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Author(s): Nadia Zeleznik (ARAO), Milena Marega (REC)

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### Dissemination Level

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<b>RE</b>	restricted to a group specified by the partners of the CIP project	
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# Cowam In Practice

6th Framework Programme - Contract FI6W-036455

## **Prospective Case Studies: Country Reports on the Cooperative Investigation**

### **Slovenia**

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Prepared by:

Nadja Železnik, ARAO

Milena Marega, REC

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### LIST OF ACRONIMS

ARAO – Agency for radwaste management

CIP- Cowam in Practice

EIA – Environmental Impact assessment

HLW – High level waste

LILW – Low and intermediate level waste

LP –local partnership

NPP Krško – Nuclear power plant Krško

NGO – Non-governmental organization

NSG – National stakeholder group

RWM – Radioactive waste management

## BACKGROUND

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The use of nuclear energy has a strong tradition in Slovenia. In 1949 the Institute Josef Stefan was founded, devoted to research in physics, with great emphasis on nuclear physics. A few years later (1966) the research nuclear reactor TRIGA started to work in the vicinity of Ljubljana, to support its research. The first attempt to site a LILW repository in Slovenia was linked to the construction of the NPP Krško in the 70's. Only a technical ("technocratic") approach was used as was the case of many other countries at that time. When constructing the first NPP in Krško there was still a view that several NPP's would be built in Yugoslavia and that one centralized disposal facility for radioactive waste from all the NPP's would be prepared in the 80's. However, later on the idea of construction of several additional NPP was abolished due to serious political problems as well as economical ones. But the responsibility for the construction of LILW repository stayed. First attempts to site disposal facility in Slovenia failed in 1993 due to strong opposition at the local levels but also because there was no political support.

National agency for radioactive waste management ARAO as responsible organization started with second siting in 1995 by using mixed mode approach and in this way combining technical screening and public participation. It followed IAEA recommendations and was divided into 4 stages as described in the Figure 1. At the moment, there are 2 local communities which are voluntarily involved in the siting each with 1 potential location. They could withdraw at any moment. Also high compensation is offered to local communities as a partial reimbursement for the limited land use due to hosting a waste facility.

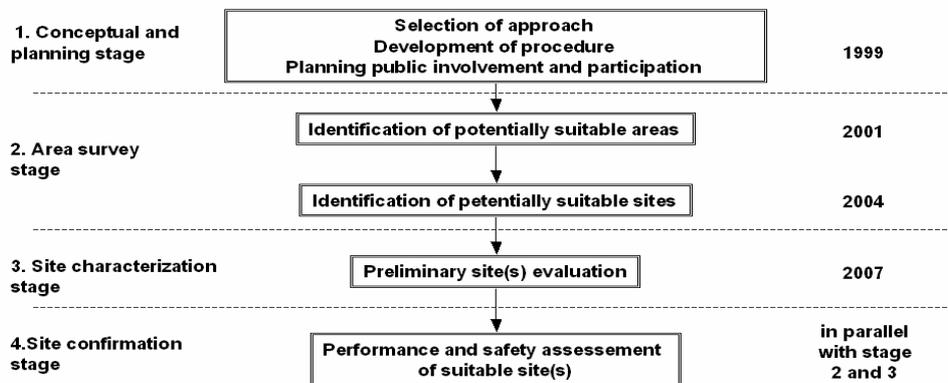


Fig. 1: Four stages of the site selection process.

In 2009 the siting is reaching its final phase with confirmation of one of the potential location in volunteering local community. The communities are involved in the preparation of the National spatial plan for LILW repository and also organized in local partnerships. The functioning of the LP is formal with participation in preparation of National spatial plan for LILW repository, EIA process and other formal administrative procedures and informal with discussion about field investigations, design solutions, safety, development possibilities due to compensation, societal and health issues. The local partnerships have responsibility to organize broader discussion between citizens and to form working groups, inform

the public, organize independent expert opinions. Although decision making process stays with local council and other bodies of local autonomy and LP has advisory role.

In Slovenia three categories of radioactive waste are distinguished: LLW, ILW and HLW. At the moment only a LLW/ILW repository is being discussed but including only short-lived waste. Sources of radioactive waste are mainly the NPP Krško (100 m<sup>3</sup> per year during operation period with tendency of yearly production not more than 50 m<sup>3</sup> → currently altogether about 2800 m<sup>3</sup> of LILW stored at the premises of NPP Krško). There is also waste which arises due to maintenance of NPP and due to different replacements. The largest volume of LILW waste is expected during decommissioning of NPP Krško, foreseen in 2023 (if there will be no prolongation of life time) in which more than 13.000 m<sup>3</sup> will be produced. The LILW also comes from medicine, industry and research activities (altogether about 80 m<sup>3</sup> with yearly production of 2 m<sup>3</sup> in the near future), mainly stored at the Central interim storage facility in Brinje near Ljubljana, but also at the producers premises. The waste originates only from civilian sources, as there is no military application of this kind. The total volumes of the LILW expected to be disposed off is given in Figure 2. The total sum gives two numbers, only the Slovenian waste volume or Slovenian and Croatian values.

<b>LILW Volume for disposal</b>	
<b>LILW type</b>	<b>Volume LILW (m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
<b>A. LILW from NPP Krško</b>	
LILW from NPP Operation	3.600
NPP Decommissioning LILW	13.000
Other NPP LILW	1.000
<b>Sum A</b>	<b>17.600</b>
<b>B. Other LILW</b>	
Brinje storage LILW	250
Research reactor Triga LILW Decommissioning	150
Repository Decommissioning LILW	200
<b>Sum B</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Sum 50% A + B</b>	<b>9.400</b>
<b>Sum A + B</b>	<b>18.200</b>

Table 1: Radioactive waste type and volume for disposal

At the moment Slovenian responsibilities regarding decision making in RWM are divided between a number of actors on different levels, from government, across several ministries, their agencies and boards, to local communities, waste producers, etc. On the operative level responsibility for RWM is with the Agency for Radwaste Management (ARAO). Its task is to assure efficient, safe and responsible management of all kinds of radioactive waste in Slovenia, from producers to the final deposition.

Regarding the siting and decision making process on site selection there are many players and their roles differ depending on the level of observation: general, basic, and local. Undoubtedly the state (through its different bodies) is involved, as well as local communities and NGOs. More concretely, on some basic level we have the following actors or groups of them:

- Radwaste Management Agency (ARAO) and other official bodies of Ministry for planning and environment, including technical experts;
- Nuclear sector, mainly the NPP Krško and the Slovenian owner of NPP Gen energija;

- Local communities, involved in the siting procedures;
- NGO on local or state level;
- Expert communities;
- Political parties;
- Media.

Decisions about RWM are therefore in the hand of the state, but regarding the location of the site of the LILW facility, the relevant local communities have in fact quite strong decision-making power. The nuclear sector is economically strong, though it is state owned. It is influencing the siting process through interaction with the state and local politics. The role of local communities involved in the siting process is ambivalent due to the public opposition to the facility being sited in their community, but wishing to receive high compensation offered by the state to community willing to accept the facility.

In Slovenia there is a number of NGO's focusing on environmental problems. Their activity is not coordinated and their power depends mainly on the level of harmonization of their attitudes with that of the concerned public. The government and/or local communities financially support most of them. With regard to nuclear energy they are mainly opposed to it. It is possible that during the siting process some new groups will emerge. The problem is, that some of them wishing to get political recognition through defending NIMBY attitudes in the local population stimulate the opposition to the siting of the repository by using rather controversial views and manipulating people.

Regarding attitudes toward RWM process, different media play different roles, depending on the occasion and nature of the event. They are not leading consistent policy with regard to RWM, but mainly emphasize the problems (what is in principle not bad), while not supporting search into the solution to the problem. Some of the reasons for this lie in inconsistent governmental policy toward the issue of RWM. The role of political parties is not transparent enough, but most often at the local level most parties are following the predominant public opinion on the siting of RWD although at the national level their position is different.

Respecting the DMP there are different organizations also represented in NSG Slovenia. The following institutions and organizations are invited, but not all are also presented at the meetings:

- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration
- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate
- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate
- Ministry of the Economy, Energy Directorate
- Gen energija company
- Krško Nuclear Power Plant
- Fund for Financing Decommissioning of the Krško Nuclear Power Plant
- Municipality of Brežice, LP Brežice
- Municipality of Dol pri Ljubljani, LP Dol
- Municipality of Krško, LP Krško
- REC
- Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman
- PIC-Legal-information centre for NGOs
- ZEG-Association of ecological movements of Slovenia
- Slovenian nuclear society
- University of Ljubljana
- ARAO

## PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

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Preparatory meetings started just after January 2007 with representatives from Krško, NPP Krško, Gen energija, REC and ARAO. At the first meeting the interests of all representatives clearly show that there was positive appreciation of organizing the NSG, but also that there have been some expectations that CIP Slovenia should help the interests of local stakeholders. There have been agreements on goals, participants, objectives and proposal for the first NSG meeting, schedule for June 20, 2007 in Krško. It was also decided that the program of work should be discussed at first meeting.

The first meeting of NSG Slovenia took place at 2007 June 20 in Krško with the following participants (the list provides the invited and those who actually participated):

<b>People invited</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Present</b>
Andrej Stritar, PhD, Director	Nuclear Safety Administration of the RS	
Ms. Metka Černelč, General Director	MESP, Spatial Planning Directorate	Suzana Zupanc Hrstar, MSc
Radovan Tavzes, MSc, General Director	MESP, Environment Directorate	
Igor Šalamun, PhD, General Director	ME, Energy Directorate	
Mr. Martin Novšak, Director	Gen energija	Jože Špiler
Mr. Stane Rožman, President of the Management Board	Nuclear Power Plant Krško	Ivan Špiler Ida Novak Jerele
Mr. Ivan Molan, Mayor	Brežice Municipality	Ivan Molan
Mr. Primož Zupančič, Mayor	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	Primož Zupančič Jože Virant Anica Valentinčič
Mr. Franc Bogovič, Mayor and President of CIP Slovenia	Krško Municipality	Franc Bogovič
Local partnership Brežice, Mr. Stane Preskar, Vice-President of CIP Slovenia	Brežice Municipality	Stane Preskar Ivan Polajžer
Local partnership Krško	Krško Municipality	Matej Drobnič Janko Hrovat Bojan Petan Anton Mustar
Ms. Milena Marega	REC	Milena Marega
	NGO	Tina Divjak Karl Lipič
Prof. Drago Kos, PhD	University of Ljubljana	Drago Kos
Prof. Marko Polič, PhD	University of Ljubljana	Marko Polič
Mr. Gilles H. Dubreuil, Director	Mutadis	Gilles H. Dubreuil
Ms. Renata Dacinger	RTV SLO	
Boštjan Končar, PhD, President	NSS	Boštjan Končar
Prof. Miran Veselič, PhD, Director	ARAO	Miran Veselič
Metka Kralj, PhD	ARAO	
Nadja Železnik, MSc, national facilitator	ARAO	Nadja Železnik

### **Agenda of the first meeting of the National Stakeholder Group (NSG):**

The 1.st NSG workshop ran in accordance with the agenda in the facilities of the City Hotel, Trg Matije Gubca 3, Krško. After the commencement address of the Director of ARAO, Miran Veselič, PhD, the President of the NSG and Mayor of Krško, Mr. Franc Bogovič, gave the framework for uniting with the European project CIP, which will take place in five EU countries from 2007 to 2009 inclusive. An outline of the work programme of CIP Slovenia (appendix 1) was prepared for the implementation of the first workshop, and guidelines and all other material for the implementation of the first meeting were given by the project co-ordinator MUTADIS.

9:30	Commencement address	Miran Veselič, Director of ARAO
	Introduction to the first meeting of CIP	Franc Bogovič, Mayor of the Krško Municipality and President of the NSG
9:45	Introduction of the participants of the meeting	Everyone
10:00	Presentation of the results of the COWAM 2 project and of CIP framework	Nadja Železnik, national facilitator, ARAO Gilles H. Dubreuil, co-ordinator of CIP
10:30	Specificities of comprehension of the nuclear problem in Slovenia	Drago Kos, Marko Polič, University of Ljubljana
11:00	Break	
11:30	Specific goals, principles of CIP functioning and proposal of the content for the project in Slovenia	Milena Marega, Director of REC
13:00	Lunch	
14:00	Research assignments in CIP and Slovenian expectations	Gilles H. Dubreuil, co-ordinator of CIP Nadja Železnik, national facilitator
15:00	Definition of the success criteria	Nadja Železnik, national facilitator
15:45	Formalities (agreement, next meeting, other) and conclusion	Franc Bogovič, Mayor of the Krško Municipality and President of the NSG

Each introductory presentation, which ran according to the agenda, was followed by a discussion with proposals, opinions, incentives and requirements, which are gathered under the following items:

### **EXPECTATIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS (in addition to those proposed within CIP):**

- new ideas for inclusion of the public
- how national stakeholders participate in the partnership
- how to reach a consensus for the inclusion of facilities in the space
- a compilation of various views
- agreement on the content, process of the NSG
- conversation about the subjects, exchange of opinions
- pragmatic approach and substantively reasoned dialogue
- how to find trust among the stakeholders
- how to manage the disposal facility until development
- elimination of delays in integration
- to get to know the CIP project and players in LPs
- experience regarding the notification of the public
- novelties in legislation
- closer co-operation between the LPs
- comprehension of the width and diversity of interests
- needs for improvement of LPs
- exchange of integration practices
- estimation of the so far existing functioning of LPs and of the needs of players
- improvement of understanding between the stakeholders

- all participants should contribute to the NSG in a constructive (positive) manner, although on different denominators

#### **Work plan for CIP Slovenia:**

1. Presentation of the COWAM project – results, and of the new CIP project
2. Situation regarding the integration of the disposal facility in the space in Slovenia –
3. Functioning of local partnerships in Slovenia – situation and analysis
4. International experience regarding the integration of disposal facilities in the space (with the emphasis on the integration management)
5. European energy image and plans in Slovenia
6. Responsibilities of both owners of the Nuclear Power Plant Krško

#### **Proposals of the participants regarding the GOALS OF THE NSG:**

1. To estimate / assess the so far existing practices of participation management in Slovenia;
2. To identify problem areas, hindrances and challenges;
3. To determine which of these areas require research or exchange of experience / practices with other European countries;
4. To prepare recommendations together;
5. Quality of life and sustainable development of all parties involved.

More precise the question raised were :

- agreement on how to continue, to assess the needs and recommendations for good results, clearly defined purpose of LPs, distinguishing and treatment of matters
- to structure the attitude of the municipality towards the disposal facility (a too large organism),
- the question of affected areas;
- procedural and legal aspects of the co-operation of the public
- to ensure actual inclusion of the stakeholders at the national level in the CIP project
- real (equity + equality) relationships between players, true consideration of opinions
- duration of local partnerships, continuation after the selected location
- to form a legal approach (for identification of the location)
- CIP »too late«, yet welcome
- strengthening of trust, transparency, inclusion of NGOs,...
- expert solutions, exchange of experience
- connection of LPs from various areas
- inclusion of state institutions as well
- harmonization of political interests

#### **Proposals of participants regarding the PRINCIPLES of the functioning of the NSG:**

- clarity
- transparency
- judgement and co-operation in decision-making
- information
- co-operation in decision-making
- equality
- expertise (independent judgements), realistic influence on the environment
- capability of judging the facts (collective clear understanding of the problem)
- compromise regarding key matters
- level of trust (from the state downwards)
- definition of individual problems, to not mix everything
- to structure the attitude of the municipality
- principle of publicity
- psychological »aspect«
- orientation towards the future

### **PROBLEM AREAS, which are important for the participants**

- compensation, other ways of indemnities or support for the area
- distinguishing of old problems from the new subjects
- analysis of the urban development of the area
- psychological contamination of the facility
- presentation of the research already carried out
- who is the one making the final decision
- the role of the local partnership
- making decisions and the role of LPs in this process
- compensations – alternative approaches
- integral analysis of the development of the area – influences of the NPP Krško
- methodology of estimating the influence of the disposal facility

### **PROPOSAL OF TOPICS FOR THE NEXT MEETINGS**

1. Outline of the integration procedure for the disposal facility, which is under way, and the review of the temporal dynamics from the viewpoint of new legislation, ...
2. Legal aspects of the regulation on compensations for the limited use of space
3. Situation (SWOT analysis) of the LP after a year and a half of functioning
4. Areas of research at the EU level
5. Intentions of the state regarding the strategic facilities in this area (airport, second block, LILW disposal facility, ...)
6. Other proposals:
  - to invite the decommissioning fund as well,
  - to monitor the functioning of LP according to indicators (i.e. whether LPs are representative),
  - to define the purpose of the NSG even better,
  - how and according to which criteria is the final decision regarding the integration of the disposal facility made;
  - where are the critical points, where communication should be improved.

At the end of the meeting, all participants signed the agreement on co-operation with the co-ordinator of the project, Mr. Dubreuil (MUTADIS), and the President of the NSG, Mr. Bogovič (the Krško Municipality). It was agreed that the signature of those not attending should be obtained by the national co-ordinator, who also sends out the agreements to appropriate addresses. Due to the temporal overburdening, it was agreed that the item on success criteria should be removed from the agenda. The participants shall review the proposal regarding the success criteria and send their observations to the national co-ordinator (Ms. N. Železnik, ARAO) by September 2007.

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## **COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATION: MAIN RESULTS**

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### **SECOND NSG WORKSHOP**

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According to the agenda the 2.nd National Stakeholder Group Workshop took place in Brežice municipality on 10.01.2008 (list of invited and participants in Appendix 2). After the opening address of the national coordinator, the NSG President and Mayor of Krško municipality Mr Franc Bogovič presented the framework for future activities of the CIP project, which has been running in five EU member states from 2007 to 2009. The framework is provided by the “CIP Slovenia work programme”, adopted at the

first workshop on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2007 in Krško, and a proposal adopted at the first NSG meeting and recorded in the minutes.

For meeting execution the following materials were prepared with corresponding presentations:

- Preliminary SWOT analysis, carried out by means of contributions sent in advance, and a preliminary analysis extract (Appendix 3);
- Local partners' approach to finding the LILW repository location in Belgium;
- Types of compensation and other financial incentives for local communities with nuclear facilities;
- Assessment of LILW repository impact on local community development potential;
- Local communities affected;
- French experience with long-term control;
- Proposal to produce an outline of the decision-making process;
- Success criteria.

The second workshop focused on providing the SWOT analysis of all NSG stakeholders. For the remaining items of the agenda the content was put forward by means of presentation, followed by a discussion in the form of questions and answers.

One of the conclusions of the first National Stakeholder Group Workshop within CIP Project, which took place in June 2007, was the intention to perform the SWOT analysis (analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) upon the Local partnerships in Krško and Brežice having existed for over a year and a half, to assess the situation and identify both current obstacles and difficulties that need to be solved in the future, and subject fields that need further analysis or exchange of European experience. The responsibility to implement this decision – carrying out an analysis – was assumed by Milena Marega of REC in cooperation with Nadja Železnik of Agency for Radioactive Waste.

As the time to carry out the SWOT analysis at the workshop was limited we decided for an advance preparation and invited all participants to take part. The questionnaire included the following questions:

1. *What are the (internal) strengths of the local partnership in the process of siting a LILW repository?*
2. *What (internal) weaknesses hinder a more effective operation of the local partnership in the process of siting a repository?*
3. *What (external\*) opportunities can improve the efficiency of the local partnership and successfully conclude the process of siting a repository?*
4. *What (external) threats can in your opinion hinder or even jeopardize the operation of the local partnership and the process of siting a repository?*

By the day before the workshop 9 completed questionnaires were returned. Divided into four working groups of different stakeholders, participants of the workshop discussed preliminary analysis proposals and completed the analysis. By awarding a particular number of points they arranged the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats mentioned according to their significance. The plenary session included a presentation of those aspects of analysis that the participants found most important, and was followed by a discussion. Workshop conclusions were copied from drafts to the final version of the SWOT analysis presented in Appendix 3. The findings of SWOT analysis include an analysis of individual values, as well as ranking according to their importance.

As stressed by the participants, the SWOT analysis is flawed in that specific findings for weaknesses and threats do not refer to the operation of local partnerships, but to difficulties and circumstances that local partnerships come across, which are mostly not within their competence.

In the future process, the findings of the analysis can help both improve the operation of local partnerships (resolving disputable issues, seizing opportunities) and define further tasks and research fields in the CIP Project. The decision was made that the findings of the SWOT analysis will be used to direct the work of NSG in the CIP Project.

The continuation included a presentation of research proposals that are interesting for the Slovenian NSG and will be processed by the CIP researchers. The presentations executed by Mr Dubreuil covered the following three fields:

1. Consideration of the communities affected;
2. Long-term control and integration;
3. Various aspects of the decision-making process in the siting process LILW repository.

Based on presentation, a decision was taken for the next NSG Workshop to cover the topics of various aspects of the decision-making process in the siting process LILW repository and of the communities affected. The topics are to be prepared by CIP researchers in cooperation with the national coordinator.

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### THIRD NSG WORKSHOP

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The Agenda of the 3.rd meeting of the Slovenian National Stakeholder Group in Dol pri Ljubljani municipality was devoted to "Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): how to understand it and use it to form a sustainable solution for low and intermediate level waste management«. The activities were arranged into three major sections, as well as the introduction and conclusion. The topics dealt with were:

- Introduction, having an emphasis on European perspectives of the CIP project (review of activities by participating countries) and summarizing the results of the preceding two workshops in Slovenia;
- Section 1, including a review of the formal procedure of environmental impact assessment as foreseen by the Slovenian legislation, of Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman's viewpoints on environmental projects and of the environmental impact assessment as practiced in Finland;
- Section 2, including a review of opportunities for public participation in environmental impact assessment and the execution of a workshop on various attitudes towards this administrative procedure including a thorough workshop report by groups and a discussion on open issues and problems regarding repository siting in Slovenia;
- Section 3, including a presentation of results of the analysis as to who is the "integrated public" and content-related questions regarding sustainable solutions of LILW management at a local level as summarized based on COWAM project findings. Both topics shall be the starting points for the next, the fourth NSG workshop;
- Conclusion, comprising participant evaluation of the workshop.

Participants (appendix 4) were arranged into three groups, each comprising representatives of various institutions i.e. stakeholders. Each group prepared and presented the answers based on their viewpoints regarding the posed questions on opportunities for public participation, made possible by environmental impact assessment, and on what is required for effective public participation.

The questions were as follows:

#### **First topic: Environmental impact assessment as an opportunity for public participation**

- Is EIA a good opportunity for public integration and participation in the decision-making process (preparation of environmental protection consent)?
- How can EIA help the local administration when making decisions?
- What are the deficiencies and the opportunities?
- How to eliminate potential deficiencies and how to use the opportunities to their full potential?

## Second topic: What is required for effective public participation

- What ways of public participation in environmental impact assessment would you propose?
- What aspects of good foreign practice are worth imitating?
- How could good practices be sensibly transferred to the Slovenian context, taking into account the specific situation in Slovenia?

Answers/opinions by groups:

### 1st Group:

Participation in EIA also in other local communities with similar experience.

It is good that the public should be integrated in CEIA.

Possible influences by the organiser i.e. investor (possible data modification).

The need to include independent experts.

More extensive and intense integration of the local partnership with regard to all information.

EIA for nuclear facilities is specific; therefore experts should be integrated to make the opinions known to the public.

Better transfers of foreign experience into Slovenian practice, with the legislation only presenting minimal standards.

### 2nd Group:

CEIA – is it really a comprehensive assessment or is it a rough environmental assessment.

People are only informed when everything is ready, therefore there is no trust.

The procedures don't allow any real impact on the process.

People are still poorly informed, therefore deadlines for informing must be made longer.

Maybe the aim is to site the repository before the environmental impacts are dealt with at all.

There was a willingness to participate in affected groups but no one wanted to listen to them.

Extremely complicated legislation, too many legislative liabilities, which causes chaos and transfer of responsibility.

We need to start implementing the 2nd and 3rd pillars of Aarhus convention on public participation and protection of rights.

As some nuclear facilities were sited already (Krško Nuclear Power Plant) it is difficult to evaluate the null situation for a LILW repository – it can be seen there used to be no clear legislative provisions.

All complaints must also be transferred to the Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman.

### 3rd Group:

Before proceeding with EIA, a scoping of areas should be formed that EIA would observe (environmental, social, economic aspects).

It should incorporate all stakeholders (not only spatial planning operators, but also NGOs, local partnerships...)

The public must be provided with data and procedure management supervision.

It is necessary to define the scope of activity and integration, so that the aim can be observed (measures for public complaint observation).

Each procedure should preliminary be defined a uniform strategy.

It is necessary to ensure good practice and learning from bad experience.

## Report on the discussion following workshop results presentation

After the presentation of workshop results the participants put forward some aspects that can be improved in the execution of LILW repository siting procedure.

Slovenia has ratified the Aarhus convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (an interpretation of the convention is available at [http://www.rec-lj.si/projekti/aarhus/dokumenti/strokovna\\_priporocila.pdf](http://www.rec-lj.si/projekti/aarhus/dokumenti/strokovna_priporocila.pdf)), also dictating public integration in the procedure of LILW repository siting. According to participants, the access to information in this procedure is exemplary, yet the access to integration and justice is insufficient. According to the

provisions of the convention, the public should be integrated as early as possible, when all the possibilities are open. More and longer periods should be enabled throughout the process for consultations with the public. The competent body (decision-maker) should also take a stance towards the comments provided and publish decisions on (non)observation of proposals. These provisions of the convention have so far not been transferred into Slovenian legislation appropriately. The fact of the matter is that a public display and discussion have been executed within the procedure of drawing up the National spatial plan. Within the law, this part is limited to 30 days (in the case of LILW repository, this was extended to 40 days due to school holidays), but so short a period makes it practically impossible to review and discuss all the materials, comprising 800 pages or more of elaborate text. Because of this it is necessary **to improve the procedure so as to enable submitting comments in a longer period or time i.e. while expert solutions are being constructed.** We often see important environmental projects eventually fail due to the resistance of the local public when all the permits have been acquired, or due to a decision of the international European court (the issue of wind turbine siting). The Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman has also been receiving an increasing number of civil initiatives, claiming that their rights were breached.

Participants have emphasised it would help if, like in some other countries, **the environmental impact assessment procedure should comprise the so-called scoping (scope determination) of environmental impact assessment.** This would make it possible for stakeholders and not only the expert public (power holders) to determine, which impacts are important and should be observed in the report on environmental impact assessment. In some countries this part is very long, up to one year. Thus stakeholders and operators can determine together the scope of environmental impact assessment. At the same time the situations would be avoided when public comments on the displayed materials are submitted but later not observed or even dismissed as unjustified. As far as trust is concerned, it is consistent consideration of rules that is extremely important, especially in Slovenia, where acts and the related regulatory acts are still being changed and are not mutually harmonized. A case that was particularly resonant among CIP stakeholders is the change of Spatial Planning Act (envisaging a comparison of different variants of repository realisation at the site and among various sites) into the new Spatial Planning Act (in force since 2007), which only envisaged a discussion on the proposed best variant at one site.

Participants have also emphasised that **methods and measures used by competent bodies for observing the public complaints should be known in advance.** The stated example was siting of the airport in Cerklje, where Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning considered only a small part of submitted and received comments, while as much as 80% of comments were dismissed for unknown reasons. CIP participants are afraid that something similar should happen in the case of repository siting at the potential location in Vrbinja, as many comments were submitted with regard to the displayed materials of variant studies in the procedure of National spatial plan preparation (ca. 70 pages of questions, stances, opinions and initiatives), but despite the legislative deadline no answers have yet been provided by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate after one month. Currently the observation of public comments that were submitted depends on the will of competent bodies, thus causing much dissatisfaction. Considering this, our legislation is not consistent in complying with the Aarhus convention.

Participants have warned that at national level or at the level of Posavje region **there is no comprehensive (strategic) environmental impact assessment for all the objects planned, and there are many in the region** (all the new hydroelectric power plants, overhead power line, new nuclear power station, LILW repository, Cerklje airport, Feniks project...). Therefore it is necessary that due to demands and interdependency or co-influence of the object, the competent ministry should execute this strategic assessment. It should be done by a competent institution independent of investors. The process of assessment creation should integrate the public accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of Aarhus convention.

An agreement has been formed for the adapted and adopted records to be sent to all competent ministries and administrative bodies.

Based on presentations of aspects of the integrated public and on British experience as well as content-related response with regard to sustainable solutions of LILW management at a local level, participants have adopted a proposal of agenda for the next workshop of CIP National Stakeholder Group, which is scheduled for the end of 2008:

- Integrated or affected public in relation to the provision on compensations for nuclear facilities due to limited use of space, legislative frameworks and wider practice
- Sustainable solutions and integration of public into long-term supervision (including quality dialogue and cooperation among actors, interaction with other levels of decision-making, enhancing local knowledge and experience, inclusion and outward integration...)
- Course of activities with regard to LILW repository siting

The first two topics are to be prepared by CIP researchers together with the national coordinator.

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## FOURTH NSG WORKSHOP

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The agenda of the fourth meeting of the National Stakeholder Group in the Municipality of Krško with the title *Conditions for the Efficiency of Local Partnership in Different Phases of Positioning and Construction of the Low and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (LILW) Repository – Experience and Expectations* was divided into 3 main sections supplemented by introductory and closing work. We discussed:

- Introduction: provided broader framework regarding the positioning of the LILW repository in physical space, especially in light of the new Decree on the Criteria for the Determination of the Compensatory Amount due to the Limited Use of the Environment in the Area of a Nuclear Facility for individual municipalities included in the positioning of the repository.
- Section 1: different participants in local partnerships (the municipality, civil society in local partnership, Agency for Radioactive Waste Management) gave their opinions on the achievements and obstacles in the operation of the local partnership for the year 2008.
- Section 2: external researches presented their work on the implemented research projects and the needs of Slovenian stakeholders, especially with regard to the positioning and control of facilities with radioactive waste and the position of the included public as well as legal aspects regarding the “public” and “included public” according to the Aarhus Convention.
- Section 3: participants discussed the transformation of local partnership into a new phase after the adoption of the national spatial plan for the LILW repository.
- Conclusion: the participants evaluated the workshop.

### Course of the Workshop and Findings

The National Stakeholder Group workshop was implemented in accordance with the attached agenda and organised in the City hotel in Krško. The welcoming speeches of the mayor, the director of the Agency for Radioactive Waste Management and the national coordinator were followed by a presentation by all participants (appendix 5). This was followed by a presentation of the agenda that was directed, above all, towards a review of operation of local partnerships and the preparation of expert groundwork for the formation of a new form of organisation of local communities in the process of constructing the repository after the adoption of the national spatial plan for the LILW repository.

The following material and presentations were prepared for the meeting and distributed among its participants (the material can be found on the web pages of the Agency for Radioactive Waste Management in the CIP directory under:

[http://www.arao.si/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=183&Itemid=174](http://www.arao.si/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=183&Itemid=174)):

- The Aim and Purpose of the Meeting and Current Challenges, N. Železnik
- Guidelines for the Preparation of the Report on Local Partnership Operation until the End of 2008, M. Kralj

- Brežice Local Partnership – Views of a Representative of the Agency for Radioactive Waste Management, N. Železnik
- Brežice Local Partnership – Civil Society, S. Preskar
- Opinion of Authorised Representatives of the Spodnji Stari grad Local Community, A. Zajc, A. Repše, D. Lapuh, M. Špiler, M. Srpčič
- The Process of Choosing and Controlling Radioactive Waste Management Facilities: International Experiences, S. Baude, G.H. Dubreuil
- Determination of the Included Public, S. Haraldsen
- Legal Aspects of the Procedure and Determination of the Public according to the Aarhus Convention, S. Vrbica
- Criteria of Success – Evaluation Grids

The fourth workshop was conducted according to the adopted agenda. Individual presentations were followed by discussions that provided the opinions of the participants. With regard to the item concerning the transformation of existing local partnerships into a new form, the work was conducted in groups. With regard to their role in the process, the participants were divided into two groups: the first group included the civil societies from municipalities included in the positioning of the LILW repository, and the second included representatives of municipal, national and other organisations formally participating in the process. In both groups, the discussions were led by independent speakers (Prof. Kos and Prof. Polič), while the discussions were also recorded. The findings of these discussions were used in the preparation of the special *Expert Groundwork for the Formation and Development of Local Partnerships in the Construction of the LILW Repository* Report.

### **The Opinion of Local Partnership Representatives regarding Achievements and Obstacles**

This section featured 6 presentations – 3 from the Krško Local Partnership and 3 from the Brežice Local Partnership. Three of these presentations are attached to these minutes (Brežice Local Partnership – the opinion of the civil society and of the Agency for Radioactive Waste Management, Krško Local Partnership – the opinion of authorised representatives of Spodnji Stari grad local community). From their point of view, the speakers defined:

- the goals of local partnership in their municipality that were specific to the stakeholder group,
- successful activities of local partnership in their municipality that have contributed to reaching goals,
- the problems of local partnership in their community that posed obstacles on the way to reaching goals,
- the realised and unrealised expectations of the stakeholder group in their municipality.

Both the reports and the subsequent discussion at the meeting have shown that the compensatory amount, due to the limited use of the environment, is an important issue for the local community and the municipalities. The success of local partnership in its negotiations with the state, regarding these compensatory amounts, has been evaluated very positively in both municipalities. Representatives of the local partnership mainly saw the local partnership as enabling them to participate in the process, while the involvement of the public was relatively poor from the very beginning of the process. While it even decreased additionally due to the lengthiness of the procedure. Individual speakers stressed that opinions in the local partnership have not been brought in balance with regard to the opinions regarding the repository held by the local public.

Even though the central role of local partnership according to models provided from abroad is to inform the public, thus reducing resistance and fears, the public in the included municipalities in Slovenia laid more stress on achieving the rights they believe appertain to them. The discussion has shown that the role of local partnership in Slovenia did not broaden to more general topics indirectly involved with the positioning of the LILW repository in physical space.

All stakeholders saw the establishment of local partnerships as a useful initiative of the Agency for Radioactive Waste Management (the state) and expressed a strong desire for the partnership to continue

after the confirmation of the LILW repository location. They also expressed their desire for the local partnership of the municipality that will not be chosen as the location, but that will be its immediate neighbour, to continue its operation after the location has been confirmed.

### **Presentation of Research Projects and a Review of Legal Aspects of the Proceedings from the Viewpoint of the Public and Included Public**

This portion presented the experiences and directions of international projects with regard to the choice and control of radioactive waste management facilities and possible contributions of local players in protecting human health and the environment, international experiences in determining the “included public” and its inclusion in the areas related to the management of radioactive waste and legal aspects of “public” and “included public” as put forth by the Aarhus Convention. These topics were included in the meeting on the basis of the expressed interest of participants of the previous meeting.

Interesting points made with regard to international experiences also related to compensatory amounts with too much stress on these issues potentially having a negative effect on the operation of the local community. The participants took note of these issues, while the presentations themselves did not give rise to a lengthier discussion.

### **Transformation of Local Partnerships into a New Phase**

Two focus groups with different stakeholders (representatives of local partnerships and the civil public, representatives of official representation) were formed, while for managing and directing the discussions, the protocol provided in Appendix 6 of these minutes was used. The discussion lasted approximately two hours and went slightly off track from the prepared scenario. The main aim was to exchange experiences regarding good and bad forms of local partnership operations in both municipalities.

It, however, became apparent that, rather than talking about formal procedural matters, the speakers were much more motivated to talk about key content issues, i.e. that the location was inappropriate. The undertone of numerous discussions was the obvious question of (individual) compensatory amounts for the limited use of the environment due to the construction of the LILW repository. The relatively calm discussion was followed by the impression that the majority of the speakers were not fully comfortable with speaking about the problems of participatory democracy, which can be noted as the main topic of the meeting. It was also noted that two (leading) members of both municipal local partnerships participated the most in the discussion, in this manner also determining important contextual points. It was also very obvious that individual participants led a different discussion and did not accept a subordinate role to the informal group dynamics of the members of the Brežice and Krško local partnerships. The initially planned questions thus had to be adapted to the contents of the discussion, while it was especially difficult to direct the discussion of a specific topic or subtopic to keep it in focus.

The participants from the Krško and Brežice local partnerships were rather, and some individual representatives even very, critical to the so-far conducted manner of operation and results, but despite these very critical views, still, nevertheless, hold a positive view regarding local partnership as a form of participation of the immediately concerned community in making decisions regarding the manner of positioning and managing the LILW repository. At first glance, rather surprising, but with regard to the experience (or lack thereof) with participatory methods of decision-making, expected, is the finding that the participants of the focus discussion paid relatively little attention to procedural problems and questions and led much more highly motivated discussions about content-related questions. Despite all this, the so far conducted analysis has shown that it was status and procedural ambiguities and indeterminacies that had a substantial effect on the (in)efficiency of current participation of the community in decision-making. The undeniable recommendation regarding eventual formations of new local partnerships is that it is urgent to determine the manners of operation and competencies of local partnerships and the ways of representing the broadest possible spectrum of local community interests. The participants of the discussion further stressed that, at least in the initial phase following the adoption of the location for the LILW repository, they would like to have two local partnerships, i.e. both in the chosen and not chosen municipality. With regard to its purpose, only one local partnership may be formed in the future, whereby all participants spoke in favour of continuing local partnerships.

At the end of the meeting, all participants were given a questionnaire with acceptance criteria prepared according to a common form. It was agreed that all participants return the completed form to the national coordinator.

The next meeting of the national stakeholder group is planned for the second half of 2009. A preparatory board was established for the implementation of the next workshop. The members of this board are Mr. Bogovič, Mr. Preskar and Ms. Železnik. According to plans, the meeting will take place in the Brežice municipality.

The participants proposed that the following topics be discussed at the next and final meeting of the national stakeholder group:

- Review of the situation regarding the positioning of the LILW repository
- How can local partnerships contribute to sustainable development of the town
- How can international projects (such as CIP) contribute to improving management in the process of managing radioactive waste
- Presentation of Slovenia's Case Study regarding the inclusion of the public in the process of choosing the repository's location.

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## FIFTH NSG MEETING

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The title of the workshop was *Improvement in Radioactive Waste Management Process*. The work was divided into 3 main sections supplemented by introductory and closing work. We discussed:

- Introduction: provide broader framework regarding the positioning of the LILW repository in physical space in the area of a Nuclear Facility for individual municipalities included in the positioning of the repository.
- Section 1: different participants in local partnerships (the municipality, civil society in local partnership, Agency for Radioactive waste management) gave their opinions on the achievements and obstacles in the operation of the local partnership for the year 2009. Section 2: external research present their extensive research about method with management of funds for sustainable development in local environment. After presentation followed discussion by groups with answers on 3 question and group reporting.
- Section 3 where presented Slovenian report on involving the public and improving the management in procedures for site selection followed by a round table and debate on the value of the CIP international project in improving the management in the Radioactive Waste Management with question prepare in advance. Conclusion: the participants evaluated the workshop and all CIP project.

### **Workshop implementation and findings**

The NSG workshop was carried out in accordance with the enclosed agenda at the premises of the Mons hotel in Ljubljana. The greetings and address by Mr Stane Preskar, the President of the Brežice Local Partnership management board, and Ms N. Železnik, national coordinator, were followed by presentations of all participants. The agenda was presented, the primary aim of which was to provide an overview of improved management in the process of radioactive waste management.

The following material was prepared for the meeting and distributed together with all presentations (the material is available at the ARAO website under the CIP directory):

[http://www.arao.si/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=195&Itemid=178](http://www.arao.si/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=195&Itemid=178):

- Brežice LP presentation, Stane Preskar
- Some examples of compensation management, Phil Richardson

- Presentation of Slovenian report on involving the public in procedures for disposal site selection, Milena Marega
- Proposal of questions for identifying the characteristics of the CIP process in a wider framework, Gilles H. Dubreuil
- Success criteria – evaluation sheet

The fifth workshop was carried out according to the adopted agenda. Individual presentations (appendix 7) were followed by a discussion, during which opinions were recorded. The presentation of several examples of compensation management included work conducted in groups. The participants split into two groups according to their role in the procedure: the first group included the civil society from municipalities involved in the procedure for selecting a LILW disposal site, while the second group comprised of representatives from municipal, national and other organizations that participate in the procedure as formal entities. In both groups, the discussion was led by a moderator. The workshop was followed by a joint presentation of results. In the third part, no workshop was held; instead, the introductory presentation led to an open discussion about the questions posed. The participants' opinions were recorded.

### **Report on Section 1 - LP representatives' opinion about achievements and obstacles**

This section included 3 basic presentations, 1 from each local partnership (Brežice, Dol pri Ljubljani and Krško). Presentations were complemented with the views of workshop participants.

Reporters defined the following issues from their own point of view:

- Goals of the local partnership in their municipality, which were specific to the stakeholder group,
- Effectiveness of local partnership activities, which contributed to goal attainment,
- Difficulties experienced by the local partnership in their municipality, which hindered goal attainment,
- Met and unmet expectations of the stakeholder group in their municipality.

The representatives of the Dol pri Ljubljani LP experienced the least difficulties; they deal primarily with initial issues of organization, goal setting and visibility in the local environment. Funding was also underlined, as it is found to be insufficient for implementing quality activities. Therefore, representatives appealed to the ARAO and the state for more project funds.

On the other hand, the Brežice and Krško LP representatives are facing the challenges resulting from a concluding phase in the procedure of disposal site construction. The Brežice LP representatives feel tricked, as they believe that decisions in the procedure of site selection were made in favour of the Krško location. They underlined the problem of decision making as set in the 2004 preparation programme of the national spatial plan (NSP) and supervening changes. While all locations should have been evaluated in parallel, procedures diverged through time. Representatives also problematized the allocation of benefits for limited use of space, since they think that the influence area of such a facility is wider. Finally, they stressed that they would like to continue with the work of Local Partnership even after the decision regarding the location is reached (that is, after the adoption of regulation on NSP for the LILW disposal site), as it fosters cooperation and provision of information about the project located almost on the municipality border, thus enabling fulfilment of the Aarhus Convention provisions.

The LP Krško representatives underlined the problem of allocation of benefits within the municipality. Some civil society representatives are dissatisfied with the provisions of the regulation on compensations, which provides for the inflow of these funds into the municipal budget. They are of the opinion that some of this money should be allocated to the closest residents according to a certain key. Some representatives brought attention to too great a role of municipal representatives in the LP structure. Furthermore, several remarks were related to a poor realization of work within the LP, ranging from problems with a

late adoption of the LP work programme to the decline of operations of individual committees. They are also discontent with the way the decision on consent about the NSP proposal was made in the municipality, since that happened at the municipal council and not as it had been defined in the Krško LP acts, which state that they will also be part of decision-making in the Local Partnership. Moreover, the state's work (MESP) was criticized, as deadline observation was required from people, while it took them more than a year to respond to collected comments on the NSP proposal. Criticism was also voiced against the municipal council, since councillors hardly participated in the local partnership. The civil society in the Krško municipality initiated legal proceedings at the administrative court, but all suits were declined.

In spite of this, representatives of all stakeholders agreed that local partnership operations should continue in an adapted form after the adoption of NSP for the LILW disposal site. The invitation of LP representatives from Belgium, where they faced similar problems in the past, was repeated.

### **Report on Section 2 – presentation of ways of compensation management in the world**

In this section, an external researcher presented the help packages for local communities and ways of compensation management in certain countries (Canada, France, Sweden and the UK). The approaches as well as the amount of funds and other incentives vary greatly. It is characteristic that these are defined with local communities affected by radioactive waste disposal. Apart from financial compensations, employment possibilities, improvement of infrastructure, insurance of property value (which is compensated due to the value decrease) and development projects are taken into account. Simultaneously, measures to increase the power of the local community are being carried out (cooperation in decision-making, improvement of the qualification for cooperation, equal cooperation also through independent experts).

Following the presentation, the participants split into two groups: **local representatives and NGOs (civil society) and representatives of the government and municipal structures (institutions)**. They answered three questions (from 1 to 3 as bolded below). The answers were almost identical in both groups. Different opinions are marked separately.

#### **1. How would the management of the compensation granted to Vrbinja be organized?**

- Change the compensation into an indemnity (it is necessary to limit the amount of these funds to a total of 40 to 50 mil €, the current amount of 5 mil € per year for the period of 35 years, which amounts to 175 mil €, is too high) - **institutions**
- The compensation is granted to the municipality/municipalities within the influence area of approx. 10 km. The funds are paid to a special sub-account of the municipalities.
- Establishment of a fund, managed by a committee. The committee is composed according to the provisions of the Aarhus Convention. A portion of the committee members must be from KS, which is located in the immediate proximity of the building. The committee would oversee the sensible use of funds.
- The committee would be financed from the profits made by Gen.
- An executive and a monitoring committee not including representatives of local authorities also need to be established. The reporting on use of funds and project status need to be carried out continuously and publicly.

#### **2. For what kind of projects/incentives would the funds be used?**

“Limited use of space” needs to be defined. The projects must remedy the consequences of limited use. Projects would be divided into two larger groups:

- Collective:
  - Safety devices
  - Radiation – power lines
  - Sports facilities and facilities increasing the quality of living
  - Funds for education, informing
  - Social programmes.

- Individual:
  - Waste removals
  - Energy (free electricity)
  - Health insurance
  - Building land – covering the compensations for building land

### 3. Which criteria would be used to choose project to receive financial support?

Criteria for choosing projects are divided into 3 larger sections, namely:

- limited use and consequences of limited use
- distance from the facility
- taking into account incentives by individuals.

Criteria may be subject to change.

Due to the consensus of opinion on the types of compensation management and use of funds among all participants of the CIP project, the participants proposed that the relevant institutions (MOP, MG, ARAO and LP) use the suggestions when preparing the procedures for compensation management.

### Report on Section 3 – evaluation of CIP achievements

In this section, the Slovenian report on involving the public and improving the management in procedures for site selection was presented, followed by a round table and debate on the value of the CIP international project in improving the management in the process of handling radioactive waste, with questions prepared in advance.

All workshop participants took part in the moderated debate, which followed the posed questions regarding the definition of the characteristics of the CIP process in a wider framework.

Certain challenges of the democratic culture, power balance, formulation of opinion and searching for possibilities to improve the procedures were highlighted:

- The representation of key stakeholders in the CIP has been relatively low, especially in the last period. Does that signify the arrogance of some decision-makers since they believe that everything has already been decided upon, or does it signify abstinence due to ignorance, which is much more alarming and means that relevant activities need to be implemented on a national level to remedy this situation?
- Motivation for cooperation in persons who are not included through their line of work, especially long-term, represents a problem.
- How to ensure a sufficient number of appropriate consultations with stakeholders, especially searching for coordinated solutions?
- Problems in implementing the provisions of the Aarhus Convention, particularly regarding legal protection of people regarding environmental projects, therefore, projects carried out on the EU level need to be supported.
- The civil society was very satisfied with the debate conducted within the framework of the CIP meetings, such form will be missing in the future; the members therefore call upon the ARAO to search for new frameworks that would join the different representatives in the procedure,
- Representatives of NSG recognized the given opportunities for debate within the CIP structure; they nevertheless find that on the basis of the debates and their incentives nothing had changed in the procedure. The ongoing question is therefore what happens to the minutes and reports after the meetings – are they read and taken into account by the persons responsible, or do they remain only as words on paper? It is therefore reasonable to demand very concrete action plans in the future, which all persons involved could follow. The representative nature of such a wide group also awards certain legitimacy. Concrete proposal: preparing a presentation of the CIP project with all challenges and problems for all municipal councillors in the Posavje region.

- Some representatives stressed that according to their opinion, the procedure of waste disposal siting is not nearing its completion, but becoming increasingly more complicated.
- The role of the media was highlighted: there is some information on the local level, however, the provision of information to the national public and naturally the position of the national politicians on the issue are missing.
- The European dimension of the debate is certainly beneficial, since it provides higher credibility, support, direction and international experience. With the conclusion of the project, this will be greatly missing.

The Vice-President of CIP Slovenia, Mr Preskar, concluded the meeting with the following summary:

- Even though the CIP is drawing towards its conclusion, it feels as if it just began, since there remain many problems and challenges that will influence the continuation of the LILW disposal site project.
- The local population represents an important part of the procedure; this project marked the first time that this aspect was taken into account to such a degree in an environmental project, including in the formal and the financial sense.
- Some local residents are not satisfied with the situation regarding the LILW disposal siting, it is possible to search for new approaches and paths towards improvement on the basis of approaches abroad.
- All decision-makers (ministries, municipal councillors and politicians) need to be informed of the conclusions of the CIP project, since this is the only way to successfully improve the procedures not only for the LILW disposal site, but also for other so-called risk environmental projects.
- New forms to continue the work need to be found, for CP as well as for local partnerships that represented, despite being often criticized, the only available form for informing and including the public as defined by the Aarhus Convention.
- A request is made to the representative of the CIP coordinator to report on the work and observations of the Slovenian NSG on the European level.

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## CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

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The CIP project in Slovenia was primarily intended to improve the management in the process of low and intermediate level waste (LILW) management in local partnerships of Krško, Brežice and Dol pri Ljubljani. The involvement in the transnational CIP project was intended to enable the assessment of existing public participation practices, identification of problem areas, obstacles and challenges, determination of areas where research or exchange of good practices with other European countries is required, and preparation of reports for the improvement of inclusive management in the area of LILW management in these local partnerships.

In order to achieve these goals, National Stakeholder Group (NSG) was formed which set clear goals at the beginning of its operation and carried on in achieving them throughout the three-year period, particularly at joint workshops. In the area of research and good practice exchange, NSG was given strong support and enjoyed fruitful cooperation of the international team of experts, partners of the CIP project.

At all NSG workshops (which are presented in more detail in the previous chapter, and summarized in table below), numerous presentations and discussions covered the issue of effective public participation as well as the content-related issues that were seen as problematic or not sufficiently researched in local partnerships and that as such represented an obstacle for successful functioning of local partnerships. Some of these issues were pointed out by NSG members already at the first workshop – when they presented their expectations regarding the CIP project. They were even more clearly expressed at the second workshop through the SWOT analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks related to local partnerships. At the third workshop, the participants presented a proposal indicating how the instruments of strategic and project environmental impact assessment could better support public

participation. At the fourth workshop, partner representatives of all three partnerships assessed the achievements and obstacles in the functioning of local partnerships (LP) and presented main challenges in the period where the current LP are in the final phase. At the fifth and final workshop, LP representatives assessed the success in fulfilling LP expectations and achieving set goals as well as the role, importance and benefits brought to the functioning of LP by the CIP project. In their presentations they expressed their satisfaction with achieved progress in some areas while they were also critical about many deficiencies that were impossible to eliminate despite clear directions provided by the CIP project.

<b>NSG meetings</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Content</b>
1	20.6.2007	Krško	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Particularities of comprehension of the nuclear problem in Slovenia</li> <li>2. Searching for the LILW location: stigma and trust</li> <li>3. Workshop: Specific goals, principles of CIP functioning and proposal of the content for the project in Slovenia</li> <li>4. Proposals for research within the CIP project</li> </ol>
2	10.1.2008	Brežice	31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshop: Local Partnership situation (SWOT analysis) after being active for a year and a half</li> <li>2. Experience from Local Partnership activity in Belgium</li> <li>3. Presentation of Local Partnership studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reimbursement to local communities</li> <li>• Defining the landfill impact on local community development potential</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Presentation of CIP research projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local communities affected;</li> <li>• French experience with long-term control;</li> <li>• Proposal to produce an outline of the decision-making process;</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
3	17.6.2008	Dol pri Ljubljani	26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EIA in Slovenian legislation: an opportunity for public participation in the decision-making process</li> <li>2. Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman and the environment</li> <li>3. EIA for the HLW/SNF repository in Finland (case study) and public participation</li> <li>4. Workshop: Understanding EIA and a discussion on Finnish experience – reporting and proposals for improvement of Slovenian case</li> <li>5. Determining the integrated public in the context of radioactive waste management in UK</li> <li>6. Sustainable solutions for radioactive waste management at a local level: contribution of</li> </ol>

				local communities to safety
4	19.1.2009	Krško	40	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Self evaluation of local partnerships: achievements and challenges</li> <li>2. CIP research contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processes of siting and monitoring of RWM facilities: international experience</li> <li>• Defining an Affected Community</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Legal aspects and Aarhus convention</li> <li>4. Focus groups: re-arrangements of local partnerships for new phase</li> </ol>
5	8.10.2009	Ljubljana	33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview of LP development</li> <li>2. Some examples of community fund management</li> <li>3. Presentation of Slovenian case study</li> <li>4. Values of CIP for improvement of RW management and governance</li> </ol>

All the above mentioned workshops without a doubt considerably strengthened the capacity of participants in the area of public participation, while they also revealed the challenges that remain unsolved for the time being. In the conclusion of the CIP Report we would like summarize the progress brought by the CIP project to the inclusive management in the area of waste management. Hereinafter, aspects are listed where the effects were clearly positive as well as those where improvements are still required. In all cases, recommendations for the improvement are given. The estimates and recommendations are general and refer to individual local partnerships.

In order to impartially assess whether public participation process was successfully implemented in the functioning of local partnerships and LILW management, we can use the provisions of Aarhus Convention representing preconditions for effective public participation. These preconditions are:

- public participation in the early phase, when all opportunities are still open, and further on continuously until the end of the process,
- accessibility of all relevant information,
- representation and motivation of all key stakeholders,
- ensuring adequate and sufficiently numerous consultations where discussions include all relevant stakeholder groups and the interested public,
- consideration of opinions and proposals given by the public and reporting about their effects on decisions made,
- evaluation of the process so far and proposals for future improvements.

### **Informing and early involvement**

According to the majority of LP participants, access to information regarding the LILW disposal facility has improved considerably recently (although more complete information would be welcome, including e.g. the second reactor block of the Krško nuclear power plant). There were also opportunities allowing citizens to participate in the process through various LP boards. The awareness of the citizens was raised regarding LILW impacts, the disposal facility also seems slightly more acceptable. Numerous useful meetings were held where citizens were acquainted with new content. At these meetings, citizens exchanged opinions and proposals with experts and administration representatives and they were also given the opportunity to see examples of good practice.

The first two preconditions for effective public participation – involvement of the public in the early phase where all opportunities are still open and accessibility of all relevant information – could thereby be

assessed as adequately taken into consideration and implemented. Entirely different, however, is the situation regarding other four preconditions.

Recommendation:

Providing of relevant information is a precondition for "informed" public participation, while it is also important that information is of good quality, appropriate in terms of quantity and content, and above all, understandable to target groups they are intended for.

According to Aarhus Convention, two-level information intended for public participation needs to be provided:

- content-related information including all relevant subject matter documents related to the National Spatial Plan: these materials have to be clear and understandable, they have to enable the public simple formulation of opinions and proposals, they have to include references and used sources as well as potential useful links.
- information related to public participation: process plan has to be presented with clear goals, time and content-related schedule of consultations, indicating the ways of giving opinions and proposals and the ways of considering the proposals and opinions given by the participating public.

### **Representation of stakeholders and motivation for cooperation**

Considering the fact that local partnerships were open and all interested citizens were invited to participate, everyone interested had the opportunity to participate through LP boards.

The rather good initial representation of stakeholders was soon considerably reduced. Furthermore, some boards were not convened anymore which additionally reduced the interest and motivation for cooperation.

Recommendation:

At the very beginning of every process where the public is participating, identification of key stakeholders who should be actively involved in the process is required. (*Stakeholders are individuals, interest groups or organizations affected positively or negatively by plans that are being adopted. Stakeholders are also those who can influence the decision making with information, knowledge and experiences and those who are interested in cooperation.*) As required, the stakeholders' analysis can be carried out to examine their interests, responsibilities as well as their potential contributions to shaping solutions. These key stakeholders as well as the general public have to be informed regularly on cooperation possibilities and on how public participation contributed to decision making. If these influences are obvious, there will be also a considerable possibility that the stakeholders retain their trust and motivation for cooperation in the process.

### **Consultations enable joint discussions between the representatives of all the three LP partners**

Many meetings and discussions were organized through local partnerships. Thanks to them, the public was better acquainted with the issues and opinions of the local population were also heard. Participants expressed their satisfaction with this fact. However, the initial consultation dynamics has settled down, some local partnership boards are being convened less and less infrequently and only the Coordinating Body remains active within LP. The "partnership" principle is violated and the local population does not feel as being an equal link in the local partnership. These facts reduce the opportunities for open and transparent consultation with the public. Besides, some themes and challenges which were pointed out as extremely important by citizens' groups were not appropriately discussed at joint discussions or were even not scheduled for discussions within LP. Among the most prominent themes where issues still remain open and opinions are contradictory and would therefore need more moderated discussions or even mediations are the issue of the so-called affected public and compensations for limited use, the demand for the consideration of LILW disposal facility in the context of the integrated development of the

region, as well as an inappropriate procedure that stimulates competitiveness instead of connecting local partnerships of Brežice, Krško and some others.

Recommendation:

The public participation goal is to enable interested citizens to be adequately informed and to participate in the exchange of opinions, information and knowledge in the decision-making process before decisions are made. When the inclusion process is carried out appropriately, the citizens are able to express their opinions and give proposals, they can discuss them with other stakeholders and in this way get familiar with their positions, they can overcome conflict situations and they understand the foundations on which the decisions were made. The public participation process raises awareness, improves knowledge and creates affiliation and support for further coordinated implementation in practice.

### **Opinions and proposals of the public and their influence on decisions**

According to representatives of citizens in local partnerships, the possibility of influencing decisions was limited or in best cases only partly realized. According to the opinion of citizens' representatives, municipalities were often not adequately taken into consideration by the leadership and their proposals were not considered properly. Sharp and commonly expressed criticism at NSG workshops prove that this aspect of effective public participation was neglected. There is an impression that opinions and proposals given by the public are quickly taken into consideration when they support the development course of local authorities while they are overlooked when they oppose it.

Recommendation:

Non-consideration or even ignoring the opinions and proposals given by participating stakeholders means violation of the basic principle of public participation according to which citizens affected by decisions must be given the opportunity to express their opinions regarding the problems as well as the opportunity to discuss and consider with other stakeholders best solutions for these problems. Such a discussion reduces conflicts, creates affiliation and fosters mutual trust.

The public should be involved exclusively when there is a sincere intention of actually considering their opinions and proposals and take positions with regard to them. In such cases opinions and proposals are properly noted and published together with positions taken. Reporting is also made on how the proposals given by the public influenced decision making.

### **Evaluation of the process so far and proposals for improvements.**

Except through the CIP project, the process of functioning of local partnerships has not been assessed.

Recommendation:

The public participation process needs to be monitored and evaluated continually at the end of each phase of the process, while further activities have to be amended and adapted with regard to current evaluations and findings.

Parameters for the evaluation of public participation success can be as follows:

- Content-related parameters:
  - quantitative and qualitative contribution of the participating public,
  - achieved level of acceptability of final decision.
- Parameters related to the inclusion process:
  - availability of two sets of information (content-related and process),
  - informing and public participation in the early phase when all opportunities are still open,
  - representation and number of stakeholders from all four main stakeholder groups,
  - provided assistance to stakeholders for efficient participation,
  - sufficient number of consultations enabling the stakeholders to discuss and consider various solutions,
  - clear positions taken to stakeholders' opinions and proposals,

- improved knowledge and skills of all participants in the process.

### **CIP dimensions**

The CIP process and activities were in case of Slovenian LILW repository site selection and broadly radioactive waste management very important from several points of view. We can say that the expectations of stakeholders were quite different mainly depending on the role and interest in the process (i.e. inside local communities, ministries, ARAO, NGOs, other stakeholders), but the process itself brought at least the recognition of different roles in the process. The CIP project also provided an appreciated forum for exchange of views and good help for discussing open, sometimes also disputable issues (i.e.: compensations mechanisms, definition affected community, challenges inside functioning of local partnerships, involvement of LC after the site selection, expectations from the responsible ministries and ARAO, ...). True the involvement of representatives also from institutions which are normally presented in the formal procedures the CIP project improved the communication options and enabled direct contacts between participants. For the situation in Slovenia this is more like an exception than a usual practice. The CIP project also assisted better political support, although still limited presence of representatives on national level was evident.

#### Recommendation:

It was expressed from many different stakeholders in the CIP project that similar process should be organized also in the future, after the site for LILW repository will be selected while such national assembly with the presence of international experts helps to organize the stakeholders dialogue and normalized the discussion. In this way international inputs as examples of practice with positive and negative recommendations can be involved in the radioactive waste management governance in Slovenia. That would enable possibility to identify deficiencies in the processes on the general levels as well as available solutions.

## **Appendix 1: Programme of work of CIP Slovenia NSG within the international project Cowam In Practice 2007-2009**

### **Specific goals for co-operation in the National Stakeholder Group (NSG):**

- to analyse integration management (co-management) in Slovenia in the area of integrating low and low intermediate low waste, and to co-operate with presentations of experience in the expert discussion at the EU level,
- to upgrade the participation of the public, especially the local public, in the procedure of selecting the location and building of the disposal facility on the basis of comparison with other successful approaches while considering national characteristics, and
- to thus contribute to progress and the rise of social acceptability in the management of programmes in the area of radioactive waste management.

### **General goals:**

- To ensure the inclusion of the public in the procedure of selecting the location and integration of the disposal facility in the space,
- To ensure the consideration of all interests in the procedure.

### **Work plan for CIP Slovenia:**

1. Presentation of the COWAM project – results, and of the new CIP project
2. Situation regarding the integration of the disposal facility in the space in Slovenia –
3. Functioning of local partnerships in Slovenia – situation and analysis
4. International experience regarding the integration of disposal facilities in the space (with the emphasis on the integration management)
5. European energy image and plans in Slovenia
6. Responsibilities of both owners of the Nuclear Power Plant Krško

### **Participants:**

- Local partnership Krško 4
- Local partnership Brežice 4
- Municipality Dol pri Ljubljani 2
- REC with NGO 3
- University of Ljubljana 2
- MESP, ME 2
- SNSA 1
- RTV Slovenija 1,
- NSS 1
- ARAO 1
- NPP Krško and Gen energija

### **Functioning:**

- Five meetings in the period from June 2007 to October 2009 of the National Stakeholder Group (NSG), which includes:
  - Stakeholders from Slovenia,
  - NF (facilitator) throughout all 5 meetings
  - Some members of the MTF (Methodological Task Force) at first four meetings (each member of the MTF must attend 4 NSG meetings in total; two meetings in two different countries)

### **Draft of the agenda of the first meeting of the National Stakeholder Group, June 20, 2007, Krško:**

1. Presentation of C2 and CIP - Gilles Dubreuil (Roadmap, CIP)
2. Proposal and discussion on specific goals and principles of the functioning of the National Stakeholder Group, proposal of content of the multi-annual CIP project in Slovenia – Milena Marega

3. Particularities of the comprehension of the nuclear problem in Slovenia – Drago Kos, Marko Polič
4. Presentation of research assignments, which will be managed by a group of EU experts – Gilles Dubreuil
5. Definition of the success criteria according to the goals – Nadja Železnik

**Appendix 2: A list of those invited and present at the 2. NSG workshop, 10.1.2008, Brežice:**

<b>Invited</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Present</b>
Dr Andrej Stritar, Director	Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration	
Mrs Metka Černelč, Director-General	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Mrs Ana Vidmar	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Mrs Barbara Radovan	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Mag Radovan Tavzes, Director-General	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	
Mrs Mateja Klinar	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	Mateja Klinar
Mrs Vesna Kolar-Planinšič	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	
Dr Igor Šalamun, Director-General	Ministry of the Economy, Energy Directorate	Milena Černilogar Radež
Mag Martin Novšak, Director	Gen energija company	
Mag Jože Špiler	Gen energija company	Jože Špiler
Mr Stane Rožman, Management Board President	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Mr Ivan Špiler	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Ivan Špiler
Mrs Ida Novak-Jerele	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Ida Novak-Jerele
Mr Ivan Molan, Mayor	Municipality of Brežice	Aleksander Denzič
Mr Primož Zupančič, Mayor	Municipality of Dol pri Ljubljani	Primož Zupančič
Mrs Anica Valentinčič	Dol pri Ljubljani	Jože Virant, Marija Zajec
Mr Franc Bogovič, Mayor and President of CIP Slovenia	Municipality of Krško	Franc Bogovič
Mr Stane Preskar, Brežice Local Partnership, Deputy president of CIP Slovenia	Brežice Local Partnership	Stane Preskar
Globoko Local Community	Brežice Local Partnership	
Mr Ivan Polajžar	Brežice Local Partnership	Ivan Polajžar, Stane Radanovič, Hrvoje Oršanič
Mrs Metka Resnik		
Mrs Klavdija Žibert, Krško Local Partnership	Municipality of Krško	Klavdija Žibert
Mr Matej Drobnič	Krško Local Partnership	Matej Drobnič
Mr Anton Mustar	Krško Local Partnership	
Mr Bojan Petan	Krško Local Partnership	Bojan Petan, Andreas Repše
Mr Janko Hrovat	Krško Local Partnership	
Mr Janko Strašek, Director	Financial Fund for Decommissioning of Nuclear	Janko Strašek

	Power Plant Krško	
Mrs Milena Marega, Director	REC	Milena Marega
Mrs Tina Divjak	Legal-information centre for NGOs	Lidija Živčič
Mr Karel Lipič	Association of ecological movements of Slovenia	Karel Lipič
Prof Dr Drago Kos	University of Ljubljana	
Prof Dr Marko Polič	University of Ljubljana	Marko Polič
Mr Gilles H. Dubreuil, Director, CIP Main Coordinator	Mutadis	Gilles H. Dubreuil
Mr Erik Leas	Belgian Nuclear Research Centre for peaceful, medical and industrial applications of nuclear energy	Erik Leas
Mr Gaston Meskens	Belgian Nuclear Research Centre for peaceful, medical and industrial applications of nuclear energy	Gaston Meskens
Mrs Renata Dacinger	Slovenian National Television	
Dr Boštjan Končar, President	Nuclear Society of Slovenia	
Dr Miran Veselič, Director	Radioactive Waste Agency	Miran Veselič
Dr Metka Kralj	Radioactive Waste Agency	Metka Kralj
Mrs Irena Daris	Radioactive Waste Agency	Irena Daris, Martina Pibernik
Mag Nadja Železnik, National Coordinator	Radioactive Waste Agency	Nadja Železnik

**Appendix 3: SWOT - Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of Local partnership functioning in Krško and Brežice, 10.1.2008**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Integration of local actors</b>, nongovernmental organizations and civil society (13)<sup>1</sup></li> <li>- <b>Providing information</b> (10)</li> <li>- <b>Opportunities to participate in decision-making processes</b> (5)</li> <li>- <b>Learning about best practice examples</b> (5)</li> <li>- <b>Better decisions</b> (4)</li> <li>- <b>Learning about and researching the role of individual actors</b> (4)</li> <li>- <b>Opportunity to consult and make arrangements</b> as well as exchange of opinions and experience of participating partners</li> <li>- <b>Enhanced confidence among partners</b> and reduced obstacles</li> <li>- <b>Enhancing the partner culture</b> among three partners (although the situation is not perfect)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Defective dialogue culture and the resulting decrease of interest in cooperation</b> (10); Dialogue is often limited to a small circle of people; No direct dialogue between the inhabitants and the Agency for RadWaste Management, the municipality is the mediator</li> <li>- <b>Unrealized expectations and decreased interest in local partnership cooperation</b>; Unrealistic expectations, difficult to implement (6)</li> <li>- <b>Motivation for participation</b> – increased role of opinion leaders (6)</li> <li>- <b>Disregarding the local partnership importance, principles and rules</b> (6)</li> <li>- <b>Politicization</b> (6)</li> <li>- <b>National institutions not included in communication with the local partnership</b> (5)</li> <li>- <b>Insufficient, biased information</b>; national institutions to be included in the information flow</li> <li>- <b>Irrational use of funds</b></li> <li>- <b>Partial interests problem</b>; many understand the local partnership as a platform for marketing their interests</li> <li>- <b>Insufficient knowledge, skills and rules of local partnership operation</b></li> <li>- <b>Lack of cooperation with other local partnerships</b></li> <li>- <b>Insufficient representation i.e. structure of local partnership participants</b>: not all layers of population are equally represented (i.e. civil initiatives, NGO...), which results in the affected local population not being represented</li> <li>- <b>Lack of trust in institutions</b></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in brackets represent the importance placed on individual aspect with regard to priorities of workshop participants. Low numbers are not stated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Undetermined relation between the local partnership and the municipality</b>; prevalent role of the Mayor; Municipal councillors do not participate in the local partnership; Agreements are made outside the local partnership;</li> <li>- <b>The role and purpose of the local partnership and not explained well and often enough</b> in public and in media.</li> <li>- Doubt about <b>the name local partnership being appropriate</b></li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Awareness that issues of national interest may be solved in a specific local community; mutual understanding for interests of other parties – also on the part of local community towards the government (14)</b></li> <li>- <b>Financial compensation (10)</b></li> <li>- <b>Reaching an agreement and producing criteria and methods with regard to allocation of funds acquired to compensate negative impacts, determined according to the distance from a facility and irrespective of current interests of local</b></li> <li>- <b>Reconciling of interests, the impact of population on region’s development; Improving long-term social relations (8)</b></li> <li>- <b>Foreign experience; Connecting local players, NGO and civil society on international level (4)</b></li> <li>- <b>Access to information; Interest in information; Research incentives (4)</b></li> <li>- <b>Awareness of the importance of participation</b></li> <li>- <b>Politics and experts’ understanding and willingness to improve the quality of life in immediate surroundings; Quick response of politics and experts to local partnerships’ initiatives</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>- <b>Unsuitable criteria to examine regions and allocate compensations (13)</b></li> <li>- <b>Unsuitable and highly complex procedures; Stimulation of rivalry instead of cooperation (12)</b></li> <li>- <b>Interference of politics; Political propaganda for self-promotion (8)</b></li> <li>- <b>Pursuing specific, personal or local interests with almost no possibility to provide legal framework (6)</b></li> <li>- <b>Solving issues on the street (6)</b></li> <li>- <b>Broken agreements, unfulfilled politics’ promises; poorly defined agreements (5)</b></li> <li>- <b>Subjective media, boosting negative public opinion (5)</b></li> <li>- <b>Time pressure (5)</b></li> <li>- <b>Disregarding relevant local partnerships’ proposals (4); Rigid national institutions, Treating local partnerships’ proposals selectively</b></li> <li>- <b>Underestimating public views</b></li> <li>- <b>Insufficient awareness of leading players’ responsibility</b></li> <li>- <b>Local partnership feels as if treated as a non-equal partner</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Objective local media coverage</b></li> <li>- <b>State of Slovenia's energy balance and EU policy</b></li> <li>- <b>Dialogue between various expert fields; Understanding of experts and their decisions</b></li> <li>- <b>De-ideologisation of environmental issues</b></li> <li>- <b>Opportunity to settle debt; Opportunity to solve issues from the past or unsolved issues</b></li> <li>- <b>Opportunity for the government to adopt this approach in other projects (HE, Feniks)</b></li> <li>- <b>Informing Slovene general public about this area and process</b></li> <li>- <b>Maintaining local partnerships after the landfill siting is finalised</b></li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Risk of neglecting environmental protection and biotic diversity</b></li> <li>- <b>High costs</b></li> </ul>
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**Appendix 4: List of those invited and present at the 3. NSG workshop, 17.6.2008, Dol pri Ljubljani**

<b>Invited</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Present</b>
Dr Andrej Stritar, Director	Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration	
Ms Metka Černelč, Director-General	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Ms Ana Vidmar	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Ms Barbara Radovan	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Dr Samo Kopač, Acting Director-General	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	
Ms Mateja Klinar	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	Mateja Klinar
Ms Vesna Kolar-Planinšič	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	
Dr Igor Šalamun, Director-General	Ministry of the Economy, Directorate for Energy	
MSc Milena Černilogar Radež	Ministry of the Economy, Directorate for Energy	Milena Černilogar Radež
MSc Kornelija Marzel	Slovenian Human Rights Ombudsman	Martina Ocepek
Mr Martin Novšak, Director	Gen energija	
MSc Jože Špiler	Gen energija	
Mr Stane Rožman, Chairman of the board of directors	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Mr Ivan Špiler	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Ms Ida Novak-Jerele	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Ida Novak-Jerele
Mr Ivan Molan, Mayor	Brežice Municipality	
Mr Primož Zupančič, Mayor	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	Primož Zupančič
Mr Jože Virant	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	Jože Virant
Ms Marija Zajec	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	Marija Zajec
Ms Anica Valentinčič	Dol pri Ljubljani Municipality	Anica Valentinčič
Mr Aleksander Denzič	Brežice Municipality	
Mr Branko Blažević	Brežice Municipality	
Mr Franc Bogovič, Mayor and President of CIP Slovenia	Krško Municipality	
Mr Stane Preskar, Brežice local partnership, Vice president of CIP Slovenia	Brežice local partnership	
KS Globoko	Brežice local partnership	
Mr Ivan Polajžar	Brežice local partnership	Ivan Polajžar
MR Stane Radanovič	Brežice local partnership	Stane Radanovič
Mr Branko Brečko	Brežice local partnership	Branko Brečko
Ms Metka Resnik	Krško Municipality	
Ms Klavdija Žibert, Krško local partnership	Krško Municipality	Klavdija Žibert
Ms Simona Lubšina	Krško Municipality	Simona Lubšina
Mr Matej Drobnič	Krško local partnership	
Mr Anton Mustar	Krško local partnership	
Mr Bojan Petan	Krško local partnership	Bojan Petan
Mr Andreas Repše	Krško local partnership	
Mr Janko Hrovat	Krško local partnership	
Mr Janko Strašek, Director	Fund for Financing Decommissioning of	

the Krško Nuclear Power Plant		
Ms Milena Marega, Director	REC	Milena Marega
Ms Tina Divjak	PIC	
Mr Karel Lipič	ZEG	Karel Lipič
Ms Smiljana Jurečič	ZEG	Smiljana Jurečič
Prof Dr Drago Kos	University of Ljubljana	Drago Kos
Prof Dr Marko Polič	University of Ljubljana	Marko Polič
Mr Stephane Baude	Mutadis	Stephane Baude
Ms Claire Mays	Symlog	Claire Mays
Dr Boštjan Končar, President	DJS	
Dr Miran Veselič, Director	ARAO	Miran Veselič
Dr Metka Kralj	ARAO	Metka Kralj
Ms Irena Daris	ARAO	Irena Daris
Ms Marija Fabjan	ARAO	
Ms Martina Pibernik	ARAO	Martina Pibernik
MSc Nadja Železnik, National coordinator	ARAO	Nadja Železnik

**Appendix 5: List of invited guests and participants of the workshop, 19.1.2009, Krško**

<b>Invited guests</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Present</b>
Andrej Stritar, PhD., director	Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration	Nuša Majhenc, Polona Tavčar
Ms. Metka Černelč, general director	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Ms. Ana Vidmar	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Ms. Barbara Radovan	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	
Samo Kopač, PhD, acting director general	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	
Ms. Mateja Klinar	Ministry of the Economy, Cohesion Policy and Control Service	
Ms. Vesna Kolar-Planinšič	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	
Samo Kopač, MSc., acting director general	Ministry of the Economy, Directorate for Energy	
Milena Černilogar Radež, MSc.	Ministry of the Economy, Directorate for Energy	Milena Černilogar Radež
Ms. Martina Ocepek	Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia	Martina Ocepek
Mr. Martin Novšak, director	Gen energija	
Jože Špiler, MSc.	Gen energija	
Mr. Stane Rožman, Chairman of the Board	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Mr. Ivan Špiler	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Darinka Kordelec
Ms. Ida Novak-Jerele	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Ida Novak-Jerele
Mr. Ivan Molan, mayor	The Municipality of Brežice	Patricia Čular
Mr. Primož Zupančič, mayor	The Municipality of Dol pri Ljubljani	
Mr. Jože Virant	Dol pri Ljubljani	Jože Virant
Ms. Marija Zajec	Dol pri Ljubljani	
Ms. Anica Valentinčič	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	Angelca Škrajnar
Dejan Žiher, PhD.	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	
Mr. Rok Prevc	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	Rok Prevc
Marjan Bat, MSc.	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	
Mr. Aleksander Denzič	Brežice Local Partnership	
Mr. Branko Blažević	The Municipality of Brežice	
Mr. Franc Bogovič, mayor and chairman of CIP Slovenia	The Municipality of Krško	Franc Bogovič Ana Somrak
Mr. Stane Preskar, Brežice Local Partnership, vice-chairman of CIP Slovenia	Brežice Local Partnership	Stane Preskar
Globoko Local Community	Brežice Local Partnership	Hrvoje Oršanič
Mr. Ivan Polajžar	Brežice Local Partnership	Ivan Polajžar
Mr. Stane Radanovič	Brežice Local Partnership	Stane Radanovič
Mr. Branko Brečko	Brežice Local Partnership	Branko Brečko
Ms. Metka Resnik	The Municipality of Krško	
Ms. Klavdija Žibert, Krško Local Partnership Secretariat	Krško Local Partnership	Klavdija Žibert
Ms. Simona Lubšina	The Municipality of Krško	
Mr. Matej Drobnič	Krško Local Partnership	Matej Drobnič
Mr. Anton Mustar	Krško Local Partnership	Aleš Zajc

Mr. Bojan Petan	Krško Local Partnership	Bojan Petan
Mr. Andreas Repše	Krško Local Partnership	Andreas Repše
Mr. Janko Hrovat	Krško Local Partnership	Janko Hrovat
Mr. Janko Strašek, director	Fund for Financing Decommissioning of the Krško Nuclear Power Plant and Disposal of Radioactive Waste from the Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Ms. Milena Marega, director	Regional Environmental Centre	Milena Marega
Ms. Marjeta Benčina	Focus Association for Sustainable Development	
Ms. Tina Divjak	PIC Legal and Information Centre	
Mr. Primož Šporar	PIC Legal and Information Centre	Senka Vrbica
Mr. Karel Lipič	ZEG ASSOCIATION OF ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS OF SLOVENIA	Petra Holc Janez Matos
Ms. Smiljana Jurečič	ZEG ASSOCIATION OF ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS OF SLOVENIA	Smiljana Jurečič
Boštjan Končar, PhD.	Nuclear Society of Slovenia	
Prof. Drago Kos, PhD.	University of Ljubljana	Drago Kos
Prof. Marko Polič, PhD.	University of Ljubljana	Marko Polič
Mr. Stephane Baude	Mutadis	Stephane Baude
Mr. Gilles Hériard Dubreuil	Mutadis	Gilles Hériard Dubreuil
Mr. Sylvain Lavelle	Mutadis	Sylvain Lavelle
Mr. Stephen Haraldsen		Stephen Haraldsen
Mr. Vladislav Krošelj, director	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Vladislav Krošelj
Metka Kralj, PhD.	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Metka Kralj
Ms. Marija Fabjan	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Marija Fabjan
Ms. Irena Daris	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Irena Daris
Ms. Martina Pibernik	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Martina Pibernik
Nadja Železnik, MSc., national coordinator	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Nadja Železnik

## Appendix 6: Questionnaire for Focus Groups Regarding Local Partnerships

Type of question	Question
<b>opening</b>	1. Could you please introduce yourself and provide some information on how long you have been included in local partnership and who you represent?
<b>introductory</b>	2. How did you learn about the local partnership? From acquaintances, friends, from the media, from the official correspondence upon establishment?
<b>transitory</b>	3. Think about the time when you initially engaged in local partnership. What were your first impressions? How did you perceive this idea in the beginning? 4. What do you think about the process of establishing local partnerships: openness, democracy, representative nature? What is the level of trust with regard to local partnerships in the community? Does the local community even know that a local partnership exists? 5. Aims of the local partnership: transparency, equal and fair representation of all interests, interest groups, i.e. above all methodological or directly goal-oriented towards achieving a greater acceptance of the repository? 6. Were the members of the local partnership acquainted with experiences from other countries (Belgium), was there a comparison made, etc.?
<b>key</b>	7. What did you like and what worked well in the work of the local partnership? Formal – informal structure or the manner of operation, eventual differences between formal and actual operation, actual influence on the discussion and even more so on the process of searching for a repository location, (mis)trust in the good intentions of all participants, role of the media: supportive, disturbing, constructive, destructive, etc. 8. Did the discussions relate mostly to content or were they mostly of a procedural nature? 9. Were all the participants able to competently participate in the operation of local partnerships?  10. Did the local partnership in any way change the process of searching for the LILW repository location? How and in what way? 11. What do you see as the main problems in the (operation of local partnerships?) positioning of the LILW repository in Slovenia and your town?
	12. Your suggestions for future operation: abolish local partnerships, maintain them in their present form, maintain but change them and how, merge the Krško and Brežice local partnership
<b>final</b>	13. If it were possible for you to form the process of positioning the repository yourself, what would you suggest? Is there anything else that you wish to say but did not have the opportunity?

**Appendix 7: List of invited guests and participants of the workshop, Ljubljana 8.10.2009**

<b>1. Invited guest</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Present</b>
Andrej Stritar, PhD., director	Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration	Nuša Majhenc,
Mitja Pavliha, PhD., director	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	Lenča Helena Šolar, MSc.
Ms. Ana Vidmar	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	Ana Vidmar
Ms. Barbara Radovan	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Spatial Planning Directorate	Barbara Perovič
Samo Kopač, PhD., acting director	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	
ga. Mateja Klinar	Ministry of the Economy, Department for Cohesion Policy	
Ms. Vesna Kolar-Planinšič	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Environment Directorate	Barbara Breznik, PhD.
Janez Kopač, MSc., acting director	Ministry of the Economy, Directorate for Energy	
Milena Černilogar Radež, MSc.,	Ministry of the Economy, Directorate for Energy	Milena Černilogar Radež
Ms. Martina Ocepek	Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of	
Mr. Martin Novšak, director	Gen energija	
Jože Špiler, MSc.,	Gen energija	
Mr. Stane Rožman, Chairman of the Board	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Mr. Ivan Špiler	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Darinka Kordelc
Ms. Ida Novak-Jerele	Krško Nuclear Power Plant	Ida Novak-Jerele
Mr. Ivan Molan, mayor	The Municipality of Brežice	
Mr. Primož Zupančič, mayor	The Municipality of Dol pri Ljubljani	Primož Zupančič
Mr. Jože Virant	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	
Ms. Marija Zajec	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	
Ms. Anica Valentinčič	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	Angelca Škrajnar
Dejan Žiher, PhD.,	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	
Mr. Rok Prevc	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	Rok Prevc
Marjan Bat, MSc.,	Dol pri Ljubljani Local Partnership	
g. Aleksander Denzič	Brežice Local Partnership	
Mr. Branko Blažević	The Municipality of Brežice	
Mr. Franc Bogovič, mayor and chairman of CIP Slovenia	The Municipality of Krško	
Mr. Stane Preskar, Brežice Local Partnership, vice-chairman og CIP Slovenia	Brežice Local Partnership	Stane Preskar
Globoko Local Community	Brežice Local Partnership	
Mr. Ivan Polajžar	Brežice Local Partnership	Ivan Polajžar
Mr. Stane Radanovič	Brežice Local Partnership	Stane Radanovič
Mr. Branko Brečko	Brežice Local Partnership	Branko Brečko
Ms. Metka Resnik	The Municipality of Krško	
Ms. Klavdija Žibert, Krško Local Partnership Secreteriat	Krško Local Partnership	Klavdija Žibert
Ms. Simona Lubšina	The Municipality of Krško	
Mr. Matej Drobnič	Krško Local Partnership	

Mr. Anton Mustar	Krško Local Partnership	Andrej Škrabec
Mr. Bojan Petan	Krško Local Partnership	Bojan Petan
Mr. Andreas Repše	Krško Local Partnership	Andreas Repše
Mr. Janko Hrovat	Krško Local Partnership	Roman Klinec
Mr. Janko Strašek, direktor	Found for Financing Decommissioning of the Krško Nuclear Power plant and disposal of Radioactive waste from the Krško Nuclear Power Plant	
Ms. Milena Marega , direktorica	Regional Environmental Centre	Milena Marega
Ms. Marjeta Benčina	Focus Association for Sustainable Development	
Ms. Tina Divjak	PIC legal and Information Centre	
Mr. Primož Šporar	PIC legal and Information Centre	
Mr. Karel Lipič	ZEG Association of Ecological Movements of Slovenia	Emilija Skrt Karel Lipič
. Smiljana Jurečič	ZEG Association of Ecological Movements of Slovenia	
Boštjan Končar, PhD.	Nuclear Society of Slovenia	
prof. Drago Kos, PhD.	University of Ljubljana	Drago Kos
prof. Marko Polič, Phd.	University of Ljubljana	
	Consensus	Mojca Drevenšek, Msc.
	Court of Audit of the Republic of Slovenia	Klementina Zapušek
	Energetika net	Martina Budal
Mr. Phil Richardson	Galson Sciences	Phil Richardson
Mr. Gilles Hériard Dubreuil	Mutadis	Gilles Hériard Dubreuil
Mr. Vladislav Krošelj, director	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	
Metka Kralj, PhD.	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Metka Kralj
Ms. Marija Fabjan	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	
Ms. Irena Daris	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Irena Daris
Ms. Martina Pibernik	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Martina Pibernik
Nadja Železnik, MSc., national coordinator	Agency for Radioactive Waste Management	Nadja Železnik