

<i>Research infrastructures</i>	655	
<i>Science and society</i>	60	
3. Strengthening the foundations of the European Research Area		330
<i>Support for the coordination of activities</i>	280	
<i>Support for the coherent development of policies</i>	50	
SUB-TOTAL (Non-Nuclear)		16,270
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4. The EURATOM Program		
1. Thematic Priorities		890
<i>Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion</i>	750	
<i>Management of Radioactive Wastes</i>	90	
<i>Radiation Protection</i>	50	
2. Other activities in the field of nuclear technologies and safety		50
3. Joint Research Centre's Nuclear Program		290
SUB-TOTAL (EURATOM)		1,230
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TOTAL		17,500

* The most recent proposal allocates 100 MEuros to Grid and 200 MEuros to Géant.

B) S&T STRUCTURE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2002

EU Decision-Making:

Three EU Institutions play a key role in the development of S&T policies and programs: the European Parliament (EP), the Council of the European Union and the European Commission.

Many key decisions within the EU, including all budgetary ones, are taken by "co-decision". In other words, both the EP and the Council of the EU have power in the legislative process, and the result depends upon these two bodies reaching common ground, potentially through a formal conciliation process. Thus, the system seeks to allow for reconciliation of the concerns of the Member States and those of the Union itself.

The European Commission is the bureaucracy of the EU. There, legislative text is drafted, finalized legislation is implemented, and the daily management of the EU and its programs and policies is undertaken.

The European Parliament:

The European Parliament (<http://www.europarl.eu.int>) exercises legislative and budgetary power and monitors the European Commission. The EP includes elected Members from the various Member States of the Union, representing various political parties. Members of different nationalities and political persuasions share a mandate to serve the European Community.

The Parliamentary Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy is responsible for matters relating to pre-industrial research. Thus it has responsibility for programs such as:

- the FPs and arrangements for their implementation and rules of participation
- research and technological development agreements with third parties
- dissemination of research findings