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International Cooperation in Emergency Preparedness and Response:
A Necessity for ASN

Jean-Luc Lachaume
ASN Deputy Director General

Jean-François Dodeman
ASN Senior expert
International Cooperation on Emergency Preparedness and Response

SUMMARY

- Coordination with international Authorities
- Developments in bilateral relations
- Developments in multilateral relations
- The HERCA – WENRA Approach
- International Assistance
Nuclear power plants in Europe
Coordination with International Authorities

TWO MAIN FIELDS ARE COVERED BY BINDING CONVENTIONS:

1. NOTIFICATION
2. ASSISTANCE
Coordination with International Authorities

**IAEA**

- Convention on *Early notification of a nuclear accident* - 26 Sept. 1986
- Convention on *International Assistance in case of Radiological Emergency* - 26 Sept. 1986

**European Union**

- Council Decision on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency,
- Directive BSS (2013/59) - 5 Dec. 2013 (4 years to transpose):
  - Is an update of the existing arrangements
  - Includes new arrangements, notably on the international dimension (coordination on exchange of informations, protection actions for the population)
**Notification – Transposition in France**

**TSN Act 13 June 2006 (Code of Environment)**

**Cross-ministerial order 30 May 2005**

- National Competent Authority: ASN & DSND (Defence)

Event abroad → National POC MOFA

In case of notification

Event in France → Notification or Information

ASN

DSND

IAEA

EC

National Competent Authority
**Notification – Transposition in France**

**TOOLS**

- **Convention AIEA** – via USIE (Unified System for Information Exchange)
- **European Commission** – via WebEcurie (European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Situation in France</th>
<th>IAEA (USIE)</th>
<th>EC (WebEcurie)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off Site Emergency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPI or plan ORSEC-TMR (Authorities) with possible cross-border consequences</td>
<td>Notification General Emergency Report Form (GENF)</td>
<td>Notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Site Emergency</td>
<td></td>
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<td>PPI or plan ORSEC-TMR (Authorities) without possible cross-border consequences</td>
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<td>Notification</td>
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<tr>
<td>On site Emergency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUI (Licensee) All other accidents regarding contamination</td>
<td>Information Standard Report Form (SRF)</td>
<td>Notification</td>
</tr>
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Developments in Bilateral Relations

With cross-border or neighboring countries

- Strong and well-developed cooperation and exchange of information (see the following slide);

- Agreements on EP&R

With more distant countries

- Exchange on EP&R with Japan and the United States

- Invitation of observers in respective national emergency drills
## Bilateral Exchange of Information

### With cross-border or neighboring countries

- **Bilateral Protocol on alert and exchange of information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allemagne</td>
<td>Cattenom, Fessenheim...</td>
<td>signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgique</td>
<td>Chooz, Gravelines...</td>
<td>signed in 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espagne</td>
<td>Blayais, Golfech</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Cattenom...</td>
<td>signed in 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norvège</td>
<td>La Hague...</td>
<td>signed in 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suisse</td>
<td>Bugey, Fessenheim...</td>
<td>update ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Developments in Multilateral Relations

IAEA
- National Competent Authority Coordination Group
- RANET
- Participation and contribution to Consultancy Meetings, Technical Meetings, and Workshop on EP&R

OECD/NEA
- OCDE/ NEA/CRPPH/WPNEM (Working Party on Nuclear Emergency Matters)

Europe
- HERCA (Heads of the European Radiological protection Competent Authorities)
  - HERCA-WGE
- WENRA
The French nuclear emergency management organization relies mainly on the mechanisms of assessment and prognosis by the licensee and IRSN (ASN TSO), on their analysis, and on the actions associated with their results.

Efficiency proven for nuclear emergencies which only impact the national territory.

But, to date, in case of emergencies with cross-border consequences, there is no specific procedure taking into account the regional dimension.
The HERCA – WENRA Approach  
From discrepancies to harmonization

- And, more generally speaking:

- National EP&R has been developed across Europe without giving great priority to cross-border issues, in terms of:
  - Criteria for intervention levels for introducing protective actions (defined in terms of projected dose).
  - Types of protective actions.
  - Operational intervention levels (action levels based on measurements).
  - Methods for assessing source terms.
  - Definitions of emergency planning zones.
How to harmonize?
The HERCA-WENRA Approach is an incentivizing approach that comprises the necessary mechanisms for countries:

- to exchange adequate information
- and to achieve practical and operational solutions on a voluntary basis during an emergency

→ Leading to a uniform way of dealing with any serious radiological emergency situation, regardless of national border line, hence allowing for coherent and coordinated protective actions.

HERCA-WENRA approach: a complementary approach to handle such situations temporarily.
HERCA-WENRA mechanism during the early response phase

The accident country should provide and update information required to the understanding of the situation.

Neighbouring country uses the information to check consistency of the response in the accident country.

Neighbouring country aims at aligning recommendations for decisions on protective actions with the accident country.
Particular case of a very severe accident

- A major accident (considering also extreme natural hazard, terrorist attack, ...), with lack of sufficient information may happen in Europe

- Necessity for the Safety Authorities to recommend immediate and consistent protective actions to the relevant national Authorities (consistent with HERCA-WENRA general mechanism), thus the HERCA – WENRA recommends:
  - To enhance mutual understanding and shared knowledge of the neighbouring preparedness and response organizations
  - To prepare evacuation up to 5 km around nuclear power plants, and sheltering and ITB up to 20 km;
  - To define a general strategy in order to be able to extend evacuation up to 20 km and sheltering and ITB up to 100 km;
  - Radiation and nuclear safety regulators should continue to promote compatible response arrangements and protection strategies in Europe Authorities.
**ASSISTANCE**

**Transposition in France**

« Assistance »: Cross-ministerial order: 30 Nov. 2005

**Case of a Request from a third country to France:**
- Preparation of the answer by the ASN and the French MOFA
- Identification of available means
  (AIEA/RANET - Response and Assistance NETwork)
- Cross-ministerial approval

**Case of a Request from France:**
- Prepared by ASN to be approved by the SGDSN
Conclusions

- International Coordination is a key issue for ASN
- The need to improve coordination between the respective national response organization is confirmed by the Nuclear Safety Regulator
  - ASN involved particularly in transboundary harmonization at the European level
  - ASN supports the HERCA-WENRA Common Approach and its follow-up
  - ASN supports the IAEA initiative to strengthen EP&R at the global level

Thank you for your attention