

Special
ENS Report



Inaugural Issue

July - August

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Welcome

Welcome to the new e-Bulletin for all ENS members. It will replace Nuclear Europe Worldscan, a printed publication that ENS has discontinued.

This first and special edition, which we have endeavoured to distribute before the summer vacation period, covers 2002 and ENS activities so far this year.

Last year's activities are covered by the President's and Treasurer's reports relating to 2002. This year's activities are summarised in the three documents that follow: the executive summary of the ENS General Assembly held in Ljubljana on 13 June 2003 and two position papers prepared by the ENS' High Scientific Council. The HSC has started operating in 2003 and has already produced two statements, one on climate change and the second on ITER, the next step in fusion R&D. They are provided here.

Further editions will be circulated every other month from October 2003. Its generic content will include ENS and world news, the activities of our member societies and corporate members and what has been happening in the European Institutions.

A publication such as this one can only flourish through input from its members. This is why we are calling on all member societies and corporate members to send us details about the work they are performing and on the events they are organising. We will be delighted to publish them for the benefit of all ENS members.

Dr. Peter Haug
Secretary-General

Andrew Teller
Editor-in-Chief

President's Report 2002

Year 2002 was very dynamic for the European Nuclear Society, which has gone through organisational changes like never before. A year earlier it was decided that we should move secretariat from Bern, Switzerland to Brussels, Belgium and share it with the industrial organisation FORATOM. The process was initiated in the fall 2001, lasted the whole year 2002 and will be finally concluded only in 2003. In parallel with this we were able to provide services for our members with the European Nuclear Congress 2002 in Lille as a major event.

Coordination of the nuclear conferences arena in Europe

Program Committee

In the beginning of 2002, the ENS Program Committee Chair Gaston Meskens presented an outline for a future strategy related to ENS conference activities. After green light from the ENS Board and General Assembly (GA) a small ad-hoc working group was formed with the task of translating agreed strategic views into an action plan. This plan was presented to the ENS Board and GA during the fall meeting of 2002. It reflects on the issues of ENS TOPical meetings and conferences for specific target audiences such as RRFM and PIME, the way in which ENS, as a multidisciplinary-scientific organisation, can make a difference in the already overcrowded (inter)national nuclear conference world and last but not least on possible formats of co-operation between ENS and the national member societies on the one hand and ENS and relevant international organisations on the other hand. In this respect, a standard Memorandum of Understanding between ENS and American Nuclear Society was designed for the TOPical meeting format.

It was generally agreed by the ENS GA that ENS should continue to organise TOPical meetings and build further on the success story of PIME and RRFM, but in addition, also explore areas such as sustainable



Andrej Stolar

development, energy policy, medical and industrial applications and transfer of knowhow. Meanwhile, as the small ad-hoc group finished its preparatory work, the ENS Program Committee has been extended to a more formal representational committee, acting as a discussion platform on conference matters for the member societies.

PIME 2002

PIME 2002, a meeting of nuclear communicators, was the first event ENS has organised in the year 2002. It took place in Prague in the beginning of February 2002. About 150 participants attended. In addition to "old PIMERS", which are getting together every year as members of the club, there was also a number of attendees who participated for the first time. PIME is the place, where public information specialists from nuclear industry have opportunity to exchange their results, experiences and failures. The program of PIME 2002 was carefully prepared by Mark Lloyd, who is well known by his speeches at previous PIMEs. The selection of speakers made the meeting very dynamic. It was a mix of presentations from our industry with several representatives from other industries and organisations with Jamie Shea, Director of communications of NATO, being the highlight of the event.

Following the success of the PIME 2002 by the end of the year the preparations for PIME 2003 were well under way as that event took place early in 2003.

RRFM 2002

RRFM 2002, 6th International Topical Meeting on Research Reactor Fuel Management was held in Ghent, Belgium, between March 17 - 20, 2002. It was also a success with surprisingly high attendance of 164 participants and a small exhibition with 5 exhibitors.

Even more successful was the third conference **HTR 2002**, Topical Meeting High Temperature Reactor Technology, held in Petten, Netherlands between April 22-24, 2002. There were 182 participants.

European Nuclear Congress 2002

took place in Lille between 7th and 9th October. This was a major project of ENS in last years which was connected with a number of controversial developments during its preparation. The concept of the event was redesigned several times to finally develop into the three day gathering of the industry, politicians and science. The final program was put together by the chairman of the Program Committee Wolf-Dieter Krebs. The organising burden was shared by the outgoing secretariat team in Bern and the new secretariat in Brussels.

The first day was called The European Energy Event with several keynote speakers and two round tables as a major event. The highlight was the afternoon debate on "Energy Consumption and Sustainable Development", where we had a representative of environmental movement challenging senior industry CEOs.

The other two days of the congress were devoted to the interesting Technical Conference with the cost reduction as the main streamline of presentations. In parallel the less successful scientific seminar with about one hundred submitted papers was run.

Important and very visible part of the event was the exhibition with about 140 exhibitors.

Although one may judge the content of the ENC 2002 to be a success, we may not be too satisfied with the number of participants. The original target was more than 1000, but at the end there were only 627 people attending. The overall trend of cost reduction in all sectors of the industry is probably the major reason for that. The analysis of the event was started immediately after it and the way to go forward in the future will have to be decided in 2003.

High Scientific Council

By the end of the year the ENS **High Scientific Council** under the chairmanship of Mr. Bertrand Barré was formed and included the following distinguished members: Mr. Roberto Andreani, Mr. Adolf Birkhofer, Mr. Leonid Bolshov, Mr. Roger Clarke, Mr. Frantizek Janouch, Mr. William E. Lee and Mr. Gérard Mégie. They were ready to have their first meeting early 2003 and to produce their first position paper in April 2003.

Information to our members

The magazine **Nuclear Europe Worldscan** used to be the cornerstone of our communication with the members. Ten times per year we used to receive in our hands a colourful edition full of information. Unfortunately year 2002 was the last year NEW in that form was published. The decreasing income from advertisements forced us to end its publication. In the year 2002 we managed to publish three issues mainly as the support of European Nuclear Congress 2002.

Efforts to continue publication of NEW in some other form were initiated in the spring 2002. The idea of joining several national magazines into the combined European edition was put forward and first meeting of editors of three such journals, German, French and British, took place in Lille during ENC 2002. The parties agreed that their three journals could be published jointly with number of pages devoted to ENS news, but not sooner than in the beginning of 2004.

Nucleus is another information service to our member societies, intended primarily for their use in informing non-nuclear people, like politicians or journalists, about the newest developments in the nuclear area. It is being translated to 11 languages and distributed in different countries around Europe. Due to the changes in our secretariat and reduced financial capabilities only three issues of **Nucleus** were prepared in the year 2002. We have tried a new scheme, where the content was prepared by member society and distributed only in electronic form.

Years ago our ENS has established the information committee with the task to generate ideas for the activity of the society in the area of public information. Later it was observed that this issue is so broad that intensive co-operation among different institutions is needed and our information committee was converted into the Joint Information Committee, where also representatives from FORATOM were sitting. The main task is to coordinate information activities between ENS, FORATOM and to some extent World Nuclear Association and with national information activities. In the spring ENS President had a thorough think-tank meeting with the chairman of JIC Torsten Bohl. JIC then convened in September in Erlangen where some important decision for the future were made. One of them was the change of the name to Nuclear Information Committee Europe or NICE, the other one is resulting in the proposal for the improved information profile of ENS, which we are discussing in 2003. Together with the change of name updated terms of reference for NICE have been created.

Young Generation Network

Young Generation Network (YGN) is one of the most important activities of ENS. We are all aware how important are young people in our profession, therefore YGN has very high priority in overall goals of our

Society. In the year 2002 YGN had members from 23 countries. They maintain connections with similar networks in North America and Asia. The Chairwomen in 2002 was Ms. Florence Avezou from France.

Unfortunately our young generation is also feeling the pressures our industry is faced with and complain, that they have less time for network activities than in the previous years. This was coupled with the transition of ENS secretariat, which resulted in weaker support of the activities of YGN.

After for several years a lot of YGN efforts were put into international high profile activities such as active participation in climate change conference, in the year 2002 it was decided to put more emphasis on the national actions using the network for exchange of best practices.

Young Generation Network was involved in the organisation of the International Youth Nuclear Congress 2002 in Taejon, South Korea, in April 2002. It was as successful as the first such meeting in Bratislava in April 2000. ENS was one of supporting organizations as it has been before, ENS president held a speech during the opening session, and there was a big involvement of European YG members. For instance, the technical program chair position was once again held by a European representative. As it was decided from the start that congress should try to "travel" around the world, so the next one has been invited to take place in Canada (Toronto) in 2004.

At the European Nuclear Congress in Lille in October 2002 YGN had an exhibit booth in the entrance hall, a YGN core meeting and the workshop on knowledge management as a part of the conference program. This resulted in a very lively and interactive session within around 20 participants.

YGN members had as one of their goals also the improvement of their

web page, but unfortunately because of transitions in ENS secretariat and lack of staff, they were not able to implement all the ideas.

Secretariat, meetings and ENS in Belgium

The new secretariat in Brussels, shared with the industry organisation FORATOM, was gradually taking over tasks from the team in Bern. There only two persons, Margrit Schürch and Anthony Hunter were working for ENS in the first half of the year, reducing that to just Margrit in the second half. At the same time Peter Haug and Gunnar Wickström were running the Society in Brussels with occasional support by FORATOM staff.

June 14th, 2002, was probably the busiest day of ENS governing bodies in history. We had altogether 5 different meetings, we had to review current activities, dissolve the European Nuclear Society with the seat in Switzerland and establish a new one in Brussels. The day started with the ENS (Switzerland) Board Meeting in the morning and followed by ENS (Switzerland) Steering Committee Meeting after the lunch. After that we had a General Assembly of Swiss association with the unique item at the agenda - the dissolution of the Society. We have interrupted that General Assembly by the General Assembly of the "new" European Nuclear Society with the seat in Belgium. Only after the "new" Society was established the General Assembly of the "old" society was continued and the European Nuclear Society with the seat in Bern was dissolved with 31st December 2002. So, for the rest of the year 2002 we had two European Nuclear Societies working in parallel.

The founders of the "new" European Nuclear Society with the seat in Belgium were the following societies: Austrian nuclear society, Belgian nuclear society, British nuclear energy society, Croatian nuclear society, Czech nuclear society, Danish nuclear society, Finnish

nuclear society, French nuclear society, German nuclear society, Hungarian nuclear society, The Israel nuclear society, Italian nuclear society, Lithuanian nuclear society, Netherlands nuclear society, Romanian nuclear society, Slovak nuclear society, Nuclear society of Slovenia, Spanish nuclear society and Swedish nuclear society.

At the General Assembly held in Bratislava in November the following societies joined ENS:

Polish nuclear society, Nuclear society of Russia and Swiss nuclear society

We have previously decided to make a transition as smooth as possible, therefore we have tried to keep the same composition of our governing bodies. So, I was elected for the president, Ms. Agneta Rising and Mr. Bertrand Barre as vice-presidents, Mr. Wolf-Dieter Krebs, Mr. Frank Deconinck, Mr. Jiri Suhomel and Ms. Florence Avezou were elected as Directors, members of the new Board of Directors.

Final meeting of that day was the first meeting of the new Board of Directors, which has appointed Mr. André Versteegh as the Treasurer and Mr. Peter Haug as the Secretary General.

Although 14th June 2002 was so busy and full of important decisions, we have kept the same structure of our association with one exception. Because of the requirements of Belgium legislation we could not keep the Steering Committee. Instead we have decided to replace its activities with at least two meetings of General Assembly per year.

Where do we go from here?

As I said in the beginning, the year 2002 was dynamic for ENS probably like no year before. In such a situation it is important to set the proper direction for the future. By the end of the year we have therefore asked our member societies to

answer to the short questionnaire about the present and future of our association. Fifteen national societies have responded and at the top of the list are the following activities:

- * Young Generation Network
- * Publication of the Nuclear Europe Worldscan
- * Network of professionals
- * ENS home page
- * High Scientific Council
- * Relationship with the EU institutions
- * European Nuclear Congress

It is now on us to run the Society towards these goals.

Allow me at the end to once again express my personal opinion, that such an association of enthusiastic people like ENS, joined together because of our common belief that nuclear is contributing many benefits to the everyday life of human beings, has very important role to play in the modern open society. We must maintain our independence from politics or from the interests of capital. Our ideas are those, that are setting our goals and with a little bit of enthusiasm and efforts we could achieve a lot.

Andrej Stritar
President ENS

The Treasurer's report for 2002

The year of 2002 showed a large number of challenges for ENS. Cost savings and mergers within the nuclear industry have continued to impact on our society. This has resulted in further reduction in advertising incomes and membership fees.

The main event of the year ENC 2002 was organised with a successful programme but we saw the effects of cost savings in a reduced number of participants. In the end, ENC 2002 could be carried out with an overall loss of 30.106 CHF. However, 73.359 CHF in pre-financing were already covered in 1999 and 2000

Also in 2002, the transfer of ENS from Berne to Brussels took place and a new joint secretariat together with FORATOM was established. The office in Berne was shut down. This process has taken place gradually during 2002 and was finalised by the end of the year. Formally a new ENS with legal seat in Brussels has been created, as a Belgian non-profit making organisation with 23 Member Societies, and the Swiss ENS will formally be liquidated in 2003. The two Societies have been working in parallel but all financial transactions were done in the Swiss Society. From 2003 on all activities will be done by ENS Brussels.

In 2002 three issues of Nuclear European Worldscan have been issued mainly to market ENC 2002. The expenditures were covered by the event.

The overall result for 2002 shows a shortfall of 315.827 CHF. Out of this figure 210.272 CHF are related to the upcoming liquidation of ENS Berne since Swiss law requires a worst case scenario including provisions for costs to be taken in 2003. Further on a number of accounts receivables on the balance sheet had to be depreciated as bad debtors. The real potential costs for the liquidation and the estimated tax burden are estimated to be possibly lower. There are also expenditures for pre-

payments of PIME 2003/RRFM 2003 at an amount of 118.126 CHF. This is caused by the fact that a part of the work had been paid by the secretariat in Berne and the revenues are paid to ENS Brussels.

Due to the liquidity situation in the beginning of the year securities at 144.688 CHF had to be used at a non favourable rate.

Membership contributions

The income from the Member Societies' fees continued to drop compared to previous years and amounted to 153.099 CHF. The fee per individual still stands at 12 CHF per year and a few societies have not paid their fee. The corporate Members have decreased to a number of 86 by the end of the year, contributing an amount of 188.968 CHF to ENS' income. Fees at an amount of 18.000 CHF are still missing from the fiscal year.

Conferences

ENS organised four conferences in 2002 - ENC 2002, PIME 2002, RRFM 2002 and HTR 2002, the last two with small associated exhibitions, generating a marginal profit 2.000 CHF i.e. less than the budget of 18.600 CHF. All expenditure, also financial costs are included in these figures. These conferences could not be organised in an optimal way and with the joint Secretariat in Brussels we now see necessary improvements for 2003.

ENC 2002

ENC 2002 took place in Lille in October. It consisted of three main parts. The first part was the technical conference with invited papers also including scientific seminars with a call for papers. The second part was the exhibition and the third part was the European Energy Event, EEE, organised by FORATOM. There were last minute changes and the EEE was launched very late with an additional contribution from the industry. (340.000 EUR). Therefore the overall organisation of ENC 2002 was complicated.

In the end the financial result was satisfactory. The exhibition was successful with the number of exhibitors in line with the expectations and with a positive result of 71.101 CHF. The overall event didn't attract the expected number of participants leading to a shortfall for the technical conference of 101.208 CHF.

The total result for ENS of ENC 2002 was 43.168 CHF for the 2002 accounts. This must be seen as a satisfactory result bearing in mind an actual number of participants amounting to 600 compared to a foreseen number of 1.000.

Outlook

In 2003 ENS with legal seat in Berne should be formally liquidated and potential outstanding assets should be transferred to ENS Brussels. A Swiss national liquidator has to carry out the liquidation. The process includes official publishing, establishing a liquidation balance, sorting out the liabilities, and achieving tax clearance and transfer potential assets.

The accounts payable on the balance sheet were mainly paid during the first part of 2003. Existing assets could cover the reservations for the liquidator and the tax claims. There are also a number of account receivables as unpaid membership fees still not depreciated.

As Swiss law requires a worst case scenario the realistic reservations for the liquidation is lower and a prediction is that there will be a small positive capital in the range of 100.000 CHF or less to transfer. ENS Brussels has started without any capitalisation and the initial capital will be just what can be transferred from Switzerland. It is of great importance that this capital will grow as soon as possible to the level necessary for a healthy European Nuclear Society in Brussels.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - ENS General Assembly Ljubljana, 13 June 2003

Agenda

Formalities

1. Approval of the Agenda
2. ENS Bern
3. ENS Brussels
 - 3.1 Approval of the executive summary of the General Assembly meeting in Bratislava on November 15, 2002
 - 3.2 Approval of the Budget 2003
 - 3.3 Financial outlook 2003
 - 3.4 Membership status
 - 3.5 Approval of the updated By-Laws
 - 3.6 Election of the President
 - 3.7 Election of the Board of Directors

Reports

4. President's report, 2003
5. Report of the Secretary General, 2003
6. High Scientific Council Report

Information Activities

7. Information Committee (NICE)
8. ENS Website
9. European Nuclear Journal

Conferences

10. Conference planning
11. PIME 2003/2004
12. RRFM 2003/2004
13. Information on ENC 2005/2006

Young Generation

14. Report

International Cooperation

15. EC-IAEA-INSC-WIN-WNA

Miscellaneous

16. Next meetings: Time and place
17. Any other business

1. Approval of the agenda

The President proposes to treat the points relating to the finances of ENS Brussels (numbered 7 and 8 in the draft agenda) just after point 3.1. He invites the participants to comment on the agenda and to propose any other items that they wish to be discussed.

The agenda is approved with the modification proposed by the President.

2 ENS Bern

The minutes relating to this point are recorded in a separate document for legal reasons.

3 ENS Brussels

3.1 Approval of the executive summary of the General Assembly meeting in Bratislava on November 15, 2002

The minutes are unanimously approved.

3.2 Approval of the Budget 2003

The budget for 2003 couldn't be agreed upon at the last GA in Bratislava. After several adjustments of the budget a final version was sent to the board in March 2003. The board members agreed to the budget and the President distributed the budget to the member societies for their formal approval.

An additional telephone meeting by the GA was planned but could not take place in the spring. The formal approval is for that reason delayed until the present ordinary GA meeting.

The General Assembly endorses the budget for 2003.

3.3 Financial outlook 2003

The financial outlook for 2003 as per April 30 (4 pages dated 05.06.2003) is distributed to the members of the General Assembly. The figures indicate that the outcome will probably be in line with the budget. The figures are structured in line with the accounting system of the joint secretariat of ENS/FORATOM. It is also pointed out that the new budget represents approximately one half of the Bern budget. The board asks the Secretariat in the future to also present the figures in line with the structure of the approved budget in order to have the expenditures more service and project related.

3.4 Membership status

The Secretariat informs about the current situation of payments by the member societies and the corporate members. As only about 40% of the revenues from the member societies have been paid at the moment, the Secretary General asks the GA members to take necessary actions in their countries to avoid a situation with a lack of liquidity which will be difficult for ENS to handle this year. As the member societies who haven't yet paid their fees to ENS have expressed their willingness to do so according to 3.1, the General Assembly decides to keep all 23 societies as members, for the moment.

The corporate members have to date paid to an extent of 70%. Reminders have already been sent out. The Secretariat is asked to phone the non-paid members to ask for immediate payment and find the reason for possible hindrances. Due to changes in the industry it might be possible that our contact persons have been changed without our knowledge and no new contacts have been established. On the other hand, out of the 23 questionnaires sent to the member societies to keep the Secretariat's information up to date, only 14 were answered.

The General Assembly recommends then to send a copy of the reminder to the relevant GA representative when sending reminders in future.

Four corporate members have cancelled during 2003 and another 2 for 2004, mainly due to mergers.

Two new companies have applied: Cybertenix, France and Isotope Blaseg, Germany. The General Assembly accepts their applications.

3.5 Approval of the updated by-laws

G. Wickström highlights the modifications submitted to the GA: they concern paragraphs 2.4, 2.5 and 2.9. It is decided to delete the phrase "in term" in the paragraph relating to the High Scientific Council (HSC). In the same paragraph, the term "different" (i.e. different European Countries) is to be understood as per the Charter of the HSC.

The General Assembly approves the updated by-laws subject to the abovementioned modification.

The by-laws for the International section have been modified to comply with Belgian legal conditions and sent to board members in advance. The General Assembly approves the fee section in the international by-laws. However, it should be removed from the said by-laws and included in another document describing the overall ENS fee scheme.

F. Deconinck points out that some candidates to the international section have dubious credentials. It is decided that the Secretariat will scrutinise non-European applications and will propose a tighter admission procedure (e.g. involving two sponsors) for the next General Assembly.

3.6 Election of the President

G. Wickström indicates he has received a proxy from H. Böck (Austria).

A proposal for the election of the President for 2004/2005 had been distributed to the board members prior to the meeting.
See attachment.

As required by the Statutes, a letter dated 6 May 2003 was sent by the secretary-general to the member societies. Only one candidate, Bertrand Barré, has been proposed for president of the ENS. The General Assembly votes unanimously Bertrand Barré as the next president of ENS.

The president elect, B. Barré, outlined the objectives of his presidency.

- * To achieve the creation of a new European journal based on the cooperation between existing national ones. This will require some goodwill from the nuclear societies concerned.
- * To organise every other year an ENS scientific conference on a par with the most renowned ones, such as the ANS winter meeting.
- * To ensure the active participation of Europe on the world scene. This should be facilitated by his being a member of the board of the ANS and of the INSC.

B. Barré also announced he did not wish to chair both the ENS and the HSC. He will therefore submit at the next board meeting the name of a candidate to be elected as new chairman of the HSC.

3.7 Election of the Board of Directors

The General Assembly then votes unanimously the appointment of F. Deconinck as vice-president. The statutes stipulate that A. Stritar, who will be past president next year, will be the other vice-president of the ENS. The General Assembly then unanimously re-elects J. Suchomel as board member and A. Versteegh as treasurer. Four new directors are also unanimously elected by the

General Assembly: P. A. Beeley (British Nuclear Society), E. Gonzalez Gomez ((Spanish Nuclear Society), R. Güldner (KTG) and P. Leister (Swiss Nuclear Society). The president recalled that the YGN chairperson attends ex officio the ENS board meetings but is not a board member. Alexandre Tsibulya who was elected as YGN chair on the previous day will be duly invited to future board meetings.

4. President's report 2002

The President comments his written report for 2002 (see attachment). The President draws the attention to the lack of visibility of ENS at present when there is no printed material as NEW or Nucleus for the members. The web site is the main communication tool and even if we now have the resources to keep it up to date, there are several indications from the members that they think this is not enough. The members expect to get some material from ENS. The intention for the future is to launch the European Journal covered more in detail under item 9 below.

To make a rapid improvement the President asks the secretariat to prepare an information on the actualities of ENS during the spring. The content should include the President's report, the work of the HSC, info on the past conferences, the work on the new website and information from the board meeting and the GA including the election of the new President and the new directors, etc. The ENS logo should appear on the reports published. This proposal is approved by the GA and the Secretary General agrees to give priority to this work.

It is agreed that this information should be sent to the national societies in electronic form for further distribution to all their members.

The president's report is approved by the General Assembly and will be made available on the website.

5. Report of the Secretary General

The Secretary General informs about the current structure of the secretariat.

The contact address is:
rue Belliard, 15 - 17
B-1040 Brussels
Switchboard no: +32 2 505 30 50
Fax no: +32 2 502 39 02

The main functions within ENS secretariat are presently staffed as follows:

Last 7 digits of the telephone number:

- * Secretary General
Peter Haug
505 30 51
- * Society management until 1/7
Gunnar Wickstrom
505 30 52
- * Society management after 1/7
Andrew Teller
505 30 52
- * Event management
Emma Pugh
505 30 54
- * IT services and graphic design.
Marion Brünglinghaus
505 30 53
- * Finances
Nancy Blondiau
505 32 12

No further staff increase is planned. The secretariat is operating on the basis of the provisional budget established in March 2003. The Secretary General will coordinate the Foratom and ENS activities so as to avoid any overlap.

6. High Scientific Council report

Bertand Barré reports that the HSC is now well established with 8 members. There are still a few areas to be covered. The main needs at the moment are in the fields of medical and social science. Andre Versteegh and Frank Deconinck indicate that 2 names are already submitted in the

medical field. Spain could provide a member for the social sciences. Romania could also field a member. It is requested to select one preferably from a non power area.

The HSC had its first meeting at the beginning of the year and launched a statement on climate change. It is now just about to finalise a statement on the ITER project. The members are requested to make suggestions. Next meeting of the HSC will take place in September.

7. Information Committee (NICE)

Torsten Bohl presents the results of the work done by the Information Committee (Communication Strategy for ENS). He underlines the need for good coordination when communicating at the European and at the national levels. The definition of ENS (ENS profile) is discussed at length. The president re-emphasises the need to increase ENS' visibility:

- * The first issue of the electronic bulletin is to be ready before the summer and further issues must be produced every other month. The president requests ideas for letters from the president to be included in the bulletin.
- * All necessary steps are taken to create a European nuclear journal.
- * An environment in which ENS representatives would be invited to participate in expert groups must be created. The Secretariat's help is requested to achieve this goal.

Torsten Bohl is requested to update the Information Committee document in accordance with the above discussion no later than the first week of July.

8. ENS Website

Gaston Meskens informs about the progress of the new web site for ENS. The layout is presented in depth. There will be mainly 3 columns: Menu, content and spotlights.

The menu will have the following structure:

- * Reflections (Editorial/actualities)
- * ENS Network
- * Events
- * Library (Public/members)
- * Nuclear energy info (Basic info/links)
- * Contact

The editorial section will give the possibility for the President and other representatives to launch editorials as it was done in NEW. It will also be possible to highlight actualities.

The library section will be divided in a public part and one for the members with a member log-in. The member section will give the secretariat a possibility to put invitations, minutes, internal articles etc.

The web site could be launched in the end of August/beginning of September. Gaston points out that we still lacks content information from the societies and the YGN but the site will be launched with the content available at the proposed date.

The board recommends the member societies at the GA to submit actual content they would like to include on the site. The secretariat will ensure content editing.

9. European nuclear journal

Peter Haug reports on the status of an initiative launched by the German Nuclear Society, which invited the French Nuclear Society as well as the British Nuclear Society to join efforts

in creating a common European Nuclear Journal, with an important European part in English and different national parts in French, German or English, respectively. Not much progress was made since the Lille agreement in principle on the project. However, just recently, a first detailed negotiation was scheduled between SFEN and KTG to try to find a satisfactory way to join forces, hopefully stating by middle of 2004. The British position is not at all clear at this moment. However, the project remains open for other societies to join in later, at conditions to be negotiated.

According to the original proposal, ENS and FORATOM would be given up to four free pages per issue for their respective needs, and ENS would get the copyright for up to 16 pages of the international part of the journal, for electronic distribution only. There will no copyrights for the member societies. Bertrand Barré points out that the new journal will have much more content than NEW.

Any nuclear society would of course be free to negotiate the price of printed copies with the owners of the journal.

10. Conference planning

The ENS conference programme for 2004 and 2005 is presented by Gaston Meskens. The Secretary General announces that in addition to the ordinary conferences of PIME and RRFM a conference on Decommissioning and Waste Management (DWM) is suggested for the autumn of 2004.

Andre Versteegh informs about the plans to organise a HTR conference in Petten also in the autumn of 2004. The Secretary General explains that with the new composition of the secretariat, ENS is prepared to organise the HTR conference as well. Andre Versteegh agrees to proceed in this way.

A call was made for the organisation of topical meetings, but no positive response has been received so far. The TOP meetings are then reviewed. A Topfuel meeting must take place in 2006. Gaston Meskens makes a call for volunteers to assist ENS in this matter. The possibility of organising a Topsafe and a Topseal meeting is then discussed.

11. PIME 2003/2004

The Secretary-General recalls that the last PIME conference was a big success. A questionnaire has been sent to the participants to draw all the lessons of this event. The next venue must be selected between Valencia, Toulouse and Barcelona. He request the General Assembly to be allowed to decide on the basis of the inquiries made in these three cities. The General Assembly agrees.

12. RRFM 2003/2004

The 2003 conference was held from 9 to 12 March in Aix-en-Provence, France and was very well attended. The 2004 conference is scheduled to take place in Munich from 21 to 24 March. A call for papers is to be issued soon.

13. ENC 2005/2006

Dieter Krebs reviews the actions taken in the wake of ENC2002. Francis Tétreau, President of Foratom managed a task force that provided recommendations for the future. The European Nuclear Council reached however different conclusions and suggested a meeting for decision-makers focussing on more political matters. A detailed discussion followed the presentation. Bertrand Barré disagreed with the Council's proposal: if the topic is not scientific, ENS should not be concerned. He then suggested a scientific conference every other year in the wake of a national conference. Dieter Krebs pointed out that national conferences would require interpretation, which would be a financial burden. Andrej Stritar

commented that the smaller countries could organise such events 100% in English. Peter Haug stated that a high level technical conference plus a European Energy Event could provide an attractive combination. A two-day conference in April 2005 in Brussels could be envisaged along these lines. A purely scientific conference could take then place in 2006 and another two-day conference again in 2008. Cooperation between France and ENS would play a key role. Bertrand Vieillard Baron observed that organising an ENC event in 2005 would leave time to find other formulas for the future. Further discussions should be organised between Peter Haug and the interested parties in July.

It was finally decided that a two-day scientific and technical conference should be organised in April 2005.

14. Young Generation report

Alexandre Tsibulya, president elect, read the report prepared by Florence Avezou, current chairperson of YGN.

A. Tsibulya then proceeded to present the Young Generation award to David Bonser, director at BNFL plc, for the distinguished services he provided to the cause of nuclear energy over more than 30 years of professional career.

15. International cooperation

Peter Haug described briefly the close links maintained by Foratom with the European Commission, in particular with the Directorates General Transport - Energy (TREN), Research (RTD) and Environment (ENVI).

Bertrand Barré reported on the INSC award. Nominations are expected. The INSC has prepared a booklet on nuclear energy. Members must be nominated for the next publication.

Mihaela Stiopol reported on WIN.

Agneta Rising mentions the initiative leading to a World Nuclear University in which WNA is playing a n important role. She will attend the WNA meeting next September.

16. Next meetings: Time and place

The next meeting will be held in Sofia on 11th and 12th December, subject to the confirmation of the Bulgarian Nuclear Society.

17. Any other business

The president thanks Gunnar Wickström for the work he performed for ENS over the past two years.

Attachment to § 3.6

Election of ENS President 2004/2005

According to the ENS Statutes, a letter by the SG was sent out to the Member Societies, inviting for nominations.

The French Nuclear Society, SFEN nominated Bertrand Barré by a letter dated February 19, 2003.

A total of 14 responses were received. Most responses already supported the nomination of Bertrand Barré.

No further nominations were received.

'Nuclear energy must play greater future role,' says science think-tank

**News Release Brussels,
Thursday, 10 July 2003:**

The global use of nuclear energy for power generation must be increased substantially in order to reach targets for reducing CO₂ emissions and to meet projected growth in electricity demand.

This is the main conclusion of a position statement issued by the High Scientific Council, a group of top scientists belonging to the European Nuclear Society (ENS). The society has a membership of more than 20,000 specialists working in the nuclear energy sector across Europe, both East and West. (See related 'Note to Editors' for more information about the council and its members). The statement says: "In short, we do not think that nuclear power is the answer to the problem of supplying more energy while reducing carbon emissions, but we are convinced there is no solution without it."

Bertrand Barré, a nuclear R&D expert who is Chairman of the High Scientific Council, said: "As energy is so important for sustainable development, we carried out an in-depth and wide-ranging examination of the world's energy future. We also took great care to maintain a completely objective view. Some people may not like our main conclusion, but it is based on a

realistic appraisal of the different options available. We hope the statement will be a thought-provoking contribution to the all-important energy debate."

The statement says that large quantities of additional energy will be needed to fuel economic growth, especially in developing countries with large populations, such as China, India and Brazil. If present trends continue, global energy demand is predicted to grow by 50% by 2020 and to double by 2050. However, the ENS statement, 'Climate Change & Nuclear Power', says the growth will be even greater for electricity, the demand for which is likely to treble by 2050.

In addition, the statement stresses the importance of limiting the growth in energy demand in developed economies and of shifting their energy mix to non-carbon emitting sources, such as renewables and nuclear. Hydro is the only renewable source of large-scale electricity, but the scientific group points out that its potential for expansion is limited and its increased use could raise environmental issues. Solar and wind power would play an increasing role, but are not expected to take on the burden of meeting the demand for reliable, continuous power, as they generate power intermittently.

The ENS scientists say nuclear is practically free from carbon dioxide emissions but is "the subject of strong controversy and poor public or political acceptance", which has led some European countries to announce plans for a phase-out. The statement says topics giving rise to most public concern - nuclear safety and radioactive waste disposal - must be addressed.

The ENS group characterises as "very good" the safety record of nuclear power plants based on Western technology, with no loss of life due to an accident during almost 10,000 reactor-years of operation. The statement says radioactive waste is safely managed and poses no short-term threat to human health. Although there is at present no final disposal facility for high-level waste, a number of countries are taking action to create geological repositories for this material. In addition, a "very significant" amount of research and development work is going on to reduce the quantity and toxicity of radioactive waste. The full position statement is available on the ENS website: <http://www.euronuclear.org>.

Contact for further information: ENS President Andrej Stritar, tel: +386 1 472 11 00.

ENS supports one European site for ITER

There is no development without an access to sufficient energy. However, mankind's current energy consumption, 80% of which is supplied by the combustion of coal, oil and gas, clearly threatens the Earth's climate stability.

At present, there are two energy sources which, as an alternative to fossil fuels, contribute to society's energy supply without significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: renewable energy sources and nuclear fission energy. In the longer

term, however, there are high hopes that a third non GHG-emitting energy source can be mastered and put to use: nuclear fusion energy.

Nuclear fusion occurs when two light nuclei, isotopes of hydrogen, "fuse" together to produce one helium nucleus. As the mass of the resulting nucleus is smaller than the sum of the masses of the initial nuclei, energy is released in the process. But as the two nuclei are electrically charged, their electrical repulsion (the Coulomb barrier) must be overcome

to bring them close enough to "fuse".

Fusion, which is the source of the energy radiated from the Sun and other stars, is by far the most widespread in the universe; the gravitational forces acting within those huge masses of matter are powerful enough to overcome the Coulomb barrier.

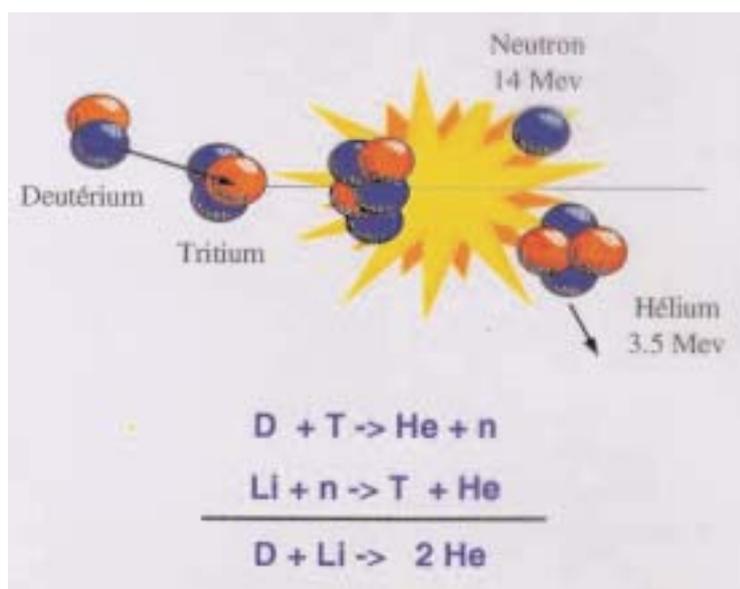
Achieving fusion on Earth in a controlled way without the help of these gravitational forces has proven to be extremely difficult. Scientists,

worldwide, have struggled with this problem for more than four decades. Nonetheless the expectations are commensurate with the difficulties of this endeavour : if controlled D-T fusion (see Appendix) can be made to work and the necessary technology developed, the energy content of the Earth's lithium resources will be comparable to that available from coal or uranium resources (if used in breeder reactors).

Nuclear fusion research is an outstanding, if not unique, example of international co-operation and, within this framework, of intra-European co-operation. The integration of all European fusion activities, which has been a feature of EU programmes for 30 years, has contributed enormously to the international position of excellence of European R&D in this area, as witnessed by the success of the Joint European Torus (JET) project.

The international community (Europe, Japan, Russia, Canada, and now China and the United States) is poised to move to the next step on the long road leading hopefully to controlled fusion energy : the ITER Project, possibly the largest international R&D project in existence.

The European Nuclear Society supports strongly the recent communication by the European Commission stating that it is important that the ITER Project be constructed in Europe, and that the candidate European site be identified as soon as possible.



Appendix : D-T Fusion

Among the possible fusion reactions, the "easiest" to achieve is the reaction between two hydrogen isotopes, the deuterium (D) whose nucleus has one proton and one neutron (normal hydrogen has a single proton for nucleus), and the tritium (T) whose nucleus comprises one proton and two neutrons. This fusion reaction is therefore :

Most of the energy is, unfortunately, carried out by the neutron.

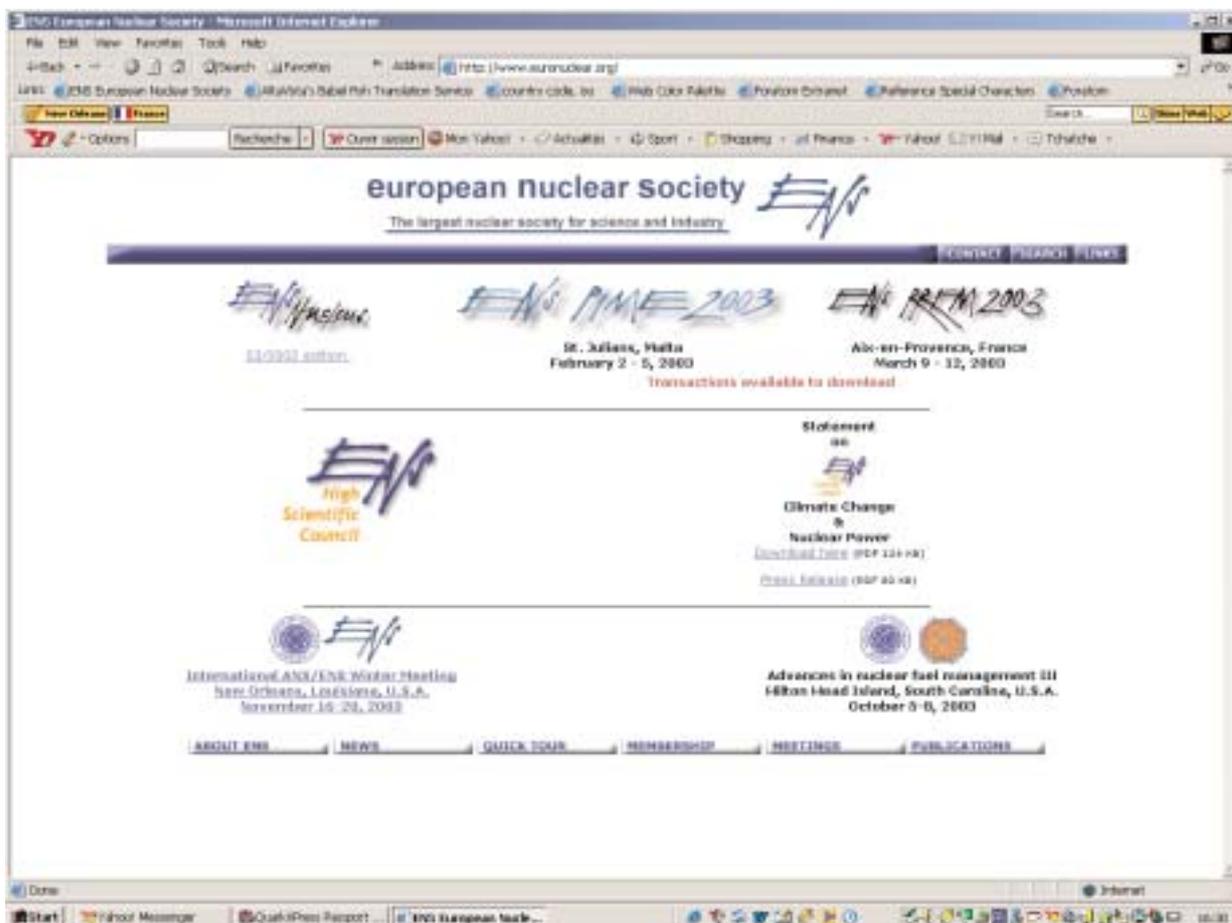
Deuterium can be extracted from ordinary water : its resources are quasi-inexhaustible, but Tritium, being radioactive with a 13 year half-life, must be produced by neutron capture in Lithium 6, which becomes the limiting source of fusion energy (see above).

To force D and T nuclei to interact, two ways are under development :

- * Crushing by implosion solid DT pellets (Inertial Confinement Fusion ICF)
- * Heating at very high temperatures DT plasmas (Magnetic Confinement Fusion MCF).

Most specialists would agree that MCF is the preferred road to commercial fusion energy. ITER is a MCF experimental facility of 500 MW design capacity.

The combination of high temperatures and high neutron irradiation will be very challenging for the materials of any future fusion reactor.



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