Confiance et parties prenantes dans la communication du risque radiologique des installations nucléaires

24 novembre 2023

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IFSN


事故対策室
小 林 所
国際室

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The IRPA 16 ICPC invites abstracts in any of the following main areas:

- MA1 – Underpinning Sciences
- MA2 – The Systems of Protection for Ionizing and Non-ionizing Radiation
- MA3 – Communication, Stakeholder Involvement, Education and Training
- MA4 – Dosimetry and Measurements
- MA5 – Radiation Protection in Healthcare
- MA6 – Radiation Protection in Nuclear Power and Fuel Cycle Industries
- MA7 – Radiation Protection in Practices
- MA8 – Radiation Protection in Non-ionizing Radiation Applications
- MA9 – Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies
- MA10 – Radioactive Waste Management in Nuclear, Medical and Industrial Facilities
- MA11 – Radon and Naturally Occurring Radiation

Building Confidence in the Face of Uncertainty

The Role of the Safety Case

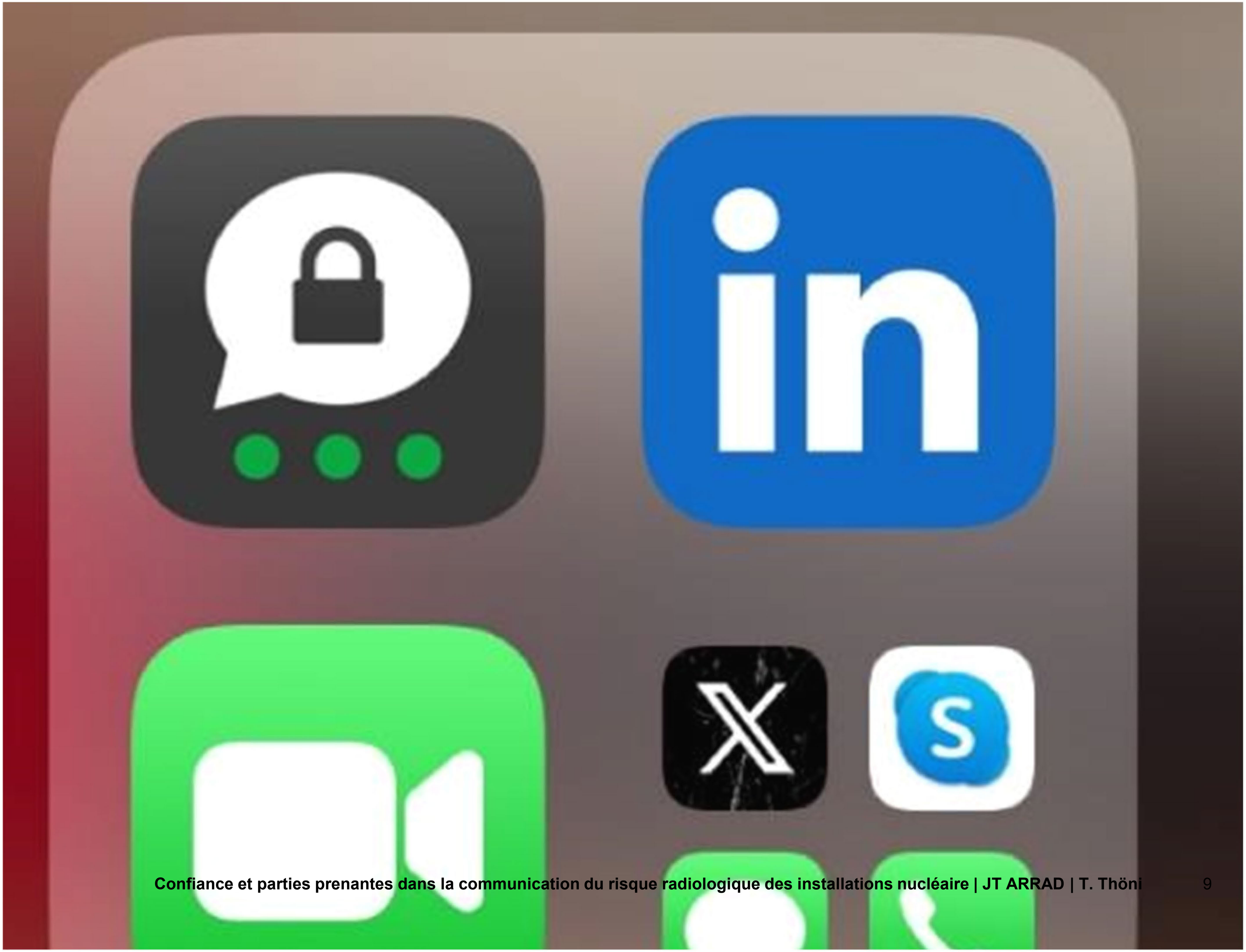
Third Joint FSC-IGSC Workshop, Bern, Switzerland, 18 May 2022

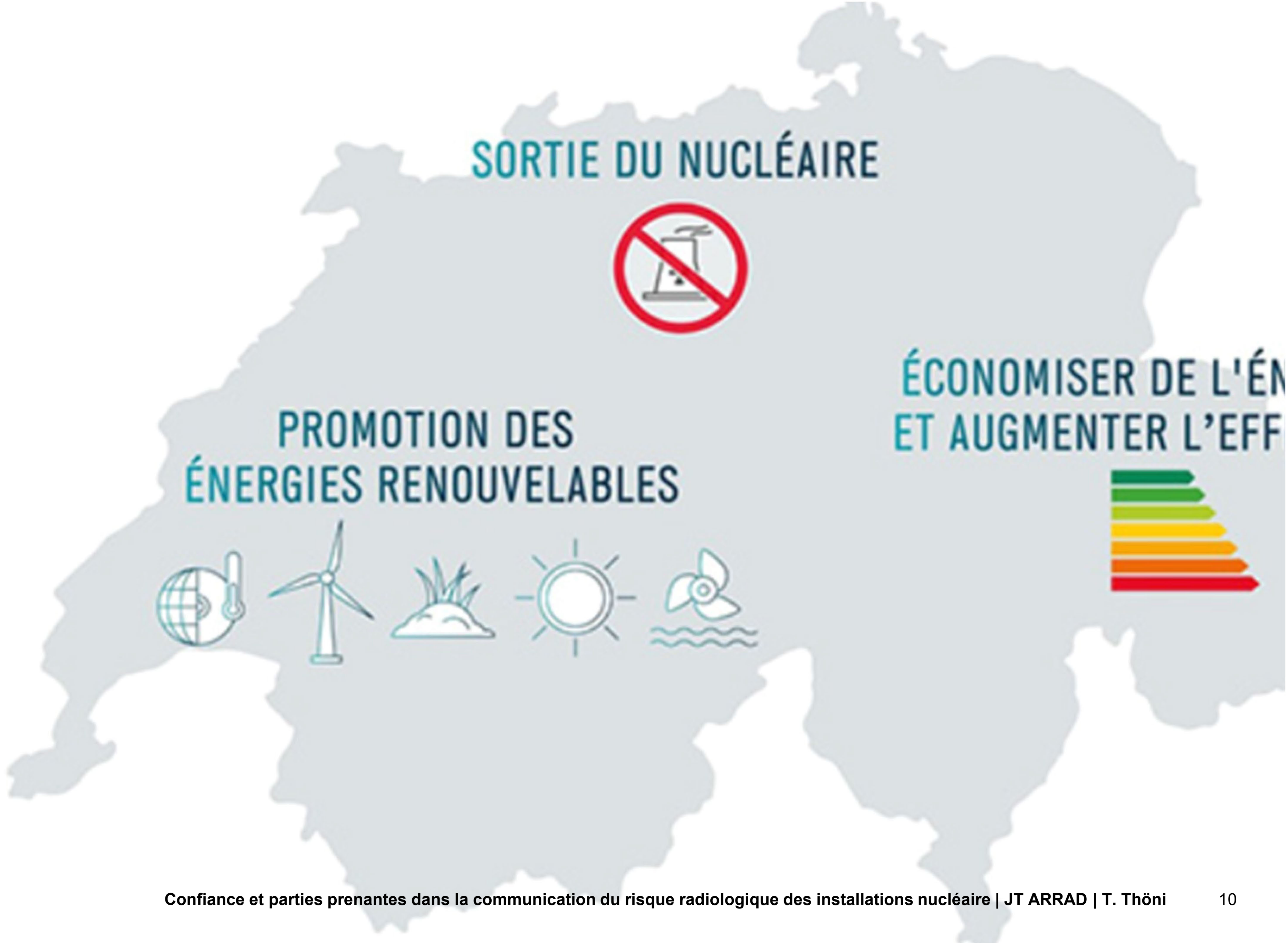
A Decade of Progress After the Fukushima Daiichi NPP Accident

Building on Lessons Learned to Further Strengthen Nuclear Safety

Proceedings of an International Conference
Vienna, Austria, 8–12 November 2021

IAEA CTBTO International Labour Organization NEA




SORTIE DU NUCLÉAIRE
PROMOTION DES
ÉNERGIES RENOUVELABLES
ÉCONOMISER DE L'ÉN
ET AUGMENTER L'EFF

Communiqué de presse du Tribunal fédéral

Arrêts du 19 octobre et du 1er novembre 2023 (1C_48/2021, 1C_329/2021 et 1C_335/2021)

Recours contre deux projets de parcs éoliens dans les cantons de Neuchâtel et Berne rejetés

Le Tribunal fédéral rejette, pour l'essentiel, les recours contre les projets du « Parc éolien de la Montagne-de-Buttes » dans le canton de Neuchâtel et du « Parc éolien de la Montagne de Tramelan » dans le canton de Berne.

LOI SUR LE CO2 ET ACCÉLÉRATION DES PROCÉDURE SOUS TOIT

La CEATE-N se rallie dans les grandes lignes au projet du Conseil fédéral relatif à la révision de la loi sur le CO2 pour la période 2025-2030. Elle se prononce en faveur d'une révision ciblée maintenant des instruments éprouvés, accompagnés de mesures incitatives et sans augmentation de taxes. La commission a également terminé ses travaux sur l'accélération des procédures pour la construction d'installation d'énergies renouvelables. Elle a ainsi atteint ses objectifs et terminé l'examen de

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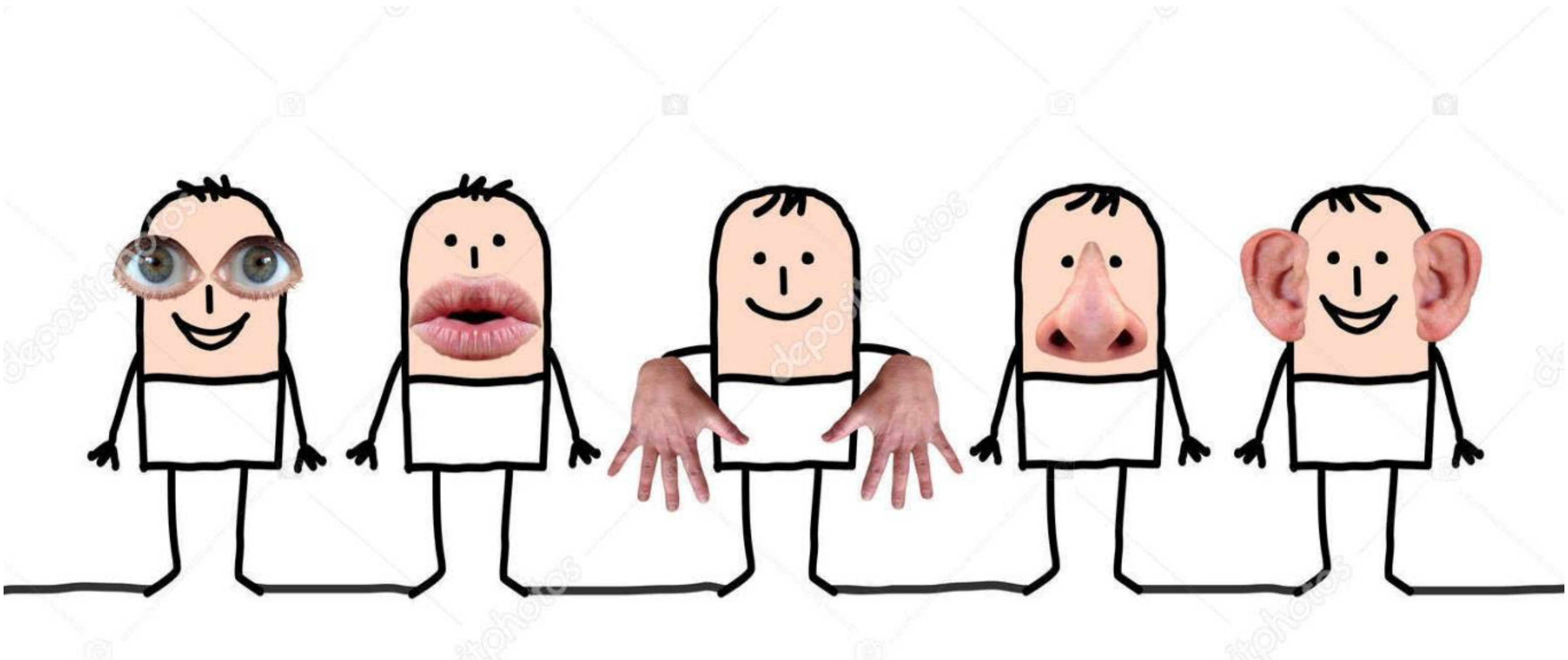

What is trust?

"...a person's belief that another person or institution will act consistently with their expectations of positive behaviour"

OECD, 2017b

Public trust:

Adopted to better define the concept with respect to the regulator. It is intended to be inclusive and cover not only the "general public", but also the various stakeholders, interest groups and others that need to have trust in the role and decisions of the regulator.

Why is trust important?

- Trust is fundamental to public safety and is a necessary requirement for successful nuclear energy regulation.
- Building trust can lower barriers to effective communications and better manage dissenting or differing views.
- Nuclear regulators need to be able to rely on an established, credible reputation, especially when making significant regulatory decisions and/or in the event of a crisis.
- Trust is necessary for robust international collaboration.
- A regulator's safety culture is integral to fulfilling its mandate.
- Nuclear regulators rely on public engagement and feedback to build trust.

Trust in practice

- Ensure building public trust is fundamental to the regulatory programme through the allocation of resources and staff, prioritizing trust-building and timely communications.
- Establish and maintain trustworthy decision-making process by educating the public on the process, sharing and explaining decisions and ensuring parity between industry and stakeholders.
- Continuously strengthen safety culture, both internally and in the regulated nuclear sector.
- Establish a known identity (through visuals and voice) that reflects organizational values and will be recognized through communications channels.
- Make information available, in formats and across channels that are accessible to all audiences.
- Put in place regular engagement and consultation activities, both as part of and outside decision-making processes.
- Use plain language to support understanding.
- Encourage staff training in engagement, consultations and risk communications.
- Seek and enable feedback and welcome peer review.
- Establish and maintain sound crisis communications practices.

Qualities

Trusted regulators possess specific sets of characteristics that help to build public trust; the following 5 sets of characteristics are deemed necessary, though no one is sufficient on its own. It is the combination of these attributes that support trust in the regulator.

1 Independent and objective
Independent and free from undue influence in decision making; demonstrating objectivity while balancing risk.

2 Competent and credible
Has capability to fulfill its role and viewed as a credible source of information.

3 Open and transparent
Effectively discloses information and involves stakeholders in the regulatory process.

4 Honest and impartial
Information presented in a balanced, unbiased and factual manner while being honest and upfront about uncertainties or gaps in knowledge.

5 Fair and engaged
Demonstrates it values and considers relevant feedback through active listening and engagement.

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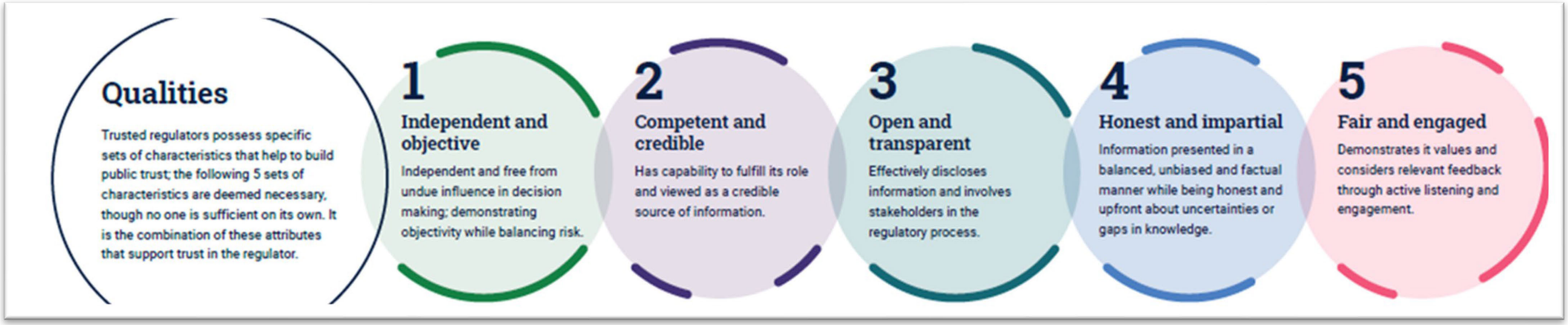
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Merci pour votre attention

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