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1. INTRODUCTION

The OBRA project assesses the feasibility of creating an Observatory as a platform of knowledge management, communication and research on governance of radioactive waste management and detail the steps towards its implementation.

This document presents a detailed overview of the vision of the Observatory and the strategy for its implementation. In addition, it describes the Observatory structure, activities and expected outputs. This document will also be used to inform all interested parties of the progress to date and continue the process of engagement in the implementation phase of the Observatory.

In this regard, the definition of the vision and strategy of the project has been a complex process that has been gradually developed along the project's progress throughout well defined activities and fruitful discussions among partners.

In addition, the project aims at testing the efficiency of a pilot training package as a mechanism for the transfer and dissemination of knowledge to local and regional stakeholders with regard to the management and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and long-lived radioactive waste. In this regard, the background information for the training and interactive package will be also discussed in this document, but a further description can be found in Deliverable 3.2.

2. VISION

2.1. OBJECTIVES

A first step to assess the feasibility of the Observatory was to better define the vision that different stakeholders had of such a platform. For this reason, Section 2.2 describes the methodology used to agree on a common vision of the Observatory.

A well defined vision is expected to bring focus and clarity with regard to the expectations deposited in the project and should inspire and guide partners to work towards fulfilling these expectations.

Establishing a clear vision will help to better define the framework of the strategic direction of the project and will provide the basis for developing a subsequent and operational strategy.

2.2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed to build a common vision of the Observatory included:

- A first background document *" D2.1 Long-term mission, objectives and strategy of OBRA including scope, content and approaches for access to information and expertise" (OBRA, 2007b)* which served as a basis for discussion during the OBRA Creative Workshop.

- The OBRA Creative Workshop held on 1st and 2nd February 2007 in Eurajoki (Finland). The workshop aimed at bringing stakeholders together in order to help identify a model for an Observatory for Long Term Governance on Radioactive Waste Management in Europe by discussing the scope, vision and mission of the observatory as well as the development of a strategic roadmap.

An initial guidance on the topics that the Observatory should address and on how to structure communication and knowledge transfer was also discussed.

The creative workshop was attended by all contractors and was extended to other representatives interested in governance issues. Around 40 people from 14 different countries attended the workshop in representation of 29 different organisations. A list of participants can be found within Annex 1.

The working document *"Long-term mission, objectives and strategy of OBRA including scope, content and approaches for access to information and expertise (D2.1)"* which was previously sent to all the participants at the workshop, was used as background material to help in the development of the Creative Workshop and to promote a fruitful discussion among stakeholders
In addition, the participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire which aimed at eliciting their views on their expectations regarding the role of the European Observatory.

Afterwards, the participants were divided into four working groups according a) their expectations with regard to the role of the Observatory obtained from questionnaire b) their stakeholder group. The groups were asked to prepare a vision and mission statement on the basis of the working document (D2.1).

The results from the questionnaires regarding the expectations by groups of participants as well as from the four working groups were disseminated at the workshop and later reported by Palmu (2007). They can be found in Annex 1.

- In addition, a review of different European Observatories in the field of social and political sciences was also undertaken in order to better inspire the vision, structure and function of the Observatory. This review was elaborated by the coordinator and made available to the partners as an internal paper "The European Observatory for long term governance on radioactive waste management in Europe". Observatories such as the Observatory of European Small and Medium Size Enterprises, the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policy, the European Observatory on Demography and the Social

Situation or the European Southern Observatory have been analysed. Examples of these Observatories are reported in the Draft OBRA (2007c) which can be found in Annex 2.

2.3. RESULTS

High interest was shown by participants at the first Creative Workshop regarding the achievement of a common vision of the Observatory.

Firstly, the research on the role of the Observatory envisioned by the participants that was undertaken through the questionnaire showed that most participants (76%) envisioned the Observatory to hold a collaborative role, i.e. an institution that would be able to work side by side with stakeholders and take decisions together. This role was preferred with respect to a possible expert role (an institution that would show direction) and a pair of hands role (an additional resource to implement governance processes).

In this regard, the Observatories analysed in the draft document (OBRA, 2007c) shared several common characteristics that could be taken into account to define the vision of the Observatory on long-term governance of radioactive waste management such as:

- To serve as a platform for sharing current practices and trends, innovative practices and indicators of change regarding radioactive waste management;
- To monitor and evaluate the available information at European level;
- To utilise experience from across Europe to provide evidence-based advice to national policy makers and other stakeholders;
- To serve as a dissemination mechanism and a tool to promote transparency and acceptability.

On the whole, the vision of the Observatory developed during the OBRA project has been defined as follows:

To become a central point of reference for knowledge acquisition in the decision making related to the siting process for stakeholder groups, experts and the general public.

In order to become a central point of reference, the objectives of the Observatory should be:

- To gather a multidisciplinary approach regarding radioactive waste management by bringing together technical and scientific expertise with the knowledge held by stakeholders groups and the public in general.
- To acquire the necessary knowledge to participate in an informed way to the governance of radioactive waste management
- To develop a network for knowledge and experience sharing.
- To observe, compare and analyse stakeholder needs and governance practices of nuclear waste management in Europe.
- To build the information resources to support long term collaborative partnership.
- To provide a way for collecting and providing information on radioactive waste, taking in consideration context-specific aspects.
- To disseminate information regularly on governance and decision making processes in an understandable and accessible fashion.

3. STRATEGY

3.1. OBJECTIVES

Once the vision and objectives of the Observatory has been set up, it is necessary to define the first steps of the implementing strategy. In this regard, different elements of a strategic roadmap were explored to analyse whether they would be feasible for the development of an Observatory for Long-term Governance on radioactive waste management.

Setting up a strategy will contribute to progress on the development of the Observatory. It will help to define the basis of a long term plan of action designed to achieve a successful development of the Observatory.

3.2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed to build a strategy of the Observatory included:

- The review of different European Observatories in the field of social and political sciences that was elaborated by the coordinator and made available to the partners as an internal paper "The European Observatory for long term governance on radioactive waste management in Europe" OBRA, (2007c).

  In addition to aid in the definition the vision of the Observatory as it has been showed in the section above, the review of different European observatories that was elaborated in the draft served as a point of reference for developing a first strategy approach for the Observatory.

- Discussion by the members of the consortium and interested parties in two meetings:

- The creative workshop held on the 1st and 2nd February 2007 in Eurajoki, Finland.

  In Eurajoki, the members of the working groups were asked to discuss a) the topics that the Observatory should address, b) the type of training needed, c) how to structure knowledge communication and d) the type of knowledge to be transferred.

  This first brainstorming provided a wide overview of the elements needed to be taken into account in order to define a realistic strategy to develop the Observatory. A summary memorandum (Palmu, 2007) was elaborated and distributed among participants and consortium members in order to serve as a working document to further research on the strategy of the Observatory. This report can be found in Annex 1.

- The Prague meeting held on the 1st and 2nd October 2007.

  Additional progress was made by the Consortium on the definition and strategy of the Observatory in this meeting held in Prague. In this circumstance, aspects of the strategy such as the Observatory structure and financing were discussed.

In summary, the main aspects discussed during the Prague meeting were the following:

1- **Development of the Observatory through phases.** A feasible implementation of the Observatory could be undertaken through different phases.
2- **Scope and topics addressed by the Observatory**. The scope and the topics of the Observatory will be identified on the basis of the needs of information and training from stakeholders.
3- **Means for accessing the information, i.e.** mechanisms used by the Observatory to make information accessible to its users, including also the extent to which the Observatory should have an active role in the interaction with stakeholders (i.e. pull strategy) or focus more on information supply (i.e push strategy).

4- **Customers and end users**, Definiton of the stakeholder groups addressed by the Observatory.
5- **Structure and independence of the Observatory.** It refers to the governing board and internal organisation of the Observatory, as well as the staff needed to guarantee the veracity and independence of the information provided by the Observatory.
6- **Language**. Definition of the language needed to reach the general public at the European level and level of resources involved.
7- **Virtual platform**. Will the Observatory have a web based structure or does it need a physical location?
8- **Funding.** One of the most important issues to explore is the possible ways to finance the Observatory.

3.3. RESULTS

The proposed Observatory strategy will be based on the above mentioned aspects discussed during the Prague meeting. The results of the discussion held in Prague with respect to these elements are detailed below.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE OBSERVATORY THROUG PHASES

The contents and issues addressed by the Observatory will gradually increase, according to the needs and expectations expressed by stakeholders. In this context, a realistic implementation of the Observatory could be undertaken through three gradual phases that are described in table 1.

Table 1. Phases of the Observatory.

PHASES OF THE OBSERVATORY
1ST PHASE: Data collection, networking and the initial Observatory
In a first phase, the Observatory will be initially established at a trial, as a virtual platform and will focus on networking and the collection and structuring of a range of information on radioactive waste management. More specifically, in a first phase the Observatory will systematise and organise knowledge on national policies and governance experiences at local and regional levels. In addition the Observatory will also facilitate networking among potential users. The main categories of users, e.g. agencies, experts, local communities etc, will be mapped in order to create a reference pool of contacts and build a strong communication and cooperation channel between stakeholders of the radioactive waste management community and the Observatory.

2ND PHASE: Analysis of information and users' experience

In a second phase, the contents and topics addressed by the Observatory will be further elaborated by focussing on needs and expectations specifically reported by stakeholders. In this regard, a wide range of stakeholders will be contacted in order to analyse their information needs and expectations and relate them to the developing functionality of the Observatory. Stakeholders will provide feedback on the developing virtual platform set up by the Observatory website in the first phase.

In addition, the Observatory will provide active training on radioactive waste governance. This will be developed from the experience gained through the trial training and communication interactive package.

The OBRA project has already explored the needs of information and ways to access knowledge as well as the users' experience through the development of the deliverables D2.3-Thesis on needs of information and access ways and D3.2-trial of a training and communication interactive package.

3RD PHASE: Establishing a Long-term Observatory and The Way Forward

In a third phase, activities will be undertaken in order to guarantee a firm foundation for the future for the Observatory. Therefore, the independence and functionality of the Observatory will be analysed.

Agreements with external resources for information provision on a regular basis will be suggested and developed and the financing and management of the Observatory will be analysed and developed. In this regard, the operation of similar observatories in Europe could be inspiring.

2. SCOPE AND TOPICS OF THE OBSERVATORY (BASED ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF STAKEHOLDERS)

The Observatory should serve as a platform that provides information on governance practices of nuclear waste management.

In order to explore the information needs of potential users of the Observatory, a PhD thesis has been developed within the framework of the OBRA project. The thesis aims at providing knowledge on the information needs and preferred ways of access to information of specific stakeholders groups with regard to the siting of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel (Vahteristo, 2008).

The specific stakeholders groups in this research include the local communities in Finland and Sweden, which have been considered as possible sites for a final disposal facility. As representatives of local communities, residents of local communities and people participating in decision-making at the local level were taken. Finally, students and professors in social and environmental sciences were included in the research.

A methodological triangulation (sometimes called a mixed methods approach) was used with an emphasis on the use of qualitative methods in the thesis Both numeric information (e.g. results from previous surveys, questionnaires) as well as text information (existing studies) were gathered.

The thesis comes to the conclusion that:

- On average, local residents require very basic information in lay language, which is easy to understand
- Local decision makers seem to be concerned about effects to local economy. They need information that could predict the future effects and local attitude, in order to use as arguments in the policy arena.
- The information needed by professors should have high academic credibility.
- Radioactive waste management was not a very familiar subject to most of the students and therefore they needed basic information on that.

In this regard, only the local decision makers and some of the local residents seemed to feel a real information needs on radioactive waste management, in the sense that they would purposefully go and seek for information.

University students and professors do not show major interest in deepen their knowledge regarding radioactive waste management. The attitude of this community regarding radioactive waste issues could be extrapolated to the wide general public community, in order to assess their information needs with regard to the information provided by the Observatory. The general public, as it happens with students and professors, are communities that are not directly affected by the siting process and therefore they would not show neither familiarity with the subject nor a remarkable interest to actively search for more information.

Since the topics related to the radioactive waste management are many, it is not feasible to address them all simultaneously during the development of the Observatory. Therefore, the project consortium agreed to consider as priority the topics related to the siting phase, when national implementing agencies have selected their waste management concept and start screening potential sites for disposal. In this phase, they will interact with the local and national stakeholder groups to gain knowledge on suitable site and their social acceptability on local and national level (OBRA, 2007c).

As stated in the thesis, the governance process concerning the siting of nuclear facilities has been identified by local residents and local decision makers as a relevant topic to address their information needs.

2. **ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

Vahteristo's thesis (2008) states that professors in social and environmental studies would prefer web-based services such as an e-inventory summarizing and synthesizing the on-going research, library, database with definitions and a virtual network or discussion forum. Additionally, as students mentioned the university as their primary source of information, their information needs could be covered by providing courses dealing with radioactive waste management. Other information channels considered by

people actively seeking for information are in the first place internet, but also articles in newspapers and magazines, educational television programmes and newsletters.

In this regard, the creation of a user-oriented information system should be treated in a way that they are meaningful to the users (Dervin&Nilan, 1986 as in Vahteristo, 2008). Therefore, it was considered advisable to design a virtual platform of the Observatory in an attractive and highly user friendly manner aiming to interface as much as possible with the requirements of stakeholders with regard to access to information.

As stated in Section 2.3. above, the Observatory should become a central point of reference of knowledge acquisition for stakeholders actively seeking for information instead of promoting information among stakeholders not actively searching for information.

During the present OBRA exploratory project, it was found that providing information on already finished and on-going R&D projects could be rather feasible. Therefore, at a first stage, the Observatory will provide information on previous and current R&D activities and programmes on participation and governance that focus on radioactive waste management. Information will be obtained from projects, programmes and activities, and through knowledge exchange with experts.
Since the partners included in the project consortium represent a wide range of stakeholders, they will function as a trustee to provide a wide range of information.

3. CUSTOMERS.

Although the focus of the Observatory is at the siting phase, any interested person from a country at a different siting stage of the radioactive waste management programme will have access to the activities and information of the Observatory.

Vahteristo (2008) finds out that even though residents of local communities do not have a clear role in the siting process as local decision makers have, participatory and information mechanisms, such as local hearings and the EIA process, strengthen their role in the decision-making process. On the contrary, the university students and professors in social and environmental sciences are not considered normative

stakeholders since they have no predefined role in the decision making process. However, they may contribute with their opinions, studies and conclusions about radioactive waste management and its impacts.

The partners of the OBRA project agree on the fact that the Observatory would not focus specifically on the general public and would not actively promote its involvement. The reason is the high level of resources that the Observatory would have to supply in order to cover this group and the language constrains existing among the general public of different European countries.

In summary, the customers of OBRA may be any person interested in governance of radioactive waste management including public authorities, residents of local communities which might be affected by a decision on nuclear facilities, and authorities at local and regional levels, NGOs, implementers, experts and other end-users like media.

Given their proved interest regarding governance of radioactive waste management issues, residents of local communities and local authorities will be targeted with special emphasis by the Observatory from the beginning. However, as pointed out by Vahteristo's thesis, other stakeholders need to be further investigated in order to see the extent to which they may find the Observatory useful to meet their needs and expectations on radioactive waste management.

4. STRUCTURE AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE OBSERVATORY

To have a truly multidisciplinary approach, the Observatory should engage different stakeholder groups in its activities from the beginning. One way of achieving this could be using representatives from different stakeholder groups as members of a board overlooking the activities of the Observatory. This would also facilitate the marketing of the Observatory to possible end users (Vahteristo, 2008)

Since residents of local communities did express need for impartial information (Vahteristo, 2008), the above-mentioned structure could allow the Observatory to be

regarded as a trusted and independent source of information. In this regard, as well as gathering information on radioactive waste governance, it is expected that the Observatory will produce its own reports. As a result, it is also important that the sources of information as well as the information provided by the Observatory itself should be also trustworthy, so that they can be used as an independent reference.

In order to fulfil this requisite, the information should be transparent and go through a peer review process which incorporates also the non-experts into the review (van der Sluijs et al. 2005 as in Vahteristo, 2008)

5. LANGUAGE

In a first phase, the language of the Observatory will be English. Additionally, some reports and information may be in other languages, concerning country specific topics. In the future it may be decided to use also other languages to reach a wider audience. Nevertheless this aspect will depend on funding possibilities.

6. VIRTUAL PLATFORM

The OBRA project decided that the first step of the Observatory creation will be to set up an internet based virtual **platform.** The virtual platform will consist of an attractive and highly user-friendly web site to interface with all type of stakeholders and provide them with an easily usable and independent database, as well as with an information exchange mechanism.

This web page will therefore place the collected information at the disposal of a wide range of social actors. The web site will serve to widely disseminate to different parties all knowledge gathered in the field of governance of radioactive waste in Europe in an efficient and inexpensive manner.

FINANCING OF THE OBSERVATORY

One of the most relevant issues to consider for implementing the Observatory is the sources of funding. During the OBRA project, a review of different European

observatories was undertaken as a point of reference. Some examples of European observatories are reported in the Annex 3.

Based on the experiences of these Observatories, several possibilities for funding the Observatory can be considered. In general, two options appear feasible, which are not mutually exclusive:

1. Direct financing by the DG Energy and Transport, which would have the advantage of assuring its independency.

2. Partnership among national licensing/regulatory authorities, governments, municipalities and enterprises.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE TRAINING AND INTERACTIVE PACKAGE

The objective of work package 3 of OBRA "Implementation and testing of pilot OBRA" is the production and trial of training and communication modules in a workshop. In this regard, the two main tasks within WP3 were based on:

1- Production of a trial training and communication interactive package.

Production of a trial information pack (Deliverable 3.1: Training and Communication Interactive Package) to assist community representatives in entering the siting process. The trial package of training and communication modules have been prepared following the outputs obtained in WP2 and it contains information on:

- Stakeholder roles, interactions, constraints and expectations;
- Technical background to geological disposal;
- Sources of reliable, independent information to assist community representatives.

Therefore, the package is intended to assist local community representatives and their consultants and advisers who are faced with the possibility of hosting a geological repository for radioactive wastes and needed to understand all aspects of its implications for their community. The draft package formed a main topic of discussion at an internal OBRA workshop in Prague in October 2007. Following this input, the information package was extended and revised into a final version for use in the workshop (Task 3.2).

A draft version of the trial OBRA training package information document was thus planned and developed in WP3, being subsequently reviewed and commented upon by the OBRA project partners.

2- Trial of training and communication interactive package in a workshop

A workshop to trial the information package was developed on 7th -9th April 2008 in Meiringen, Switzerland. The agenda of the workshop can be found in Annex 3.

The workshop was intended for local community representatives and their advisers who are involved in siting projects or who have recently been involved in siting projects that are close to completion.

The final package proposed for the trial workshop comprised:

1. Siting a Deep Geological Repository: Trial Information Package for Interested or Involved Communities.
2. The Erewhon Repository Project: Background Information.
3. Programme and Participant Instructions.

The package of documentation was sent out to the final list of participants in advance so that they could prepare for the exercise, with a detailed report on the outcome of the trial workshop to be presented in Deliverable 3.2.

Considerations for developing the training and information package.

From the discussions held at the OBRA kick-off meeting (especially the views expressed by stakeholder representatives) and the information arising from WP2, it was clear that communities affected by waste disposal projects are in need of a wide range of information and various access routes to such information.

Within the scope of the present exploratory project it would be unrealistic to try to address, let alone to develop, each type of information source that is needed. Instead, a decision was taken by the project partners to focus on one topic of wide concern within the EU and on a small selection of means of delivering information on this topic. The topic selected was the development of a geological repository for long-lived and higher-activity radioactive wastes – an area where there is already a spectrum of both positive and negative experience of local community communication and interaction.

It was decided to base the trial information package around:

(a) Written documents: The document “Trial Information package for interested or involved Communities: Siting a deep geological repository “ was developed within WP3. It was presented as Deliverable D3.1.This document provides an 'end-user-friendly' mechanism for communities to get access to information on decision-making with regard to the siting of a geological deep repository for radioactive wastes. It aims to set the scene for a training package that focuses on decision-making in radioactive waste repository development. This document is intended for a general readership of persons considering stakeholder involvement. Because all participation is not equivalent, insight first is offered on the different aspects of radioactive waste and their disposal concepts. The intention is to provide a short overview of radioactive waste, how the geological disposal concept has developed internationally and how it has managed to clear the many hurdles from concept to implementation. It is not intended to be a comprehensive history of geological disposal, but has the objective of highlighting how programmes often falter at key decision points.

(b) Access to experts: technical experts attended the workshop to answer questions about geological repository projects and to relate international experience of how siting programmes have developed and managed problems.

(c) A role-play exercise: to assess the impact of different stakeholder views a role play exercise on siting a geological repository in the imaginary country of Erewhon was developed. For this purpose, a background document regarding information on the Ehrewon imaginary repository project was given to the participants in advance so that they could be prepared for the role play exercise.

The written documents, the access to experts and the role-play exercise were considered to include a sufficiently broad range of activities to test different ways of providing and accessing information. Users could use the package in different ways:

- to read themselves and absorb information on technical and non-technical topics of interest to their communities;
- to stimulate discussion with their own expert advisers (e.g. to help identify questions that could be asked);
- to identify possible points of concern on which they could formulate questions to pose to independent experts;
- to raise and discuss issues with independent experts;
- to put themselves in the place of other stakeholders in a role-play exercise on repository siting so as to experience the issues that were of prime concern to other decision-makers and see how they were handled;
- to experience a mock repository siting programme, considering and handling (in a much simplified fashion) all the factors that influence decisions.

It was decided that the activities to test the information package could best be carried out in an informal workshop environment using, so far as possible, a mix of community representatives and experts.

RESULTS

The experience of the workshop was very valuable in testing the approaches used. It clearly indicated that a fully implemented Observatory would need to expand the range of materials available to users. The current information package only fills one part of the requirement. Simple brochures, internet interactive games and quizzes, items for young people, were all identified as important. It was felt useful to have both simple and complex materials to hand. Even where complex material is difficult to comprehend or give direct access to, the Observatory should provide route maps for expert users to readily access what they are seeking.

The role play was very useful and could be considered for further application, but would need to be a longer (several day) exercise and would benefit from being facilitated in the national language of the community concerned, if it were to be carried out on a country-specific basis. Generally, language is a major issue in the preparation of all

types of material and provision of access to experts. This is not a problem that can easily be resolved. Some of the higher level materials could be prepared in multilingual versions, but deeper levels of detail are out of reach from many potential users. A fuller report of the findings is in preparation as Deliverable 3.2.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Main preliminary conclusions of the OBRA project reveal that the creation of an Observatory for long-term governance on radioactive waste management to address stakeholders concerns and information needs in a systematic way could significantly contribute to improving governance of radioactive waste management in Europe. Furthermore preliminary results also show that the development of an Observatory on long-term governance of radioactive waste management has been assessed by partners of the project as feasible.

These results are based on a preliminary definition and analysis of the vision and strategy of the Observatory which have been developed through the different exploratory tasks developed within the OBRA project.

In this regard, both the vision and strategy of the Observatory have been developed through a) Discussion among partners, who are knowledgeable in the radioactive waste management arena, b) Information obtained from stakeholders and community members addressing their concerns and information needs in a participatory way c) the review of different European observatories that are currently in operation and have therefore proven their practicability.

All these elements can be regarded as reliable sources to develop the basis for a feasible Observatory which is based on the development of a realistic vision and strategy.

In this regard, the vision of the Observatory aims to serve as a central point of reference for monitoring, disseminating and sharing information and practices regarding radioactive waste management in Europe in order to promote transparency and acceptability. In addition, all relevant building blocks included and discussed in the strategy of the Observatory can be clearly addressed to develop a feasible approach of the Observatory.

With regards to the production and trial of a training and interactive package, the workshop results have shown the need of community members, specially from local representatives, to obtain information on radioactive waste management issues to address their concerns and information needs. Nevertheless, the workshop has also risen up several difficulties such as the lack of economic resources of local authorities and language issues that will need to be further considered.

Developing all fundamental elements required to actually build up an Observatory for long-term governance on radioactive waste management will entail to move from the theoretical concept of the vision and strategy of the Observatory developed during the OBRA project to practice. Nevertheless, the process to put the Observatory into practice needs to be further analysed.

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7. ANNEXES

- **Annex 1 of D2.4.** Palmu, M. (2007). D2.1b Long-term mission, objectives, and strategy of the Observatory Outcomes of the Working groups in the Creative Workshop.

- **Annex 2 of D2.4**. Draft OBRA (2007c). The European Observatory for long term governance on radioactive waste management in Europe. (internal OBRA paper).

- **Annex 3 of D2.4.** Agenda of the Workshop: Trial Information Package held on 7^{th} – 9^{th} April in Meiringen, Switzerland.