

A national network to discuss about transparency and nuclear safety

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ANCCLI

National Association of Committees and Local Commission of Information



GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY

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In the context of the governance of nuclear activities, especially in the field of the safety and the post accident preparedness, the self-structuring of civil society is a necessary condition of the citizens' action.

The experience of French “Local Commissions of Information” (CLIs) and their national federation the (ANCCLI)

represent an interesting and original example of local actors empowerment



GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY

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A progressive structuring of the civil society....

The first CLI was created in Fessenheim in 1977

In 1981, the act of the Prime Minister known as “Circulaire Mauroy” opened the way to the official creation of CLIs in the vicinity of nuclear installations by Regional Councils

The 2006 Law on transparency and security (TSN) in the nuclear field reinforced the legal basis of the missions and responsibilities of the CLI included financing

The TSN law confirm the existence of a national federation - ANCCLI

2012 : 38 CLIs exist in France – 37 of them are members of the ANCCLI



LOCAL COMMISSIONS OF INFORMATION (CLIs) Autonomous actors in the field of the monitoring of nuclear activities

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- Pluralistic dialogue forums gathering various types of local actors (elected representatives, NGOs, experts, trade unions)
- Represent a diversity of contexts and experiences that highlight on the issue of the contribution of local actors to safety and protection of people and the environment around nuclear sites
- Facilitate dialogue of local actors with public authorities and operators
- They address a variety of issues linked to the safety of the nuclear site and its impacts



ANCCLI - National Association of the Local Commissions of Information Federating competences of the CLI to inform and investigate

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- In order to fulfil their missions, the CLIs need to exchange information and to be represented at the national level. So in 2000 the ANCCLI is created to :
 - Favour exchanges of experience and sharing of information between CLIs
 - Define a representation of all the CLIs
 - Establish relations with national (ministries, ASN, HCTISN, IRSN...) and international organisations
 - Offer logistic support to the CLIs
 - Organise various pedagogic initiatives for the CLIs (visit of sites, formations ...)



Example of pluralistic expression in the post accident preparedness

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Awareness of the consequences of a radiological accident

- ❑ Creation of a WG "Post-Accident » where CLI and ANCCLI shared their questioning on urbanization, crisis, emergency plan, synergy nuclear / chemical risk...
 - Example on Emergency plan (PPI) : members of CLI participate as observers during crisis exercise
 - Remarks of members are submitted to the authorities and are integrated in emergency plan
 - CLI and ANCCLI suggest the feedback of Fukushima could be integrated in emergency plan (iodine distribution, urbanization, population involment in crisis exercise, post accident...)



Example of pluralistic expression in the post accident preparedness

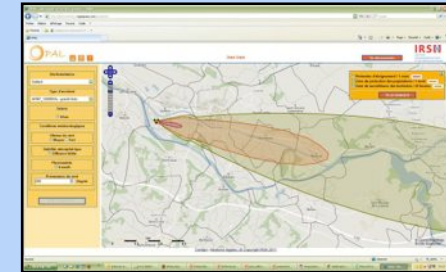
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OPAL

- ❑ ANCCLI and IRSN develop a tool (OPAL) to sensibilise local actors on post-accident issues : awareness of the consequences of a radiological accident

Anticipate the human, economic and technical consequences in evacuation and protection populations areas

- ❑ This tool provides maps witch highlight the consequences of an accident on agriculture, drinking water network, school, populations areas, economic activities...



Awareness tool about post accident : OPAL

Example of the CLI of Marcoule - Gard

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In 2011, an event at Marcoule encourages local actors to develop OPAL tool

- Explosion in a radioactive waste processing plant in the Marcoule-Gard site with no radioactive release

- For municipalities, difficulties to communicate with local population because of
 - delay (1 to 3 hours) between very fast spontaneous information spreading (Internet, media) and slower institutional communication by State authorities
 - lack of quick information to mayors by authorities - the emergency plan was not activated
 - contradictory messages (media / national authorities) about the necessity to get confined.

- For local authorities, need for quick “intermediary quality” information before receiving verified and confirmed information

- For national authorities, communicating non cross-checked information poses accountability issues

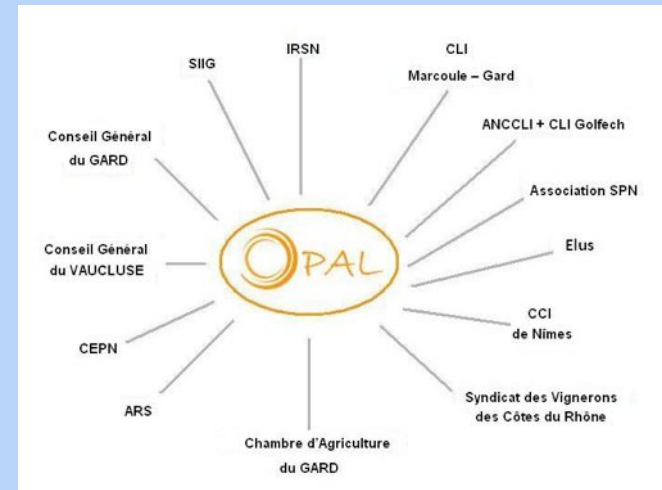


Awareness tool about post accident : OPAL

Example of the CLI of Marcoule - Gard

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- ❑ The CLI of Marcoule – Gard create a WG « OPAL »
- ❑ They decide to meet all the stakeholders of the territory to define together their vision of the priority stakes
 - Institutions sensitive
 - Land
 - Areas of interest
 - Economic activities
 - Population
 - Water Networks
 - Communication channels
 - Natural hazards
 - Image quality of vineyards and wine may be affected

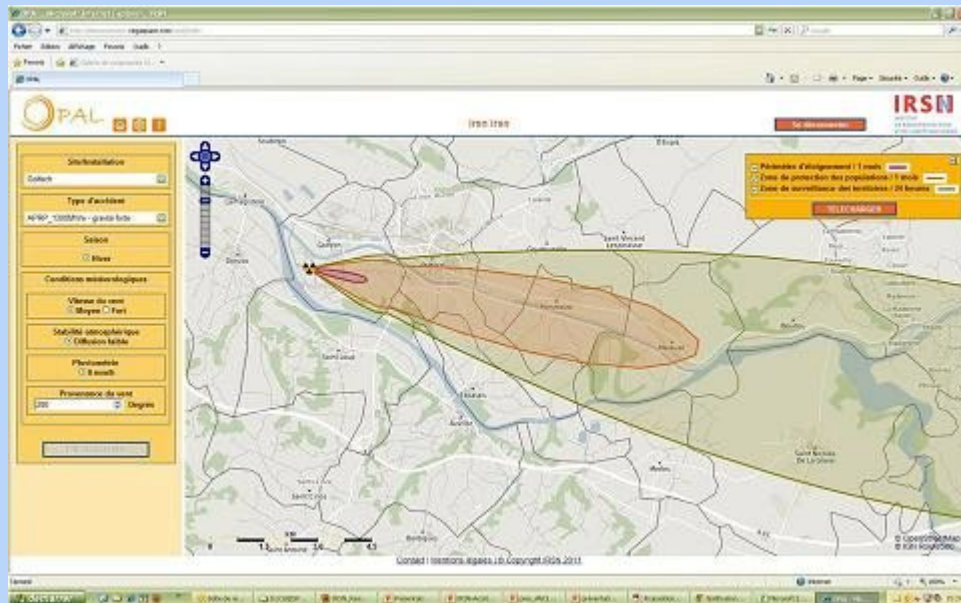


Awareness tool about post accident : OPAL

Example of the CLI of Marcoule - Gard

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- ❑ The « OPAL » tool integrate accident scenarios in nuclear plant, local weather conditions....



3 areas

- Area of évacuation
- Protection of the population
- Enhance surveillance area

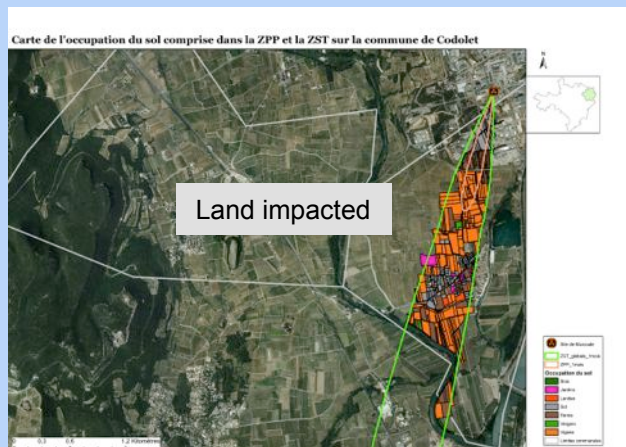


Awareness tool about post accident : OPAL

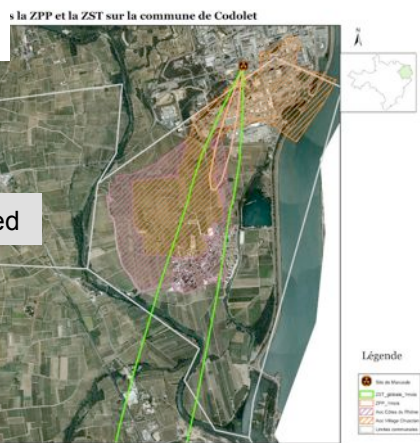
Example of the CLI of Marcoule - Gard

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- All the stakeholders provide information to a mutual (SIG)



Land impacted



Vineyards impacted



Assess and understand the consequences of a radiological accident

- Public meeting

OPAL : gemstone for nuclear safety



Outcomes of the NERIS WP3 Seminar

Orsan, France, 17th-18th November 2011

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“Long-lasting contamination and territorial development”



Objectives:

- ❑ Identify the main stakes in mid- and long-term response to long-lasting contamination of a territory, notably for local actors
- ❑ Identify methods, forms of cooperation (from local to international level), tools & processes adapted to the complex and multi-stakeholder issue of post-accident preparation in France
- ❑ Determine future actions, next steps of a process of preparation of territorial actors in the French context and identify the possible contribution of the various concerned actors

Outcomes of the NERIS WP3 Seminar

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“Long-lasting contamination and territorial development”



Main Conclusions:

- Leading role of State actors in short-term crisis management but the mid- and long-term response will rely on territorial actors
- Local people and actors will have to decide on their future (staying or leaving) and the future of the territory
- Difficulty for communities to engage if they are not in close vicinity of a nuclear facility
- In France, local communities required to set up Community Safety Plans including nuclear emergency and post-emergency
- Trust in information requires a plurality of sources of information, of expertise and of measurement

CLI and ANCCLI are involved in french authorities post accident initiative : CODIRPA

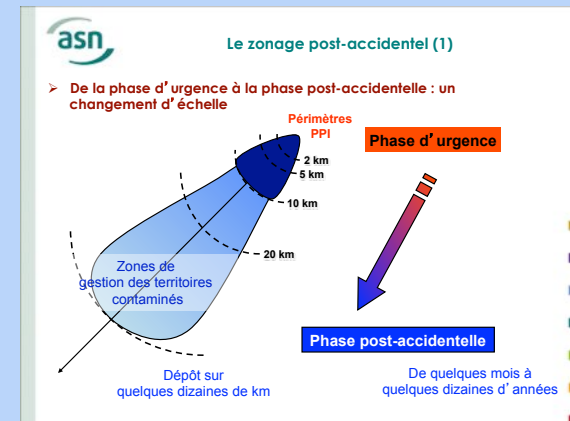
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❑ CODIRPA is a french doctrine (develop since 2005) about post-accident with fundamental aims :

- Protect people against ionizing radiation
- Provide support to people affected by the consequences of the accident
- Reclaiming areas affected economically and socially

❑ This doctrine should

- integrate the feedback of Fukushima,
- be integrate in planning documents,
- be decline on territory level.



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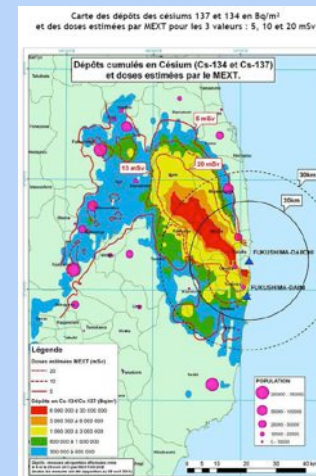
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- ❑ CODIRPA in the future : creation of two WG
 - Accidental situations
 - Implication of the stakeholders

- ❑ CLI and CLI are involved in these WG and co-pilote with ASN (french regulator) the WG « implication of the stakeholders »

- ❑ CODIRPA take care and share international reflections on post-accident



Thank's for your attention



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