

A Selection of Records From the  
**International Nuclear Information System**  
Applicable to the:

**International Conference on  
Stakeholder Engagement for  
Nuclear Power Programmes**

26 – 30 May 2025, Vienna, Austria

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INIS Bibliography



# Resources

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## **Stakeholder Engagement in Nuclear Programmes**

*International Atomic Energy Agency, Division of Nuclear Power (2021)*

### **Abstract**

Engaging with stakeholders is an essential part of any complete nuclear programme. Involving stakeholders in decision making processes, even those stakeholder groups that do not have a direct role in making those decisions, can enhance public confidence in the application of nuclear science and technology and strengthen communication among the key organizations in a nuclear programme. This publication provides theoretical and practical guidance on the development and implementation of stakeholder engagement programmes and activities. The key principles of stakeholder engagement are identified in it. It also includes tools such as templates to help establish a stakeholder engagement programme and identify associated activities, including tools for stakeholder analysis. The guidance provided can be further developed and adjusted to each specific type of facility, moment in its life cycle, and/or the group of stakeholders with which to engage. The publication demonstrates the importance of stakeholder engagement throughout the life cycle of all nuclear facilities, including operating and new reactors, all aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle, from uranium mining to spent fuel and radioactive waste management, decommissioning, and non-power applications.

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## **Shifting Paradigms in Managing Radioactive Waste**

*Le Bars, Y., Pescatore, C. (2004)*

### **Abstract**

The Stakeholder involvement in policy making of radioactive waste management, has received considerable attention within the OECD. The Nea forum on Stakeholder confidence (FSC) was set up in 2000. A Nea recent publication entitled "Learning and adapting to societal requirements for radioactive waste management" brings together the key FSC findings and experience covering four years of work. Six main areas are targeted in this publication and are briefly described in this document: favourable candidates for issuing radioactive waste management policy, the design of the decision-making process, the social and ethical dimension, trust in the actors, Stakeholder involvement and the local dimension of radioactive waste management. (A.L.B.)

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## **Good Practice on Public Stakeholder Engagement in Japan: Fukui Local Government. Appendix XII**

*Le International Atomic Energy Agency (2023)*

### **Abstract**

The local government in Japan is responsible, as a baseline, for the development and implementation of off-site emergency preparedness and response (EPR). The government of Fukui prefecture, having 13 commercial Nuclear Power Plants, has a role beyond that, standing by the side of local residents, sharing information, analysing safety issues and voicing local resident concerns, while not violating the authority of the regulatory body belonging to the central government but somewhat supplementing its role.

# Resources

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### Stakeholder Involvement Throughout the Life Cycle of Nuclear Facilities

*International Atomic Energy Agency, Division of Nuclear Power (2011)*

#### Abstract

This report demonstrates the importance of stakeholder involvement throughout the life cycle of all nuclear facilities; including operating reactors, temporary spent fuel storage facilities and final radioactive waste repositories and follows what is defined in the IAEA Safety Standards GS-R-3 where the stakeholders' expectations (identified as 'interested parties' in GS-R-3) shall be taken into consideration 'in the activities and interactions in the processes of the management system, with the aim of enhancing the satisfaction of interested parties while at the same time ensuring that safety is not compromised'. This report explains how involving stakeholders in decision making processes, even for those stakeholder groups that do not have a direct role in making those decisions, can enhance public confidence in the application of nuclear science and technology. In addition, this report presents general guidance on stakeholder involvement. It does not provide detailed procedures for developing and implementing stakeholder involvement programmes, and specifics regarding stakeholder involvement for particular types of nuclear facilities. However, this publication references reports that provide such details. This publication provides assistance to those responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating or decommissioning a nuclear facility. In addition, regulatory organizations and other authorities overseeing nuclear activities or managing nuclear facility licensing processes are often seen as the main source of independent information for the general public; therefore, stakeholder involvement can demonstrate capability and trustworthiness of regulatory organizations as well. The role of stakeholder involvement at different stages of a facility's life cycle is discussed, with suggestions on developing the components of a comprehensive stakeholder involvement plan. Included is guidance on focusing communication with certain stakeholders, applying various stakeholder involvement techniques and introducing messages such as ethical issues in support of nuclear facilities, including the need for sustainable energy resources and responsibility to future generations. The printed version of the report does not include examples. Instead, the Nuclear Communicator's Toolbox will store good practices and lessons learnt that can be accessible to all readers and will be updated on a regular basis based on the new case studies that are submitted by users to the following [email address](#).

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## **Communication and Stakeholder Involvement in Radioactive Waste Disposal**

*International Atomic Energy Agency, Division of Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Waste Technology (2022)*

### **Abstract**

Communication and stakeholder involvement are essential components for a successful disposal programme. Experience around the world suggests that the scientific and technological bases for the safe disposal of radioactive waste are available — disposal solutions exist or can be developed based on established knowledge. However, concerns and opposition among the public and other stakeholders could slow or even prevent the implementation of needed disposal solutions. This publication provides practical guidance on communication and stakeholder involvement for countries embarking on, relaunching or revising a disposal programme. It draws upon past experiences and emphasizes that practical implementation requires adjusting to the evolving context as given by the national, social and political circumstances. The primary intended users of this publication include those working in the field of radioactive waste management in government, regulatory bodies and industry, an especially in organizations responsible to implement solutions for radioactive waste disposal.

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## **Critical Factors for Creating Effective Relations with Stakeholders During Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities**

*Jeong, Kwang Seong; Park, Seung Kook; Koo, Dae Seo; Hahm, In Hye; Hong, Sang Bum; Seo, Bum Kyoung (2018)*

### **Abstract**

Taking into account that the decommissioning is rather complicated and long term process, stakeholders have an important (sometimes governing) influence on it. It is important to balance the impacts of any particular stakeholder, in as much as they can have positive and negative impacts. The key to good stakeholder management is to maximize and develop the positive aspects and minimize the impact of the negative aspects, without undermining any Group's confidence in the decommissioning process. Stakeholder involvement should be an integral part of the management of nuclear facilities/programme from their conception through final closure and decommissioning. Regardless of the scope of adjustment, nuclear communication with stakeholders must continue to be implemented even while it is continually adjusted in a disciplined and deliberate manner. Continual assessment of the stakeholder involvement programme is necessary to ensure that it continues to achieve its goal and objectives, as well as to determine if these objectives continue to be relevant. Active involvement of stakeholders in evaluation of the program me is strongly encouraged.

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## **Transparency and Stakeholder Engagement in Nuclear or Radiological Emergency Management**

*Perko, T.; Martell, M.; Turcanu, C. (2020)*

### **Abstract**

Stakeholder involvement and transparency are strongly interrelated. Stakeholder involvement is key to strengthening transparency, while transparency is necessary for effective stakeholder involvement. International and European legal requirements in environmental decision-making, radiation protection, nuclear safety and emergency preparedness and response call for increasing levels of transparency and stakeholder engagement. However, recent nuclear or radiological events demonstrate that transparency and engagement in practice are perceived differently by authorities, media and the public. Research conducted in this study by means of a questionnaire sent to authorities responsible for nuclear/radiological emergency management shows a range of challenges related to transparency during a nuclear or radiological emergency, e.g. fear of panic or timely and proper information. Few countries use the full potential of tools and methods for stakeholder engagement in emergency preparedness, although these may also contribute to improved transparency. Despite lessons learned to enhance transparency and stakeholder engagement in nuclear or radiological emergency management, there is room for improvement at a practical level and for finding a common understanding among stakeholders.

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## **Case Studies on the Development of a Comprehensive Report to Support the Decision Making Process for a Nuclear Power Programme**

*International Atomic Energy Agency, Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section, Vienna, Austria (2022)*

### **Abstract**

Engaging in a nuclear power programme is a major undertaking with long term implications for at least hundred years. Key factors that may influence decision makers in their commitment to a nuclear power programme are of different nature, including political, socio-economic, financial, environmental, technical, or public acceptance. In line with the guidelines of the IAEA Milestones Approach, a comprehensive report corresponds to the attainment of Milestone I (ready to make a knowledgeable commitment to a nuclear power programme) and provides the rationale and strategy for pursuing a nuclear power programme, supporting the development of a national position. This publication intends to support Member States that are developing comprehensive reports by sharing the experience of the ones that have already completed this process or are well advanced on this path. The publication highlights similarities and differences in the approaches adopted, recognizing that there are several different ways and formats for developing such a report.



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## **NEA Workshop on Stakeholder Involvement in Nuclear Decision Making. Summary Report**

*Haage, Monica; Henderson, David; Mays, Claire (2017)*

### **Abstract**

The present report summarises the NEA workshop proceedings. Chapter 1 recalls the setting in which the 2017 workshop was organised, the development of the workshop and the audience it gathered. Subsequent chapters are based on rapporteurs' accounts of the plenary and keynote talks (Chapter 2) and topical presentations (Chapter 3), as well as the dialogues among attendees which were then reported in plenary (Chapter 4). Quotes highlighted throughout the report were drawn from speakers' material or from the dialogues. In this way the publication reports the kaleidoscope of views and practices brought by NEA member countries and their experts from almost all nuclear areas as well as from some other energy technology sectors. It documents best practice and lessons learnt. Furthermore, Chapter 5 singles out the commonalities and differences found across the countries and sectors, as well as tangible take-away from the workshop. The reader will find that certain major messages are repeated in different parts of the report, as a sign of the convergence between different contexts, experts, sessions and discussions. Chapter 6 reports the attendees' evaluation of the workshop and the actions requested to progress. The annexes provide further resources: other NEA publications of interest; instructions for facilitating dialogue; and the list of participants.

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## **Towards a Shared Understanding of Radiological Risks. Summary Report of the NEA Stakeholder Involvement Workshop on Risk Communication**

*Boyd, Michael; Schneider, Thierry; Umeki, Hiroyuki (2021)*

### **Abstract**

The decisions made about exposure to ionising radiation tend to be driven by subjective judgements about the health risks that radiation exposure may cause. In order to reach decisions that are effective and sustainable, it is essential for nuclear safety regulators, governments, nuclear facility operators and other nuclear energy decision makers to communicate scientific, technical and regulatory information regarding radiological and other risks to all stakeholders. Communicating such information can be complex since people judge and evaluate risks differently depending on the context and on their perceptions of risk. In this context, the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) organised the 'Stakeholder Involvement Workshop on Risk Communication: Towards a Shared Understanding of Radiological Risks' in September 2019. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to share perspectives and lessons learnt in risk communication, identifying what has been effective and what has been less effective in the various cases. By understanding how situation-specific factors influence risk communication, a common framework addressing such circumstances can begin to emerge. This report attempts to capture the collective wisdom generated over the three days of interactions in the hope that the knowledge gained from this workshop will benefit governments and citizens alike.

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## **Experiences of the Development, Review and Communication of Safety Cases and Safety Assessments for Near Surface Disposal of Radioactive Waste**

*International Atomic Energy Agency, Waste and Environmental Safety Section, Vienna, Austria (2024)*

### **Abstract**

The IAEA has organized various international meetings and projects on the safety of near surface disposal of radioactive waste. These projects included work to (i) benchmark safety assessment models, (ii) develop improved safety assessment methods, (iii) apply improved safety assessment methods to proposed and existing disposal facilities and consider regulatory review of safety assessments, (iv) to enhance understanding of the safety case for near surface disposal facilities, and (v) to explore approaches for the practical use of the safety case in the management of near surface disposal facilities. These activities have provided a valuable and productive international forum for discussions, exchange of experiences, development of methodologies and mutual learning. Since 2017, the IAEA has been facilitating the ongoing Forum on the Safety of Near Surface Disposal. This publication results from the work of the Forum during October 2017 to September 2022. The intended audience for this publication includes those involved in developing, operating and regulating near surface disposal facilities for radioactive waste and those involved in developing, reviewing, and using safety assessments and safety cases for the disposal of radioactive wastes.