

ANCCLI : a national network to discuss about transparency and nuclear safety

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ANCCLI's involvement on emergency and post-accident situations

The civil society is highly concerned by post-accident and emergency preoccupations

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2008 – ANCCLI - Creation of a pluralistic working group on post-accident and emergency questions – GPPA

- to share knowledges and express recommendations of civil society
- to be aware of the consequences of a nuclear and radiological accident, to anticipate actions and implement an efficient partnership between local actors) and to educate population (good behaviors) ...
- To be involved and assessed all existant emergency and post-accident plans (off-site plan, iodine plan...)
- Opal tool : sensibilization of local actors on post-accident stakes



In France, recent legal context brought new responsibilities for territories

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The recent legal context about nuclear activities brought new responsibilities and constraints, especially at local level (mayors) :

- Bachelot Law (30/07/2003)
- Law about the Modernization of the civil security (30/08/2004)
- Law about Transparency and safety - TSN (13/06/2006)
- Decree (2007 and 2009) which strongly impact the urbanization projects

FACT : communities have not yet fully integrated their new responsibilities on this matter. They will need financial resources and an access to independant expertises to take good decisions ...



Recommandations of the ANCCLI on emergency and post-accident situations

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□ Example of feed back from the CLIs

- Exercices are not realistic
- Emergency plans need to integrate the feedback of Fukushima
- Need to strengthen the participation of local actors
- Need to strengthen communication and support for populations (website)
- The number of emergency exercise (60) is clearly insufficient for effectiveness in real situations
- Lack of coordination of information between the member States
- In an emergency situation, current plans (PPI) will be no longer valid
- Evacuation of people : nobody will wait for the administrative information about evacuation or even sheltering. The risk will be that they will evacuate themselves without waiting instructions (problems with road infrastructure...)
- Population, including elected officials (ex of mayors) aren't enough associated to the exercise

By their knowledge of the local situation, the civil society should participate to the definition of local emergency plan

Two major challenges for civil society in preparedness of nuclear emergency and post-accident situations

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- 1) Protect themselves, take good decisions based on reliable information (necessity to have access to a plurality of information sources)
- 2) Be involved in the local and national emergency preparedness situations to test the effectiveness and relevance of plans and emergency measures



Priorities and drafting action plan of ANCCLI



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- 1) French ACN process : workshop on preparedness of emergency situations : project of an hearing of local actors (mayors)

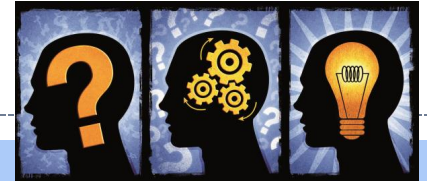
- 1) Project of a meeting between ANCCLI/ASN/local representative of the government to share the preoccupations of local actors (CLI, mayor, citizens ...) on emergency preparedness.

- 3) Project of interviews of different local actors (mayors, NGOs...) to listen to their preoccupations about emergency and post-accident situations. All this will be presented in a short movie (3mn) which will be used in every events on the matter

Priorities and drafting action plan



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- 4) Working group with transboundary CLIs : to facilitate discussions, exchange of information, of means of communication, identify different ways to manage the emergency situations in different countries.

- 5) Project of a local roundtable on emergency situation in cooperation with transboundary CLIs and probably representants of countries around (Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, ...)

Thanks for your attention

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Questions?

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