWM took the view that geological disposal represents the best available long-term approach compared to other forms of management. Implementing disposal would take several decades and, until this process was complete, the safe and secure interim storage of the waste would be necessary.

Government accepted these recommendations. Towards the end of 2007, CoRWM was reconstituted with a largely new membership and new terms of reference and its role now is to provide independent scrutiny and advice to UK Governments on the long term management, including storage and disposal, of radioactive waste.

Following further recommendations, the government issued a “White Paper on Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal" (MRWS) on 12 June 2008. This sets out Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity wastes. The White Paper is accompanied by a call for communities to express an interest in discussing with Government the possibility of hosting a geological disposal facility.

The procedure lies in the decisions to participate as a community partnership by means of an expression of interest, before the government sent a letter to all the communities.

Mr. Richardson presented the benefits associated to hosting a geological disposal facility; such as the socioeconomical support and backing for the candidate community.

Open issues in RWMS in the UK were pointed out by the participants: one of the most important issues is the definition of “affected community”, because is differently treated in the legal procedures (such as EIA, SEA, Aarhus Convention).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

To conclude Mrs. Meritxell Martell, NSG Facilitator in Spain, invited Mr. Marià Vila d’Abadal and Mr. Jorge Lang Lenton (ENRESA) to briefly present the situation of radioactive waste management in Spain. They presented the decision-making process associated with the Interim Storage facility in Spain from the point of view of municipalities in nuclear areas and of the radioactive waste management agency respectively.

The need to create a Consortium or partnership similar to the GIP in France was pointed out as a means to manage economical development in the affected regions. This Consortium should involve the interested actors and the affected actors in the area.

The coordinator thanked the participants to the meeting.

3.5. Minutes of 5th NSG meeting

Day: Tuesday, 9th de June 2009
Schedule: 10,00h – 14,00 h
Location: AMAC, Gran Vía, 62, 10ª Planta, Madrid

PARTICIPANTS

Meritxel Martell	Amphos 21
Beatriz Medina	Amphos 21
Irene Kopetz	Amphos 21 CIP Methodological Task
Claire Mays	Force CIP Methodological Task
Sylvain Lavelle	Force
Mariano Molina	ENRESA
Celia Cercadillo	ENRESA
Merce Chiapella	URV - CERES
Marià Vila D'Abadal	AMAC
Arancha Rosado	AMAC
Gerardo Casado	AMAC
Leopoldo Arranz	SEPR
Josep Martínez	AMAC
Pedro Sánchez	AMAC
Julio Santos	AMAC
Gabriel Ruiz del Olmo	AMAC
Esteban Razola	AMAC
Jesús Barredo	AMAC
Jose Luís Aparicio	AMAC

Excused:
Pío Carmena (SEPR)
Natalia Muñoz (CSN)

Welcome and presentation of the agenda by the NF, Meritxell Martell (AMPHOS 21)

Mrs. Martell briefly summarized the objectives of CIP and explained the methodology of the project. The main objective of CIP is to improve the long-term governance in radioactive waste management (RWM) in the Europe through the analysis of five RWM processes in different countries. Mrs. Martell emphasised that the main topic addressed by the Spanish NSG regarding long term governance of RWM in Spain focussed on the main priority of the Spanish government in this field which is the siting a Centralised Temporary Storage facility of Spent Fuel and High Level Waste.

The agenda of the meeting can be found in Annex 1.

Sub-Session 1: Presentation and discussion of thematic results from an EU perspective

1.1 Presentation of the draft EU-Guidelines, by C. Mays

Mrs. Mays presented the objectives of EU Guidelines (EUG) which included: a) the review of materials developed by different methods across CIP in 5 countries; b) the development of best practices and guidance for the implementation and improvement of new inclusive RWM governance; and c) the delivery of key messages useful beyond the 5 countries. In this regard she informed the members of the Spanish NSG that the Steering Committee meeting held on 28-29 May in Paris has already provided some insights on this matter. .

The EU Guidelines should take into account the cultural differences among the countries, therefore Mrs. Mays emphasized that the opinions of the members of the Spanish NSG were relevant.
Mrs. Mays explained that the EUG: Key transversal messages for the EU level are identified on the basis of the CIP cooperative investigations under the following 3 themes:

- **Theme 1:** Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing RWM – *3 studies*
- **Theme 2:** Structuring local communities and development of local democracy for engagement in RWM governance – *4 studies*
- **Theme 3:** Long term issues for a sustainable governance of RWM – *2 studies*

Mrs. Mays asked the members of the Spanish NSG to help the CIP team choose the key messages, and the correct format of the document to be delivered. In order to do so, Mrs. Mays raised up the following questions:

- In which situations could it be useful for you to have a set of transversal European recommendations?
- Which messages are most important for you to transmit?

Ms Mays presented short descriptions about the investigation in the other 4 countries that, apart from Spain, are involved in the CIP Project and which are: France, Romania, Slovenia and the UK.

- **France:** The French NSG was interested in analyzing the methodology used and required to site a storage facility for HILW. The French law states that such a storage facility must be reversible. In this regard, the concept of reversibility must be legally defined by by 2015. The French NSG provided detailed contents on different meanings for the concept of reversibility and the contributions of the local actors on this issue.
- **Romania**: A site has already been selected for LILW in the municipality of Saligny, which is located next to the municipality of Cernavoda, which hosts a nuclear power plant.The aim of the Romanian NSG was to create a Local Committee in order establish an information and participation channel in the

context of the decision of the new facility. However, there are many difficulties in the creation of such a committee in Romania.

- **Slovenia:** Slovenia is in the process of identifying a siting place for the storage of LILW. Two communities are currently in competition to site the storage facility. The storage facility will be very close to both communities, but under the Slovenian law, only one of these communities will get the compensations. CIP has investigated how to solve the situation. Two partnerships, one per each community already exist.
- **UK:** the UK is in the process of siting a LILW storage facility. The government has established a strong voluntary process for local communities to host the storage facility and provides the opportunity to request for an expression of interest (EoI). The UK NSG investigates the concept of affected communities in order to better assess who should participate in the EoI.

Afterwards, Mrs. Mays presented recommendations made with regards to the 3 themes:

- **Theme 1: Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing RWM**
    - Framing : To allow the local actors to have a strong hand in defining the frame (= the understanding of what is important, what should come into consideration)
    - Flexibility : To set up structures and policies that accommodate the evolutions in community role and identity (An example is the Case of Slovenia)
    - Fit: To make sure that the structures and the policies take into account both the specific complexity of RWM, and the existing institutions and procedures (like EIA, regulatory requirements…)
- **Theme 2: Structuring local communities and developing local democracy.**

Mrs. Mays explained that there are different ways in which the community can make an active contribution for the well-being and the environment such as:

- The development and assessment of any proposal to site and build a RWM facility in their territorial context
- The quality of follow-up at every stage of the installation life cycle (until post-closure monitoring)
- The continuity of this long-term follow-up through inter-generational vigilance

In this regard, several recommendations were made regarding the capacities of local communities and actors to contribute for the well being and environment:

- The capacity of local communities & actors to assess the justification of siting a RWM facility in their particular territorial context
- The quality of multi-level governance articulation between different levels of decision makers
- The quality of local democracy on RWM issues
- The development of the necessary skills and know-how for the follow-up of the site
- The integration of RWM activities into a broader sustainable development project for the territory

- **Theme 3 Long term issues for sustainable governance**

  Mrs. Mays presented issues at stake regarding long term vigilance from the local stakeholders perspective such as:

- Creation of a sustainable surveillance system involving local stakeholders aiming at following:
  - Intergenerational transmission to contribute to the long term vigilance
  - Practical engagement of local actors

Mrs. Mays also presented a proposal of overarching principles related to the CIP EU Guidelines and which are summarised as follows:

- Need for a formal national policy, that a) responds to the requirements set out in each of the 3 themes b) makes it easy to respond to them c) Supports the different actors in their roles d) Ensures effective links between the different levels of decision and the different communities involved. In this regard it was stated that a working link between the different levels of the decision makers should be ensured.
- Need for communities which are not only concerned but also influential and sustainable
- Need to implement the policy through:
  - Specific working groups or other created bodies
  - Which have the necessary resources
  - Which can evolve as tasks change
  - With assured access to other decision levels (reciprocal duties and respected milestones)

1.2 Discussion

Several topics were raised during the discussion held within the Spanish NSG regarding the CIP EU Guidelines:

- It was stated the existence of differences among countries regarding the decision making process on radioactive waste management at the local level. The case of

Sweden was taken as an example, where municipalities took a very strong role in the decision making process. In addition, other countries like Romania are benefiting from the experience from other countries. In this regard, the Guidelines are considered to be a useful instrument to assess how future processes can be improved taking into consideration current processes. In this regard, less advanced countries can learn from more advances countries.

- It is not possible to extrapolate the administrative system between countries. In this regard, to set a reference administrative unit is complicated and the Guidelines should take this fact into consideration.

- Format: the CIP EU Guideline document should be easy to be translated and summarized, it should contain a maximum of 5 or 6 pages of recommendations and references to the reports in case further details are needed. The executive summary of the report should also be downloadable from the internet, should be around 2 pages and easy to be translated.

- The EU Guidelines proposed were considered to be too generic. For example, for the Spanish context, it was pointed out that the specific guideline that takes into consideration the quality of local democracy is valid, but as it is formulated, it is too generic and therefore it is difficult to apply it in practice.

- Health, safety and the environment should be considered priority topics in the EU Guidelines.

- EU Guidelines should focus on how to integrate participation so that the decision making process can be improved. In this regard, there are countries like Italy where there are many things to be done, and other countries like Slovenia and Romania that are learning fast from previous experiences.

- Guidelines should be focussed so that the local level has an effective impact on the decision making process.

Mrs. Mays pointed out that:

- It is expected to have an executive summary and a more detailed proposal regarding the EU-Guidelines by October 2009.
- It is also expected to have an agreement with the National Facilitators regarding translation of the documents by October.
- By January 2010 it is expected to have the final document.

The contents of the presentation on the draft EU-Guidelines undertaken by C. Mays can be found in Annex 2

Sub-session 2: A presentation and discussion of the prospective case study with a focus on the Spanish NSG thematic results

2.1 Presentation of the draft PCS by the NF

Mrs. Kopetz gave a presentation on the main findings obtained from the Spanish Prospective Case study (PCS). The presentation on the main findings of the Spanish PCS can be found in Annex 3.
A summary of the PCS translated to Spanish was provided by the NF to the members of the Spanish NSG some days in advance prior the meeting. During the meeting, the contents of this document were discussed by the members of the NSG. The summary document can be found in Annex 4. In order to facilitate the review of the summary of the PCS a document was facilitated to the members of the NSG to include comments. This document can be found in Annex 5.
The NF will gather all the comments and will develop a new version of the summary of the PCS that takes into consideration all the comments provided by the members of the Spanish NSG. This new version will be afterwards circulated among the members of the Spanish NSG for validation.

2.2 Discussion

Several comments were provided by the members of the Spanish NSG regarding the topics raised in the summary of the PCS:

- The conclusions developed during Cowam have not been followed by the Spanish government. For example, the Inter-ministerial Commission is not an "inter-administrative" body as it was requested in the Cowam Spain project (2004-2006). Therefore it has no decision making power to influence the Spanish process on radioactive waste management.

- There has not been enough involvement by the participants of Cowam to follow up the conclusions and recommendations developed in Cowam and therefore, there has not been a mechanism to check that the conclusions of that process were put in place. However, some members of the NSG mentioned that it has been in fact AMAC the only actor pushing for a commitment from the government to accomplish the COWAM conclusions.

Sub-Session 3: A shared analysis of the NSG process and perspectives on a possible continuation of NSG activities after 2009.

3.1 Presentation on EUG-Process Messages Interview Findings by S.Lavelle.

Mr. Lavelle gave a presentation on EUG-Process Messages Interview Findings. The main conclusion of the EUG- Process Messages Interview Findings were two: 1) the stakeholders in CIP do not expect and do not notice any transformation of the strategic game of the RWM actors b) they do expect and notice a transformation of the heuristic capacities of the RWM actors.
The contents of the presentation can be found in Annex 6.

3.2 Discussion

Mr. Lavelle already mentioned that there has been a strong discussion regarding the usefulness of CIP to the different national processes among the members of the Steering Committee.. In the same way, the Spanish NSG also discussed the usefulness of CIP in the Spanish national context:

- It was pointed out that CIP cannot contribute to the decision making process if there is a blockage of the decision making process at the national level, as it is the case for Spain.

- In general, members of the Spanish NSG observed an increase of capacity building regarding the decision making process as a result from the CIP process

- The activities undertaken in CIP entailed the involvement of different actors and contributed to the development of a democratic culture. This is believed to have an impact in the strategy followed by the different actors that might have a certain influence in the given national contexts. However, CIP per se has not a direct influence in the national context in Spain.

- CIP was considered as an adequate arena to discuss topics, not to negotiate. CIP could contribute to improve the methodology used in the decision making process, thus CIP can contribute to discuss “how” not “when” or “with whom”.

- CIP is a European project. Furthermore, CIP has been designed as a research project. It cannot therefore influence the national contexts as it is not its purpose to do so.

- It was stated that actors with decision making power were often not participating in the CIP Project as members of the NSG.

- The CIP Project has been regarded as a tool to advance in the decision making process. CIP has a certain influence in actors in charge of the decision making that are aware of the CIP project. In this regard it has been considered important to disseminate the results of COWAM to the broadest range of actors possible.

- CIP contributes to the development of a methodology to favour a change of attitude. However changing attitudes has been regarded to be a slow process and takes more time than the duration of a research project.

- It is important to acknowledge the importance of the results of CIP even though they might not entirely reflect some of the expectations.

- It was pointed out that in general, decisions are being made when the national level decides to initiate and be involved in the process. In this regard, in countries such as Sweden in which there was a high involvement of the local level and a strong interaction between the local and the national level, the national will was a key element. The problem is that radioactive waste issues at

the national level are often used for electoral purposes. The bodies that are competent in the decision making process are the ones who should take the initiative in the process. The local level cannot take the initiative on its own.

Claire Mays suggested the possibility to organise an additional meeting including the members of the NSG of all 5 countries involved in the CIP Project. This meeting would last at least one day and the expenses would be undertaken by the participants. The objective would be to put in common the results obtained by CIP.
The cost for participating in the meeting and for translation were considered the most important issues to take into consideration when assessing the possibility to participate in the meeting. It was agreed that the members of the Spanish NSG would consider this option and provide a response within the following weeks after the meeting.