



The European Radioecology Alliance

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On behalf of Frank Hardeman, Chair of the ALLIANCE

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www.er-alliance.org

IUR International Workshop: Worldwide harmonization of radioecology networks
La Baume, Aix-en-Provence, France, 19 – 20 June 2014



- The European Radioecology Alliance Association – the “ALLIANCE”. Founded in 2009
 - Why an ALLIANCE?
 - Objectives
 - Membership
- Strategic Research Agenda
- Interaction with other associations
- Initiatives
- Conclusions



Objectives of the Alliance

- Coordinate and promote research in Radioecology
- Act as a Research Platform:
 - Definition of Priorities
 - Definition of Research Programmes and Resources
 - Assessment of the results obtained
 - Promotion and Communication
- Make its information public
- Act as partner in future EU funding mechanisms:
Horizon 2020



How is the ALLIANCE organised?

- **Board of Directors**

Consists of a minimum of eight members appointed by the General Assembly, including at least fifty percent of members drawn from the Founding Members

- **Bureau** (Chosen by the Board of directors; elected for 3 years)

- a president;
- a vice president;
- a secretary
- a treasurer

- **General Assemblies** (on an annual basis)

One representative of each legal entity Member (one vote)

The Alliance Bureau



Frank Hardeman
President
SCK-CEN (Belgium)



Per Strand
Vice-President
NRPA (Norway)



Almudena Real
Secretary
CIEMAT (Spain)



Jean-Christophe Gariel
Treasurer
IRSN (France)

Eight Founding Members of the Alliance

- Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz (**Bfs**), GERMANY – Martin Steiner
- Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (**CIEMAT**), SPAIN – Almudena Real, Jose Gutierrez
- Institut De Radioprotection Et De Surete Nucleaire (**IRSN**), FRANCE – Jean-Christophe Gariel, Jacqueline Garnier-Laplace
- Natural Environment Research Council (**NERC**), UNITED KINGDOM – Brenda Howard, Nick Beresford
- Säteilyturvakeskus (**STUK**), FINLAND – Sisko Salomaa, Tarja Ikaheimonen
- Statens strålevern (**NRPA**), NORWAY – Per Strand, Ingar Amundsen
- Stralsakerhetsmyndigheten (**SSM**), SWEDEN – Eva Simic, Lars Gedda
- Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie; Centre d'Étude de l'énergie Nucléaire (**SCK-CEN**), BELGIUM – Frank Hardeman, Hildegarde Vandenhove

Ten Subscribing Members of the Alliance (1/2)

- Commissariat à l'Énergie Nucléaire et aux énergies alternatives (**CEA**), FRANCE – Laure Sabatier, Catherine Berthomieu
- Helmholtz-Zentrum München (**HMGU**), GERMANY – Jochen Tschiersch, Jan Christian Kaiser
- Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (**HZDR**), GERMANY – Susanne Sachs, Vinzenz Brendler, Gerhard Geipel
- National Nuclear Centre of the Republic of Kazakhstan (**NNCRK**), KAZAKHSTAN – Sergey Lukashenko, Zhanat Baigazinov
- Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland (**RPII**), IRELAND– Lorraine Currivan, Kevin Kelleher
- University of Portsmouth (**UoP**), UNITED KINGDOM – James Smith

Subscribing Members of the Alliance (2/2)

- Główny Instytut Górnictwa (**GIG**), POLAND – Bugoslaw Michalik
- Instituto Superior Técnico (**IST**), PORTUGAL – Maria José Madruga, Pedro Vaz
- Centre for Environmental Radioactivity (**CERAD**), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), NORWAY – Brit Salbu, Deborah Oughton
- Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Health (**IMROH**), CROATIA, Ivica Prlić
- Application received, decision to be made by Board: National Centre for Scientific Research Demokritos (**NCSR**D), GREECE, Heleni Florou

Our Members



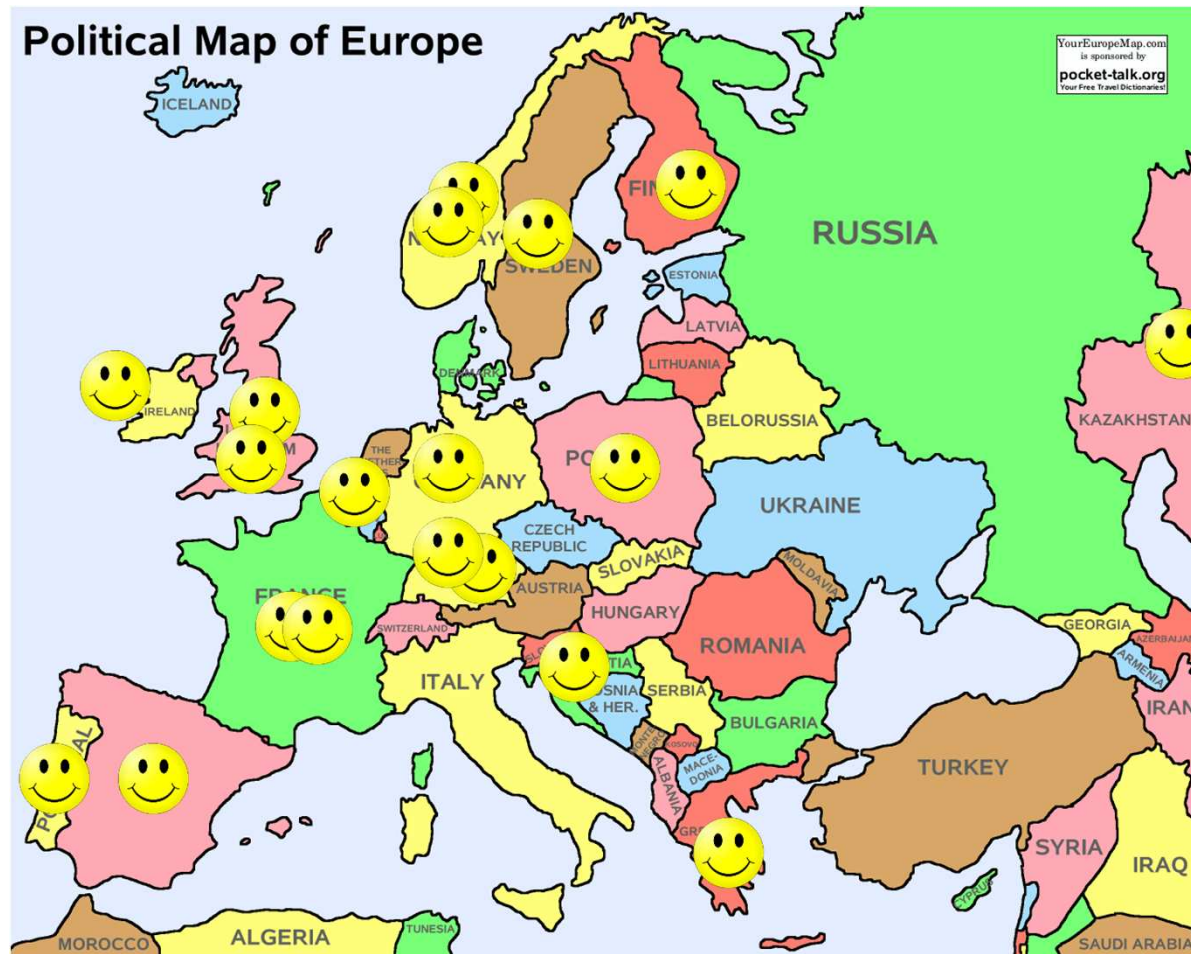
HelmholtzZentrum münchen
Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt



G I G



On the Map



How to Join the Alliance?

- The Alliance warmly **welcomes new members**
 - Priority for European organisations active in domain of radioecology
 - But open to interested parties from other countries
- More information (statutes, application letter, latest news):
 - www.er-alliance.org
 - Application to: application@er-alliance.org
- Decision: via General Assembly of the Alliance
- Modest Membership fee: 1.000 €/annum (2014)

A Major Tool: the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA)

- Within the objectives of the Alliance:
 - Develop a **long term vision** on the needs and implementation of Radioecology (decades)
 - **Sustainable** after FP7 projects
- Adequate **processes** for defining long term needs and short term priorities are vital
- An adequate **SRA is an important tool**
 - Not: as extensive as possible
 - Better: as **relevant** as possible
 - Usefulness for science and society
 - Shared by stakeholders and researchers
 - Realistic from an operational and scientific point of view

The Strategic Research Agenda: a Joint Effort with Radioecology European Projects

- STAR: STrategy for Allied Radioecology
 - www.star-radioecology.org
 - Network of Excellence
 - 2011 – 2015
 - Coordinator: IRSN (Tom Hinton)

- COMET: COordination and iMplementation of a pan European instrumenT for Radioecology
 - www.comet-radioecology.org
 - 2013 – 2017
 - Coordinator: SCK•CEN (Hildegarde Vandenhove)



3 Challenges for Radioecology

1. Predict human and wildlife exposure in a robust way by quantifying key processes that influence radionuclide transfers and exposure
2. Determine ecological consequences under realistic exposure conditions
3. Improve human and environmental protection by integrating radioecology

→ For more details on SRA → see Tom Hinton

ALLIANCE workshop

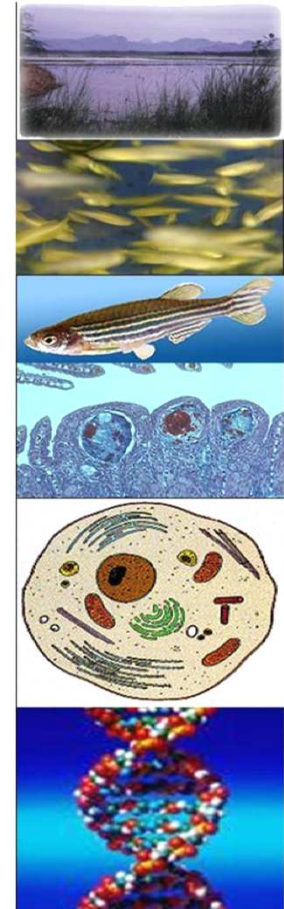
- Presentation of members' activities
- Definition of common research interests linked with SRA
 - Marine modelling
 - Forest modelling
 - Human food chain modelling
 - NORM modelling
 - Particle behaviour
 - ICRP reference sites
 - Contribution of epigenome to transgenerational effects
 - Biomarkers of exposure and effects
 - Watershed modelling
 - Mechanistic studies of RN transfer



Strategic Vision for Challenge 2

Determine ecological consequences under realistic exposure conditions

Our strategic vision is that over the next 20 years radioecology will have gained a thorough mechanistic understanding of the processes inducing radiation effects at different levels of biological organisation, including the consequences on ecosystem integrity, and be able to accurately predict effects under realistic conditions.



Strategic Vision for Challenge 3

Improve human and environmental protection by integrating radioecology

Our strategic vision is that over the next 20 years radioecology will develop the scientific foundation for the holistic integration of human and environmental protection, as well as their associated management systems.



Research Lines for Challenge 1

Predict human and wildlife exposure in a robust way by quantifying key processes that influence radionuclide transfers and exposure

1. Identify and mathematically represent key processes that make significant contributions to the environmental transfers of radionuclides and resultant exposures of humans and wildlife.
2. Acquire the data necessary for parameterisation of the key processes controlling the transfer of radionuclides.
3. Develop transfer and exposure models that incorporate physical, chemical and biological interactions, and enable predictions to be made spatially and temporally.
4. Represent radionuclide transfer and exposure at a landscape or global environmental level with an indication of the associated uncertainty.

Research Lines for Challenge 2

Determine ecological consequences under realistic exposure conditions

1. Establish processes link radiation induced effects in wildlife from molecular to individual levels of biological complexity.
2. Determine what causes intraspecies and interspecies differences in radiosensitivity (*i.e.* among cell types, tissues, life stages, among contrasted life histories, influence of ecological characteristics including habitats, behaviour, feeding regime...).
3. Understand the interactions between ionising radiation effects and other co-stressors.
4. Identify the mechanisms underlying multigenerational responses to long-term ecologically relevant exposures: maternal effects, hereditary effects, adaptive responses, genomic instability, and epigenetic changes/transformations/processes.
5. Understand how radiation effects combine in a broader ecological context at higher levels of biological organisation (population dynamics, trophic interactions, indirect effects at the community level, and consequences for ecosystem functioning).

Research Lines for Challenge 3

Improve human and environmental protection by integrating radioecology

1. Integrate uncertainty and variability from transfer modelling, exposure assessment, and effects characterisation into risk characterisation.
2. Integrate human and environmental protection frameworks.
3. Integrate the risk assessment frameworks for ionising radiation and chemicals.
4. Provide a multi-criteria perspective in support of optimised decision making.
5. Integrate ecosystem approaches, such as ecosystem services and ecological economics, within radioecology.
6. Integrate decision support systems.

Interaction with Others?

- The Radioecology Alliance is only one of the European platforms in the domain of radiation protection
- Active cooperation with:
 - NERIS (Emergency preparedness and recovery)
www.eu-neris.net
 - MELODI (Low dose research)
www.melodi-online.eu
 - EURADOS (Person's dosimetry)
www.eurados.org
 - EUTERP (Education and training in Radiation Protection)
www.euterp.eu



Memorandum of Understanding with MELODI, NERIS and EURADOS

Signature of the MoU between the ALLIANCE, MELODI, NERIS
and EURADOS in presence of the European Commission
Brussels, 5 December 2013



Memorandum of Understanding with MELODI, NERIS and EURADOS

Signature of the MoU between ALLIANCE, MELODI, NERIS and EURADOS
(Brussels, 5 December 2013)

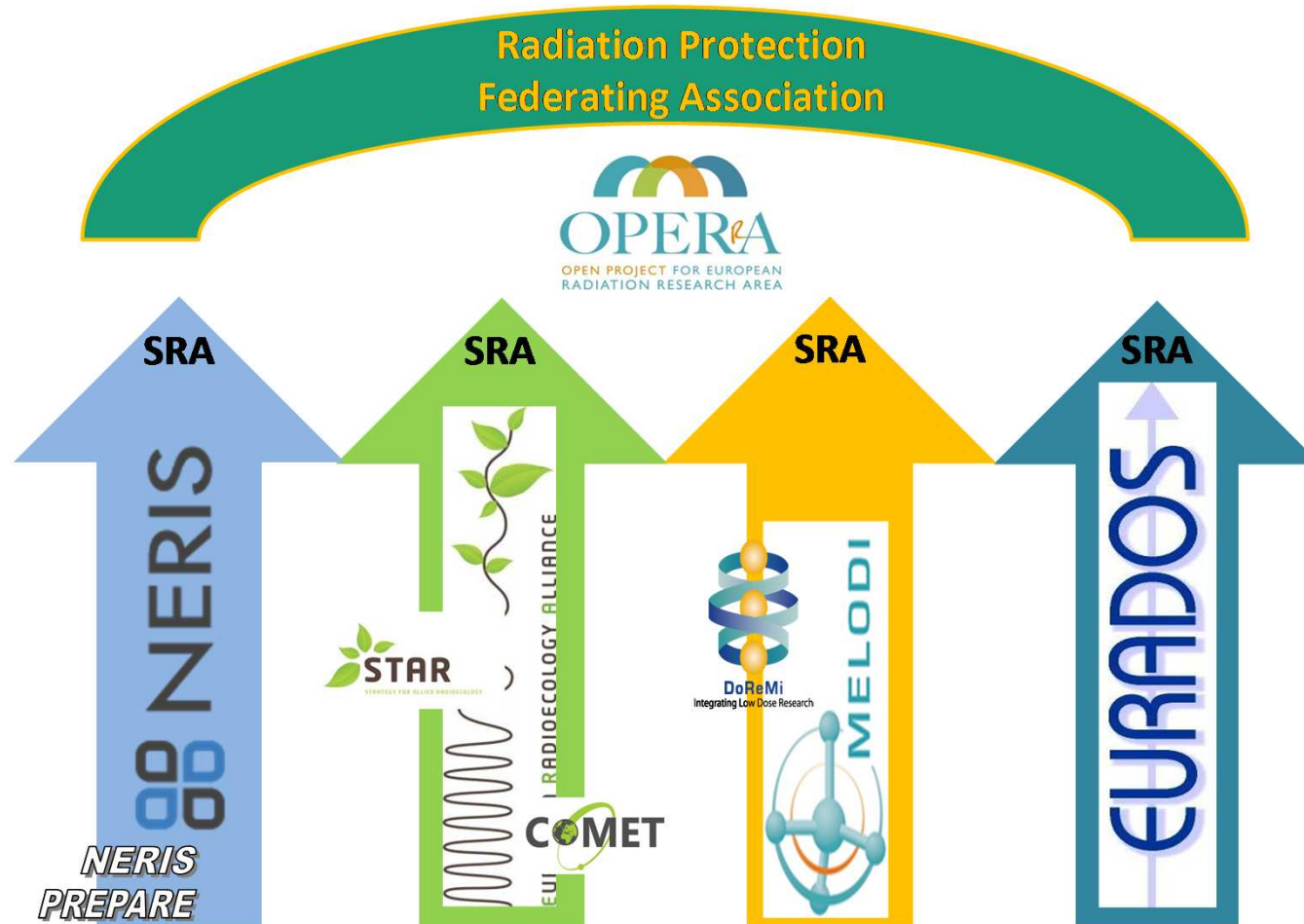


From left to right: Frank Hardeman (ALLIANCE); Thierry Schneider (NERIS), Jacques Repussard (MELODI), Filip Vanhavere (EURADOS)

MoU with 4 Pillar Associations in Radiation Protection Research

- Decide to cooperate ... in order to promote the integration and efficiency of European research and scientific education and training in the field of radiation protection.
- Elaboration of a joint radiation protection research roadmap committee and various joint working groups.
- Responsibility for administration of open calls within FP7.
- Mutual observers during General Assembly meetings of the four associations.
- Openness to other associations with similar interests.

An Overall Picture for Preparing the Future



Memorandum of Understanding with IUR

- The IUR and the Alliance have agreed to cooperate
 - to promote a common strategy and the implementation plans for research,
 - to conduct joint activities,
 - to promote and conduct sound research in all aspects of environmental radioactivity and radioecology,
 - to promote exchange of information,
 - to author joint publications and presentations in the domains of activity they share.
- The cooperation as such includes radiation ecology and biology, environmental monitoring, radioecological aspects of (post-) emergency preparedness, ecological risk assessment, ecotoxicology, environmental health physics, tracer studies and microbiology and biotechnology.
- <http://www.iur-uir.org/en/>

Conclusions

- The **European Radioecology Alliance** has been created to **develop a vision on research needs** for a longer term in radioecology and to **foster cooperation**.
- The Alliance is **open to new members**.
- An **SRA and associated processes** for updating are **vital** to maintain **visibility** of radioecology and to **get sufficient priority** in scientific programming.

www.er-alliance.org