STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND PUBLIC DEBATE

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Public debates in France are organised by the French “Commission Nationale du débat public” (CNDP)

A public debate is organized when an operator plans to build a new infrastructure with an investment over 300 million Euros

The debate is driven by the “CNDP” ; most of the time a dedicated commission is appointed for each debate

At the end of the debate, the dedicated commission gives the operator feedback on the project and issues an appreciation of the quality of the debate
EDF has experienced two public debates for new nuclear power plants
- Flamanville 3 from October 19, 2005 to February 17, 2006.
- Penly 3, from March 24 to July 24, 2010.

Stakeholder involvement was very different in both debates, while the organization and framework set by the CNDP and its dedicated commissions were the same.

Communication tools
- Public meetings
- Presentations given by the operator
- Stakeholders contribution
- Dedicated internet website
- Media relations
PUBLIC DEBATES OF FLAMANVILLE ET PENLY

- Flamanville 3
  - 2,900 participants
  - 21 meetings
  - 1,100 questions during the meetings and on internet
  - A common document with the contribution of stakeholders

- Penly 3
  - 1,800 participants
  - 13 meetings
  - 1,000 questions during the meetings and on internet
  - 33 contributions from stakeholders
Similarities in both debates:

- Numerous questions about the national energy policy, coming from opponents
- Many questions regarding security and safety, coming from opponents
- Many questions about economic benefits of the projects

Main differences between both debates:

- Flamanville 3 was a national debate with meetings in 21 cities in France
  - An independent study about safety and especially robustness in case of a plane crash was required by opponents

- Penly 3 was a regional debate with 13 meetings in Normandy
  - An independent study about the national energy policy was required by opponents
**MAIN LESSONS LEARNT**

- The debate is the opportunity for the operator to present its project even if most of the debate is dedicated to answer the questions of opponents.

- There is a lot of good ideas to take from the stakeholders in order to upgrade the project. Most of them are about economic benefits and continuous information about the project. Few of them are technical.

- For instance: Flamanville public debate was the opportunity to answer questions from the public dealing with confidentiality.
  
  - Transparency is a key issue for a nuclear project. It is a pre-requisit to create the necessary trust. We had to find adequate organization/people who can have access to internal documents and be considered trustworthy, while preventing sensitive information from spreading.

  ➔ Conventions signed with recognized experts, under specific agreements, allow further access to information.