



## **Restart of the German siting procedure for HLW - Changes in Nuclear Waste Governance**

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# Heavy Protests and huge Demonstrations in the past



But also decline of nuclear industry because of economic reasons since 1980s



# Dimension of the Problem in Germany

- 28.000 m<sup>3</sup> of ‚heat developing‘ nuclear waste (HLW)
- 300.000 m<sup>3</sup> of non-heat developing waste disposal planned in ‚Schacht Konrad‘ (LLW + MLW), 200.000 m<sup>3</sup> from Asse II (LLW + MLW).
- further > 300.000 m<sup>3</sup> depleted uranium and ‚other‘ waste
  
- **Nuclear phase out** till 2021/22 opened a **window of opportunity** to negotiate waste issues
- Actual costs for decommissioning + Waste:
  - ~ 23 Billion Euro paid by energy companies
  - State will pay additional costs
  - till 2099 overall **169,8 Billion Euro (with inflation)**
- Growing pressure from communities, which hosted nuclear power-plants and where is spent fuel left

Problems with test-repository Asse II (water)



# Restart? – Changes in Forms of Governance in siting process for HLW

- Background: the final nuclear phase out decision in Germany (after Fukushima) is the actual basis for the process
- Changes in:
  - **Polity**: Reorganisation of institutional framework, **two new institutions**:
    - requestor and implementer: state owned company (BGE), bought from industry
    - regulator: federal office for nuclear safety/disposal of waste (BfE)
    - advantages e.g. long time institutional stability, no interest for profit
  - **Politics**: decision stepwise made by national parliament (Bundestag)
  - **Policy**: no preferation of host rock (salt in the past) or region
  - the structure of the stakeholder-landscape (e.g. hardly electricity-companies), but also (of course) broad continuation

- **New forms of participation** to be developed
- Important task is to overcome the still existing mistrust between state and e.g. the Anti-Nuclear-Movement:
  - Visible changes in governance,
  - Attempt to create more possibilities for participation,
  - Working together,
  - Transparency,
  - Reliability
- Dealing with the **conflicts of the past** between state and stakeholders (Aufarbeitung der Vergangenheit), seen as necessary by many stakeholders and institutions
- Future stronger: cooperation of Civil Society and state institutions?

Energiepolitik und Klimaschutz  
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# Nuclear Waste Governance

An International Comparison

 Springer VS

Freie Universität  Berlin

# Thank you for your attention!

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