



HEADLINE

The NGO 1% for the planet and the rugby club Stade rochelais, have entered into a partnership.

In the Ministry of the Environment, in the presence of Minister Ségolène Royal, the president of the French structure of the NGO 1% for the planet, existing since 2016, Mr. Charles Kloboukoff, concluded with the president of the rugby club Of the Stade Rochelais a partnership agreement in which the rugby club agrees to pay 1% of its turnover ticketing of the matches of Top14 and European Cup for the seasons 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 to the bottom of Donation of the NGO with the particular aim of supporting labeled environmental actions.

This is a great novelty in the professional sports world as well as a first for the NGO 1% for the planet. For the general manager of Stade Rochelais, this commitment is an illustration of "the three core values of the club: progress, commitment and solidarity," according to Pierre Venayre, the general manager of the Stade Rochelais.

As for the NGO, it is hoped that this partnership is only the first of a long list to come.



URBANISM - ELUSES AND ASSOCIATIONS TO STRENGTHEN SOUND NUISANCE OF FRANCILE AIRPORTS

More than twenty elected representatives of Île de France, most of whom are members of the national association Ville et Aéroport and a dozen associations for the defense of local residents, will lodge an appeal before the Conseil d'Etat in order to force France to Comply with the European Directive of 25 June 2002 on the management and evaluation of noise in the environment.

This Directive requires Member States to map for major airports, which is characterized by 50 000 movements per year and to introduce plans for the prevention of environmental noise (PPBE) five years after In 2007 for noise mapping and in 2008 for SCHPs.

First, they intend to denounce the absence of PPBE for Le Bourget airport, which was not adopted despite a public consultation from February to April 2015. In addition, the applicants wish to cancel deficiencies for the PPBEs d Orly and Roissy.

After referring the case to the Prime Minister on 26 December 2016, the applicants' lawyer plans to lodge an appeal with the European Commission and a complaint to the European Commission.



CLIMATE - THE BANQUET IS IN DANGER WITH A TEMPERATURE INCREASE OF 2 ° C



At the Conference on Climate Change in Paris in 2015 (COP 21), States committed themselves to containing global warming below 2 ° C ", and to continue the action to limit it to 1.5 ° C.

A study from the journal Nature Climate Change shows that this effort will save the Arctic summer pack ice. But if the thermometer reached 2 ° C, the pack ice would have only 60% chance of survival in the summer.

A global warming of about 1.5 ° C would cause the pack ice to be about 2.9 million km². Otherwise, for a warming of more than 2 ° C would mean that the pack ice would have about 1.2 million km². In 2012 was recorded its smallest extent with 3.41 million km².

It must be known that if nothing is done to slow down global warming, the Arctic would end up without summer pack ice by the middle of the century. While it is essential to the survival of species. This white surface also helps to curb the warming by returning solar radiation to space, and prevents heat from the ocean to cool the air.



NUCLEAR - THE DISMANTLING OF THE CADARACHE PLUTONIUM WORKSHOP

Areva discreetly comes to complete a thorny project: the complete dismantling of the Cadarache plutonium technology workshop (ATPu) installed on the CEA site. Since 1962, this site has seen the passage of tens of tons of plutonium, today it has been cleaned of all radioactivity.

A crisis between the CEA and the Nuclear Safety Authority in 2009 arose, when it was discovered that there was more plutonium on the site than expected.

The ATPu made it possible to manufacture 350 tons of fuel containing plutonium mixed with uranium, making it possible to operate the EDF nuclear fleet (famous MOX) from 1989 until 2003. The last operation in 2004 of the ATPu Made it possible to convert the military plutonium from the warheads in the framework of agreement with Russia in fuel for a civilian reactor and then to empty the site of the nuclear materials to arrive at its dismantling in 2008.

The problem is the leakage of the fine dust escaping each time, quantities too small to be able to measure them. Even if the quantity is minimal, repeated millions of times over 5 tons, it expects tens of kilograms.





JURISPRUDENCE

Judgment No. 1503615 Mr. X / Town of Mandres-en-Barrois from 28/02/2017

In a ruling handed down on 28 February, the Nancy Administrative Court annulled the transfer of the Lejuc wood to the National Agency for Radioactive Waste Management (Andra). The latter was to install ventilation chimneys for the Cigeo Nuclear Waste Disposal Center.

According to the Administrative Court, *the secret ballot of 2 July 2015 at 6:00 am took place in an irregular manner.* Indeed, if secret balloting is authorized by Article L. 2121-21 of the General Code of Local and Regional Authorities, it is up to the municipality to prove that one third of the municipal councilors present had requested this secret ballot vote where That he had accepted it from a proposal of the mayor according to the case-law, which in the present case was not the case.

However, the court states that *the procedural flaw that it censures is regularizable and thus directs the municipality of Mandres-en-Barrois to regularize it within four months by adopting a new deliberation approving the terms Of forest exchange ."*

Court of Appeal of Paris, Pôle-chambre 2, February 23, 2017, n ° 15/22928

On 23 February 2017 the Paris Court of Appeal upheld the order of the Paris Court of First Instance of 10 November 2015 rejecting the request made by the National Association of Pommies-Noires to delete in a report published by the Court of First Instance *The poisoned word*"poisoned "was denigrated by the Association of Greenpeace France. The term *poisoned*" was taken to mean that *freedom of expression is a right whose exercise cannot be challenged on the basis Of Article 1382 of the Civil Code, except for the denigration of products or services which is a civil liability when it does not involve a particular natural or legal person ."*

The judge must therefore examine whether the author has acted in the public interest *to determine to what extent the author has exceeded the permissible limits of freedom of expression."*

Recalling that Greenpeace has an environmental protection objective, the trial judges considered that the association acted *for a public interest and public health purpose*"and that the use of the adjective *poisoned*" Belongs to a *style commensurate with the aim pursued."*



SCIENCE - THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN SCIENCE: BETWEEN CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND GMO

In May 2016, the US Academy of Science released a global report on genetically modified crops. This scientific review concluded that there was no health and environmental risk of transgenic plants marketed, and had only noticed the absence of benefits on yields.

The problem that arises is the independence of writing in the light of conflicts of interest in the committee of experts appointing the report (questioning the integrity of a text delivered by such a prestigious institution is rather rare).

The "financing bias" is when a private firm finances a study, which tends to make the conclusions more favorable to the interests of the company.

In this case, six out of twenty members of the scientists gathered by the Academy had been funded in their research work by companies linked to plant biotechnology in the three years prior to the start of the drafting of the report. Given that five companies hold patents on genetically modified organisms for agriculture.

The institution is also in a situation of financial conflict of interest. In 2014, the three major companies (Monsanto, Dow and DuPont) each donated \$ 5 million to the Academy.



ANIMALS - IMPORTANT PRESENCE OF RADIOACTIVE BLOODS NEAR FUKUSHIMA



Despite the government's decision to lift evacuation orders from four towns in the vicinity of Fukushima, the presence of radioactive boars at high levels could make this decision difficult in its application.

There are two problems with their presence. Firstly, because of the lack of control of their birth, the number of wild boars became very important, rising from 3000 to 13000 according to the New York Times. Furthermore, their radioactivity is characterized by a level of cesium-137, a radioactive element, about 300 times higher than the safety standards.

To stop this expansion, a guide was issued to give the local authorities the procedure to follow. It is recommended to build special traps and use drones to frighten them. In Nihonmatsu, three mass graves have been dug and are intended to deposit nearly 1800 wild boars. On the other hand, in Soma, the authorities installed incinerators designed to burn animal carcasses and capable of filtering radioactive cesium-137.

Despite the efforts put in place, the return of the population remains utopian knowing that more than half of the elders of the Fukushima region do not wish to return.



GREEN DEAL - AGREEMENT BETWEEN ORPI AND THE STATE

The State, through the Ministry of Housing and the real estate network Orpi signed on 28 February a "Green deal". This agreement, which is not legally binding, will lead the Orpi network to encourage private owners to take action to improve the energy performance of their dwelling. In this sense, real estate agents will explain pedagogically clients, sellers, acquirers, co-owners, lessors...

To do this, real estate agents will be trained to let them know the different types of help available, who to contact, or the type of work that can be done to improve the energy performance of housing.

Through this agreement, the Ministry intends to better understand and respond more effectively to the technical, economic and social constraints preventing the development of energy renovation.

Before generalizing this system to all Orpi agencies, the latter will be experimented on two sectors for a period of four to six months, namely in the Val de Marne and Toulouse. Finally, it should be noted that no precise and quantified objectives have been put forward with regard to work to improve energy performance.