

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NEWS BRIEFS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

Overview of Nuclear Legislation in Central and Eastern Europe and the NIS, Paris, 2000, 194 pages

This study presents the current state of legislation and regulations governing the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the central and eastern European countries (CEEC) and the New Independent States (NIS). It also contains information on the national bodies responsible for the regulation and control of nuclear energy.

Since the last edition of this study published in 1998, numerous other legislative instruments have been adopted, and new international conventions have entered into force in the CEEC and the NIS. It thus appeared timely to produce a fully revised edition of this Overview, while also enlarging its scope.

This update follows a systematic format in order to facilitate research and comparison of information among the countries covered.

Update of the Compendium of Nuclear Safety Related Co-operation Agreements, Paris, 2000, 147 pages

During the past decade, a number of bilateral agreements were concluded with the Russian Federation and Ukraine, to facilitate the setting up of specific assistance projects in the field of nuclear safety. Such Agreements contain provisions governing exoneration from nuclear liability and indemnity protection of western contractors, and of states and international organisations. Some of these Agreements also contain provisions on exemptions from tax and customs duties.

This Compendium of Bilateral Agreements, published for the first time in 1999, was updated in September 2000. Prepared by the NEA Secretariat, its purpose is to serve as a source of information and reference for those involved in the administration of nuclear safety assistance programmes. Persons interested in obtaining a copy of this Compendium should address their request directly to the NEA Secretariat.

Nuclear Law Bulletin Index Nos. 1 to 65, Paris, 2000, 212 pages

The Nuclear Law Bulletin Index Nos. 1 to 65 assembles the references to all of the information concerning legislative and regulatory activities, case law and bilateral agreements, as well as the work of international organisations, multilateral agreements, studies and articles published in the 65 issues of the Bulletin issued from 1968 to date.

In order to provide readers with a more up-to-date reference tool, the Index will no longer be issued as an official publication every two and a half years (*i.e.* every five issues of the NLB), as we have done in the past, but rather it will be updated and posted on the web in .pdf format on a more regular basis. The Index is available on the NEA website at <http://www.nea.fr/html/law/nlb/NLB-00EN-INDEX.pdf>

France

Control of the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material in France, Mr. Luc Chaumette, IPSN, France, 2000, 515 pages

This thesis, published in the French language only by the French Institute for Protection and Nuclear Safety, examines the regulation of transport of radioactive and fissile material for civilian purposes, which aims to protect man and the environment against the radiological risk posed by the materials transported. The author of this thesis, Mr. Luc Chaumette, analyses the coherence of the regulations, as well as the goals and responsibilities of bodies competent in the field of transport of radioactive materials.

Although it is a branch of nuclear law, the regulations in question come under the framework of the law governing the transport of goods, due to the activities which they regulate and the persons to whom they are addressed, and the law governing the transport of dangerous goods, in light of the requirements ensuing from the nature of the substances transported.

According to the author, the regulation of nuclear transport in France, which is examined in the first chapter of this thesis, is relatively complex due to the specific requirements related to the obligation to ensure the safety of such transports. First, rules from the international order are implemented into domestic law and establish harmonised regulations for transport operations which pose particular risks. Secondly, rules belonging exclusively to the domestic legal order complete the first category. These orders form two distinct categories which in turn constitute a complex technical regulatory framework.

The author observes, in the second chapter, that pursuant to the regulations, operators are required to ensure the safety of transport and the public authorities are responsible for exercising control over such safety. Following an analysis of the powers and responsibilities of each of these bodies, the author examines the procedures of supervision and verification used by operators and the control exercised by the public authorities, along with developments which could be explored in this field.

NEWS BRIEFS

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International School of Nuclear Law

An International School of Nuclear Law has been established within the University of Montpellier 1, in co-operation with the NEA and with the support of the International Nuclear Law Association. The objective of this School, which will hold its first session from Monday 28 August to Friday 8 September 2001 inclusive, is to provide a high quality course of education on the various aspects of this discipline both to law students who wish to follow an introductory course on nuclear law and familiarise themselves with career opportunities open to them in this field, and also to young legal professionals who are already active in the nuclear sector and wish to expand their knowledge.

The educational programme of the School will consist of an introductory course on nuclear law and classes on more specific issues. The programme for Summer 2001 will include the following classes: protection against ionising radiation (including the use of radiation sources); safety of nuclear installations; radioactive waste management; transport of nuclear materials; physical protection (including the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials); non-proliferation; regulation of trade; third-party liability and the indemnification of nuclear damage.

Further information on the School may be obtained from the NEA Secretariat, Legal Affairs, 12 bvd des Iles, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France, or on the NEA website at: <http://home.nea.fr/html/law/lawschool/brochureeng.pdf>

International Nuclear Law Association

Nuclear Inter Jura 2001

The International Nuclear Law Association (INLA) will hold its 15th congress from 3 to 8 June 2001 in Budapest, Hungary.

These congresses, organised on a two-yearly basis, provide INLA Members, along with other interested persons, with an opportunity to review recent developments in nuclear law, thus serving as a forum to discuss legal questions concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

As in the past, the congress will be divided into five sessions based on the following well-known themes: licensing and decommissioning; radiological protection; international nuclear trade; third party liability and insurance; and management of radioactive waste.

Further information may be obtained from Professor Vanda Lamm, the Chairperson of INLA, by writing to the Institute for Legal Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1, Orszaghaz utca 30, POB 25, H-1250 Budapest, Hungary.