Institutions and **organizations:** Who does what?

ANDRA (Agence nationale pour la gestion des déchets radioactifs: National Agency for Radioactive Waste Management): public-sector industrial and commercial establishment, charged, under the oversight of the French Ministries for Industry, Research, and the Environment, with the long-term management of waste produced in France. Its remits include management of short-lived waste, the search for very-long-term management solutions for long-lived waste (ANDRA steers investigations under direction 2, as set out by the French Act of 1991), and compiling the National Inventory.

Areva: manufacturer in the nuclear power sector, 79% of its equity being held by CEA (83% of voting rights). Its nuclear power cycle branch (formerly **Cogema**) provides services ranging from uranium mining to fuel recycling. Its nuclear power plant branch (formerly **Framatome–ANP**, with a 34% holding by Siemens) stands as a world leader in reactor design and construction, and nuclear service provision.

ASN (**Autorité de sûreté nucléaire**): French Nuclear Safety Authority): under the aegis of the French Ministries for the Environment, Industry, and Health, the Authority is charged with control of nuclear safety and radioprotection, for which it relies on outside technical support, from **IRSN** in particular. ASN sets out fundamental safety regulations (RFSs: *règles fondamentales de sûreté*).

CECER (Centre d'expertise sur le conditionnement et l'entreposage des matières radioactives: Radioactive Materials Conditioning and Storage Expertise Center): set up in 2002, at Marcoule, this structure pools the expertise at CEA, making it available to stakeholder players, and to the public.

CENTRACO (Centre de traitement et de conditionnement: Treatment and Conditioning Center): this takes in low-radioactivity waste, and is operated at Codolet (Gard *département*, Southern France) by SOCODEI (51% **EDF** holding, 49% **Cogema**).

CERN: set up in 1954 by the Conseil européen pour la recherche nucléaire, as the European Organization for Nuclear Research; now styled the European Laboratory for Particle Physics.

CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique): a public-sector establishment of scientific and technological character, carrying out its fundamental research activity in all fields of knowledge. **PACE** (Programme sur l'aval du cycle électronucléaire: Program on the Nuclear Power Cycle Back-End) coordinates its investigations on the management, separation and transmutation of long-lived, high-level waste, and steers the work carried out in five research groups (GDRs: *groupements de recherche*), with partners from other research organizations and industry (**ANDRA**, **Areva**, Bureau des recherches géologiques et minières, CEA, **EDF**), on waste management and power generation using novel options (through the CNRS Institut de physique nucléaire et de physique des particules [IN2P3]), the physical chemistry of actinides and other radioelements, new materials, deep geological formations, and models.

Comité de l'énergie atomique (French National Atomic Energy Committee): this is charged with scrutinizing French nuclear policy, and deciding the program to be carried out by CEA. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it includes the Chairman of CEA, the general secretary of the Ministry in charge of Foreign Relations, the directors general of the (national government) directorates for Energy and Raw Materials (DGEMP), and Research and Technology (DGRT), the director of the Budget Department, the Chairman of CNRS, and personalities chosen by the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers for Defense and the Environment, together with five qualified personalities, including the High Commissioner for Atomic Energy.

Commission nationale d'évaluation (**CNE**: National Review Board): set up by the Act of 1991, this includes French and international experts, appointed by the government, the French National Assembly (lower house) and the French Senate; it carries out the scientific and technical assessment of findings from investigations on the management of long-lived, high-level waste.

COSRAC (Comité de suivi des recherches sur l'aval du cycle: Committee for the Monitoring of Research on the Cycle Back-End): this brings together, under the aegis of the French Ministry for Research, the (CEA and **ANDRA**) research coordinators, and representatives from industry (**EDF** and **Areva**), other research organizations (**CNRS**, **IRSN**, and academe), the Ministries for Industry (DGEMP: general directorate of Energy and Raw materials) and the Environment (DPPR: directorate for the Prevention of Pollution and Risks), and the **Autorité de sûreté nucléaire** (DGSNR: general directorate of Nuclear Safety and Radioprotection).

DOE (US Department of Energy): this United States federal department is responsible, in particular, for a number of national laboratories: Argonne (**ANL**), Idaho (**INL**), Los Alamos (**LANL**), Oak Ridge (**ORNL**), as well as for the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM), and the Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee (**NERAC**).

EDF: industrial group set up around French utility Électricité de France, a leader in the field of electric power production, distribution, and retail, with a generation capacity of 125.4 GWe, and 42.1 million customers around the world, including 36.2 million in Europe.

Euratom: set up in 1957 by the so-called Euratom Treaty, the European Atomic Energy Community has the remit of contributing to the development of nuclear activities in European Union member states.

European Commission: the executive organ of the European Union. European R&D policy uses, as its main instrument, the Framework Program (currently **FP6**).

Gen IV: short name for the initiative launched in 2000–2001 by **DOE**, bringing together, within the **Generation IV International Forum**, countries (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States, together with **Euratom**) carrying out research on a new generation of nuclear power systems, affording advantages in terms of economy, improved safety, waste minimization, and proliferation resistance.

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Authority): an intergovernmental agency, working, under the aegis of the United Nations, for cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear power, and charged with monitoring compliance with the Nonproliferation Treaty.

ICRP (International Commission for Radiological Protection): a nongovernmental organization, this sets out recommendations for human exposure to ionizing radiations. Its reports, models, and values for dose limits stand as references.

IRSN (Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire): set up in 2002, as a result of the bringing together of the erstwhile IPSN (Institut de protection et de sûreté nucléaires) and **OPRI** (Office de protection contre les rayonnements ionisants), IRSN is a public-sector industrial and commercial establishment, carrying out audit and research briefs, under the oversight of the French Ministries for Defense, the Environment, Industry, Research, and Health.

ITU (Institute for Transuranium Elements): set up in Karlsruhe (Germany), this is one of seven institutes working within the European Union's Joint Research Center (JRC).

JAEA (Japan Atomic Energy Agency): set up in 2005, through the fusion of **JAERI** (Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute) and **JNC** (Japan Nuclear Cycle Development Institute).

NEA (Nuclear Energy Agency): an institution coming under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (**OECD**), having the purpose of assisting member countries in the development of civilian nuclear power.

OPECST (Office parlementaire d'évaluation des choix scientifiques et technologiques: Parliamentary Office for the Assessment of Scientific and Technological Options): comprising members from both houses of the French Parliament, this was set up by the Act of 8 July 1983, to inform Parliament on the consequences of such options, and decisions.

PCAST (President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology): a council charged with advising the President of the United States on science and technology issues.

Rhodia: as the corporation buying up parts of the Rhône-Poulenc business, became the owner of solid low-natural-radioactivity waste, yielded by work on rare earths prior to 1993.

SGN: nuclear engineering subsidiary of **Areva**.

UNSCEAR (United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation): this organization collects data on sources of, and effects from, ionizing radiations, and draws up analyses and surveys in the areas of radiobiology, radiopathology, and exposure to radiation.