



# D6.3

## Final Dissemination and Engagement Report



Month 42 – February 2019

Authors: UCPH, Jan-Henrik Meyer / SPI, Marília Cunha

with UYork, UCLan, Gene Rowe and UPF

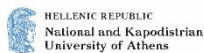


## PARTNERS

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:



### PROJECT PARTNERS:



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## 0. Executive Summary

This document **Deliverable 6.3 Final Dissemination and Engagement Report** consists of a report summarising all the dissemination, communication, engagement and exploitation of results activities and will include information about the future dissemination and exploitation of the project's results after its termination. Final versions of publications will be submitted after appearance.

For a detailed discussion of the relevant impacts and their achievement through cooperation across Work Packages (WPs), theoretical considerations for embedding HoNESt's work in the State of the Art, issues of Strategy and Methodology, the description of Dissemination and Communication Tools, of Stakeholder Engagement, the Stakeholder Database and its uses, and indicators to assess impact we would like to refer you to **D6.2 Report on dissemination, communication, engagement and the Database of Key Stakeholders** that we submitted in its latest version in April 2018, ten months ago. It provides an update on the developments and changes made in the amendment, including plans until the end of the project in February 2019.

This report will thus present a short and focused overview of our practice and experience of:

1. Relevant impacts and their achievement through cooperation across WPs
2. Strategy and Methodology
3. Dissemination and Communication Tools
4. Stakeholder Engagement

Notably, with a view to academic dissemination, the project's researchers will continue to disseminate findings. In a final part, the report will assess the impact achieved by reference to indicators.

## 1. Relevant Impacts and their achievement through cooperation across WPs

Building on the Call, the DoA has specified five different impacts (p. 13). In order to achieve them, the different work packages coalesce in the efforts of dissemination, communication and actual stakeholder engagement.

**Impact A: To contribute to the understanding of factors triggering societal engagement with nuclear energy and other nuclear applications.**

In their entirety, HoNESt's research efforts within the Work Packages (WP) 2-5 have substantially contributed to improving our "understanding of the factors triggering societal

engagement” with nuclear power. WP2 has laid a solid foundation for these efforts, notably by presenting comprehensive information in English for the first time in the Short Country Reports for 20 countries’ histories of engaging with nuclear power. These reports were devised to provide an accessible overview and will serve as an important document summarizing findings to be discussed with stakeholders. Building on the empirical evidence and analyses of 100 events exemplifying engagement practice across 20 countries assembled in the Short Country Reports, historians have explored comparative and transnational themes – such as Atoms for Peace, Nuclear Installations at the Border, or Nuclear Energy as a Public Technology. The case studies provide important insights into the factors of societal engagement that were communicated to and discussed with stakeholders, and disseminated in innovative publications.

Similarly, based on the guidance framework developed in interdisciplinary collaboration in WP3, which informed historians’ data collection, WP4 has undertaken a systematic analysis of different facets of societal engagement, with an emphasis on public perceptions, compared for the first time across time and space. Based on these findings, WP5 explored nuclear engagement futures in a series of participatory ‘backcasting’ workshops with nuclear industry, regulatory and civil society stakeholders. In order to achieve maximum synergy, these were held in conjunction with WP6’s Dissemination and Engagement events.

**IMPACT B: To provide insights to decision makers and other stakeholders regarding interaction with civil society.**

As findings of work packages WP2-5 became available, WP6 has started sharing preliminary insights at conferences of different stakeholder groups. A detailed overview will be given below. Providing these insights is achieved in two ways:

1. In WP5, through its work in stakeholder engagement, involving the development of ideal futures through scenarios together with stakeholders, thus working towards co-production of knowledge and engagement practice.
2. Through the different activities of communication, dissemination and stakeholder engagement in WP6, including webinars, presence at stakeholders’ events, presented in greater detail below.

**IMPACT C: To help the implementation of effective engagement with civil society in future nuclear projects.**

HoNESt contributes to the implementation of effective engagement with civil society in future nuclear projects in two important ways. First, by drawing and discussing lessons from history. This includes not only simple lessons on “what worked, and what didn’t”, but seeks to raise awareness of the complexities, indirect effects, and contextual conditions that influence the

effectiveness of engagement with civil society, including notably the structures and shape of civil society and its organizations. Secondly, at a more practical level, through its stakeholder engagement workshops, and the development of future scenarios, organized by WP5, stakeholders gained practical insights about what matters to stakeholders, that they will then be able to introduce into their own work.

**IMPACT D: Reinforce the links between the nuclear research community and the social sciences and humanities.**

The role of social science on Euratom projects to date has been rather limited. HoNESt has reinforced the links between the nuclear research community and the social sciences and humanities at various stages of its work. First, in the first 18 months of the project, HoNESt has conducted numerous interviews with eyewitnesses from nuclear industry and associated research organisations. Subsequently, in October 2018, it held a witness seminar with (retired) nuclear regulators, in order to learn about their perspectives as well. HoNESt has thus become acquainted with the perspectives of the industrial nuclear research community. Secondly, through our dissemination activities, including presentations and discussions at industry and academic conferences and directly to industry workshops and forums, HoNESt has clearly established an excellent stakeholder network. Thirdly, by involving a stakeholder committee, and organizing stakeholder engagement workshops, face-to-face interaction and mutual learning is encouraged, leading to additional links. Finally, by inviting junior researchers from the nuclear research community to the HoNESt summer school to discuss the history of the nuclear research community and its relations with society, we are contributing to establishing long-term links.

**IMPACT E: To help with disseminating and understanding of nuclear research and knowledge**

By studying the history of nuclear technology, with a focus on their relations with society, HoNESt assembled substantial new knowledge about the achievements and implications of nuclear research. This includes the history of nuclear research centres, which played a central role in post-war research and innovation. Their achievements, but also their attempts at public engagement through communication and debate feature in a number of country reports. Furthermore, HoNESt's study of medical isotopes (deliverable D2.8) raised attention to the comprehensive contribution of nuclear to medical research. Through its dissemination activities, this more comprehensive understanding is widely communicated.



## 2. Strategy and Methodology

### Strategy

HoNESt’s Dissemination and Communication activities involved all partners at different levels and for different tasks. All partners have time assigned for Work Package 6 and have been involved in dissemination and engagement at the local and national levels, notably after the completion of the Short Country Reports, while other partners contribute their knowledge, skills and findings for centrally organized activities – such as webinars or publications.

A more detailed explanation of the strategy can be found in Deliverable D6.2. submitted in April 2018.

### Methodology

As outlined in the DoA (p. 18), in order to achieve the impacts outlined above, HoNESt pursues two main, interrelated objectives:

**Objective (1) regards the dissemination to and engagement with key stakeholders, notably the four stakeholder groups identified in the original call: industry, associations, policy makers (this includes regulators) and civil society.**

**Objective (2) concerns dissemination to and communication with wider audiences. This includes, notably, scientists/researchers/students, business and professionals and the interested public (consisting of individual citizens). Important mediators for dissemination and communication are media and journalists.**

The following table (table 2.2. from the DoA, p. 19) provides an overview of the target groups for both objectives:

Table 1 - HoNESt’s objectives and key target groups

Objective 1: Dissemination and engagement with key stakeholders (specified by the Call) - Target groups	Objective 2: Dissemination and communication with the general public - Target groups
<p><b>Industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear industry</li> <li>• Power industry</li> <li>• Infrastructure providers</li> <li>• Construction companies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Scientists, researchers, students</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear research</li> <li>• Social Sciences</li> <li>• Humanities</li> </ul>



<p><b>Associations/organizations/bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil society associations</li> <li>• Environmental associations</li> <li>• Energy related organizations</li> <li>• Industrial associations</li> <li>• Research and Technology organizations</li> <li>• Nuclear research centres</li> </ul>	<p><b>Businesses and professionals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy intensive industries</li> <li>• Electric cars manufacturers</li> <li>• High technology firms</li> <li>• Biotechnology firms</li> <li>• Consultancies</li> <li>• Think Tanks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy makers/regulators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International</li> <li>• EU</li> <li>• National</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Local</li> </ul>	<p><b>Media and journalists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scientific media</li> <li>• Industry specific media</li> <li>• Generalist media</li> </ul>
<p><b>Representatives of civil society: organisations at different levels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU</li> <li>• National</li> <li>• Regional</li> <li>• Local</li> </ul>	<p><b>(Individual) European citizens</b></p>

There is of course certain overlap in the target groups, as well as in the measures HoNESt undertakes to address them. In order to achieve these objectives in effective manner, HoNESt combines dissemination measures (as a uni-directional communication process) with engagement as an interactive (bi-directional communication) process. Information management tools such as the stakeholder database and feedback tools such as surveys are crucial complements here (see also DoA Table 2.3, p. 20).

**Instruments for achieving objective 1:**

The main instruments to achieve **objective (1), directed at target groups a)-d)** (see table above) all build on a **stakeholder database as the key information management tool**.

**Dissemination to stakeholders**

They included measures for **dissemination**, notably an **electronic newsletter** to members of the database who signed up for this. However, as a result of the EU data protection directive, the number of subscribers decreased substantially in the final phase of the project, which undermined the effectiveness of this instrument. To maintain effective dissemination, HoNESt cooperated with **special interest news media and trade journals** (such as NucNet or the International Journal of Nuclear Power, atw). Finally, **policy papers** were produced, with final results, responding to questions raised at stakeholder engagement events and webinars.

### Engagement with stakeholders

HoNESt's strategy for stakeholder engagement built on **three complementary instruments, which differ in terms of the amount of time and commitment they demand from the stakeholders**: First, HoNESt's **was present at stakeholder's events** to target and get to know stakeholders where they met. Secondly, the **five webinars** provided the opportunity to share research findings and discuss them informally with stakeholders, and obtain feedback for further improvement via a participant survey. The third and most important instrument are the **three stakeholder engagement workshops** in Barcelona, London, Munich and the **final event** Brussels, during which stakeholders will had a chance not only to discuss research findings but also engaged in the process of developing scenarios relevant for future energy projects (Impact C).

### Instruments for achieving objective 2:

The dissemination and communication efforts directed at the wider public included instruments that also address stakeholders. With a view to achieving objective 2, it is important to distinguish between academic/scientific dissemination, and communication to media and the broader population. This often involved a degree of nuanced engagement work. Our members' presence at conferences, for example, involved one way communication of research findings, but also direct interaction, feedback on ongoing research activities and networking with potential new partners. Therefore dissemination and engagement have always been inter-connected elements of our work.

### Communication to the wider public

Communication to the wider public was based on a number of on- and offline instruments, which addressed different audiences, and different predilections in terms of media use (audio, video, text, slides). Hence the instruments include a central **website** (with **videos and podcasts**) as an information hub, also **social media** for greater outreach and presence. In terms of offline media, various **promotional materials** have been produced for use by the partners at events and meetings. This also included information for partners to help them interact with stakeholders and the media, in their respective countries. For the interaction notably with media and journalists, **press releases** on events and findings have been produced. Press contacts were centrally gathered in the stakeholder database as well.

### Academic dissemination to the scientific community

HoNESt was a research and innovation project. It produced findings in the shape of state of the art academic outputs. These were disseminated via international **scholarly publications** and through the presence of HoNESt researchers' at conferences and workshops, where HoNESt

partners presented and discussed their work, in order to insert findings in the relevant scientific, scholarly debates. HoNESt also organized its own events, often in cooperation with academic or civil society partners.

A more detailed description of all of these measures will be presented below.

### 3. Dissemination and Communication tools

This section presents the Dissemination and Communication tools and activities used. All these tools were provided in English. However, where appropriate, materials were into local languages. Apart the Short Country Report on Spain, which was made available to stakeholders in Spanish, also the Russian Short Country Report was translated, and published in Russian in cooperation with Rosatom, and on their website.<sup>1</sup>

This section is divided into three parts: first, the dissemination and communication tools to achieve objective (1), namely, to reach the key stakeholder groups; secondly, the dissemination and communication tools to achieve objective (2), namely, the wider public and media, and thirdly, academic publications.

#### 3.1. Dissemination to stakeholders

##### 3.1.1. Newsletter / HoNESt news

HoNESt's newsletter informed stakeholders about project progress, research findings, as they became available and further project activities, such as stakeholder events HoNESt members participated in to disseminate and engage with stakeholders. Newsletters also served to invite to the engagement workshops and the final conference in Brussels in February 2019. All seven newsletters were made available at the HoNESt website: <http://www.honest2020.eu/newsletters>

HoNESt's newsletter was sent to more than 1835 stakeholders collected by HoNESt partner SPI (Portuguese Society for Innovation) for the stakeholder database (including participants of the stakeholder events who signed up to the newsletter). As a result of new data European data protection legislation, the number of subscribers, who now had to actively confirm their desire to receive the newsletter – collapsed to less than 100 recipients. We tried to make up for this by distributing information on project findings via relevant distribution lists (e.g. listservers in

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<sup>1</sup> Melnikova, N.V., Artemov, E.T., Bedel, A. E. Voloshin, N. P. Mikheev, M. V. *The History of Interaction between Nuclear Energy and Society in Russia (in Russian and English)*. Ekaterinburg: Ural University Press 2018. Available from: [http://www.ihist.uran.ru/news/428/\\_aview\\_b523](http://www.ihist.uran.ru/news/428/_aview_b523).

nuclear research and nuclear culture research, which came into being during the course of the project. Alerts to the newsletter were distributed via social media, notably Facebook, Twitter, Researchgate and Academia.edu.

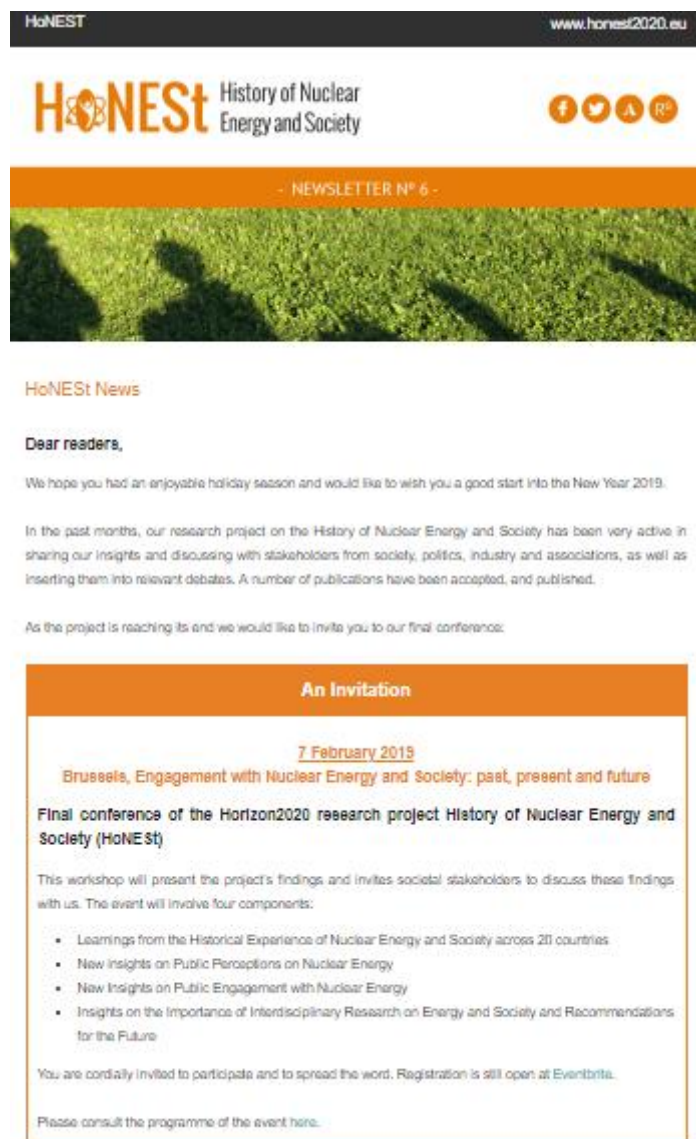


Figure 1 - HoNESt newsletter

### 3.1.2. Special interest news media and trade journals

In order to disseminate findings to relevant stakeholders, HoNESt has established direct personal contact with journalists and editors from specialist publications addressed at the nuclear community, such as NucNet and the *International Journal for Nuclear Power (atw)*. At the AMNT 2017 conference in Berlin, NucNet conducted an interview with HoNESt's project

coordinator Albert Presas I Puig, which was published in 2017. NucNet also followed up on further HoNESt activities.

09.10.2017\_No201 / **News in Brief**

### **HoNESt Nuclear Project Suggests Historical Lack of Confidence in Regulatory Authorities**

#### *Research & Development*

6 Oct (NucNet): The coordinator of a three-year research project that aims to explain how societies and the nuclear energy industry have engaged with each other over the last 60 years said preliminary findings reveal a history of lack of confidence in regulatory agencies. Albert Presas i Puig told NucNet that research for the History of Nuclear Energy and Society (HoNESt) project, which is funded by Euratom's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, suggests that one of the frequent problems when talking about the acceptance of nuclear energy in some countries is the public's lack of confidence in the regulatory agencies, which are supposed to play an independent role in granting permission for the construction of nuclear power stations and evaluating safety. "Historically speaking, this can be seen in the public's growing mistrust concerning the information which these regulatory bodies provided," Mr Presas i Puig said. The HoNESt project covers issues such as safety, risk perception and communication, societal acceptance and engagement, and the media. The project is the work of a team of researchers in 24 partner institutions across Europe and the US, led by the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona. Mr Puig said the team had now completed the part of the project dedicated to the collection and analysis of historical data. He said societal perceptions and societal acceptance of a technology matter for the development of nuclear technology. "Nuclear energy is facing great challenges which are a major concern to modern societies," he said. "The problems are complex and encompass not only economic, national and international policy, and security-related issues, but also include cultural, social and environmental factors. In this context there is a clear need for systematic reflection on the nuclear energy option, this time taking historical experiences into account." Details of the HoNESt project are online: <http://honest2020.eu>

HoNESt has agreed to produce an article on the project's core findings for *atw*. International Journal for Nuclear Power, for the autumn edition of the journal in 2019.

Further presence of HoNESt research in relevant news outlets are listed on the website under <http://www.honest2020.eu/honest-news>.



### 3.1.3. Policy Papers

HoNESt's findings about the mechanisms of societal engagement with nuclear power have been made accessible to policy makers and stakeholders in the shape of specifically devised policy papers, entitled:

- HoNESt Policy Brief I **What can we learn from studying the History of Nuclear Energy and Society in 20 countries?**
- HoNESt Policy Brief II: **Engagement futures for nuclear energy in Europe**

The first policy brief offers a general overview of the HoNESt findings, the second covers the key lessons with a view to stakeholder engagement.

Both are available on the website: <http://www.honest2020.eu/policy-papers>

## 3.2. Communication to the wider public

Communication to the wider public reflects objective 2. Some of the instruments presented below also support communication with stakeholders, e.g. the website.

### 3.2.1. Website

A [website](#) was developed by SPI to disseminate the project findings and include relevant documents of the project easily accessible by partners through the intranet. The intranet also includes the Stakeholder Database. An up-to-date print screen of the homepage is below:

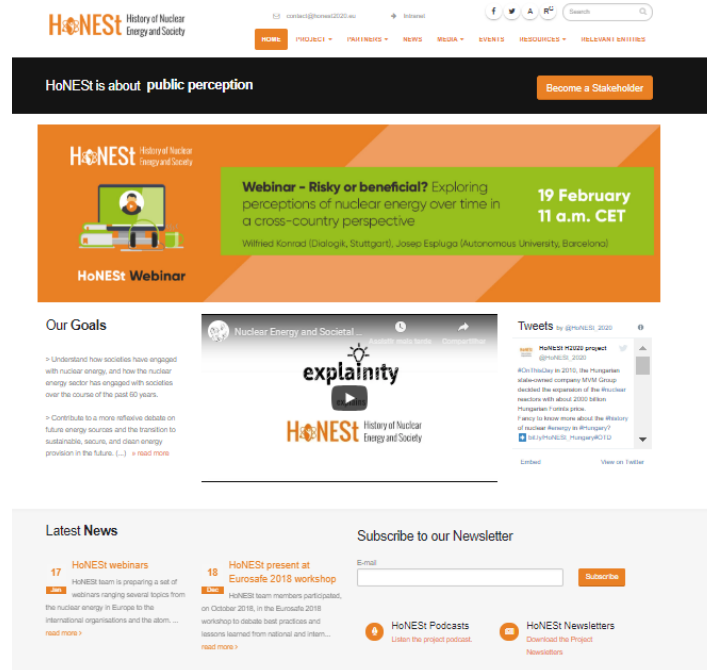


Figure 2 - HoNESt website

The project website has the following headings:

- Home - includes information on the goals of the project, Explainity video introducing HoNESt, Twitter feed, latest news, podcast, subscription to the database and newsletter and HoNESt contacts.
- Project - includes information on the project duration and the coordinator as well as the Explainity video.
  - Project Aims – refers to the project goals.
  - Work Packages – brief summary of each work package.
- Partners - includes information on the consortium.
  - Institutions – information of all partner institutions and their role in the project.
  - People and expertise – information on the researchers involved in the project as well as their project role and relevant publications.
- News – includes references to publications on nuclear history and society and news from the consortium.
- Media – includes information on media tools used by the consortium and the project's news clippings.



- Films – HoNESt animated videos.
- Podcast – HoNESt podcasts.
- HoNESt in the news – news clippings from partners.
- Events – provides a timeline of events of the project, participation in external meetings and project meetings.
- Resources - easily accessible to all stakeholders, divided in six categories:
  - Deliverables – public deliverables of the project.
  - Publications – publications from project partners and publications on nuclear energy and society.
  - Materials – promotional materials such as the brochure and roll-up.
  - Newsletters – project newsletters and news.
  - Research Essays – research essays by HoNESt partners.
  - Policy papers – policy briefs by HoNESt partners.
  - Webinars – information on HoNESt’s webinars (agenda and presentations)
- Relevant entities - additional information on nuclear energy and society divided into categories: archives, research, industry, associations, policy makers/regulators, civil society and international organizations.

The [website](#) is linked to the HoNESt pages on Facebook, Twitter, ResearchGate and Academia.edu. It is updated on an ongoing basis.

From 31<sup>st</sup> October 2015 until 26<sup>th</sup> February 2019, HoNESt has had 13,596 views with 89.5% of new visitors.

The website is regularly updated. It is the starting point of HoNESt dissemination and interaction. The website is prominently identified on the business cards and promotional materials that the researchers take to conferences and meetings with stakeholders. It is part of our strategy to encourage the stakeholders to regularly consult our website, Twitter channel and Facebook page.

### **3.2.2. Videos**

HoNESt has produced two animated “Explainity” videos: A first video, which has been available since the start of the project, served to present the project’s goal and the underlying problems. It has been viewed more than 1350 times. It can be found at: <https://youtu.be/Qx2dkAAGHBU>

A second video summarizing final findings was released on 5 February 2019, and screened at the final conference in Brussels. By 26<sup>th</sup> February, it has already been viewed more than 90 times. Like the first video, it is embedded in the HoNESt website's front page, to offer a short introduction to visitors. It can be found at: <https://youtu.be/0REA0WMrEiU>

### 3.2.3. Podcasts

In line with recent science communication practice, the DoA proposed to produce *podcasts* as a valuable and state-of-the-art instrument. It allows reaching new audiences. Generally they were carefully prepared by the WP6 leader and the podcaster, who conducted numerous interviews with a variety of researchers within HoNESt. As specified in the DoA (p. 47), they served to provide information about the project and its methodological challenges, and the ways in which the different researchers – and HoNESt as a whole -- aimed at tackling them. This contributed to raising attention to the project and its innovative methodology and approach at a time, when research findings were not yet available.

Six issues of the project **podcast** were produced between 2015 and 2018.

1. *HoNESt: An Innovative Approach to Nuclear Energy and Society* (listened to 210 times)
2. *How can we research relations between nuclear energy and society. The “methodology episode”* (listened to 123 times)
3. *How Events Shaped The Relationship Between Societies and Nuclear Energy* (listened to 91 times)
4. *The Chernobyl Effect: The Relationship Between Society & Nuclear Energy* (listened to 183 times)
5. Nuclear Energy as a Cross-Border, Public Technology (listened to 17 times)
6. Stakeholder Engagement: A Dialogue About Nuclear Energy Past, Present and Future (listened to 104 times)

To date (19 Feb. 2019), the podcasts have reached about 725 listeners.

All podcasts are available via podcasting channels and the HoNESt [website](#) and advertised in Academia.edu, Facebook and Twitter.

### 3.2.4. Social Media

A [Facebook page](#) was created in September 2015. This tool permits a high level of engagement from the wide community of Facebook stakeholders relevant for the project. Currently, the page has 168 likes, from Portugal, Spain, Germany, France, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Bulgaria and Belgium. The reach of the posts shows that the posts are disseminated beyond

HoNESt network, although visitors' engagement (actually clicking on the post and being redirected to the website) is improving more slowly.

Instead, the consortium has bet more on Twitter as Facebook has been changing rules on how users interact with pages which make it more difficult to engage and increase numbers of followers. The project's Twitter handle is @HoNESt\_2020. Currently (26 February 2019), it has 429 followers, 813 tweets and is following 1276 other Twitter accounts. The posts are a combination of relevant information on the project, the partners and also on the issue of nuclear energy and societal engagement more generally, such as current publications and events. The project is also tweeting live from events that HoNESt partners attended to give a flavour of our work. In this way, the project disseminated information on HoNESt and its partners, and also to inform on the topic of nuclear energy, bridging between different research communities, retweeting other tweets and engaging in a more meaningful way with the followers, so that they will find it useful to keep following.

Many of the followers are relevant societal stakeholders, such as the Ecologic Institute or the *Foro Nuclear Español* or *Eurelectric*. The strategy of expanding the scope of institutions and individuals followed was to benefit from the algorithms provided by Twitter which alerted the project to the Twitter site of relevant stakeholders that the project might otherwise not have been aware of.

HoNESt also established Academia.edu and ResearchGate accounts, which are intended for scientists to share their publications and access others', connect and collaborate with colleagues, get statistics and find solutions to research problems. Thus HoNESt has been able to publicise its findings in a wider research community. HoNESt's ResearchGate and Academia.edu profile have 120 regular followers mostly from Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, Poland, France, and Italy.

### **3.2.5. Promotional materials**

The promotional materials are crucial to disseminate the project. SPI has prepared business cards for partners to take to conferences and interviews. SPI has also prepared a brochure introducing HoNESt, the Stakeholder Database and the interest of the project for each type of stakeholders. This brochure will be taken by partners to conferences and also to the interviews or other relevant events where HoNESt might be disseminated. This brochure was printed and has been distributed to partners.



Figure 3 - HoNESt brochure

For the Kick-off conference, SPI developed a roll up which has been used at all conferences and sessions organised by HoNESt partners.

**Brochure on historical findings**

At the start of 2017, the consortium developed a brochure that provides very brief summary of all the short country reports provided by the partners. This document offers a comparative overview of the diverse national histories of nuclear energy and societies in 20 countries in and beyond Europe, and a very first glimpse on the findings from the short country reports. It is available on the [website](#) and professionally printed versions are being distributed to partners and stakeholders at different conferences and events.

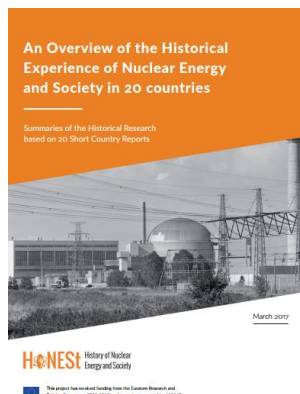


Figure 4 - HoNESt Brochure on historical findings

### 3.3. Academic dissemination to the scientific community

#### 3.3.1. Participation and dissemination at academic conferences in social sciences and humanities

HoNESt members have attended numerous academic conferences in various fields of the humanities and social sciences, reaching out to interdisciplinary groups scholars across different fields of research, with presentations. They have organised panels and workshops also using alternative formats, such as the witness seminar approach. These conferences are listed below. Dissemination will not end with the termination of the project, HoNESt researchers have registered and will share findings e.g. at the German History of Technology Conference in Karlsruhe in May 2019, and at the European Society for Environmental History (ESEH) Conference in Tallinn, Estonia, in August 2019.

Table 2 - HoNESt members' dissemination in social sciences and humanities

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Centre for Modern European Studies Research Group Copenhagen, Project Presentation	19 May 2015	Copenhagen, Denmark	Jan-Henrik Meyer
Berlin Brandenburg Colloquium for Environmental History:	4 June 2015	Berlin, Germany	Albert Presas i Puig and Jan-Henrik Meyer



Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Project Presentation			
European Studies of Society, Science and Technology (ESST) Workshop	26-27 November 2015	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Aristotle Tympas
„Vom akademischen Labor zur Großforschung. Kernforschung in Österreich nach 1945,“ Symposium der Ignaz-Lieben-Gesellschaft	November 2015	Vienna, Austria	Christian Forstner
Does History Matter? Techno-sciences and their historically informed policies	14 January 2016	Athens, Greece	Stathis Arapostathis, Ermioni Frezouli
Conference "Social Science and Energy Issues"	22 February 2016	Gdańsk, Poland	Albert Presas i Puig
European Social Science History Conference 2 panels on different on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences and History approaches to the History of Nuclear Energy and Society	31 March 2016	Valencia, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, Jan-Henrik Meyer, M. del Mar Rubio-Varas, Christian Forstner, Arne Kaijser, Karl-Erik Michelsen, Joseba de la Torre, John Whitton , Ana Prades, Matthew Cotton, Wilfried Konrad, Josep Espluga and Ioan Parry
Platenso Project conference Presentation: "History of Nuclear Energy and Society"	7 April 2016	Warsaw, Poland	Jan-Henrik Meyer
Twentieth Century History Seminar, Norwegian University of Science and Technology	12 April 2016	Trondheim, Norway	Jan-Henrik Meyer
Berlin-Brandenburg Colloquium for Environmental History Talk: Challenging the Ultimate Resource. Reviewing Social Movement Approaches to	21 April 2016	Berlin, Germany	Jan-Henrik Meyer

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
the Nuclear Energy Conflict in a Historical Perspective			
Second International Conference on Risk Perception, Communication and Ethics of Exposures to Ionising Radiation	1-3 June 2016	Bucharest, Romania	Albert Presas i Puig
2016 annual symposium of the International Committee for the History of Technology (ICHOTEC)	26-30 July 2016	Porto, Portugal	Tatiana Kasperski
International Summer School on Sources of Urbanity in Post-Industrial Cities	August 2016	Visaginas, Lithuania	Andrei Stsiapanau
„Nuclear Physics and Innovation“, International Conference for the History of Physics der European Physical Society	September 2016	Pöllau, Austria	Christian Forstner
Chernobyl – Turning Point or Catalyst?	2 - 3 December 2016	Berlin, Germany	Co-organised by Jan-Henrik Meyer, further HoNESt presenters: Arne Kaijser, Ivaylo Hristov
Seminar on social perception of nuclear energy. The HoNESt project	21 February 2017	Bellaterra, Spain	Josep Espluga
Energie im Dialog	26 April 2017	Germany	Albert Presas i Puig and Jan-Henrik Meyer
Annual Meeting on Nuclear Technology	16-17 May 2017	Berlin, Germany	Albert Presas i Puig and Jan-Henrik Meyer
Colloquium of the Center for Contemporary History Research	8 June 2017	Potsdam, Germany	Jan-Henrik Meyer
European Nuclear Young Generation Forum	11 – 16 June 2017	Manchester, United Kingdom	Matthew Cotton and Albert Presas i Puig
Workshop Nuclear fun: banalising the atom in public display	21-22 June 2017	Barcelona, Spain	Tatiana Kasperski and co-organizers Jaume Sastre-Juan and Jaume Valentines-Álvarez



Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
European Society for Environmental History Conference	28 June -2 July 2017	Zagreb, Croatia	Panel involving Aristotle Tympas, Stathis Arapostathis and Jan-Henrik Meyer
RICOMET conference	27-29 June 2017	Vienna, Austria / IAEA	Panel co-organised by HoNESt and OECD-NEA ("History of risk regulation, including Basic Safety Standards), presentation by Stuart Butler and Markku Lehtonen
ESEH Biennial Conference	28 June – 2 July	Zagreb, Croatia	Jan-Henrik Meyer, Stathis Arapostathis, Aristotle Tympas
British Society for the History of Science Annual Conference	6 – 9 July	York, United Kingdom	Stuart Butler
Fifth European Congress on World and Global History "Ruptures, Empires and Revolutions"	31 August-3 September 2017	Budapest, Hungary	Jan-Henrik Meyer
European Sociological Association (ESA) bi-annual conference	29 August – 1 September 2017	Athens, Greece	Markku Lehtonen
21st REFORM Group Meeting	August 28 – 1 September 2017	Salzburg	Markku Lehtonen

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Tensions of Europe Conference	7-10 September 2017	Athens, Greece	Panel on Siting at the Border involving Arne Kaijser, Jan-Henrik Meyer, Astrid Kirchhof, Markku Lehtonen
43rd Annual Meeting of the SNE	4 – 6 October 2017	Malaga, Spain	HoNESt Spanish Team
SOCMAYS (Spanish Federation of Sociology) Conference	6 October 2017	Zaragoza, Spain	Josep Espluga and Béatriz Medina
National Nuclear Laboratory Lunchtime Lecture Series	11 October 2017	Warrington, United Kingdom	John Whitton and Ioan Charnley-Parry
Conversation with historian Dr Thomas Wellock, from the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, about "A Figure of Merit: Quantifying the Probability of a Nuclear Reactor Accident".	17 October 2017	Arlington, USA	Paul Josephson
<a href="#"><u>Turning Point or Catalyst. Chernobyl's Political consequences</u></a>	16-17 November 2017	Berlin	Co-organised by Jan-Henrik Meyer, HoNESt participants: Arne Kaijser, Andrei Ststepaniau, Mar Rubio, Paul Josephson, Tatiana Kasperski, Albert Presas, Aristoteles Tympas

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Siting Nuclear Installations at the Border	20 November 2017	Berlin	Organised by Astrid Kirchhof and Jan-Henrik Meyer, HoNESt participants: Arne Kaijser, Mar Rubio, Aristoteles Tympas, Markku Lehtonen, Joseba della Torre
How New Are Renewables? Historicizing Energy Transitions Conference	21-23 February 2018	Deutsches Museum, Munich	Helmuth Trischler, Astrid Kirchhof, Arne Kaijser, Erik van der Vleuten, Jan-Henrik Meyer, Aristoteles Tympas
Nuclear Technopolitics in the Soviet Union and Beyond	22-23 March 2018	Tübingen, Germany	Natalia Melnikova
Memory and Future Roundtable	4 May 2018	Malmö, Sweden	Jan-Henrik Meyer
HoNESt Interdisciplinary writing group workshop	15-16 May 2018	Preston	Aristoteles Tympas, Albert Presas, Arne Kaijser, Helmuth Trischler, Robert Bud, Jan-Henrik Meyer, John Whitton, Wilfried Konrad, Matthew Cotton, Josep Espluga, etc.
Atoms for Peace in Europe Around the World	28 – 29 May 2018	Barcelona, Spain	Paul Josephson and Matthew Adamson
AMNT 2018	29 – 30 May 2018	Berlin, Germany	Jan-Henrik Meyer, Albert Presas i Puig, Mar Rubio, Matthew Cotton, John Whitton

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Le RUCHE French Conference on Environmental History	13-15 June 2018	Lyon, France	Jan-Henrik Meyer
27th Annual Conference of the Society for Risk Analysis Europe	18-20 June 2018	Östersund, Sweden	Josep Espluga
Ricomet	June 2018	Antwerp, Belgium	Matthew Cotton
World Economic History Conference (WEHC) 2018	29 July – 3 August, 2018	Boston	Joseba De la Torre, Mar Rubio-Varas, Markku Lehtonen
ECPR general conference	22-25 August 2018	Hamburg	Markku Lehtonen
22 <sup>nd</sup> REFORM Group Meeting	27-31 August 2018	Salzburg	Markku Lehtonen
KIT Karlsruhe, Institute for Technology Futures: Workshop “The contribution of the history of technology for understanding technology futures”	17 September 2018	Karlsruhe	Astrid M. Kirchhof, Jan-Henrik Meyer

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Society for the History of Technology (SHOT)	12 October 2018	St. Louis	Helmuth Trischler, Arne Kaijser, Karl-Erik Michelsen,
Regulators Witness Seminar	16 October 2018	Barcelona	Arne Kaijser, Mar Rubio, Albert Presas, Jan-Henrik Meyer, Tatiana Kasperski, Paul Josephson
Writing Group Meeting	7 & 8 November 2018	Potsdam	15 partners
Conference on "Nuclear Technology in the Context of Political Change"	17 January 2019	Barcelona	Tatiana Kasperski
HoNESt final Conference	7 February 2019	Brussels	HoNESt team
German Society for the History of Technology	17-19 May 2019	Karlsruhe	Christian Forstner, Astrid Kirchhof, Jan-Henrik Meyer
ESEH European Society for Environmental History Conference	21-25 August 2019	Tallinn, Estonia	Astrid Kirchhof, Markku Lehtonen, Jan-Henrik Meyer, Mar Rubio, Arne Kaijser

### 3.3.2. Scientific publications

As results and outcomes are being developed, partners will produce scientific publications. These are most important for the dissemination and exploitation of project results. They will target especially academics, researchers and professionals from areas of relevance.

Publication plans were developed in a number of meetings: the Consortium Meeting in Barcelona in September 2016, the social scientists meeting in York, March 2017, at the WP2 writing group meeting in Brussels on 19 June 2017, a social science team meeting in Antwerp, on 5-6 July 2017. The interdisciplinary book project was advanced in 2018, with two workshops: in Preston in April 2018, and in Potsdam in November 2018. **An important purpose of the interdisciplinary book project is to produce novel insights concerning the factors triggering and shaping societal engagement with nuclear power.**

The project will result in five books respectively, of which three have already been published:

1. Rubio-Varas, M.d.M. and De la Torre, J. (eds), *The Economic History of Nuclear Energy in Spain: Governance, Business and Finance* (Palgrave: London, 2017).
2. Kaijser, A., and J.-H. Meyer. (eds) "Siting Nuclear Installations at the Border. Special issue." *Journal for the History of Environment and Society* 3 (2018): 1-178. Accessible at: <https://www.brepolonline.net/toc/jhes/2018/3/+>
3. Melnikova, N.V., Artemov, E.T., Bedel, A. E. Voloshin, N. P. Mikheev, M. V. *The History of Interaction between Nuclear Energy and Society in Russia (in Russian and English)*. Ekaterinburg: Ural University Press 2018. Available from: [http://www.ihist.uran.ru/news/428/\\_aview\\_b523](http://www.ihist.uran.ru/news/428/_aview_b523).

This last publication is published in conjunction with Rosatom in Russia.

An additional book has been accepted into Munich's Deutsches Museum's open access book series. It juxtaposes a number of different West European countries' experiences, introduced by an analytical essay.

4. Kirchhof, A. M., (ed.) *Pathways into and out of Nuclear Power in Western Europe: Austria, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Sweden*. Münster: Deutsches Museum Verlag, forthcoming 2019. Soon available on: <https://www.deutsches-museum.de/verlag/aus-der-forschung/studies/>

The central outcome of the HoNESt project is the interdisciplinary book, which emerged from these workshops. It assembles the project's core findings and has been positively evaluated and accepted into the "Energy and Society" series, edited by a leading American scholar in Energy history, Brian Black:

5. Kaijser, A, Lehtonen, M., Meyer, J.-H., Rubio-Varas, M.d.M. (eds), *Engaging the Atom. The History of Nuclear Energy and Society in Europe from the 1950s to the Present* (Energy and Society Series) (Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, forthcoming 2019).

Four additional book/special issue projects are still in the pipeline:

1. Atoms for Peace
  - draft articles discussed at a seminar on 28-29 May 2018, Barcelona
  - submission as a special issue in early 2019 to *Minerva*
2. Nuclear power and economics
  - First drafts of articles presented and discussed at a special session of the World Economic History Conference (WEHC) 2018, in Boston.
  - Planned submission of the special issue of *Business History*
3. Trust and nuclear: transnational perspectives to nuclear waste and energy
  - Two draft articles by HoNESt authors
  - Invited articles from scholars outside of the consortium are forthcoming on Finland, Sweden, and Germany
  - submission of proposal for a special issue for *Energy Policy* in early 2019
4. Chernobyl's political consequences
  - Exploratory Conference and Authors's Workshop in 2016/2017
  - Comparative, two-country chapters
  - To be published with Palgrave Macmillan's Political History Series

A prestigious journal issue emerged from a fourth project:

5. Nuclear as a public technology
  - First draft discussed during the Barcelona summer school, Sept 2017
  - Journal article submitted to *History and Technology*, published 12 Feb 2019, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07341512.2018.1570674>
  - Book chapter for the HoNESt book prepared



Findings from our academic publications will in turn also feed into the stakeholder dissemination efforts.

A full bibliography of published and forthcoming publications is provided on our [website](#).

## 4. Engagement with Key Stakeholders

Engagement with key stakeholders is key for achieving our objective (1) and the impacts outlined in the Call. Four kinds of measures are presented below, HoNESt’s presence at stakeholder events, the webinars, the stakeholder engagement events, and engagement at the national level by the partners.

Furthermore, the **Stakeholder Committee** – organized by WP1 – also provides an opportunity to engage with key stakeholders, and obtain important feedback from high-ranking experts in the field. During the HoNESt Summer School in September 2017, the HoNESt - Stakeholder Committee met to discuss the SCRs and the first results of WP4-6. The members of the Committee are Mss. Silvia Alamo (UN consultant; former CTBTO, IAEA, EBRD, INITEC, SEPI Nuclear), Mss. Isabel Mellado, (CSN Spain), Mr. Yves Desbazeille, (FORATOM) and Prof. Angelo Baracca (University of Florence).

### 4.1. Presence at stakeholder events

In addition to academic conferences in their own and neighbouring fields, HoNESt researchers have undertaken a cohesive effort to present the project and its findings to conferences from the nuclear sector. Furthermore, HoNESt researchers will continue to reach out to stakeholders at their meetings at national level – following the example of the Spanish team. Drawing on the Spanish experience, the consortium will alert and advise partners to take the opportunity to attend events at the national levels.

A list of events where stakeholders gather in which project partners participated and where HoNESt project was/will be disseminated, is provided below.

Table 3 - Stakeholder events partners attended

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Invited presentation and involvement in policy discussion with Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer delivered at Symposium: ethics & how to involve the	28 October 2015	The Hague, the Netherlands	Matthew Cotton

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
public in long-term radioactive waste management			
European Studies of Society, Science and Technology (ESST) Workshop	26-27 November 2015	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Aristotle Tympas
II Encuentro de Economía y Energía Nuclear en España, [Second Meeting of Economy and Nuclear Energy in Spain]	17 December 2015	Barcelona, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig
Presentation at <u>Consejo de Seguridad Nuclear</u> [ <i>Spanish Nuclear Safety Council</i> ]/ Presentation at <u>Foro Nuclear</u> [ <i>Spanish Nuclear Industry Forum</i> ]	12 January 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, M. del Mar Rubio-Varas
CEIDEN permanent council (28 <sup>th</sup> meeting)	12 January 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, M. del Mar Rubio-Varas
Does History Matter? Techno-sciences and their historically informed policies	14 January 2016	Athens, Greece	Stathis Arapostathis, Ermioni Frezouli
Conference "Social Science and Energy Issues"	22 February 2016	Gdańsk, Poland	Albert Presas i Puig
Presentation at <u>CEIDEN</u> [ <i>Spanish Association for nuclear R&amp;D</i> ]	10 March 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, M. del Mar Rubio-Varas
<u>Platenso Project conference</u>	7 April 2016	Warsaw, Poland	Jan-Henrik Meyer
Presentation and interviews at Foro Nuclear	26 May 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, M. del Mar Rubio-Varas
<u>Second International Conference on Risk Perception, Communication and Ethics of Exposures to Ionising Radiation</u>	1-3 June 2016	Bucharest, Romania	Albert Presas i Puig
Advances of HoNESt results before the permanent council of CEIDEN (Research and Development platform of the Spanish nuclear industry) (UNESA premises)	6 June 2016	Madrid, Spain	M. del Mar Rubio-Varas, Joseba de la Torre
<u>EC Science Communication Event</u>	24 July 2016	Manchester, United	Jan-Henrik Meyer

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
		Kingdom	
Presentation of HoNESt before the public relations of Foro Nuclear and some of their experts (Spanish Nuclear industry lobby)	27 July 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, Mar Rubio-Varas, Josep Espluga, Joseba de la Torre, Ana Prades
ICOHTEC Annual Meeting	26-30 July 2016	Porto, Portugal	Tatiana Kasperski
International Summer School on Sources of Urbanity in Post-Industrial Cities	August 2016	Visaginas, Lithuania	Andrei Stsiapanau
CEIDEN Annual General Assembly	November 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, Mar Rubio-Varas
Presentation and interviews with TECNATOM	15 December 2016	Madrid, Spain	Albert Presas i Puig, Mar Rubio-Varas
Manchester Debating Society on the expansion of nuclear energy	9 February 2017	Manchester (United Kingdom)	Matthew Cotton
<u>Pime 2017</u> Presence with a stall, roll-up and distribution of 20-country brochure, informal engagement with stakeholders	19 – 22 March 2017	Middelburg, the Netherlands	Jan-Henrik Meyer / Gene Rowe
Foratom European Energy Affairs Course	23-24 March 2017	Brussels, Belgium	Albert Presas / Jan-Henrik Meyer
Bulgarian National Radio ("Hristo Botev" Program) discussion on the future of Bulgarian Electric Power sector	28 March 2017	Bulgaria	Ivan Tchalakov
Fifty years after. New approaches to the colonels' dictatorship	20 – 22 April, 2017	Athens, Greece	Aristotle Tympas and Stathis Arapostathis
Meeting stakeholders at „Energy in dialogue“, event organised by the German Nuclear Forum DATF: „Kerntechnik in Deutschland: Wie verhindern wir den Kompetenzverlust?“.	26 April 2017	Berlin, Germany	Albert Presas / Jan-Henrik Meyer
<u>48<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting on Nuclear Technology - AMNT 2017</u>	16 – 17 May 2017	Berlin, Germany	Albert Presas (invited talk) / Jan-Henrik Meyer (stall)

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
<u>European Nuclear Young Generation Forum 2017</u>	11 – 16 June 2017	London, UK	Invited Presentation by Matthew Cotton
Transatlantic Knowledge Sharing Conference on Unconventional Hydrocarbons in Amsterdam	20-21 June 2017	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Ioan M. Charnley-Parry
RICOMET conference	27-29 June 2017	Vienna, Austria	Stuart Butler and Markku Lehtonen
Energy Impacts Symposium 2017	26 - 27 July, 2017	Ohio, USA	Ioan M. Charnley-Parry
REFORM Group Meeting	28 August 28 – 1 September, 2017	Salzburg, Austria	Markku Lehtonen
World Nuclear Association Symposium, <a href="http://www.world-nuclear.org">www.world-nuclear.org</a>	13-15 September 2017	London, United Kingdom	Invited presentation by Gene Rowe, co-written by Stuart Butler, J-H Meyer, Albert Presas I Puig
<u>43<sup>rd</sup> Annual meeting from the Spanish Nuclear Society</u>	4-6 October 2017	Malaga, Spain	Spanish team

Event	Date	Location	HoNESt members
Lunchtime seminar on Nuclear Energy and Society	November 2018	NNL Warrington, UK	UCLan Team
Meeting with Spanish stakeholders on Nuclear History of Spain	21 February 2018	Madrid, Spain	Mar Rubio, Joseba della Torre
NeNUG – Netzwerk Nukleares Gedächtnis / Network Nuclear Memory	27-28 April 2018	Berlin	Jan-Henrik Meyer
Memory and Future Roundtable, Malmö, Sweden	4 May 2018	Malmö, Sweden	Jan-Henrik Meyer
AMNT	29-30 May 2018	Berlin	Jan-Henrik Meyer
<a href="#">Eurosaf</a> e	12 October 2018	Rome	Matteo Gerlini, Albert Presas, Mar Rubio-Varas
Conference: “Nuclear Power into a Museum. Research and Documentation on the History of Nuclear Power”, Expert Conference, Rheinsberg	15 November 2018	Rheinsberg, Germany	Jan-Henrik Meyer

## 4.2. Webinars

HoNESt relied on webinars as an important route for dissemination and engagement. Many stakeholders cannot attend face-to-face events across Europe on a regular basis. Hence, this technology enabled the consortium to interact with key stakeholders who might otherwise be unable to take part.

Five webinars were held in order to present HoNESt findings to key stakeholders and engage them in discussion. The software GoToWebinar allows the direct online engagement with the participants (through Q&A sessions) and chat.

A first exploratory [webinar](#) (of approximately 60 minutes) on 26 June 2017 with presentations by Paul Josephson and Karl-Erik Michelsen has been on the lessons learnt from historical experience of nuclear energy and society in United Kingdom, Ukraine, Germany, Bulgaria, Sweden, Finland and Spain (see agenda on Figure 4). These were selected among the 20 cases that HoNESt social scientists worked on. A small survey was conducted to spark interest of stakeholders and also get their feedback for the webinar. 10 of the 13 participants evaluated the quality of the presentations (style and contents), its usefulness and what they would like to see in future webinars. 50% rated the quality of the presentations (style) as very good and a 70% rated the contents as very good/good. The participants were interested in learning more about HoNESt findings and would like to know more, in the future, about the cultural differences (not only social & political) in perception of nuclear energy, the sociological and ethical aspects of nuclear opposition. The further enquired about best practices of public engagement, and asked under which conditions public involvement had actually stopped progress in national nuclear programmes. Some expressed interest in learning in more detail about the individual country reports. These issues were then picked up in the second round of webinars:

Four further webinars were held in January and February 2019: They included core findings from different disciplinary perspectives:

- Imagining a future for nuclear energy: a Backcasting analysis of stakeholder perspectives. Matthew Cotton (York).
- Nuclear Energy in Europe – A Public Technology. Stathis Arapostathis (Athens), Robert Bud (London), Helmuth Trischler (Munich)
- International Organisations and the Atom: How the IAEA, EURATOM, COMECON and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency developed societal engagement. Paul Josephson (Colby College) and Markku Lehtonen (University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona)



- Risky or beneficial? Exploring perceptions of nuclear energy over time in a cross-country perspective. Wilfried Konrad (Dialogik, Stuttgart), Josep Espluga (Autonomous University, Barcelona)

For an overview see: <http://www.honest2020.eu/webinars>

### 4.3. Stakeholder Engagement Workshops

Despite the advantages that new information and communication technology offers, HoNESt also used more traditional formats of dissemination and engagement events. HoNESt held 4 major events involving the actual presence of participants from key stakeholder groups. The engagement and dissemination events sought to bring different kinds of stakeholders together in the different regions of Europe. The first stakeholder engagement event took place in Barcelona (Southern Europe) in conjunction with the summer school in September 2017. The second was held in January 2018 at the Science Museum London (Western Europe). A third with a focus on Northern and Eastern Europe was held Deutsches Museum in Munich, Germany's foremost museum of Science and Technology on 4<sup>th</sup> April spring of 2018. The fourth central event took place in Brussels in February 2019. These one-day events have been carefully planned in conjunction with WP5. They allowed for an intensive discussion of the project's findings with key stakeholders – in break-out sessions with in small groups – and scenarios for the future. This was organised in conjunction with Work Package 5 and contributed to their research on future scenarios and engagement practice (discussed above).





Figure 5 - Programme of HoNESt Final Conference

An evaluation of the stakeholder events (presented in detail in deliverable D6.2) demonstrates how the HoNESt team has constantly improved its practices, and learned in the process, which is reflected in the growth of positive evaluations over time. Stakeholder highlighted how they benefitted from their participation, mostly regarding: meeting/debating with people with different views (the inter-disciplinarity of stakeholders); brainstorming/thinking of new things; the focus on openness, the variety of interesting activities (the HoNESt video, backcasting, the ‘river of life’, and particularly the group discussions), catching up with an existing network, learning/hearing certain facts/perspectives (e.g. ‘best practice principles’, the history of UK nuclear power, short country reports).

#### 4.4. HoNESt partners' outreach activities at the national levels

Various partners have engaged with stakeholders at the national levels, for instance in Sweden, but also attended official meetings to disseminate their findings.

In the UK, for instance, UCLan held hour lunchtime lecture (40 mins, 20 mins Q&A) with NNL at their site in Warrington in early November 2017, where HoNESt’s results were presented. Similar events with industry and interest groups took place in Italy or Spain, but also in Russia. HoNESt members equally shared their history research experience with initiatives that try to preserve “nuclear memory” and the heritage of specific nuclear installations and their often conflict-ridden history. Some of these initiatives seek to build up nuclear museums (such as at Rheinsberg in the German state of Brandenburg, where the first East German nuclear power plant was built and is currently decommissioned) or hold public events to this end (such as the [www.nenug.de](http://www.nenug.de) initiative, which seeks to preserve the history of the societal processes related to the introduction of nuclear energy). HoNESt members were able to advise such initiatives. They shared empirical knowledge and methodological insights gained during the HoNESt project – with a view to the history of technology, economic and social impacts at the local level, the history of everyday life, and also the heritage, memory, lasting impacts and possibly also lessons drawn from societal conflicts about nuclear installations. For details, see the list of participation in stakeholder events above, and online <http://www.honest2020.eu/events>.

The following table presents the networks and projects in which HoNESt partners are involved, as well as projects that HoNESt has started cooperating with. The table also indicates the potential synergies with the HoNESt project.

Table 4 - Relevant networks

Relevant networks and projects		
Network	Coverage	Potential synergies with HoNESt
Going Critical: the comparative history of nuclear energy	Research in Nuclear History	Insights from Nuclear Research more broadly, network for additional research cooperation and dissemination
Tensions of Europe	Research in History of Science, Technology and Infrastructure in Europe	Project presented and discussed at Tensions of Europe Conference, Sept. 2015, Stockholm  In Athens 2017, HoNESt members found the theme group “History of Europe’s energy challenges”, as part of the new ToE umbrella research

Relevant networks and projects		
		program "Technology and the (un)Making of Grand Societal Challenges, 1800-today"
Pachelbel	Engagement research	Learning from experience of engagement in other policy areas, overlapping stakeholders and methods
Platenso	Socio-economic issues in nuclear technology	Learning from ethics and socio-economics research, building on their findings in HoNESt's social-science and historical research  Extending scope more comprehensively in Central and Eastern Europe
European Inter-University Association of Society, Science and Technology (ESST)	International Masters Programme European Studies of Society, Science and Technology	Academic outreach and training of junior scholars and practitioners via this MA programme, via the participation of our Greek partner Aristotle Tympas
European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC)	Historical phenomena using the methods of the social sciences	Learning from experience of historians in other areas
CEMES Research Group Copenhagen	European Integration Research	Learning from expertise on European media, civil society and policy making
Foundation for the History of Technology (FHT)	History of technology research	Opening research and dissemination opportunities within history of technology networks, which also involve connections to practitioners
Berlin-Brandenburg Colloquium for Environmental History	Environmental History	Research and dissemination in the German capital and internationally
Heinrich-Böll-Foundation: Archive, History	Contemporary History	Co-Organisation of Conference on Chernobyl and development of environmental policy, 2-3 December

Relevant networks and projects		
department		2016 & 16-17 November 2017 and subsequent publication
ENTRIA project at FU Berlin	Study of engagement in nuclear waste disposal policy	Participation in ENTRIA conference in September 2016
Rachel Carson Center, Munich	Environment and Society Portal	Publishing short entries based on insights from empirical research
RICOMET (coordinated by SCK•CEN, Belgium)	Risk perception, communication and ethics of exposures to ionising radiation; integrating social science into radiation risk practice and research	Co-Organisation of RICOMET 2017 conference, with a special session organised by HoNESt and OECD-NEA; introduction of historical aspects to RICOMET work; public engagement and dissemination amongst nuclear industry and governments
REFORM group – Restructuring Energy Systems For Optimal Resource Management (coordinated by FFU, Free University of Berlin)	Network of research organisations, universities, SMEs, consultancies and decision-makers in energy policy	Participation at REFORM group meeting in Salzburg, on 1 <sup>st</sup> September – a day devoted to the theme of nuclear energy and radioactive waste management
Rathenau Institute	Engagement in nuclear waste disposal	Two members (Cotton, Bergmans) presented to the Symposium: ethics & how to involve the public in long-term radioactive waste management, hosted by the Rathenau Institute and University of Delft, and contributed to stakeholder discussions on European waste policy.
Decommissioning, Immobilisation and Storage soluTIons for NuClear wasTe InVEntories (DISTINCTIVE)	Nuclear waste engineering	Presentation and networking with industry partners in the UK (e.g. Committee on Radioactive Waste Management, National Nuclear Laboratories).
Economic and Social Research Council Funded “Nuclear Futures” seminar programme	Engagement research and interaction between industry and academic partners	Presentation to the seminar series and follow contacts with industry members

Relevant networks and projects		
Nuclear consulting group	Lobbying industry, media and policy makers	Dissemination of findings via closed network group
NeNUG – Netzwerk nukleares Gedächtnis (=Network Nuclear Memory)	Incipient network (founded in 2017) to preserve the experience of the nuclear-societal conflict in Germany	Sharing and discussing findings with stakeholders mostly from civil society, putting the German experience in a more global perspective
Perpetual Uncertainty: Bildmuseet, Z33, Malmö Konstmuseum	Arts exhibition on nuclear heritage, outreach to wider range of stakeholders	Discussing and re-interpreting historical findings on nuclear energy and society

There will be an ongoing effort throughout the duration of the project to increase cooperation with more networks and projects.

Currently, the contacts gathered include 1,836 contacts of representatives from academia, consultancies, think tanks, industry, NGOs and journalists.

## 5. Indicators

The main objective of monitoring and evaluation is to assure the quality of the project as a whole and the individual work packages and activities, notably with a view to stakeholder engagement.

The project has an overall evaluation strategy to ensure the above mentioned quality. However a separate monitoring for dissemination and communication is vital as the impact of those activities contribute to the successful implementation of the project. It is important that this evaluation is carried out on a continuous basis to ensure an effective impact assessment and update or redefinition of dissemination and exploitation activities..

The measurement of impact is a tool to ensure that the project objectives are being accomplished through a selection of tailored activities. Impact with regard to dissemination and exploitation can help the partnership to understand the reach and sustainability of the project's

results. Furthermore, the impact can also be used to measure and assess the public relations and public engagement activities in terms of their relevance, quality, and promotion channel.

Impact is often measured through indicators; both quantitative and qualitative should be considered for the activity/action. While quantitative indicators cannot measure the quality of the project’s public engagement, they provide a proxy for at least the scope and breadth of engagement practice. Quality is being ensured via feedback tools and surveys.

The following indicators are considered for HoNESt:

Table 5 - HoNESt Indicators

Indicator	Total numbers foreseen for the project	Current numbers (February 2019)
Number of total visits to website	2,000	13,596
Number of Facebook/Twitter/Academia/ResearchGate followers	1,500	717
Number of produced brochures	2	2
Number of distributed brochures	500	1500
Number of newsletters produced	7	7
Number of newsletters distributed	500	1836
Number of scientific articles, peer-reviewed articles published	20	21
Number of views on Youtube	1,000	1464
Number of people reached by podcasts	1,000	728
Number of subscribers to project mailing list	1,000	52 <sup>2</sup>
Number of members in project stakeholder database	1,500	120 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> GDPR compliant

<sup>3</sup> GDPR compliant



Indicator	Total numbers foreseen for the project	Current numbers (February 2019)
Number of webinars organized	5	5
Number of engagement events	4	4
Number of participants in webinars and engagement events	300	150
Number of relevant events that partners participated in	40	52
Level of satisfaction of participants in the planned project events	60% satisfied/very satisfied	Check Annex
Number of synergies with other initiatives	5	20
Quality assurance surveys after webinars and stakeholder engagement events	8	5
Feedback form on the front page and on country report (HoNESt website)	2	2



## 5.1. Evaluation of the final HoNESt stakeholder engagement event

### 1. Introduction

HoNESt has carefully evaluated its engagement events in order to constantly improve practice. An evaluation of the three engagement events in Barcelona, London and Munich were included in the Deliverable [D6.2](#) submitted in April 2018 (Section 9.3, pp. 73-91). The final HoNESt event took place in Brussels on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019. The details and agenda of this event are provided above in figure 5. A small evaluation was conducted, following the principles of the previous event-evaluations (based on 'information translation') using the evaluation questionnaire presented at the end of this section. Although this event was largely concerned with dissemination rather than two-way engagement, there were still opportunities for the participants to contribute with questions and opinions, and so the concept of 'information translation' still holds relevance.

### 2. Responses to the Participant Questionnaire

The participant questionnaire was handed out to all participants at the end of the event, with a request that it be completed then and there. About 10 minutes was allowed in the program for this. Typically, however, participants tended to spend less time than allotted, with a number leaving before they could complete the questionnaire (which is usual in such events). Seventeen completed questionnaires were attained, representing about third of those attending (excluding the members of the HoNESt consortium) participants. (Accurate numbers are difficult to confirm, given that some registered participants did not attend.)

### 3. Summary of Questionnaire Responses

The first set of questions asked whether participants believed they had received important information of various types arguably needed to enable them to benefit from the event. The results are shown in Table 1. These seem to suggest that the participants were generally well-informed in advance *what the workshop was about, the aims of the workshop, and why they were invited* to the event. Respondents were also generally positive about the appropriateness of those attending – about half indicated that they thought those invited *were* appropriate, and about half were unsure (though no-one thought attendees were *inappropriate*). Relatedly, when asked who was missing from the audience, most respondents provided no answer, though

citizen stakeholders, the media, investors, other HoNESt members (e.g. the writers of reports), were mentioned.

The one issue where there was some uncertainty concerned how participants were selected for the event – a fact that could have been made clearer (in fact, some were directly invited through personal knowledge and on the basis of having attended one of the previous workshops, while others applied to attend on the basis of an online call for participants).

Question	Percent response (N)
Was it clear from the information you were sent prior to the event what the workshop was about?	Yes = 82.4% (14) Unsure = 5.9% (1) No = 11.8% (2)
At the start of the workshop, were the aims clearly specified?	Yes = 76.5% (13) Unsure = 5.9% (1) No = 17.6% (3)
Was it clear to you from the information you were sent prior to the event why YOU were invited?	Yes = 70.6% (12) Unsure = 17.6% (3) No = 11.8% (2) Blank = 5.9% (1)
Was it made clear to you how the participants for this event were selected?	Yes = 23.5% (4) Unsure = 23.5% (4) No = 52.9% (9)
Do you think the audience was appropriate for this event? *	Yes = 52.9% (9) Unsure = 47.1% (8) No = 0

**Annex: Table 1: Responses to questions about provided information**

The second component of the translation model concerns how information is elicited *from* participants within an engagement process (as opposed to being communicated *to* participants by the organisers). This was a lesser issue with the Brussels event than the other more-interactive workshops, but nevertheless still one worth considering. Good translation requires information to be fully and fairly elicited from all participants, so that it becomes available for consideration by others. Aspects of the design of an event, and how it is enacted (e.g. moderated) can help or hinder such elicitation and the free flow of that information within the system. Two questions asked participants their views on whether they had been given adequate opportunity to talk – i.e. to provide information to the organisers/sponsors/other participants in return for (and in response to) the information that they had received. Table 2 records the responses to these.

When asked whether they had the opportunity to say what they wanted to say, participants were generally positive: in fact, over 80% indicated that they had said ‘most’ or ‘all’ of what they wanted to say during the event, and the other responders left this question unanswered. However, with respect to time availability, about half suggested that there was not enough time to discuss all that was needed (only a quarter indicated that there was).

Question	Percent response (N)
During the event, did you have the opportunity to have your say?	I said: All... = 52.9% (9) Most... = 29.4% (5) A little... = 0 Nothing... = 0 Blank = 11.8% (2)
Was there sufficient time to discuss all that needed to be discussed?	Yes = 23.5% (4) Unsure = 29.4% (5) No = 47.1% (8)

**Annex: Table 2: Responses to questions about opportunity to contribute**

Some open questions explored the issue of *time* further. Participants were asked whether there were any significant issues that were not discussed but which should have been, or whether there were issues that were discussed but not resolved. The most common response was that there were plenty such issues because there is 'never enough time' in events like this, and one noted that there was not enough time to resolve anything though the workshop 'provided a great opening to the conversation'. Indeed, there is ever a trade-off here, with many potential topics to debate while participants only have limited time they can devote to these issues. Nevertheless, for the record, among the issues that were identified as worth some/more discussion were:

- How HoNESt 2 might emerge
- How project outputs will be widely disseminated (after the project is officially over)
- Potential impacts of the project e.g. is it intended to help build social acceptance of nuclear?
- Whether and how EURATOM financing has affected the scientific independence of project
- Given the importance of society for nuclear, whether EURATOM should fund more such projects
- Whether EURATOM can truly integrate social science research
- Competition with oil and gas regarding carbon dioxide emissions
- Electricity network management
- The role of the markets
- The link between civil and military aspects (e.g. link between public acceptance and nuclear deterrence)
- The issue of corruption in politics
- The evolution of political systems in various countries (representative democracy versus participatory democracy)
- What is the use of engaging with people in the future
- The perspective of nuclear sector *versus* society (participants suspecting that "nuclear people think that lay people just do not understand")
- The role of knowledge for opinion-formation, i.e. whether increased knowledge of nuclear in the citizenry increases or decreases their support or opposition to nuclear (or makes no difference)

A trio of questions asked participants more directly about their opinions on the event. Table 3 shows the responses. In response to the question, ‘overall, do you think the workshop was well run?’, over 80% indicated that it was (and the two respondents who suggested that it wasn’t were representatives from the same organisation of stakeholders). In terms of ‘satisfaction’, respondents were again positive, with around two-thirds being either ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ satisfied (and the two that were ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ satisfied were the same two respondents noted earlier). In terms of ‘expectations’, around half said the event met their expectations, although there was also some uncertainty. Responses to an open question about this matter suggest that one ‘expected a more structured research program’ and another thought the event ‘more (like) a small conference than a workshop’, while a third suggested that they still ‘didn’t know enough’ – possibly a comment on the lack of time to fully discuss all that the project had done and found.

Question	Percent response (N)
Overall, do you think the workshop was well run?	Yes = 82.4% (14) Unsure = 5.9% (1) No = 11.8% (2)
How satisfied were you with the event overall?	Very = 29.4% (5) Fairly = 35.3% (6) Neither = 17.6% (3) Not very = 5.9% (1) Not at all = 5.9% (1) Unsure = 5.9% (1)
Did the event live up to your expectations?	Yes = 47.1% (8) Unsure = 35.3% (6) No = 17.6% (3)

**Annex: Table 3: Responses to general evaluative questions**

The first two sets of questions considered the flow of information to participants and the flow of information from (and between) participants within the workshop process (and another set looked at general perceptions of how the event was run). At the end of the process there arises the issue as to what will happen to the results/outputs, and what impact these may have – on the participants themselves, and on wider events or potential uses – such as European policy. From an information translation perspective, if the results from the process are gathered into a report, but then nothing further arises from this, then ‘information loss’ might be considered total, with the project being deemed a failure irrespective of how well an event had gone. Of course, impact is difficult to judge at this stage and often emerges well beyond the end of a project such as HoNESt. At this stage all that can be considered is immediate impact, and potential or desired impact. In the participant questionnaire, several questions addressed these matters, and Table 4 summarises the results.

One clear sign of impact is whether participants were in some way changed as a consequence of their involvement in the event. One issue is whether participants learnt anything from the workshop. Therefore one question asked: “Did you learn much from the workshop?” Over three quarters indicated that they had either learnt ‘a lot’ or ‘a little’ and only one suggested they had learnt ‘nothing’. Another question looked at a further sign of event impact, asking participants “Did participation in this event change your views on the issues in any way?” The results suggest that less than a quarter thought that it had, although this is perhaps not unexpected: the event involved expert stakeholders with many years’ experience in the domain, rather than lay citizens, so such grand impact is not to be expected. Furthermore, as noted earlier, the event was more about dissemination than engagement, so there was little opportunity to debate disagreements and attempt resolution.

Question	Percent response (N)
Did you learn much from the workshop?	A lot = 23.5% (4)
	A few = 52.9% (9)
	Unsure = 11.8% (2)



	Nothing = 5.9% (1)
Did participation in this event change your views on the issues in any way?	Considerably = 0 Some = 17.6% (3) Unsure = 29.4% (5) No = 52.9% (9)
Do you think this event will have any influence on relations between nuclear industry and society?	Yes = 29.4% (5) Unsure = 41.2% (7) No = 35.3% (6)

**Annex: Table 4: Responses to questions about immediate or expected impact**

Finally here, one question asked: “Do you think this event will have any influence on relations between nuclear industry and society?” There were a wide range of responses: slightly fewer said ‘yes’ than ‘no’, and slightly more were ‘unsure’. Perhaps of greater interest here are the reasons participants had for these views – which were asked for in an open question. The answers (from those who responded to this question), from most positive to most negative, were (all subsequent answers are verbatim quotes:

- “Yes - as the project results will be published in a book”
- “Yes – as it was a great networking opportunity”
- “Yes – in some EU countries, the gap between nuclear and society is deep, so there is the possibility of learning about national differences that may lead towards a more integrated EU nuclear policy”
- “Unsure – these matters are difficult to change”
- “Unsure – as the EURATOM presentation suggested that it [EURATOM {?}] has learnt nothing”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The representative of Euratom gave a presentation on the advantages and future possibilities of nuclear research and technology, and justified the role of EU funding therein.

- “Unsure - as there was not a lot of industry present”
- “Unsure - the findings of the project should be used by the nuclear industry, which I am not convinced will happen”
- “Unsure – as it is not clear how to use this knowledge, that is, now that we understand people’s perceptions of nuclear better, what do we want them to do?”
- “Unsure – as matters are so different from one country to another - and the principles of effective engagement are so general - that this risks becoming just wishful thinking”
- “No - though if the proposed work on developments of improved stakeholder engagement is taken forward, it will be very worthwhile”
- “No – as the drivers of change are out of this context, hence, other initiatives failed (e.g. NUGENIA)”

In short, there was a certain scepticism about the possibility of wider influence or of changing beliefs and actions of significant players, although findings were seen as potentially useful.

The questions in the participant questionnaire discussed so far are informed by a theoretical concept as to what makes a good stakeholder or public dialogue (essentially, good information translation), along with a concern about event influence (which is seen as the necessary outcome of good translation of public dialogue aims). However, it is useful to ask participants in their own words what they have found good and bad about an event, as this can reveal alternative conceptualisations of the ‘effectiveness’ issue. The questionnaire therefore included three additional open questions that asked “Overall, what was the best thing about the workshop?”, “Overall, what was the worst thing about the workshop?”, and “How do you think an event like this could be improved if something similar was run in the future?”

There were a number of common themes in response to the ‘pros’ question - answered by most respondents. These themes were (all of these are verbatim quotes):

- “Networking (mentioned by at least three respondents)”
- “The diversity and balance of participants and their range of professions”
- “The fairly balanced discussions (noted by two)”
- “The final discussion”

- “The very informative presentations (as a whole)”
- “The broad multi-disciplinary analysis of the topic – especially the inclusion of non-technical (i.e. social) aspects in understanding nuclear energy development (noted twice)”
- “The presentation on the creative and innovative methodology development for understanding (and possibly improving) stakeholder engagement (mentioned twice)”
- “Learning about the ‘fascinating’ concept of backcasting (mentioned twice)”
- “The historical analysis of people’s attitudes towards nuclear energy”
- “The global perspective in the results from country comparisons (and the ‘change-oriented perspective’)”
- “The consortium outcomes in general – which were very relevant/useful”
- “Learning about how HoNESt may take findings forward”

There were far fewer negatives mentioned, which were (all of these are verbatim quotes):

- “Not originally being invited”
- “No milk for the coffee”
- “The catering (late for lunch)”
- “The room was a bit stuffy”
- “In the speech by the EURATOM rep there were some controversial elements (noted by two)”<sup>5</sup>
- “Not enough time for discussion/questions (noted twice)”
- “Not enough detail of all the work done”
- “Too short to develop interactions between participants”
- “Hoped for a more in-depth discussion of the findings (it remained very abstract)”

As can be seen, these negatives essentially related to two broad issues; the first was logistical aspects of the meeting; the second was the issue of time – summed up by one respondent who

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<sup>5</sup> The representative of Euratom gave a presentation on the advantages and future possibilities of nuclear research and technology, and justified the role of EU funding therein.

noted that ‘a one-day event (is) insufficient to cover all the work that was done in this project’. Indeed, when asked about how the event could have been improved, the time issue was prominent and other issues mentioned would have required extra time to countenance (These are all verbatim quotes):

- “Make it a two day workshop” (noted by three respondents)
- “Make it a week-long workshop” (necessary to ‘properly grapple with the multiple issues related to nuclear’ – an observation which was described as ‘a compliment’)
- “More time in general”
- “More networking opportunities”
- “Have longer breaks”
- “Include technical aspects of energy generation and distribution”
- “Present case studies”
- “Have a more structured overview of the project”
- “The EURATOM presentation could have been co-prepared with social scientists to pre-empt some controversial statements”<sup>6</sup>
- “Pre-release some work to have more meaningful discussion during the workshop itself”
- “Include some citizen activists from a wider range of countries”
- “Web stream it live”
- “Provide all participants with a participants email contact list”

In short, the workshop and its various elements were largely viewed positively, with the main negative being a lack of time to enable even more of the project to be presented and discussed.

#### **4. Other Participant Responses**

It should finally be noted that the evaluation questionnaire wasn’t the only tool used to collect responses from participants. At the beginning of the event, five large sheets of paper were stuck to the walls around the main meeting room, on which five questions were posed. Marker pens

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<sup>6</sup> The representative of Euratom gave a presentation on the advantages and future possibilities of nuclear research and technology, and justified the role of EU funding therein. Apparently, the respondent is criticising the way the presentation was integrated in the context of the meeting.

were left nearby, and participants were encouraged at various stages throughout the day, to go and read these questions and write answers on the sheets (during breaks, such as at the lunch break), as these would form the basis of the small final plenary discussion. Various answers were recorded, though perhaps not enough for any meaningful analysis. For the record, and for reader interest, the answers are repeated (in condensed form) below:

**Question: Are any of our findings surprising? If so, in what way?**

- Trust cannot be built but must be earned. How do you do that, in particular in a transnational circulation context (where conflicts from one country migrate to others)?
- It is hard to tell without reading the caveated, footnoted full reports.
- That all countries considered the same broad issues regarding risks and benefits.

**Question: What should we research next?**

- Analysis of nuclear decisions more broadly. Public engagement may have minimal impact on how decisions are actually reached. In different contexts, where in broader political culture are decisions reached? Which actors have particular access to state support compared to others? The “nuclear state”<sup>7</sup> argument needs to be unpacked.
- Beyond nuclear: historicize the debate on the energy transition and energy challenge.
- The interface between lobbyists for new nuclear, for mitigating climate change, and countering terrorism, and evaluation of the contradictions between different environmental, societal, economic and political priorities, e.g. between climate change and nuclear risks

**Question: What did we miss?**

- Culture (nuclear in the arts).

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<sup>7</sup> The respondent refers to the argument of the book by the Austrian author, which was very influential in the 1970s’ and 1980s’ anti-nuclear movement and beyond: Jungk, Robert. 1984 [1977]. *The Nuclear State*. Parchment, MI: Riverrun Press.

- The views/inputs of the future ('the next') generation: young people, especially during 'future-focused' exercises (backcasting).
- The role of the sociological structure of the nuclear international community and its impact on communication with the public and decision makers.
- Interactions with countries outside Europe and the impact of these countries on Europe's nuclear history.

**Question: How can we use this research in practice?**

- The case study histories shine a light on the complexities of nuclear and the many issues that stimulate public concern. Current nuclear debate and engagement in some countries (such as UK) is very narrow, often excluding legitimate concerns. Engagements could be undertaken based on the empirically rich cases to have more inclusive consultation/debate.
- Discuss and explore analyses and proposed methodologies with nuclear industry representatives and policy makers – an idea for academic and non-academic conference sessions?
- Discuss findings and outcomes with energy communities and local government actors?
- What do these research findings suggest about how the public's views can be elicited to make long-term decisions about energy futures?

**Question: How should engagement activities be organised in the future?**

- A wide range of groups invited to the 'decision' phase: upstream convening of interested parties.
- Carefully designed : eye-level vs. co-optation.
- Resources need to be pre-planned to make sure financially poor but critically engaged citizens can fully participate by compensation for time, travel, and accommodation if needed.



## 5. Summary

This section describes a small evaluation of the final HONEST workshop in Brussels, and forms part of our wider commitment to collect the views of stakeholders. The evaluation sheds light not just on the workshop, however, but also on the HONEST project itself, reporting views from a wide variety of different stakeholders. In general, the evaluation is positive – participants felt well informed, able to express their views, and were appreciative of the material and results of the HoNESt project and the conduct of the workshop. However, not every assessment was positive (and we would not expect this to be the case), although the main negative seemed to be the lack of time, that is, participants wanted to hear and say more, not less! And this finding, perhaps most of all, implies that the event, and project as a whole, has delivered much and may continue to arouse interest and deliver impact in the future.

## Evaluation Questionnaire

Dear Participant,

Thank you for having taken part in the workshop. We would now like to ask you a few questions about it as part of our evaluation of this project; we would be extremely grateful if you could complete this questionnaire. Please be assured that your responses will be treated anonymously. Although we ask for your name below, this is just so that we can make contact with you again for the evaluation (with your permission). Your name will not be cited in any evaluation report or associated with any comment you make here.

Thanks for your cooperation.

1. What is your name?
2. What is your affiliation?
3. Was it clear from the information you were sent prior to the event what the workshop was about?  
Yes   
No   
Unsure
4. At the start of the workshop, were the aims clearly specified?  
Yes   
No   
Unsure
5. Was it clear to you from the information you were sent prior to the event why YOU were invited?  
Yes   
No   
Unsure
6. Was it made clear to you how the participants for this event were selected?  
Yes

No

Unsure

7. Do you think the audience was appropriate for this event?

Yes

No

Unsure

If there were there any notable absentees, who were these?

8. During the event, did you have the opportunity to have your say?

I said all I wanted to say

I said most of what I wanted to say

I was only able to say a little of what I wanted to say

I didn't get a chance to say anything

9. Was there sufficient time to discuss all that needed to be discussed?

Yes

No

Unsure

10. Do you think there were any significant issues that were NOT discussed, but which should have been? What were these?

11. Were there any significant issues raised at the workshop that were not resolved? If so, what issues were these?

12. Did you learn much from the workshop?

I learnt a lot of new things

I learnt a few new things

I'm not sure I learnt anything new

No, I did not learn anything new

13. Did participation in this event change your views on the issues in any way?

Yes, I changed my views considerably

Yes, I changed my views to some degree

I'm not sure whether I changed my views or not

No, I did not change my views in any way

14. What information (from speakers, from written material, from other participants, etc.) did you think was particularly influential on your views?

15. Do you think the summing-up accurately reflected what was discussed at the workshop?

Yes

No

Unsure

There was no summing up

If not, what do you think was missed or misconstrued?

16. Overall, do you think the workshop was well run?

Yes

No

Unsure

If you said 'no', what was the main problem?

17. How satisfied were you with the event overall?

Very satisfied

Fairly satisfied

- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Not very satisfied
- Not at all satisfied
- Unsure

18. Do you expect any feedback from the event?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

19. Did the event live up to your expectations?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

If not, why not?

20. Do you think this event will have any influence on relations between nuclear industry and society?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please explain your response.

21. Overall, what was the best thing about the workshop?

22. Overall, what was the worst thing about the workshop?

23. How do you think an event like this could be improved if something similar was run in the future?

Once again, thank you for your time. Please hand your completed questionnaire to the event organizer when you leave.



## 6. Annexes

### 6.1. Programmes of the three Stakeholder Engagement workshops

**HoNESt** History of Nuclear Energy and Society

**Stakeholder Engagement Workshop**

31 January 2018, The Science Museum, London

Discussing Nuclear Histories and Futures in Western and Northern Europe

PROGRAMME

31 January 2018	The Dana Research Centre and Library Science Museum 165 Queen's Gate London SW7 5HD
10H00 -17H00	

#### PROGRAMME

- 09h30 - Registration
- 10h00 - Introduction, welcome from Jan-Henrik Meyer, University of Copenhagen
- 10h10 - The History of Nuclear Energy and Society in Western and Northern Europe – What can we learn from the historical experience? - Robert Bud, Science Museum
- 10h30 - The History of Nuclear Energy and Society – Which lessons can we draw from a Social Science Perspective? - John Whitton, University of Central Lancashire
- 11h00 - Coffee break
- 11h15 - Small group discussion activities about the history of nuclear energy and public engagement in Western Europe
- 12h30 - Lunch
- 13h15 - Presentation on the afternoon's activities - Matthew Cotton, University of York.
- 13h30 - Small group discussion activities about the future of nuclear energy and public engagement in Western Europe
- 14h15 - Coffee break
- 14h30 - Small group discussions on action planning for nuclear stakeholders
- 15h45 - Plenary discussion about the workshop findings - Facilitated by Gene Rowe, GRE
- 16h30 - Wrap up and final questions - HoNESt team

## Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

21-22 September 2017, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

### SCHEDULE

#### Thursday, 21<sup>ST</sup> September 2017

- |              |   |              |   |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| <b>14:15</b> | Registration and Coffee   | <b>17:20</b> | The History of Nuclear Energy and Society – Which lessons can we draw from a Social Science Perspective?<br><small>Facilitated by HoNEST Team</small> |
| <b>15:00</b> | Introducing HoNEST<br><small>Albert Presas i Puig, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona</small>  | <b>17:40</b> | Q&A Discussion  |
| <b>15:20</b> | Introducing the participants<br><small>Facilitated by Jan-Henrik Meyer, Copenhagen</small>  | <b>17:50</b> | Small group session: How can we define "undesired futures" in nuclear-societal relations?<br><small>Facilitated by the HoNEST team</small>            |
| <b>15:40</b> | The History of Nuclear Energy and Society in Southern Europe – What can we learn from the historical experience?<br><small>Mar Rubio, Navarra</small> | <b>18:50</b> | Wrap up of discussion and intro into "Backcasting into the Future"<br><small>Matthew Cotton</small>   |
| <b>16:00</b> | Break out discussion in small groups<br><small>Facilitated by HoNEST Team</small>   | <b>19:00</b> | Closure of the day  |
| <b>16:40</b> | Coffee  | <b>20:30</b> | Dinner  |
| <b>17:00</b> | Plenary feedback<br><small>Facilitated by Gene Rowe</small>   |              |   |

#### Friday, 22<sup>ND</sup> September 2017

- |              |   |              |   |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| <b>09:00</b> | Introduction into the programme for the day<br><small>Anne Bergmans, Antwerpen</small>              | <b>11:40</b> | Coffee  |
| <b>09:10</b> | Intro: What are engagement futures and scenarios?<br><small>Matthew Cotton and John Whilton</small> | <b>12:10</b> | Plenary feedback for step 2: Strategies                                 |
| <b>09:40</b> | Break out discussion in small groups: session 1: Desirable futures                                  | <b>12:20</b> | Break out discussion in small groups session 3: On Planning             |
| <b>10:30</b> | Coffee  | <b>13:10</b> | Coffee  |
| <b>10:40</b> | Plenary feedback for step 1: Desirable Futures  | <b>13:30</b> | Plenary feedback for step 3: Planning                                   |
| <b>10:50</b> | Break out discussion in small groups: session 2: Strategy: How do we get there?                     | <b>14:00</b> | Final Remarks and Closure of the workshop<br><small>HoNEST Team</small> |

**HONEST** History of Nuclear Energy and Society

## Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

5 April 2018, Deutsches Museum, Munich

Discussing Nuclear Histories and Futures in Central and Eastern Europe

PROGRAMME

 5 April 2018

 10H00 -17H00

 Deutsches Museum  
Museumsinsel 1  
80538 MÜNCHEN  
Germany

**Deutsches Museum**  
*Kerschersteiner Kolleg*



### PROGRAMME

- 09h30 - Registration
- 10h00 - Introduction, welcome from Jan-Henrik Meyer, University of Copenhagen
- 10h10 - The History of Nuclear Energy and Society in Central and Eastern Europe – What can we learn from the historical experience? - Helmuth Trischler, Deutsches Museum, Karl-Erik Michelsen, Lappeenranta University of Technology
- 10h30 - The History of Nuclear Energy and Society – Which lessons can we draw from a Social Science Perspective? - Wilfried Konrad, Dialogik, Stuttgart
- 10h40 - Plenary discussion about historical and social science findings - moderator: Jan-Henrik Meyer
- 11h20 - Future of nuclear engagement - Introduction into small groups discussions - Matthew Cotton, University of York
- 11h30 - Group Work I: Discussion activities about the history of nuclear energy and public engagement in Central and Eastern Europe
- 12h30 - Lunch
- 13h15 - Group Work II - Small group discussion activities about the future of nuclear energy and public engagement in Central and Eastern Europe
- 14h15 - Coffee break
- 14h30 - Group Work III - Small group discussions on action planning for nuclear stakeholders
- 15h45 - Feedback from the working groups and Plenary discussion about the workshop findings - Facilitated by Gene Rowe, GRE
- 16h45 - Summary and Outlook - Jan-Henrik Meyer
- 17h00 - End of Workshop

