



agenda
transfer Agentur für
Nachhaltigkeit
GmbH

Support of the cooperation between the mobile telecommunication actors by the local agenda 21

**Site acquisition in Germany - Risk communication in local settings
Munich, 19th October 2006**

- **By order of the Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz and within the framework of risk communication**
- **since July 2004**
- **The question for our investigation is:**
In which way are locale agenda 21-processes itself or the in these processes developed
 - **structure of communication**
 - **structure of information**
 - **structure of dicision making**
 - **transparency**
 - **ways of involving people****suitable to deliver recommendation for a improve mobile telecommunication dialogue**

- **Research work**

With 8 cities we carried out in-depth interviews:

Augsburg with more than 250.000 residents

Chemnitz with 246.000 residents

Erlangen with 102.000 residents

Lübeck with 214.000 residents

Neuburg an der Donau with 28.500 residents

Oldenburg with 155.000 residents

Villingen-Schwenningen with 81.000 residents

Wiesloch with 25.000 residents

**Interviews with 37 local representatives and
with 6 network operators**

- **Criteria for the selection**

to what extent the cities

- **implement their general mandate to inform their residents**
- **provide information on mobile telecommunication and the sites**
- **take steps to organise a process of dialogue**
- **embark on targeted activities relating to mobile telecommunication and the selection of sites**
- **minimise the feared levels of radiation exposure based on the prior formation of public opinion**

- **Network operators**
 - are proactive vis-à-vis local authorities, offer support, are well prepared, know what they want and have economic interests
- **Local authorities**
 - provide services and act as a mediator for the citizens, they tend to be reactive and need a lot of time to stipulate their course of action
- **Citizens' initiatives**
 - are the spokesman of the residents, their actions attract the attention of the public and they initiate the mobile telecommunication dialogue

- **Local authorities**
 - are unsure if they meet the challenges of the dialogue
 - feel forced into taking account of public opinion
 - need a lot of time to develop an internal working structure
 - do not exchange experiences between other local authorities to learn from them
 - are not used in setting up roundtables
 - are not good organised

- **Local authorities and citizens' initiatives**
Roundtable is important to
 - ensure constructive communication
 - increase the knowledge of the participants
 - make the debate more objective
 - achieve an increase of negotiation and joint solution
- **Network operators**
Roundtable is important to
 - realise the sites
 - make the debate more objective
 - achieve an increase in know how
 - find joint solutions
 - enter into an open and honest dialogue process

- 1. Brings together citizens and local players**
- 2. Appropriate structures for the dialogue such as**
 - working groups or roundtables
 - agenda representative and a steering committee
 - advisory board
- 3. Tools such as**
 - moderation work
 - guidelines
 - indicators
 - a time and process management
- 4. A beginning of a new political and planning culture**

- 1. Develop proposals for the extension of the telecommunication network**
- 2. Draft social future perspectives for mobile telecommunication**
- 3. Name potential areas of conflict**
- 4. Name the contact person for the mobile telecommunication dialogue**
- 5. Develop a communication strategy**
- 6. Draft a concept for the position of the sites**
- 7. Organise the cooperation with other cities or towns**
- 8. Build up process management and working structures**
- 9. Political secure for the mobile telecommunication dialogue**

- 1. Set up a transparent coordination and decision making**
- 2. Inspect working structures and timetables**
- 3. Update information**
- 4. Map out sensitive areas**
- 5. Develop proposals for the reduction of radiation (minimizing strategy)**
- 6. Set up „rules of the game“**
- 7. Develop a conflict management**
- 8. Keep the politicians and the different departments informed**

- 1. Start with the conflict management**
- 2. Set up a small workinggroup to search for possible solution**
- 3. Adapt the process management to the conflict**
- 4. Get political support for the next steps**
- 5. Inspect the „rules of the game“**
- 7. Keep going the mobile telecommunication dialogue**
- 8. Keep all participants well informend**

- 1. The local authority is responsible for drafting procedural regulations**
- 2. In the beginning a hot line between the local authority and the network operators is needed**
- 3. Roundtable is the tool for a successful dialogue**
- 4. Regular dialogues between the local authority and citizens and citizens' initiatives**
- 5. Measurements helps objectifying the debate about sites**
- 6. „Rules of the game“ for the dialogue is an important criterion for the success**
- 7. A catalogue of criteria for sites make it easier to assess potential areas of conflict**
- 8. Council resolution concerning the allocation of local authority parcels of lands, including a lease, which limits the amount of radiation of the site**