

Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) for the SHARE Platform for Social Sciences and Humanities Research relating to Ionising Radiation

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I. Introduction

This document elaborates on priorities for Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) research on ionising radiation. It covers a broad range of issues and areas relating to the presence of, exposure to, and/or various uses of ionising radiation (of natural or human-induced origin) in society and the environment.

The aim of the SRA is to contribute to the improvement of the radiological protection system and the governance of radiological risks and applications of ionising radiation by coordinating SSH research; supporting education and training; building stakeholder involvement, knowledge management and sharing; and identifying SSH state of the art across disciplines. Enabling SSH research to play a fuller and stronger role through a coordinated SRA mechanism will ensure that societal perspectives on research, policy and practice related to ionising radiation are acknowledged and accounted for.

This document extends an initial version of the Strategic Research Agenda for SSH¹ that was centred on radiological protection. Hence, it re-visits that attention by broadening the scope of research to include topics previously not addressed in detail, e.g. nuclear energy and its governance, radioactive waste management, advanced nuclear technologies. We also build on the achievements and recommendations of recent projects and incorporate input from a broader range of stakeholders.

Adapting the principles first described in Perko et.al. (2019), the underpinning tenets that inform the research agenda and priorities are that:

- SSH should support existing and future research, policy and practice, in all areas relating to radiological risks and applications of ionising radiation, to better take into account the concerns, values and needs of a wider range of stakeholders, including citizens;
- SSH research should be coordinated, shared and integrated into existing scientific and technical research and development (R&D) on ionising radiation or its applications; hence, collaboration with European research platforms, research groups and relevant associations must be an integral component of the agenda;
- Research relating to ionising radiation and its applications should be conceived of as transdisciplinary and inclusive, integrating citizen, science and stakeholder input and with an emphasis on integration into research and innovation systems from the start.

This SRA is intended as a dynamic document to encourage debate on SSH research priorities; provide guidance for topics to be included in new European, national or institutional research programmes on covering radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation. The original SSH SRA identified priorities for future European Commission-supported SSH research in the field of radiological protection. That SRA was structured along six research lines addressing issues that continue to be

¹ Perko, T., Van Oudheusden, M., Turcanu, C., Pözl-Viol, C., Oughton, D., et al, 2019. Towards a strategic research agenda for social sciences and humanities in radiological protection. *Journal of Radiological Protection*, 39(3), p.766

relevant for all the radiological protection European platforms (MELODI, ALLIANCE, NERIS, EURADOS, EURAMED). Our focus here is now the wider coordinating and conducting of research on ionising radiation and its applications, thereby incorporating the specialism of a larger range of research and technology platforms (e.g. SNETP, NUGENIA, IGD-TP). We had signalled that the SRA would be regularly updated, for example in light of changing stakeholder needs; or when identified by research performed by the collective's members, under other platforms or in the international research community.

The SRA is structured along six main Research Lines:

- Research line 1: Social, political, psychological and economic factors influencing perceptions, expectations and behaviours regarding radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation.
- Research line 2: Holistic approaches to governance of ionising radiation exposure situations
- Research line 3: Responsible Research and Innovation in radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation
- Research line 4: Stakeholder engagement practices in relation to radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation
- Research line 5: Risk and health communication.
- Research line 6: Radiological protection culture.

While the SRA focuses on research needs, the development of education and training materials and guidance for different professionals drawing on the findings from research results is advised. Actors involved in the governance of radiological risks should invest resources in E&T addressing the aforementioned topics.

II. **Development of the SRA**

The process of development of the original SRA is described elsewhere (Perko et al, 2019). Subsequently, major changes in the organisation of SSH research in ionising radiation have taken place, including the formal establishment of the SHARE Platform in July 2020. From the start, we also acknowledged that effective adaptation of the SSH research agenda would require continuous engagement with concerned parties, particularly the European technical and research platforms related to radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation. This has taken place in various forms, including meetings with new technical platforms groups; and prioritisation exercises within the CONCERT project, among others.

Following the establishment of the SHARE Platform, a task force was set up to review once more the SRA, with the intention to take a holistic view on radiological protection and to explicitly include all civil applications (industrial, medical, energy) of ionising radiations, and the presence of radioactive materials in the environment. Findings from other FP7 and H2020 projects, such as PLATENSO²,

² PLATENSO Building a platform for enhanced societal research related to nuclear energy in Central and Eastern Europe <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/605140>

INSOTEC³, MoDeRn⁴, MODERN2020⁵, ENGAGE⁶, TERRITORIES⁷, CONFIDENCE⁸ were notably incorporated in this latest version of the SRA. The proposal from the task force will be circulated first among SHARE members for validation, and subsequently opened for consultation to broader publics.

Key features of the Strategic Research Agenda, as agreed upon by the aforementioned contributors and based on the priorities identified in the consultations, are presented in the next section.

III. Research Lines and topics

This section summarises the six Research Lines of the SRA and provides details on SSH research topics that should be addressed within these Research Lines. It is worthwhile to preface this section with a short justification of the way we proceeded in organising the text.

The most important caveat concerns the conceptual and terminological convention adopted throughout the document. While efforts have been made to make the agenda as inclusive as possible and encompassing all various shapes, uses or dimensions of ionising radiation, the research field is multifaceted which makes it difficult to find terminology suitable for all purposes. The most important axis around which the SRA evolves is the concept of radiological protection. This concept is universal enough to serve as the common denominator, to which it is possible to relate the majority of research topics proposed.

Such a terminological convention is helpful for organising the SRA, but does not mean rejection of alternative approaches. Inclusiveness may not entail suppression of differences. We acknowledge this in the next section by distinguishing *cross-cutting topics*, relevant to the research into ionising radiation in its widest range, from *special topics relevant to particular fields*, for instance medical applications of ionising radiation; existing exposure situations; nuclear emergency preparedness, response and recovery; nuclear facilities involved in the peaceful use of nuclear energy for electricity production. This SRA is addressed to the largest possible audience engaged in expert debates and decision-making and aims at stimulating transdisciplinary interchange among researchers, policy-makers and civic society representatives.

Throughout the text, the terms of **Social Sciences and Humanities** are understood as follows: social sciences refer to such branches of knowledge as sociology, political science, communication studies, economics, psychology or cultural anthropology, whereas humanities cover in particular philosophy, ethics and law and historiography.

³ INSOTEC: (International) Socio-Technical Challenges for implementing geological disposal;
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/97435/factsheet/en>

⁴ MoDeRn: Monitoring Developments for safe Repository operation and staged closure;
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/93569/factsheet/en>

⁵ MODERN2020: Development and Demonstration of Monitoring Strategies and Technologies;
<http://www.modern2020.eu/>

⁶ ENGAGE: ENhancinG stAkeholder participation in the GovernancE of radiological risk
<http://www.engage-h2020.eu>

⁷ TERRITORIES: To ENhance unceRtainties Reduction and stakeholders Involvement TOwards integrated and graded Risk management of humans and wildlife In long-lasting radiological Exposure Situations
<https://territories.eu>

⁸ CONFIDENCE: COping with uNcertainties For Improved modelling and DEcision making in Nuclear emergenCiEs
<https://portal.iket.kit.edu/CONFIDENCE/>

Furthermore, the term **stakeholder** is used to denote any “*individuals or groups (institutional and non-institutional), with a tangible or intangible (yet to be shaped or discerned) interest in the radiation exposure situation and the related radiological protection issues. These may be affecting decisions, be affected by the formulation and resolution of a problem or challenge, or represent an affected party (humans or the environment). In this perspective, stakeholders are constructed in interaction with actors, issues, contexts*”⁹. These stakeholders might be affected by the exposure to ionising radiation, conduct work (research or practice) in this or related fields, have a legal role in the management of radiological risk or applications of ionising radiation, or act as proxy for other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs representing the environment as a stakeholder), among others.

Finally, the **contexts** addressed are current or potential exposures in relation to medical treatment, industrial applications, natural radiation, the presence of operational nuclear facilities, decommissioning plans and activities for old nuclear facilities, and nuclear or radiological accidents.

Research line 1: Social, political, psychological and economic factors influencing perceptions, expectations and behaviours regarding radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation

Research line 1 aims at understanding how different actors make sense of, and take decisions related to radiological hazards and risks. This applies to both natural and human-induced radiation, thus ranging from radon exposures, to medical, industrial and research applications, and covering the entire nuclear fuel cycle of nuclear energy production up to, and including, radioactive waste management.

It covers a range of topics addressing the interrelation between individual and societal strategies to interpret and cope with radiological risks, and the various psychological factors (notably risk perception, attitudes behaviours), economic factors and social factors, notably knowledge, culture, and historical memory, among others. It is relevant to various forms of current, future or potential radiological exposures and covers different exposure contexts (e.g. workers, populations living in areas affected by radiological contamination); different time scales (e.g. different generations); different cultures and different socio-economic contexts.

Relevant cross-cutting topics include:

- 1.1. Factors (social, economic, psychological) influencing individual strategies to cope with perceived risks, and expectations regarding radiological protection and the use of ionising radiation. Priority areas are the following:
 - indoor radon;
 - exposures of populations living in areas (potentially) affected by radiological contamination;
 - decommissioning and radioactive waste management;
 - exposures from new nuclear technologies.

⁹ Turcanu C., Abelshausen B., Geysmans R., Van Oudheusden M., Meskens G., Schieber C., Schneider T., Zeleznik N., Pözl-Viol C. 2019. Final report of the ENGAGE project. CONCERT Deliverable D9.94. www.engage-concert.eu

- 1.2. Media impact (social media, traditional media) on perception of radiological risks and applications of ionising radiation and individual decision-making. This includes the influence and potential role of citizen journalism in different exposure situations.
- 1.3. The different understandings of ionising radiation concepts, risks and uncertainty between and within various stakeholder groups and the respective amplification or attenuation of radiological risks.
- 1.4. Factors influencing perception of radiological risks by individuals and groups exposed to low radiation doses.

Additional topics concerning nuclear facilities include:

- 1.5. Perception of intergenerational ethics in different actors' behaviour in relation to radioactive waste management.
- 1.6. How knowledge regarding complex technologies (e.g. the most recent and planned new generations of nuclear reactors; nuclear waste disposal technologies, etc...) is constituted and travels between and across stakeholder groups, and is being shaped and reshaped in that process.
- 1.7. Attitudes of various publics towards nuclear power in general and in comparison with other sources of energy.
- 1.8. How nuclear heritage (and history) and inform/interact with people's understandings and relationships to nuclear matters

Additional topics relevant to emergency preparedness, response and recovery

- 1.9. Inappropriate responses of individuals and groups (e.g. voluntary evacuation when sheltering is advised) and how to avoid such responses.

Additional topics relevant to existing exposure situations

- 1.10. Factors influencing perception of radiological risks and remediation actions in post-accident and other existing exposure situations (e.g. radon or legacy sites)

Research line 2: Holistic approaches to governance of ionising radiation exposure situations

The aim of this research line is to develop holistic approaches to the governance of ionising radiation, including, for example: radiological protection, low dose risk, radioecology, emergency preparedness and response, dosimetry, medical applications, radioactive waste management, nuclear energy production, safety, NORM or environmental remediation.

Governance can be understood in this context as 'the process of governing' a social system (in this case the social system dealing with ionising radiation in general or in specific application contexts) through formal (institutional) and informal (social) dynamics taking into account relevant social and natural phenomena and driven by various interests, values and norms.

The care for holism can hereby be understood as the care for governance that takes into account all relevant facts, values, interests, hopes, hypotheses, beliefs and concerns, with the aim to generate

synergetic insights that have the potential to be trusted by those involved in, and affected by, ionising radiation exposure situations. Aspects of concern include, but are not limited to, (i) integration of technical, social and political assessments in the decision-making processes; and (ii) raising public awareness on the social and scientific aspects and integrating these into knowledge building.

Different evaluations by various stakeholders should serve as inputs for decision-making. Stakeholders comprise formal institutions, as well as actors without a predefined institutional role that have to manage their own decision-making processes, stakes, and expectations.

A core emphasis here is on providing insights and guidance on multi-dimensional, multi-actor and multi-institutional decision-making and policy-making and on resolving emerging trade-offs in radiological protection.

Relevant cross-cutting topics include:

- 2.1. Ethics of governance and aspects of 'good' governance (holistic, participatory, deliberative, sustainability thinking, capacity building, sense for cooperation, transparency, reflexivity, accountability, robustness, adaptability, traceability, ...).
- 2.2. Analysis of existing policy and regulation related to governance of ionising radiation exposure situations:
 - a. Public involvement in decision making processes related to ionising radiation.
 - b. Knowledge management (incl. transparency) and decision-making mechanisms (incl. institutional recreancy, interests and power relationships).
 - c. Science as policy advice (role and working of scientific institutions and advisory councils, facilitation and mediation of the science-policy interface, uptake and implementation of advice into policy, research funding policies, etc.).
- 2.3. Cooperation between institutional and non-institutional actors.
- 2.4. Assessing values and expectations that come with the integration of SSH in ionising radiation research and policies.

Additional topics relevant to emergency preparedness, response and recovery

- 2.5. Assessment of the effects of radiological accidents through transdisciplinary research, for instance in the case of a nuclear accident, medical overexposure or in industrial radiology.
- 2.6. Holistic approaches to accident preparedness, management and recovery, taking into account multiple risks, social, economic and psychological factors. These approaches should account for inclusion of various stakeholders in emergency response planning, the development of psychological support for evacuees as part of preparedness policies; socio-economic aspects of preventive distribution of iodine tablets in different EU countries; and psychological consequences of emergency management decisions. Inappropriate responses of individuals and groups (e.g. voluntary evacuation when sheltering is advised) and how to avoid such responses is also important.
- 2.7. Social, ethical and psychological issues related to preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological terrorism and other criminal behaviour.
- 2.8. Socio-psychological and economic aspects of medical follow-up after accidental or other exposures.
- 2.9. Ethical aspects of crisis situations, particularly ethical questions around evacuation, post-accident management, and the transition from emergency to recovery in radiological exposure situations.

- 2.10. Decision making in post-accident situations, with emphasis on local knowledge, values and decision-making.

Additional topics relevant to the medical field

- 2.11. Analysis of the values and principles that inform radiological protection programmes and practices in the medical field.
- 2.12. Assessment of how uncertainties are identified and managed in different professions, for instance general practitioners, surgeons, food scientists, environmental scientists, publics.
- 2.13. Exploration of the needs, possibilities and processes to engage patients in informed decision-making.

Additional topics relevant to waste management

- 2.14. The ethics of compensation for radiological risks in different countries (inclusive of the so-called added value approaches in spent nuclear fuel final solution implementation).
- 2.15. Inclusion of intergenerational ethics in the governance of Spent nuclear fuel final solution (e.g. nuclear back-end funds schemes, funds devoted for the so called “added value approaches” and/or compensations and rules for their use for future generations, etc.).

Additional topics relevant to nuclear facilities

- 2.16. Integrating research of economic/financial aspects of nuclear facilities planning/operation/lifetime extension/decommissioning
- 2.17. Clarification of the discrepancy between the anticipated and real costs for the nuclear back-end
- 2.18. Potential establishment of a monitoring system independent of the government in order to trace new investments in the commercial nuclear sector
- 2.19. The role of nuclear energy in broader problems such as security of electricity supply, climate change, sustainability.

Research line 3: Responsible Research and Innovation in radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation

Research line 3 aims at assessing how the research, development and innovation related to the use or existence of ionising radiations as well as radiological protection are conducted, with the aim of inciting more socially responsive and ethically sound processes and outcomes. The design of transdisciplinary activities is emphasised in this research line, for example through co-creation agenda setting processes that engage scientists from various disciplines (sciences, engineering, medicine, social sciences and humanities, ...) alongside concerned publics.

The topics addressed in this Research Line 3 investigate how a multi-dimensional governance concept like Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) is or can be used in technical R&D concerning radiological protection and various applications of ionising radiation, and how these governance mechanisms structure interactions between different actors, as well as follow-up actions in this regard.

Relevant cross-cutting topics include:

- 3.1. Examining the social, cultural, economic, (geo)political and historical context of research in various fields of ionising radiations research and applications, with particular focus on the rationales, possibilities, and limitations of research approaches and methods, as well as the social relevance of research hypotheses.
- 3.2. Enhancing the reflexive awareness of actors involved in technical R&D about the societal implications of nuclear technology applications and radiological exposure situations.
- 3.3. Problematising, developing and operationalising principles such as transdisciplinarity, which sustain the integration of SSH the research associated with various fields of application of ionising radiations as well as in radiological protection research.
- 3.4. Determining how to make SSH integration meaningful and effective for all stakeholders, for example by comparing expectations of various scientific disciplines and concerned publics with regard to SSH contributions on research in the fields of radiological protection and the use of ionising radiation
- 3.5. Developing methodologies and tools for the dynamic mapping of stakeholders' concerns, views and needs to identify R&D priorities in the development of ionising radiations uses and radiation radiological protection.
- 3.6. Ascertaining conflicts of interest in the research associated with various fields of application of ionising radiations as well as in radiological protection research, and finding ways to manage such conflicts.
- 3.7. Evaluating the institutional uptake of research projects and findings; and the position of transdisciplinary research therein.
- 3.8. Establishment of a collaborative framework for stakeholder engagement in research and development, policy and practice in ways that enhance responsiveness to societal needs and concerns

Research line 4: Stakeholder engagement practices in relation to radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation

Research line 4 aims at fostering stakeholder engagement in research, policy and practice related to radiological protection and applications of ionising radiation in ways that enhance responsiveness to societal needs and concerns. This research line looks at how (formal or informal) participation practices are enacted by various actors and in different contexts. These cover different socio-economic, political and cultural contexts, different exposure situations (planned, existing and emergency), different applications of ionising radiation, and the different stages in the cycle from knowledge generation to policy formulation and practical implementation.

Therefore, the topics addressed in this Research Line 4 are generic to all exposure situations and stakeholders and should be developed taking into account the specificities of the contexts addressed in particular research projects. In view of prioritizing research needs, below a number of exposure situations and/or target groups have been listed as particular foci of interest when addressing one or more of the following generic topics.

- 4.1. Potential and limitations of citizens' involvement in the production of knowledge for the governance of various radiation exposure situations (e.g. citizen science, citizen journalism).
- 4.2. Development of approaches for involving directly affected stakeholders in facing the challenges related to existing and emergency exposure situations.
- 4.3. Assessment and development of stakeholder and public participation tools and methodologies for different exposure situations or applications of ionising radiations; including motivations, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the engagement process, values underlying the engagement process and links between theory and practice.
- 4.4. Analysis, comparison and evaluation of formal practices for mediation and facilitation between authorities, scientists, publics and other stakeholders for different exposure situations and different applications of ionising radiation, with due attention to issues of representativeness.
- 4.5. Analysis of societal needs for public participation and access to information and justice, and evaluation of whether and how these are reflected in legal requirements and governance frameworks.
- 4.6. Empirical research on the relationship between stakeholder engagement and transparency
- 4.7. Empirical research on the relationship between stakeholder engagement and transparency
- 4.8. How stakeholder engagement shapes the development of knowledge, technologies and policies, institutional practices and relations between stakeholders.
- 4.9. Research on the institutional contexts enabling or hindering public participation in decision-making processes.
- 4.10. Preservation of knowledge and experience of local stakeholders (e.g. local community, schools, citizens) with regard to participation and the development of participation cultures in relation to different exposure situations.

Particular focus is needed in relation to:

- dismantling and decommissioning of reactors;
- management of high-level radioactive waste;
- radon risk management (with emphasis on stakeholders at the local level);
- preparedness for emergency response and recovery (with emphasis on local communities, local networks, and medical professionals);
- future of nuclear energy;
- medical exposures (with emphasis on patients, care-givers and their representatives).

Research line 5: Risk and health communication

Risk communication needs to be *“evidence-based (e.g., based on the qualitative and quantitative empirical data, surveys, experiments), theory-based (e.g., drawing from empirically-supported theories of health behavior, information processing, risk perception and risk communication) and strategic (e.g., based on formats and methods that have been proven to reach its preconceived objectives)”*¹⁰.

This area covers issues related to communication of risk, how exchange or sharing of risk-related data, information and knowledge between and among different parties (such as regulators, experts,

¹⁰ Boudier, F., Perko, T., Lofstedt, R., Renn, O., Rossmann, C. et al. The Potsdam radon communication manifesto, *Journal of Risk Research*, DOI: 10.1080/13669877.2019.1691858

consumers, media, general public) can be provided. It also covers studies and practices of communicating promotional health information such as public health campaigns related to ionising radiation exposure situations, e.g. related to radon and doctor-patient communication, in order to address personal choices for health related actions. Research line 5 aims at developing research to support communication about ionising radiation between different stakeholders and citizen-centred risk communication, in order to clarify choices and options in a variety of exposure situations. It also seeks to empower citizens and other stakeholders to make more informed decisions.

Relevant cross-cutting topics include:

- 5.1. Use and perception of technical information and risk estimates in communication with various publics (e.g. citizens, experts, informed civil society), taking into account cultural aspects.
- 5.2. Ethical basis and values underpinning risk and health communication about ionising radiation exposure situations (planned, existing, emergency).
- 5.3. Developing risk and health communication about low doses: Use of state of the art knowledge from socio-psychological research with focus on low doses of ionising radiation and related uncertainties.
- 5.4. Communication of uncertainties (including visualization) in different exposure situations and contexts, and how it influences perceptions, attitudes and behaviour.
- 5.5. Investigate potential causes for misinterpretation related to presentation of uncertainties on radiological maps (e.g. format, design, data and uncertainty).
- 5.6. Media communication related to ionising radiation, e.g. inter-media agenda setting in different exposure situations, social amplification of risk, framing, new information technologies (social media, human computer interaction, etc.).
- 5.7. Role of different approaches in risk communication for improved radiation protection in different exposure situations (e.g. instrumental approach, risk message approach, risk governance approach, normative, dialogue, etc.).
- 5.8. Influence of framing of different exposure situations on risk perception and (self)protective behavior actions.
- 5.9. Closing the gap between communication theory and practice related to the concept of trust as an important factor in risk and health communication.
- 5.10. Methodological research supporting the development of valid and reliable measurement scales for different latent constructs, questionnaires and health surveillance protocols for development of communication and evaluation of communication outcomes.
- 5.11. Communication related to various trade-offs in decision-making, e.g. non-radiological considerations, and why some of them are more important in a particular country or context (e.g. protective measures in a radiological emergency situation, medical applications etc.)
- 5.12. Structured approaches to identify needs for information and develop timely and targeted communication

Additional topics concerning radiological protection:

- 5.13. Risk and health communication about radioactivity and radiological protection principles in medical applications of ionising radiation, and the impact of communication on the radiological protection behaviour.
- 5.14. Improving decision-making for medical procedures involving ionising radiation through better risk and health communication: informed consent, empowering patients in decision-making, information processing, ethical issues and communication about uncertainties. How can considerations related to emotions, sensitivities, religious, cultural aspects be included in risk communication?

- 5.15. Developing models and tools for communication in specific exposure situations, as for example communication in waiting rooms, decontamination rooms.
- 5.16. Perception and communication related to radiosensitivity and radiosusceptibility including mental maps, ethical aspects, for instance related to low dose or emergency exposures.

Additional topics concerning radiological or nuclear facilities and waste management:

- 5.17. Communication barriers between different actors in discussing issues related to projects in the nuclear sector (e.g. waste management, new nuclear installations, etc.).
- 5.18. Specifics of risk communication directly or indirectly related to potential exposure situations.
- 5.19. Communication about issues concerning ionising radiation related to lifetime extension of radiological or nuclear facilities.
- 5.20. The role of ionising radiation in the communication on security of nuclear installations against malicious acts, e.g. terrorism, sabotage.
- 5.21. Communication culture and strategies for dealing with and communicating about institutional mistakes and unforeseen changes in risk management.
- 5.22. Balancing issues of confidentiality and transparency in communication, taking into account the Aarhus Convention.
- 5.23. Develop communication for memory preservation, for instance related to deep geological disposal.
- 5.24. How nuclear heritage mediates risk narratives and can be mobilised as an additional means of risk communication.

Additional topics relevant to the medical field:

- 5.25. Develop risk communication strategies and materials tailored to the needs of patients. This should address questions such as: what constitutes “quality information”, for which patients and in which context?

Relevant topics for existing exposure situations:

- 5.26. Risk communication and stakeholder involvement in long-term exposure situations in order to improve Radiological Protection Culture and to support decision-making processes related to daily life and the improvement of public health (e.g. post-accident recovery, environmental remediation of NORM sites, radon). Identify which approaches are most effective for different audiences.

Research line 6: Radiological protection culture

Research line 6 involves research concerning the assessment and development of a radiological protection culture among all concerned stakeholders, in the various exposure situations (planned, existing and emergency) and for the different categories of exposed individuals (workers, patients, general public).

Radiological protection culture is a still evolving concept. It is a concept of composite nature, characterized by a set of perceptions, values, attitudes, beliefs and expectations related to radiation risk; an assembly of knowledge, know-how, skills, experience, and practices related to radiological protection; and a dynamic building process based on multi-stakeholder interactions.

From a general point of view, the aims of radiological protection culture are manifold. First, it favours an understanding of radiological protection norms and standards. Second, it enables individuals to reflect on their own protection and/or that of others, consciously consider radiological protection aspects in their lives, and contribute to decision-making processes related to the management of radiological exposure situations. Thirdly, it enables professionals in radiological protection and other stakeholders to participate in a dialogue, to share a common language, with a view to enhance decision-making processes associated with the implementation of the radiological protection system and to better address the concerns of all stakeholders.

From a practical point of view, the specific elements characterizing radiological protection culture, the aim of radiological protection culture as well as the tools or methods of dissemination will depend on the exposure situations as well as on the stakeholders involved in the management of the situations.

The topics addressed in this Research Line 6 are generic to all exposure situations and stakeholders and should be developed taking into account the specificities of the contexts addressed in the research projects.

Relevant cross-cutting topics include:

- 6.1. Characterization of radiological protection culture
 - 6.1.1. Organisational, social, political, economic, cultural and psychological aspects influencing radiological protection culture, in particular:
 - How regulatory practices influence/shape/help to configure radiological protection culture;
 - Relationships between radiological protection culture and a general safety or security culture;
 - Interactions between the radiological protection culture at the level of an organisation or community, and at individual or sub-group level;
 - Analysis of processes of radiological protection knowledge production, values and expectations.
 - 6.1.2. Impact of evolving technologies, knowledge, and communication technologies on radiological protection culture.
 - 6.1.3. Ethical frameworks and value judgments underlying radiological protection culture and its development.
- 6.2. The role and benefits of building and enhancing radiological protection culture
 - 6.2.1. For the implementation and improvement of the radiological protection system;
 - 6.2.2. For the improvement of governance and stakeholder engagement processes related to radiological protection and/or management of situations associated with the use/existence of ionising radiation;
 - 6.2.3. For the improvement of health and well-being of populations.
- 6.3. How to build, maintain, enhance and transmit radiological protection culture

- 6.3.1. Development of specific strategies, according to the exposure situations and target stakeholders, including - among others:
 - Identification of role and responsibilities of the various actors in the development of radiological protection culture;
 - Development of multidisciplinary, multi-level, and multi-stakeholder participatory approaches to build, enhance and transmit radiological protection culture;
 - Integration of radiological protection culture within the development of a broad safety culture to help stakeholders to consider risks in a holistic manner.
- 6.3.2. Identification of tools and processes allowing participation of stakeholders at the relevant level. Focus points are:
 - Exploration of methods for the co-construction of radiological protection culture, relying on the contribution from radiological protection experts together with the stakeholders themselves for the development of skills, knowledge and practical measures combining science, expertise and practical experience;
 - Collaborating with existing citizen science projects, to understand the motivations, concerns and needs of citizens engaging in such activities;
 - Building frameworks to develop citizen science projects and other initiatives empowering target stakeholders to develop radiological protection culture.
- 6.3.3. Development of education and training schemes adapted to the target stakeholders, e.g. through:
 - Development of open access sources of information on radiological protection in various fields and for various stakeholders.
- 6.3.4. Elaboration of guidelines on the development of radiological protection culture adapted to specific exposure situations and stakeholders.
- 6.4. How to evaluate the level of radiological protection culture?
 - 6.4.1. Development of methods and tools for the qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation of the degree of radiological protection culture, at group and or individual level
 - 6.4.2. Development of evaluation strategies, with consideration of:
 - Internal versus external evaluation;
 - Role of audits;
 - Role of various actors (authorities, professional associations, ...) in the evaluation process.