

FEEDBACK FROM LONG TERM INVOLVEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ON HLW&IL-LL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND POST-ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT IN FRANCE

C. Réaud, ASNR, DRPC/Openness to Society Department

EURAD 2, Bologna

FRENCH CONTEXT REGARDING NUCLEAR RISK GOVERNANCE

EUROPEAN AND FRENCH LEGAL CONTEXT

1998's Aarhus convention:

Right to **know**,

Right to **participate**

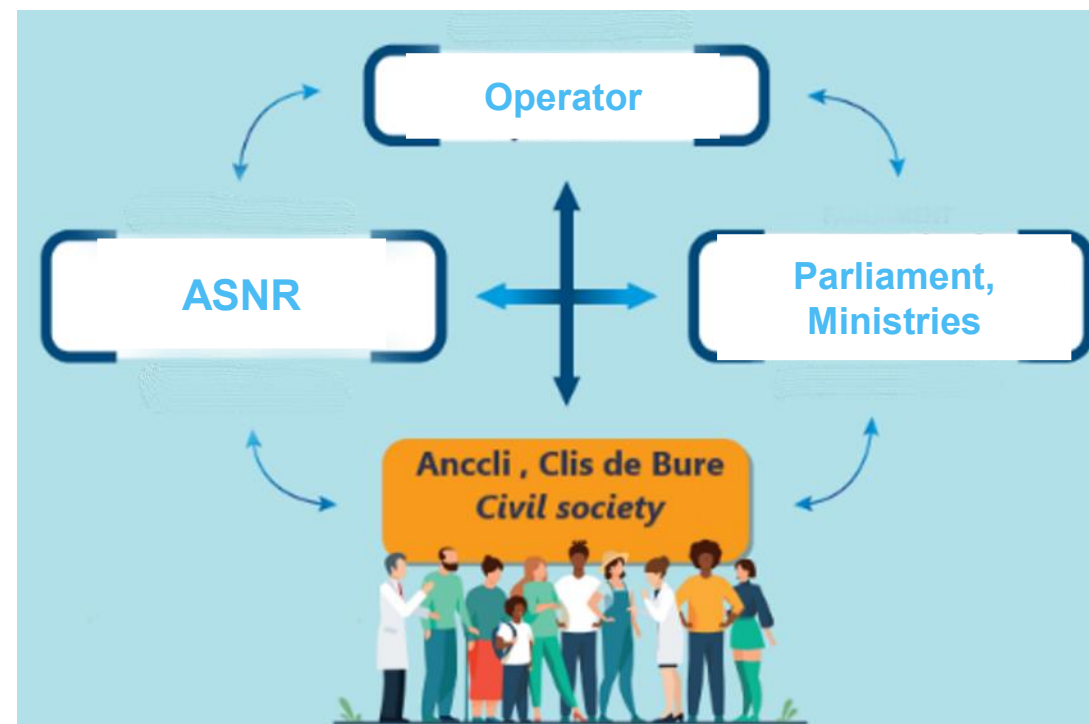
Right to **justice** in the environmental field

2006's Act on transparency and security
& 2015's Act on energy transition for
green growth

Transparency, Access to information



FRENCH NUCLEAR RISK GOVERNANCE



**Civil society : 4th pillar of the French
nuclear management governance**



A 20-YEAR PARTNERSHIP

ANCCLI-ASNR Cooperation Agreement signed in 2003 aims at working on:



- Information
- Training/Capacity building
- Support on precise topics

EXAMPLES OF LONG-TERM ACTION INVOLVING CIVIL SOCIETY

■ Nuclear safety

- Technical dialogue on HLW & IL-LL radioactive waste management

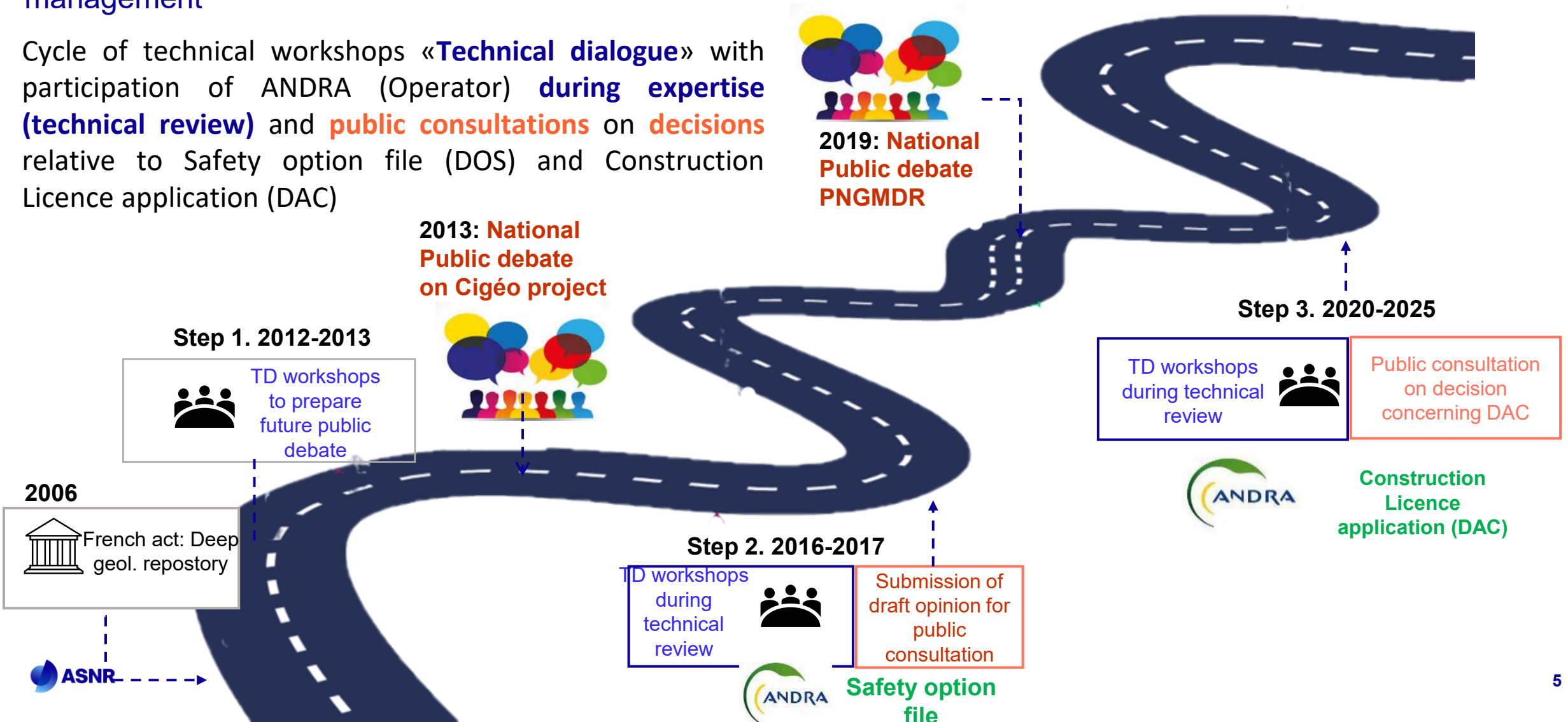
■ Post-accident management

- Mapping tools and serious game to prepare territories to post-accident management

TECHNICAL DIALOGUE ON HLW & IL-LL RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

2012 : ANCCLI / Clis of bure / ASNR decided to launch an innovative stakeholder involvement on HLW&IL-LLW management

Cycle of technical workshops «**Technical dialogue**» with participation of ANDRA (Operator) **during expertise (technical review)** and **public consultations** on **decisions** relative to Safety option file (DOS) and Construction Licence application (DAC)



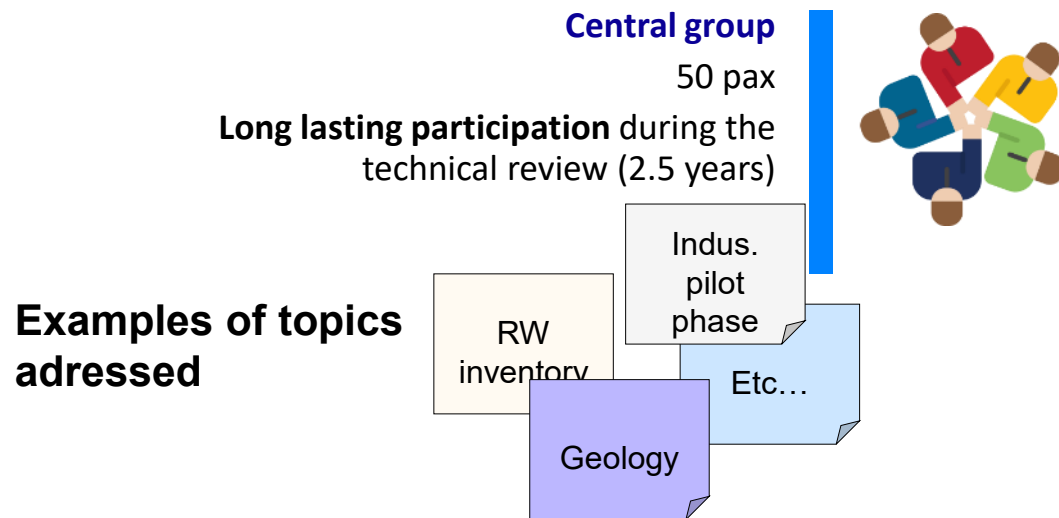
STEP 2 (2016-2017): DURING TECHNICAL REVIEW OF CIGEO'S SAFETY OPTION FILE (DOS)

- Cycle of technical workshops in 2016 & 2017 focused on the **sharing of ASNR's expertise** on DOS file
- Setting up **pluralist discussion group** of 20 people : ANCCLI, CLIS of Bure, CLIs, NGOs, non institutional experts + a panel of citizens involved in Cigeo's public debate (2013)
- Main steps:
 - Collection and classification of questions
 - **Collective decision** about questions to address
 - Insights from ASNR and discussion

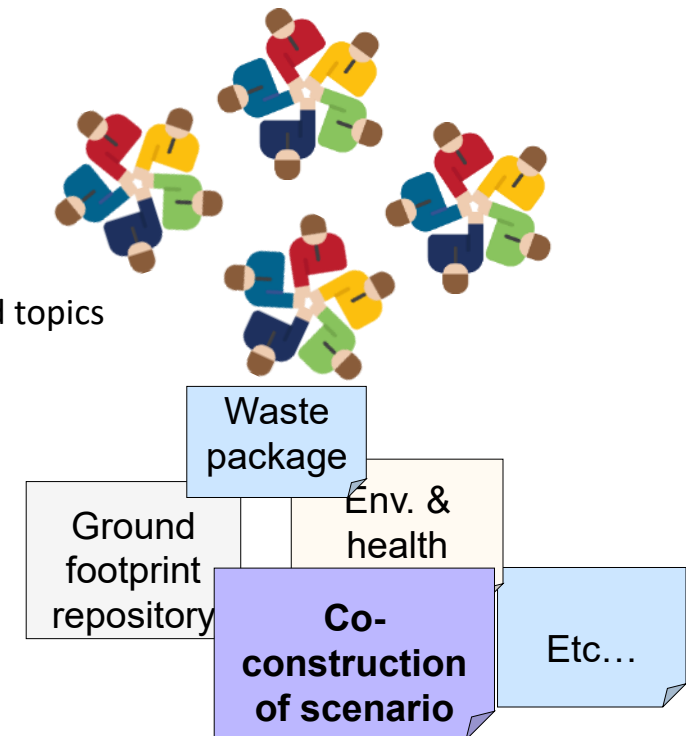


STEP 3: TECHNICAL REVIEW OF SAFETY CASE SUBMITTED WITH CONSTRUCTION LICENCE APPLICATION (DAC)

- **Step 3.1** (2020-2022) Technical exchanges to **prepare DAC's technical review**: to explore some topics in greater depth (enable CS to upskill, experts to prepare the future expertise)
- **Step 3.2** (2023-2025) Technical dialogue **during** the assessment process itself (2023-2025)
- Same principle but **some innovations** compared to the last TD:
 - **2 levels of participation :**



Topic groups
30-50 pax/gp
Occasional, in depth discussions on focused topics



- **Step 3.3** (End of 2025): **Public consultation** on ASNR's draft opinion

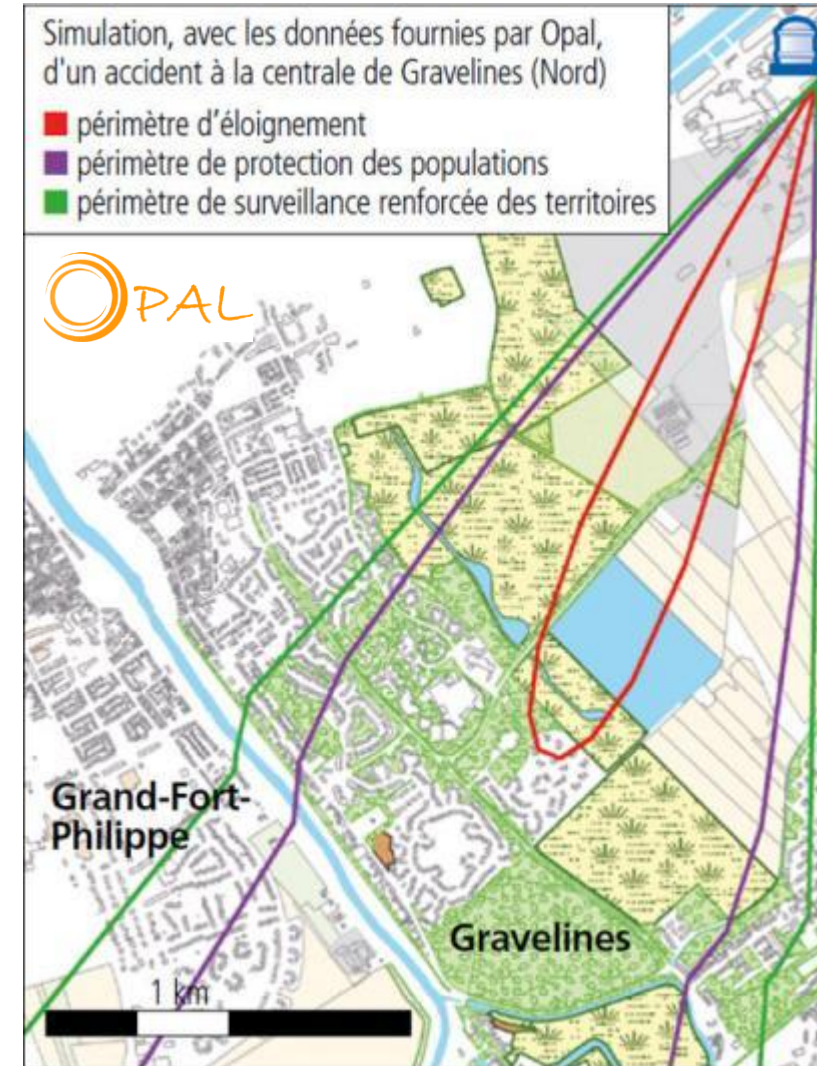
ANCCLI/ASNR: PREPARING LOCAL ACTORS TO POST-ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT

■ Since 2010, awareness-raising initiatives with ANCCLI aimed at preparing local actors (elected officials, associations, economic actors, etc.) to post-accidental issue

- Dedicated working group « Territories and nuclear post-accident »

⇒ Aim: develop a mapping tool (OPAL : Awareness Tool for Post-Accident Issues for Local Stakeholders) to raise awareness and train local stakeholders on post-accident consequences of a nuclear event and to identify key territorial stakes for preparedness

⇒ Pilot initiative through testing the tool with 4 CLI: lead a reflection on impact of nuclear P-A in the “Communities Emergency Response Plan »



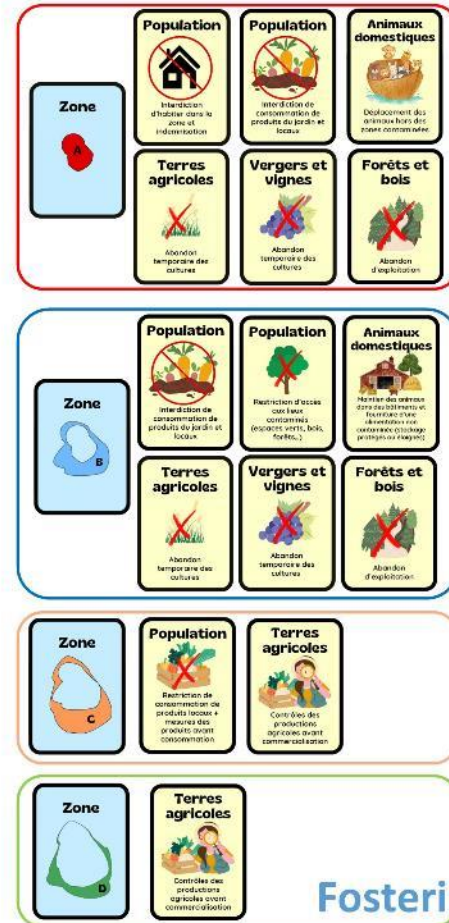
FOSTER DIALOGUE ON POST-ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT WITH A SERIOUS GAME

Using OPAL, ASNR/SPOS drawing inspiration from PEP, developed a **serious game** to discuss **remedial actions** to be implemented after a nuclear accident

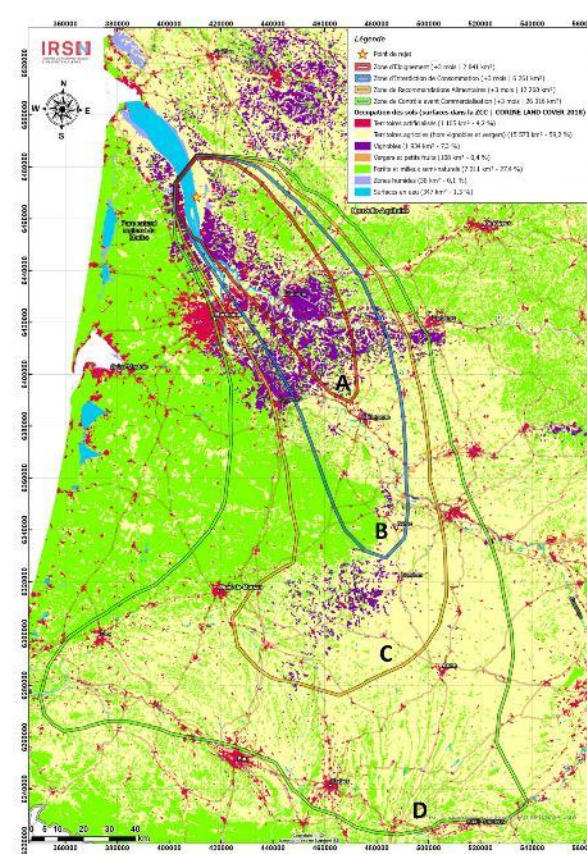
- Test and diffusion among CLI/ANCCLI, students, during special events...



Authorities' decisions



Impacted territory



My scenario



Fostering dialogue in a post-nuclear accident territory: a *serious game* to prepare for it !

ouverture.societe@irsn.fr

LONG-TERM INITIATIVES TO INVOLVE CIVIL SOCIETY IN OUR EXPERTISE AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES: A WIN-WIN PROCESS

■ Benefits for civil society

- Allowing civil society to **increase its technical skills** to **actively participate** in the process leading to public decision-making
- Participating **from preparation** stage and **DURING** expertise process
- Enable population to **make their own decisions**
- Enhancing safety through citizen vigilance

■ Benefits for ASNR

- **Maintain trust** between decision-maker, experts and civil society
- Enabling ASNR to **bolster its own expertise and the decision** by integrating concerns and questions of civil society,
- Another way to **value ASNR's experts, researchers**



KEY SUCCESS FACTORS



- As soon as possible (various options still open, from preparatory phase)
- Co-construction of TD, co-evaluation of risks
- Equity, sincerity, mutual benefits
- Multidisciplinary and plurality of views
- Long time
- Adaptation
- Consensus & disagreement
- Report back, justification of expertise and decision taken

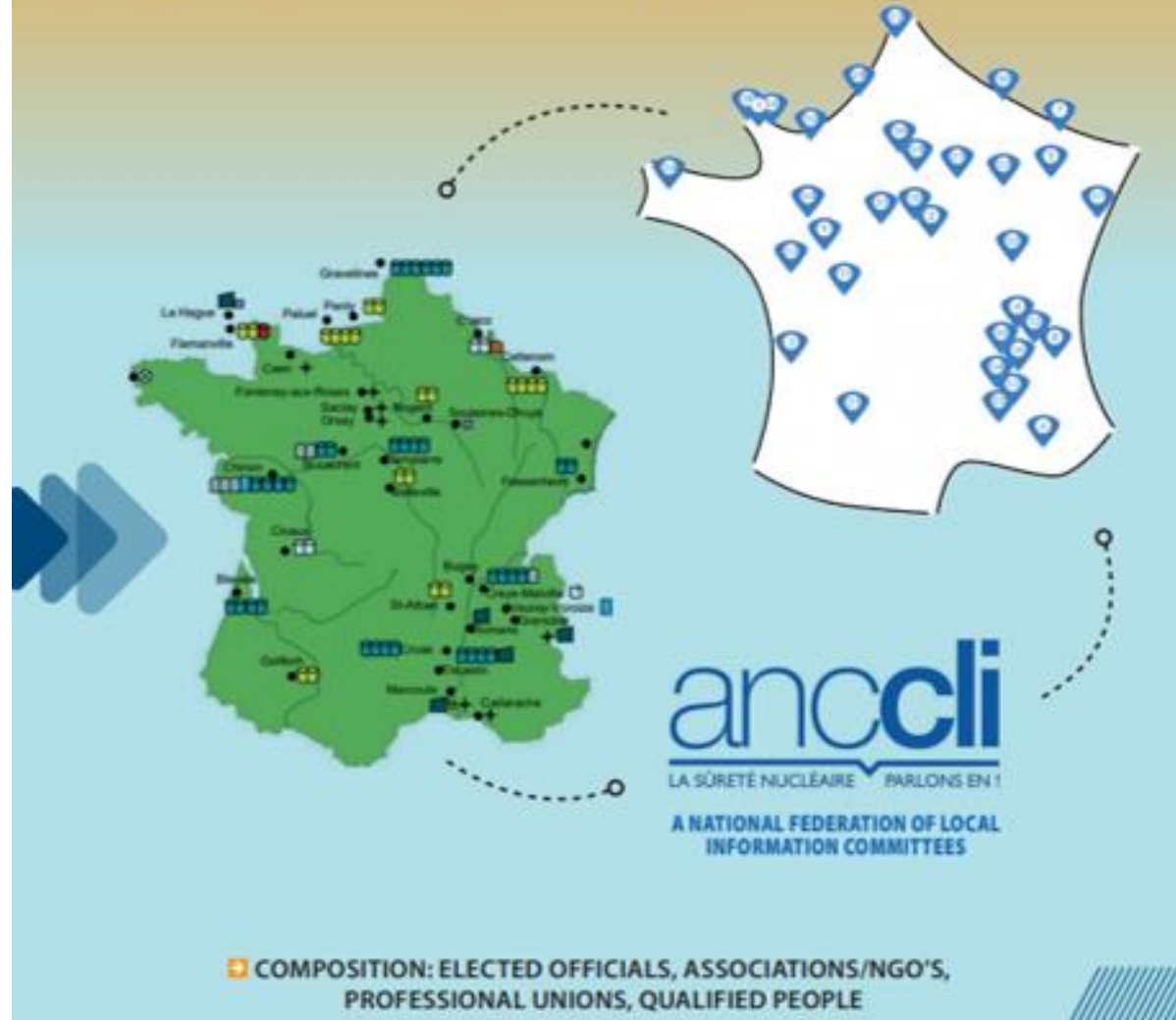
Nevertheless, we must stay vigilant on



- Post-accident management : very sensitive process, supported by local political will
- Reinforcement of participation (diversity)
- Innovative tools
- Meet CS expectations on precise topics: alternatives, reversibility of disposal, industrial pilot phase of Cigéo, cross-cutting issues (f.i. climate change, governance...)
- Assessment study on the impact of participatory actions

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

35 LOCAL INFORMATION COMMITTEES (CLI) IN FRANCE (Compulsory in France for each nuclear facility or site)



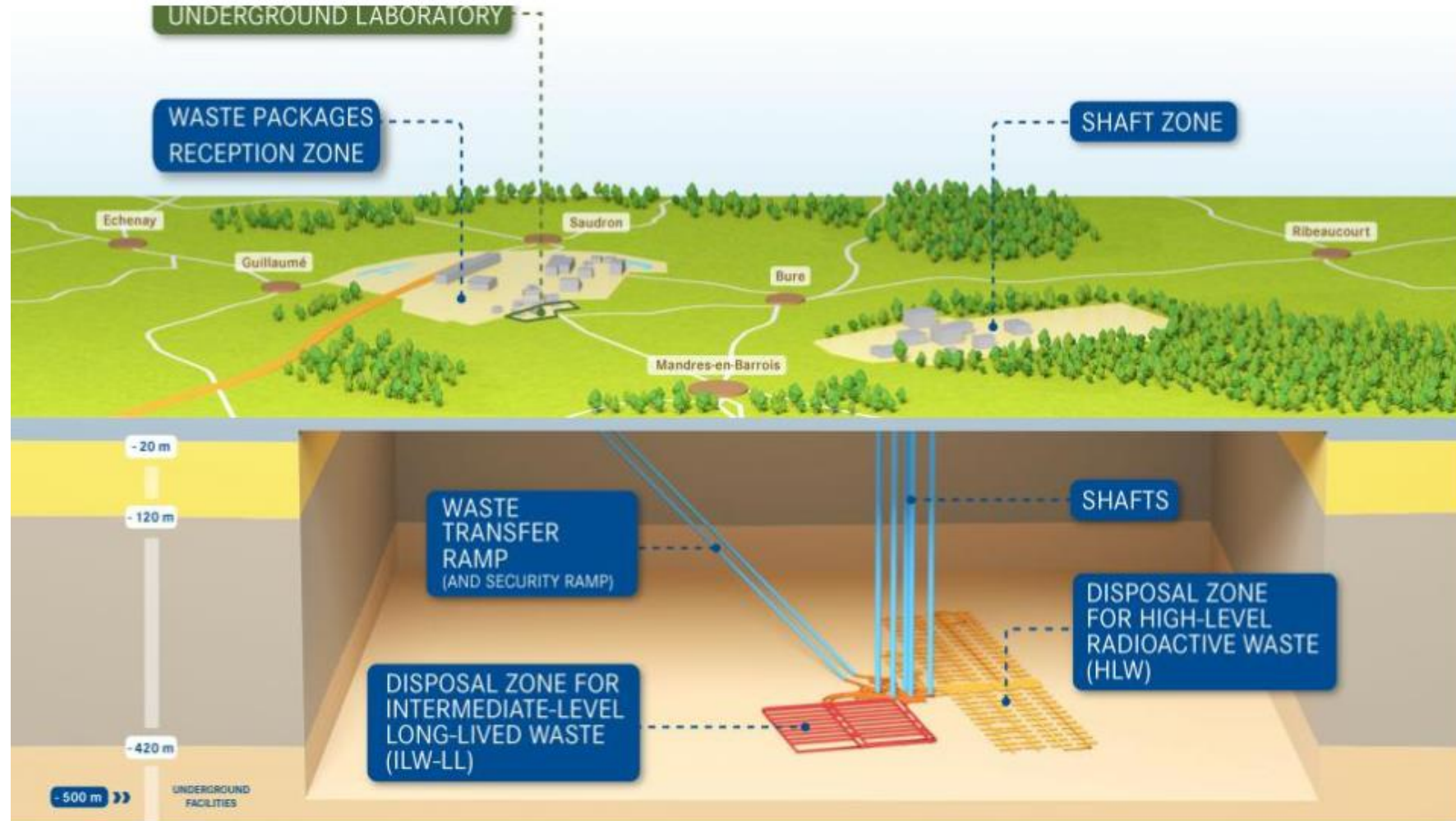


Diagram of the Industrial Centre for Geological Disposal, Cigeo

NOUS SOMMES TROIS MOIS APRÈS LA FIN DES REJETS...

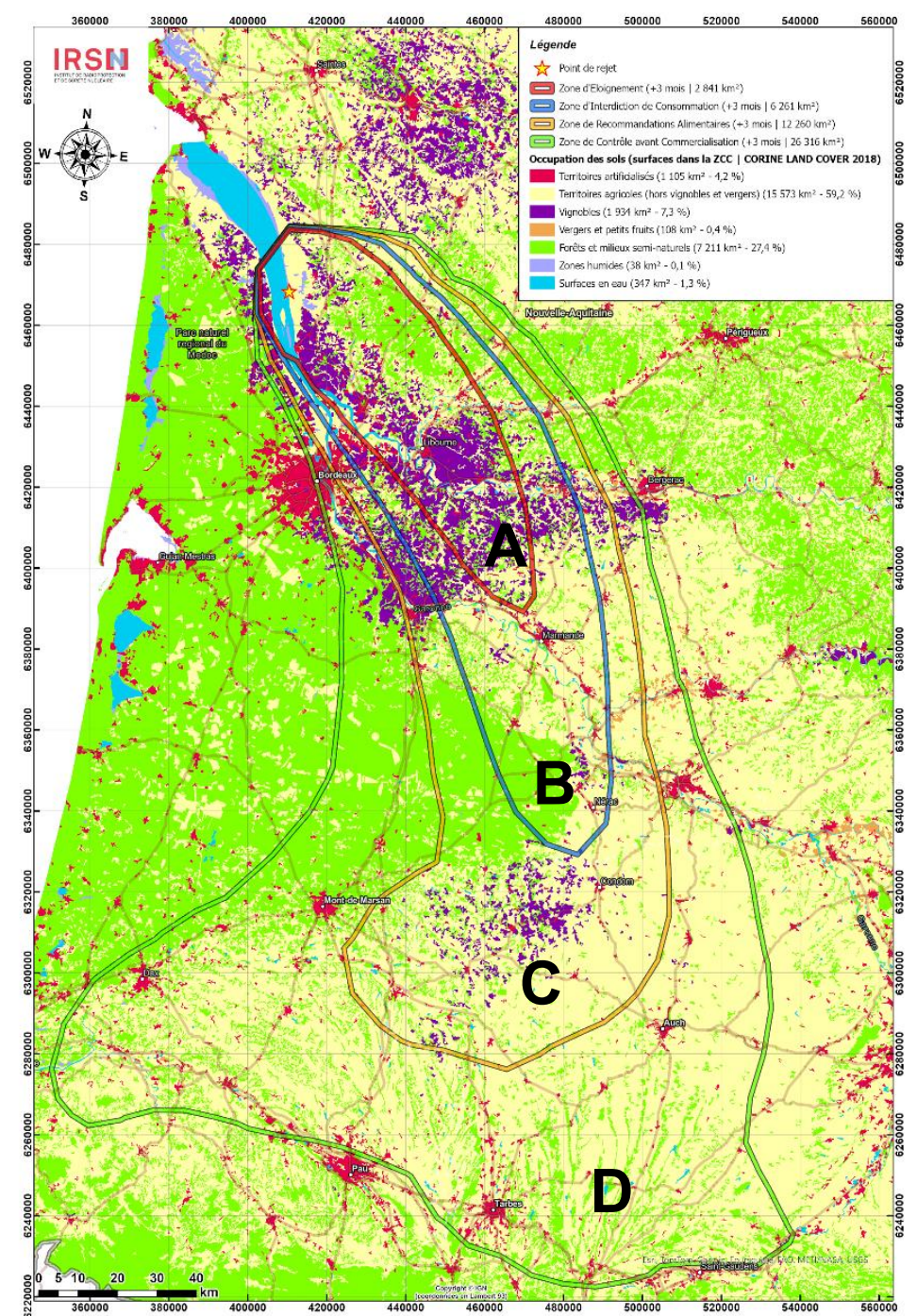
Le territoire impacté

Légende

-  Point de rejet
-  Zone d'Eloignement (+3 mois | 2 841 km²) **A**
-  Zone d'Interdiction de Consommation (+3 mois | 6 261 km²) **A+B**
-  Zone de Recommandations Alimentaires (+3 mois | 12 260 km²) **A+B+C**
-  Zone de Contrôle avant Commercialisation (+3 mois | 26 316 km²) **A+B+C+D**

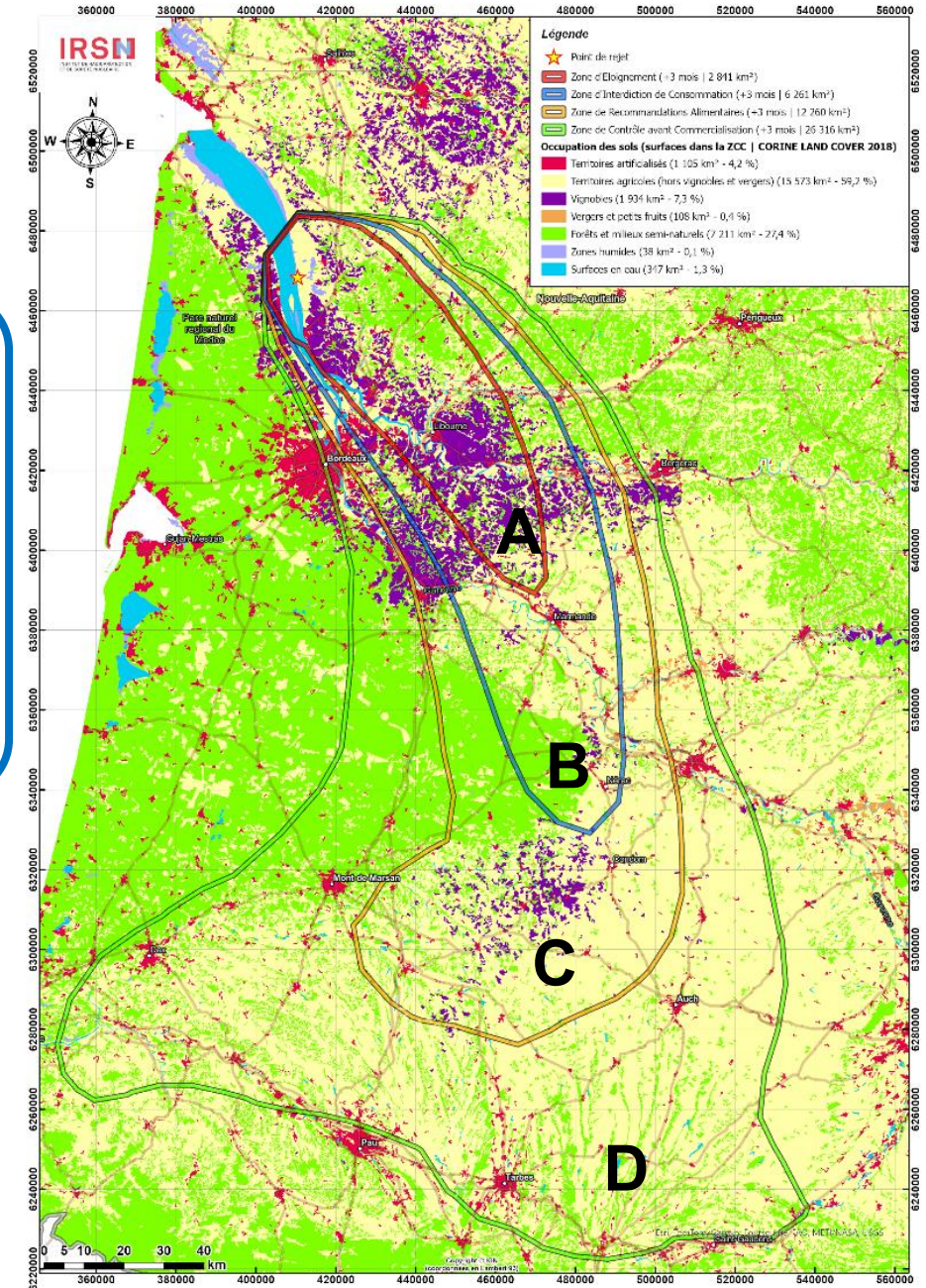
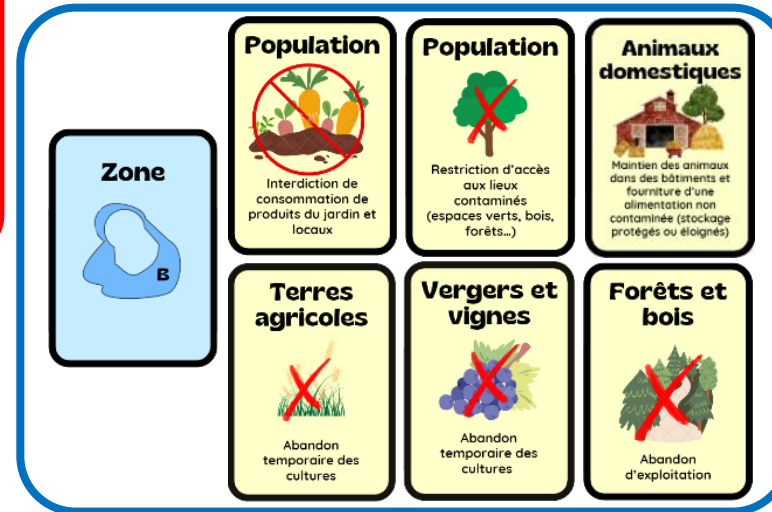
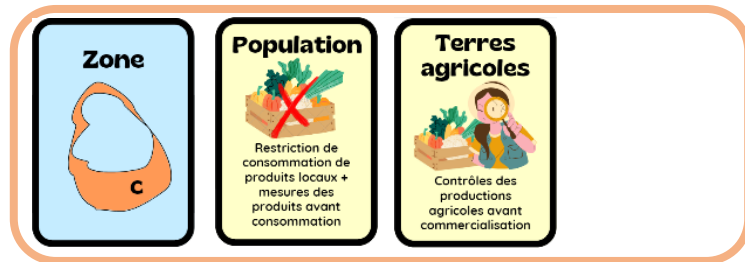
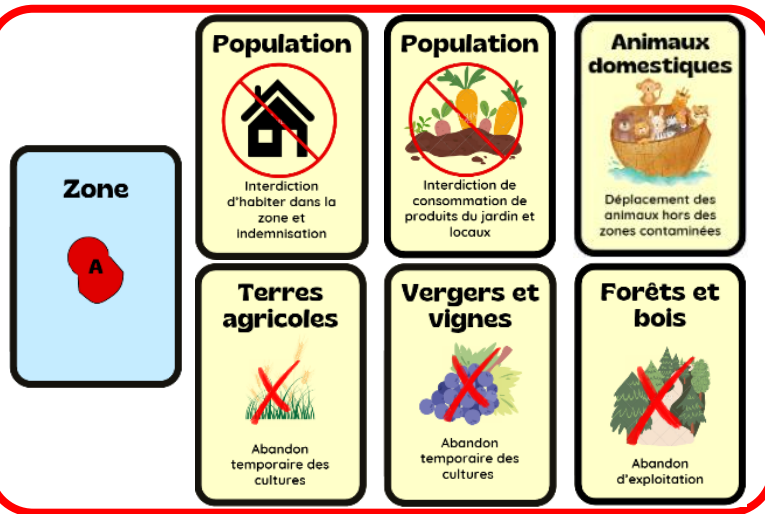
Occupation des sols (surfaces dans la ZCC | CORINE LAND COVER 2018)

-  Territoires artificialisés (1 105 km² - 4,2 %)
-  Territoires agricoles (hors vignobles et vergers) (15 573 km² - 59,2 %)
-  Vignobles (1 934 km² - 7,3 %)
-  Vergers et petits fruits (108 km² - 0,4 %)
-  Forêts et milieux semi-naturels (7 211 km² - 27,4 %)
-  Zones humides (38 km² - 0,1 %)
-  Surfaces en eau (347 km² - 1,3 %)



Les décisions des autorités

Le territoire impacté

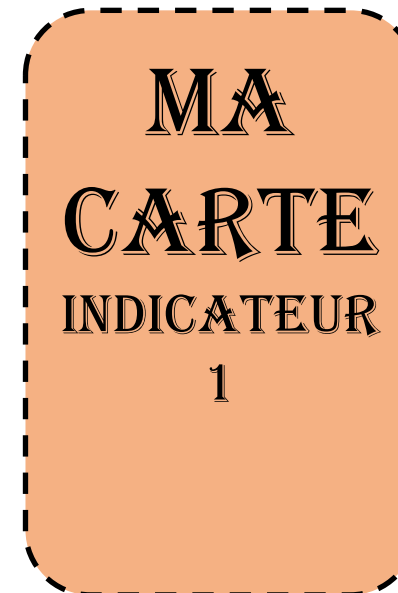


Mon scénario d'action

Les experts
veulent savoir
ce que vous
pensez de ces
propositions
d'action.
C'est à vous...



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