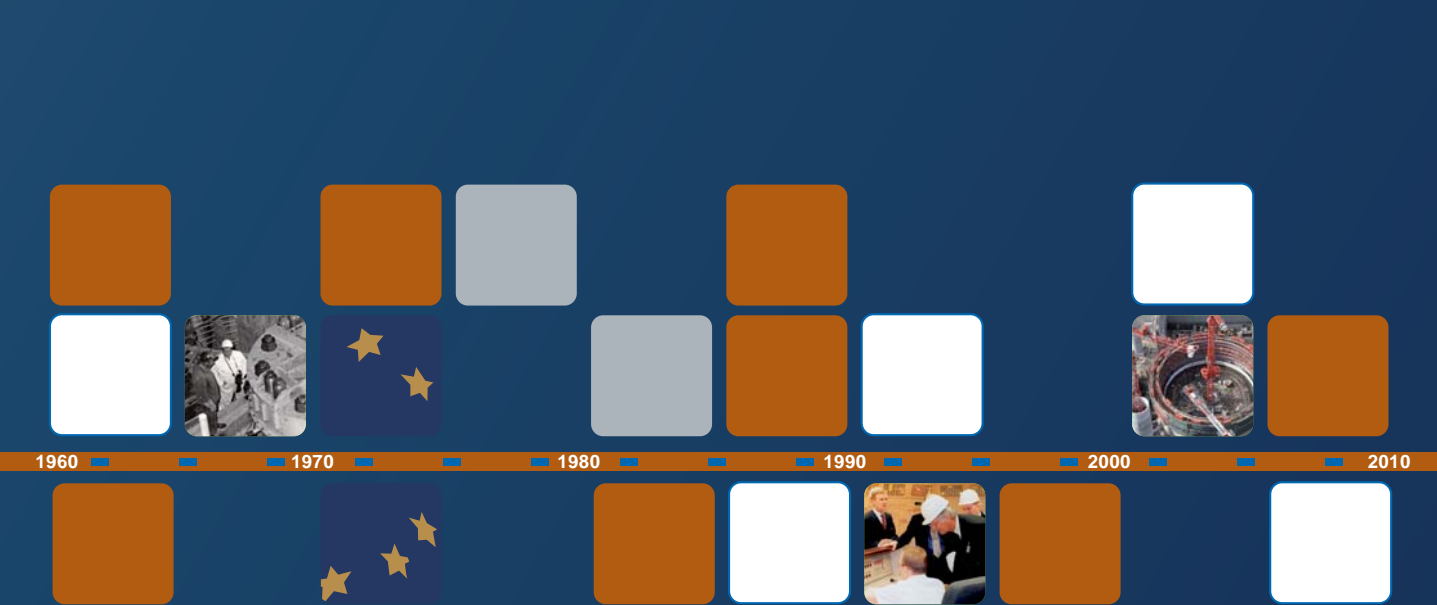


FORATOM ⁵⁰ YEARS

for nuclear energy in Europe

The History of FORATOM 1960 - 2010



Introduction

50 years of common purpose, shared conviction

The accepted definition of the word association is the “coming together of a group of people who share a common purpose.” Throughout the 50 years that FORATOM has represented the interests of the European nuclear industry that sense of common purpose has been underpinned by a conviction - shared by the whole nuclear community - that nuclear energy has a vital contribution to make to the economic, social and environmental well-being of Europe’s citizens, and by an unrelenting commitment to translating that vision into reality. From the early days, when the white heat of nuclear technology forged a pioneering new global industry, to the long years of stagnation fuelled by ideology-driven anti-nuclear politics, FORATOM has represented its members every step of the way. Its history has traced that of the nuclear industry, through thick and thin.

FORATOM's existence is testimony to the commitment, determination and professionalism of its affiliated national associations, as well as to the whole of the nuclear industry. Their collective efforts have helped FORATOM to successfully fulfill its mission. FORATOM has responded by delivering added value for its members for fifty years. That added value is based on continuously enhancing relations between the European nuclear industry and the European institutions, on acting as industry’s voice in the debate that is shaping EU energy policy and on communicating

clear and accurate information to the media, the EU institutions and the general public. This brochure retraces the major events that have defined FORATOM's history, from its conception and birth, through the trials and tribulations that the nuclear community has endured, to the dawning of today's new nuclear age. That common purpose and vision are just as strong today as they ever were.



Dr. Ralf Güldner,
President of FORATOM

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "R. Güldner". The signature is written in a cursive style.

The History of FORATOM
1955 - 1960



Conception and gestation

Why was FORATOM conceived?

Soon after the “Atoms for Peace” conference took place in Geneva, in 1955, 81 nations approved the statutes



President Eisenhower, of the United States addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations and proposing the creation of a new U.N. atomic energy agency (December 1953).

1955: The UN's first international conference on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, known as the “Atoms for Peace” conference, was held in Geneva. It was opened by the US President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Encouraged by the positive experience of the Coal and Steel Community established four years earlier and to provide a western European response to a similar American initiative, six UN member countries (Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany,

Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands) initiated two projects aimed at promoting European integration: an atomic energy community and a common market. The French nuclear industry, keen to promote its activities with industrial operators and the major economic and political players, founded the Association Technique pour la Production et l'Utilisation de l'Energie Nucléaire (ATEN). In Belgium, the Association Belge pour le Développement Pacifique de l'Energie Nucléaire (ABDPEN) was founded immediately afterwards.

for the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Six countries also initiated a project that led to the creation of an atomic energy community (Euratom) and the Euratom Treaty was signed at the same time as the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC). The nuclear industries in these countries, keen to promote their activities to a range of economic and political players, first created national nuclear associations and later sought to coordinate their activities at a European level. The following chronology traces step-by-step the major events that signposted the development of the nuclear industry from its birth to the current day.

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1947

The first nuclear reactor in Western Europe starts operation at Harwell (UK).

1956: Eighty-one nations approved the statutes creating the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), whose mission was threefold: to promote nuclear control and security,

to enhance nuclear safety and to encourage nuclear technology transfer. By blocking free access to the Suez canal the Egyptian leader Colonel Nasser made western European governments aware of the need for identifying alternative energy sources and four European politicians - Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer, Alcide de Gasperi and Paul-Henri-Spaak – commissioned three experts to prepare a report on the total quantities of nuclear energy that would be required to achieve this goal of energy independence. Several industrialised countries, following the trend initiated by ATEN and ABDPEN, created associations of their own, which informed the economic community about the activities of the young nuclear industry: Luxembourg created the Association Luxembourgeoise pour l'Utilisation Pacifique de l'Energie Nucléaire (ALUPA); Italy created the Forum Italiano dell' Energia Nucleare (FIEN); Denmark established the Danish Nuclear Forum (DANATOM) and in the Netherlands, the Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN) was created to promote similar goals to those of the newly-created nuclear industrial associations.

1957: On 25 March, 6 European countries signed the two "Treaties of Rome." The first one created the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom) because nuclear energy was seen as a key component for promoting growth, prosperity and security of energy supply across Europe. Article 1 of the Euratom Treaty called for the speedy setting up and development of nuclear



Signature of the Treaties of Rome (1957).

industries in order to help raise standards of living among the Member States. Several countries collaborated in the setting up of the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) within the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which later became the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the OECD. Four non-governmental organisations that promoted the peaceful use of atomic energy in the Federal Republic of Germany decided to create an umbrella organisation, with its headquarters in Düsseldorf, called the Deutsches Atomforum (DATF).

1956

Nuclear electricity generation starts for the first time in Western Europe with a 50 MWe reactor at Calder Hall (UK). Another gas cooled power plant starts electricity production at Marcoule (France).

1957



European countries set up the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which will later become the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). Six countries sign the Treaty of Rome, creating the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

1958: The Euratom Treaty entered into force on 1st January. The *1st Framework Programme for Research and Education in Nuclear Energy* soon followed. Its aim was to develop coordinated research programmes in the fields of fission and radioprotection within the R&D community of the new European Atomic Energy Community's six Member States. Robert Gibrat, a former French minister who was a member of Euratom's Scientific and Technical Committee, approached Dr. Hans Reuter in Germany, Professor Arnaldo M. Angelini in Italy and Louis de Heem in Belgium, to suggest the setting up of a collaborative venture involving the national nuclear associations active in the Euratom member countries.

1959: During a meeting chaired in Rome by Professor Arnaldo M. Angelini, President of FIEN, 12 representatives of the nuclear associations from the six Euratom countries studied a report aimed at proposing such a collaborative venture entitled *Les associations nationales pour le développement de l'énergie nucléaire dans la Communauté Européenne* (National Associations for the Development of Nuclear Energy in the European Community).

The Delegates were received by Pope John XXIII.

1960: At the beginning of the year, a working group met in Brussels for discussions aimed at setting up a work programme for a future "international union" of six national European associations working in the field of nuclear energy, and a proposal was drafted. The 6 organisations in question were: the Deutsches Atomforum (DAfF), from the Federal Republic of Germany; the Association Belge pour le Développement Pacifique de l'Energie Nucléaire (ABDPEN), from Belgium; the Association Technique pour la Production et l'Utilisation de l'Energie Nucléaire (ATEN), from France ; the Forum Italiano dell' Energia Nucleare (FIEN), from Italy ; the Association Luxembourgeoise pour l'Utilisation Pacifique de l'Energie Nucléaire (ALUPA), from Luxembourg and the Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN), from the Netherlands.

The future statutes of such a European organisation were discussed at length and it was decided that the organisation be called FORATOM. The working group met again in Munich and in Amsterdam to review and



Audience with Pope John XXIII (Vatican, 1959).

amend revised versions of the statutes. The objective was that FORATOM should be a small European association operating thanks mainly to financial contributions from its members, and should operate with a limited budget. It was proposed to locate FORATOM's headquarters at the offices of ATEN, at 4 rue de Téhéran, in Paris.



1960 Events which took place in 1960

The world's population reaches 3 billion people.

Death :

John Rockefeller Junior, Boris Pasternak, Albert Camus, Clark Gable.

World politics :

International Congress in Oslo: Dr. Gro Harlem Bruntland, from Norway, launches her famous «sustainable development» concept following the Club of Rome's ideas.

Twenty countries sign in Paris the convention founding the OECD.

Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela form OPEC.

The Soviet Union shoots down an American U-2 spying airplane over Soviet airspace.

In the Cold War, Nikita Khrushchev pounds his shoe on the table at a UN General Assembly meeting, to protest at the discussion of Soviet policy toward Eastern Europe.

American politics :

John F. Kennedy becomes (at 43) the youngest man elected U.S. President.

African politics:

Belgian Congo, Italian and British

Somaliland, Nigeria, and several French black African colonies (including Senegal, Ivory Coast and Madagascar) win independence.

Nuclear energy :

International convention on civil liability aiming to ease operators' insurance and victims' indemnification in case of a nuclear accident is signed in Paris.

The Euratom Supply Agency (ESA), established in accordance with Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty, starts operating.

Sports :

Seventeenth Summer Olympic Games held in Rome, attended by 84 delegations and 5 338 athletes: USSR wins 103 medals and USA wins 71 medals. Queen Sofia of Spain represented Greece in sailing events and Cassius Clay (later Muhammad Ali) wins the gold medal in boxing.

Arts :

Andy Warhol paints the famous Campbell's Soup painting.

The Beatles make their debut in Hamburg, Germany.

The Film Academy Oscar for best picture is awarded to Ben-Hur, starring Charlton Heston.

The History of FORATOM
1960



Birth

FORATOM sees the light of day

From the moment it was created FORATOM established excellent relations with Euratom in Brussels, as well as with the International Atomic

The first meeting of the Constituent General Assembly of FORATOM took place on 12 July 1960, in Paris. It coincided with a technical visit, organised by EDF, of its nuclear power plant in Chinon. FORATOM, the “Association of European Atomic Forums” was officially established as the trade association representing the European nuclear industry. The founding charter of the new association was delivered to the French

Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of OECD, in Paris.

authorities. In it FORATOM was defined as a non-governmental organisation dedicated to the economic development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. FORATOM, an “international union”, was categorised under French law as a non-profit making organisation.

The statutes of FORATOM, as adopted during the Constituent General Assembly, stipulated that the lifetime



Professor Carlos Matteini (first FORATOM President, 1960-1961) speaking during a meeting of the Forum Italiano dell'Energia Nucleare (FIEN).

of the association should be unlimited. Its registered office was in Paris (in premises put at its disposal by ATEN). Three categories of FORATOM member were defined: active, associated and honorary.

The association was managed by 3 supervisory bodies, the General Assembly, the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee. Each body's role and regulations were precisely defined. The respective tasks of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary General were clearly elaborated. A protocol annexed to the statutes indicated that the votes at General Assemblies were to be attributed as follows: ATEN 4, DATF 4, FIEN 4, ABDPEN 2, RCN 2 and ALUPA 1. The annual fees to be paid by the members were fixed as a percentage of the budget: ATEN (28%), DATF (28%), FIEN (28%), ABDPEN (7.9%), RCN (7.9%) and ALUPA (0.2%).

The first elected President of FORATOM was Professor Carlo Matteini, President of FIEN and the first two elected Vice-Presidents were Henri Ziegler, President of ATEN, and Dr. Hans Reuter, Member of the Board of DATF. The first Steering Committee had 7 members: Professor Carlo Matteini (FIEN), Henri Ziegler (ATEN), Dr. Hans Reuter (DATF), Gaston André (ABDPEN), A.Gloden (ALUPA), Vellam Reyseger (RCN) and Eric Choisy (ASPEA).

The first Executive Committee had also 7 members: André Mouturat (ATEN), Pietro Bullio (FIEN), Dr. Hubert Frommel (DATF), retired air-force General Lucien Leboutte (ABDPEN), François Mandres (ALUPA), Robert W.R. Dee (RCN) and Marc Redli (ASPEA).

The first elected Secretary General of FORATOM was André Mouturat, Secretary General of ATEN. Pietro Bullio, from FIEN, was nominated as Deputy Secretary General

and General Lucien Leboutte, Director of ABDPEN, as Permanent Delegate to Euratom.

That same year it was decided that FORATOM should organise an inaugural international congress, in Paris, in 1962. By July 1960, FORATOM had established a good working relationship with Euratom in Brussels, as well as with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in Vienna and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the OECD, in Paris.

Later that year a meeting took place in Tours (France) between FORATOM and the Brussels-based "Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne" (UNICE). During the meeting the respective responsibilities of each organisation were agreed upon, with FORATOM responsible for activities relating to intellectual, scientific, social or economic aspects and UNICE's Committee for Nuclear Questions responsible for promoting and representing specific industrial interests.

From a strictly legal point of view, the French Ministry of the Interior issued, on 5th January 1961, a decree authorising the official creation of FORATOM, with registered offices at 4 rue de Téhéran, in Paris. Its establishment was published in the *Journal Officiel de la République Française* on 20 January 1961.

The History of FORATOM
1961 - 1975



Infancy in Paris

Years of steady growth

During this period, following closely the programme that set up Euratom, FORATOM developed a range of activities on behalf of its members aimed at promoting and developing the European nuclear industry. With the

1961 : This year saw Switzerland join the FORATOM family. The Swiss national nuclear association, the Association Suisse Pour l'Energie Atomique (ASPEA), had already participated as an observer in the inaugural Constituent General Assembly. Although Switzerland was not a member of Euratom, ASPEA was soon co-opted in as the seventh fully-fledged member of FORATOM.

Soon afterwards, the Executive Committee invited Spain, Sweden and Greece to join FORATOM. Later that year, FORATOM set up its Nuclear Public Relations Contact Group and the Group held its first meeting in Rome.

In May, the Steering Committee decided to appoint a Commissioner General to take charge of the organisation of future biannual FORATOM Congresses. Meanwhile, the British Nuclear Forum (BNF) was formed so that the UK could, through the association, keep abreast

entry into force in 1967 of the European Merger Treaty FORATOM's lobbying efforts had to deal with the dispersion of nuclear competence within the EC institutions.

with nuclear developments in Europe following the UK's application in 1961 to join the European Communities.



1962: Henri Ziegler (ATEN), a specialist from the French aerospace industry, was elected President of FORATOM. FORATOM's membership grew to ten countries following the arrival of three new members: the Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie (OSA), from Austria; the Foro Atomico Español (FAE), from Spain and the Section Nuclear de l'Associação Industrial Portuguesa (SNAIP), from

1961

Germany's first nuclear electricity production starts with a 16 MWe BWR at V.A.Kahl.

1962

Belgium's first nuclear production starts with a 12 MWe PWR at Mol.
France's first graphite-gas reactor starts electricity production at Chinon.





FORATOM meeting in La Hague (1964). Seated from left to right: Dr Felix Prentzel (FORATOM President 1965-1966), Willem Alexander de Haas (FORATOM President 1964-1965), Eric Choisy (FORATOM President 1963-1964), Manuel Gutiérrez Cortines y Colomer (FORATOM President 1976-1977). Among those standing are: Geoffrey Greenhalgh (FORATOM Secretary General 1975-1977), François Torresi (FORATOM Secretary General 1966-1973).

Portugal. The 1st FORATOM Congress entitled: *Conditions for the creation and the development of the European nuclear industry*, took place in September, at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris. It was attended by 650 participants. By the end of the year, the offices of ATEN and FORATOM moved to 26 rue de Clichy, in Paris.

1963: Eric Choisy (ASPEA) was elected President of FORATOM. The membership had grown to 13 following the arrival of a further three new member organisations: the Norsk Atomforum, from Norway; Danatom, from Denmark and the British Nuclear Forum (BNF), from the United Kingdom.

1964: Willem Alexander de Haas, President of Nederlands Atoomforum (the Netherlands),

was elected President of FORATOM. The Finnish nuclear association Voimayhdistys Ydin joined FORATOM, bringing the membership total to 14.

1965: Dr. Felix Prentzel (DAtF) was elected President of FORATOM. The 2nd FORATOM Congress entitled: *Nuclear energy in Europe, from raw material to interconnected grids*, took place in October in Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany) and was chaired by Dr. Adalbert Schlitt of DAtF. 650 people attended.

1966: José Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, from the Foro Atómico Español (the Spanish nuclear forum), was elected President of FORATOM. FORATOM now had 15 members following the arrival of the Swedish Nuclear Industry Group (SNIG).

1963

Italy's first nuclear production starts at Latina with a 160 MWe Magnox reactor.

1964

Sweden's first nuclear production starts at Ågesta (12 MWe heavy water reactor).

1966

Euratom adopts for the first time a *Target Programme for the Community* (future PINC).

The new Secretary General was François Torresi (a retired senior EDF manager), Delegate General of ATEN. Four FORATOM



Cover of the first Euratom Target Programme (1966).

Permanent Delegates were appointed: Fernand Seynaeve (Belgium) as Delegate to Euratom, Raphael Spann (Austria) to the IAEA, François Torresi to the OECD/NEA and Pietro Bullio (Italy) as Delegate to the Nuclear Public Relations Contact Group. Data from the European nuclear industry

and FORATOM contributed to the drafting of the first *Target Programme for the Community* delivered in March at a conference held in Venice. It was the first of a series of programmes that would later be called the PINC. It focused on the implementation of Article 40 of the Euratom Treaty.

1967: In April, FORATOM organised, jointly with the British Nuclear Forum (BNF), its 3rd Congress under the banner heading: *The Industrial Aspects of Fast Reactor Programme*. This time it took place in London. This conference on fast neutron reactors, a theme that

was discussed for the first time, was attended by many representatives of the European nuclear industry, especially from France and Germany. The US Atomic Industrial Forum (AIF) also took part. The gala dinner took place in the Guildhall with a stirring address from the Duke of Edinburgh. The so-called “Merger Treaty”, signed two years earlier, came into force on 1st July, when the organisational structures of the three European Communities were merged together into a single European Commission and a single Council of Ministers. Even though the new European institutions continued to act in conformity with the legal framework of the Treaties that founded the European Communities, the status of Euratom was weakened and FORATOM had from then on to deal with a dispersion of nuclear competences among the various Directorates General of the newly-created Commission of the European Communities.

1968: Dr. Herbert Kloiber (Österreichisches Atomforum) was elected President of FORATOM. It was decided to do away with an organisation based on full-time staff. Instead, each national forum was to contribute to the work of FORATOM. The Swiss ASPEA/SVA



FORATOM meeting in Madrid (1968). From left to right: Manuel Gutiérrez Cortines y Colomer (FORATOM President 1976-1977), José María de Oriol y Urquijo (FORATOM President 1966-1967), José Melis Saera (FORATOM Deputy Secretary General 1966).



FORATOM meeting in Madrid (1968). From left to right: Pierre Huet (FORATOM President 1974), François Torresi (FORATOM Secretary General 1966-1973), Dr Felix Prentzel (FORATOM President 1965-1966).



FORATOM meeting to form United Reprocessors (Windscale, 1967). Seated in the centre: Geoffrey Greenhalgh, FORATOM Secretary General 1975-1977.

“The first important initiative to be taken was the Foratom Congress in Frankfurt organised by the German Forum in 1965, under its very efficient secretary Adalbert Schlitt, which was a very successful affair. I would like to believe that the Congress may have had a part in promoting a number of collaborative European initiatives that were set up in the following years (...). In seeking areas for co-operation, I suggested a meeting between BNFL and their French counterparts on reprocessing.

FORATOM provided a useful, neutral, umbrella: a special FORATOM study group proposed the formation of United Reprocessors and a small plant, WAK, was built in Karlsruhe and began operation in 1971. A second fuel cycle initiative was more successful: it was known that the Dutch, Germans and UK were all developing gas centrifuge enrichment processes and a FORATOM working group was formed, from which emerged the tripartite organisation URENCO”.

Geoffrey Greenhalgh, Secretary General of FORATOM (1975-1977)

1968

Five new plants start operation in Europe: among them, the first Spanish nuclear plant, a PWR at José Cabrera (“Zorita”), the first Dutch reactor at Dodewaard and the first Swiss reactor at Lucens.

managed the Uranium Enrichment Study Group, which served as a basis for the discussions that subsequently led to the creation of URENCO and EURODIF. DATF was responsible for most of the success of the working groups on public affairs, on quality assurance and for drafting the booklet *The Nuclear Power Industry in Europe*.

1969: A Steering Committee held in London agreed to cut FORATOM's annual budget to only 15% of the previous one. For many years this way of sharing the workload proved satisfactory. FORATOM's Secretariat limited its activity to organising the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Steering Committee.

1970: Halvard Linder, President of the Swedish Nuclear Industry Group (SNIG) was elected President of FORATOM.

1972: The new President of FORATOM was Fernand Seynaeve, President of the Belgian Groupement Professionnel de l'Industrie et Energie Nucléaire (GPIEN) which later became the Forum Nucléaire Belge (FONUBEL). FORATOM delivered its first comprehensive report entitled *The Nuclear Power Industry in Europe*.

1973: Dr. Ing. Giorgio Riccio (FIEN) was elected President of FORATOM. The 5th FORATOM Congress, entitled *Nuclear Power Plants in Europe, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, took place in October in Florence, Italy.

The Congress followed on from OPEC's decision, on 17 October, to implement an oil embargo on the United States and to increase by 70% the price of a barrel of crude oil (First Oil Crisis). The sudden realisation of the insecurity of energy supply, higher prices and the relatively short life of oil supplies presented an opportunity for promoting a rapidly expanding nuclear programme. It also underlined the importance of FORATOM assuming a stronger and more active role, with the industry itself giving the lead rather than governments imposing solutions. It also stimulated the development of more active European nuclear industry operating within a European nuclear market.

1974: The newly elected FORATOM President was Pierre Huet (EDF), President of ATEN, who had been Director General of the OECD-NEA between 1958 and 1964. FORATOM's Secretary General was André Hannotiaux, the new General Manager of ATEN after François Torresi.

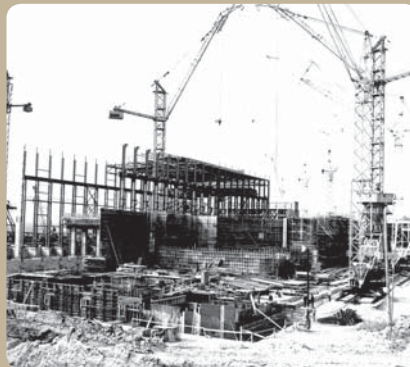
Geoffrey Greenhalgh, Director of BNF proposed a restructuring of FORATOM to make it a more dynamic body, with extended

1970

The "Almelo Treaty" creates "Urenco" to develop isotopic enrichment by centrifuge technology in The Netherlands, UK and Germany.

1972

Czechoslovakian nuclear production starts for the first time with a HWGCR at Bohunice.



activities carried out by seven working groups focusing on the following topics: the fuel cycle, reactor component industry, standardisation and safety, public acceptance, nuclear liability, nuclear finance, and nuclear heat processes. The British proposal was adopted by the Steering Committee at a meeting in Biblis.

Steering Committees, chaired in Paris by Lord V.F.W. Cavendish-Bentinck, President of BNF and new President of FORATOM, the French CEA announced that ATEN was to be replaced by a new organisation called the Forum Atomique Français (FAF). Professor Mandel (DATF) proposed that the BNF should run FORATOM's Secretariat, with Geoffrey Greenhalgh as its Secretary General.

1975: At a meeting of the Executive and



From left to right : Robert Dee (Member of FORATOM Executive Committee 1960-1995), James Corner (FORATOM Secretary General 1977-1993), Carl-Erik Wikdahl (Secretary General of the Swedish Nuclear Forum).

“The progressive build up in anti-nuclear sentiments world-wide led FORATOM to supplement, at a European level, the efforts of member forums to counter this adverse trend. The late 1970s saw the establishment of closer ties between FORATOM and the European Nuclear Society which, at that time, was administered from Bern by Dr Peter Feuz. Collaboration between FORATOM and

ENS embraced technological advance and the promotion of the nuclear case, for example the European Nuclear Conferences in Geneva and the following meeting in Lyon, and the Public Information Materials Exchange (PIME) to allay public fears and improve awareness of nuclear through new information and advertising campaigns”.

James (Jim) Corner, Secretary General of FORATOM (1977-1993)

1973

The fast neutron reactor “Phenix” (130 MWe) starts operation at Marcoule (France).

1974

A first Bulgarian 405 MWe VVER starts operation at Kozloduy.

The History of FORATOM
1975 - 1989



FORATOM develops on the European stage

During this period FORATOM established several working groups and task forces to focus on key topics and better address



1975: The Steering and the Executive Committees decided to transfer FORATOM's Secretariat from Paris to BNF's premises in London. Geoffrey H. Greenhalgh was appointed Secretary General. It was also decided that cooperation should be strengthened with the American Industrial Forum (AIF) and the Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF).

FORATOM was increasingly being recognised as a key player in promoting the commercial, technical and scientific interests of the nuclear industry in Europe, while at the same time raising political awareness of the need for nuclear

1975

The European Nuclear Society (ENS) is created during the first European Nuclear Conference (ENC) organised by SFEN.

the primary concerns of Euratom. FORATOM further strengthened its links with various international organisations.

energy. The part played by FORATOM in developing collaborative ties with institutions such as the EU, ENS, IAEA, NEA and UNIPED was invaluable.

The partnership of FORATOM with the European Nuclear Society (ENS) was seen as particularly fruitful. It started with the organisation of a first joint conference and exhibition, called the European Nuclear Conference (ENC), held in Paris in 1975.

1976: Manuel Gutiérrez Cortines, President of Foro Atomico Español was elected President of FORATOM, with Geoffrey Greenhalgh as Secretary General in London, in BNF's new premises, at 1, St Alban Street. The 6th Congress entitled: *Licensing, Regulations and Normalisation of Nuclear Power Plants* was held in May in Madrid and Congress participants were received at the Royal Palace by King Juan Carlos.

Nuclear energy was increasingly becoming a matter of public concern. FORATOM's Working Group on Industrial Aspects of Radioactive Waste Management in Western Europe produced a 50-page booklet containing detailed figures and photographs of real operational facilities. The newly-formed Public Acceptance Working Group met for the first time in September, in Paris. Pietro Bullio was the Chairman. The first meeting of the new Quality Assurance Working Group was chaired in Madrid,



Audience at Royal Palace with King Juan Carlos (Madrid, 1976). From left to right : King Juan Carlos, Olle Gimstedt (President of the Swedish Nuclear Forum), Geoffrey Greenhalgh (FORATOM Secretary General 1975-1977).

in September, by Francisco Bosch Chafer. It provided a platform for operators of power plants and other nuclear facilities to exchange views and share their experiences on ways of improving quality control at their installations.

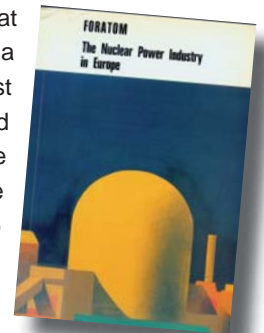
Several other working groups and task forces were created to focus on: Plutonium Recycling in LWRs in Europe, the Financing of Nuclear Programmes, the Operation of NPPs and Reactor Safety. A contact group was set up between UNIPEDE (UNION Internationale des Producteurs Et Distributeurs d'Énergie Électrique) and FORATOM. Dr. Uolevi A. Luoto, the Finnish member of FORATOM's Executive Committee, met in Moscow with Nikolai D. Maltsev, the Soviet Union's Deputy

Minister of Energetics to discuss cooperation between FORATOM and Russia's nuclear forum, InterAtomEnergO.

1977: Fernand Seynaeve of FONUBEL was elected as FORATOM President, but he was replaced by Belgian diplomat Walter Loridan, who had been involved in the "Manhattan Project" before becoming, in 1944, Head of Cabinet for Paul-Henri Spaak.

Geoffrey H. Greenhalgh (BNF) was replaced as Secretary General of BNF and FORATOM in November by James Corner. A *Workshop on Future Energy Strategies* was organised jointly by FORATOM and IIASA at Schloss Laxenburg, near Vienna. At an IAEA conference entitled *Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle*, which took place in Salzburg, a paper was delivered by British Nuclear Fuels that referred to an initiative launched by FORATOM's working groups to set up two industrial bodies called United Reprocessors and Eurodif.

1978: In April, FORATOM organised a conference in Düsseldorf on *The Industrial Aspects of Radioactive Waste Management* with Professor Mandel and Dr Gimstedt as co-chairmen. Also that year FORATOM gave a presentation for the first time before the Energy and Research Committee of the European Parliament. The FORATOM Working Group on Nuclear Power in Western Europe met in Paris.



1977

A first Finnish 445 MWe VVER starts operating at Loviisa.

1978

A 380 MWe VVER is connected to the grid at Bohunice in Czechoslovakia. An Austrian national referendum rejects the start of operation of the BWR built at Zwentendorf. Eurodif starts operating of its gaseous diffusion enrichment plant at Pierrelatte (France).





FORATOM audience with King Juan Carlos of Spain (Royal Palace, Madrid, 1981).

1979: Because Portugal and Denmark were pursuing a non-nuclear energy policy their fora withdrew from FORATOM, followed later by Norway and Luxembourg. Dr. Uolevi A. Luoto, from Finland, was elected President of FORATOM. The 7th FORATOM Congress, entitled *Nuclear Power, Necessity for Europe*, was held in Hamburg. Three FORATOM initiatives, on reprocessing, enrichment and waste disposal respectively, achieved positive results because they encompassed all aspects of the fuel cycle. Even though there was no nuclear new build at the time, the initiatives successfully addressed the needs of existing reactors while supporting the industry's considerable efforts in these fields. Their success further underlined FORATOM's valuable role as a coordinator of industry's efforts across Europe.

1980: Alfonso Alvarez Miranda (Foro Atomico Español) was elected President of FORATOM. FORATOM organised in Brussels a seminar on NPP nuclear safety, the reprocessing of nuclear fuel and fast neutron reactors, which was attended by 30 members of the Committee on Energy and Research of the European Parliament and the Director General for Energy of the European Commission. FORATOM published the first edition of its Directory of Press Contacts and the first of its 6-monthly status reports on nuclear power in Western Europe.

1981: Professor Piero Caldirola (FIEN) was elected President of FORATOM. The Quality Assurance Working Group established strong links with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

1981

Owned 50-50% by Slovenia and Croatia, a 730 MWe PWR starts operating at Krsko.

1982

A Spanish moratorium on nuclear plant construction is adopted. A first 470 MWe VVER starts operating at Paks (Hungary).

1983

A first Lithuanian 1300 MWe RBMK starts operating at Ignalina.



Raymond Barre, Vice President of the European Commission (1967-1973) and French Prime Minister (1976-1981), speaking at the 8th FORATOM Congress (Lausanne, 1982).

developing technical expertise was not neglected. The Quality Assurance Working Group did much to promote the harmonisation of quality assurance regulatory codes and standards, in close association with the IAEA.

1984: FORATOM participated in the organisation of the third ENS European Nuclear Conference (ENC), which took place in Geneva, in November. The conference coincided with a nuclear industry exhibition. With each passing year ENC was proving to be a great success. It provided a welcome opportunity to showcase the industry's expertise, as well as the very latest in nuclear research. It struck a chord not only with those directly interested, but also with the general public and, more importantly, with the younger generation.

1986: FORATOM further developed its international cooperation and networking with the IAEA, IIASA, EEC, UNICE, UNIPEDE, OECD- NEA, USAIF, NPRG, and JAIF. Several FORATOM Working Groups were actively involved with these organisations, e.g. the Industrial Aspects of Radioactive Waste Management in Western Europe WG, the Finance WG, the Quality Assurance WG, the Plutonium Recycling WG and the Public Acceptance WG.



1982: Alain Colomb (ASPEA) was elected new President of FORATOM. Even though, for the past four years, FORATOM had concentrated on promoting the benefits of nuclear power through public relations activities, work on

1985

The world largest fast neutron reactor Superphenix starts operating at Creys-Malville (France). EDF takes the decision to recycle, as Mox fuel in PWRs, the plutonium recovered from spent fuel reprocessing.

1986

For the first time in world history, significant human casualties and important environmental pollution across national boundaries occur as a result of a civil nuclear installation: an accident at unit n°4 of the soviet-designed RBMK of the Chernobyl plant in Ukraine.

The Chernobyl disaster in the Ukraine triggered a worldwide wave of anti-nuclear feeling and political fall-out across the globe. The anti-nuclear movement, at both governmental and non-governmental level, gathered momentum and public acceptance of nuclear energy declined sharply. Several countries applied long-lasting nuclear phase-out or moratorium policies and the nuclear community in many countries experienced the beginning of a long period in the wilderness.



FORATOM exhibition on nuclear power in western Europe at the European Parliament in Strasbourg (1987). From left to right: Morris Rosen (Director of Nuclear Safety at the IAEA), Sir Christopher Harding (Chairman of BNFL), Peter Jelinek-Fink (FORATOM President 1987).

1987: Peter Jelinek-Fink (DAfF) was elected new President of FORATOM.

1988: Rémy Carle, Deputy Director General of EDF, was elected new President of FORATOM.



FORATOM presentation on nuclear power in western Europe at the European Parliament in Strasbourg (1987). From left to right: Madron Seligman (MEP), Sir Henry Plumb (President of the European Parliament), Peter Jelinek-Fink (FORATOM President 1987).

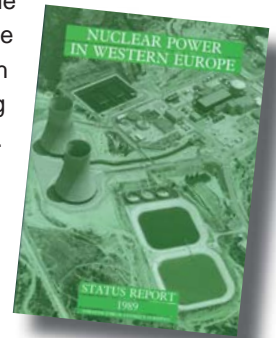
FORATOM's Secretariat became an active member of NULUC, an informal forum in which the Brussels-based representatives of the European nuclear industries met on a monthly basis. FORATOM contributed to the first PIME (Public Information Material Exchange) Conference organised by ENS in Montreux (Switzerland). Ever since that day, FORATOM and ENS have co-organised the annual PIME conference which is a specialist conference for nuclear communicators from all over Europe and beyond.

1987

An Italian referendum held on the future of nuclear power brings a negative result which stops operation at all four nuclear plants.



1989: The BNF and FORATOM joint offices moved to new premises at 22, Buckingham Gate in London. President Rémy Carle met with Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, the European Energy Commissioner and separately with Dr Hans Blix, Director General of the IAEA, where FORATOM was enjoying a consultative status. Because it was based in London FORATOM was unable to work closely with the European Parliament, which at the time was fighting against the Euratom Treaty. Consequently, President Rémy Carle explored with FONUBEL the possibility of relocating FORATOM to Brussels.



Dr Robert Dee (on the right), founder member of FORATOM in 1960 and member of the Executive Committee until 1995.

“I believe FORATOM has played a key role in advancing the commercial, technical and scientific interests of the nuclear industry in Europe while raising political awareness of the need for nuclear. The part played by FORATOM in developing collaborative ties with institutions such as the EU, ENS, IAEA, NEA and UNPEDE has proved invaluable. I saw the partnership with ENS as particu-

larly fruitful. ENS-FORATOM conferences-exhibitions were a great success and they were a welcome opportunity to show the competence of the industry as well as the latest state of affairs in nuclear research. Not only to those directly interested but also to the general public and, very important, to the young generation”.

Dr. Robert W. R. Dee, one of the founder members of FORATOM

The History of FORATOM
1990 - 2010



FORATOM interacts with the European institutions

Taking advantage of its now permanent presence in Brussels, FORATOM was at last in a position to dialogue on a daily basis with the European institutions, trade unions and other decision-making bodies. New WGs were created to address issues on which the European

Commission sought FORATOM's advice. During this period FORATOM was regularly able to lend its support to the EU's new energy strategy – a strategy based on the triple objectives of promoting security of supply, competitiveness and low-carbon energy sources.



Michel Lung, Director of FORATOM's Brussels Office (1990-1993).

1990: Olavi Vapaavuri, from Finland was elected new FORATOM President. FORATOM drafted an industry opinion paper on the recommendations issued by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). FORATOM was also involved in the important issues of the safety of VVER soviet reactors in the framework of the PHARE programme and of growing public concerns about nuclear. Michel Lung, a former Managing Director of the Société Générale Nucléaire (SGN) managed FORATOM's new offices in Brussels (Rue Froissart). Because of nervousness due to several anti-nuclear demonstrations and concerns over security, the joint ENS-FORATOM European Nuclear Conference (ENC) event was held in Lyon instead of Geneva.

1991: FORATOM now had a total membership of 14, following the arrival of the Czechoslovak Nuclear Forum (sJF). FORATOM was invited by the EC to put forward ideas that might contribute to the drafting of the *European Energy Charter*. The new FORATOM Liability & Legal Affairs Working Group was set up to track the increasingly important issue of civil liability in the nuclear industry. The first ever Joint IAEA-FORATOM Workshop was organised in Budapest. It was dedicated to the subject of quality assurance.

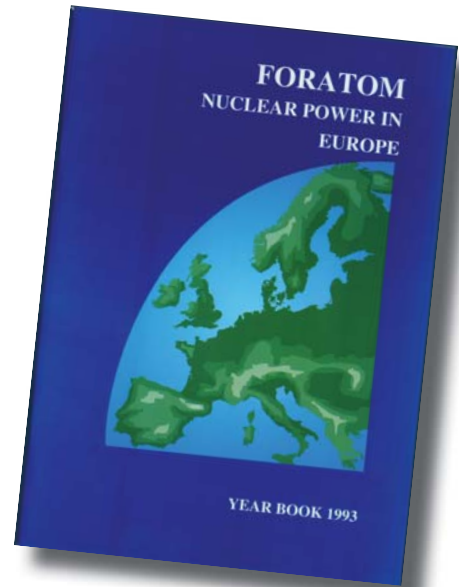
1992: Dr Claus Ludwig Berke (DAtF), Director General of Siemens, was elected President of FORATOM. The Annual General Assembly of FORATOM, held in Köln, decided to move FORATOM's operational headquarters from London to Brussels, but judged that it would be too complicated to register new statutes and to transfer the statutory headquarters of FORATOM to Belgium. Keeping them in Paris was considered the easier solution. Michel Lung was about to retire and Jim Corner, still Secretary General of FORATOM in London, was not willing to move to Brussels. So, a selection procedure aiming at recruiting a new Secretary General was launched.

FORATOM received 40 applications for the job.

FORATOM issued its reactions to the *Draft Nuclear Protocol of the European Energy Charter* governing relations with Eastern Europe and provided its input to the 4th Euratom R&D Framework Programme (1993-1997).



1993: Jonathan A. G. Heller (UK) was appointed Secretary General of FORATOM in April. FORATOM's Brussels offices moved from 123-133 rue Froissart to 15 rue d'Egmont. Dr. Claus Ludwig Berke stressed that the role of FORATOM was above all to act as the voice of the nuclear industry in its relationship with the EU institutions, in particular the EC and the EP. The remit of the Public Acceptance WG and Quality Assurance WG was broadened and several new WGs were created to articulate the European nuclear industry's views on political issues for which the EC had sought FORATOM's advice. These



were the Transport of Nuclear Materials WG, the Civil Liability WG, the Nuclear Strategy WG, the US-Euratom Treaty Group and the Ad Hoc WG (the latter was set up to prepare recommendations on the *EC Green Paper on Environmental Liability*). FORATOM's 1993 Year Book was published. It included reports on the nuclear scene in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

1994: Dr. William Wilkinson, President of BNIF (British Nuclear Industry Forum), was elected FORATOM's President. FORATOM's Civil Liability WG attended an international conference organised jointly by the EC, the OECD and the IAEA on the Vienna Convention and the problems encountered by the nuclear industry in its commercial relations with Russia and Ukraine. FORATOM's President and Secretary General visited Moscow and Kiev

1993

Following Sweden, Germany, Belgium and Spain, a moratorium on nuclear energy until 2000 is adopted in Switzerland.

1994

The EU Council gives the EC authority to grant loans to central and eastern European countries for improving nuclear safety and efficiency of their reactors. The Council stated that each EU Member State is free to produce, or not, nuclear power.

to discuss how to establish a firmer basis for industrial collaboration. FORATOM's Nuclear Strategy WG prepared amendments to the draft *4th Nuclear Illustrative Programme of the Community* (PINC), which were accepted by DG XVII (Energy). It also reviewed the *Preparatory Document for the Energy Policy Green Paper* drafted by DG XVII. The Quality Management WG delivered a paper at the IAEA's Plenary Conference.

1995: The remit of FORATOM's Quality Management WG was broader than that of most other FORATOM WGs mostly on account of the participation in it of several observers from Central and Eastern European countries and from the Commonwealth of Independent States.

1996: Stig Sandklef, from Vattenfall, was elected President of FORATOM. Jonathan Heller was assisted by 4 staff members in charge of developing FORATOM relations with the European Parliament, and of developing communications and public relations activities.

1997: Dr. Wolf Schmidt-Küster, who had been the senior official responsible in Bonn for the German nuclear programme under the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, was appointed Secretary General of FORATOM. FORATOM moved its offices to the Euro Building at 15-17 rue Belliard. Under Dr. Schmidt-Küster's guidance, extensive lobbying activities were developed to better

articulate the views of the nuclear industry and better represent it before the European institutions. It did this by, among other things, writing position papers, organising meetings, seminars and dinner-debates with politicians, decision-makers and officials as guest speakers and by sending out information campaigns.

Some of the working groups were well-established like the Quality Management WG (created in 1976), the Civil Liability & Legal Affairs WG (created in 1991), the Transport of Nuclear Materials WG (created in 1993) and the Climate Change WG. In addition, new temporary task forces were created, each with a specific mission: the Economy & Finance TF, the Accession TF, the Radioactive Waste Management TF, the Sustainable Development TF, the Security of Supply TF and the Nuclear Trade TF.

FORATOM's Secretariat became extremely active in the field of communications, organising and participating in international conferences. A wide audience was targeted in a series of regular publications, such as the *Almanach* (annual), the *Bulletin* (for Members) and a *Newsletter* (for politicians and officials). Also, FORATOM developed a modern website and an interactive Intranet.

1998: Jean-Pierre Rougeau (Cogema) was elected President of FORATOM. The permanent staff of FORATOM's Secretariat now totalled six employees. Key EU policy fields addressed by FORATOM included climate change (in light of the EU Kyoto Protocol

1995

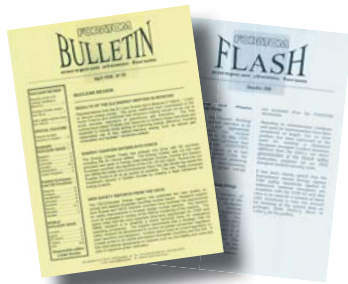
Commercial operation of a 1250 Mwe PWR starts at Sizewell, the first (and so far only) UK light water reactor. The THORP reprocessing plant starts up at Sellafield (UK). Construction of the largest MOX fuel fabrication plant in the world starts at the MELOX site of Cogema in Marcoule (France).





Part of FORATOM's staff in 1999. From left to right: Lucien Prouteau, Nadine de Greef, Jean-Paul Honoré, Nancy Blondiau, Linda Günther.

commitments), negotiations on the future accession of new Member States to the EU, the improvement of nuclear safety in Eastern Europe, industrial co-operation and nuclear trade with Russia and the CIS, the EC's *Green Paper on EU Security of Energy Supply* and nuclear R&D under the EU's 6th Framework Programme.



Dr. Schmidt-Küster participated in the climate change COP4 talks in Buenos Aires. The FORATOM publication *Bulletin* was replaced by a monthly newsletter for members

called *Flash* and the *Newsletter* was replaced by a new monthly *Bulletin* distributed exclusively to EU politicians and officials.

1999: The Hungarian Atomic Forum became FORATOM's fifteenth member. The budget and workforce of FORATOM's Secretariat

were considerably increased thanks to the efforts of Dr. Schmidt-Küster. As a result, the Secretariat's permanent staff grew to a total of 15 employees split into two Directorates : Institutional and Technical Affairs, and Communications.

Dr. Schmidt-Küster participated in a co-ordination meeting with other international nuclear associations such as the Uranium Institute (UI), the World Nuclear Transport Institute (WNTI) and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO). FORATOM met with European Commissioner for Energy, Mrs. Loyola de Palacio, to stress the importance of stimulating among EU Member States the revival of nuclear energy as means of enhancing EU security of energy supply and promoting competitiveness and lower CO2 emissions.



Jean-Pierre Rougeau, FORATOM President (1998-2000), Dr Wolf Jürgen Schmidt-Küster (FORATOM Secretary General 1997-2001), Pat Upson (ENS President).

2000: Eberhard Wild (Bayernwerk) was elected FORATOM President. The main focus of FORATOM's activities at this time were the EC's *Green Paper on Security of Energy Supply*, maritime safety/marine pollution, a

1996

The EC publishes a White Paper on energy policy stressing the priority given to three pillars: security of supply, economic competitiveness, protection of the environment. A first Romanian PHWR starts operating at Cernavoda.

1998

The German antinuclear Green Party enters the Federal Government which later decides on a phase-out policy.

Water Directive, the transport of radioactive materials, transfer of nuclear materials, nuclear safety in accession countries, climate change, the EC's Nuclear Observatory Group (NOG), the decommissioning of the EC's JRC Ispra installations, Germany's nuclear phase-out plan, concerns regarding the Temelin NPP in the Czech Republic, the Ukrainian Rovno-Khmel'nitski project, the Sellafield MOX fabrication issue and the North Korean KEDO project.

The first ever meeting of the Chairmen of the FORATOM WGs and TFs took place in Brussels. Dr. Schmidt-Küster met Achilleas Mitsos, the new EC Director General for Research. FORATOM was a partner in the organisation of a Joint European Commission-Eurelectric *Seminar on Nuclear Energy and Radioactive Waste Management* held in Brussels. FORATOM also participated in a dinner-debate organised at the European Parliament on Austria's opposition to the Temelin NPP project in Czech Republic.

2001: After 25 years at the head of DAfF and KTG, Dr. Peter Haug was appointed Secretary General of FORATOM. He was also formally

appointed Secretary General of the European Nuclear Society (ENS), as it was decided to form a Joint Secretariat for FORATOM and ENS in Brussels. ENS had transferred its headquarters to Brussels from Bern. From then, FORATOM and ENS shared the same offices. The main institutional issues in 2001 were the EC's *Green Paper on Security of Energy Supply*, the *6th Euratom R&D Framework Programme*, the Generation IV International Forum, the European Research Area (ERA), trade in nuclear materials, the transport of radioactive materials, the *Environment Liability Directive*, climate change issues (COP-6 and the Kyoto Protocol), and NPPs in accession Member States (Temelin, Bohunice, Cernavoda, Ignalina).

FORATOM organised its first Industry Day, dedicated to the subject of the TACIS Nuclear Safety Programme. It also participated in many important meetings, including the EC's Energy Consultative Committee, the ISTC Steering Committee on Plutonium Use in MOX Fuel, the IAEA's Technical Committee Meeting on Communicating with the Public on Nuclear Safety and the EC's first European Energy & Transport Conference, in Barcelona.



A FORATOM Accession Task Force meeting (Prague, 2001).



Technical visit organised by FORATOM Accession Task Force to Temelin NPP (Czech Republic, 2001). Among the participants were Ari Vatanen (MEP, Finland) and Gordon Adam (MEP, UK).

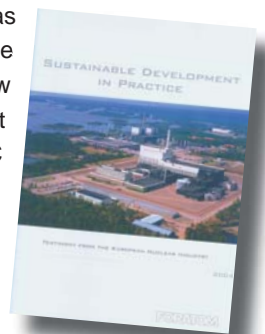
2002: FORATOM's new elected President was Francis Tétreau (Framatome). With the joining of national nuclear fora from Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia, FORATOM now counted 16 Members. Applications for membership from Lithuania and Slovenia were still under review. The permanent staff of the FORATOM-ENS joint Secretariat then numbered 17 employees.

During 2002, FORATOM raised the visibility of nuclear issues further thanks to a number of initiatives carried out by the EC's Vice President, Mrs. Loyola de Palacio, who was Commissioner in charge of energy.

FORATOM focused its attention on an additional set of issues: EU enlargement,

DG TREN's Nuclear Package, EU nuclear safety standards, a proposed EC *Directive on Environment Liability*, the Convention on Future EU Constitution (including on the Euratom Treaty), the Generation IV International Forum, the emissions trading scheme (ETC), the STOA inquiries (concerning La Hague and Sellafield), and NPPs at Kozloduy, Ignalina, Armenia-2 and Paks.

FORATOM's Secretariat issued a position paper on the *Economics of Nuclear Energy in the European Union*. It also participated in the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development that was held in Johannesburg. A joint IAEA-JAIF-FORATOM statement was delivered at the COP-8 climate change conference in New Delhi. FORATOM's Secretariat met Philippe Busquin, EC Commissioner for Research to discuss the European Research Area (ERA) and Euratom's 6th Framework Programme issues.



2002

The EC adopts a "Nuclear Package" that includes regulations for radioactive waste management, nuclear safety standards, decommissioning funds and trade in nuclear material with Russia.

2003: A major restructuring of the FORATOM-ENS joint Secretariat occurred, with the replacement of the existing two Directorates with four new units in charge of External Relations & Member Services, the Fuel Cycle, Legal & Global Issues, Nuclear Generation, and Science & Technology. The main issues covered in 2003 were the EU Convention (Euratom Treaty), the Kyoto “flexible instruments”, energy security, the Nuclear Package review at ECOSOC (European Economic and Social Committee), energy cooperation with developing countries, Euratom loans, the EU’s internal market for electricity, the Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Technology Platform and the *Eurobarometer Survey* on energy.

FORATOM organised press trips to Mol, Doel and Tihange and issued a position paper on the thermo-nuclear project ITER. It also organised various meetings, including an International Seminar on EU Safety Standards, an MEP trip to Olkiluoto and a Seminar on EU Nuclear R&D.

2004: The status of FORATOM changed finally from being a French organisation to a Brussels-based non-profit organisation

operating under Belgian law, with new statutes and a new organisational structure. The former title of Secretary General was replaced by the more appropriate name of Director General. Eduardo Gonzales Gomez, a former Director of Iberdrola, was elected President of FORATOM. The joint FORATOM-ENS Secretariat moved to new premises at 57, rue de la Loi. The FORATOM’s Quality Management WG changed its name to the Business Excellence Working Group.

The main issues on the agenda for FORATOM in 2004 were the Nuclear Package, preparation of the 5th report of the EC Standing Working Group on Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials, and the Kyoto Mechanism Directive.

FORATOM organised the first ever European Nuclear Assembly (ENA) in Brussels, a political event aimed at gathering high-level representatives from EU institutions, Member States and from the nuclear industry to discuss the key issues of the day. During a FORATOM Workshop organised later that year, Mrs. Loyola de Palacio stressed the need for more nuclear power.



From left to right: Fabrizio Caccia-Dominioni (EC DG TREN), Gabriel Saltarelli (Framatome), Peter Hählen (Swiss Nuclear Forum’s Secretary General), N.N., Dr Peter Haug (FORATOM Secretary General 2001-2003 and Director General 2004-2006).

2005: FORATOM created the European Nuclear Installations Safety Standards (ENISS) initiative aimed at bringing together decision-makers, operators and specialists from the nuclear industry with regulators from the Western European Nuclear Regulators Association (WENRA) in order to agree upon harmonised safety standards.

FORATOM held private meetings with the EU Commissioners in charge of energy and research. FORATOM organised a joint EC/Eurelectric/FORATOM *Workshop on Nuclear Waste*, with an opening address from the EU's Energy Commissioner, Andris Piebalgs. Another workshop, entitled *Nuclear Energy: Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change* was organised at the European Parliament with Luis Echávarri, Director General of the OECD-NEA, as keynote speaker. Another one was organised on *European Research Policy* and Dr. Roland Schenkel, Director General of the Commission's DG JRC was the guest speaker. A seminar on *Future Energy Options for the Baltic States* was organised in Tallinn. A press trip was organised to the COVRA radioactive waste storage facilities and to the High Flux Reactor in the Netherlands.

FORATOM produced a position paper in response to the EC's *Communication on the implementation of the 7th R&D Framework Programme (FP7)* and released a *Report on EU Carbon Avoidance in the EU*.

2006: The Slovenian Nuclear National Forum became the 17th member of FORATOM. For a

few months, the President of FORATOM was Jiri Beranek, from the Czech Republic, but Eduardo Gonzales Gomez was later re-elected for a second 2-year mandate. In July, Santiago San Antonio, an engineer who had worked for Tecnatom (Spain) for 34 years, took over as FORATOM's new Director General.

FORATOM's Secretariat was once again reorganised, with three departments responsible for External Relations & Member Services, Institutional Affairs, and Regulatory Issues & ENISS, respectively. The decision was taken to transfer to the joint FORATOM-ENS Secretariat in Brussels the NUCNET nuclear news network established in Bern in 1990.

For the very first time FORATOM was received by a President of the European Commission. The meeting with President José Manuel Barroso was to discuss the *5th Euratom Illustrative Nuclear Programme (PINC)* and the *EC's Strategic Energy Review (SER)*. Similar meetings were held with EU Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs and DG TREN's Director General, Mattias Ruete.

The kick-off meeting of FORATOM's newly-formed Energy Policy Core Group took place in Brussels, to adopt a more coherent approach on the energy policy agenda and to co-ordinate the work carried out by FORATOM's relevant WGs and TFs.

The New Member States Task Force met in Warsaw to review the closure of Kozloduy 3 and 4, the nuclear project of the Baltic States and nuclear developments in Poland.

The Energy Policy Core Group met to review the EP's Report on the Energy Green Paper, the

2004

Areva and Siemens win a contract to build an EPR at Olkiluoto and the French government decides on the construction of another EPR at Flamanville. The Bulgarian government agrees to a plan for the construction of the country's second nuclear power plant at Belene.



EC's Energy Package, which included the EU *Strategic Energy Review* (SER) and the PINC, the High Level Group on Competitiveness, Energy and Environment (HLG), and the 50th Anniversary of the Euratom Treaty. FORATOM organised the inaugural Presidency Press Seminar during the Finnish Presidency of the EU.

2007: Paul Rorive (Suez/Tractebel) was elected new President of FORATOM. FORATOM moved its offices once again, this time to 65 rue Belliard. A new Task Forces System was implemented with two standing Steering Groups responsible for managing permanent issues (energy strategy and nuclear policy) and for coordinating the twelve thematic TFs.

The main objective of FORATOM's Secretariat in 2007 was the establishment of the new energy related bodies and key initiatives and documents launched by the EU institutions, including the High Level Group on Nuclear Safety & Waste Management (later renamed ENSREG), the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), the Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNETP), the SET-Plan, the SRA and the 5th PINC.

Meanwhile, FORATOM also monitored the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on Mitigation of Climate Change and the EP's Climate Change Declaration. The WGs, TFs and steering groups held over twenty different meetings during the course of 2007.

FORATOM launched a new monthly external newsletter called *E-Bulletin*, which is distributed electronically to a broad range of external contacts. The joint European Commission-FORATOM Contact Group reviewed the new Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) which replaced the TACIS nuclear activities. The Energy Policy Core Group and the Security of Supply TF met in order to discuss the EC's latest Energy Package. Finally, FORATOM organised an EP visit to the Tihange NPP and a press visit to the Borssele

2006

The UK government publishes an Energy Review which recommends building a fleet of new nuclear power stations.

A 20-year lifetime extension agreement is signed for Borssele NPP (The Netherlands). The Dutch Parliament had voted in 1994 to phase out the Borssele NPP by 2003: the decision was postponed to 2013 and finally abandoned in 2005.

2007

The EC presents its "Energy Package", including the Communication *An Energy Policy for Europe*, a *Strategic Energy Technology Plan* (SET-Plan) and a PINC which recognises the key contribution that nuclear energy makes to the achievement of the EU's energy goals. The EC sets up several strategic groups: European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), High-Level Group on Nuclear Safety and Waste Management (ENSREG), and a Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNETP).



A 650 MWe PWR starts commercial operation at Cernavoda 2 in Romania.

NPP and COVRA installations. A FORATOM delegation went to Washington to strengthen the organisation's ties with the American NEI (Nuclear Energy Institute).

2008: FORATOM participated actively throughout the year in the ENEF WGs on Risks of Nuclear Energy, Transparency of Nuclear Energy and Opportunities of Nuclear Energy.

FORATOM participated in the UNFCCC conference, which took place in Poznan with a view to clinching a new deal to succeed the Kyoto Protocol.

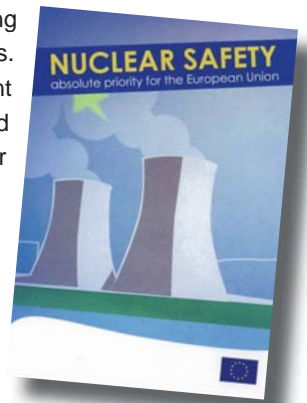
FORATOM organised a *Seminar on Public Opinion and Nuclear Power*, and a seminar entitled *Paving the Way to Europe's Low-Carbon Energy Future* (jointly organised by FORATOM, Eurelectric and BusinessEurope), with a keynote speech given by EC President José Manuel Barroso, who said that "EU must increase its low-carbon energy production, including nuclear".

The ENISS Steering Committee was also involved in extensive activities, including cooperation on NPPs with the European Utility Requirements (EUR). FORATOM WGs discussed the EC Proposal for a new *Directive on Nuclear Safety*. FORATOM was the first organisation to register with the European Transparency Initiative, which brought together interest groups that influence the decision-making process of the EU institutions.

2009: FORATOM replaced its Energy Strategy Steering Group and Nuclear Policy Steering Group with a single, streamlined executive body, called the Strategy Steering Group.

Dr. Ralf Güldner (DE) was elected as new FORATOM President and took over his new position on 1 December.

FORATOM continued to play an active role in the ENEF process by participating in the work of the Forum's Working Groups and Subgroups. This ongoing commitment to ENEF allowed FORATOM, among other things, to play a part in the process that led to the adoption of the *Nuclear Safety Directive*, in 2009. Similarly, FORATOM also continued to play a significant role in the work of the Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNE-TP).



FORATOM participated actively in the UNFCCC's COP 15 climate change talks, in Copenhagen, in December.

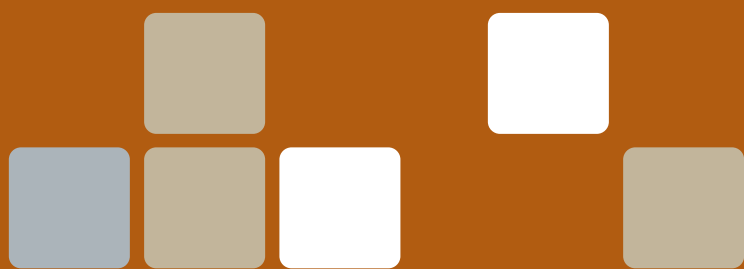
Following the European Parliament elections that took place in June 2009, FORATOM intensified its lobbying activities aimed at the new Assembly, in particular contacting and networking with the many newly-elected MEPs and relevant EP committees.

2008

Construction resumes on Slovakia's long-delayed Mochovce 3 and 4 units, where works had been started in 1986 and halted in 1992.

2009

The European Council adopts a Directive establishing a new Community framework for nuclear safety based on the principle of the further harmonisation of safety standards at nuclear installations across the EU. The Italian Senate adopts a bill bringing to an end a ban on the use of nuclear energy that had been in place since 1987.



Future perspectives

After more than twenty years in the wilderness following the Chernobyl disaster of 1986, nuclear energy is experiencing a global revival. The world's urgent need for a secure and affordable supply of base-load energy to meet rising demand, coupled with the equally urgent need to combat the scourge of climate change, has thrust nuclear energy to the top of the global energy policy agenda. Increasingly conscious of nuclear energy's contribution to meeting the EU's economic, social and environmental goals, some Member States have responded by extending the operational lifetime of their existing nuclear plants. Others are pressing ahead with current new build projects, going nuclear for the first time or investing in a long-term nuclear future.

This revival has been underpinned by significant political developments that highlight the recognition that there can be no solution to the global energy crisis without nuclear energy. The recently-adopted *Nuclear Safety Directive*, as well as discussions aimed at bringing in legislation to reduce CO2 emissions and manage nuclear waste safely and efficiently, are an essential part of a legal framework that highlights nuclear energy as a key player in Europe's low-carbon energy future. The active involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making processes through the work of ENEF and the SNETP, and the key role played by the regulatory authorities within ENSREG, show how important such an inclusive approach is for generating a meaningful nuclear debate. This unstoppable political momentum is helping define Europe's future nuclear landscape.

As the nuclear revival has gathered pace, the level of public acceptance of nuclear energy has increased - a fact backed up by successive *Eurobarometer Survey* results and other opinion polls. The more Europe's citizens are aware of the benefits of nuclear energy the more they see it as part of the energy solution.

But the impetus gained must be sustained. And this is where FORATOM has a key role to play. By continuing to ensure that nuclear energy remains at the top of the EU's agenda and by promoting its benefits to a wider public, FORATOM can help ensure that the revival is sustainable. To do this it must continue to represent its members by playing a determining role in the political process, by lobbying the EU institutions, by working alongside expert international bodies and by listening and reacting to the needs and concerns of the public.



Santiago San Antonio,
Director General of FORATOM

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Santiago San Antonio', written over a horizontal line.

FORATOM Membership History

1960



Association Belge pour le Développement Pacifique de l'Energie Nucléaire: ABDPEN
(now: Belgian Nuclear Forum: BNF)



Association Luxembourgeoise pour l'Utilisation Pacifique de l'Energie Nucléaire: ALUPA
(1960-1996)



Association Technique pour la Production et l'Utilisation de l'Energie Nucléaire: ATEN
(since 1975: Forum Atomique Français: FAF)



Deutsches Atomforum: DAtF



Forum Italiano dell' Energia Nucleare: FIEN
(now: Associazione Italiana Nucleare: AIN)



Reactor Centrum Nederland: RCN
(now: Dutch Atomic Forum)

1961



Association Suisse Pour l'Energie Atomique: ASPEA
(now: Swiss Association for Atomic Energy - Swiss Nuclear Forum)

1962



Foro Atomico Español : FAE
(now: Foro de la Industria Nuclear Española: FINE)



Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie: OSA
(1962-2008)



Section Nuclear de l'Associação Industrial Portuguesa: SNAIP
(1962-1979)

FORATOM Membership History

British Nuclear Forum: BNF
(now: Nuclear Industry Association: NIA)



1963

Danish Atom Forum: Danatom
(1963-1979)



Norsk Atomforum
(1963-1994)



Voimayhdistys Ydin
(now: Energiateollisuus ry - Finnish Energy Industries)



1964

Swedish Nuclear Industry Group: SNIG
(now: Swedish Atomic Forum: SAFO - Svensk Energi)



1966

Czechoslovak Nuclear Forum : sJF
(now: České Jaderné Fórum: CJF)



1991

Hungarian Atomic Forum
(now: Hungarian Nuclear Forum - Hungaroforum)



1999

Bulgarian Atomic Forum: Bulatom
Forumul Atomic Roman: Romatom
Slovenské Jadrové Fórum: SJF



2002



Slovenian Nuclear Forum



2006

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1968 - 1970	:	Dr. Herbert Kloiber (AT)
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2000 - 2002	:	Eberhard Wild (DE)
2002 - 2004	:	Francis Tétreau (FR)
2004 - 2006	:	Eduardo González Gómez (ES)
2006	:	Jiri Beranek (CZ)
2006 - 2008	:	Eduardo González Gómez (ES)
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1993 - 1996	(Brussels)	:	Jonathan Anthony G. Heller (UK)
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2001 - 2003	(Brussels)	:	Dr. Peter Haug (DE)

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