

The Local Information Committees (CLI) related to nuclear installations

Philippe Jamet

AEC meeting - Tokyo

18 December 2012

Presentation outline

- **The principles of transparency related to nuclear activities**
- French administrative organisation
- Consultation and information bodies in the nuclear field
 - Local level: CLI (**L**ocal **I**nformation **C**ommittees)
 - National level: HCTISN (**H**igh **C**ommittee for **T**ransparency and **I**nformation on **N**uclear **S**ecurity)



The principles of transparency (1/3)

- Principles are written in the act of 13 June 2006 relative to transparency and security in nuclear field (TSN act)

- I of article 1 of TSN act:

“Transparency in the nuclear field consists in the set of provisions adopted to ensure the public’s right to reliable and accessible information on nuclear security”

- II of article 1 of TSN act:

“The State (...) ensures the public is informed of the risks related to nuclear activities and their impact on personal health and security as well as on the environment”



The principles of transparency (2/3)

- Article 4 of TSN act:

“The Nuclear Safety Authority (...) participates (...) in informing the public in these fields [nuclear safety and radiation protection].”

- Article 18 of TSN act:

“The State is responsible for informing the public about the procedures and results of the surveillance of nuclear safety and radiation protection. It supplies the public with information on the consequences, on the national territory, of nuclear activities exercised outside of it, especially in the event of an incident or an accident.”

The principles of transparency (3/3)

Article 19 of TSN act:

“ Everyone has the right to get any information received or detained by the utility about the risks linked with the exposure to radiations which could result from its activity and all safety and radioprotection measures taken for preventing or mitigating these risks”.

Presentation outline

- The principles of transparency related to nuclear activities
- **French administrative organisation**
- Consultation and information bodies in the nuclear field
 - Local level: CLI (**L**ocal **I**nformation **C**ommittees)
 - National level: HCTISN (**H**igh **C**ommittee for **T**ransparency and **I**nformation on **N**uclear **S**ecurity)

French administrative organisation (1/2)

- The French territory is divided into several levels of administrative divisions:
 - 26 regions (*régions*)
 - 101 departments (*départements*)
 - ~36 000 communes
- Each division is administered by an elected body:
 - The regional council for the region
 - The general council for the department
 - The municipal council for the commune



Mapping of French regions



French administrative organisation (2/2)

The State organisation

- The Government has representatives in each region (prefect of region) and in each department (prefect of department), they are civil servant
- The ASN is part of the State but is independent of the Government
- The ASN has regional representatives



Mapping of ASN territorial divisions

Presentation outline

- The principles of transparency related to nuclear activities
- French administrative organisation
- **Consultation and information bodies in the nuclear field**
 - **Local level: CLI (Local Information Committees)**
 - **National level: HCTISN (High Committee for Transparency and Information on Nuclear Security)**



The Local Information Committees (1/8)

General information

- Creation of the CLI began in 1981 in application of a circular from the Prime Minister
- The CLI were generalised by the TSN Act which provides a legal basis for them
- The CLI are mainly under the supervision of the general council which does not intervene in nuclear safety control (ASN prerogative)
- The CLI are an essential link in consultation and transparency at a local level

The Local Information Committees (2/8)

Mission

- Article 22 of TSN act:

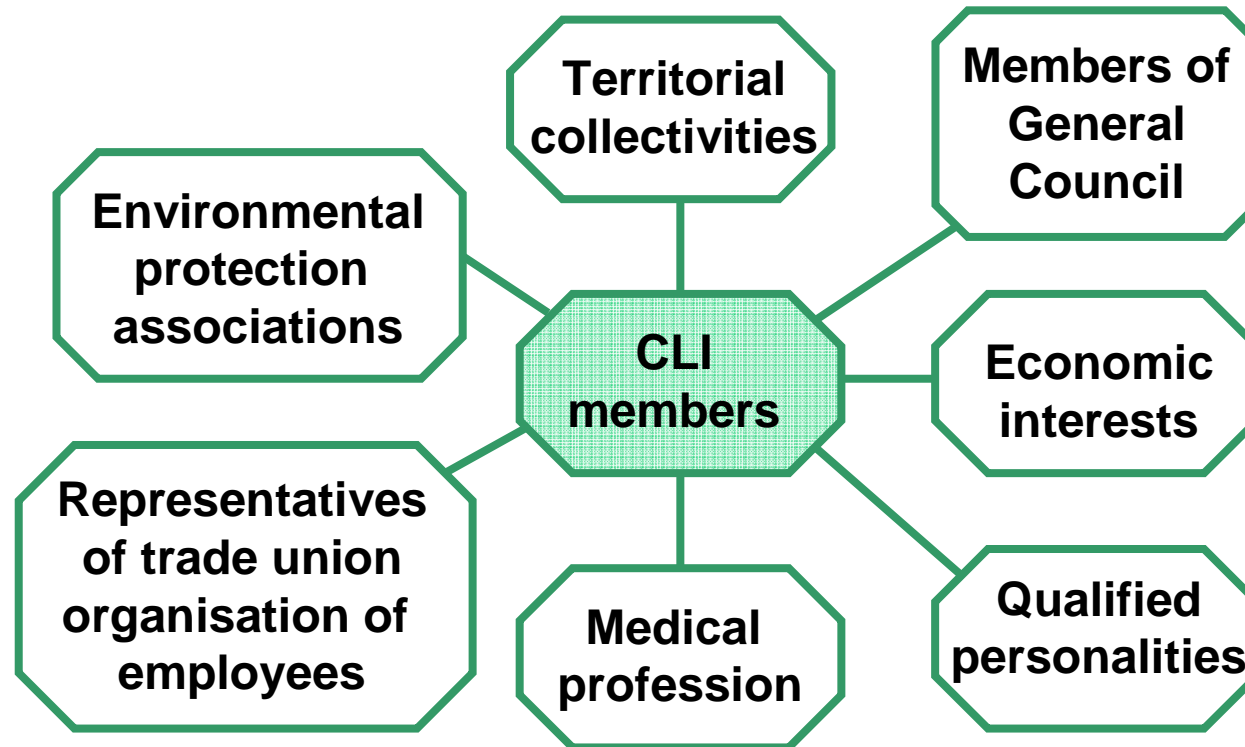
“(...) a local information committee is (...) tasked with a general follow-up, information and consultation mission in the field of nuclear safety, radioprotection and the impact of nuclear activities on persons and the environment as far as the site installations are concerned.”



23rd CLI conference

The Local Information Committees (3/8)

Composition



→ Representatives of ASN, other bodies of the State and licensees have access to the work done by the CLI



The Local Information Committees (4/8)

Organisation

- The CLI members are appointed by the chairman of the general council
- The CLI is chaired by the chairman of the general council or by a local elected representative of the department appointed by him
- The CLI may have a legal personality with the status of an association

The Local Information Committees (5/8)

Localisation

- At all sites comprising one or several **Basic Nuclear Installations (INB)**, a CLI is set-up
- It is mandatory to set-up a CLI once an INB is authorized and not yet decommissioned
- One CLI can be created:
 - for several neighboring INB
 - once an INB has been subject of a creation application
 - at a site where an INB has been located



CLI for each nuclear installation



The Local Information Committees (6/8)

CLI activities

- The CLI can conduct expertise, epidemiological studies, measurements and analysis
- The CLI receive, from the licensee or the State, all the information and documents needed
- The CLI is informed of any incident or accident
- The CLI is consulted for any project related to INB (this consultation is mandatory on decree authorising creation of installation and its modifications and on environmental prescriptions)
- The CLI widely disseminates the results of its work in a form accessible to the greatest number of stakeholders



The Local Information Committees (7/8)

Resources

- The CLI expenditures are funded by:
 - The State (ASN): financing goal = 50% of the actions on an annual program basis
 - Territorial authorities: the general council provide most of the funding
- The CLI accounts are subject to inspection by the regional accounts chamber



The Local Information Committees (8/8)

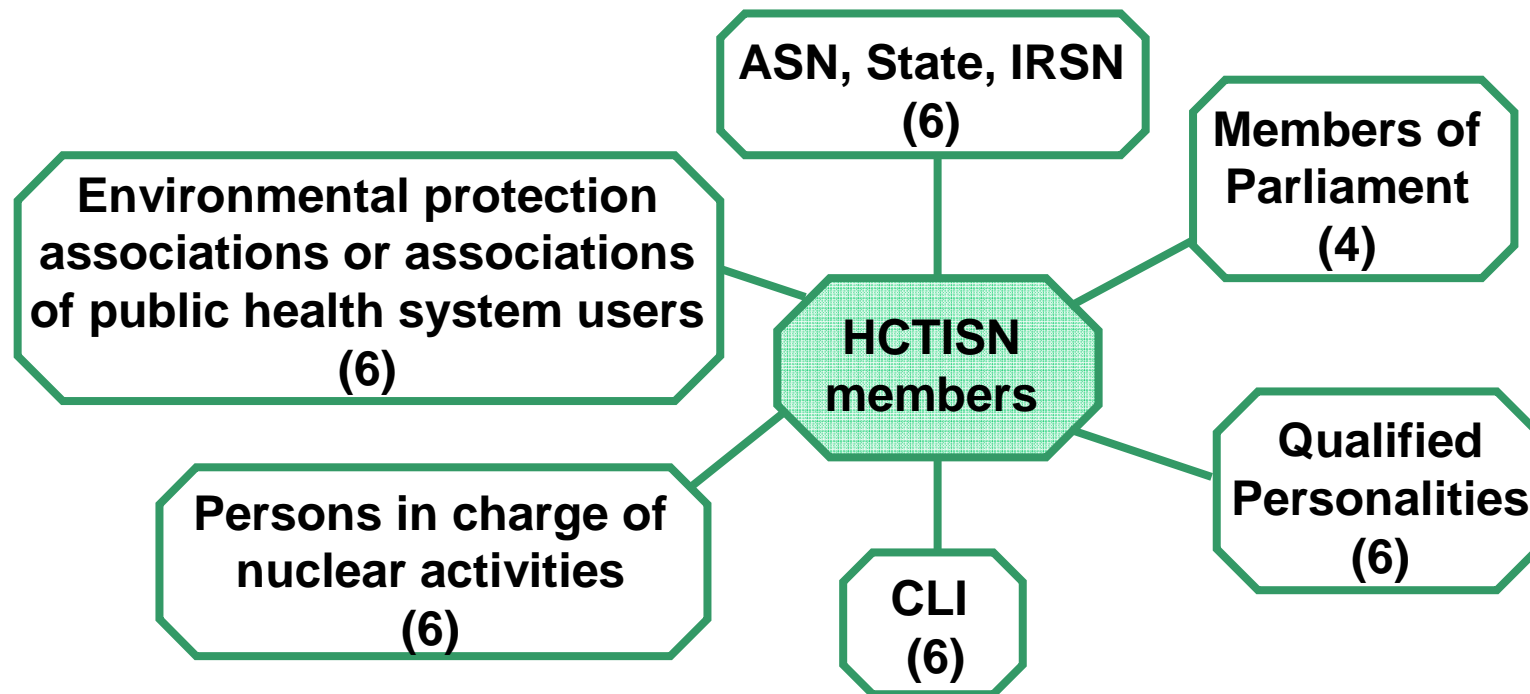
Federation

- VII of article 22 of TSN act:
“Local information committees can set up a federation, in the form of an association”
- Missions:
 - Representing the CLI at the national and European levels
 - Providing mutual assistance for matter of common interest
- Status : association
- The National Association of Local Information Commissions and Committees (ANCCLI)

Presentation outline

- The principles of transparency related to nuclear activities
- French administrative organisation
- **Consultation and information bodies in the nuclear field**
 - Local level: CLI (Local Information Committees)
 - National level: HCTISN (High Committee for Transparency and Information on Nuclear Security)

The High Committee for Transparency and Information on Nuclear Security (1/2)



- Members are appointed for 6 years by decree
- The chairman is appointed by decree among the members of parliament, representatives of CLI and qualified personalities

asn The High Committee for Transparency and Information on Nuclear Security (2/2)

Mission

- Article 24 of TSN act:

“The High Committee for Transparency and Information on Nuclear Security is an information, and debate body on the risks related to nuclear activities and the impact of these activities on personal health, on environment and on nuclear security.”



HCTISN delegation visiting the laboratory of Bure



**Thank you very
much for your
attention**

