



ΕΕΑΕ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΑΤΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ
GREEK ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Interested parties' involvement in the transposition of the BSS directive: the national experience

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2013 – 2019

the long journey of the BSS Directive transposition

- An extensive legislative change:
 - ✓ change of mindset
 - ✓ change of the process
- Momentum for a “restart” at national level:
 - ✓ IRRS mission findings
 - ✓ Regulatory experience of past 20 years
- Central role of the regulatory body
- Involvement of the interested parties at early stages
- Acceptance and consensus required



Social context & interested parties role

- Lack of tradition in involving interested parties and/or the public in decision making
- DAD (decide-announce-defend) model domination in the public sphere
- A shift was achieved through the launch of the governmental platform:
www.opengov.gr



The interested parties ecosystem of radiation safety

An essential process of involvement:

- starting point was the year 2013 - mapping and identification of their characteristics;
- their involvement included three main components:
 - information,
 - consultation
 - active participation



... translated to a quite large number of meetings, documents and draft versions of the new legislation



The interested parties ecosystem of radiation safety

- Governmental bodies
- Non-governmental bodies
- Relevant authorities
- Authorized parties
- Suppliers of products related to safety
- Professional societies
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The main characteristics of EEAE strategy

- **Timely communication** of all relevant information;
- **Flexibility** in making room for informal participation of interested parties' involvement in favor of a win-win situation;
- **Inclusiveness** in defining interested parties, based on openness and equal access;
- **Commitment** in establishing long-term gain.

The new BSS directive actually meant:

- re-definition of roles and responsibilities
- clear assignment of responsibility to the operators (undertakings)
- drastic consolidation of a multi-fragmented licensing process

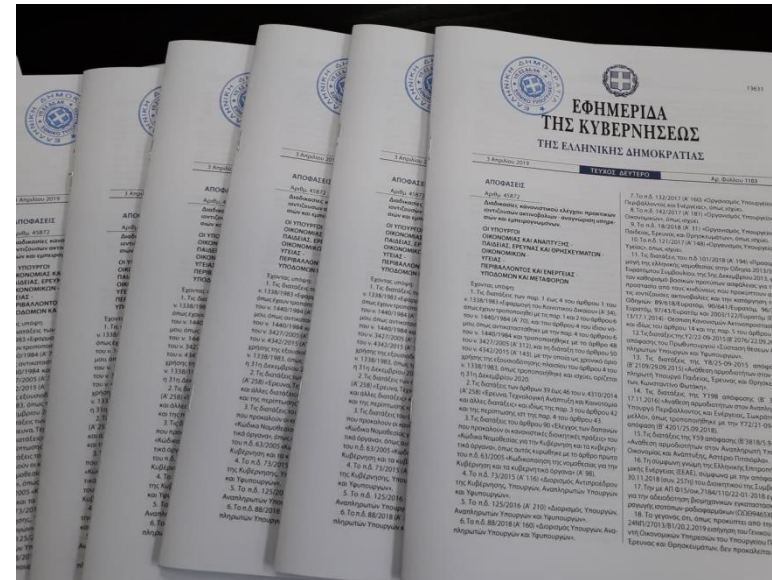


The national experience

- The effort was **coordinated and implemented by EEAE**, challenging the available resources.
- Communication and consultation with interested parties is included in **one of the core functions of EEAE**.
- The initial feedback received were **mixed feelings, concerns and a lot of reservations** for the legislative changes.
- **Conflicts of interests** among parties and **resistance to change** complicated the process.
- Pressures and conflicts were removed without discharging EEAE from its responsibilities and functions; Differences in professional opinion were resolved.
- In the end it was a **learning experience for both sides**.
- **Multiple benefits** for EEAE's management system: staff engagement, communication goals, continuous improvement of our vision, strategy, plans and objectives.

Some final thoughts

- Radiation safety is not exclusive task for regulatory bodies.
- Social participation through interested parties' involvement is a "sine qua non".
- The successful implementation of the new regulatory framework in the country is mainly upon the interested parties.
- Major changes in the established rules of the game can only thrive through social acceptance.
- The public will be benefited if the regulatory framework is built on a basis of mutual understanding.



Thank you!



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