

# ENTRIA

DISPOSAL OPTIONS FOR RADIOACTIVE RESIDUES:  
INTERDISCIPLINARY ANALYSES AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION PRINCIPLES

## Nuclear Waste Governance

19th REFORM Group Meeting, Salzburg – September 2, 2014

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← Demonstration for Energy Transition, Berlin, May 2014



Blocking Nuclear Transports  
Hamburg, August 2014 →

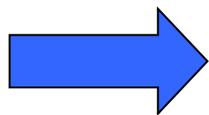


# Outline

- **Crisis** in Nuclear Waste Governance
- A **narrow framing** for NWG
- A different **framing**
- Defining **Governance**
- **New modes** of Governance

# Crisis in Nuclear Waste Governance

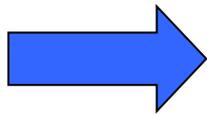
- governments and companies are **unable** or **unwilling** to take on the nuclear waste challenge
- decision makers have **allowed** for decades to store nuclear waste in temporary facilities
- absence of concerted long-term waste strategies (**muddling through**)
- highly complex safety, environmental, and health problems



**inconvenient truth:** still a long way off from having an **adequate** solution

# Narrow Framing

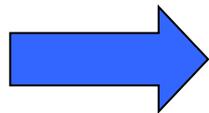
- Civilian use of nuclear energy **neglected** the input-side (mining) and the back end of nuclear fuel (disposal)
- companies' strategy: leaving the problem to **future generations** (*private goods – public bads*)
- **top-down** (government) organised process / marginalising citizens concerns and anti-nuclear movements
- **(positivistic) belief** that science / engineering can solve the problem



worldwide **no operating deep geological disposal facility!**

# Different way of Framing

- **many dimensions**, anti-nuclear-movements, public opinion, political-science relations ...are relevant in the site-selection process
- **strong (local) opposition** to storage / geological disposal and site explorations (new alliance / networks)
- **new conflicts** within states-industrial nuclear complex and between governments and companies about responsibilities, financing or public participation



**growing pressure** to solve the problem?

# Defining „Governance“

“[...] governance implies that **private actors are involved** in decision-making in order to provide common goods and that **non-hierarchical means of guidance** are employed [...] Where there is governance, private actors may be independently **engaged in self-regulation**, or a regulatory task may have been delegated to them by a public authority, or they may be regulating jointly with a public actor. This **interaction may occur across levels (vertically) or across arenas (horizontally)**”

*Adrienne Héritier (2002: 3), emphasis added by AB*

# Governance Approach

## to understand

- the turbulent history / the decades of controversy
- the complex set of formal and informal institutions
- the actors' strategies, values, interests and conflicts
- the power dependencies involved
- the level of action (multi-level governance)
- the blurring of boundaries and responsibilities
- the public distrust of government and industrial actors



***a wicked problem***

# New Modes of Governance

- investigation and evaluation of the past conflicts
- transparency and information, volunteerism
- inclusive participation, influence, right to veto and re-start possibilities at all steps of siting
- financial compensation to enable participation
- bringing together the public, the political and technical/scientific community
- local, regional and national contextualisation



precondition: **phase out ?**



## Construction Site NPP Brokdorf 1976



## Demonstration against a final Repository in Gorleben 2010

# The challenge

Nuclear Waste Governance is highly controversial

and first and foremost  
**a major democratic challenge**

not just a technical or scientific one!

# Thank you very much for your attention!

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