

WP 3

Structure of the Short Country Reports (SCR)



PARTNERS

PROJECT COORDINATOR



PROJECT PARTNERS



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As the reports are designed to fulfil both the needs of historians and social scientists within HoNESt, and as they reflect various research cultures and writing styles, considerable efforts were required to generate a common structure for the SRC. It responds to a process that began with guidelines provided by the Guidance Framework (D.3.1) back in September 2015. The scoping exercises and the first drafts of the SCR revealed, the need for further adaptations and upgrades of the structure in order to meet the several objectives the SCR had to achieve. The updated Guidance Framework (D.3.1 issue 4) clarified issues of terminology, scope and provided some empirical examples for each of the sections. This allowed WP2 leadership to adjust the instructions to historians - agreed in Berlin in January 2016- about the structure and contents of the short country reports. After several rounds of interaction, the final structure was fixed at the consortium meeting held in Barcelona in October 2016. It just slightly altered the original design followed in previous drafts. The 20 SCR included in this deliverable have an identical structure shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Structure of HoNESt SCRs

Executive summary
1. Historical context (narrative)
2. Showcase
3. Events
4. Facts and Figures
5. References

¹ Excerpt from HoNESt Deliverable 3.6 for dissemination purposes only

For dissemination purposes, each SCR is designed as a stand-alone document. As a consequence, all of them are introduced with identical initial paragraphs in their Executive Summary section about their shared nature within HoNESt, before succinctly summarising the specific contents of each report.

The Historical Context (narrative) section (Section 1) provides the basic historical context to the interaction between nuclear industry and civil society in each country case. Because HoNESt focuses on the interaction between nuclear industry and society, the contextual narrative draws attention to how the nuclear sector related to society, how society perceived the nuclear sector, and how citizens participated in these debates (broadly referring to what the social science team highlighted as engagement, perception and participation). This section also includes a specific section listing the main actors involved with nuclear developments in each case, which is essential for the accessibility of the report. Unifying the actors under a single heading facilitates the analysis for the social sciences team besides helping stakeholder readers who may not be familiar with actor constellations in different countries.

Nuclear industry has developed differently in every country. The Showcase (section 2 of the report) introduces one case that demonstrates the peculiar character of the interaction between nuclear industry and civil society in each country. The reasons behind the choice of each case are made explicit at the beginning of the section. The showcase is described and analysed in greater detail and with somewhat more context than the five events of the next section. The showcase illustrates nuclear-societal relations each country in a particularly compelling manner. When choosing the showcases, the historians were asked to bear in mind the following considerations: a) the case provides valuable information to either comparative or transnational analyses of the interaction between nuclear industry and civil society. b) The case is well documented and there is enough evidence demonstrating the interaction between nuclear industry and civil society.

In section 3, for each country, historians provide a selection key events that affected the relationship of nuclear energy and society in each of the countries since 1950. Historians are inherently reluctant to select specific events in their historical analyses, but in order to facilitate the work of the social scientist, it was agreed that every SCR must include a selection of up to 5

events. We relied on the specific expertise our partners had about their cases, and aimed for a broad coverage of nuclear history, benefiting from an open inductive approach to our event selection. Thus, partners had the freedom to choose the list of events, with no explicit instruction to include any particular type of event in their selection of events. Historians tend to avoid absolute statements about what definitely happened in the past, since that is generally impossible except on trivial points (e.g., there is no doubt when the first nuclear plant connected to the grid). Historians instead prefer to present the argument that best accounts for the largest amount of relevant evidence with the least number of suppositions. Historians favour the most parsimonious interpretation that takes account of the most available evidence. Thus their choice of events, leads to the construction of arguments that built on the historical evidence collected. Yet, it is important that all choices are transparent and there is a reason why this set of events was chosen and not another one. To made explicit the reasons behind the choices made, section 3 begins with a critical view of the selection process of the five events. Subsequently, the five events are analysed in depth one by one zooming in on the specifics of actors, engagement and communication activities, etc. The analyses are done through the lens of the analytical framework provided by the social science team (D.3.1 issue 4). The common framework guarantees that there will be enough comparative material available for the next step of the project.

WP2 partners came forward with almost a hundred events, which have been important for understanding the evolution of the relationship of society and nuclear energy in each of the countries, according to their deep knowledge of the nuclear history of each case. The picture that emerges provides full historical coverage with events proposed expanding across the whole timeline of the development of civil uses of nuclear energy in Europe and beyond (from the early 1950s to 2016). The events also cover a rich variety of occasions marking the development of the nuclear sector, including purely national events, events impacted to a varying degree by international/transnational events and factors, and events leading to support for, or rejection of, nuclear power. Events also varied with regard to technological, sociological and political aspects.

Section 4 of the SCR, includes a basic set of facts and figures about the nuclear industry and the electricity/energy sector in each country. In most cases, it also includes a brief chronology of

events and abbreviation list. The Facts and Figures section was unified for all countries thanks to the efforts made by Dr. Aisulu.Harjula from the LUT team.

Finally, all reports include a reference section including the bibliography, archives and interviews utilized by the researchers in the elaboration of the report. We must highlight the breadth and depth of the sources used by the members of the consortium in the preparation of their reports, Consortium partners carried out research in almost 100 archives, including industry, government and other national agencies, private foundations and, scientific institutions. Special mention should be made of the section of oral history. Over 200 interviews have been carried out within HoNESt project, adding to the over 100 pre-existing interviews which views had also been included in the reports. Interviews include members nuclear sector, politicians, scientist, activist, and civil society representatives.

How to cite HoNESt Short Country Reports

As a general guideline, we propose the following:

[Author (s)], [Country] *Short Country Report* ([Version]), in History of Nuclear Energy and Society (HoNESt) Consortium Deliverable N° 3.6.

Indicating the version is required given that we anticipate potential updates to the contents of the SCRs as the interaction with stakeholders develop in the subsequent phases of the project. Shall these occur, the updates to the SCRs are expected to be published on the website of the project www.honest2020.eu, making clearly visible the date of the update. All SCR together made a single deliverable (number 3.6) from the consortium, thus all SCR share the same deliverable number.

Thus, for example, a reference to the whole Austrian SCR should be:

Forstner, C., *Austria Short Country Report*, (version February 2017), in History of Nuclear Energy and Society (HoNESt) Consortium Deliverable N° 3.6